

Korean 4 class

# Week 7



# 01

The endings **-(으)러래요**

And **-(으)러게요**

## 1

### The - ending "intention"

The - ending indicates the speaker's intention or immediate desire, and it corresponds to "will" or "intend to" in English. The ending is used only with the verbs not with the adjectives, and it is normally used in colloquial settings.

The **-(으)러래요** ending is a three-form ending: **-을래요** is used after a stem that ends in a consonant, as in **먹을래요**.

**-러래요** is used after a stem that ends in a vowel, as in **갈래요**; **-래요** is used for a **ㄹ**-irregular, as in **만들래요**

# 01

The endings **-(으)러래요**

And **-(으)러게요**

## 1

**The - ending is only used for the first person and the second person subjects. Consider the following conversation:**

A: 뭐 **시킬래요?** “What will (you) order?”

B: 스테이크 **먹을래요.** “(I) will (intend to) eat steak.”

# 01

The endings **-(으)러래요**

And **-(으)러게요**

## 1

**As seen above, the - ending is used in the second person question (for the first sentence) and the first-person statement (in the second sentence). Here are some more examples:**

A: 뭐 **마실래요?** “What will (you) drink?”

B: 커피 **주세요.** “Coffee please.”

A: 어디로 **갈래요?** “Where will (you) go?”

B: 도서관에 **갈래요.** “(I) will go to the library.”

# 01

The endings **-(으)러래요**

And **-(으)러게요**

## 1

The - ending cannot be used for the third person subject, since one cannot speak for the third person's intention. Consequently, a sentence like is ungrammatical in Korean.

# 02 **-(으)러해요 vs. -고 싶어요/싶어해요**

**1**

The difference between **-(으)러해요** and **-고 싶어요 / -고 싶어해요** is that while the former expresses an intention, the latter expresses a wish or hope. For instance, consider the following sentences:

오늘 스시를 **먹을러요** “(I) will (intend) to eat Sushi today”

오늘 스시를 **먹고 싶어요** “(I) want to eat Sushi today”

한국을 여행 **할러요** “(I) will (intend) to travel Korea”

한국을 여행 **하고 싶어요** “(I) want to travel Korea”

런던에 **갈러요** “(I) will (intend) to go to London”

런던에 **가고 싶어요** “(I) want to go to London”

# 02 -(으)래요 vs. -고 싶어요/싫어해요

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As seen above, the sentences with the -고 싶어요 ending simply indicate the speaker's wish. However, the sentences with the -(으)래요 ending indicate that the speaker has already made up his/her mind and will do so."

# 03

## -(으)러래요 vs. -(으)러 거예요

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In the previous unit, the -(으)러 거예요 ending that expresses the probable future as well as the first-person speaker's intention was introduced. -(으)러 거예요 and -(으)러래요 can both be used to indicate the intention of the first-person speaker, as shown below:

도서관에서 만날 거예요 “(I) will meet (them) at the library”

도서관에서 만날래요 “(I) will meet (them) at the library”



# 03 **-(으)러래요 vs. -(으)러 거예요**

- 1** The meanings of both sentences are similar, and they can be used interchangeably. However, note that the usage of **-(으)러 거예요** is much wider than that of **-(으)러래요**, in that **-(으)러 거예요** can be used for the third person subject as well. When the speaker is not the first or second person, **-(으)러 거예요** indicates the speaker's conjecture.

# 04 The (으)르게요 ending “Willingness”

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The -(으)르게요 ending indicates the speaker’s promise or willingness to do something for the listener’s interest. The ending is used only for first person subject and only with the verbs not with the adjectives. Consider the following sentences:

A: 몇 시에 도서관에 올 거예요? “What time will (you) come to the library?”

B: 오전 9시까지 갈게요. “(I) will (promise to) go (there) by 9 a.m.”

# 04 The (으)르게요 ending “Willingness”

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Notice that speaker A asks what time B will come to the library. Speaker B’s reply with (으)르게요 conveys a sense of promise or reassuring of “arriving at the library by 9 a.m.” for speaker A’s sake.

The -(으)르게요 ending is a three-form ending: -을게요 is used after a stem that ends in a consonant, as in 먹을게요; -르게요 is used after a stem that ends in a vowel, as in 갈게요; -게요 is used for ㄹ-irregular verbs, as in 살게요 or 만들게요.

# 04 The (으)르세요 ending “Willingness”

**1** The -(으)세요 ending and the -(으)르세요 ending seem to resemble each other since they can both be translated as “will” in English. However, there are two clear differences.

First, while -(으)세요 can be used for a second person in questions, -(으)르세요 cannot. This is because the -(으)르세요 ending is used only for the first-person subject.

# 04 The (으)르세요 ending “Willingness”

- 1 The second difference is that while -(으)르래요 indicates the speaker’s intention, -(으)르세요 carries the speaker’s sense of promise. Here are some examples for comparison.

열심히 공부 할래요 “(I) will (intend to) study hard”

열심히 공부 할게요 “(I) will (promise to) study hard”

몇 시에 집에 갈래요? “What time will (you intend to) go home?”

몇 시에 집에 갈게요? (X)

# 04 The (으)르세요 ending “Willingness”

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As -(으)르세요 conveys a sense of promise, it is often used when the speaker volunteers to do something. For instance, consider the following sentences.

공항에 제가 갈래요 “I will (intend to) go to the airport”

공항에 제가 갈게요 “I will (volunteer/promise to) go to the airport”

저녁은 제가 살래요 “As for dinner, I will (intend to) buy (it)”

저녁은 제가 살게요 “As for dinner, I will (volunteer/promise to) buy (it)”

# 05

## V O C A B U L A R Y

가다 to go  
고르다 to choose  
공부하다 to study  
기다리다 to wait  
꽃병 vase  
내다 to pay  
노래 song  
누나 older sister  
닫다 to close  
도서관 library  
돈 money  
돕다 to help  
만나다 to meet  
만들다 to make  
먹다 to eat  
문 door  
물 water  
미국 USA  
믿다 to believe  
방학 vacation  
밤 night  
보다 to see  
부르다 to sing/to call out  
부엌 kitchen  
부치다 to mail out

사귀다 to make friends  
사다 to buy  
살다 to live  
색 color  
손 hand  
시키다 to order  
씻다 to wash  
아버지 father  
아침 morning  
열다 to open  
영화 movie  
오전 a.m.  
오후 p.m.  
이야기 story  
일본 Japan  
일어나다 to get up  
자다 to sleep  
전화하다 to make a phone call  
주다 to give  
즐기다 to enjoy  
집 house  
차 car  
창문 window  
친구 friend

Q&A

감사합니다

