

GOOD JOB KOREAN

LEVEL 3

Basic Korean with 소개팅 video (소개팅 Section)

Lesson 3. I will do first! / 제가 먼저 할게요.



@jinkorean



Lesson Sentence

아, 제가
먼저 할게요.

Ok, I will do first.

This scene shows the perfect context where ‘(으)르게요’ should be used. The girl said “Do you want to go ahead?”, then the guy said “제가 먼저 할게요”. This is the reaction to what the girl said. So it implies “Since you say so, I will do first”.

제가 먼저 할게요.

(Since you say so) I will do first.

If he said “제가 먼저 할 거예요” it would sound a little bit rude because it implies “No matter what you said, I will do first anyway”.

제가 먼저 할 거예요.

I will do first (anyway).

*제가 : 저(I)+가(subject marker)

*먼저: first

먼저

earlier, first

제가 먼저 할게요.

I will do earlier (than you).

Now, let's see this vocab '먼저'. It means 'earlier' or 'first'. So "제가 먼저 할게요" literally means "I will do earlier than you".

먼저 vs 처음

earlier in
time/order

first time,
beginning

You might remember '처음' from the last lesson. '처음' is literally 'first time' or 'beginning', whereas '먼저' is being earlier in time or in order.

제가 처음으로 뛸게요.

I will jump first.

'처음' is sometimes used with the particle '으로', and '처음으로' means 'for the first time' or 'as the first person'.

Let's say there are 10 people about to do bungee jumping." And this sentence implies "I will be the first one who will be jumping out of 10 people!"

*뛰다: to jump, run

제가 **먼저** 뛸게요.

I will jump first.

(I will jump earlier than you.)

If I say “제가 먼저 뛸게요” it also means “I will jump first”. But this time, I don’t have to be the first one who will be jumping out of 10 people, but it just means “I will jump earlier than you” or “I will jump before you”.

Now, let's look into ‘(으)르게요’ sentences a little bit more. Do you still remember when to use this conjugation?

Firstly, ‘(으)르게요’ is only used with the subject ‘I’, because ‘(으)르게요’ sentence is always MY reaction to what other people said or think.

진 : 누가 요리**할** 거**예요**?

JIN : Who is going to cook?

Let’s say a bunch of friends go camping together, and dinner time is coming up, so I ask “누가 요리할 거예요?”. It is correct to use “할 거예요” in this sentence, not “할게요” because the subject is not ‘I’, but ‘WHO’.

*요리하다: to cook

Then, you can volunteer to do it by saying

당신 : 제가 요리할게요!

YOU : I will cook!

(Since you are looking for someone to cook, I will be the one!)

The subject is 'I', and it is the reaction to my question, "Who is going to cook?", so it implies "Since you are looking for someone to cook, I will be the one", or "I will cook!".

Then another friend who was listening to us feels like he also has to do something, so he says

친구 : 그럼 저는 설거지할게요.

FRIEND : Then, as for me, I will do the dishes.

Even though this is not a direct reaction or an answer to the question, '할게요' is used because it is the reaction to the 'thought' that others may have. He definitely can expect that others want him to do something by the circumstance.

*설거지하다: to do the dishes

Now, let's take a look at the situation where we should use '(으)ㄹ 거예요' instead of '(으)ㄹ게요'. When it is not your reaction to others, but you are just talking about a 'fact' or a 'fixed plan', you should use '(으)ㄹ 거예요'.

(으)ㄹ 거예요.

→ NOT your reaction to others

→ A fact or a fixed plan

For example, I can ask you about your weekend plans like

주말에 뭐 할 거예요?

What are you going to do on the weekend?

Then you can reply

**주말에 가족들이랑
저녁 먹을 거예요.**

I am going to have dinner with my family on the weekend.

In this case, you should use '(으)ㄹ 거예요', NOT '(으)ㄹ게요'. Because it is your fixed plan that isn't affected by the question I asked.

*주말: weekend *저녁: dinner, evening

*가족: family *-(이)랑: with

But when you decide to do something according to what others have just said, you should use ‘(으)르 게요’ instead of ‘(으)르 거예요’.

(으)르 거예요.

a fixed plan, already decided

VS

(으)르 게요

Used when you decided something according to what others just said

Let's say you and I are drinking together, and you think I am drunk. Then you can say

**의진 씨, 너무 취한 것 같아요.
그만 마시세요.**

Euijin, I think you are too drunk.
Stop drinking.

‘취하다’ means ‘to be drunk’, and 그만 마시다 means ‘to stop drinking’, so this sentence means “Euijin, I think you are too drunk, stop drinking.” And if I decide to stop drinking, I could say

네...더 안 마실게요.

Alright, (since you say so)
I will not drink more.

*취하다: to be drunk

*그만 마시다: to stop drinking

But if I don't think I am drunk, I can insist like

**저 전혀 안 취했어요!
더 마실 거예요!**

I am not drunk at all!

I am going to drink more!

(no matter what you said.)

Here in this sentence, ‘(으)ㄹ 거예요’ is used because it implies “I am going to drink more. No matter what you said”.

*전혀: not at all