

-(으)ㄹ 거예요

will, be going to, probably

The everyday way to talk about plans and predictions. Built from the future modifier -(으)ㄹ 거예요, which is why it looks longer than a tense ending.

How it attaches

Stem type	Form	Example
Ends in a vowel	-ㄹ 거예요	가다 → 갈 거예요
Ends in a consonant	-을 거예요	먹다 → 먹을 거예요
Ends in ㄹ	nothing added	만들다 → 만들 거예요
Formal	-(으)ㄹ 겁니다	갈 겁니다
Past guess	-았/었을 거예요	벌써 갔을 거예요
Spelling	거예요, not 거예요	pronounced [꺼예요]

Notes

With I or we, it states a plan: 내일 부산에 갈 거예요. With a third person or a general situation, the same form becomes a prediction: 내일은 추울 거예요 (it'll be cold tomorrow). Nothing changes in the grammar; the subject decides how it lands.

Attachment follows the standard consonant rule, with the usual ㄹ twist: a stem ending in ㄹ keeps it and adds nothing, so 만들다 gives 만들 거예요. Note also the spacing — 거 is a noun, so it stands apart from the verb.

Two practical notes. It is pronounced [꺼예요] with a tensed consonant, though it is never written that way. And the spelling is 거예요, not 거예요 — a mistake so common that you will see it written wrongly by native speakers online.

Examples

1 이번 주말에 부산에 갈 거예요.

I'm going to Busan this weekend.

2 아마 비가 올 거예요.

It will probably rain.

3 친구가 곧 도착할 거예요.

My friend will arrive soon.

4 내년에 한국에서 공부할 거예요.

I'm going to study in Korea next year.

5 그 영화는 재미있을 거예요.

That film is probably good.

6 주말에는 집에 있을 거예요.

I'll be at home at the weekend.

Compared with

-겠-

-겠- is formal and declarative, or an on-the-spot guess. -(으)ㄹ 거예요 is the neutral, everyday choice for plans.

제가 하겠습니다. (I volunteer, formally) / 제가 할 거예요. (that's what I plan to do)

-(으)ㄹ게요

-(으)ㄹ게요 makes a promise to the person you are speaking to and adjusts to them. -(으)ㄹ 거예요 states a plan already fixed, regardless of the listener.

제가 도와줄게요. (I'll help you) / 저는 집에 갈 거예요. (I'm going home)

-아요/어요

For a scheduled event, the plain present is enough and sounds more settled. Adding -(으)ㄹ 거예요 shifts it toward intention.

내일 시험이 있어요. (there's an exam tomorrow) / 내일 공부할 거예요. (I intend to study)

Watch out

✗ 저녁을 만들을 거예요.

○ 저녁을 만들 거예요.

A stem ending in ㄹ already supplies it, so 을 is not added. The same applies to 살 거예요, 알 거예요, 놀 거예요.

✗ 내일 학교에 갈 거예요.

○ 내일 학교에 갈 거예요.

거 + 이에요 contracts to 거예요. 거예요 is a spelling error, though a widespread one.

✗ 그 사람은 벌써 갈 거예요. — meaning "he's probably already gone"

○ 그 사람은 벌써 갔을 거예요.

To guess about something already finished, the past marker goes inside: -았/었을 거예요.