



EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF GUESS IN KOREAN LINGUISTICS -겠 [-GESS]

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: September 7th 2023 Accepted: October 7th 2023 Published: October 11th 2023</p>	<p>This article focuses on the expressing the meaning of guess in Korean linguistics "-겠" (-gess)", which is commonly used in Korean. In Korean, the suffix "-gess" is used not only to express the future tense, but also to express the speaker's expectation, his wishes, and his intention.</p>
<p>Keywords: "-겠" addition, guess, desire-wish, intention, next time.</p>	

Expressing the meaning of guess in Korean linguistics "-겠" (-gess), "-(으)ㄹ 것이다" [-(eu)l goshida], "-나/나 보다" (-n ka/na poda), "-ㄴ/는/르 것 같다 (-n/nin/l kod katda) there are several additions like that, among them expressing the guess "-겠" [-gess] its additions are widely used, studied and learned by the National Institute of the Korean Language "-겠" [-gess] research has been conducted on the use of 8 different meanings of the addition. As a result of the research "-겠" [-gess] its addition indicates meanings such as 'the speaker's intention or desire,' 'the speaker's guess,' and 'the speaker's thoughts conveyed with politeness. Li Hee Jae of Li Jong Hee "-겠" [-gess] it is classified into 3 types such as 'expressing the future,' 'the speaker's guess,' and 'idiomatic expressions

1. 저는 내일 학교에 가겠어요. I will go to school tomorrow
2. 내가 하면 정말 예쁘겠다. If I do it, it will turn out really beautiful.

As seen from the above examples, "-겠" [-gess] when used by one person, its addition expresses the satisfaction of that person's desire or wish. In contrast, "-겠" [-gess] in cases where it is related to 2nd or 3rd persons, in such situations, "-겠" [-gess] its addition expresses the meaning of 'guess'

1. 당신은 내일 학교에 가겠지요. Are you going to school tomorrow?
2. 민수 씨가 내일은 학교에 가겠어요¹. Minsu needs to go to school tomorrow.

From this conclusion, we can infer that "-겠" [-gess] if the speaker of the sentence with an addition is the first person, it indicates the performer's desire or intention to carry out an event that needs to or will happen. For example "겠" [-gess] If the speaker of the sentence with an addition is the second or third person, it expresses doubt about the occurrence of the event, indicating guess, supposition

3. 날씨가 너무 좋아서 산책하면 좋겠어요. If we go for a walk when the weather is very nice, it would be great.
3. In the third example, the speaker can come up with a proposal based on the situation in the conversation.²
4. 저는 내일 꼭 집에 있겠어요. I will definitely be at home tomorrow.

"-겠" [-gess] when the suffix is used to mean "assumption", it cannot necessarily come with modal words such as. Therefore, in our next example "-겠" [-gess] we are not mistaken if we say that the suffix came to the interlocutor in the task of communicating accurate information.

"-겠" [-gess] National Language Center to find out if the suffix is used in different meanings (국립국어원 2005) he was able to conduct research and classify it into 8 types.

The first is used when interrogative sentences are added to verbs and ask what the interlocutor wants to do, what he thinks.

5. 오늘 우리 집에 와 주시겠어요? Can you come to our house today?
6. 저 좀 도와주시겠습니까? Can you help me a little?
7. 손님, 어느 것으로 하시겠습니까? Can you come to our home?
8. 저는 빨간색 모자를 꼭 사겠습니다. I will buy a red cat.
9. 이 자리에서는 저의 이름을 밝히지 않겠습니다. I will not expose my name here.

¹ 김무봉. 석사학위논문. _동국대학교 대학원, 2012_5 p

² 이선영 (2005)

The examples above include units in which the speaker expresses that he or she really wants to have a red hat, as well as that the speaker does not want to say his or her name.

The third is used when one sees or talks about the state of one's interlocutor and conveys his opinion with caution, tenderness, softness.

10. 사장: 어느 것이 좋을까? Which one is good?

직원: 저는 이것이 좋겠는데요. That's all right for me.

11. 이 일은 선생님이 하셔야 되겠네요. It would be nice if they would master the work.

12. 김 선생님이 오시면 고맙겠습니다. I would be grateful to whoever the teacher came.

In example 10 above, it is reflected that the worker, when choosing something, carefully said his opinion, in example 11, the speaker carefully explained what he had to do to a person older than him, in example 12, the speaker politely asked who his teacher wanted to come and his desire.

The fourth is used when the speaker sees the current state of affairs and guesses it.

13. (친구들의 여행 사진을 보고) 이번 여행이 매우 재미있었겠어요. (Looking at a friend's travel picture) this trip must have been very interesting-a.

14. 내가 이 옷을 입으면 잘 어울리겠지요. If I wear this dress, I must reconcile-a.

15. (일이 많아서 동분서주하는 친구를 보고) 일이 많아서 힘들겠어³ (Seeing a friend running to the paint awake from the abundance of work) a lot of work, difficult.

16. 하늘을 보니까 내일은 비가 오겠네. If there are clouds in the sky tomorrow, it might rain.

In the 13th problem, looking at the picture, he is guessing an interesting journey from the past. In problems 14, 15, and 16, statements are given that predict the suitability of clothing, the difficulty of the journey, and the possibility of rain.

The fifth one is something that will quickly catch your attention and is useful in describing events."

17. 지금부터 김 기자가 한국 경제에 대하여 말씀 드리겠습니다. Now the journalist Kim they talk about the Korean economy.

18. 이번 주말에는 맑고 일교차가 크겠습니다. The weather is open at the end of this week and the difference in air temperature is expected to be large.

From the examples above we can see, "-겠" [-gess] In official situations, such as when reading a list of people presenting, it is possible to use it to introduce the next person. Additionally, it is used when announcing weather information.

The sixth one is used to express possibilities or abilities.

19. 이 정도의 어려움은 내 스스로 이겨 내겠다. I can overcome this level of difficulty on my own ⁴.

20. 이 바지에 세 사람도 들어가겠어요.⁵ "Three people can fit in this car. In the following 19th problem, the speaker indicates that this degree is not difficult to achieve without any assistance; it demonstrates independent purchasing in the market.

In the next problem, it illustrates that three people can fit in it due to its large size "-겠" [-gess] the addition was used. From this it can be seen that, "-겠" [-gess] the suffix can also be used to express the meanings of ability and opportunity.

The seventh, added to some verbs, is also for the speaker to respond politely to his opinion "-겠" [-gess] the additive can be applied.

21. 알겠습니다. I understand.

22. 잘 모르겠습니다. I do not know for sure.

23. 아파 죽겠어요. I say I die of pain.

24. 더워서 미치겠어요. From the heat I become mad.

In these examples, the speaker uses the content of not knowing something at the moment, not being familiar with the words of their conversation partner, and being unable to add to their opinion. It is used to express the meaning of not being able to add anything because they do not understand. In the following examples, it is used to emphasize not that it happened, but to emphasize that it was done on purpose, as if stirring hot food, that is, to stir the hot air "-겠" [-gess] we can see that the suffix is used.

The eighth, accompanied by the following phrases:

25. 처음 뵙겠습니다. I am glad to get acquainted.

26. 실례지만 길 좀 묻겠습니다. Sorry, if I ask for the way, okay?

27. 잘 먹겠습니다. Thank you for this food.

28. 다녀오겠습니다. I'll be back.

In the examples above, short expressions like 'I'm coming' (instead of 'I'm leaving home') and 'Thank you for this food' (instead of 'bon appetite) are used during the first meeting, when getting acquainted, when asking for directions, when having a meal, and when leaving home.

³ 국립국어원 2005:31

⁴ <https://www.topikguide.com/korean-grammar>

⁵ 국립국어원 2005:31

CONCLUSION.

This article expresses the assumption in Korean “-겠” [-gess] the meanings of the additional suffix have been clarified. They were explained through examples. We hope that in the future, the use of this grammar suffix will not be confused with other suffixes expressing different assumptions.

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