

## Learn Korean Ep. 126: ~기는 하다 & ~기도 하다

The ~기 verb ending (which can be used with both Action Verbs and Descriptive Verbs) is commonly used with various grammar forms. For a quick example of our form today, if you want to say that you like kimchi, you could say this:

김치를 좋아해요.

"I like kimchi."

We can add the ~기 verb ending to this verb (좋아하다), along with the Topic Marker 는, which by itself can add emphasis, in order to add emphasis to that *verb* (e.g. "I *do* like kimchi.").

김치를 좋아하는는 해요.

"I *do* like kimchi."

While the overall meaning of these two sentences is the same, this one using the ~기는 ending emphasizes the verb (좋아하다), and also adds more *contrast* to the sentence. For example...

김치를 좋아하는는 하지만 만들 수는 없어요.

"I *do like* kimchi, but I can't *make* it."

The ~기 verb ending has a few uses like this, and we'll cover the most common ones in this lesson.

### Verb Stem + 기는 하다

To use this form, take a verb stem and attach 기, followed by 는. This can also be further shortened to 낀 in everyday conversations. Then add the verb 하다 and conjugate it. No other tenses are used to make this form.

하다 → 하기는 or 하낀

먹다 → 먹기는 or 먹낀

This form is used to emphasize the verb, and adds contrast to the sentence. You can think of this feeling as if the speaker is *admitting* something to the listener, but perhaps not fully admitting it and are still holding back some information. Here are two examples in English.

"I like kimchi." **vs** "I *like* kimchi."

"The weather is cold." **vs** "The weather *is* cold."

Because of this feeling, the ~기는 하다 form is commonly used to show contrast. The speaker is admitting something, but this implies there might be something else to the story. This adds contrast to the sentence. Here's an example.

맛있기는 하지만 비싸요.

"It *does* taste good (I'll admit), but it's expensive."

The *literal* meaning of this form is simply the regular ~기 ending, which transforms a verb into a noun, combined with the Topic Marker 는. For example, 맛있기 (from 맛있다) means "being delicious/tasty," and 맛있기는 literally means "As for being delicious/tasty...." The 하다 at the end can be thought of as simply meaning "it is" or "it does" or "they are," depending on the verb that's being used. So we can look at this sentence literally as meaning, "As for being delicious/tasty, it is (I'll admit), but it's expensive." Here are two more examples.

한국 사람이긴 하지만 매운 음식을 잘 못 먹어요.

"Although they *are* a Korean, they can't eat spicy food well."

한국에 관심이 있긴 한데 아직 한국에 안 가봤어요.

"I *am* interested in Korea, but I haven't been to Korea yet."

## Verb Stem + 기도 하다

To use this form, take a verb stem and attach 기, followed by the particle 도 meaning "even" or "also." Then add the verb 하다 and conjugate it.

This form works in the same exact way as *기는*, only its meaning is different because instead of adding emphasis, it shows that a verb *also*, or *even* is, or also or even happens. Just like the *~기는* form, it can be used with both Action Verbs and Descriptive Verbs. Here are two examples.

제가 한국어 선생님이예요.

"I am a Korean teacher."

제가 한국어 선생님이기도 해요.

"I also am a Korean teacher."

In this sentence, we're not just saying "I too, among other people, am also a Korean teacher." We could do that simply by saying *저도*, and not this form. Here, we're saying that "In addition to other things that I am, I *also am* a Korean teacher." Here's another example.

저는 요리를 잘해요.

"I cook well."

저는 요리를 잘하기도 해요.

"I also cook well."

Again, in this sentence we're not saying that other people cook well, and I cook well too – we could do that using *저도*. This sentence means that I can *cook* well, in addition to other things. For example, "not only am I a Korean teacher, but I can also cook well." Just a little humble brag, and back to the lesson.

Here's another example of how this form is different than just the regular particle *도*.

철수 씨도 똑똑해요.

"Chul-soo is also smart (in addition to other people who are smart)."

철수 씨는 똑똑하기도 해요.

"Chul-soo is also smart (in addition to his other many talents)."

And here's one more example.

저는 심심할 때 드라마를 보기도 해요.

"When I'm bored, I also watch dramas (in addition to doing other things)."

#### ADVANCED NOTES

You might also find the form ~기는 (or ~긴) used at the end of a sentence without the verb 하다. While the literal meaning is the same as before, this form has a different usage.

#### Verb Stem + 기는(요)

To use this form, take a verb stem and attach ~기는 like before (or ~긴), followed by 요. The 요 at the end can be removed when speaking casually. This form is used to express that you disagree with what someone has told you. It's used at the end of a sentence on its own. To use it, repeat the same verb that the other person used, attaching this form. Most often this form will be used simply with one verb on its own, and not after a full sentence (e.g. 답기는요, not 날씨가 답기는요).

잘하기는요. 아직 배우고 있어요.

"What? I'm not good. I'm still learning."

덥긴. 오늘 아침은 추웠는데?

"What? It's not hot. This morning was cold."

#### 하긴

Note that this form is different than the single word 하긴 (originally from 하기는), which is used at the beginning of a sentence and means "now that I think about it" when the speaker is considering something.

하긴, 좀 맵긴 하지.

"Now that I think about it, it is a bit spicy, huh."

### Conclusion

If you have any questions, feel free to send me a message through my web site or on YouTube. Good luck in your studies!

