

# A/V~지만, N~(이)지만

For connecting clauses with "but," or "however"

저는 뉴욕에서 살지만 캘리포니아에 살고 싶어요.

I live in New York but I want to live in California.

Instead of stopping one sentence and starting another one with 하지만, you can join the two sentences together by attaching ~지만 to the verb stem of the first sentence. This will help you build longer sentences.

Grammar Form	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Descriptive & Action V	~지만	~았/었지만	~겠지만 or ~(으)ㄹ 거지만
Nouns	~(이)지만	~이었지만/였지만	~(이)겠지만 or ~일 거지만

Note: when using ~지만, the two sentences must be contrasting sentences.

## ACTION VERBS & DESCRIPTIVE VERBS

Attach **~지만** to the verb stem at the end of the first clause. ~지만 can be attached to action verbs or descriptive verbs. Attach ~지만 regardless of whether the verb ends on a vowel sound or a consonant sound.

가다	→	가 <b>지만</b>	(subj. goes, but...)
춥다	→	춥 <b>지만</b>	(it's cold, but...)
마시다	→	마시 <b>지만</b>	(subj. drinks, but...)

- > 저는 운동하**지만** 좀 재미없어요. I work out, but I don't really like it.
- > 날씨가 춥**지만** 맑아요. The weather is cold, but sunny.
- > 커피는 마시**지만** 아메리카노는 마시지 않아요. I drink coffee but not americano (black coffee).

## NOUNS

If the noun ends on a consonant sound, attach **~이지만**.

미국 사람	→	미국 사람 <b>이지만</b>	(subj. is American, but...)
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Note: ~이지만 is a combination of the verb "이다" (to be) and ~지만