

V~는 것

For changing verbs into nouns (nominalization)

한국어를 공부하는 것을 좋아해요.

I like studying Korean.

Nominalization sounds complicated, but it's an incredibly important grammar tool that is used every day. Essentially, nominalization turns a verb (e.g. "to eat") into its noun form (i.e. the noun "eating"). These nominalized verbs act as nouns in the sentence, and can be used, described, or acted on just like any other noun. In English, these nominalized verbs are called **gerunds**.

Note: ~는 것 can also be seen as ~는 거, particularly when speaking.

Note: ~는 것 is not used with descriptive verbs.

ACTION VERBS

To turn an action verb into a noun, attach **~는 것** to the verb stem of the action verb.

먹다	→	먹는 것	(the noun "eating")
가다	→	가는 것	(the noun "going")
보다	→	보는 것	(the noun "watching")

Once you add ~는 것 to a verb stem and turn the verb into a noun, you can use the resulting noun in new ways in the sentence. This means you can add ~이/가 if you want to describe the noun with a descriptive verb, or ~을/를 to act upon that noun with an action verb.

V~는 것이 A nominalized verb that you want to make the **subject** of the sentence.

V~는 것을 A nominalized verb that you want to make the **object** of the sentence.

V~는 것은 A nominalized verb that you want to make the **topic** of the sentence.

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|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| > 먹는 것이 재미있어요. | Eating is fun. |
| > 피자를 먹는 것을 좋아해요. | I like eating pizza. |
| > 고기를 먹는 것을 좋아해요. | I like eating meat. |
| > 영화를 보는 것은 좋아해요. | As for watching movies, I like it. |