

6.1.6 Verbs in -이다 that look like generated verbs

There are a number of verbs that look as if they are generated verbs but are not: they are actually just ' | '-stems in which the ' | ' is a complete syllable, 이. An example is 늘이다 – *to stretch something* which might look as if it were a generated verb from a noun 늘 but no such noun exists.

In several other cases, however, the noun does exist, and we have a doublet. An example is 속이다 – *to deceive*, which is equal (in its dictionary form) to 속이다 – *to be the inside*, from 속 – *the inside*.

Compare the conjugation of 속이다 – *to be the inside*:

Verb: 속이다 – *to be the inside*
 Stems: plain: 속이-, extended: 속이어-, padded: 속이-
 Some verb forms: 속이다, 속입니다, 속이에요, 속이었어요, 속인, 속일, 속이면

to that of 속이다 – *to deceive*:

Verb: 속이다 – *to deceive*
 Stems: plain: 속이-, extended: 속여-, padded: 속이-
 Some verb forms: 속인다, 속입니다, 속여요, 속였어요, 속인, 속일, 속이면

We see that the verb forms differ in two situations. First, differences occur with endings that use the extended stem; this makes 속이에요 – *is the inside of ...* different from 속여요 – *deceives*. Second, forms differ for endings that have one form for action verbs and another for generated verbs; this makes 속이다 – *is the inside of ...* different from 속인다 – *... deceives*. Another such ending is the modifier ending -(으)ㄴ/-는, which yields 속인 – *being the inside of ... / deceived* versus 속이는 – *deceiving*.

Causatives and passives

Most ' | '-stems that end in -이다 are causatives or passives (see Section 2.4.4). All are action verbs; there are very many of them. Some examples of causatives are

끓이다 – <i>to boil water, etc.</i>	from 끓다 – <i>to boil (by itself)</i>
높이다 – <i>to elevate</i>	from 높다 – <i>to be high</i>
물들이다 – <i>to dye</i>	from 물들다 – <i>to be dyed</i>
보이다 – <i>to show</i>	from 보다 – <i>to see</i>
붙이다 – <i>to stick on</i>	from 붙다 – <i>to stick to</i>

And some examples of passives are

놓이다 – <i>to be placed</i>	from 놓다 – <i>to place</i>
닦이다 – <i>to be polished</i>	from 닦다 – <i>to polish</i>
모이다 – <i>to come together</i>	from 모으다 – <i>to gather</i>
쌓이다 – <i>to get piled up</i>	from 쌓다 – <i>to pile up</i>
쓰이다 – <i>to 'be written/used</i>	from 쓰다 – <i>to write/use</i>

For a few causatives and passives in -이다 the relationship to the original verb is less straightforward. Examples are

누이다 – to lay down irregularly from 눕다 – to lie down
 숙이다 – to let hang (head) from a rarely used 숙다 – to droop

Also, not all causatives and passives end in -이다, as can be seen in Section 2.4.4.

Doublets

Generated verbs can end in -이다 in two ways, depending on where the 이 comes from. Normally the 이 comes from the -이다 itself, as in 방이다 – it is a room (from 방); but it can also come from the noun, as in 종이이다 – it is paper (from 종이). As a result a verb in -이다 can form a doublet with a noun in two ways. Both kinds of doublets occur, and are given in the two lists below.

The following list contains all verbs in -이다 that form a doublet with a noun not ending in -이.

괴이다 – to be lured	and also 괴이다 – it is a trick
녹이다 – to melt something	and also 녹이다 – it is rust
달이다 – to infuse (tea, etc.)	and also 달이다 – it is the moon
들이다 – to let somebody in	and also 들이다 – it is a field
떼이다 – to be cheated out of	and also 떼이다 – it is a group
매이다 – to be tied	and also 매이다 – it is a hawk
먹이다 – to feed	and also 먹이다 – it is an ink stick
벌이다 – to start a business	and also 벌이다 – it is a bee / a penalty
속이다 – to deceive	and also 속이다 – it is the inside
절이다 – to pickle	and also 절이다 – it is a temple
죽이다 – to kill	and also 죽이다 – it is porridge
줄이다 – to cut back on	and also 줄이다 – it is string

The following list contains all verbs in -이다 that form a doublet with a noun ending in -이.

깜빡이다 – to blink	and also 깜빡이다 – they are indicators / blinkers (깜빡이)
높이다 – to elevate	and also 높이다 – it is the height (높이)
누이다 – to lay down	and also 누이다 – it is the/a sister (누이)
먹이다 – to feed	and also 먹이다 – it is prey (먹이)
모이다 – to come together	and also 모이다 – it is bird feed (모이)
반짝이다 – to glitter	and also 반짝이다 – it is glitter (반짝이)
벌이다 – to start a business	and also 벌이다 – it is income (벌이)

Independent -이다 verbs

There are also -이다 look-alikes that are not obviously related to other verbs:

간질이다, 근질이다 – <i>to tickle</i>	속삭이다 – <i>to whisper</i>
까딱이다, 꾸벅이다 – <i>to nod repeatedly</i>	술렁이다 – <i>to buzz</i>
깔딱이다 – <i>to gasp</i>	움직이다 – <i>to move</i>
깜박이다, 깜빡이다 – <i>to blink, flicker</i>	으쓱이다 – <i>to shrug</i>
노닥이다 – <i>to chat, joke</i>	절뚝이다 – <i>to limp</i>
다독이다 – <i>to put in order; to console</i>	지껄이다 – <i>to jabber, chat</i>
덤벙이다 – <i>to act frivolously</i>	질경이다 – <i>to gnaw</i>
뒤적이다, 뒤척이다 – <i>to rummage</i>	철썩이다 – <i>to splash</i>
들먹이다 – <i>to mention, bring up</i>	헐떡이다 – <i>to gasp for breath</i>
망설이다 – <i>to hesitate</i>	홀썩이다 – <i>to consume in sips</i>
반짝이다, 번득이다 – <i>to glitter</i>	휘청이다 – <i>to sway (by oneself)</i>
서성이다 – <i>to stroll about</i>	

The above verbs cannot derive from -(이)다, because they are all action verbs: their formal plain present ends in -인다 (*서성인다* – *They are strolling about*, etc.) rather than in -이다. Also their extended stems end in -여- (as, for example in *서성여보자* – *Let's stroll about*) rather than in -이에-.

Many of the -이다 look-alikes also occur with -거리다 replacing -이다, often with a somewhat more negative meaning. An example is *들먹거리다* – *to rub someone's nose in it* from *들먹이다* – *to mention, bring up*. For several verbs the -거리다 is preferred: *덤벙거리다* rather than *덤벙이다* and *절뚝거리다* rather than *절뚝이다*.

The above list is not complete. Many of the verbs in it have variants that have not always found their way into dictionaries. For example, next to *반짝이다* and *번득이다* – *to glitter*, the variants *번쩍이다*, *번쩍이다*, and perhaps others occur.

Long -이다 verbs

Verbs in -이다 of more than 4 syllables are usually compound verbs (verb expressions of the form 'extended stem + action verb'; see Section 1.11.1). Examples are

<i>받아들이다</i> – <i>to accept</i> (litt. <i>to receive and let in</i>)
<i>갈라붙이다</i> – <i>to allocate</i> (litt. <i>to cut and stick on</i>)

For the conjugation of the ' | '-stems see Section 4.15.