

2. Adj-아/어하다 : someone **seems to feel adjective**

- **Adjective should be some kind of feeling**
- By using this construction, **you see the subject in a third person's point of view.** So it is most often used with third person (he, she, they) or second person (you) subject. It sounds more natural to use A-아/어하다 when describing someone else's feelings rather than just the adjective alone.
- However, that doesn't necessarily mean the first-person (I, We) cannot be the subject. First Person can also be the subject, if you want to look at yourself/yourselves in a third person's point of view.

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[Omniscient Author's Point of View]

[Future Tense Adjective]

[Question asking "you"]

[More Adjectives]

감사하다, 고맙다 (to be thankful)

미안하다 (to be sorry) **미안해하다**

verb-고 싶다 (to want to verb)

덥다 (to be hot)

춥다 (to be cold)

배 고프다 (to be hungry)

맵다 (to be spicy) / **맛있다** (to be delicious)

어렵다 (to be difficult)

지루하다(to be boring) / **재미있다** (to be fun)

자랑스럽다 (to be proud)

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[First Person Subject + A-아/어하다]

	Adj-아/어하다	Adj-아/어요
First Person (I, We)	When looking at yourself as an observer with some distance	Generally used
Second, Third Person (you, he, she, they)	Generally used	1) When implying you can see through that person's feelings (e.g. Omniscient Author's POV) 2) Future Tense Adjective 3) Question asking how the other person (You) feels

Noun 이/가 좋다 -> Noun 을/를 좋아하다

Noun 이/가 싫다 -> Noun 을/를 싫어하다

Noun 이/가 예쁘다 -> Someone 을/를 예뻐하다

Noun 이/가 밉다 -> Someone 을/를 미워하다