

치고

there's no such thing as a ... that isn't

States a rule with no exceptions. It pairs with a negative and asserts that every member of the category behaves the same way.

HOW TO ATTACH IT

Any noun	치고 — no change	부모치고
Must be followed by	a negative	... 안 하는 사람 없어요
Typical shape	치고 ... -는 사람 없다	학생치고 안 바쁜 사람 없다
Meaning delivered	a universal claim	every parent worries
Different construction	치고는 = considering	초보치고는 잘해요
Without a negative	ungrammatical here	부모치고 걱정해요 is wrong

WHEN TO USE IT

치고 attaches to a noun without changing shape. In this use it must be followed by a negative: 부모치고 자식 걱정 안 하는 사람 없어요 — there's no parent who doesn't worry about their child.

The double negative is the whole structure, and it delivers a universal claim: all parents worry. English usually flips this into a positive, which is why translations rarely look parallel.

The pattern is fixed: noun + 치고 ... 없다 / 안 Without the negative, the sentence collapses into a different construction entirely.

That other construction is 치고는, which adds 는 and means "considering that it's a ..." — a quite separate meaning worth keeping apart.

IN USE

- 부모치고 자식 걱정 안 하는 사람 없어요.
There isn't a parent alive who doesn't worry about their child.
- 한국 사람치고 김치 안 먹는 사람 없죠.
You won't find a Korean who doesn't eat kimchi.
- 시험을 앞둔 학생치고 안 떨리는 사람 없더라고요.
I've yet to meet a student who isn't nervous before an exam.
- 그 영화를 본 사람치고 안 우는 사람이 없었다.
Nobody who saw that film came away dry-eyed.
- 직접 만들어 본 사람치고 쉽다고 하는 사람 없어요.
Nobody who's actually made it calls it easy.

6 여기 온 손님치고 다시 안 오는 분이 없습니다.

Every customer who comes here comes back.

COMPARED WITH

치고는

Adding 는 changes the meaning completely, from a universal rule to a judgement relative to expectation. The two are best learned as a contrast.

초보치고 못하는 사람 없어요. (all beginners can) / 초보치고는 잘해요. (good, for a beginner)

-(으)ㄴ/는 법이다

Both state general truths. 법이다 asserts a rule about how things go; 치고 rules out exceptions within a category.

부모는 걱정하는 법이다. (parents worry, as a rule) / 부모치고 안 하는 사람 없다. (no parent doesn't)

모든

모든 states the universal directly. 치고 arrives at it through a denial of exceptions, which sounds more emphatic and more colloquial.

모든 부모가 걱정해요. / 부모치고 걱정 안 하는 사람 없어요.

WATCH OUT

X 부모치고 자식을 걱정해요.

O 부모치고 자식 걱정 안 하는 사람 없어요.

This use requires a negative. Without one, the double-negative structure that carries the meaning is missing.

X 초보치고 잘하는 사람 없어요. — meaning "good for a beginner"

O 초보치고는 잘해요.

The judgement-relative-to-expectation reading needs 는. Without it you are claiming no beginner is any good.

X 부모를 치고 걱정 안 하는 사람 없어요.

O 부모치고 걱정 안 하는 사람 없어요.

치고 attaches directly to the noun with no particle in between.