

-거니와

not only that, and moreover

Adds a second point in a decidedly literary register. It joins the family of additive endings alongside -(으)뿐더러 and -는 데다가.

How it attaches

Situation	Form	Example
Any verb or adjective	-거니와	뛰어나다 → 뛰어나거니와
ㄹ stems keep the ㄹ	-거니와	만들거니와
Past	-았/었거니와	했거니와
Second clause	usually takes 도	가격도 합리적이다
Both halves	same direction	a contrast needs -지만
Supposition instead	-(으)려니와	힘들려니와

Notes

Attach -거니와 to any stem — no vowel rule, ㄹ stays, and tense may appear in front: 했거니와.

Both halves must point the same way, and the second clause usually carries 도: 품질도 뛰어나거니와 가격도 합리적이다.

The register is the highest of the additive endings — formal writing, editorials, speeches. In conversation it sounds archaic.

Keep it apart from -(으)려니와, which looks similar but expresses supposition: 힘들려니와 means "it will presumably be hard, and..."

Examples

- 1 품질도 뛰어나거니와 가격도 합리적이다.
The quality is outstanding, and the price is reasonable besides.
- 2 그는 학식이 깊거니와 인품도 훌륭하다.
He is deeply learned, and a fine character with it.
- 3 시간도 부족했거니와 예산마저 넉넉지 않았다.
Time was short, and the budget was hardly generous either.
- 4 이 방법은 간단하거니와 효과도 확실하다.
This method is simple, and reliably effective too.
- 5 교통이 편리하거니와 주변 환경도 조용하다.
The transport links are convenient, and the surroundings are quiet besides.
- 6 말할 것도 없거니와 이미 다들 알고 있다.
It goes without saying, and everyone knows it already.

Compared with

-(으)뿐더러

Both are written additive endings. 뿐더러 attaches to the ㄹ modifier form; 거니와 attaches to the plain stem and sounds older still.

뛰어날뿐더러 / 뛰어나거니와

-(으)ㄴ/는 데다가

Four registers for one job: -는 데다가 in speech, 뿐만 아니라 in formal use, -뿐더러 in writing, -거니와 in the most literary writing of all.

뛰어난 데다가 (speech) / 뛰어나거니와 (editorial)

-(으)려니와

Similar shape, different job. -(으)려니와 supposes something rather than asserting it.

뛰어나려니와 (it is outstanding, and) / 힘들려니와 (it will be hard, and)

Watch out

✗ 품질도 뛰어나거니와 가격이 비싸다.

○ 품질은 뛰어나지만 가격이 비싸다.

Both halves have to point the same way. A contradicting second clause needs -지만.

✗ 야, 이거 맛있거니와 싸.

○ 야, 이거 맛있는 데다가 싸.

-거니와 is literary. In casual speech it sounds like a line from a classical text.

✗ 시간도 부족하거니와 예산도 없었다.

○ 시간도 부족했거니와 예산도 없었다.

Unlike -기 and -도록, this ending does take tense, and the past clause needs it to match.