

-다시피

as you know, as you can see

Appeals to what the listener already knows or can observe. It attaches to a short, fixed list of verbs — and that list is most of what there is to learn.

HOW TO ATTACH IT

Verbs of knowing	-다시피	알다 → 알다시피
≡ stays	-다시피	알다시피, not 아다시피
Honorific	아시다시피	아시다시피
Verbs of perceiving	보다, 듣다	보시다시피
Practically	-다시피 하다	뛰다시피 했어요
Other verbs	not in this sense	가다시피 does not work

WHEN TO USE IT

Attach -다시피 to the plain stem, and note that ≡ stays: 알다 gives 알다시피, not 아다시피.

The verbs it takes are those of knowing and perceiving: 알다, 보다, 듣다, 말하다, 아시다. Outside that group it does not work in this sense — 가다시피 is not possible.

It functions as a politeness device, crediting the listener with knowledge before you restate it: 아시다시피 이번 일정은 변경되었습니다. Presentations and reports open with it constantly.

A second use, -다시피 하다, means "practically" and takes any verb: 거의 뛰다시피 했어요 — I was practically running.

IN USE

- 아시다시피 이번 일정은 변경되었습니다.
As you are aware, the schedule has been changed.
- 보시다시피 자리가 많이 남았습니다.
As you can see, there are plenty of seats left.
- 앞서 말씀드렸다시피 예산이 부족합니다.
As I mentioned earlier, the budget is insufficient.
- 여러분도 아시다시피 상황이 좋지 않습니다.
As you all know, the situation is not good.
- 늦어서 거의 뛰다시피 했어요.
I was late, so I was practically running.

6 요즘은 매일 야근하다시피 합니다.

These days I'm practically working late every night.

COMPARED WITH

-듯이

-듯이 draws a comparison — "as if." -다시피 appeals to actual shared knowledge, not a likeness.

아는 듯이 말했다. (as if he knew) / 아시다시피 (as you know)

-ज्ञ아요

Both invoke shared knowledge, but -ज्ञ아요 is casual and can sound reproachful. -다시피 is formal and courteous.

아시ज्ञ아요. (you know that) / 아시다시피 (as you are aware)

-다시피 하다

The second use means "practically" and takes any verb. It exaggerates rather than appealing to knowledge.

아시다시피 (as you know) / 뛰다시피 했어요 (practically ran)

WATCH OUT

X 아다시피 일정이 바뀌었습니다.

O 아시다시피 일정이 바뀌었습니다.

The ㄹ of 알다 stays before -다시피, and with a listener you respect, the honorific 아시다 is expected.

X 가다시피 시간이 없었어요.

O 아시다시피 시간이 없었어요.

In this sense the ending takes verbs of knowing or perceiving. 가다 is not one of them.

X 거의 뛰다시피 예산이 부족합니다.

O 앞서 말씀드렸다시피 예산이 부족합니다.

-다시피 하다 means "practically" and needs 하다. Without it, the ending must appeal to shared knowledge.