

-더니

used to be... and now; did that... and so

Reports something you witnessed earlier, then what followed from it. The subject is someone else — for your own actions, the form changes to -았/었더니.

HOW TO ATTACH IT

Any verb or adjective	-더니	춡다 → 춡더니
ㄹ stems keep the ㄹ	-더니	만들다 → 만들더니
Contrast	then vs now	아까는 춡더니 지금은 따뜻해요
Consequence	observed cause	열심히 하더니 합격했어요
Subject	someone else	제가 공부하더니 is wrong
Your own action	-았/었더니	제가 갔더니

WHEN TO USE IT

Attach -더니 to any stem — no vowel rule, ㄹ stays, no tense in front for the basic use.

Like -더라고요, the 더 element means you observed it yourself. So the subject is normally someone or something else, not you.

Two readings share the form. Contrast: the situation has since changed — 아까는 춡더니 지금은 따뜻하네요.

Consequence: what you saw led to what followed — 열심히 공부하더니 시험에 합격했어요.

In the consequence reading there is often a hint of "as you'd expect" — the outcome makes sense given what you had observed.

IN USE

- 아까는 춡더니 지금은 따뜻하네요.
It was cold earlier, and now it's warm.
- 동생이 열심히 공부하더니 시험에 합격했어요.
My brother studied hard, and sure enough he passed.
- 그 가게가 잘되더니 지점을 냈어요.
That shop was doing well, and now they've opened a branch.
- 아이가 계속 울더니 잠이 들었어요.
The child cried and cried, and then fell asleep.
- 친구가 매일 요리를 만들더니 실력이 늘었어요.
My friend cooked every day, and her skills improved.

- 6 어제는 비가 오더니 오늘은 맑네요.
It rained yesterday, and today it's clear.

COMPARED WITH

-았/었더니

The subject decides which you use. -더니 reports what you saw someone else do; -았/었더니 reports what you did yourself and what you then found.

동생이 공부하더니 합격했어요. (I watched him) / 제가 갔더니 아무도 없었어요. (I went and found)

-지만

In the contrast reading, -지만 states a plain opposition while -더니 adds that you witnessed the earlier state and the change surprised you.

아까는 추웠지만 지금은 따뜻해요. (plain) / 아까는 춥더니 지금은 따뜻하네요. (I noticed the change)

-더라고요

The same 더 element. Both require first-hand observation, which is why neither works comfortably about your own inner states.

춥더라고요. (I found it cold) / 춥더니 따뜻해졌어요. (it was cold, then warmed up)

WATCH OUT

- X 제가 열심히 공부하더니 합격했어요.
- O 제가 열심히 공부했더니 합격했어요.

-더니 reports what you observed in someone else. For your own action, use -았/었더니.

- X 친구가 요리를 만드더니 실력이 늘었어요.
- O 친구가 요리를 만들더니 실력이 늘었어요.

-더니 attaches to the plain stem and ≅ stays, unlike -는 where it drops.

- X 뉴스에서 봤는데 그 가게가 잘되더니 지점을 냈대요.
- O 그 가게가 잘된다더니 지점을 냈대요.

-더니 claims you saw it yourself. For something you only heard about, build it on the reported form instead.