

-지요?

right? isn't it? — confirming what you both know

Invites agreement about something already shared. Usually contracted to -죠 in speech, and one of the most common endings in real Korean conversation.

How it attaches

Situation	Form	Example
Any verb or adjective	-지요?	좋다 → 좋지요?
ㄹ stems keep the ㄹ	-지요?	만들다 → 만들지요?
Spoken contraction	-죠?	좋죠?
Past	-았/었지요?	갔지요?
Softened statement	no question mark	맛있죠
Gentle suggestion	-(으)시죠	가시죠

Notes

-지요 attaches to any stem with no changes at all — even ㄹ stays: 만들지요. Tense goes in front: 갔지요, 좋았지요. In speech it almost always contracts to -죠.

Its core job is confirmation: 한국 음식 좋아하시죠? asks about something you already believe to be true. That is the opposite of -네요, which marks information as new.

Without a question mark, it softens a statement into something closer to "of course" or "well, yes": 그럼요, 맛있죠. It also makes a gentle suggestion when combined with the honorific: 이쪽으로 가시죠.

Examples

- 오늘 날씨 좋지요?**
The weather's nice today, isn't it?
- 한국 음식 좋아하시죠?**
You like Korean food, right?
- 어제 만났지요?**
We met yesterday, didn't we?
- 그건 좀 비싸죠.**
That's a bit expensive, isn't it?
- 학생이시죠?**
You're a student, aren't you?
- 네, 그렇죠.**
Yes, that's right.

Compared with

-네요

The pair divides information neatly. -지요? assumes you both know; -네요 announces that you have just found out.

맛있죠? (we agree, don't we?) / 맛있네요! (oh, this is good)

Plain question

A plain question asks for information you lack. -지요? checks something you already assume. Using it about something you have no basis for sounds presumptuous.

그 영화 봤어요? (did you see it?) / 그 영화 봤죠? (you saw it, right?)

-잖아요

-잖아요 reminds the listener of something they should already know, sometimes with a hint of impatience. -지요? is friendlier and genuinely invites a reply.

비가 오죠? (it's raining, isn't it?) / 비가 오잖아요. (it's raining, as you can see)

Watch out

✗ 처음 뵙겠습니다. 한국 사람이시죠?

○ 처음 뵙겠습니다. 한국 분이세요?

-지요? presumes shared knowledge. With someone you have just met and know nothing about, a plain question is the polite choice.

✗ 날씨가 좋조?

○ 날씨가 좋죠?

지요 contracts to 죠, with ㅈ + ㅛ. 조 is a different syllable and a spelling error.

✗ 이 음식을 만들지요? — meaning "oh, you made this"

○ 이 음식을 만드셨네요.

If the information is new to you, -네요 is the ending. -지요? would suggest you knew all along and are checking.