

-(느)ㄴ다면서요?

I hear that... is that right?

Checks something you were told. Built on the reported speech forms, so it splits by word class in exactly the same way.

HOW TO ATTACH IT

Verb, vowel stem	-ㄴ다면서요?	가다 → 간다면서요?
Verb, consonant stem	-는다면서요?	먹다 → 먹는다면서요?
Adjective	-다면서요?	좋다 → 좋다면서요?
이다	-(이)라면서요?	학생이라면서요?
Past	-았/었다면서요?	갔다면서요?
Spoken short form	-다며?	간다며?

WHEN TO USE IT

Take the plain form used for reported speech and add 면서요. Verbs give -ㄴ다면서요 / -는다면서요, adjectives -다면서요, and 이다 gives -(이)라면서요 — the same irregular member as before. Past is -았/었다면서요.

The other three sentence types follow too: commands give -(으)라면서요, suggestions -자면서요, questions -냐면서요.

You use it when you have heard something and want confirmation: 다음 달에 이사 간다면서요? It assumes the listener knows, which is why it feels friendlier than a bare question — you are showing you took an interest.

When the reported fact clashes with what you are seeing, it turns reproachful: 담배 끊는다면서요? said to someone smoking. The spoken short form is -다며?

IN USE

- 다음 달에 이사 간다면서요?
I hear you're moving next month — is that right?
- 그 식당 정말 맛있다면서요?
They say that restaurant is really good, don't they?
- 한국어를 아주 잘하신다면서요?
I hear you speak Korean very well.
- 어제 시험을 봤다면서요? 어땠어요?
You had your exam yesterday, didn't you? How was it?
- 그분이 우리 선배라면서요?
I hear he's a senior of ours, is that so?

6 담배 끊는다니세요?

Weren't you supposed to be quitting smoking?

COMPARED WITH

-대요

-대요 passes information on; -다니세요? asks the person concerned to confirm it. Same source, opposite direction.

이사 간대요. (I hear he's moving) / 이사 간다니세요? (you're moving, I hear?)

-지요?

-지요? checks something you already believe; -다니세요? checks something you were told. The second names its source implicitly.

이사 가지요? (you're moving, right?) / 이사 간다니세요? (I heard you're moving?)

-더라고요

-더라고요 reports what you witnessed yourself; -다니세요? handles what reached you second-hand. Keeping the two apart keeps your sources straight.

맛있더라고요. (I ate there) / 맛있다니세요? (I hear it's good?)

WATCH OUT

X 그 식당 맛있는다니세요?

O 그 식당 맛있다니세요?

맛있다 is in the adjective group here, so it keeps the plain -다. Only action verbs take -ㄴ다 or -는다.

X 그분이 우리 선배이다면세요?

O 그분이 우리 선배라면세요?

이다 is irregular in reported forms: it becomes -(이)라, as in 학생이라고 해요.

X 부장님, 어제 회의에 안 왔다면세요?

O 부장님, 어제 회의에 못 오셨다고 들었습니다.

Aimed upward, especially at a fact that looks like a failing, this ending sounds accusatory. Report what you heard neutrally instead.