

-네요

oh, it's — noticing something just now

Marks information as newly discovered at this moment. English has no ending for this; it uses intonation and words like "oh" instead.

How it attaches

Situation	Form	Example
Any verb or adjective	-네요	좋다 → 좋네요
Ends in ㄹ	ㄹ drops	만들다 → 만드네요
Past	-았/었네요	가다 → 갔네요
이다	-(이)네요	학생이네요
Casual	-네	좋네
Not for	known facts, plans	내일 비가 오네요 sounds wrong

Notes

-네요 attaches straight to the stem, with one exception: stems ending in ㄹ drop it, so 만들다 gives 만드네요. Past and other tenses go in front: 갔네요, 좋았네요.

The meaning is the discovery itself. 날씨가 좋네요 means you have just looked outside and registered it. Say 날씨가 좋아요 and you are simply reporting a fact you already knew.

Because it depends on immediacy, it does not sit well with plans and predictions. For something you have known all along, or for tomorrow's weather, drop it. It also carries a note of appreciation, which makes it a natural way to compliment: 한국어를 잘하시네요.

Examples

- 오늘 날씨가 정말 좋네요.
Oh, the weather's really nice today.
- 한국어를 잘하시네요.
You speak Korean well!
- 벌써 다 왔네요.
We're already here.
- 생각보다 비싸네요.
It's more expensive than I thought.
- 집이 머네요.
Your house is quite far.
- 어제 비가 왔네요.
So it rained yesterday.

Compared with

-군요

Both mark realisation. -네요 is what you say out loud on noticing something; -군요 sounds a little more considered, as though you have worked it out, and appears more in writing.

비가 오네요. (looking out the window) / 비가 오는군요. (so that's why the streets are wet)

-지요?

Opposites in terms of information. -네요 says this is new to me; -지요? says we both already know this.

날씨가 좋네요. (I've just noticed) / 날씨가 좋지요? (you agree, right?)

-아요/어요

The plain ending states; -네요 reacts. Using the plain form where a Korean speaker would use -네요 sounds flat rather than wrong.

사람이 많아요. (there are many people) / 사람이 많네요. (wow, there are a lot)

Watch out

✗ 음식을 잘 만들네요.

○ 음식을 잘 만드네요.

Stems ending in ㄹ drop it before -네요, as they do before -(으)세요 and -습니다.

✗ 내일 비가 오네요.

○ 내일 비가 오겠네요.

-네요 reports what you are noticing now. For tomorrow, add -겠- so the sentence reads as a fresh inference rather than a direct observation.

✗ 제 이름은 마이클이네요.

○ 제 이름은 마이클이에요.

You cannot discover your own name. Use -네요 only for information that is new to you at the moment of speaking.