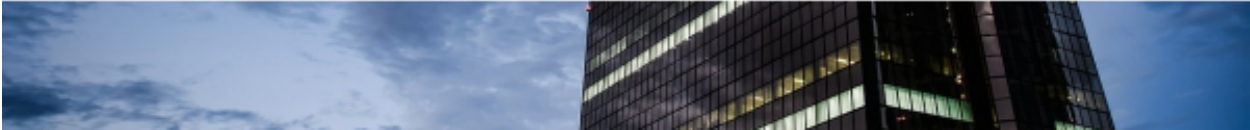


In this lesson, you're going to learn 1) 14 ways to say hello, 2) 10 ways to say bye and 3) 10 ways to ask "How are you" and answer. **So, 34 phrases total.**



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# HOW TO SAY... HELLO, HOW ARE YOU, BYE 34 KOREAN PHRASES



**By the way, if you want to learn and speak Korean** with an actual program, I suggest [KoreanClass101](http://KoreanClass101.com). You can learn even faster with audio/video lessons made by real teachers. So, if you're interested in learning Korean conversations, you'll love their conversation lessons.

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## **14 Ways to Say Hello in Korean**

### **1) Say Hi in Korean**

Annyeong is a SUPER versatile word. First, it's casual. But, it means "hi, hello, good morning, good evening, good day" and even "bye!" Basically you can use it to say Hello in Korean at any time of day.

- **Hi**
  - 안녕
  - annyeong

### **2) How to Say Hello in Korean**

Take a look. We took the word from above – annyeong – and added haseyo. This is the POLITE way to say Hello in Korean.

- **Hello**
  - 안녕하세요
  - annyeonghaseyo

Now, if you add a question mark....

### **3) Hello, how do you do?**

- 안녕하세요?
- annyeonghaseyo?

See that? You can use annyeonghaseyo to also ask how someone is. Just make sure to say it as a question. Let's move on.

### **4) Hello, it's nice to meet you.**

- 안녕하세요. 만나서 반갑습니다.
- Annyeonghaseyo. Mannaseo bangapsseumnida.

This is another perfect Korean greeting. And because we're using annyeonghaseyo, remember, it's formal. But now you can also add "nice to meet you." Just another way to say Hello in Korean!

## 5) Saying Hello on the Phone

- Hello? (used on the phone)
  - 여보세요
  - yeoboseyo

So there's a different hello you'll need to use if you're on the phone.

## 6) Good morning in Korean

- Good morning.
  - 좋은 아침입니다
  - jo-eun achimimnida.

Oh, there IS another way to say good morning in Korean. Here it is. You can use this for everyone, friends and people you don't know. **More casual:**

- 좋은 아침
- Jo-en-a-chim

## 7) What's up in Korean

- What's up?
  - 무슨 일이야?

- Museun iriya?

Yes, this is not EXACTLY a way to say hello in Korean, right? But, people use “What’s up?” as a greeting all the time. So, you can definitely use it.

## **8) How are you in Korean**

- How are you?
  - 어떻게 지내세요?
  - Eotteoke jinaeseyo?

This is a informal way to say how are you in Korean – and to greet someone. What’s the informal?

- **How are you? (formal)**
  - 잘 지내세요?
  - jal jinaeseyo

## **9) Long time no see.**

- **Long time no see**
  - 오랜만이에요.
  - Oraenmanieyo.

Again, not a hello but definitely used as a greeting. Koreans will use this as the first thing when they see someone. If... it has been a long time.

## **10) What’s up?**

- 모해?
- Mo hai?

A super casual way of saying “What’s up” and greeting someone.

## **11. How to say Hey in Korean**

- Hey!
  - 야!
  - Ya!

Super simple greeting but obviously very casual as well. Okay, I will end off this article with a few more greeting phrases that are casual.

## 12. How are you doing?

- 잘지네냐
- jal ji ne nya

## 13. Whatcha' doing?

- 뭐하니?
- mo ha ni?

## 14. How have you been?

- 어떻게 지내셨어요?
- Utduke jinaeshutsuyo?

**Since you're a smartie, you know that NOT ALL of these are how to Say Hello in Korean.** HOWEVER... every entry here is useful as a greeting, just like hello. It can be the first thing you say to a person when you see them, so it still counts.

## 10 Ways to Say Bye in Korean

### 1. Bye

Okay, here is how to say bye in Korean. The formal way is how you can say goodbye and the regular one is bye.

- **Formal** 안녕히 가세요
  - Ahn-nyoung-hee Ga-sae-yo
- **Informal** 안녕
  - Ahn-nyoung

The word, 안녕 (Ahn-nyoung), is used to say both 'Hi' and 'Bye.' It's kind of like the Italian 'Ciao'.

### How can you respond if someone tells you bye?

Here's how.

### Basic Responses

You can simply tell them "Okay, bye."

- **Formal**
- Okay, bye
  - 네, 안녕히 계세요 Nae, Ahn-nyoung-hee-gae-sae-yo
- **Informal**
- Okay, bye
  - 응, 잘 있어 Eung, Ahn-nyoung

### Let's break the words down.

- 안녕히 (Ahn-nyoung-hee) – This is a Korean expression that you will see quite a lot. It means 'well/good'. 잘 (Jal) means the same thing.
- 계시다 (Gae-shi-da) means 'to stay' in formal speech.
- 있다 (It-da) means 'to stay' in informal speech.

When you say the formal version, 안녕히 계세요, literally, it means ‘stay well/good’ which is a way to say bye in Korean.

You should use this when you are saying bye to a person who is still staying at the place you are leaving.

Okay, what is next?

## 2. Get home safely (1)

This is the second way to say bye in Korean.

Notice that it’s not a “literal” bye but it can still be used when you are leaving someone.

- Formal 조심히 가세요
  - Jo-shim-hee Ga-sae-yo
- Informal 조심히 가
  - Jo-shim-hee Ga

Use this phrase to tell someone to get home safely. For example, you can say it to a friend or a date!

- 조심히 (Jo-shim-hee) = carefully

## Advanced Responses

Telling someone “text me be when you get home” is a popular line. Well, you can now say it in Korean.

- **Formal**
- You too

- 당신도요. Dang-shin-do-yo
- You too, text me when you get home
  - 당신도요, 집에가면 문자해 주세요 Dang-shin-do-yo, Jib-eh-ga-myun Moon-ja-hae-joo-sae-yo
- **Informal**
- You too
  - 너도 Neo-do
- You too, text me when you get home
  - 너도, 집에가면 문자해 Neo-do, Jib-eh-ga-myun Moon-ja-hae

### Words to know:

- 당신 (Dang-shin) = 'You' used in formal speech.
- 너 (Neo)= 'You' used in informal speech.
- 도 (Do) means 'too'. If you put 도 after a name or noun, for example, 예진씨 도, that means 'Yaejin too'.
- 집 (Jib) = house.
- 문자 (Moon-ja) = Text

### 3. Get home safely (2)

- Formal 조심히 들어가세요
  - Jo-shim-hee Deul-uh-ga-sae-yo
- Informal 조심히 들어가
  - Jo-shim-hee Deul-uh-ga

This another way to tell someone to get home safely.

### Words to know:

- 들어가다 (Deul-eo-ga-da) means 'to get inside/ to enter'.
- 조심히 들어가세요 in literal translation means 'get to your home safely'.

### Advanced Responses



- **Formal**
- Okay, you get home safely too
  - 알겠습니다, 당신도 조심히 들어가세요 Al-gaet-sseub-ni-da, Dang-shin-do Jo-shim-hee Deul-uh-ga-sae-yo
- **Informal**
- Okay, you get home safely too
  - 알겠어, 너도 조심히 들어가 Al-gaet-sseo, Neo-do Jo-shim-hee Deul-uh-ga

#### 4. Stay well

- Formal 잘 지내세요
  - Jal Ji-nae-sae-yo
- Informal 잘 지내
  - Jal Ji-nae

Use this when you are saying bye to a person who you are not going to see for a while.

#### Words to know:

- 지내다 means 'to stay'
- 잘 means 'well/good'
- 잘지내 means 'stay well (while we are apart from each other)'.

#### Basic Responses

- **Formal**
- Okay
  - 알겠습니다 Al-gaet-sseub-ni-da
- You stay well too
  - 당신도 잘 지내세요 Dang-shin-do Jal Ji-nae-sae-yo
- **Informal**
- Okay
  - 알겠어 Al-gaet-uh

- You stay well too
  - 너도 잘지내 Neo-do Jal-ji-nae

## 5. See you later (1)

- Formal 다음에 또 뵙겠습니다
  - Da-eum-eh Ddo Bweb-gaet-sseub-ni-da
- Informal 다음에 또 봐
  - Da-eum-eh Ddo Bwa

### Words to know:

- 다음에 (Da-eum-eh) = In the next time/ later
- 또 (Ddo) = again
- 보다 (Bo-da)= 'to see'

### Basic Responses

- **Formal**
- Okay
  - 그래요 Geu-rae-yo
- **Informal**
- Okay
  - 그래 Geu-rae

## 6. See you later (2)

- Formal 다음에 만나요
  - Da-eum-eh Man-na-yo
- Informal 다음에 만나
  - Da-eum-eh Man-na

There is very little difference between this phrase and the 5th one. '다음에 만나요' Literally means 'I will meet you later', because 만나다 is used which means 'to meet'.

But you can use it to say ‘I will see you later’.

## Basic Responses

- **Formal**
- No, let's not meet again.
  - 싫어요, 우리 다시 만나지 말아요 Sil-uh-yo, Woo-ri Da-shi Man-na-ji Mal-ah-yo
- **Informal**
- No, let's not meet again.
  - 싫어, 우리 다시 만나지 말자 Sil-uh, Woo-ri Da-shi Man-na-ji Mal-ja

Use these responses when you absolutely hated your encounter and do not want to see/meet that person ever again.

## Words to know:

- 우리 (Woo-ri) = We
- 다시 (Da-shi) = again

## 7. Let's meet later

- Formal 나중에 뵙겠습니다
  - Na-joong-eh Bweb-gaet-sseub-ni-da
- Informal 나중에 봐
  - Na-joong-eh Bwa

Since ‘보다 (Bo-da)’ means ‘to see’, the literal translation is ‘let's see each other later’, but is used to say ‘let's meet later’.

## Advanced Responses

- **Formal**
- Okay, let's meet again soon!
  - 그래요, 곧 다시 만나요! Geu-rae-yo, Got Da-shi Man-na-yo!
- Okay, when? 그래요, 언제요?
  - Geu-rae-yo, Uhn-jae-yo?
- **Informal**
- Okay, let's meet again soon!
  - 그래, 곧 다시 만나! Geu-rae, Got Da-shi Man-na!
- Okay, when?
  - 그래, 언제? Geu-rae, Uhn-jae?

### Words to know:

- 언제 (Uhn-jae) = when
- 곧 (Got) = Soon

### 8. Let's meet later (2)

- Formal 나중에 만나요
  - Na-joong-eh Man-nah-yo
- Informal 나중에 만나
  - Na-joong-eh Man-nah

This phrase is very similar to No.7, but '만나요' is used instead of '봐요'.

### Responses

- **Formal**
- No, let's never meet again
  - 아니요, 우리 다신 만나지 맙시다 Ah-ni-yo, Woo-ri Da-shin Man-na-ji Mab-shi-da
- **Informal**
- No, let's never meet again
  - 아니, 우리 다신 만나지 말자 Ah-ni, Woo-ri Da-shin Man-na-ji-mal-ja

Now, this is a very strong expression. Only use it when you actually mean it.

## 9. I will miss you

If you're saying bye and you like that person, of course you will miss them. So, how can you say **I will miss you** in Korean? Use these phrases.

- Formal 보고싶을꺼예요
  - Bo-go-ship-eul-ggua-eh-yo
- Informal 보고싶을꺼야
  - Bo-go-ship-eul-ggua-ya

보고싶다 (Bo-go-sib-da) means 'I miss you'.

You can add '많이' (Man-e) which means 'a lot', in the beginning of the phrases to express that you will miss them a lot.

## Responses

- **Formal**
- Me too!
  - 저도요! Jeo-do-yo!
- Me too, I missed you!
  - 저도요, 저도 보고싶을꺼예요! Jeo-do-yo, Jeo-do Bo-go-sip-peul-ggua-eh-yo!
- **Informal**
- Me too!
  - 나도! Na-do!
- Me too, I missed you!
  - 나도, 나도 보고싶을꺼야! Na-do, Na-do Bo-go-sip-peul-ggua-ya!

**Words to know:**

- 도(Do) that comes after a noun means 'too/as well'.
- 저도=Me too/as well (in formal speech)
- 나도 = Me too/as well (in informal speech)

## 10. I will give you a call!

Imagine you're leaving a friend and you tell them you will call them later. You two still have things to talk about. This is the phrase you need.

- Formal 연락드리겠습니다
  - Yun-rak-deu-ri-gaet-sseub-ni-da
- Informal 연락줄게
  - Yun-rak-hal-ggae

This is a common expression used by Koreans. It is used to say "I will text/call you to meet up again."

## Words to know:

- 연락 (Yun-rak) = Contact (Text/Call)
- 드리다 ( Deu-ri-da) = 'to give' in formal speech
- 주다 (Joo-da) = 'to give' in informal speech

## How can you respond to this?

- **Formal**
- Okay, I will wait for your contact
  - 알겠습니다, 연락 기다리겠습니다 Al-gaet-sseub-ni-da, Yun-rak Gi-da-ri-gaet-sseub-ni-da
- No, don't contact me
  - 아니요, 연락하지 마세요 Ah-ni-yo, Yun-rak-ha-ji-ma-sae-yo
- **Informal**
- Okay, I will wait for your contact
  - 응, 연락 기다릴게 Eung, Yun-rak Gi-da-ril-ggae

- No, don't contact me
  - 아니, 연락 하지마 An-ni, Yun-rak Ha-ji-ma

### Words to know:

- 하세요 (Ha-sae-yo) means 'please do (*verb*)'
- 하지 마세요 (Ha-ji Ma-sae-yo) means 'please do not (*verb*)'

## 10 Ways to Say How Are You in Korean

### 1. How are you?

<b>Formal</b>	어떻게 지내세요?	Eo-tteoh-ke Ji-nae-se-yo?
<b>Informal</b>	어떻게 지내?	Eo-tteoh-ke Ji-nae?

**This is the most basic way to ask how are you in Korean.**

Do you see the “yo” at the end of the first example?

Sentences written in formal speech often end with ~요(yo).

That's something you should remember.

Now, let's break these phrases down. Here are the words you should know.

- 어떻게 (Eo-tteoh-ke) = How
- 지내다(Ji-nae-da) = to spend time or live. You can also use 계시다(Gae-Shi-da) which means the same thing but is only used in formal speech.

- 어떻게 지내세요 in literal translation is ‘how have you been spending your time’, which basically means ‘how are you’.

How can you respond to this question?

## Basic Responses

<b>Formal</b>	I am fine	저는 잘 지냈어요	Jeo-neun Jal Ji-nae-sseo-yo
	I am not fine	저는 잘 못 지냈어요	Jeo-neun Jal Mot Ji-nae-sseo-yo
<b>Informal</b>	I am fine	나는 잘 지냈어	Na-neun Jal Ji-nae-sseo
	I am not fine	나는 잘 못 지냈어	Na-neun Jal Mot Ji-nae-sseo

Here are the words you should know.

- 잘(jal) = well.
- 못(Mot) = bad.
- 하다(Ha-da) = to do.
  - So for example, if you say 잘하다(Jal-ha-da), it means ‘to do something well’.
  - If you write 못하다(Mot-ha-da) it means ‘to do something poorly/badly’.
- 잘 지냈어요 means ‘have been doing well’
- 저 (Jeo)= ‘I/Me’ used in formal speech



- 나 (Nah)='I/Me' used in informal speech

Now that you know how to ask How are You in Korean, let's learn some other variations.

You can ask someone how they've been in Korean.

## 2. How have you been?

<b>Formal</b>	어떻게 지내셨어요?	Eo-tteoh-ke Ji-nae-shuh-sseo-yo?
<b>Informal</b>	어떻게 지냈어?	Eo-tteoh-ke Ji-nae-sseo?

## Advanced Responses

<b>Formal</b>	I am So-so	저는 그저 그렇게 지냈어요	Jeo-neun Geu-jeo Geu-reo-keh Ji-nae-sseo-yo
	How about you?	당신은요?	Dang-shin-eun-yo?
<b>Informal</b>	I am So-so	나는 그저 그렇게 지냈어	Na-neun Geu-jeo Geu-reo-keh Ji-nae-sseo

	How about you?	너는?	Neo-neun?
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### Words to know:

- 당신 (Dang-shin) = 'You' used in formal speech.
- 너 (Neo)= 'You' used in informal speech.
- 그저 그래 (Geu-jeo-geu-rae) = so-so

### 3. Have you been well?

Want to know if they've been doing well? Use these Korean questions.

<b>Formal</b>	안녕히 계셨어요?	An-nyoung-hee Gae-shuh-sseo-yo?
<b>Informal</b>	잘 있었어?	Jal it-sseot-sseo?

### Words to know:

- 안녕히 (Ahn-nyoung-hee) means the same thing as 잘 (Jal);
- It which means well/good, but 안녕히 (Ahn-nyoung-hee) is only used in formal speech.
- 계시다(Gae-Shi-da) = to spend time or live. This word has the same meaning as '지내다' (Ji-nae-da), but 계시다 (Gae-shi-da) is only used in formal speech.
- 있었어 = to be (standard past tense)

Answering this question is simple. You can say either yes or no.

## Basic Responses

<b>Formal</b>	Yes	네	Nae
	No	아니요	Ah-ni-yo
<b>Informal</b>	Yes	응	Eung
	No	아니	Ah-ni

### Words to know:

- 네 (Yes/ok) – used only in formal speech
- 아니요 (No) – used only in formal speech
- 응 (Eung/ok) – used only in informal speech
- 아니 (No) – used only in informal speech

### 4. Have you been well? (2)

<b>Formal</b>	안녕히 지내셨어요?	An-nyoung-hee Ji-nae-shuh-sseo-yo?
<b>Informal</b>	잘 지냈어?	Jal Ji-naet-sseo?

## Advanced Responses

<b>Formal</b>	I've been busy	저는 바쁘게 지냈어요	Jeo-neun Ba-bbeu-gae Ji-naet-sseo-yo
<b>Informal</b>	I've been busy	나는 바쁘게 지냈어	Na-neun Ba-bbeu-gae Ji-naet-sseo

**Words to know:**

- 바쁘다(Ba-bbeu-da) : Busy

**5. Have you been well? (3)**

With this specific question, you want to know if they have been well during the time you two have been apart.

<b>Formal</b>	그동안 잘 계셨어요?	Geu-dong-ahn Jal Gae-shut-sseo-yo?
<b>Informal</b>	그동안 잘 있었어?	Geo-dong-ahn Jal It-sseot-seo?

**Words to know:**

- 그동안 (geu-dong-ahn) = in the meantime
- 그동안 잘 계셨어요? Means 'have you been well in the meantime (while we haven't seen each other)'?
- **Basic Responses**

<b>Formal</b>	Yes, I have been very well	네, 저는 잘 지냈어요	Nae, Jeo-neun Jal Ji-nae-sseo-yo
<b>Informal</b>	Yes, I have been very well	응, 나는 잘 있었어	Eung, Na-neun Jal Ji-nae-sseo

## 6. Have you been well? (4)

The following questions are asking whether any significant events or incidents have happened in the meantime ever since the last time you saw each other.

‘Have you been well (without any significant events/incidents)?’

<b>Formal</b>	그동안 별 일 없으셨어요?	Geu-dong-ahn Byul Il Ub-eu-shut- sseo-yo?
<b>Informal</b>	그동안 별 일 없었어?	Geu-dong-ahn Byul Il Ub-seo-sseo?

**Words to know:**

- 별 일(Byul Il) means any events, incidents.
- 없다 = to not exist
- 별일 없다 = There isn't any significant events/incidents/happenings.

**Basic Responses**

<b>Formal</b>	No, I am fine (without any events/ incidents/ happenings)	아니 요, 저는 별일 없 었어요	Ah-ni-yo, Jeo- neun Byul Il Ub-sseot-seo- yo
<b>Informal</b>	No, I am fine (without any events/incidents/ happenings)	아니, 나 는 별 일 없었 어	An-ni, Na-neun Byul Il Ub- sseot-seo

## 7. What have you been up to?

<b>Formal</b>	뭐하고 지내셨어 요?	Mwo-ha-go Ji-nae-shut-sseo- yo?
<b>Informal</b>	뭐하고 지냈어?	Mwo-ha-go Ji-naet-seo?

### Words to know:

- 뭐(Mwo) = What

### Advanced Responses

<b>Formal</b>	I have been learning Korean	저는 한국어를 공 부하며 지냈어요	Jal Ji-naet- seo-yo
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	I have been learning English	저는 영어를 공부하며 지냈어요	Jal Mot Ji-naet-seo-yo
<b>Informal</b>	I have been learning Korean	나 한국어 공부하며 지냈어	Jal Ji-naet-seo
	I have been learning English	나 영어 공부하며 지냈어	Jal Mot Ji-naet-seo

**Words to know:**

- 공부(Gong-bu) = study
- 하다 – to ~(verb)
- 공부하다 (Gong-bu-ha-da) = to study

**8. Long time no see!**

<b>Formal</b>	오랜만이에요	Oh-raen-man-e-eh-yo
<b>Informal</b>	오랜만이야	Oh-raen-man-e-ya

**Words to know:**

- 오랜만 (Oh-raen-man) means ‘after a long time’.
- 오랜만이에요/오랜만이야 means ‘It’s been a long time (since we haven’t seen each other). It is an expression you use when you are greeting someone you haven’t seen for a long time.

## Responses

<b>Formal</b>	Yes, It's been a long time!	네, 오랜만 이에요!	Nae, oh-ren-man-e-eh-yo
<b>Informal</b>	Yes, It's been a long time!	응, 오랜만 이야	Eung, Oh-ren-man-e-ya

## 9. I missed you!

You're right, this is not a literal “**How are you in Korean**” phrase. But, you would say this when greeting someone, right? And, if you miss them, you do want to know how they are now, right? So, you can use it too.

Anyway, knowing how to say **I miss you in Korean** is important too.

<b>Formal</b>	보고싶었어요	Bo-go-ship-uh-sseo-yo
<b>Informal</b>	보고싶었어	Bo-go-ship-uh-sseo.

## Words to know:

- 보고싶다 (Bo-go-sib-da) means ‘I miss you’.

**How can you respond if someone tells you they miss you?**



<b>Formal</b>	Me too!	저도요!	Jeo-do-yo!
	Me too, I missed you!	저도요, 저도 보고싶었어요!	Jeo-do-yo, Jeo-do Bo-go-sip-peu-sseo-yo
<b>Informal</b>	Me too!	나도!	Na-do!
	Me too, I missed you!	나도, 나도 보고싶었어!	Na-do, Na-do Bo-go-sip-peu-sseo

### Words to know:

- 도(Do) that comes after a noun means ‘too/as well’.
- 저도=Me too/as well (in formal speech)
- 나도 = Me too/as well (in informal speech)

### 10. Have you eaten?

This is also not an exact “how are you in Korean” phrase. Seems strange right?

In Korean culture, it is very common to ask ‘have you eaten?’ as a way of saying ‘how are you?’, usually when greetings are happening around lunch, or dinner time.

<b>Formal</b>	식사 하셨어요?	Sik-sa Ha-shut-uh-yo?
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<b>Informal</b>	밥 먹었어?	Bab muk-ut-sseo?
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**Words to know:**

- 밥(Bab) = Rice/Meal (Informal speech)
- 식사(Sik-Sa) = Meal (Formal speech)
- 먹다 = to eat

Let's answer this question.

<b>Formal</b>	Yes, I have	네, 먹었어요	Nae, muk-uht-seo-yo
	No, not yet	아니요, 아직이요	Ah-ni-yo, ah-jik-e-yo
<b>Informal</b>	Yes, I have	응, 먹었어	muk-uht-seo
	No, not yet	아니, 아직	An-ni, ah-jik

**Words to know:**

- 아직 (Ah-jik) = Not yet.

**Now you are ready to ask people how they are in Korean!**