

## How to say 'Good Night' in Korean

**Formal:** 안녕히 주무세요 (an-nyeong-hi ju-mu-se-yo): This literally means to tell someone to sleep peacefully. Use this towards people significantly older than you (basically your elders). (33)

편안한 밤 되세요 (pyeon-an-han bam doe-se-yo): This is another formal way to say good night. Its literal meaning means to have a comfortable night. (34)

**Polite:** 잘 자요 (jal ja-yo): This is probably the most common form of good night you will hear and use. It means to sleep well. Use this with people you know who are older than you or people you don't know well. (35)

좋은 꿈 꿰요 (jo-eun kkum kkweo-yo): This is basically the equivalent of "Sweet dreams" in English. It's literal translation could be something to the effect of "Dream good dreams." (36)

**Informal:** 잘 자 (jal ja): Use this with people close to you and young children. This is telling someone to sleep well. (37)

좋은 꿈 꿰: (jo-eun kkum kkweo): This is the casual version of "Sweet dreams". (38)

## How to say 'Happy Birthday' in Korean

**Formal:** 생신을 축하드립니다! (saeng-shin-eul chuk-ha-deu-rim-ni-da): This way of saying happy birthday uses the formal word for birthday (생신) and is used towards your elders. (39)

**Polite:** 생일 축하합니다! (saeng-il chuk-ha-ham-ni-da): Although this has the formal ending "입니다" we would still consider this the standard greeting as even with close friends and family, it is used. (40)

생일 축하해요! (saeng-il chuk-ha-hae-yo): This is basically the same as the phrase directly above except that it's slightly more casual. (41)

**Informal:** 생일 축하해! (saeng-il chuk-hae): This is the most casual form of happy birthday. You would only want to use this with your close friends, siblings, and children. (42)

## How to say 'I Love You' in Korean

**Formal:** 사랑합니다 (sa-rang-ham-ni-da): It's kind of strange to say 'I love you' in a formal setting so you probably won't be using this one much. However, it's still good to know. (43)

**Polite:** 사랑해요 (sa-rang-hae-yo): This is less casual than the first, but not the most commonly used version of 'I love you'. (44)

사랑해 (sa-rang-hae): This is the most common way of saying I love you that you will use. Because you are usually saying this phrase to someone like a romantic partner, family member, or close friend, the casual version is usually the best way of expressing 'I love you'. (45)

# How to Say it in Korean!

**Bonus:** 나도 사랑해 (na-do sa-rang-hae): This means 'I love you too.' (46)

## How to say 'Yes' in Korean

**Formal:** 예 (ye): You can use this in formal situations. (47)

**Polite:** 네 (ne): This is more widely used and while considered 'standard', this is also acceptable in formal situations. (48)

\*Both 예 and 네 can basically be used interchangeably. However, 네 is more widely used and in some situations, using 예 can have a mocking tone to it. To be safe, just use 네 in most conversations.\*

**Informal:** 응/어 (eung/eo): These are both used casually with people younger than you or people you know well. Don't use these with people much older than you as it can be considered very rude. You will find most friends using this in text messaging. Also 응 is seen as more feminine while 어 is seen as more masculine. (49)

## How to say 'No' in Korean

**Formal/Polite:** 아니요 (a-ni-yo): This is very simple to remember and you will want to use this version when asked a question from someone older than you. Sometimes 아니오 is also used. This is an older spelling that is still sometimes used on TV shows set in the Joseon Dynasty era. (50)

**Informal:** 아니 (a-ni): This is the casual form which drops the '요'. You can use this with people close to you and younger than you. (51)

**Other:** 안돼요 (an-dwae-yo): This basically means that something is not allowed. So if someone asks you for you food, you can reply with this. It has a stronger tone than the other ways of saying no. (52)

## How to say 'Please' in Korean

**Formal:** ~주십시오 (ju-sip-shi-o): If you want to ask someone to do something for you, use this with another verb. So for example if you want to ask someone to tell you something, you would say '말해 주십시오'. Here, you are combining the verb '말하다 (conjugated to 말해)' with 주십시오. You can do this with pretty much any verb or noun. (53)

**Polite:** ~주세요 (ju-se-yo): This is the casual form of the phrase above. The same rule applies here. So for example if you wanted bread, you could say '빵 주세요'. (54)

**Informal:** 줘 (jweo): This is the most casual form of both above. The same rule applies to this one as well. (55)

**Other:** 제발 (jweo): This can be directly translated to please in English. However, this is used mainly in negative situations where you are pleading or begging someone to do/not do something. You would never use this to ask for something like water, food, etc. For example you could say '제발 가지마' which means 'Please don't go'. (56)