



When traveling to a foreign country, it's often helpful to learn common greetings and phrases to ease into interactions with the locals. In Korea, saying "hello" is a great way to show respect for and an interest in the local culture. Greeting people in their own language is a sure way to get a smile and break the ice. Don't worry as Koreans will typically switch to English for some practice and to continue the conversation, but it's an essential and respectful skill to learn before your next trip to South Korea. Spellings for the English transliteration from Hangul, the Korean alphabet, differ. Instead, focus on learning the correct pronunciation for each greeting. From the casualanyong haseyoto the formalanyong hashimnikka, these greetings will introduce you to South Korea in the politest way possible. TripSavvy / Melissa Ling As with saying "hello" in many other Asian languages, you show respect and acknowledge a person's age or status by using different greetings. This system of showing respect by using titles is known as honorifics, and Koreans have a very complex hierarchy of honorifics. Greetings take into account how well you know someone; showing proper respect for age and status are essential aspects of "face" in Korean culture. Unlike in the Malay and Indonesian languages, basic greetings in Korea are not based on the time of day (e.g., "good afternoon"), so you can use the same greeting no matter the time. Additionally, asking how someone is doing, a typical follow-up question in the West is a part of the initial greeting in Korean. Fortunately, there are some simple, default ways to say hello that won't be misconstrued as rude. While not the most formal of greetings, anyong haseyo is widespread and still polite enough for most circumstances when interacting with people who you are well." To show even more respect to someone older or of higher status, useanyonghashimnikkaas a formal greeting. Pronounced "ahn-yo hash-im-nee-kah," this greeting is reserved for guests of honor and is used occasionally with older family members one has not seen in a very long time. Finally, a nice, casualanyongis usually offered among friends and people of the same age who know each other. As the most informal greeting in Korean, anyong could be compared to saying "hey" or "what's up" in English. You should avoidusing anyong by itself when greeting strangers, there are a few other ways that Koreans exchange greetings, including saving "good morning." While the basic greetings work regardless of the time of day, alternatively jounachim(pronounced "joh-oon ah-chim") can be used with close friends in the mornings. In Korea, saving "good morning" is not very common, so most people simply default to saving any ong or any ong has been saving "good morning" is not very common, so most people simply default to saving any ong has been saving "good morning" is not very common, so most people simply default to saving any ong has been saving any ong has been saving "good morning" is not very common, so most people simply default to saving any ong has been saving any ong has been saving any ong has been saving how to say hello in Korea greatly depends on showing proper respect, a special greeting is used when answering the phone if the age or standing of someone is unknown: yoboseyo. Pronounced "yeow-boh-say-oh," yoboseyo is polite enough to be used as a greeting when answering the phone; however, it is never used when saying hello to someone in person. Frequently Asked QuestionsAnyong haseyo (pronounced "ahn-yo hash-im-nee-kah") by way of a formal greeting. Annyeong is an informal goodbye, but it is often said between friends. The more standard way to say "bye" is annyeonghi gaseyo (if the other person is leaving) or annyeonghi gyeseyo (if you are the one who's leaving). After greeting someone with a anyong haseyo, it is customary to bow politely and ask "how are you?" (jal ji naet seo yo). To introduce yourself, say je ireumeun [your name] imnida. Thanks for your feedback! Learning how to say hello in Mandarin Chinese sets the foundation for sparking friendships and connections with 1.31 billion Chinese, making it by far the most widely spoken language in the world. Say you intend to travel to China for a holiday getaway, wish to build a stronger rapport with your Chinese business partners, or want to impress friends and a potential date. Or perhaps you long to explore this beautiful language out of pure curiosity and enjoyment. In any circumstance, learning to say hello in different ways will help to accommodate and adapt to various scenarios. And once youve picked up the core basics of greeting someone using Mandarin Chinese, the possibilities are endless. Learning to say hello to someone in Mandarin was probably the first thing you mastered from any language-learning resource or course. But there more depth to it than meets the eye. Lets explore different ways to greet someone in Mandarin Chinese, how you can respond to various greetings, and how to utilize these greetings are usually utilized when youre addressing someone senior, your elders, individuals of high status, respected figures, customers, and even strangers youre meeting for the first time. Just like how you wouldn't strut into a job interview and greet the CEO of the company with a casual Whats up?, the same logic can be applied when deliberating the use of formal and informal greetings. Youll typically hear formal greetings being passed around during business meetings, especially if an influential or high-ranking person is in the room (or Zoom). Other times, youll hear people in the service industry use formal greetings with customers. When used in the proper context, formal greetings will convey respect, admiration, and courtesy, which is fantastic if you want to start the relationship off on the right foot. Additionally, when you find yourself in formal circumstances, you may wish to greet in order of seniority, with the most senior person taking precedence. And if youd like to score extra brownie points, be sure to top off your greeting with a warm handshake, inviting smile, and just the right amount of eye contact. While bowing may be a popular gesture of respect in Japan and Korea, it is less common in China. However, you may receive a slight bow or polite nod as a greetingbe sure to return it. Nonetheless, the handshake is currently the most popular way of breaking the ice in formal settings. The informal contextOn the other hand, using formal greetings with close friends and your immediate family may come off as awkward and possibly, hostile. Youve probably come across the most famous greeting, (n ho). You may be shocked (or not) to know that this is a more formal way of greeting a person in Chinese and is rarely put to use by native speakers. Theres no harm in learning more than one way to say hello in Mandarin Chinese. Truth be told, youll probably put these greetings to good use. Lets explore the different ways you can say hello in Chinese, including how to use them in the correct context. The Hanyu pinyin and simplified Chinese characters for each greeting have also been included to supplement your learning. (n ho)English meaning: Hello.This greeting has made it into every Chinese textbook, podcast, online course, and language-learning app. (n) means you, and (ho) translates to good. When combined, they form the most simple greeting in the Chinese language. It is a less casual way of saying hello, and youll rarely hear it being used by native Mandarin speakers. It could come off as a bit stiff or awkward to native speakers, isnt redundant. Its still a universally-known greeting and is widely understood by fluent speakers. Nonetheless, isnt redundant. Its still a universally-known greeting and is widely understood by fluent speakers. case), knowing a simple could very well bring a smile to someones face! While has a slightly formal tone to it, you can use it when greetings further down the list would be more appropriate. By adding a simple (ma) at the back, youll get ? (nho ma) which essentially translates to how are you?. This is yet again another greeting not commonly used by native Chinese speakers, though it is something you may have picked up from various Mandarin-learning resources. If someone greets you with a simple and handshake could also accompany to respond is with a simple and handshake could also accompany. this. Be careful not to ignore a persons greetings because this could be considered bad etiquette. (nn ho)English meaning: Hello. You may have noticed that this greeting resembles the previous one. If you observe the characters closely, youll see that the only difference is the (xn) below the .Combining both gives you the character , which translates to you in English. The main difference between and is that the latter carries a more formal tone and conveys massive respect and admiration. The extra translates to heart in Chinese, so you could tether this to the fact that is a more heartfelt and conveys massive respect and admiration. The extra translates to heart in Chinese, so you could tether this to the fact that is a more heartfelt and conveys massive respect and admiration. Chinese and is usually utilized when talking to elders, seniors, or people you have the utmost respect for. Just keep in mind that can be used whenever you wish to convey respect and politeness. For instance, you could put it to use when greeting your teacher, boss, elders such as your parents or grandparents, a senior you may not be well acquainted with, or a stranger youre meeting for the first time. You may also utilize as a formal greeting in written correspondence. While both and can be used at any time of the day. _ (zo)English meaning: Good morning in English. can be used as either a noun or as a form of greeting. In Mandarin Chinese, there are generally three different ways you can greet someone with a simple Good morning. Other than , you can also say
(zo n) or (zoshng ho). Youll often hear people saying a simple , a casual, lighthearted greeting equivalent to morning in English. You can use this when youre meeting friends or family or someone youre well-acquainted with. (n) literally means peace, calm, or safe. Putting the two together, you get, which directly translates to morning good in English, but it does equate to good morning and is a commonly used greeting in Taiwan. is directly translated to morning good in English. Be sure to pay attention that you dont swap the order of the characters to , even though in English, the good comes before the morning. You can utilize this greeting in more formal circumstances, such as when your elders. Lets put things into context. Say youd like to greet your teacher in the morning. You could go about saying (losh zo), meaning Good morning, teacher. Do take note that this is a relatively informal way of greeting your teacher, and something more formal and proper would be , .Or perhaps, you could employ the previous greetings weve learned and say , (losh nn ho) or a simple (losh ho), meaning Hello, teacher. There are so many ways to go about this. It is true that means good morning, but be sure to use it earlier in the morning. While 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. are considered part of the morning, youll use (shngw ho) to greet someone between 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. instead. This may be a little confusing at the start, but with a little more practice, youll be more familiar with these greetings. Now that youve learned how to greet someone in the morning, lets find out how to do so at other times of the day. (xiw ho)English meaning: Good afternoon. is the most widely used greeting for Good afternoon. is the most widely used greeting. Youll most commonly hear people utilize this greeting between 12 p.m. and 6 p.m., and very rarely after 6 p.m. would you hear this greeting being exchanged. While this greeting isnt a must-learn, its a step further than the stiff and a great option to diversify your greetings. (w n) is another greeting that can be used in the afternoon, though it is much less frequently exchanged. One example of how you could utilize this phrase is by greeting your teacher with a .Since is only used before 6 p.m., you may be wondering what you can say to greet someone after that time, which brings us to our following phrase. (wnshing ho)English meaning: Good evening.After 6 p.m., would be the most suitable greeting to use. Youll most often hear this greeting passed around between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (wn) means evening or night in English. Something interesting about the character is observed when you break it into two separate portions, and , which translates to evening or night in English. Mandarin Chinese is a rather intriguing language, isnt it? You might have also noticed a repeating pattern by now with these time-bound greetings. , , and all share a common denominator the at the back. Recognizing this pattern by now with these time-bound greetings. English grammar when saying these phrases. literally translates to evening good, while in English, the order is Good evening. If you switch the with , youll get (wn n), but this doesn't translate to the greeting, Good evening. In fact, means Good night, and is utilized to bid someone farewell rather than to greet a person. Thats something you may wish to keep in mind. In addition to that, Chinese-speaking families would also use as a way to say Good night, dad and mum. Now that weve covered several time-associated greetings, lets learn some casual greetings you can use when speaking to friends, family members, and other people youre well-acquainted with.? (n chle ma?)English meaning: Have you eaten yet?If youre learning Mandarin Chinese, you may have chanced upon this greeting. Its a greeting that expresses care and concern and something you may often hear from older folks and seniors. My grandparents would always greet me with this whenever I saw them. You could somewhat think of it as How are you? in English, though ? more accurately translates to Have you eaten? In everyday conversations, you may also notice that the is omitted for simplicity, so you can greet someone with ? (chle ma?).People typically use this question to greet a person or kickstart a conversation.More often than not, it isnt an invitation to eat together. Keep this in mind!Though ? is indeed a question, youre not expected to give a thorough or detailed reply about what youve eaten. It is a simple yes or no question. But people sometimes feel obliged to answer with a yes, even if they haven to extend a meal invitation. Of course, if you have a close relationship with the other person, theres no harm in letting them know you havent actually eaten, yet. The most common and polite way to respond to this greeting is with a ,? (chle, n ne?) This reply simply translates to Yes, Ive eaten. And you? Theres no need for you to give them a detailed response about that giant burger you just had for lunch. If youre well-acquainted with the person, then you may also say (hi mi ch) or (hi mi), which essentially means No, I have not eaten yet. Of course, if youre with interacting with someone youre close to or better familiar with, you may even extend the invitation to eat together by saying , ? (hi mi, yq ch ma?), which means, No, I have not eaten yet. Would you like to grab a meal together?? (q n er)English meaning: Where are you headed?Like the previous greeting, ? is by right a greeting but could be misinterpreted as a question (and a rather nosy one, too). Nonetheless, its great to realize that this casual greeting is a way to extend concern and care towards another person and could be likened to How are you? in English. Its not meant to be overly intrusive or nosy but is instead used as a conversation starter. You can utilize this greeting in a casual context, for instance, when you bump into a friend or family member on the street. Again, a detailed response about your actual routine or schedule isnt sought after. You could reply with something simple, for example, Im on my way to work. or Im heading to the market. A response like this may require some extra vocabulary knowledge, but nothing too demanding. You can also add a at the start of this greeting to form ?, which carries the same meaning, though people tend to drop the at the front for simplicitys sake. Another thing to note is that this greeting may be said as ? (q ner a?) where the fourth character adds a casual touch to the greeting, making it sound more native-like. The meaning remains the same. While ? is typically used in China, other Mandarin-speaking countries may more frequently use ? (q nl a?), which essentially conveys the same meaning. (hoji bjin)English meaning: Long time no see! is a casual greeting you can use on old-time friends, family members, and other people youre better acquainted with. literally translates to Long time no see. It can be used as a fantastic conversation starter when meeting or bumping into someone you have not caught up with for quite some time. You can use this conversation opener and top it off with some of the greetings we have just learned. For example, when greeting an old friend, you may say ! ?, which means Long time no see! Where are you off to? Another fantastic way to kickstart your conversation is to pair this greeting with the next.? (zujn ho ma)English meaning: How have you been doing lately?? is a casual greeting you can use when meeting someone up to check in on them. (zujn) translates to recently or lately, while translates to good or well. In the Mandarin Chinese language, is used as a question particle for yes or no questions. More literally, this greeting means Have you been doing good lately? or Have you been doing good lately? or Have you been doing good lately? or Have you been doing good lately? create the perfect combo. You can say something along the lines of ! ?, which means Long time no see! How have you been lately? If youd like to change things up from time to time, or if youre up for a challenge, here are several variations to this greeting you may wish to pick up as well: n zujn znme yng? How have you been lately? Zujn gu d znyng ya? How has life been for you lately? In response to these questions, you may pick any of the following: w hi ho Im doing alright. w hn ho. Im doing good. W zujn yudin mng Ive been a little busy recently. hi bcu Not too bad. w tng ho de Im doing pretty well. b ti ho Im not doing too good. Of course, you can always ask the person how theyve been getting by as well after responding to their initial greeting. You can do this with a simple ? (n ne?). Or if theyve given you a phone call to check in on you, you can thank them for their concern by saying (xixie n de gunxn). So far, were only covered phrases typically used when greeting a single person. Lets explore how you can greet a group of two or more people. (dji ho)English meaning: Hello everyone!While we learned at the start that is one way to say Hello! to one person, greeting a crowd with will be less appropriate. Instead, is used to greet a group of people. (dji) translates to everybedy in English, and hence, more literally means everyone good. However, the meaning it conveys is Hello! to everyone! when translated to English. You could think of this as a shortcut to say Hello! to everyone in the group all at once. This greeting carries somewhat a formal tone. It is usually used in situations where a person is giving a speech and greeting his audience. Another greeting that bears even more formality is (gwi ho), which also means Hello, everyone! but isnt something you would use when meeting up with a group of friends at once, a more casual and relaxed way to say Hello, everyone! would be (nmen ho). To sum it up, is usually used when greeting a group of friends or a smaller group. On the contrary, and are more often used when greeting a larger group of people, such as when youre in a meeting or reporting
to a crowd. (wi)English meaning: Hello?If youve watched Chinese movies, dramas, or shows, youve probably heard this greeting utilized countless times before. is used as a greeting when picking up a phone call. It could be likened to saying Hello? in English when answering a call. The Hello? is conveyed as a greeting and question, prompting the caller to identify themselves or state their reason for calling. Its important to note that the used in this context is said with a rising tone (second tone, wi) rather than a falling tone (fourth tone, wi). When (wi) is used with a falling tone, it means feed in English. Additionally, it could also be used as a way to get someones attention. This is definitely not something you would use on your boss, elders, or seniors, but more so with close friends. When you pick up the phone, though, (wi) carries the second tone. If the call is a more formal one, you can add a after . (hlu)English meaning: Hello! is a loaned word from the English language (hello) with a pretty straightforward meaning. It is commonly used by the younger people use (hi), and informal sound to it. Other than , you may also hear younger people use (hi), meaning Hi! in English. Similarly, is a borrowed word from English for use in casual situations. While both these greetings can be verbally conveyed, you may also see people using them on social media platforms, such as WeChat or QQ, as a friendly and casual way to say Hi! to other users. is not the only way to say Hello! in Mandarin Chinese. By diving a little deeper into this beautiful language, youll realize that barely scratches the surface. From making a lasting impression to conveying respect and admiration through your very first hello, youll be able to conjure up the suitable greeting from your vocabulary arsenal with this handy list. Switching up your greetings and learning to use them naturally will allow you to form deeper connections and meet new people. With some practice and real-life application, it wont take you long to master this! And once youve learned how to say Hello! in Mandarin Chinese, therees so much more to explore through a diverse range of resources, including Chinese apps, YouTube videos, online Chinese courses, and podcasts. Learning to say Hello! is just the start! If you know of any other Mandarin Chinese greetings to add to the list, Id love to hear from you in the comments below. Cite article Grab the link to this articleCopy Link !Zo!Morning! To greet someone in the morning, use (zo) instead of (n ho). Its a shorter form of (zoshang ho), meaning good morning. Many people use (zo) at work when greeting colleagues. Bonus: 3 More Ways to Say Hello: !Wi!Hello; hey!If you spend some time in China, you might hear people say (wi) when answering the phone. This word is used specifically as a phone greeting, similar to hello in English. !Hoji b jin!Long time no see!lit. good-long time-no-meet (hoji b jin) means long time no see, and is a popular way to greet someone you havent seen in a while. After greeting someone with hoji b jin, you can follow up with a polite question to continue the conversation:N zujn znme yng?How have you been lately? Here comes another way to say hello in Chinese, especially among close friends:?N ch le ma? You dont need to answer in detail a simple ? (Yes, and you?) keeps the conversation friendly and flowing. To find out more interesting and useful Chinese vocabulary, check out one of our blog posts 7 Awesome Summer Water Sports Activities in Chinese The Mandarin word for 'hello' is , pronounced as 'n ho', good'. Use (n ho) with friends and (nn ho) with elders or superiors in China. To ask 'how are you,' add or to , making it or .. The first step to starting a conversation in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is to say "hello!" Learn how to gree Chinese phrase for "hello" is made of two characters: n ho. The first character (n) means "you." The second character (ho) means "good". Thus, the literal translation of (n ho) is "you good". Note that Mandarin Chinese uses four tones. The tones used in are two third tones. When 2 first tone characters are placed next to each other, the tones slightly change. The first character is pronounced as a rising tone second tone, while the second character shifts into a low, dipping tone. () is the informal form of "you" and is used for greeting friends and associates. The formal form of "you" and is used for greeting friends and associates. elders. The more casual (n ho) should be used when speaking to friends, colleagues, and children. The use of (nn ho) is more common in Mainland China the rank of the person you are addressing. You may also be wondering why there are two Chinese written versions of this phrase: and . The first version is in traditional characters which are used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, and many overseas Chinese communities. The second version is simplified characters, the official writing system in Mainland China, Singapore, and Malaysia. You can extend (n ho) by adding the question particle / ma. The question particle (traditional form) / (simplified form) can be added to the end of sentences and phrases to change them from statements into questions. The literal translation of ? / (n ho ma)? is "you good?", which means "how are you?" This greeting should only be said to close friends or family members. It is not a common greeting for associates or strangers The answer to / (n ho ma)? can be: hn ho - - very goodb ho - - not goodhi ho - / - so so Download Article Download Article The best way to say hello in Mandarin Chinese is n ho or . Note that the exact romanization and pronunciation of this greeting can vary depending on which Chinese is n ho or . of saying hello depending on the circumstances of the greeting. Keep reading to learn more. Mandarin is "n ho" (). If you want to be a little more formal, say "nn ho" () instead. Are you talking to a group of people? Say "nnn ho" (). If you want to be a little more formal, say "nn ho" (). way of greeting someone is in Chinese with this informal Mandarin "hello."[1] Remember to know how to pronounce the Chinese tones first before attempting. Translated directly, the phrase means something along the lines of "you good?" In Chinese tones first before attempting. Translated directly, the phrase means something along the lines of "you good?" In Chinese tones first before attempting. pronounced as a second/rising tone because it is located before another third tone word. "He" is a third tone word (the pitch of your voice should dip slightly and then rise to a higher pitch).[2] 2Be more formal with "nn ho." This greeting shares the same meaning as "n ho," but it is a little more polite than its counterpart.[3]Even though this phrase is more formal, it is not as common as "n ho." "Nin" is the polite form of "you", but this formality can indicate a distance between you and the speaker. In Chinese script, this greeting is written as . A rough pronunciation of nn ho is Neen how". "Nina" is a second (rising) tone. Advertisement 3Greet a group with "nmn ho." [4] You should switch to this greeting when saying hello to more than one person. The term "nmn" is a plural form of "n," meaning "you." In Chinese script, write nmn ho as . In traditional Chinese it would be knee-men how". "Ni" is a third tone here, which should be connected with the particle men (second tone) after it.4 Answer the phone with "wi." When answering or calling someone on the telephone, say "hello" as "wi."[5]Note that wi is not usually used as a greeting in person. It is generally restricted to telephone conversations. In Chinese script, wi is written as . A rough pronunciation of wi is a way. someone's attention. Advertisement 1Say "nih hu." This phrase is almost identical in meaning and pronunciation to the Mandarin version of "hello." [6]Even in native Chinese script, the Mandarin and Cantonese versions of "hello." [6]Even in native Chinese script, the Mandarin version of these two greetings is different, however, and there are slight variations in pronunciation between the two. The Cantonese nih hu is somewhat softer than the Mandarin n ho.Instead of pronouncing the
greeting as nee how, pronounce it more like nay ho.2Answer the phone with "wi." As with nih hu, this telephone greeting is almost identical to its Mandarin counterpart in terms of meaning and pronunciation.[7]As in Mandarin, the native Chinese script is written as .The way to pronounce wi is slightly different in Cantonese. Pronounce it more like why instead of whey. It sounds kind of like way, but puts more emphasis on the "ay" and lower your voice a bit. Advertisement 1 Stick with versions of "n ho" to be safe. While exact pronounce it more like why instead of whey. It sounds kind of like way, but puts more emphasis on the "ay" and lower your voice a bit. region and dialect to dialect, the most common way to say "hello" is almost always some form of "n ho."[8]In all dialects, the Chinese script for this greeting is written as .Note that the romanization of will usually give you a rough idea of how to pronounce it. In Hakka Chinese, for instance, the romanization is Ni ho. The beginning n sound is harder. while the ending ho sound sounds less like the English "ow" and more like the English long "o." In Shanghainese, on the other hand, the romanization is "Nong Hao." While the ho portion is very similar, the beginning nng sound is more elongated and comes to a hard conclusion at the end of the syllable. 2 Answer the phone with "oi" in Hakka Chinese The Mandarin and Cantonese phone greetings do not work with Hakka Chinese.[9]Used in other contexts, oil is an interjection meaning something along the lines of "oh."In Chinese script, I am writing as .A rough pronunciation is simply Oy or ay.3Greet a crowd with "dga-ha" in Shanghainese. This greeting translates into "hello everybody" and can be used when greeting more than one person.[10]In native Chinese script, this phrase is written as .A rough pronunciation of this phrase is due-gee how". DA is a fourth (sharp, falling) tone and Jia is a sustained pitch (a first tone word). Advertisement Add New Question How do you greet someone in Cantonese? Godspeed Chen Native Chinese Speaker & TranslatorGodspeed Chen is a Professional Translator from China. He has been working in translation for over 15 years. In Cantonese, you can say, Good evening (jushn), or Good afternoon (gh n). Later in the day, you can say, Good evening (jushn), or Good afternoon (gh n). Later in the day, you can say, Good evening (jushn), or Good afternoon (gh n). Later in the day, you can say, Good evening (jushn), or Good afternoon (gh n). Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. You can reply by saying n ho back, or simply say ho, which means good. Question How do you say goodbye in Chinese? wikiHow Staff Editor Staff Answer This answer was written by one of our trained team of researchers who validated it for accuracy and comprehensiveness. The most common way to say it is zi jin, which means See you again. You can also say bi bi, which is simply the English phrase bye bye. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks staff writer, Jennifer Mueller, JD. Claire Wang is a London-based language education expert and the Founder of LingoClass, the citys leading school for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Since founding LingoClass in 2018, she has helped hundreds of students develop a deep passion for Asian languages and cultures through her engaging, student centered approach. With over a decade of international teaching experience in Taiwan, Canada, and the UK, Claire specializes in the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach, which emphasizes real-world interaction and meaningful communication. Her classes are known for being dynamic, practical, and deeply culturally immersive. Claire holds a postgraduate degree in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language from SOAS University of London. In addition to leading LingoClass, she is also a Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language from SOAS University of the Arts London, where she integrates language from SOAS University of the Arts London. In addition to leading LingoClass, she is also a Senior Lecturer in Chinese Language from SOAS University of London. been viewed 812,747 times. Co-authors: 34 Updated: May 9, 2025 Views:812,747 Categories: Chinese | Greeting People in Other Languages PrintSend fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 812,747 times. "The explanation was very simple and easy to understand and well defined. People who speak English as their second language can understand better!"..." more Share your story Knowing how to say hello in Mandarin and Cantonese allows you to properly greet more than 1.4 billion people who speak the languages. These basic greetings will help in your travels through China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan and will be understood in Mandarin- and Cantonese-speaking communities worldwide. Mandarin is the most widely spoken languages to master, and native speakers of those languages to master, and native speakers of those languages to master. different meanings depending on which of the four tones in Mandarinis used (or six tones in Cantonese!). Pinyin, a Romanization system for the Chinese, but you'll need to leave your English pronunciation habits behind. Fortunately, tones aren't much of an issue for learning simple ways to say hello in Chinese. Context helps. You'll always be understood and will get plenty of smiles for the effort, particularly if you utilize a few tips for communicating with Chinese spoken in China, Mandarin is a form of Chinese spoken in China. Although there are eight dialects and more than 200 languages spoken in China, Mandarin is the common language, spoken by nearly everyone. Cantonese is spoken in the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi and in Hong Kong and Macau. You will encounter Mandarin while traveling in Beijing, and because it is the "speech of officials," knowing how to say hello in Mandarin is useful everywhere you go. Mandarin has four tones: First tone: flat (m means "mother")Second tone: rising (m means "hemp")Third tone: falling then rising (m means "horse")Fourth tone: falling (m means "scold")No tone: Ma with a neutral/no tone turns a statement into a question. Tones can entirely change the meaning of a word. As the above example with (ma) shows, using the wrong tones at the wrong times can cause serious confusion. As for reading and writing, don't feel bad if you're baffled when confronted with Chinese charactersthey're difficult! That's why we begin by learning how to use Pinyin. Ni hao(pronounced "nee haow") is the basic, default greeting in Mandarin Chinese. It is written as (n ho). Ni hao's meaning is, literally, "you OK/good.' Although both words in Pinyin are marked as third tone (n ho), the pronunciation changes a bit because two third tones occur back to back. In this instance, the firstword (n) is pronounced with a second tone that rises in pitch while the second word (ho) keeps the third tone and is pronounced with a "dip," a falling-then-rising tone. Some people particularly in Taiwan, choose to enhance the greeting by adding the interrogative "ma" to the end to form "nihaoma?"Turning "you good" into a friendly "how are you?" But this isn't used as often in Beijing as language guides seem to think it is. When traveling in mainland China, a simple ni hao will suffice! You will probably hear "hi" and "hello" often when being greeted as a Westerner in Beijing. You can reply with ni hao for practice and to be polite. Following the concept of saving face in Asia, elders and those of higher social status should always be shown a little extra respect. Adding just one additional letter (ni becomes nin) will make your greeting a bit more formal. Usenn ho(pronounced "neen haow") a more polite variation of the standard greeting when greeting older people. The first word used is still a rising tone. You can also make nin hao in return, but taking the greeting one step further is sure to get a smile during the interaction. Regardless, you should reply with somethingnot acknowledging someone's friendly ni hao is bad etiquette. Ho: goodB ho: not good (bad)Xi xie: thank you (pronounced similar to "zh-yeh" with two falling tones) is optional and can be added to the end.Nne: and you? (pronounced "nee nuh") A simplegreeting sequence could proceed like this: You:Ni hao! (hello) Friend: Ni hao ma? (how are you?) You: Wo hen hao! Xie xie. (Good. Thanks.) Although it seems similar to Mandarin, Cantonese is actually quite different with six different tones instead of four. However, when it comes to greetings, saying hello in Cantonese is quite similar to Mandarin. Neih hou (pronounced "nay hoe") replaces ni hao. Both words have a rising tone. Note: Although neih hou ma? is grammatically correct, it is uncommon to say this in Cantonese. A common response in Cantonese is gei hou which means "fine." Given Hong Kong's English history you'll often hear "ha-lo" as a friendly hello! But reserve "ha-lo" for casual and informal situations. All other times, you should be saying neih hou. No, absolutely not. Unlike in Japan where bowing is common, people tend to only bow in China during martial arts, as an apology, or to show deep respect at funerals. Many Chinese people opt to shake hands, but don't expect the usual firm, Western-style handshake. Eye contact and a smile are important. Although bowing in China is rare, make sure you return one if you receive a bow. As with bowing in Japan, maintaining eye contact as you bow is seen as a martial arts challenge! After saying hello in Chinese, you may end up making new friendsparticularly if you're at a banquet or in a bar. Be prepared; there are some rules for proper drinking etiquette. You should certainly know how to say cheers in China isganbei(sounds like: gon bay) which literally means "dry cup." Along with knowing how to say hello, learning some useful phrases in Mandarin before traveling in China is a good idea. Thanks for
your feedback! Youve already nailed how to say goodbye and thank you, and youre welcome in Chinese. Great job! Now, lets tackle the first thing youd say to anyone: hello!Whether youre gearing up for a trip to China, chatting with Mandarin-speaking friends, or just having fun learning a new language, knowing how to greet someone properly is key. The good news? Its super simple, and by the end of this guide, youll be greetings vary depending on the context, the relationship between speakers, and even the time of day. A simple hello can convey warmth, respect, or friendliness, depending on how you say it.Lets dive into 27 ways to say hello in Chinese, along with cultural insights, examples, and when to use each one!1. (N ho) The most common way to say hello. Works in almost any setting, whether meeting someone for the first time or greeting a stranger politely.2. (Nn ho) A polite and respectful way to greet someone, often used when addressing elders, teachers, or in professional settings. In Chinese culture, using (Nn) instead of (N) shows extra politeness and deference, making it ideal for workplace interactions, speaking to clients, or addressing someone of higher status.3. (H lu) A casual, borrowed version of Hello. Used mostly in texts, chats, or informal conversations.4. (Hi) The Chinese equivalent of Hi, great for casual interactions with friends.5. (Wi) Used when answering the phone. Instead of saying Hello, people in China say . When answering the phone, native speakers often pronounce it with a second tone (wi), making it sound more friendly and inviting.6. (Hn go xng rn sh n) Nice to meet you! This greeting is typically used when meeting someone for the first time. Its a polite and friendly way to express pleasure in making a new acquaintance. While its not a direct replacement for hello, its often used right after initial greetings like (N ho) in formal or semi-formal settings.7. (Zo shng ho) Good morning. A polite greeting when starting the day, used in workplaces or formal settings.8. (Zo n) A shorter, slightly more formal version of Good morning, often used in Taiwan or written messages.9. (Shng w ho) Good afternoon. Suitable for greeting colleagues or acquaintances after lunch.11 (Wn shng ho) Good evening. Often used when meeting someone in the evening, such as at a dinner gathering.12. (Wn n) Good night. Mostly used in written form or as a bedtime farewell.13. (Hi) Hey! A relaxed way to greet close friends.14. (H lu h lu) A playful Hello, hello! Often seen in text messages or online chats.15. ? (N ho ma?) How are you? Less commonly used in Chinese than in English; typically reserved for more formal inquiries.16. ? (Zu jn zn me yng?) How have you been? Used when catching up with someone after a long time.17. ? (Ch le ma?) Have you been? Used when catching up with someone after a long time.17. ? (Ch le ma?) How have you been? Used when catching up with someone after a long time.17. ? (Ch le ma?) How have you been? Used when catching up with someone after a long time.17. ? (Ch le ma?) How have you been? Used when catching up with someone after a long time.17. ? (Ch le ma?) How have you been? Food is the most important thing for the people.Some of my friends find it strange when Chinese people greet them this way. In reality, its just a friendly way to ask how someone is doing. Once you understand this, it feels less unusual and more like a warm check-in, similar to asking, How are you? in English.18. ? (Gn m ne?) Whats up? A casual way to check in with friends, commonly used in texts.19. ? (Zi mng shn me ne?) What are you up to? Works well in friendly conversations over social media or messaging apps.20. ? (Zn me yng?) Hows it going? Functions similarly to English but usually doesn't require a detailed answer.21. (Nng ho) Hello in Shanghainese. Using this in Shanghai can impress locals.22. (N ho li) A Northern Chinese greeting, commonly heard in Beijing and northern provinces.23. (H lu) A casual Hello in some southern regions, especially Cantonese-speaking areas.24. (i y) A friendly greeting expressing surprise, often used when seeing an old friend unexpectedly.25. (Hi y) A cheerful way to say hi, full of enthusiasm.26. (n n) A cute way to say hello online, often used in gaming communities or internet chats.27. (H) A super casual way to say hello in Chinese, start practicing! The next time you meet a Chinese speaker, impress them with your greeting skills. Found this are the say hello in Chinese speaker, impress them with your greeting skills. Found this are the say hello in Chinese speaker, impress the sa helpful? Share it with your friends and help them learn too! Knowing how to say hello in Burmese will come in very handy as you meet friendly people again and again throughout Myanmar. Learning a few simple expressions in the local language always enhances the experience of visiting a new place. Doing so also shows people that you are interested in their lives and the local culture. Try some of these simple expressions in Burmese and see how many smiles you get in return! The quickest and easiest way to say hello in Myanmar sounds like: ming-gah-lah-bahr. This greeting is used widely, although there are some slightly more formal alterations possible. Unlike in Thailand and a few other countries, Burmese people dont wai (the prayer-like gesture with palms together in front of you) as part of a greeting. Tip: Contact between males and females is even more limited in Myanmar. If youve already learned how to say hello, another great thing to know is how to say thank you in Burmese. Youll be using the expression often, as Burmese hospitality is practically unmatched in Southeast Asia. The most polite way to say thank you in Burmese hospitality is practically unmatched in Southeast Asia. easily within a few days. An even easier way to offer gratitude -- the equivalent of an informal thanks -- is with: chay-tzoo-beh. Although it isnt really expected, the way to say youre welcome is with: yah-bah-deh. The Burmese language is a relative of the Tibetan language, making it sound distinctively different than Thai or Lao. Like many other languages in Asia, Burmese is a tonal language, meaning that every word can have at least four meanings -- depending upon which tone is used. Visitors typically wont have to worry about learning the proper tones right away for saying hello in Burmese because greetings are understood through the context. In fact, hearing foreigners butcher the tones when trying to say hello usually brings a smile. Burmese script is thought to be based on an Indian script from the first century BCE, one of the Burmese alphabet are beautiful but difficult for the uninitiated to discern! Unlike in English, there are no spaces between words in written Burmese. Toilet: Thankfully, this is an easy one. While people wont understand variations such as bathroom, mens room, or restroom, they will understand toilet and point you in the appropriate direction. This tried-and-true travel rule holds for many countries around the world: always ask by using the term toilet. Kyat: The official currency of Myanmar, the kyat, is not pronounced as it is spelled. Kyat is pronounced more like chee-at. See how to say hello in Asia to learn greetings for many other countries. Thanks for your feedback! Knowing how to say hello in Asia to learn greetings for many other countries. lah-mat") and add the corresponding time-based greeting to the end of it: selamat pagi (sounds like "pag-ee") for morning, selamat tengah har ee") for early afternoon, selamat tengah har ee") for early afternoon, and selamat malam (sounds like "mah-lahm") for evening. Because of the cultural diversity, most people you'll meet in Malaysia will probably speak and understand English well. Everyone certainly knows what "hello" means. Regardless, basic greetings in Bahasa Malaysia are easy to learn, and using Malay greetings shows that you have an interest in learning a bit about the local culture. Unlike other languages such as Thai and Vietnamese, the Malaysian language is not tonal. The rules of pronunciation are very predictable and straightforward. Making life even easier, Bahasa Malaysia language, often referred to as Bahasa Malaysia, Malay, or simply "Malaysian," is similar to Bahasa Indonesia in many ways and is understood in neighboring countries Indonesia, Brunei, and Singapore. Locally, the language is commonly referred to simply as "Bahasa." Bahasa." Bahasa 290 million people in Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and Singapore. It's also used in parts of the local language will come in handy all over the region! A country as diverse as Malaysia will inevitably be home to many dialects and variations of the local language, particularly therein this flexible language will come in handy all over the region! A country as diverse as Malaysia will inevitably be home to many dialects and variations of the local language, particularly therein the southern part of the local language will come in handy all over the region! A country as diverse as Malaysia will inevitably be home to many dialects and variations of the local language will come in handy all over the region! farther you travel from Kuala Lumpur. The local dialects in Borneo won't sound very familiar at all. Not everyone you meet speaks the same flavor of Bahasa Malaysia. Vowel pronunciation in the Malaysian language loosely follows these simple guidelines: A sounds like "ew" As in Indonesia, you say hello in Malaysiabased on the time of day. Greetings correspond with morning, afternoon, and evening, although there aren't really hard guidelines for what time to switch over. All greetings in Malaysia begin with the word selamat is then followed with the appropriate phase of the day: Good Morning: Selamat pagi (sounds like "pag-ee")Good Afternoon: Selamat tengah har-(sounds like "teen-gah har-ee")Good Afternoon/Evening: Selamat tengah har-i (sounds like "teen-gah har-ee")Good
Afternoon/Evening: Selamat tengah har-i (sounds like "teen-gah har-ee")Good Afternoon: Selamat tengah har-i (sounds like "teen-gah har-ee")Good Afternoon/Evening: Selamat tengah har-i (sounds like "teen-gah har-ee") Friends will sometimes greet each other by dropping the selamat and offering a simple pagi the equivalent of greeting someone with "morning" in English. You'll also sometimes hear people shortening a greeting by simply saying selamat. Note: Selamat sing (good day) and selamat sore (good afternoon) are more commonly used when greeting people in Bahasa Indonesia, not the Malaysian languagealthough they will be understood. Even locals from different parts of Malaysia differ in their usage, so don't worry too much about when afternoon officially fades into evening. If you guess wrong, someone will probably reply with the correct greeting. Informally, you should use selamat pag (good morning) until the sun is getting really hot, around 11 a.m. or noon. After that, switch to selamat tengah hari (good afternoon). After the sun has peaked, maybe around 3 p.m., you can switch to selamat tengah hari (good afternoon). After the sun has peaked, maybe around 10 a.m. or noon. After that, switch to selamat tengah hari (good afternoon). Malaysians don't greet each other with selamat malam. You can continue to say selamat petang even at night until retiring for the day. If all else fails or you're unsure about the time of day, a simple "hello" or "hi" in Malay will work throughout Malaysia. Generic greetings such as "hi" or "hello" aren't formal, but locals will often use them when greeting friends and familiar people. However, it will be more polite if you greet people using one of the standardized greetings based on the time of day. How are you?: apa kabar (sounds like: "apah ka-bar") Ideally, their response will be kabar baik (sounds like "ka-bar bike"), which means "fine" or "well." If asked apa kabar?, you should respond with the same. Saying baik twice is another way to indicate that you are doing just fine. If someone replies to your apa kabar? with tidak baik (sounds like "tee-dak bike") or anything else that begins with tidak, they may not be doing so well. When entering or returning, you could potentially hear these friendly greetings in Malaysia: Welcome: selamat datangWelcome back: selamat kembali The expression for goodbye depends upon who is staying and who is leaving: Goodbye (if you are the one leaving): selamat tinggal (sounds like "teen-gahl")Goodbye (if the other person is leaving): selamat jalan (sounds like "jal-lan") In the context of good/safe stay or a good/safe travel. For a fun way to say goodbye to a friend, use jumpa lagi (sounds like "joom-pal lah-gee"), which means "see you around" or "meet again." Sampai jumpa (sounds like "sahm-pie joom-pah") will also work as a "see you later," but it's more commonly heard in Indonesia. Ordinarily, you would say selamat malam at the end of the day when leaving or going to bed. When actually going to sleep, you can say the final goodnight with selamat tidur. The word tidur means "sleep." Goodnight: selamat tidur(sounds like "tee-dur") Thanks for your feedback! Over a thousand languages are spoken across the Indian subcontinent, but fortunately, we only need to learn one way to say hello in Hindi:Namaste. There's a good chance that what you're hearing at home is a slight mispronunciation of the now-widespread greeting. Here's a clue: "nah-mah-stay" isn't completely proper. Whether you correct people in yoga class or not is entirely up to you. Standard Hindi and English are considered the two official languages in India. English is so prevalent, the amount of Hindi you learn while traveling in India is really a matter of how much effort you want to put into it. As in any country, learning the greetings and a few words increases positive interactions. A bit of effort will greatly enhance your grasp of the culture. Learning the right way to say hello in Hindi isn't a problem. Mastering the right way to say hello in Hindi isn't a problem. universal greeting to use in India and Nepal is namaste (sounds like "nuhm-uh-stay"). Greetings in India are not based on the time of day as they are in Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Malay. A simple namaste began as a way to show deep respect, it is now used as a common greeting between strangers and friends of all age and status. In some circumstances, namaste is also used as a way to express sincere gratitude. Namaskar is often used in Nepal when greeting elders. Although saying namaste to others has become a bit of a trend outside of India, it is often spoken incorrectly. Don't worry: There's very little chance of an Indian person correcting your pronunciation when you are trying to offer a polite greeting. The pronunciation of namaste differs slightly throughout India, but the first two syllables should be pronounced with more of an "uh" sound than an "ah" sound is often heard in the West. "Nah-mah-stay" is the most common incorrect pronunciation of namaste. Instead and the rest will flow. The second syllable simply sounds like "uh," then finish the word with "stay." Use roughly the same emphasis on each syllable. When spoken at natural speed, the difference is hardly discernible. A friendly namaste greeting is often accompanied with a prayer-like gesture known as the pranamasana. The palms are placed together similarly but a little lower than the wai that is used in Thailand. The hands should be in front of the chest, fingertips up, symbolically above the heart chakra, with the thumbs lightly touching the chest. A very slight bow of the head shows additional respect. Namaste comes from the two Sanskrit words: namah (bow) te (to you). The two are joined to literally form "I bow to you." The "you" in this instance is the "real you" inside the divine. The first part of the greeting na ma loosely means "not me" or "not mine." In other words, you are reducing your ego or putting yourself second to the person with whom you are greeting. It's like a verbal bow. The famous Indian head wobble is neither easy to perform nor interpret for Westerners initially, but it sure is fun! It's also addictive. An enthusiastic conversation is often accompanied by lots of wobbling from both parties. The head to indicate "no" or "maybe," but the meaning is actually more often a type of affirmative. From acknowledgment to gratitude, the uniquely Indian gesture is used to convey many nonverbal ideas: "OK, fine""I understand what you are saying""I agree""Yes""Thank you""I am acknowledging your presence""Nice to see you""Sure, whatever" The head wobble is used as a courtesy to acknowledging your presence. For instance, a busy waiter may wobble his head when you've entered a restaurant to indicate that he will be with you in a minute. You may also receive a head wobble just after you've asked if something from the menu is available or if a certain request is possible. A head wobble may be the closest thing to a "thank you" that you'll receive in parts of India. Expressing verbal gratitude to another person isn't as common as it is in the West. The meaning of the Indian head wobble depends entirely on the context of the situation or question asked. The more enthusiastic the head wobble along with a warm smile is a sign of affection between friends. Although the head wobble is used throughout the subcontinent, it tends to be more prevalent in the southern states than in northern places closer to the Himalayas. Thanks for your feedback! Learn the basics of the Nepali language in this beginner's guide, including the alphabet, greetings, numbers, and sayings to jump-start learning. So you want to know: How do you say hello in Chinese? Id like to show you how to master Chinese greetings so youll know how to say hello in Chinese. Saying hello is usually the first thing you learn when studying a new language. Its one of the most basic things to learn and its typically very easy. But it can be a little trickier than it seems, as there are lots of different ways to say hello. In this post, Ill show you a range of Mandarin greetings from good afternoon in Chinese to Whats up? in Chinese to Whats up? in Chinese is (n ho), which literally means you good. If youre already learning Chinese is (n ho), which literally means you good. If youre already learning chinese is (n ho), which literally means you good. know I know! N ho! Right? Long story, short: n ho is the most basic way of saying hello in Chinese. Its not wrong to say n ho. But youll rarely hear native Chinese speakers use this phrase. It would probably be like saying Greetings in English nobody really uses it anymore, but its still acceptable and people understand it. Feel free to use (n ho) at least until you learn new ways of saying hello in Mandarin Chinese. But dont stop there! I want to show you how to say hi in Chinese and how to use other greetings in Chinese and how to use other greetings. This is a more polite way to say hello in Chinese. You might already know that (nn) is the formal you form. You use it in Chinese when talking to older people or people you have respect for. Most likely, if you lose the one n at the end of nn and say (n ho) instead, nobody will get upset with you. But be aware, a lot of older and traditional Chinese people will appreciate if you use (*nn). When you translate the phrase character by character, it means Have you eaten? But this is one of the most common ways to say hi in Chinese. Native Chinese people use it very often, and although sometimes they actually want to ask you if youve had your dinner or not, most likely theyre just greeting you. You can answer by saying: (chle, I have). This is your way of saying hi back. Its polite to say, and if you know the person well, you can continue with a conversation. You could also say (miyu, I havent), which would actually let them know youre hungry and want to eat! This has the same meaning as the previous phrase, but
its a bit longer. means rice or food, and so it might be translated literally as Have you eaten rice? or Have you eaten food?. But, again, its just one of the most common greetings in Mandarin Chinese. Its like saying Hello, how are you?. Its just that Chinese people prefer to use food-related expressions. Their culture and relationships are about food. But remember the question doesn't mean they actually interested in whether youve had rice today or not. You can answer similarly to the previous question: (chle, I have) or (chgule, I ate). Both of these literally mean I have eaten, but youre just saying hi in Chinese to a bigger group of people. The literal meaning is everyone good? and is a substitute to (n ho). You probably wouldnt use when greeting just two people, but it wouldnt be completely wrong. To be on the safe side and sound more like a native, make sure you only use when greeting is used to say hello to a group. In English it means everyone good, just like (dji ho). (nmen ho) is the greeting to use with a group of two people, but feel free to use it with bigger groups, too. A Chinese teacher or an older person might correct you, but its not wrong to use this phrase when saying hi in Chinese to more than two people. Comparing this with the previous phrase, youre more likely to hear (dji ho), as its a bit less formal. This is a very polite way to say hello in China. It means I have been looking forward to meeting you for a long time. Or even I have been admiring you for a long time. This greeting is usually used when meeting someone you really want to or need to be polite with. Its not a common way to say nice to meet you or hi among friends. Its likely that you wont ever need to use if youre learning Chinese for fun, traveling or other casual reasons. Unless youre planning to meet some Chinese celebrities! This is a more colloquial and common way among people who are the same age and position as you; your peers. Its really just nice to meet you when you meet someone for the first time and shake their hand. You can use this phrase with older people as well. It wouldnt be wrong to use with a friends parents or a teacher, either. This means hello in Mandarin, and you use it when picking up the phone. If you know that you have to be careful about how you answer the phone, stay on the safe side and use wi. That way, you wont offend anyone. Read more about tones in the Chinese greeting is mostly used among friends and young people. It means How are you? or Whats up?. You wont hear older people using this phrase and they might either not understand it, or even get offended if you use it with them. Comparing to English what in the phrase, means how in Chinese, but the meaning stays the same. is a modal particle used in Mandarin Chinese to intensify a completed action. For example, ? shows that the person asking the question is curious to see if youve eaten/ate in the past, but not asking if youre eating now. In (Whats up?), a literal translation of up is not needed; serves as up in this case. Does it remind you of something? Yes, you got it. is a Chinese version (transliteration) of hello. Chinese people love to come up with transliterations, you might not hear them often among older people. But you can be almost 100% sure your younger friends will know them. Have a look at these ones: If you want to know how to say hi in Mandarin using the sound of the English hi. Even the character is a special one for this greeting it doesnt mean anything else than hi. A third familiar word! You guessed it, this is hey transliterated into Chinese. This phrase literally means Do you want to go out to play, but rather to see where you are going. Most likely they either want to join with you in what youre doing, or they are just saying hi. You can answer by saying hi, Hi. Or you can say something like , (W yo h pngyu chg wn, jir wmen) Im going out with a friend, join us? In English, this seems a bit nosy and might raise evebrows. But it is a common way to say hello or how are you? in Chinese. And sometimes, your conversation partner will actually expect you to say where you are going! For example, if you meet some in the afternoon on the street who uses this phrase, you can reply (Cng xuxio ji hu hizi) Picking up kids from school. This Chinese greeting is a way of saying How are you? in Chinese. It literally translates as Are you good? In China, greeting words often include . Its like saying Good morning or Good afternoon in English, but Chinese also use in questions like this. Usually, when you want to ask someone how they are doing, ask them if theyre good. As in English, youd use this phrase to start a conversation with an old friend or someone you havent seen in a while. After you say, carry on the conversation with asking how have they been; the next phrase is perfect to use in such a situation: (zujn) means lately or recently. You should use ? only if its been a while since youve seen the person. A good rule of thumb is more than a week, preferably longer. This is a straightforward way to say good morning in Chinese. (zoshang) means morning and we already know that (Ho) means good. This greeting is pretty much the same as good morning in English, but with good morning in English, but with good morning in English, but with good morning in English. 10 AM (early morning). This is a shorter and casual version of (oshang ho, good morning). It means Morning!. When saying good morning, so when (zoshang, early morning) is gone, use this greeting. The right time to use (shngw ho) is between 10am and 12pm. This is the most common way to say good afternoon in Chinese. (xiw) refers to the time of day in which you can use is between 12pm and 6pm. (wnshng ho) is good evening in Chinese. It can mean good afternoon, but its mostly used after 6pm. The literal meaning of this phrase is See (you) again. If youre a beginner learning how to say goodbye in Chinese, this is the phrase youre likely to learn first. Its commonly and widely used, and you can use it even if you dont expect to see the person again. (bibi*) Bye Similarly to (hi), (hi) and (h lu), (bibi) is taken from English and it has the same pronunciation as bye-bye. is very common especially in Taiwan, where all the young people barely use anymore. Dont forget though, always say both byes. means worship or respect, and it might be used as a greeting, but by saying , you will sound like a native. Next time someone asks you this, you dont have to stick to (n ho) its very possible they already know that one anyway. Now youre all ready to surprise them with a wide range of Mandarin greetings, score well on your next exam and impress your Chinese friends. And lastly, if this list seems a bit overwhelming and youre not sure if you can ever speak and master Chinese, get some encouragement here. (zijin), everyone! Posted by Mollan Mo 42832 Learning how to greet people in Mandarin Chinese is important and when you are in or planning to be in China because basic greetings are the foundation for relationships. Say Hello in Mandarin Chinese The Mandarin Phrase that means Hello is Ni hao, pronounced knee how. N (the third tone) - means "you" and ho (the third tone) - means "good". If you were to translate it to English, it would mean "you good?" When you come upon one of your Chinese friends, you can say "N ho", and your Chinese friends, you can say "N ho", and your Chinese friends, you can say "Hello" is Nn ho-, pronounced seen how. Notice that the formal "you" is "Nn" -, it is used for strangers, elders, superiors or people in authority. When you encounter someone older or distinguished, you might say Nin hao. And another very casual and common greeting is N ho ma -. This is a question asking others' recent condition, also expressing friendly. Say Goodbye in ChineseTo say goodbye in Mandarin Chinese you say zi jin - is "see you again". But it is worth noting that don't think of zi jin - as two single words, it is one phrase that means Goodbye. Other common ways to say Goodbye in Chines language are as follows.mng tin jin - (see you tomorrow).y hur jin - (see you later).hu tu jin - (see you later) Mandarin is a one-stop Chinese Language school, contact us to schedule a free trial lesson. Video Tutorial: Learn how to say Goodbye in Chinese with Professional Chinese With

a wai, a prayer-like gesture in front of the chest. Because the Thai language has its own script, romanized transliterations vary, but the greetings sound as written below: Men say hello with sah wah dee khrap! (short and sharp finish) Women say hello with sah wah dee khrap! (short and sharp finish) work or offering sound as written below: Men say hello with sah wah dee khrap! (short and sharp finish) work of the chest. greetings in Indonesia, Thais use the same greeting regardless of the time of day or night. As a traveler, you'll really only need to learn one basic greeting, no matter what time of day or to whom you are speaking. Interestingly, sawasdee was derived by a Thai professor from a Sanskrit word and has only been in widespread use since the 1940s. The Thai language has five tones: mid, low, falling, high, and rising. That's even one more than Mandarin, an arguably difficult language to learn. And unlike when reading Malay and Indonesian, the meanings of even deceptively short words change based on the tone with which they are pronounced. But there is some good news! No one is going to mind too much if you miss the tones when saying hello in Thailand. Locals will understand your attempts simply based on the context (and your hands being in the wai position). The same applies when saying "thank you" and other common expressions the tones when saying hello in Thailand. in Thai. To say hello in Thai politely, you'll need to finish your greeting with one of the finishing participles, either khrap or kha. Women end what they say with a sharp, high tone. Yes, the male ending sounds like "crap!" but the r is often not pronounced, so it ends up sounding more like kap! Technically, not pronouncing the r is informal and a little incorrect, but when in Rome... The tone and enthusiasm of the finishing kha... or khrap! show more energy, emphasis and, to some extent, respect. If you hope to grasp how tones affect meanings in Thai, start by listening closely to how people say kha and khrap. Women sometimes switch to a high tone for kha to impart more enthusiasm. Saying khrap or kha alone is like nodding the head verbally and can mean "yes" or "I understand." After learning how to say hello in Thai, you should know how to offer and return a wai it's an essential part of Thai etiquette. Thai people don't always shake hands by default. Instead they offer a friendly wai, a prayer-like gesture with the hands placed together in front of the chest, fingers pointing upward, head slightly bowed forward. The wai is used as part of greetings in Thailand, for goodbyes, to show respect, gratitude, acknowledgment, and during a sincere apology. As with bowing in Japan, offering a correct wai follows a protocol based on situation and honorifics. You'll sometimes even see Thai people giving a wai to temples or pictures of the king as they pass. Although an important part of the culture, the wai isn't unique to Thailand. It's seen in other countries throughout Asia. Cambodia has a similar gesture known as the sampeah, and a lower-on-the-body version of the wai is used in India when saying namaste. Not returning someone's wai is rude; only the King of Thailand and monks are not expected to return someone's wai. Unless you're in one of those two categories, giving a wai incorrectly is still better than not making any effort at all. If you're shy or slightly confused about the formalities, even pressing your hands together and raising them in front of your body shows good intentions. To offer a deep, respectfulwai, follow these steps: Place your hands together centered in front of your nose. Don't maintain eye contact; look down.Raise your head back up, smile, keeping hands together at chest level to finish the wai. The higher the wai in front of your body, the more respect that is shown. Elders, teachers, public officials, and other important people receive higher wai. Monks receive the higher wai. The higher the wai in front of your body, the more respect that is shown. respectful wai to monks and important people, do the same as above but hold your hands higher; bow your head until thumbs touch the tip of the nose and fingertips touch the tip of the nose. Try not to give a wai with a cigarette, pen, or another object in your hands; instead, place the object down or dip your head in a slight bow to acknowledge someone's wai. In a pinch, you can use your right hand or just dip your head to show acknowledge someone's wai. In a pinch, you can use your right hand or just dip your head to show acknowledge someone's wai. In a pinch, you can use your right hand or just dip your head to show acknowledge someone doing you a service, e.g. waitstaff, drivers, bellhops, etc. They will likely acknowledge someone's wai. wai you first; if you offer them the initial wai, it can cause a loss of face; wait and then politely return the gesture if the situation warrants. Avoid giving a wai to people clearly younger than yourself (e.g. children). The wai can also be casual, particularly in repetitive circumstances. For instance, the staff at 7-Eleven may give a wai to each customer at checkout. You can simply nod or smile to acknowledge. Tip: Don't worry about wai formalities! Thai people wai each other all the time and won't criticize your efforts. If you've got stuff in your hands, making any sort of bowing motion while lifting the hands will suffice for saying, "I acknowledge your wai and would love to return it but my hands are busy." Just remember to smile. Now that you know how to say hello in Thai, you can expand your greeting further by asking how someone is doing. This is optional, of course, but why not show off a little? Try following up your hello with sabai dee mai? (sounds like "sah-bye-dee-mye"), ending with either khrap (male) or kha (female) based on your gender. In essence, you are asking someone, "good, happy, and relaxed, no?" The correct responses when someone asks you sabai dee mai? are easy: sabai dee mai? so many restaurants and businesses in Thailand with sabai in the name: being sabai is a very good thing! Thailand is nicknamed the "Land of the Smiles", and you'll see the famous Thai smile in every type of situation, both good and bad. Variations of the smile are even used as an apology or in not-so-pleasant circumstances as a mechanism to save face or prevent embarrassment. If someone feels embarrassed for you, they may smile. The smile is vital to the concept of saving face, which plays an important role in all daily interactions throughout Asia. You should smile when negotiating prices, greeting people, buying something, and generally during all interactions Thriving in the Land of the Smiles includes always keeping your cool no matter the circumstances. Blowing your top because something didn't go as planned will cause other people to be embarrassed for you. That's not a good thing. In Southeast Asia, losing your cool is rarely ever a productive way to solve a problem. Maintaining composure is valued as an important personal trait. For this reason, the authenticity and sincerity of the infamous Thai smile are sometimes questioned by farang (foreigners) who are visiting Thailand. Yes, someone may easily beam you a genuine, beautiful smile while trying an old scam on you. And you should also return a big smile as you are calling their hand! Thanks for your feedback! Knowing how to say hello in Japanese is easy to learn and essential before visiting Japan, and could come in handy in other settings closer to home as well. Not only will knowing a little of the Japanese language bring a few words of the local language is always a great way to better connect with a place. Japanese is actually easier to learn than other tonal Asian languages such as Mandarin, Vietnamese, and Thai. Plus, knowing how to bow the right way to a Japanese person rather than awkwardly trying to return an unexpected bow adds a do this, not returning someone's bow is very disrespectful. TripSavvy / Lisa Fasol Just as you probably wouldn't offer a casual hey man, what's up? to your boss or an elderly person, Japanese greetings come in varying levels of formality depending on the amount of respect you wish to demonstrate. Japanese greetings come in varying levels of formality depending on the amount of respect you wish to demonstrate. hierarchies depending on age, social status, and relation. Even husbands and wives use honorifics when speaking to each other. Greetings in Japanese and bowing face. You should always strive to avoid accidentally embarrassing or demoting someone in a way that causes them to "lose face." Although using the incorrect honorific can be a serious faux pas, fortunately, there is an easy default to use when not sure. Adding "-san" to the end of a name (first or last) is typically acceptable for any gender in both formal and informal and informal situations, assuming someone is roughly your equal in age and status. The English equivalent could be "Mr." or "Mrs. / Ms." Konnichiwa (pronounced: kon-nee-chee-wah) is the basic way to say hello in Japanese; however, it is mostly heard in the afternoon. Konnichiwa is utilized as a respectful-yet-generic way to say hello to pretty much anyone, friend or otherwise. Konnichiwa was once part of a greeting sentence (today is); however, its use has transformed the expression in modern times as a shortened way to simply say hello. The English equivalent could perhaps be similar to saying "good day" no matter the actual time of day. Although you can get by with the basic greetings be similar to saying "good day" no matter the actual time of day. Although you can get by with the basic greeting similar to say to simply say hello. based on the time of day. Holidays and special occasions such as birthdays have their own set of greetings. Basic Japanese greetings differ widely, depending on the time: Good morning: Ohayou (sounds like the way to pronounce the U.S. state of Ohio), however, this is very informal, much as you would offer a simple morning to a friend.Good afternoon: Konnichiwa (pronounced: "kon-bahn-wah")Good night: Oyasumi nasai (pronounced: "kon-bahn-wahn")Good accent system. Words are spoken with different pitches depending upon the region. The Tokyo accent is considered Standard Japanese and is the one you should use for learning pronunciations. But don't expect words you've learned to sound the exact same in different parts of the country! The formal and polite way to ask how are you doing? in Japanese is with o-genki desu ka? (pronounced: "oh-gain-kee des.kah"). The "u" at the end of desu is silent. To reply politely that you are doing fine, use watashi wa genki desu (pronounced: "ah-tah-shee wah gain-kee des). Alternatively, you can just say genki desu (pronounced: "ah-tah-shee wah gain-kee des). toh"), which means thanks. Say arigato! with enthusiasm and like you mean it. You can then ask anatawa? (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: What's up? Nannika atta (pronounced: "hah-nah-taw-wah") which means and you? There are a few informal ways to ask the same question: "h ew")How is everything? Dou shiteru (pronounced: "doh-stair-ew") An informal, casual reply to a friend could beaikawarazu desu (pronounced: "eye-kah-wah-raz des") or same as usual. The cool kids love this one. Although knowing how to say hello in Japanese is mostly straightforward, the ins and outs of bowing can be bewildering at first to Westerners. Don't be surprised if your new Japanese friend offers a handshake to save you the potential embarrassment of not knowing how to bow. If you find yourself in a formal occasion where bows are exchanged don't panic! First, remember that Japanese people don't really expect Westerners to have a detailed knowledge of their customs and etiquette. They will be pleasantly surprised if you demonstrate some cultural knowledge. In a pinch, a casual nod of the head will suffice in place of a bow if you're totally frozen! Regardless, to show respect, you must do something to acknowledge someone's bow. Give it a shot! Men bow with their arms straight, hands at their sides or along the legs, fingers straight. Women typically bow with their hands clasped in front of them. Keep your back straight, and bend at the waist with your eyes downward. The longer and deeper to elders and people in positions of authority. If unsure, simply maintain your bow slightly longer and deeper than the one you received. A casual bow consists of bending approximately 15 degrees at the waist. A bow to strangers or to thank someone would go to around 45 degrees, where you are looking completely at your shoes. Tip: Unless you're a martial artist squaring up against an opponent, don't maintain eye contact as you bow! This can be viewed as an act of mistrust or even aggression. In a formal greeting, sometimes bows are exchanged over and less deep than the last until both parties come to the conclusion that enough respect has been shown. Sometimes a bow is coupled with a Western-style handshake doing both at the same time can be awkward! If you're in a tight space or standing close after shaking hands, turn slightly to the left so that you don't bump heads. After all the bows and greetings have been exchanged, you may be given a business card. Receive the card with both hands, hold at the corners, read it carefully, and treat it with the utmost respect! Jamming someone's card into your back pocket is a serious no-no in Japanese business etiquette. Now that you know how to say hello in Japanese, you'll want to know how to say "cheers" for when your newly met friends want to go for a drink. Japanese drinking etiquette is a study all of its own, but here are the two most important things to know: The way to pronounce sake (the drink) is "sah-keh," not "sak-key" as is often heard. Thanks for your feedback! Knowing how to say hello in Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) is going to come in very handy while traveling around the country. Sure, saying "hi" and "hello, mister!" everywhere you walkbut using some basic Indonesian greetings leads to more enjoyable interactions. But not just in Indonesia. Being able to competently greet people in their native languages helps to break the cultural ice. Showing an interest in the people always goes a long way and may differentiate you from the visitors who care only about interacting with other travelers. If nothing else, knowing how to say hello in the local language helps you connect with a place a bit more. Don't worry: There's no need to start memorizing an extensive Bahasa Indonesia, is relatively easy to learn compared to tonal Asian languages such as Thai or Mandarin Chinese. Plus, Bahasa uses the 26-letter Latin alphabet familiar to native English, yowels generally follow these simple and predictable pronunciation guidelines: A ahE uhI eeO ohU ew Note: Many words In Indonesian were borrowed from Dutch as Indonesia was colonized by the Dutch until gaining independence in 1945. Asbak (ashtray) and handuk (towel) are two examples of loan words. Conversely, the word amok (as in "running amok") in English came from Bahasa Greetings in Indonesia don't necessarily contain police of respect) when addressing people of varing ages. The way to say hello in Indonesian is basically the same for all people, regardless of age, gender, and social status. That said, you should offer your greeting to any elders present first, preferably without maintaining strong eye contact. While you will need tochoose the appropriate greeting based on the time of day, all greetings in Bahasa Indonesia begin with selamat (sounds like: "suh-lah-mat"). Selamat can roughly be translated as happy, peaceful, or safe. Good Morning: Selamat pagi (sounds like: "suh-lah-mat sor-ee")Good Day: Selamat siang (sounds like: "suh-lah-matmah-lahm") Note: Sometimes selamat pagi (sounds like: "suh-lah-mat sor-ee")Good Evening: Selamat siang (sounds like: "suh-lah-matmah-lahm") Note: Sometimes selamat pagi (sounds like: "suh-lah-matmah-lahm") Note: Sometimes selamat sore (sounds like: "suh-lah-matmah-lahm") Note: Sometimes s in formal situations. This is much more common in Bahasa Malaysia. There is some gray area in determining the appropriate greeting! Sometimes, timing differs between regions. Selamat Pagi: All morning until around 11 p.m. or noonSelamat Siang: Early day until around 4 p.m.Selamat Sore: From 4 p.m. until around 6 or 7 p.m. (depending on daylight)Selamat tidur (sounds like: "suh-lah-mattee-dur"). Only use selamat tidur when someone is retiring for the night. In very informal settings, "selamat" can be left out of the beginning of greetings, much in the way that English speakers sometimes simply say "morning" instead of "good morning" to friends. A simple mispronunciation of one of the Indonesian greetings can lead to some comical situations. When saying selamat siang, be sure to pronounce the "I" in siang as "ee" rather than the long form of "ai." The Indonesian word for honey/sweetheart is saying (sounds like: "sai-ahng"). Confusing siang and saying might get you some interesting reactions shake hands, but it's more of a touch than a firm shake. Don't expect the firm grip and strong eye contact that are common in the West. Squeezing someone's hand too hard could be misinterpreted as aggression. After shaking, it is customary to briefly touch your heart as a sign of respect. The wai hand gesture (palms together at the chest), popular in Thailand and some other Buddhist countries, is only seen in a few Hindu and Buddhist places in Indonesia. If someone offers you the gesture, you can return it. You won't need to bow deeply as you would do in Japan; a smile and handshake are enough. Sometimes, a slight dip of the head is added to a handshake to show additional respect. Nod your head in a slight bow when shaking hands with someone older than you. You can expand on your greeting by asking how someone is doing in Bahasa, Indonesia. The universal way to ask is apa kabar, which means "how are you?" The literal translation is "What's new / What is the news?" The correct answer is baik (sounds like: "bike"), which means "well" or "good." Sometimes, it is said twice (baik, baik). Hopefully whomever you are asking doesn't answer, tidak bagusor tidak baik"note (baik, baik). good." If they reply with say a sakit, watch out: they are sick! If someone asks you apa kabar? The best response is kabar baik (I am fine/well). Kabar baik also means "good news." Now that you know how to say hello in Indonesia, knowing how to say hello in Indonesia, knowing how to say a proper goodbye will close the interaction on the same friendly note. When telling a stranger goodbye, use the following phrases: If you are the one leaving: Selamat tinggal (sounds like: "teen-gal") If you are the one staying: Selamat jalan (sounds like: "jal-lan") Tinggal means to go. If there's a chance or hope to meet again (there usually is with friendly people), then use something more endearing: Sampai jumpa (Sounds like: "sahm-pai joom-pah"): See you laterJumpa lagi (Sounds like: "joom-pah log-ee"): See you again / meet again Bahasa Malaysia, the language of Malaysia, the langua Malaysian greetings differ is selamat tengah hari (this sounds like "suh-lah-mat ten-gah har-ee"), which is a way to say good afternoon rather than selamat siang or selamat sore. Also, they are more apt to say selamat petang for good evening. Another major difference is with the words bisa and boleh. In Malaysia, boleh means "can" or "able." In Indonesia, boleh is often a pejorative term applied to foreigners (i.e., you can pull a scam on her or ask a higher price). The Indonesian word for "can" is bisa, but Malaysians often use bisa for "poison" which is clearly a big difference! Thanks for your feedback! Despite being among one of the first words you learn, isnt actually the most common way to say hello in Chinese.While you can never go wrong with the standard greeting, there are better options out there that are more prevalent, which can in turn help you better blend in among the locals. From the phone greeting to phrases that show you care for the person youre speaking to, take a look at this extensive list for saying hello in Chinese.Contents1. (n ho) HelloIf youre just getting started with Chinese, is basically the first phrase that youll learn in Chinese class.You should note, however, that its not often used with familiar people like friends or colleagues. As mentioned above, its not actually used frequently at all. Its kind of awkwardly formal.2. (nn ho) Hello (respectful) is the respectful form of . Its used with people whom you want to express a greater level of respect towards, such as a teacher. In fact, is used and appropriate in such situations!3. (d ji ho) Hello everyoneIf youre attending, or even at the beginning of many Chinese-language YouTube videos and podcasts.4. (h lu) HelloDid you hear the resemblance to hello? Thats because is actually a mong younger generations.5. (hi) HiYepthis is another loanword from English. Again, this is used more among younger Chinese speakers, and most likely with friends.6. (zo) MorningThis is a casual way to greet someone in the morning. Its pretty much used the exact same way as it is in English, so you cant go wrong with this one (unless its too late in the day, of course).7. (zo shng ho) Good morningThis is the full greeting for good morning. While sounds a little more casual you can pretty much use these two terms interchangeably.8. (xi w ho) Good afternoon is quite straightforward. This is a good way to greet people in the afternoon.9. (wn shng ho) Good evening.10. (n ch le ma?) Have you eaten? The first time someone greeted me with this phrase, I responded that I unfortunately had already eaten, but I would be happy to eat with them some other time. They burst out laughing. When someone asks this, theyre not asking you out to lunch. This Chinese greeting is a way to lightly express that you care about the other person. Much like the expression How are you? in English, you dont need to answer with a long description of the sandwich you just hadtheyre just asking it to be polite and acknowledge you.Instead, you can just say: (ch le, n ne?) Ive eaten, how about you?That pretty much suffices.11. (zu jn ho ma?) How are you?That pretty much suffices.11. (zu jn ho ma?) How are you?That pretty much suffices.11. (zu jn ho ma?) How are you these days?This is basically the literal equivalent to How are you?That pretty much suffices.11. (zu jn ho ma?) How are you?That pretty much s with just a noise! Saving (en) implies youre doing fine. You can also say either (w hn ho) Im very good or (w hi ho) Im okay. Or, you can reply with a few lines about how things are going and keep the conversation flowing. 12. (g nr?) Where are you going? This is a Chinese greeting thats commonly used when you run into someone while out and about. It might seem guite nosy by non-Chinese standards, but dont be bothered by that. Its another way for people to express that they careby showing interest. Its common to use variations of this expression by adding a location. For example, if you run into a student, you might greet them with (g shng k le?) Going to class?13. (wi) Hello (answering the phone) This is the first thing Chinese speakers say when they pick up the phone. Its just like when English speakers say Hello? to answer the phone. Its just like when English speakers say Hello? to answer the phone. The receiver is greeting that they identify themselves. 14. (ho ji b jin) Long time no see This is an expression used between old friends. Its a very positive greeting. In fact, its where we got the English phrase long time no see!Now that you know these 14 ways to say hello in Chinese, youll be able to greet people with confidence in different situations. You can even see them used by native speakers in real situations with a language learning program like FluentU. Dont be afraid to go beyond when you speak Chineseyou maye also want to learn how to say goodbye in Chinese too! Use these phrases, and youll be closer to talking like a local. If you want to continue learning Chinese with interactive and authentic Chinese content, then you'll learn Chinese as it's spoken in real life. FluentU has a wide range of contemporary videoslike dramas, TV shows, commercials and music videos. FluentU brings these native Chinese videos within reach via interactive captions. You can tap on any word to instantly look it up. All words have carefully written definitions and examples that will help you understand how a word is used. Tap to add words you'd like to review to a vocab list. FluentU's Learn Mode turns every video into a language learning. The best part is that FluentU always keeps track of your vocabulary. It customizes guizzes to focus on areas that need attention and reminds you when its time to review what youve learned. You have a 100% personalized experience. Start using the FluentU app from the iTunes or Google Play store. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month. Knowing how to say goodbye in Peruvocally and physicallyis an important part of nearly all everyday interactions, both formal and informal. As with greetings and introductions in Peru, so well also cover some simple goodbyes in Quechua. There are a few different ways to say goodbye in Spanish, but by far the most commonat least in Peruis a simple chau (sometimes written as chao). Chau is the same as a straightforward bye in English, being informal nature, you can still use chau in most formal situations, but perhaps in combination with a more formal address, such as "chau Seor _____". A more formal way of saying goodbye is to use adis. Youll see this listed as goodbye in many phrasebooks, but its an oddball word. Saying adis is like saying farewell in English; its formal but normally too melodramatic for use in standard social situations. Adis is more appropriate when you are saying goodbye to friends or family before a lengthy or permanent absence. If you make good friends in Peru, for example, you would say chau at the end of the day, but you might say adis (or adis amigos) when the time comes to leave Peru for good. If you get tired of chau and want to mix things up a little, try some hasta goodbyes: hasta maanauntil tomorrowhasta luego until laterhasta pronto (lit. until soon) is like saying see you soon in English, while hasta luego is like saying see you later. Oh, and forget about Arnold Schwarzenegger and hasta la vista, baby. While it can be used as a legitimate Spanish farewell, most Peruvians would consider hasta la vista to be a strange, antiquated or a just plain eccentric way to say goodbye (unless you're about to terminate someone, which hopefully you are not). Here are some more fairly common ways of saying goodbye in Spanish (and one not so common): nos vemos literally we (will) see each other, but used to say see you later.te veo Ill see you."buenas noches goodhight. You can use this at night as both a greeting and as a goodbye.vaya con Dios! go with God! Somewhat antiquated and not often said, but you might hear it used among particularly religious people. Once youve got the local lingo down, youll still need to get to grips with the physical side of saying goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men on the cheek is a customary goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men while one kiss other men on the cheek is a customary goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men on the cheek is a customary goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men on the cheek is a customary goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men while one kiss on the cheek is a customary goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men while one kiss other men on the cheek is a customary goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men while one kiss other men on the cheek is a customary goodbye. Its easy enough: men shake hands with other men while one kiss other men w especially when you're leaving a room full of people. Do you kiss everyone goodbye? Shake every hand? Well, kind of, yes, especially if you don't need to kiss everyone goodbye if you're in a room full of strangers, that would just be weird). But it's a judgment call, and no one will be offended if you decide to say bye in your own way. Non-social situations, such as interactions with shopkeepers, taxi drivers, government workers, or anyone else working in a service capacity, do not require handshakes and certainly do not require kisses (a kiss would be overstepping the mark in such instances). A simple chau will suffice, or just say thank you (gracias). Quechua is spoken by about 13 percent of the Peruvian population, making it the second most common language in Peru and the most widely spoken native language. It is most popular in the central and southern highland regions of Peru. Here are three variations of goodbye in Quechua (spellings may vary): rutukama byehuq kutikama goodbye (see you later)tupananchiskama goodbye (so long) Most Quechua speakers love it if you say hello or goodbye in their language, so it's worth trying to remember the words, even if your pronunciation is far from perfect. Thanks for your feedback!

Hello meaning in chinese. What does hello means in chinese. What is hello in chinese. Hello mandarin translation. What is the word hello in chinese. A standard greeting in mandarin chinese meaning hello. Hello mandarin. What is hello in chinese mandarin.