

Meet by chance in a nearby park.

Dialogue

Scent #1

Clara: 어머, 안녕하세요?

Sangwoo: 아, 네, 반갑습니다, 또 만났네요.

Scent #2

Clara: 지난 번에는 너무 고마웠어요.

Sangwoo: 아니, 별것 아닌데요. 뭐... 괜찮습니다.

Sangwoo: 근데, 이 근처에 사시나 봐요?

Clara: 네, 저 건너편 장미아파트에 살아요.

Sangwoo: 아, 네 그러시군요. 또 뵈께요.

Clara: 네, 안녕히 가세요.

Sangwoo: 네...

Today's Expression

반갑습니다 (Bangapseumnida)

Meaning: I'm glad to see you / Nice to meet you / It's a pleasure to see you

A polite greeting used when meeting someone, especially for the first time or after a while.

Main Uses

Expression	Meaning in English	Usage
반갑습니다	Nice to meet you	Meeting someone for the first time
만나서 반갑습니다	It's nice to meet you	More heartfelt, formal tone
반갑습니다, 또 만났네요	Nice to see you, we meet again	Meeting someone again after a previous encounter

Nuance & Tips

- '반갑습니다' is polite and often used in formal or semi-formal situations.
- In casual settings, people may say '반가워요' or '반가워.'
- When meeting again, adding '또 만났네요' emphasizes the pleasant surprise of seeing someone again.

Examples

반갑습니다. 또 만났네요. - Glad to see you again

만나서 반갑습니다. - Nice to see you

처음 뵈겠습니다. 반갑습니다. — Nice to meet you for the first time.

오랜만이에요! 반갑습니다. — Long time no see! Nice to see you.

여기서 다시 보니 정말 반갑습니다. — It's really nice to see you here again.

Additional Expressions

괜찮습니다 (Gwaenchanseumnida)

Meaning: It's okay / I'm fine / No, thank you / That's alright / don't mind

A polite expression used very often in daily Korean conversation.

Main Uses

Situation	Meaning in English	Usage
괜찮아요 / 문제 없어요	It's okay / It's fine.	Reassuring or giving permission
고마워요, 필요 없어요	No, thank you.	Politely declining
저 괜찮아요	I'm okay / I'm fine.	Expressing condition or feeling
괜찮습니다!	Don't worry about it. / It's all good.	Understanding a mistake or situation

Examples

괜찮습니다. 고맙습니다. — It's okay, thank you.

아, 괜찮습니다. — Oh, it's fine.

아니요, 괜찮습니다. — No, I'm fine.

괜찮습니다! 걱정하지 마세요. — I'm really okay. Don't worry.

안녕히 가세요/안녕히 계세요

When you meet someone and you leave first, in Korean you say: 🏠 “안녕히 계세요” (Annyeonghi gyeseyo)

This means “Goodbye, please stay well,” because you are leaving and the other person stays.

However, if you stay and the other person leaves first, you say: 🚶 “안녕히 가세요” (Annyeonghi gaseyo)

This means “Goodbye, please go safely,” because they are the one who is going.

For example, if you're at home and a guest is leaving your house, you say “안녕히 가세요” to them, and they say “안녕히 계세요” to you as they leave.

But if two people meet on the street and then go their separate ways, both say “안녕히 가세요” because both are going.

In a simple way:

- 가 (ga) = go 🚶
- 계 (gye) = stay / remain 🏠
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So the expression changes depending on who goes and who stays.