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Hello and goodbye in french

Ale Lorenzo Send Message Book Video Lesson Hello! My name is Alejandra, and the question I'm going to answer now is: does the word salut mean hello or goodbye? Salut can be used for both hello and goodbye. It's an informal way to greet someone or fire them. If someone introduces you to a new person, and it's an informal environment, with people your age, you say salut. And then, when each part goes in a different direction, you can say salut again. If you're going into class and greeting your friend, you say salut. If you see a dog on the street and can't let go of petting it, you say salut. If you are chatting online, you can greet someone you know saying salut. Now, remember, salut is informal, which means you say it to your friends or acquaintances your age. Another way to greet your peers is to say hello? Which literally translates to: Is it going well? On a side note: I remember, when I studied in France, the most common form of hello we used was ça va?. We used salut too, but we wouldn't use that for good-bye. This may change in different regions, but the most common ways of saying goodbye to each other were: au revoir à bientôt à plus tard / à plus à toute à l'heure However, say Salut is correct for hello and goodbye, so go ahead and use it in both contexts. Thanks for watching. I hope this was helpful to you. Keep asking your questions publicly to help other students with the same questions, and also remember that private video sessions are available! See you around! By Zoe Erotopoulos Meet some common French greetings and goodbyes will be indispensable when traveling in French-speaking countries. Saying hello and goodbye in French will quickly become second nature because you will use them day after day with everyone you meet. In most French-speaking countries it is considered good manners to greet everyone. So if you're talking to an employee, a waiter, or just bumping into someone on the street, take the time to say an educated bonjour before proceeding. It also means that when stepping on the bus or train you should say a quick bonjour to anyone at an auditory distance. The most common ways to talk to greet someone in French are: Salut, (Hello; Thousand [Informal]) Bonjour, (Hello; Good morning.) Bonsoir, (Good evening.) You might think you can use the good afternoon (bon après-midi) as a greeting the way you can in the United States, but in most French-speaking countries, bon après-midi should only be used as a goodbye form. Greeting with a kiss on the cheek Cheek Kiss is another common type of greeting in most French-speaking countries. However, the rules for kissing on the cheek can be a complicated issue. The rules change depending on the country in which you and even the region of the country. For example, in Belgium, it is to greet everyone of your generation or younger with a kiss, but anyone who is a generation or older than you should receive three kisses (right-left-left-after-right cheek again). In Paris, most people maintain a four-kiss rule, but in most of the rest of France, two kisses are the norm. If you think that's confusing, you're right. The good news is that when you meet someone for the first time, you can usually just shake hands. So see how other people interact. Because it is such a common practice, you should be quickly able to determine what is the pattern where you are staying. How are you? How's it going? Asking how someone is doing is a common greeting in america. How many times a day do we hear or say these brief greetings at the beginning of our conversations? So many times, in fact, that half the time, we don't even pay attention. These kindnesses are also common in French-speaking countries. The most common ways to ask how someone is doing are: Comment ça va? (How's it going?) Comment on you? (How are you? [Informal]) Comment allez-vous? (How are you? [Formal]) Come on? (How's it going? [Informal]) As you would expect, when someone asks how you are, there are many possible answers. Ça va bien. It's going well.) Tout va bien. (Everything is going well.) Je vais bien, merci. (I'm fine, thank you.) Je vais très bien. (I'm fine.) Je ne vais pas très bien. (I'm not doing too well.) Je vais comme-ci, comme-ça. (I'm like that.) Once you've said you're fine, or good, or so, it's customary to ask how the other person is doing. Can you do this easily by saying Et toi? (What about you? [informal]) or Et vous? (What about you? [formal]). Saying goodbye as many ways as there are to greet someone, you will find many ways to say goodbye, too. Au revoir. (Goodbye.) Salut. (Goodbye. [Informal]) A bientôt. (See you soon.) A tout de suite. (So far in a minute.) The tard. (See you later.) À la prochaine. (See you next time.) To demain. (See you tomorrow.) À la semaine prochaine. (See you next week.) To lundi. (Until Monday.) Bonne journée! (Have a nice day!) Bonne chance! (Good luck!) Bonne nuit. (Good evening. Used only when someone goes to sleep or retire for the night.) In addition to a few exceptions, the final consonants are not pronounced in French. Pronounce a final consonant only if followed by a vowel. Tired of saying bonjour? Want to take your boring bonjour and turn it into something more memorable? You've come to the right place. Whether you are a French apprentice who wants to speak more naturally with your French friends, or a business person wanting to connect with your partners, we have you covered. Here are 10 greetings, phrases and useful French expressions that you can say instead of just the boring old bonjour. Some French greetings below may sound familiar to you, but many of them - especially the more unusual ones - will probably be new. If you're looking for the fastest way to learn how to pronounce these greetings and use them as a true French speaker would, FluentU is your best bet. That's because FluentU teaches French with authentic videos, from TV clips to news interviews. With clickable subtitles, flashcards, fun quizzes and more built-in video, you'll naturally learn French the way native speakers actually use it. For example, you'll hear tons of French greetings in this funny view of YouTuber about strange moments with neighbors. To watch with all the learning resources and explore the rest of the video library, check out a free fluentu test. 5 Helpful French greetings to say hello 1. Bonjour! Hello, hello, hello, hello (Also, Good Morning!) This is your mill run, basic French greeting, and works in any setting, formal and informal. It's probably the first word that most french-speaking beginners learn, and for good reason! It's just a common courtesy to pronounce a little bonjour for the baker as you enter the corner boulangerie or for the waiter before ordering a coffee in the terrasse of a Parisian café. Not wearing this greeting is considered totally impolite by many and may deserve a contemptuous look. Once the sun goes down, you will want to replace this little kindness with bonsoir! (Good evening!) In a light, using bonjour or bonsoir is your best bet to first greet someone in a formal or informal setting. 2nd Salut! Hey, hi! This is a great greeting to use with anyone you see often or someone you know very well, i.e. a colleague with similar position like you or a good friend. It's an informal greeting, and should be used as such, since it's not exactly an expression you'll want to do to start a business meeting. Note that the t at the end of the word is silent, thus following the general rule in French that if a final consonant is not followed by one and another vowel, it is not pronounced. 3rd Coucou! Hey, there! This is an extremely informal way to greet someone, so book this for close friends and family, otherwise you can get some quizzical looks. As an added news, the phrase verb faire coucou (à quelqu'un) means to wave or say hey (to someone), and is also a form of informal language. In addition, the verb verb jouer à coucou means to play peekaboo, as a mother does with her baby. So you can see the rather playful and familiar tone behind that word. 4th Quoi de neuf? Hey, what's up? Although it is informal, this is a slightly more involved greeting, in which you are likely to collect more of the person with you're talking about that with the traditional bonjour. Does that literally mean what's new? and it's an excellent greeting greeting use with a friend with whom you have not spoken in some time, with the intention of starting a conversation. 5. Allô? Hi? Although an English cognato, this is not used in the same capacity as bonjour, to the extent that you can not use it to greet people on the street. This greeting is used exclusively on the phone to determine whether or not someone is on the line. It can also be used ironically to get the attention of someone who hasn't heard you, the point is it's like the person isn't there. You probably won't hear it used in any other situation. 5 useful French phrases to say goodbye 1. Au revoir! Good-bye! This expression, like bonjour, is another standard greeting, usable in virtually any situation: when leaving the beauty salon, when you get off the bus, when you say goodbye to an acquaintance, etc. Like bonjour or bonsoir, it is considered rude not to use this expression in public as well as by phone, just before hanging up. However, many French tend to insult these two words together, so sometimes it may sound like ohrwär. 2nd Salut! Tida! That's right, double whammy! Salut can be used to say hi and had. As is the case of greeting someone, goodbye to someone with this expression is also quite informal. Overall, a very useful word to know. 3. Je suis désolé(e), mais je dois y aller – I'm sorry, but I have to go This sentence does not have a specific point on both sides of the formal/informal scale. The main idea with this expression is your sense of urgency, and it is je dois y aller that conveys this message. The pronoun y must be used before the aller verb if no specific localization is mentioned. If you want to be more explicit and say exactly where you are going, for example I have to go to school, then the phrase would be like this: Je two aller à l'école. Another example would be that I have to go to the museum: Je dois aller au musée. Je suis désolé(e) simply shows that you're sorry to leave, literally meaning I'm sorry. Note that when the speaker is female, one and extra is required at the end. This does not change the pronunciation of the word, it is just a grammatical aspect of language that is only evident on paper. 4. To the tard! (À plus!) – (So far) later! This is a useful expression for when you know you will see someone again, such as a friend or classmate, but you are not sure when this will be. It is not particularly formal or informal, granted that you will really only use this expression when you know someone well enough to see you on at least one semirregular basis. Note that the pronunciation differs depending on which expression you decide to go to. If you go with the shorter version, the s at the end of the plus is really pronounced. Yes, it is an exception to the general rule of pronunciation! 5. À l'heure! See you soon, i'll see you in a bit! This is the perfect expression to use if you are moving from friends that you are sure to see again at the end of the day. Take a notch: Désolé(e), plus je two fier! I'm sorry, but I have to run! This is a small phrase that you can use in formal environments, for example, when you have to leave a group of friends abruptly. The désolé(e) (sorry) makes this sentence polite so you don't have to worry about offending anyone. The verb folder is slang in this context, so you'll sound like a real local if you leave this little hello roll of your tongue after taking one last hastily rushed sip. Other useful resources to learn about French greetings 1. JeFrench French Greetings: Very useful slideshow video about French greetings for beginners. 2. French Greeting Dialogues on Learner.com French: Some quick dialogues with accompanying Youtube videos. And one more thing... So now that you have the basics down, what's next? If you are ready to see real French speakers in action, playing around hi, t tida and beyond, then you have to try FluentU. FluentU allows you to learn French with real-world content such as music videos, commercials, news broadcasts, cartoons and inspiring lectures. Since this video content is things that native French speakers actually watch on the regular, you'll have the opportunity to learn real French—the way it's spoken in modern life. A quick glance will give you an idea of the diverse content found in FluentU: Love the idea of learning French with native materials, but afraid you won't understand what's being said? FluentU brings authentic French videos within reach of any learner. 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