

## 1. Situation

Haru has a piano recital today. Haru is speaking with Aki, her younger sister.

## Dialogue

ハル：アキも来るの？

Haru: Aki, are you also coming?

- ～も too; also; 私わたしも行くい！ I'll go too!; but: 頑張がんばっても出来できなかった。I tried my best, but I couldn't do it.
- 来る to come
- ～の emphasises a sentence or question: 本当ほんとうにできるの？ Can you really do it?; できるの！ I can do it!; may sound feminine in some cases; 私わたし、できるの。 sounds feminine.

アキ：うん、行くよ。

Aki: Yes, I am going.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- 行く to go
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝あさだよ！ It's morning!

ハル：来こなくていいよ。

Haru: You don't have to come.

- 来こなくて negative form of 来きて
- 来きて te-form of 来くる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食たべて！ Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨日学校行きのうがっこういって、勉強べんきょうして。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ～ていい it's OK to \_\_; 食たべていいよ。 You can eat (it's OK to eat); 食たべなくていいよ。 You don't have to eat (It's OK not to eat)

アキ：ううん、行く。

Aki: No, I am going.

- ううん nuh-uh; no

ハル：私のピアノ、家で聞いているじゃん。

Haru: You hear me play the piano at home, right?

- ~の indicates possession: 私の<sup>わたし</sup>子供<sup>こども</sup> my child; その<sup>くるま</sup>車<sup>わたし</sup>、私の<sup>わたし</sup>。That car is mine; 私の<sup>わたし</sup>食べる<sup>た</sup>? Do you want to eat mine?
- ピアノ piano
- 家<sup>いえ</sup> house; home
- ~で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places: フォークで<sup>た</sup>食べる to eat with a fork; 家で<sup>いえ</sup>食べる<sup>た</sup> to eat at home; may make a noun adverbial: 短い<sup>みじか</sup>時間<sup>じかん</sup>で<sup>た</sup>食べる eating fast; indicates a choice: じゃあビールで。Then, I choose beer.
- 聞いて<sup>き</sup> te-form of 聞く<sup>き</sup>; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて<sup>た</sup>! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨日<sup>きのう</sup>学校<sup>がっこう</sup>行って、勉強<sup>べんきょう</sup>して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 聞く<sup>き</sup> to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey
- ~てる verb form to express continuation; 食べる<sup>た</sup> + ている = 食べている<sup>た</sup> eating; てる is a colloquial version of ている; some verbs such as 知る<sup>し</sup> uses this form to express the present situation 知っている<sup>し</sup> (I know) but uses the present native form to say the opposite: 知らない<sup>し</sup> (I don't know); often てん in spoken Japanese: それ、知<sup>し</sup>ってんの? Do you know that?
- ~じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it

アキ：大きい<sup>おお</sup>ホールで<sup>き</sup>聞きたい<sup>き</sup>んだよ。

Aki: I want to hear it in a big hall.

- 大きい<sup>おお</sup> big; large; great
- ホール hall

- 聞きたい たい form of 聞く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to \_\_
- ~んだ often used in spoken Japanese as a colloquial ending; 食べるんだ (I'll eat) is more colloquial than 食べる (I'll eat); also can be used to express realisation: えっ、それ食べるんだ! What? You eat that?

## 2. Situation

This is Haru's piano recital. Her friend Yuka also came to listen.

### Dialogue

ユカ：こんにちは。

Yuka: Hello.

- こんにちは hello; good afternoon

ハルの母：<sup>はは</sup>あー、ユカさん。こんにちは。

Haru's Mother: Ah, Yuka-san. Hello.

ユカ：ハルのピアノ、<sup>き</sup>聞きに<sup>き</sup>来ました。

Yuka: I came to listen to Haru play the piano.

- <sup>き</sup>聞きに the same inflection as the masu form <sup>き</sup>聞き[ます]
- <sup>き</sup>～に<sup>き</sup>来ました past tense of <sup>き</sup>～に<sup>き</sup>来ます
- <sup>き</sup>～に<sup>き</sup>来ます ます form of <sup>く</sup>～に<sup>く</sup>来る; <sup>き</sup>～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- <sup>く</sup>～に<sup>く</sup>来る to come doing \_\_\_\_

ハルの母：<sup>はは</sup>ありがとうございます。

Haru's Mother: Thank you.

- ありがとうございます thank you; ありがとう is colloquial

ユカ：ハルが<sup>で</sup>出るの、もうすぐですよ？

Yuka: Haru will come out soon, correct?

- <sup>で</sup>出る to go out; to come out; to attend
- <sup>の</sup>～の の can make other words, such as verbs, function like a noun: <sup>た</sup>食べるのはやめる。I will stop eating.

## 2020年11月30日 Level 1 私のピアノ、家で聞いているじゃん。

---

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、帰ろうよ: Like, let's go home already?
- すぐ immediately; right away; soon
- ～です polite ending; use this polite form, called "keigo," when you talk to strangers, people who are older than you, and in business situations.
- ～よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒いよね。 It's cold, right?; よな is sometimes used by male speakers; かわいいよ。 may imply she might not know that she's cute, かわいいね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and かわいいよね。 implies that the speaker is certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree

ハルの母: はい、この次ですよ。

Haru's Mother: Yes, she is next.

- はい yes
- この this
- 次 next; following; coming

### 3. Situation

Yuka, who came to Haru's piano recital, is trying to leave the venue.

### Dialogue

ハルの母：<sup>はは</sup> ユカさん、もう<sup>かえ</sup>帰りますか？

Haru's Mother: Yuka-san, are you leaving already?

- <sup>かえ</sup> 帰ります ます form of <sup>かえ</sup> 帰る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- <sup>かえ</sup> 帰る to return; to go home; to go back
- ~か? makes a sentence a question; usually used with keigo sentences in spoken Japanese; textbooks often drop the question mark, but it's common to use a question mark in real-life situations

ユカ：はい、<sup>かえ</sup>帰ります。

Yuka: Yes, I am leaving.

ハルの母：<sup>はは</sup> <sup>じかん</sup>時間、ありませんか？

Haru's Mother: Do you have any time?

- <sup>じかん</sup> 時間 time
- ありません negative form of あります
- あります ます form of ある; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals

ユカ：<sup>じかん</sup>時間はありますよ。

Yuka: I have some time.

ハルの母：<sup>はは</sup> コーヒー、<sup>いっしょ</sup>一緒にどうですか？この<sup>あと</sup>後、ハルと<sup>い</sup>行くんですよ。

Haru's Mother: Would you like to have coffee together? We are going with Haru after this.

- コーヒー coffee
- 一緒 <sup>いっしょ</sup> together; with
- どう how; what; どう <sup>おも</sup> 思う? What do you think?; how about: ラーメンどう? How about (eating) ramen?
- 後 <sup>あと</sup> after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと <sup>さんぶん</sup> 三分あります。 We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- ~と and; or; with; if; 友達 <sup>ともだち</sup> と 私 <sup>わたし</sup> my friends and I
- ~んです commonly used when you explain something; 実際 <sup>じつ</sup> は日本人 <sup>にほんじん</sup> なんです。 In fact, I'm Japanese.

## 4. Situation

Haru's piano recital ended.

## Dialogue

ハル：あー、ユカ。来てくれたんだね。

Haru: Ah, Yuka. I see that you came for me.

- 来て te-form of 来る; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨日学校行って、勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ~てくれた past tense of ~てくれる
- ~てくれる to do something as a favor; 学校に来てくれる? Can you come to the school?; ~てくれな<sup>い</sup> indicates that someone is not doing something even if you want them to: 鈴木くんが学校に来てくれない。 Suzuki-kun is not coming to school (even though I want him to.)
- ~ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; 雨だね。 Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

ユカ：おつかれ。

Yuka: Good job.

- おつかれ good job; expression used to thank someone for hard work; also used as a greeting

ハル：ありがとう。私、どうだった?

Haru: Thank you. How was I?

ユカ：すごく良かったよ。いい感じだった。

Yuka: You were very good. It was pleasant.

- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- よかった past tense of 良い、いい; "what a relief": 元気でよかった。 It's good (I'm relieved) that you are fine.

- 良い、いい good; 映画えいがよかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私わたし、ラーメンがいい。I'd like to choose ramen; いいね is the Japanese version of "like" on social media.
- 感じかん feeling; impression; atmosphere; often used to express your impression: この部屋へやいい感じかん  
This room looks good.

ハル：ほんと？よかった。

Haru: Really? I'm glad.

- ほんと、本当ほんとう truth; right; really