

1. Situation

Tomo is inviting Jun to go downtown.

Dialogue

トモ：街^{まち}に行^いこうよ。

Tomo: Let's go downtown.

- 街^{まち} town; city
- ～に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本^{にほん}に行^いく to go to Japan; 友達^{ともだち}に話^{はな}す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人^{おとな}になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生^{せんせい}にみ^みつかった。I was found by a teacher.
- 行^いこう ou form of 行^いく; ～ou expresses suggestion; let's __; 食^たべよう。 let's eat; 行^いこう。 let's go; 遊^{あそ}ぼう。 let's play; 作^{つく}ろう。 let's make.
- 行^いく to go
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝^{あさ}だよ! It's morning!

ジュン：えー、この前^{まえ}も行^いったじゃん。お金^{かね}があまりないよ。

Jun: What? We just went the other day. I don't have much money.

- えー expresses surprise or disappointment: えー、本^{ほん}当^{とう}? What? Really?
- この前^{まえ} some time ago; recently; lately; the other day; この前^{まえ}車^{くるま}買^かったよ。I bought a car the other day.
- ～も too; also; 私^{わたし}も行^いく! I'll go too!; but: 頑^{がん}張^ばっても出^で来^きなかつた。I tried my best, but I couldn't do it.
- 行^いった past tense of 行^いく
- ～じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it
- お金^{かね} money
- あまり n. the rest; あまり、あんまり adv. (not) much; often; あまり～ない: 仕^し事^{ごと}があまりない。I don't have a lot of work.

- ^な無い There is no . . . ; no . . .

トモ：でも、^{ぼく}僕、チョコレートが^た食べたい。

Tomo: But I want to eat chocolate.

- でも but; however; or something; ^{にほん}でも、日本に行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: ^{プロ}プロでも出来ない。Even professionals can't do it.
- ^{ぼく}僕 I (used by male speakers)
- チョコレート chocolate
- ^た食べたい たい form of ^た食べる; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ^た食べる to eat

ジュン：わかった。^{すこ}少しだけだよ。

Jun: Fine. Just a little bit, alright?

- わかった past tense of わかる
- わかる to understand; to see
- ^{すこ}少し a little; a few
- ~だけ only; alone; merely

2. Situation

Sato-san and Suzuki-san are going home together.

Dialogue

鈴木：佐藤さんは、どこに住んでるんですか？

Suzuki: Sato-san, where do you live?

- どこ where
- 住んで te-form of 住む; 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...
- ~ている、てる verb form to express continuation; 食べる + ている = 食べている eating; てる is a colloquial version of ている; some verbs such as 知る uses this form to express the present situation 知っている (I know) but uses the present native form to say the opposite: 知らない (I don't know); often てん in spoken Japanese: それ、知ってんの? Do you know that?
- 住む to live
- ~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.
- ~か makes a sentence a question: 日本人ですか? Are you Japanese?; 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; making a remark to yourself: 雨が。。。 It's raining...

佐藤：えーと、すぐそこです。

Sato: Um, just there.

- すぐそこ right there

鈴木：あの、大きい家ですか？

Suzuki: That big house?

- あの that; those

- ^{おお}大きい big; large; great
- ^{いえ}家 house; home

^{さとう}佐藤：はい。

Sato: Yes.

- はい yes

^{すずき}鈴木：へー、すごいですね。

Suzuki: Wow, that's amazing.

- へー oh, yes?; really?
- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- ～ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?: ^{あめ}雨だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

3. Situation

Tomo spoke to Jun, who was carrying luggage.

Dialogue

トモ：それ、^{いっしょ}一緒に^も持つよ。

Tomo: I'll hold that together.

- それ that
- ^{いっしょ}一緒に together; with
- ^も持つ to have; to take; to hold

ジュン：^{ほんとう}本当？ありがとう。

Jun: Really? Thanks.

- ^{ほんとう}本当 truth; right; really
- ありがとう thank you; ありがと is colloquial; どうもありがとう thanks a lot

トモ：どこに^も持って^いて行くの？

Tomo: Where are you bringing it to?

- ^も持って te-form of ^も持つ; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; ^た食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...

ジュン：^{せんせい}先生のところ。^{ほか}他にも、たくさんあるんだ。

Jun: To where Sensei is. There are many others as well.

- ^{せんせい}先生 teacher; professor; doctor
- ~の indicates possession: ^{わたし}私^{こども}の子供 my child; ^{くるま}その車、^{わたし}私の。That car is mine; ^{わたし}私^たの食べる? Do you want to eat mine?

2021年1月25日 Level 1 僕、チョコレートが食べたい。

- 所 ^{ところ} place: 広い ^{ひろ} 所 ^{ところ} a big place; point: わからない ^{ところ} 所 ^{ところ} ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: どんな ^す ところが好き? What part do you like?; area; explains the current situation: 食べている ^た ところ I'm in the middle of eating; 食べた ^た ところ I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)
- 他 ^{ほか} other; another; else; 他 ^{ほか} の人 ^{ひと} other people
- たくさん many; much; a lot
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals

トモ：わかった。

Tomo: Alright.

4. Situation

Suzuki-san is waiting for Sato-san, who is eating a meal.

Dialogue

鈴木：^{すずき}もう^お終わりましたか？

Suzuki: Have you finished?

- 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?
^{かえ}
- 終わりました past tense of ^お終わります
- 終わります ^おます form of ^お終わる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ^お終わる to end; to finish

佐藤：^{さとう}まだ^お終わらないです。

Sato: I am not done.

- まだ yet; still; ^{かえ}まだ帰れない。I can't go home yet.
- ^お終わらない negative form of ^お終わる

鈴木：^{すずき}もう^に二時^じですよ。^た食べる^{けっこう}の結構かかりますか？

Suzuki: It's already two o'clock. Will you take long to eat?

- ^に二 two
- ^{とき}時 time, when; ^じ時 o'clock
- ~の の can make other words, such as verbs, function like a noun: ^た食べるのはやめる。I will stop eating.
- ^{けっこう}結構 adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- かかります ^たます form of ^たかかる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ^たかかる to take (time, resource); to cost; to hang

さとう 佐藤：はい、もう少しかかるとおもいます。

Sato: Yes, I think I will take a little longer.

- おも 思います ます form of 思う; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- おも 思う to think; to believe; to feel; to expect; ~とおも I think that: あした い おも 明日、行くと思う。I think I will go tomorrow.