

## 1. Situation

Yutaka and his mother are talking.

## Dialogue

ユタカ：ごはんまだ？

お母さん：今作ってるよ。

ユタカ：早く食べたいなー。

お母さん：ごめん。少し時間かかるかも。

ユタカ：じゃあ、本でも読んで。

お母さん：うん、そうして。

## Breakdown

ユタカ：ごはんまだ？

Yutaka: The food isn't ready yet?

- ご飯、ごはん rice; meal: 朝ご飯(朝食・朝飯) breakfast, 昼ご飯(昼食・昼飯) lunch, 夜ご飯(夕飯・夕食) dinner; supper
- まだ yet; still: まだ帰れない。I can't go home yet.

お母さん：今作ってるよ。

Mother: I'm making it now.

- 今 now
- 作って(いる) progressive form of 作る: まだ、食べてる。I'm still eating.
- 作る to make; to create; to cook
- ～よ、～よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence: 朝だよ! It's morning!

ユタカ：<sup>はや</sup>早く<sup>た</sup>食べたいなー。

Yutaka: I want to eat soon.

- <sup>はや</sup>早く adverbial form of <sup>はや</sup>早い
- <sup>はや</sup>早い early; soon; <sup>はや</sup>速い fast
- <sup>た</sup>食べたい たい form of <sup>た</sup>食べる; ~たい expresses desire; to want to \_
- <sup>た</sup>食べる to eat
- ~な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー：<sup>にほん</sup>日本へ<sup>い</sup>行きたいな。I want to go to Japan; <sup>かわい</sup>かわいいなー。It's so cute.

お母さん：<sup>かあ</sup>ごめん。<sup>すこ</sup>少し<sup>じかん</sup>時間かかるかも。

Mother: Sorry, it might take a while.

- <sup>すこ</sup>少し a little; a few
- <sup>じかん</sup>時間 time; hour: <sup>いちじかん</sup>一時間 one hour, <sup>にじかん</sup>二時間 two hours
- <sup>かかる</sup>かかる to take (time, resource); to cost; to hang
- ~かも perhaps; maybe: <sup>あした</sup>明日、<sup>あめ</sup>雨かもしれない。Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

ユタカ：じゃあ、<sup>ほん</sup>本<sup>よ</sup>でも読んでる。

Yutaka: Then, I'll be reading a book or something.

- じゃ、じゃあ well, so, then; if: <sup>あめ</sup>雨<sup>そと</sup>じゃ<sup>あそ</sup>外で遊べないね。If it's raining, we can't play outside.
- <sup>ほん</sup>本 book
- でも but; however: <sup>にほん</sup>でも、<sup>い</sup>日本に行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: <sup>でき</sup>プロでも出来ない。Even professionals can't do it; or something; things like; how about; often used to soften a word and doesn't have a lot of meanings: <sup>ちや</sup>お茶でもどう? How about tea?; <sup>た</sup>ラーメンでも食べる? Do you want to eat (things like) ramen?
- <sup>よ</sup>読んで(い)る progressive form of <sup>よ</sup>読む: <sup>た</sup>まだ、<sup>た</sup>食べてる。I'm still eating.
- <sup>よ</sup>読む to read

お母さん：<sup>かあ</sup>うん、そうして。

Mother: Yes, do that.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah

- そう so (as in "I think so"): そう<sup>おも</sup>思う。 I think so. ; そうなんだ。 I see.; that is so, that's right
- して te-form of する; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: 食<sup>た</sup>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<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...
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

## 2. Situation

The mother is calling out to Yutaka, who is on the 2nd floor.

## Dialogue

お母さん：ご飯できたよー！

ユタカ：わかった！

お母さん：すぐ来てね。

ユタカ：ちょっと後でもいい？

お母さん：なんで？

ユタカ：本、もう少し読みたいから。

## Breakdown

お母さん：ご飯できたよー！

Mother: The food is ready!

- できた past form of できる
- できる to be able to do, to be good at; to be ready; to be made: 彼女ができる=to find a girlfriend; 友達ができる=to make a friend

ユタカ：わかった！

Yutaka: Got it!

- わかった past form of わかる
- わかる to understand; to see; to know

お母さん：すぐ来てね。

Mother: Come right away.

- すぐ immediately; right away; soon

- 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...
- 来る to come
- ~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).

ユタカ：ちょっと後でもいい？

Yutaka: Would a bit later be all right?

- ちょっと (just) a little, a bit; often used as a conversation filler, softens a sentence
- 後 after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと三分あります。 We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- よい、いい good: 映画よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice: 私、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.

お母さん：なんで？

Mother: Why?

- なぜ、なんで why; how come

ユタカ：本、もう少し読みたいから。

Yutaka: Because I want to read my book for a little longer (a little more).

- 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?
- 読みたい たい form of 読む; ~たい expresses desire; to want to \_\_
- ~から because; since: 雨だから行きません。 I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.

### 3. Situation

Haru is in a shop that specializes in chocolate.

### Dialogue

ハル：いろんなのがありますね。

てんいん  
店員：これなんかどうですか？

ハル：見た感じ、普通ですが。

てんいん  
店員：オレンジ、使ってるんですよ。

ハル：えー、そうなんですか？

### Breakdown

ハル：いろんなのがありますね。

Haru: There are many kinds, aren't there?

- いろんな various; different kinds of: いろんなものを買った。I bought many different kinds of things; いろんな is more colloquial than いろいろな
- ~の の can make other words, such as verbs or adjectives, function like a noun: 食べるのはやめる。I will stop eating; 欲しいのはどれ? Which is the one you want?
- 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

てんいん  
店員：これなんかどうですか？

Clerk: How about something like this?

- これ、この これ this, these; この this, these (possessive): この車 this car
- 何か、なんか something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler: なんか、寒い。Well, it's cold; emphasises noun, often in a deprecating way: 魚なんか嫌い。I don't like something like fish.
- どう how; what: どう思う? What do you think?; how about: ラーメンどう? How about (eating) ramen?

ハル：見た<sup>み</sup>感じ<sup>かん</sup>、普通<sup>ふつう</sup>ですが。

Haru: It looks ordinary, though.

- 見た<sup>み</sup> past form of 見る<sup>み</sup>
- 見る<sup>み</sup>、観る<sup>み</sup> to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る<sup>み</sup> for things like sports or TV shows
- 感じ<sup>かん</sup> feeling; impression; atmosphere; often used to express your impression: この部屋<sup>へや</sup>いい感じ<sup>かん</sup>。  
This room looks good.
- 普通<sup>ふつう</sup> normal; regular; ordinary; common
- ～が but: 雨<sup>あめ</sup>ですが行きます<sup>い</sup>。It's raining but I'll go; used for introductory phrases: イベント<sup>い</sup>があります<sup>い</sup>行きますか? There's an event. Do you want to go?; もう八時<sup>はちじ</sup>ですが。。。It's already 8 but (shouldn't we be going?).

店員<sup>てんいん</sup>：オレンジ<sup>つか</sup>、使<sup>つか</sup>ってるんですよ。

Clerk: Oranges are used (to make these).

- オレンジ orange
- 使<sup>つか</sup>って(いる) progressive form of 使<sup>つか</sup>う: まだ、食<sup>た</sup>べてる。I'm still eating.
- 使<sup>つか</sup>う to use; to handle
- ～のです、～んです、～のだ、～んだ actually, as a matter of fact: 明日<sup>あした</sup>、映画<sup>えいが</sup>見たいんですよね/だよ  
ね。I actually want to watch a movie tomorrow; often used with けど: すいません、トイレ<sup>い</sup>に行きたい  
んですよけど/だけど。。。Excuse me, I'd like to go to the bathroom; used to ask for a reason: なん  
で明日<sup>あした</sup>、会社<sup>かいしゃ</sup>来ない<sup>こ</sup>んですか/来ないの? Why are you not coming to work tomorrow?; used to confirm  
or react to your observation: もう帰<sup>かえ</sup>るんですか/帰<sup>かえ</sup>るの? Are you going home already?; emphasizes  
discontentment or anger: 何<sup>なに</sup>言<sup>い</sup>ってんだよ/んですか。What the heck are you talking about?; ～なんだ  
with nouns, na-adjectives, and adverbs: 明日<sup>あした</sup>雨<sup>あめ</sup>なんだ。It will rain tomorrow.

ハル：えー、そうなんですか？

Haru: Wow, is that right?

- えー、え expresses surprise or disappointment: えー、本当<sup>ほんとう</sup>? What? Really?

## 4. Situation

Aki is in an ice cream shop.

## Dialogue

アキ：いろいろあるんですね。

てんいん  
店員：はい。どれにしますか？

アキ：どれがいいかな？

てんいん  
店員：これは、今日新しく出ました。

アキ：じゃあ、それで。

## Breakdown

アキ：いろいろあるんですね。

Aki: I see that there are various choices.

- いろいろ various, different kinds: いろいろ食べた。 I ate many different kinds of food.

てんいん  
店員：はい。どれにしますか？

Clerk: Yes. Which one would you like?

- どれ which
- します ます form of する; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

アキ：どれがいいかな？

Aki: I wonder which one would be nice.

- ~かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence: ちょっと寒いかな。 I think it's a bit cold.

てんいん  
店員：これは、今日新しく出ました。

Clerk: This is a new one that came out today.

- 今日 today
- 新しく adverbial form of 新しい

- <sup>あたら</sup>新しい new; fresh
- <sup>で</sup>出ました past form of <sup>で</sup>出ます
- <sup>で</sup>出ます <sup>で</sup>ます form of <sup>で</sup>出る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- <sup>で</sup>出る to go out; to come out; to attend

アキ: じゃあ、それで。

Aki: That one it is, then.

- それ that; those