

## 1. Situation

Mei is talking with her senior at university about her new smartphone.

## Dialogue

めい：<sup>あたら</sup>新<sup>か</sup>しいスマホ買ったんです。

たか：へー！いいな。<sup>たか</sup>高かった？

めい：<sup>やす</sup>安かったんですよ！

たか：どこで買ったの？<sup>か</sup>教えて！

めい：いいですよ。

## Breakdown

めい：<sup>あたら</sup>新<sup>か</sup>しいスマホ買ったんです。

Mei: I bought a new smartphone.

- <sup>あたら</sup>新<sup>か</sup>しい new; fresh
- スマホ = スマートフォン smartphone
- <sup>か</sup>買った past form of <sup>か</sup>買う
- <sup>か</sup>買う to buy
- ~のです、んです、のだ、んだ、の actually, as a matter of fact: <sup>あした</sup>明日、<sup>えいがみ</sup>映画見たいんですよ/だよ  
ね。I actually want to watch a movie tomorrow; often used with <sup>い</sup>けど: すいません、トイレに行きたい  
んですけど/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>会社来ないんですか/<sup>こ</sup>来ないの? Why are you not coming to work tomorrow?; used to confirm  
or react to your observation: <sup>かえ</sup>もう帰るんですか/<sup>かえ</sup>帰るの? Are you going home already?; emphasizes  
discontentment or anger: <sup>なに</sup>何言ってんだよ/んですか。What the heck are you talking about?; ~なんだ  
with nouns, na-adjectives, and adverbs: <sup>あしたあめ</sup>明日雨なんだ。It will rain tomorrow.

たか：へー！いいな。<sup>たか</sup>高かった？

Taka: Wow! That's nice. Was it expensive?

- へえ、へー oh, yes?; really?
- よい、いい good: <sup>えいが</sup>映画よかった！ The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice: <sup>わたし</sup>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.
- ～な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー: <sup>にほん</sup>日本へ行きたいな。I want to go to Japan; <sup>い</sup>かわいいなー。It's so cute.
- <sup>たか</sup>高かった past form of <sup>たか</sup>高い
- <sup>たか</sup>高い high; tall; expensive

めい：<sup>やす</sup>安かったですよ！

Mei: It was acutally cheap!

- <sup>やす</sup>安かった past form of <sup>やす</sup>安い
- <sup>やす</sup>安い cheap; low (price); inexpensive
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence: <sup>あさ</sup>朝だよ！It's morning!

たか：どこで<sup>か</sup>買ったの？<sup>おし</sup>教えて！

Taka: Where did you buy it? Tell me!

- どこ where
- <sup>おし</sup>教えて te-form of <sup>おし</sup>教える; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: <sup>た</sup>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: <sup>きのうがっこうい</sup>昨日学校行って、<sup>べんきょう</sup>勉強して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- <sup>おし</sup>教える to teach; to tell

めい：いいですよ。

Mei: Alright.

## 2. Situation

Mai is talking with his junior, Yumi, about a movie.

## Dialogue

まい：この<sup>まえ</sup>えいが<sup>が</sup>み<sup>み</sup>の前映画観たんだ。

ゆみ：いいですね。<sup>わたし</sup>私<sup>も</sup>も<sup>み</sup>観たいです。

まい：じゃあ<sup>こんど</sup>今度<sup>いっしょ</sup>一緒にどう？

ゆみ：いいんですか？

まい：もちろん！

## Breakdown

まい：この<sup>まえ</sup>えいが<sup>が</sup>み<sup>み</sup>の前映画観たんだ。

Mai: I watched a movie the other day.

- この<sup>まえ</sup>前 some time ago; recently; lately; the other day: この<sup>まえ</sup>前、<sup>くるま</sup>車買ったよ。I bought a car the other day.
- えいが<sup>が</sup>映画 movie
- <sup>み</sup>観た past form of <sup>み</sup>観る
- <sup>み</sup>見る、<sup>み</sup>観る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use <sup>み</sup>観る for things like sports or TV shows

ゆみ：いいですね。<sup>わたし</sup>私<sup>も</sup>も<sup>み</sup>観たいです。

Yumi: That's nice. I want to watch one too.

- ~ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?, don't you?: <sup>あめ</sup>雨だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).
- <sup>み</sup>観たい たい form of <sup>み</sup>観る; ~たい expresses desire; to want to \_\_

まい：じゃあ<sup>こんど</sup>今度<sup>いっしょ</sup>一緒にどう？

Mai: Then how about we watch one together next time?

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- じゃ、じゃあ well, so, then; if: 雨<sup>あめ</sup>じゃ外<sup>そと</sup>で遊<sup>あそ</sup>べないね。If it's raining, we can't play outside.
- 今度<sup>こんど</sup> next time; sometime; this time
- 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?

ゆみ：いいんですか？

Yumi: Is that alright?

まい：もちろん！

Mai: Of course!

- もちろん of course; needless to say

### 3. Situation

Takashi and Yutaka, who are university students, are making a promise to go to the beach.

### Dialogue

たかし：<sup>きょうじかん</sup>今日時間ある？

ゆたか：あるけど。

たかし：じゃあ、<sup>うみ あそ</sup>海で遊ばない？

ゆたか：いいね。<sup>なに い</sup>何で行く？

たかし：<sup>おれ くるま い</sup>俺の車で行こう。

ゆたか：わかった！

### Breakdown

たかし：<sup>きょうじかん</sup>今日時間ある？

Takashi: Do you have time today?

- <sup>きょう</sup>今日 today
- <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
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals

ゆたか：あるけど。

Yutaka: I do.

- けれど、けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど without saying what follows exactly because it makes the sentence less direct.

たかし：<sup>うみ あそ</sup>じゃあ、海で遊ばない？

Takashi: Then shall we hang out at the beach?

- <sup>うみ</sup>海 sea; ocean
- <sup>あそ</sup>遊ばない negative form of <sup>あそ</sup>遊ぶ

- <sup>あそ</sup>遊ぶ to play; to enjoy oneself; to meet up (with friends), to hang out

ゆたか：いいね。<sup>なに</sup> <sup>い</sup>何で行く？

Yutaka: That's nice. How will we go? (What will we go with?)

- <sup>なに</sup>何 what
- <sup>い</sup>行く to go

たかし：<sup>おれ</sup> <sup>くるま</sup> <sup>い</sup>俺の車で行こう。

Takashi: Let's take my car. (Let's go with my car.)

- <sup>おれ</sup>俺 I (used by male speakers)
- <sup>くるま</sup>車 car; wheel
- <sup>い</sup>行こう ou form of <sup>い</sup>行く; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's \_\_; <sup>た</sup>食べよう。 let's eat; <sup>い</sup>行こう。 let's go; <sup>あそ</sup>遊ぼう。 let's play; <sup>つく</sup>作ろう。 let's make.

ゆたか：わかった！

Yutaka: Alright.

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

## 4. Situation

Kayo is talking with Shin (her husband) who is not feeling well.

## Dialogue

しん：なんかきもわる気持ち悪い。

かよ：みず水でも飲む？

しん：うん、すこ少し飲む。ありがとう。

かよ：ちょっとね寝る？

しん：うん。にじかん2時間ねぐらい寝るよ。

## Breakdown

しん：なんかきもわる気持ち悪い。

Shin: I feel somewhat ill.

- なに何か、なんか something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler: なんんか、さむ寒い。Well, it's cold; emphasises noun, often in a deprecating way: さかな魚 きらなんか嫌い。I don't like something like fish.
- きも気持ち feeling; sensation; mood; きも気持ちがいい feeling good; きもわる気持ちが悪い feeling bad, feeling sick
- わる悪い bad

かよ：みず水でも飲む？

Kayo: Do you want to drink some water?

- みず水 water
- でも but; however: にほんでも、日本いに行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: できプロでも出来ない。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: ちやお茶でもどう? How about tea?; たラーメンでも食べる? Do you want to eat (things like) ramen?

- 飲む<sup>の</sup> to drink

しん：うん、少し<sup>すこ</sup>飲む<sup>の</sup>。ありがとう。

Shin: Yeah. I'll drink a little. Thanks.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- 少し<sup>すこ</sup> a little; a few

かよ：ちょっと寝<sup>ね</sup>る？

Kayo: Do you want to sleep a little?

- ちょっと (just) a little, a bit; often used as a conversation filler, softens a sentence
- 寝<sup>ね</sup>る to sleep; to lie down; to go to bed

しん：うん。2時間<sup>にじかん</sup>ぐらい寝<sup>ね</sup>るよ。

Shin: Yeah. I'll sleep for about two hours.

- ~ぐらい、ぐらい about; around; as ... as ...; like; to there point where: 時間<sup>じかん</sup>を忘<sup>わす</sup>れる<sup>たの</sup>くらい楽しかった。It was so fun that I almost forgot time.