

1. Situation

Saki and Ken are talking about having a meal.

Dialogue

さき：ごはん、何^{なに}食^たべる？

けん：ちょっと^{かんが}考^なえる。何^{なに}がいいかな。

さき：ラーメンとか？

けん：この前^{まえ}も食^たべたじゃん。

さき：じゃ、別^{べつ}の考^{かんが}えよう。

Breakdown

さき：ごはん、何^{なに}食^たべる？

Saki: What shall we eat for our meal?

- ご飯^{はん} rice; meal: 朝^{あさ}ご飯^{はん} (朝^{ちよう}食^{しょく}・朝^{あさ}飯^{めし}) breakfast, 昼^{ひる}ご飯^{はん} (昼^{ちゆう}食^{しょく}・昼^{ひる}飯^{めし}) lunch, 夜^{よる}ご飯^{はん} (夕^{ゆう}飯^{はん}・夕^{ゆう}食^{しょく}) dinner; supper
- 何^{なに} what
- 食^たべる to eat

けん：ちょっと^{かんが}考^なえる。何^{なに}がいいかな。

Ken: I will think about it a little. What would be good?

- ちょっと (just) a little, a bit; often used as a conversation filler, softens a sentence
- 考^{かんが}える to think
- よい、いい good: 映^{えい}画^がよ^いか^った！ The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice: 私^{わたし}、ラ^らー^めン^がい^いい。I'd like to choose ramen; いいね is the Japanese version of "like" on social media.
- ～かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence: ち^ちよ^ちつ^つと^と寒^{さむ}い^いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

さき：ラーメンとか？

Saki: Maybe something like ramen?

- ラーメン ramen
- ~とか such as; or something; and so on; something like: 家とか車とか買いたい。I want to buy things like cars or houses; people often add とか to soften a word: 車とか買いたい。I want to buy a car (とか here doesn't always have a lot of meaning depending on the context).

けん：この前も食べたじゃん。

Ken: We had it the other day, right?

- この前 some time ago; recently; lately; the other day: この前、車買ったよ。I bought a car the other day.
- 食べた past form of 食べる
- ~じゃん、じゃない、じゃないですかじゃん: common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region, a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it: 今日寒いじゃん。だから出かけない。It's cold today, right? So I won't go out; 私、お金ないじゃん? You know I don't have money, right?; 鈴木さん、会社来たじゃないですか? 何ですか? Suzuki-san came to work, right? Why?; expresses a slight surprise or emphasizes a remark: へえ、歌、うまいじゃん。Wow, you are a good singer.

さき：じゃ、別の考えよう。

Saki: Then, let's think of another one.

- じゃ、じゃあ well, so, then; if: 雨じゃ外で遊べないね。If it's raining, we can't play outside.
- 別 separate; other, another; ... else; different: 別の音楽が聞きたい。I want to listen to different music; 別に is an expression that indicates a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or huge objections: 別に興味ない。I'm not interested; 別に平気だよ。It's fine.
- ~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?
- 考えよう ou form of 考える; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's __; 食べよう。Let's eat; 行こう。Let's go; 遊ぼう。Let's play; 作ろう。Let's make.

2. Situation

When Eri was playing her guitar in a park, a man started talking to her.

Dialogue

たける：ギター、うまいですね！

えり：ありがとうございます。

たける：僕もやってみたいな。

えり：少しやってみますか？

たける：いいんですか？

えり：もちろん。

Breakdown

たける：ギター、うまいですね！

Takeru: You are good at playing the guitar!

- ギター guitar
- うまい delicious, tasty; good at: ギターうまいね! You are good at playing the guitar!; うまく well
- ～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).

えり：ありがとうございます。

Eri: Thank you.

たける：僕もやってみたいな。

Takeru: I want to try it too.

- 僕 I (used by male speakers)
- やって te-form of やる; 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...

2022年10月31日 Level 1 ギター、うまいですね！

- やる to do; to give; often more casual than する
- ~てみたいたい form of ~てみる; ~たい expresses desire; to want to __
- ~てみる to try and __; to try something; to attempt to do something: 食^たべてみる。I'll try eating.
- ~な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー: 日本^{にほん}へ行き^いたいな。I want to go to Japan; かわいいなー。It's so cute.

えり: 少^{すこ}しやってみますか？

Eri: Do you want to try it a little?

- 少^{すこ}し a little; a few
- ~てみますます form of ~てみる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

たける: いいんですか？

Takeru: Is it fine?

- ~のです、んです、のだ、んだ、の actually, as a matter of fact: 明日^{あした}、映画見^{えいがみ}たいんですよ/だよ
ね。I actually want to watch a movie tomorrow; often used with けど: すいませ^いん、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^{あした}、会社来^{かいしゃこ}ないんですか/来^こないの? Why are you not coming to work tomorrow?; used to confirm
or react to your observation: もう帰^{かえ}るんですか/帰^{かえ}るの? Are you going home already?; emphasizes
discontentment or anger: 何^{なに}言^いってんだよ/んですか。What the heck are you talking about?; ~なんだ
with nouns, na-adjectives, and adverbs: 明日^{あした}雨^{あめ}なんだ。It will rain tomorrow.

えり: もちろん。

Eri: Of course.

- もちろん of course; needless to say

3. Situation

Two students are talking in a school.

Dialogue

きよし：ゆうこちゃん！^{えいご}英語できる？

ゆうこ：ちょっとだけ。

きよし：じゃ、この^{もんだいおし}問題教えて。

ゆうこ：^よ読んでみるね。

きよし：どう？

ゆうこ：ごめん。^{わたし わ}私も分かんない。

Breakdown

きよし：ゆうこちゃん！^{えいご}英語できる？

Kiyoshi: Yuko-chan! Can you speak English?

- ~ちゃん friendly honorific, typically used for girls but can be used for guys
- ^{えいご}英語 English language
- できる to be able to do, to be good at; to be ready; to be made: ^{かのじょ}彼女ができる=to find a girlfriend; ^{ともだち}友達ができる=to make a friend

ゆうこ：ちょっとだけ。

Yuko: A little.

- ~だけ only; alone; merely

きよし：じゃ、この^{もんだいおし}問題教えて。

Kiyoshi: Then, tell me (how to solve) this question.

- これ this, these; この this, these (possessive): この^{くるま}車 this car
- ^{もんだい}問題 problem; question

- ^{おし}教^{おし}えて te-form of ^{おし}教^{おし}える; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: ^た食^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: ^{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...
- ^{おし}教^{おし}える to teach; to tell

ゆうこ：^よ読^よんでみるね。

Yuko: I'll try reading it, ok?

- ^よ読^よんで te-form of ^よ読^よむ; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: ^た食^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: ^{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...
- ^よ読^よむ to read

きよし：どう？

Kiyoshi: How is it?

- どう how; what: ^{おも}どう思^{おも}う? What do you think?; how about: ラーメンどう? How about (eating) ramen?

ゆうこ：ごめん。^{わたし}私^わも分^わかんない。

Yuko: Sorry. I don't understand it either.

- ^わ分^わからない、^わ分^わかんない negative form of ^わ分^わかる
- ^わ分^わかる to understand; to see; to know
- ~んない a colloquial form of ~らない; ^わ分^わかんない = ^わ分^わからない I don't understand

4. Situation

Two people are talking at their part-time job place.

Dialogue

かなこ：^{やまだ}山田さん、ここやめるみたいです。

しょう：ほんとですか？なんでですか？

かなこ：^{だれ}^し誰も知らないんです。

しょう：^{あと}^き後で聞いてみましょう。

Breakdown

かなこ：^{やまだ}山田さん、ここやめるみたいです。

Kanako: It seems that Yamada-san is quitting this job.

- ~さん polite honorific
- ここ here
- ^や止める to stop, to give up; ^や辞める、やめる to quit (a job)
- ~みたい like; it seems that...; as if...: ^{あしたあめ}明日雨みたい。It seems like it's raining tomorrow.

しょう：ほんとですか？なんでですか？

Sho: Is that true? Why is it?

- ^{ほんとう}本当、ほんと truth; right; really
- なぜ、なんで why; how come

かなこ：^{だれ}^し誰も知らないんです。

Kanako: No one knows.

- ^{だれ}誰も no one; nobody (with negative verb); ^{だれ}誰もいない。There's nobody.
- ^し知らない past form of ^し知る
- ^し知る to know; use the te-form to say "I know": そのアニメ^し知ってるよ。I know that anime.

しょう：後^{あと}で聞^きいてみましょう。

Sho: Let's ask later.

- 後^{あと} after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと三分^{さんぶん}あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- 聞^きいて te-form of 聞^きく; 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^{きのう}学校^{がっこう}行^いって、勉^{べん}強^{きやう}して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 聞^きく、聴^きく to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey
- ～てみましょう ましょう form of ～てみる; ～ましょう is a keigo form of ～ou which expresses desire; let's __