

1. Situation

A mother is speaking with her daughter while having dinner.

Dialogue

むすめ きょう はん
娘：今日のご飯おいしい！

はは きょうなに
母：よかった。それで、今日何したの？

むすめ えいが みともだち
娘：映画観てきた。友達と。

はは たの
母：楽しかった？

むすめ たの
娘：すごい楽しかったよ。

Breakdown

むすめ きょう はん
娘：今日のご飯おいしい！

Daughter: Today's food is delicious!

- きょう 今日 today
- ご飯 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
- おいしい delicious; tasty

はは きょうなに
母：よかった。それで、今日何したの？

Mother: I'm glad. So what did you do today?

- よかった past form of よい, いい
- 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.
- それで and then, so; that is why; by the way: それでどうしたの? And then, what did you do?
- なに 何 what
- した past form of する

2022年11月14日 Level 1 この前、新しい車買ったんだ。

- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose
- ~のです、んです、のだ、んだ、の actually, as a matter of fact: 明日、映画見たいんですよね/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、会社来ないんですか/来ないの? Why are you not coming to work tomorrow?; used to confirm
or react to your observation: もう帰るんですか/帰るの? Are you going home already?; emphasizes
discontentment or anger: 何言ってるんだよ/んですか。What the heck are you talking about?; ~なんだ
with nouns, na-adjectives, and adverbs: 明日雨なんだ。It will rain tomorrow.

むすめ えいが み ともだち
娘：映画観てきた。友達と。

Daughter: I went to watch a movie. With a friend.

- 映画 movie
- 観て te-form of 観る; 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...
- 見る、観る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る for things like sports or TV shows
- ~てきた past form of ~てくる
- ~てくる [1] go and ___; indicates that you will do something and come back to the original place; indicates you are doing something in addition to coming to a place: 学校に行ってくる。I'll go to school (and come back.) [2] indicates a gradual process: 空が赤くなってくる。The sky is becoming red. [3] indicates something you've been doing in the past. 今まで一人で仕事してきた。I've been working alone up until now.
- 友達 friend

はは たの
母：楽しかった?

Mother: Was it fun?

- 楽しかった past form of 楽しい
- 楽しい pleasant; happy; enjoyable; fun

むすめ
娘 : たのすごい楽しかったよ。

Daughter: It was really fun.

- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence: あさ朝だよ! It's morning!

2. Situation

Haruki is inviting Yoko, who entered the university after him, out to eat.

Dialogue

ハルキ：なんか^た食べない？

ヨウコ：^た食べましょう！

ハルキ：すぐそこ、^{あたら}新しく^{みせ}店できたよな。

ヨウコ：そうなんですか？

ハルキ：うん。そこ^い行こう。

Breakdown

ハルキ：なんか^た食べない？

Haruki: Want to eat something?

- ^{なに}何か、なんか something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler: ^{なに}なんか、^{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.
- ^た食べない negative form of ^た食べる
- ^た食べる to eat

ヨウコ：^た食べましょう！

Yoko: Let's eat!

- ^た食べましょう ましょう form of ^た食べる; ~ましょう is a keigo form of ~ou which expresses desire; let's _

ハルキ：すぐそこ、^{あたら}新しく^{みせ}店できたよな。

Haruki: A new restaurant opened just right there, right?

- すぐそこ right there

- 新しく adverbial form of 新あたらしい
- 新あたらしい new; fresh
- (お)店みせ store; shop; restaurant
- 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: 彼女かのじょができる=to find a girlfriend; 友達ともだちができる=to make a friend
- ~よね、よな shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒さむいよね。 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 fairly certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree.

ヨウコ： そうなんですか？

Yoko: Is that right?

- そう so (as in "I think so"): そうおも思う。 I think so. ; そうなんだ。 I see. ; that is so, that's right

ハルキ： うん。そこい行こう。

Haruki: Yeah. Let's go there.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- そこ there
- 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

3. Situation

Colleagues Tsutomu and Masa are talking during their lunch break at work.

Dialogue

マサ：この^{まえ}前、^{あたら}新^{くるま}しい車^か買ったんだ。

ツトム：へえー、いいですね。

マサ：今^{こんど}度^の乗^のって^のみる？

ツトム：いいんですか？^の乗^のりたい^のです。

Breakdown

マサ：この^{まえ}前、^{あたら}新^{くるま}しい車^か買ったんだ。

Masa: I bought a new car the other day.

- この^{まえ}前 some time ago; recently; lately; the other day: この^{まえ}前、^{くるま}車^か買ったよ。I bought a car the other day.
- ^{くるま}車 car; wheel
- ^か買った past form of ^か買う
- ^か買う to buy

ツトム：へえー、いいですね。

Tsutomu: Wow, that is nice.

- へえ、へー oh, yes?; really?
- ~ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?, don't you?: ^{あめ}雨^のだね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

マサ：今^{こんど}度^の乗^のって^のみる？

Masa: Want to try riding in it soon?

- ^{こんど}今^の度^の next time; sometime; this time

- 乗^のって te-form of 乗^のる; 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^{べんきょう}強^たして。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 乗^のる to ride; to get on; to take (the train, bus etc.)
- ~てみる to try and ___; to try something; to attempt to do something: 食^たべてみる。 I'll try eating.

ツトム: いいんですか? 乗^のりたいです。

Tsutomu: Is that all right? I would like to ride in it.

- 乗^のりたいたい form of 乗^のる; ~たい expresses desire; to want to ___

4. Situation

Two friends who have been playing since the morning are talking.

Dialogue

たくや：^{きょう}今日、^{あと}この後どうする？

だいき：^{かえ}もう帰る。

たくや：ほんとに？

だいき：うん。^{こんど}今度は^{うみい}海行かない？

たくや：いいね。^い行こう。

だいき：じゃ、また^{でんわ}電話する。

Breakdown

たくや：^{きょう}今日、^{あと}この後どうする？

Takuya: What should we do after this today?

- これ this, these; この this, these (possessive): ^{くるま}この車 this car
- ^{あと}後 after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: ^{さんぶん}あと三分あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- どう how; what: ^{おも}どう思う? What do you think?; how about: ラーメンどう? How about (eating) ramen?

だいき：^{かえ}もう帰る。

Daiki: I'm going home already.

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: ^{かえ}なんか、もう、帰ろうよ。Like, let's go home already?
- ^{かえ}帰る to return; to go home; to go back

たくや：ほんとに？

Takuya: Really?

- ^{ほんとう} 本当、ほんと truth; right; really

だいき：うん。^{こんど} ^{うみ} 今度は海行かない？

Daiki: Yeah. Why don't we go to the beach next time?

- ^{うみ} 海 sea; ocean
- 行かない negative form of ^い 行く

たくや：いいね。^い 行こう。

Takuya: That's nice. Let's go.

だいき：じゃ、また^{でんわ}電話する。

Daiki: Then I'll call you again.

- じゃ、じゃあ well, so, then; if: ^{あめ} 雨 ^{そと} じゃ外 ^{あそ} で遊べないね。If it's raining, we can't play outside.
- また adv. additionally; moreover; conj. again; too; and: ^く また来るよ。I'll come here again.
- ^{でんわ} 電話 telephone, call; ^{でんわ} 電話する to call (on the phone)