

1. Situation

Tatsuya is talking about university with Shinji, a senior student.

Dialogue

たつや：あんま^{だいがく}大学好きじゃないです。

しんじ：なんで？

たつや：何も^{なに おもしろ}面白くないんです。

しんじ：えー？

たつや：やめる^{ほうほう}方法無いですか？

しんじ：ほんとにやめちゃうの！？

Breakdown

たつや：あんま^{だいがく}大学好きじゃないです。

Tatsuya: I do not like university that much.

- あまり、あんまり、あんまあまり n. the rest; あまり、あんまり adv. (not) much; often; あまり～ない: ^{しごと}仕事があまりない。I don't have a lot of work.
- ^{だいがく}大学 university; college
- ^す好きじゃない negative form of ^す好き(だ)
- ^す好き favorite; to like; to love

しんじ：なんで？

Shinji: Why?

- なぜ、なんで why; how come

たつや：^{なに おもしろ}何も面白くないんです。

Tatsuya: Nothing is interesting.

- ^{なに}何も anything; nothing: ^{なに}何もない。There's nothing; ^{なに た}何も食べれない。I can't eat anything.

- おもしろ 面白くない negative form of おもしろ 面白い
- おもしろ 面白い interesting; fun; funny
- ~のです、んです、のだ、んだ、の actually, as a matter of fact: あした えいがみ 明日、映画見たいんですよ/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: なにい 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: あしたあめ 明日雨なんだ。It will rain tomorrow.

しんじ：えー？

Shinji: What?

- えー、え expresses surprise or disappointment: えー、ほんとう? What? Really?

たつや：やめる方法無いですか？

Tatsuya: Is there no way to quit?

- や 止める to stop, to give up; やめる、やめる to quit (a job)
- ほうほう 方法 way; method
- な 無い There is no . . . ; no . . .

しんじ：ほんとにやめちゃうの!?

Shinji: You're really going to end up quitting!?

- ほんとう 本当、ほんと truth; right; really
- ~てしまう、ちゃう to end up doing; to do accidentally; to do without meaning to; to happen to do;
to connect a verb to ちゃう, simply remove た from the past form: 食べちゃう to end up eating

2. Situation

Shin and Yuka, who are a married couple, are talking about food.

Dialogue

しん：きょう はん 今日のご飯どう？

ゆか：すごいおいしい！

しん：よかった。

ゆか：まいにち はん 毎日おいしいご飯ありがとう。

しん：ぜんぜん た 全然。たくさん食べて。

ゆか：うん。

Breakdown

しん：きょう はん 今日のご飯どう？

Shin: How is the food today?

- きょう 今日 today
- ご飯 rice; meal: あさ はん ちょうしょく あさめし ひる はん ちゅうしょく ひるめし よる はん ゆうはん ゆうしょく
breakfast, 昼ご飯(昼食・昼飯) lunch, 夜ご飯(夕飯・夕食)
dinner; supper
- どう how; what: どう おも 思う? What do you think?; how about: ラーメン どう? How about (eating) ramen?

ゆか：すごいおいしい！

Yuka: Very delicious!

- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- おいしい delicious; tasty

しん：よかった。

Shin: That's good.

- 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.

ゆか: 毎日おいしいご飯ありがとう。

Yuka: Thank you for delicious food every day.

- 毎日 every day

しん: 全然。たくさん食べて。

Shin: It's nothing at all. Eat a lot.

- 全然 (not) at all; utterly; completely; usually used with a negative form: 全然分からない。I don't understand at all; (a lot of people use it with affirmative forms lately): 全然できるよ。I can easily do it.
- たくさん many; much; a lot
- 食べて te-form of 食べる; 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...
- 食べる to eat

ゆか: うん。

Yuka: OK.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah

3. Situation

Yuji is asking Shinji, a person of junior status, about what he likes about his girlfriend.

Dialogue

ゆうじ：^{かのじよ}彼女のどこが^す好き？

しんじ：^{こえ}声が^す好きです。

ゆうじ：^{ほか}他には？

しんじ：^{いっしょ}一緒にいるのが^{たの}楽しいです。

ゆうじ：いいね。

しんじ：もちろん、^{かお}顔も^す好きですけど。

Breakdown

ゆうじ：^{かのじよ}彼女のどこが^す好き？

Yuji: What do you like about your girlfriend?

- ^{かのじよ}彼女 she; girlfriend
- どこ where; what: ^{にほん}日本のどこが^す好き？ What do you like about Japan?

しんじ：^{こえ}声が^す好きです。

Shinji: I like her voice.

- ^{こえ}声 voice

ゆうじ：^{ほか}他には？

Yuji: Other than that?

- ^{ほか}他 other; another; else; ^{ほか} ^{ひと}他の人 other people

しんじ：^{いっしょ}一緒にいるのが^{たの}楽しいです。

Shinji: It is fun to be together with her.

- ^{いっしょ}一緒 together; with
- いる to be; to exist; to stay; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ~のの can make other words, such as verbs or adjectives, function like a noun: 食^たべるのはやめる。I will stop eating; 欲^ほしいのはどれ? Which is the one you want?
- 楽^{たの}しい pleasant; happy; enjoyable; fun

ゆうじ: いいね。

Yuji: That's nice.

しんじ: もちろん、顔^{かお}も好き^すですけど。

Shinji: Of course, I like her face too though.

- もちろん of course; needless to say
- 顔^{かお} face
- 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.

4. Situation

Rika and Go are trying to go watch a movie.

Dialogue

りか：もう家^{いえ}出れる？

ごう：後^{あと}ちょっとで！

りか：早く！映画の時間^{じかん}来^きちゃう！

ごう：もう出^でれる！

りか：行^いこう。ほんとに時間^{じかん}無^ないから。

Breakdown

りか：もう家^{いえ}出れる？

Rika: Can we leave home already?

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、帰^{かえ}ろうよ。 Like, let's go home already?
- 家^{いえ} house; home
- 出^で(ら)れる potential form of 出^でる; ~(ら)れる expresses possibility; can; can be; some people consider ~られる is a correct form, however, many people use ~れる in spoken Japanese
- 出^でる to go out; to come out; to attend; to appear; to answer (phone, door, etc.)

ごう：後^{あと}ちょっとで！

Go: A little bit 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).
- ちょっと (just) a little, a bit; often used as a conversation filler, softens a sentence

りか：^{はや}早く！^{えいが}映画の^{じかん}時間^き来ちゃう！

Rika: Hurry! It's becoming time for the movie!

- ^{はや}早く adverbial form of ^{はや}早い
- ^{はや}早い early; soon; ^{はや}速い fast
- ^{えいが}映画 movie
- ^{じかん}時間 time; hour: ^{いちじかん}一時間 one hour, ^{にじかん}二時間 two hours
- ^く来る to come

ごう：^でもう出れる！

Go: I can leave already!

りか：^い行こう。ほんとに^{じかん}時間^な無いから。

Rika: Let's go. Since we really don't have time.

- ^い行こう ou form of ^い行く; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's __; ^た食べよう。Let's eat; ^い行こう。Let's go; ^{あそ}遊ぼう。Let's play; ^{つく}作ろう。Let's make.
- ^い行く to go
- ~から because; since: ^{あめ}雨^いだから行きません。I won't go because it's raining.; use ^いだから with nouns and na-adjectives.