

1. Situation

Mayu and Tanaka are talking at an amusement park just before it closes.

Dialogue

たなか ^{かえ}田中：もう帰ろうか？

Tanaka: Should we go home now?

- もう already; soon; again; strengthens expression of an emotion
- ^{かえ}帰ろう ou form of ^{かえ}帰る; ~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.
- ^{かえ}帰る to return; to go home; to go back
- ~か makes a sentence a question; usually used with keigo sentences in spoken Japanese; textbooks often drop the question mark, but it's common to use a question mark in real-life situations

マユ：うん。^{かえ}帰ろう。

Mayu: Yeah, let's go home.

- うん yes; yeah

たなか ^{つぎ}田中：次はいつ来る？

Tanaka: When should we come next?

- ^{つぎ}次 next; following; coming
- いつ when
- ^く来る to come

マユ：いつがいいかな？

Mayu: Hmm, when would be good?

- いい good: ^{えいが}映画よかった！ The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice: ^{わたし}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.

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- ～かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ちょっと^{さむ}寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

たなか
田中：すぐに^き来たいね。

Tanaka: Sometime soon would be nice.

- すぐ immediately; right away; soon
- に at; on; in; to; for; by; from; 日本^{にほん}に行く。 to go to Japan
- 来^きたい たい form of 来^くる; ～たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ～ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; 雨^{あめ}だね。 Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

マユ：いいねー。すぐに^こ来よう！

Mayu: That sounds good. Let's come soon!

- 来^こよう ou form of 来^くる; ～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.

2. Situation

Takeru finds his younger sister, Naomi, walking and carrying a large bag.

Dialogue

タケル：それなに？

Takeru: What is that?

- それ that
- なに what

ナオミ：会社^{かいしゃ}の物^{もの}。

Naomi: It's for my company.

- 会社^{かいしゃ} company; firm
- ～の indicate possession: 私^{わたし}の子供^{こども} my child; その車^{くるま}、私^{わたし}の。That car is mine; 私^{わたし}の食べる^た? Do you want to eat mine?
- 物^{もの} thing; object; stuff

タケル：すごい^{おお}大きい^{おお}ね。僕^{ぼく}が持^もつよ。

Takeru: It's huge. I'll carry it for you.

- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- 大きい^{おお} big; large; great
- 僕^{ぼく} I (used by male speakers)
- 持^もつ to have; to take; to hold
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝^{あさ}だよ! It's morning!

ナオミ：持^もってくれる？ありがとう！

Naomi: You will? Thanks!

- 持^もって te-form of 持^もつ; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! Please eat!

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- ~てくれる to do something as a favor; ^{がっこう}学校^きに来てくれる？ Can you come to the school?; ~てくれな
い indicates that someone is not doing something even if you want them to: ^{すずき}鈴木^がくん^が学校^が来てく
れない。Suzuki-kun is not coming to school (even though I want him to.)
- ありがとう thank you

タケル：これは^{たいへん}大変だ。

Takeru: This really is something.

- これ this
- ^{たいへん}大変 serious; terrible; hard; difficult

ナオミ：^{おお}大きいからね。

Naomi: It's so big after all.

- ~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 ^{だから}だから with
nouns and na-adjectives.

3. Situation

Naomi is contemplating whether or not to go to the dentist.

Dialogue

ナオミ：やっぱり行かない。

Naomi: I won't go after all.

- やっぱり as (one) expected; still; either way; after all; nonetheless
- 行かない negative form of 行く
- 行く to go

タケル：行った方がいいよ。

Takeru: You should go.

- 行った past tense of 行く
- 方 direction; way; side; 方 is also used to make a comparison: 日本よりカナダの方が大きい。
Compared to Japan, Canada is bigger; 日本のほうがいい Japan is better

ナオミ：まだ、そんなに悪くないし。

Naomi: It's not too bad yet.

- まだ yet; still; まだ帰れない。I can't go home yet.
- そんな that; such; そんな事はできない。I can't do such a thing.
- 悪くない negative form of 悪い
- 悪い bad
- ～し and; besides; because, since; 雨だし行かない。／行かない、雨だし。I won't go. Besides, it's raining.

タケル：すぐ悪くなるよ。

Takeru: It will get worse soon.

- 悪く わる adverbial form of 悪い わる
- なる to become; to get; to come; to do; to start; to do; to turn into

ナオミ：やっぱり行こうかなー。

Naomi: Yeah, maybe I will go.

- 行こう い ou form of 行く い; ~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.

4. Situation

Mayu is packing her luggage into a suitcase.

Dialogue

ナオミ：これ、みんな入れるの？

Naomi: Can this fit everything?

- みんな everyone; everything
- 入れる to put in; to include
- ～の emphasises a question: ほんとうにできるの？ Can you really do it?

マユ：うん。入るよ。

Mayu: Yeah, it'll fit.

- 入る to enter; to come in; to go in

ナオミ：こんなに入るかな？

Naomi: I wonder if it can fit this much?

- こんなに so; such; like that;こんなに may indicate a great degree of quality or quantity:こんなに食べたの？ Did you eat this much?

マユ：ほとんど入った！

Mayu: Almost all of it did!

- ほとんど almost; nearly; mostly; usually used with a negative form:ほとんど人がいない。There are almost nobody.
- 入った past tense of 入る

ナオミ：すごいね。

Naomi: Wow, I'm impressed.

マユ：まだ入^{はい}るかもしれない。

Mayu: It may even be able to fit more.

- かもしれない perhaps; maybe; 明日^{あした}、雨^{あめ}かもしれない。 Maybe it will rain tomorrow.