

1. Situation

Naoya is spending time at Kanako's house on Sunday.

Dialogue

カナコ：もう、帰^{かえ}るの？

Kanako: You're leaving already?

- もう already; soon; again; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、帰^{かえ}ろ
うよ: Like, let's go home already?
- 帰^{かえ}る to return; to go home; to go back
- ～の emphasises a sentence or question: 本当^{ほんとう}にできるの? Can you really do it?; できるの! I can do it!; may sound feminine in some cases; 私^{わたし}、できるの。 sounds feminine.

ナオヤ：うん。

Naoya: Yeah.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah

カナコ：次^{つぎ}、いつうちに来^くる？

Kanako: When are you coming over next?

- 次^{つぎ} next; following; coming
- いつ when
- うち inside; of; before; home; my place; family; (うちの) my: うちの家^{いえ} my home
- ～に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本^{にほん}に^い行く to go to Japan; 友達^{ともだち}に^{はな}話す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人^{おとな}になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生^{せんせい}に^み見つかった。 I was found by a teacher.
- 来^くる to come

ナオヤ：月曜日^{げつようび}か火曜日^{かようび}かな。

Naoya: Maybe Monday or Tuesday.

- 曜日 ^{ようび} day of the week
- 月曜日 ^{げつようび} Monday
- ~か or: 仕事 ^{しごと}か生活 ^{せいかつ} work or life
- 火曜日 ^{かようび} Tuesday
- ~かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ちょっと ^{さむい}寒いかな。 I think it's a bit cold.

カナコ: 仕事 ^{しごと}は?

Kanako: What about work?

- 仕事 ^{しごと} work, job; 仕事 ^{しごと}する to work
- ~は? how about?: 学校 ^{がっこう}は? How about school?

ナオヤ: ないよ。

Naoya: I don't have work.

- ない negative form of ある (to exist); お金 ^{かね}がない I don't have money; not; nonexistent; not being (there)
- ~よ、~よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝 ^{あさ}だよ! It's morning!

カナコ: やったー。

Kanako: Yay.

- やった、やったー ooray; yay; whee; yowzer; whoopee; yes

2. Situation

Coworkers are speaking at a company.

Dialogue

ケン：おつかれ。まだ仕事しごとするの？

Ken: Hello. Are you still going to work?

- おつかれ good job; expression used to thank someone for hard work; also used as a greeting
- まだ yet; still; まだ帰かえれない。I can't go home yet.
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

ミキ：うん。まだ仕事しごとがあるから。

Miki: Yeah. I still have work.

- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ～から because; since: 雨あめだから行きいません。I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.

ケン：本当ほんとうに？僕ぼくは帰かえるよ。

Ken: Really? I'm going to leave.

- 本当ほんとう truth; right; really
- 僕ぼく I (used by male speakers)

ミキ：分わかった。おつかれ。

Miki: I see. See you later.

- 分わかった past tense of 分わかる
- 分わかる to understand; to see

3. Situation

A mother is speaking to her child before going shopping.

Dialogue

ははおや
母親：サトシも一緒に行く？

Mother: Satoshi, do you want to come with me?

- ～も too; also; 私わたしも行く！ I'll go too!
- 一緒いっしょ together; with
- 行く to go

サトシ：ううん。家いえにいる。

Satoshi: No. I'll stay home.

- ううん nuh-uh; no
- 家いえ house; home
- いる to be; to exist; to stay; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals

ははおや
母親：そっか。私わたし、一人ひとりで行くよ。

Mother: All right. Then I will go by myself.

- そっか a colloquial form of そうか; is that so?; I see; you're right
- 一人ひとり one person; alone
- ～で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで食たべる to eat with a fork; 家いえで食たべる to eat at home; may make a noun adverbial: 短みじかい時間じかんで食たべる eating fast; indicates a choice: じゃあビールで。Then, I choose beer.

サトシ：やっぱり一緒いっしょに行く。

Satoshi: Actually, I will go with you.

- やっぱり as (one) expected; still; either way; after all; nonetheless

4. Situation

Speaking with a teacher while observing the city.

Dialogue

がくせい わたし まち す せんせい す
学生：私、この街好きです。先生も好きですか？

Student: I like this city. Do you like it too, teacher?

- この this
- まち 街 town; city
- す 好き favorite; to like; to love
- ～です polite ending; use this polite form, called "keigo," when you talk to strangers, people who are older than you, and in business situations.
- せんせい 先生 teacher; professor; doctor
- ～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

せんせい す まち おお
先生：うん。好きだよ。この街って大きいよね。

Teacher: Yes, I like it. This city is big, isn't it?

- っなまえ なんて about; as for: 名前なまえって何なんですか? What's your name?; in spoken Japanese, people use っなまえ なんて very often instead of は; ラーメンすって好きすですか? Do you like ramen? (instead of ラーメンすは好きすですか?)
- おお 大きい big; large; great
- ～よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒いさむよね。 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, かわいいよね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and かわいいよね。 implies that it's an obvious fact.

がくせい おお
学生：大きいですね、かなり。

Student: Yes, it is quite big.

2020年7月20日 Level 1 月曜日か火曜日かな。

- ～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).
- かなり very; considerably; rather; 今日きょうはかなりさむ寒い。It's very cold today.

先生せんせい：人ひとも多おおいですね。

Teacher: There are also a lot of people.

- 人ひと person; people; human being
- 多おおい many; much; a lot of