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Words You Might Hear In Small Talk With Friends



to go crazy
ikareru
イカれる



bad, distasteful
shikeru
シケる



ugly
busu
ブス



kind of sucky, not good
bimyo
ビミョー



fat
debu
デブ



LOL
w
w



flirtatious/a player
charai
チャラい



I'm hungry
hara heru
腹減る



It's terrible / You're mean
hidoi
ひどい



worst
saitei
サイテー



best, coolest
saikō
サイコー



What's up?
Doshita
どした



Seriously?
maji de
マジで



risky/wow
yabai
ヤバい



very
metcha
めっちゃ

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PG 13 STRONG JAPANESE WORDS

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Words You Can Use With Caution And Friends Only



Get out of the way!
Doke!
どけ！



clumsy
hetakuso
下手くそ



creepy, gross
kimoi
キモい



dumb
bakayarō
ばかやろう



fool
aho
あほ



idiot
baka
ばか



liar
usotsuki
嘘つき



lame
dasai
ださい



pain in the neck
uzai
うざい



Shoot!
Kuso!
くそ！



Shut up!!
Urusē!
うるせー！



pervert
hentai
変態



ticked off
mukatsuku
ムカつく



stingy
kechi
けち



wimp
yowamushi
弱虫

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Insulting Expressions That Will Make You Sound Vulgar



you, asshole
temē
てめえ



a disgusting old man
kusojijī
くそじじい



a disgusting old woman
kusobabā
くそばばあ



shithead
kusobaka
糞馬鹿



Damn it.
chikushō
畜生



human trash
ningen no kuzu
人間のくず



Go to hell!
kutabare
くたばれ！



get high on
hai ni naru
ハイになる



big breasts
dekapai
でかぱい



sex
ecchi
エッチ



Mind your own business.
omae ni kankeneo
お前に関係ねえよ



Are you kidding me?
fuzakennayo
ふざけんなよ



Shut up
damare
だまれ



What the hell?
nanda
何だ？



Who the hell are you?
omae wa dare da?
お前は誰だ？

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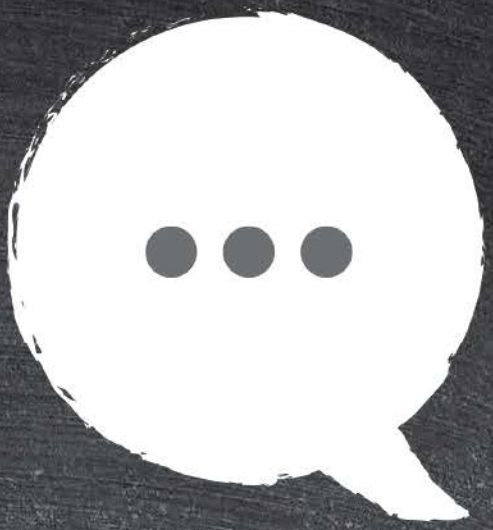
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LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #1 Greetings Used Among Young People

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

1

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ちーっす!	ちーっす!	Chīssu!	Hey man!, Yo!	phrase
おつかれ!	おつかれ!	Otsukare!	See you!, How are you doing?	phrase
あざす!	あざす!	Azasu!	Thanks. or Cheers!	phrase
おっす！	おっす！	Ossu!	What's up?, Hey!	sentence

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ーおはよう！ ーちーっす！ - Ohayō! - Chīssu! - Morning! - Yo!	おっす、おつかれ！ Ossu, otsukare! Hey! How're things?
ーはい、コーヒー。 ーあざっす！ - Hai, kōhī. - Azassu! - Here's your coffee. - Cheers!	おっす！最近どう？ Ossu! Saikin dō? Hey! How're things?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. おっす! (*Ossu!*)

Literal translation: "Good morning!"

English meaning: "What's up?" or "Hey!"

Use this slang expression when you say "hi" to your close friends anytime. It is originally an abbreviation for おはようございます (*ohayō gozaimasu*), meaning "good morning."

Sample Sentences:

1. おっす！久しぶり！
   Ossu! Hisashiburi!
   "What's up? Long time no see!"

2. おっす！最近どう？
   Ossu! Saikin dō?
   "Hey! How're things?"

2. ちーっす! (*Chīssu!*)

Literal translation: "Hello!"

English meaning: "Hey man!" or "Yo!"

Use this slang expression when you say "hi" to your close friends anytime. It is originally an abbreviation for こんにちは (*kon'nichiwa*), meaning ”hello.”

Sample Sentences:

1. ちーっす。元気？
   Chīssu. Genki?
   "Hey man! How's it going?"

2. ーおはよう！ ーちーっす！
   - Ohayō! - Chīssu!
   "- Morning! - Yo!"

3. おつかれ! (*Otsukare!*)

Literal translation: "Good work!"

English meaning: "See you!" or "How are you doing?"

Use this slang expression when you leave work or meet your friend after work or you're going through a tough situation. It is an abbreviation for お疲れさまです (*otsukaresama desu*), meaning "How are you?" or お疲れさまでした (*otsukaresama deshita*), meaning "Good-bye" or "Good job for today." There's also a related slang, おっつー (*ottsū*), which has the same meaning as おつかれ (*otsukare*) and is a more informal expression.

Sample Sentences:

1. *おつかれ！また明日！*
   Otsukare! Mata ashita!
   "See you tomorrow!"

2. *おっす、おつかれ！*
   Ossu, otsukare!
   "Hey! How're things?"

4. あざす! (*Azasu!*)

Literal translation: "Thanks!"

English meaning: "Thanks." or "Cheers!"

Use this slang expression when you want to thank someone lightly. It is an abbreviation for ありがとうございます (*arigatō gozaimasu*), meaning "thank you."

Sample Sentences:

1. *昼飯おごってくれるの？あざす！*
   Hirumeshi ogotte kureru no? Azasu!
   "Do you treat me to lunch? Thanks!"

2. ーはい、コーヒー。ーあざっす！

- Hai, kōhī. - Azassu!

"- Here's your coffee. - Cheers!"

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #2 Expressions for Adding Emphasis

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

2

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
めっちゃ	めっちゃ	metcha	very, quite, totally	adverb
超	ちょう	chō	very, super	adverb
ガチで	ガチで	gachi de	seriously, extremely	phrase
マジで	マジで	maji de	serious, seriously, literally	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

めちゃめちゃ嬉しい。 Mechamecha ureshii. I'm really happy!	めっちゃ旨！ Meccha uma! Very tasty!
宿題忘れて、先生に超怒られちゃった。 Shukudai wasurete, sensei ni chō okorarechatta. My teacher got really angry at me because I forgot the homework.	超狭い！ Chō semai! Way too small!
昨日ガチで10㎞走った。 Kinō gachi de 10km hashitta. I seriously ran 10km yesterday.	マジで？信じられない！ Maji de? Shinjirarenai! Seriously? I can't believe it.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. めっちゃ (*metcha*)

Literal translation: "truly"

English meaning: "quite, totally"

Use this slang expression when you want to emphasize a word or statement. But it's sometimes used meaninglessly. There's another way to say it, めちゃめちゃ (*mechamecha*).

Sample Sentences:

1. *めっちゃ疲れた。*
   Metcha tsukareta.
   "I'm so tired."

2. *めちゃめちゃ嬉しい。*
   Mechamecha ureshii.
   "I'm really happy!"

2. ガチ(で) (*gachi(de)*)

Literal translation: "a serious match"

English meaning: "seriously, extremely"

Use this slang expression when you want to add reality or sincerity to a statement. It's used almost in the same way as マジ(で) *(maji(de))*, but strictly speaking, it indicates a greatness of degree of something or some state. Also, it's sometimes used meaninglessly.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あいつは、ガチで強い。*
   Aitsu wa, gachi de tsuyoi.
   "He is extremely strong."

2. *昨日ガチで10㎞走った。*
   Kinō gachi de 10km hashitta.
   "I seriously ran 10km yesterday."

3. マジ(で) (*maji(de)*)

Literal translation: "seriously"

English meaning: "seriously, literally"

Use this slang expression when you want to add reality or sincerity to a statement. It's used almost in the same way as ガチ(で) (*gachi(de)*), but if anything, it indicates a reliability of the matter. Also, it's sometimes used meaninglessly.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あいつは、マジで強い。*
   Aitsu wa, maji de tsuyoi.
   "He is literally strong."

2. *マジで？信じられない！*
   Maji de? Shinjirarenai!
   "Seriously? I can't believe it."

4. 超 (*chō*)

Literal translation: "super"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to emphasize a word or statement. But it's sometimes used meaninglessly.

Sample Sentences:

1. *この服、超かわいい～！*
   Kono fuku, chō kawaii!
   "These clothes are super cute!"

2. *宿題忘れて、先生に超怒られちゃった。*
   Shukudai wasurete, sensei ni chō okorarechatta.
   "My teacher got really angry at me because I forgot the homework."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #3 Using Slang Expressions to Avoid Direct Speech

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
別に	べつに	betsu ni	not particularly, nothing	
ぶっちゃけ		bucchake	to be honest	adjective
びみょう	びみょう	bimyō	not sure	phrase
みたいな	みたいな	mitai na	seems like	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ー何か怒ってる？ ー…別に。 - Nani ka okotte ru? - ...Betsu ni. - Are you angry at me? - ...Nothing.	別に好きじゃありません。 Betsu ni suki ja arimasen. I don't particularly like it.
ぶっちゃけ、この車いくらだと思う？ Butchake, kono kuruma ikura da to omou? Just between you and me, how much do you think this car is?	てか、ぶっちゃけさー、ここ狭くない？ Teka bucchake sā, koko semakunai? Actually, to be honest, it's kind of narrow in here.

ー明日空いてる？ ーうーん、びみょう。 - Ashita aite ru? - Ūn, bimyō. - Are you free tomorrow? - Well... yes and no.	疲れたー。早く寝たい、みたいな。 Tsukaretā. Hayaku netai, mitai na. I'm worn out. It's like, I want to have an early night.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. 別に (*betsu ni*)

Literal translation: "apart"

English meaning: "not particularly, nothing"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that it's not necessary to make special mention about something. Note this phrase has another meaning, "apart" or "separately."

Sample Sentences:

1. *明日の買い物、別に何時でもいいよ。*
   Ashita no kaimono, betsu ni nan-ji de mo ii yo.
   "Any time will be fine with me for tomorrow's shopping."

2. ー何か怒ってる？ ー...*別に。*
   - Nani ka okotte ru? - ...Betsu ni.
   "- Are you angry at me? - ...Nothing."

2. びみょう (*bimyō*)

Literal translation: "subtle"

English meaning: "yes and no, not sure"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe that you have mixed feelings about something or something is not clear. This word originally means "delicate" and "subtle," now it has also come to mean "unclear" or "obscure."

Sample Sentences:

1. *このアイス、味がびみょう。*
   Kono aisu, aji ga bimyō.
   "This ice cream tastes kinda iffy."

2. *ー明日空いてる？ ーうーん、びみょう。*
   - Ashita aite ru? - Ūn, bimyō.
   "- Are you free tomorrow? - Well... yes and no."

3. みたいな (*mitai na*)

Literal translation: "looks like"

English meaning: "kind of, like"

Use this slang expression when you want to avoid declaring something. It's originally used with a noun, but has come to be used after a sentence to obscure the meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *カラオケ行くの？私も一緒に行こうかな、みたいな。*
   Karaoke iku no? Watashi mo issho ni ikō ka na, mitai na.
   "Are you going to Karaoke? I'm kinda thinking of going with you."

2. *疲れたー。早く寝たい、みたいな。*
   Tsukaretā. Hayaku netai, mitai na.
   "I'm worn out. It's like, I want to have an early night."

4. ぶっちゃけ (*butchake*)

Literal translation: "reveal in private"

English meaning: "to tell the truth, between you and me"

Use this slang expression when you want to add sincerity to a statement and it works to notify in advance that you will say something directly. It originates from the word 打ち明ける (*uchiakeru*), meaning "to confide" or ぶちまける (*buchimakeru*), meaning "to tell frankly."

Sample Sentences:

1. *その恰好、ぶっちゃけ変だよ！*
   Sono kakkō, butchake hen da yo!
   "Honestly, your style is not really cool!"

2. *ぶっちゃけ、この車いくらだと思う？*
   Butchake, kono kuruma ikura da to omou?
   "Just between you and me, how much do you think this car is?"

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #4 Slang Expressions for Describing People, Part 1

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
イケメン		ikemen	good-looking guy / a hunk	noun
ツンデレ	ツンデレ	tsundere	hot-and-cold person	phrase
ブサメン	ブサメン	busamen	bad-looking guy	phrase
イクメン	イクメン	ikumen	man who enjoys child raising	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

さっき、イケメンに声かけられたのー！ Sakki, ikemen ni koe kakerareta nō! A good-looking guy just talked to me!	彼女って、意外とツンデレじゃない？ Kanojo tte, igai to tsundere ja nai? She is unexpectedly hot and cold, isn't she?
彼は自分をブサメンだと思っている。 Kare wa jibun o busamen da to omotte iru. He thinks himself unattractive.	子供ができたら、夫はイクメンになるだろう。 Kodomo ga dekitara, otto wa ikumen ni naru darō. My husband will enjoy child raising when we have a kid.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ツンデレ (*tsundere*)

Literal translation: "hot-and-cold"

English meaning: "hot-and-cold person"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a girl who is usually cold but sometimes lovey-dovey. It is an abbreviation for ツンツンデレデレ (*tsuntsun deredere*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼、ツンデレがタイプみたいだよ。*
   Kare, tsundere ga taipu mitai da yo.
   "Seems that he likes the hot-and-cold girls."

2. *彼女って、意外とツンデレじゃない？*
   Kanojo tte, igai to tsundere ja nai?
   "She is unexpectedly hot and cold, isn't she?"

2. イケメン (*ikemen*)

Literal translation: "good looking man"

English meaning: "hottie"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a man who is good looking.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼、超イケメンだよね。*
   Kare, chō ikemen da yo ne.
   "He is a real hottie, isn't he?"

2. *さっき、イケメンに声かけられたのー！*
   Sakki, ikemen ni koe kakerareta nō!
   "A good-looking guy just talked to me!"

3. ブサメン (*busamen*)

Literal translation: "ugly man"

English meaning: "bad-looking guy"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a man who is unattractive.

Sample Sentences:

1. *ブサメンとは付き合いたくない。*
   Busamen to wa tsukiaitakunai.
   "I don't want to go out with bad-looking guys."

2. *彼は自分をブサメンだと思っている。*
   Kare wa jibun o busamen da to omotte iru.
   "He thinks himself unattractive."

4. イクメン (*ikumen*)

Literal translation: "man who raises a baby"

English meaning: "a man who enjoys child raising"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a man who actively cares for kids. This phrase was born to praise that minority group of fathers in Japanese culture, since it was customary that men didn't care much about kids and housework.

Sample Sentences:

1. *最近は、イクメンが増えてきている。*
   Saikin wa, ikumen ga fuete kite iru.
   "Child-rearing fathers are increasing recently."

2. *子供ができたら、夫はイクメンになるだろう。*
   Kodomo ga dekitara, otto wa ikumen ni naru darō.
   "My husband will enjoy child raising when we have a kid."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #5 Slang Expressions for Describing People, Part 2

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
オタク	オタク	otaku	nerd, geek	noun
メンクイ	メンクイ	menkui	person who goes for good-looking men or women	phrase
肉食系	にくしょくけい	nikushokukei	person who is aggressive in love	phrase
草食系	そうしょくけい	sōshokukei	person who is passive in love	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

母は健康オタクだ。 Haha wa kenkō otaku da. My mother is a health geek.	メンクイの友達は、なかなか恋人ができない。 Menkui no tomodachi wa, nakanaka koibito ga dekinai. My friend, who only likes handsome guys, can't find a boyfriend easily.

彼女は、肉食系女子だ。 Kanojo wa, nikushokukei joshi da. She is a go-getter in romance.	彼って、ほんとは草食系なのかも。 Kare tte, honto wa sōshokukei na no kamo. I guess he actually is passive in romance.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. メンクイ (*menkui*)

Literal translation: "face eater"

English meaning: "a person who goes for good looking men or women"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a person who likes only good-looking men or women.

Sample Sentences:

1. *妹はメンクイだ。*
   Imōto wa menkui da.
   "My sister goes for only good-looking guys."

2. *メンクイの友達は、なかなか恋人ができない。*
   Menkui no tomodachi wa, nakanaka koibito ga dekinai.
   "My friend, who only likes handsome guys, can't find a boyfriend easily."

2. オタク (*otaku*)

Literal translation: "you, your home"

English meaning: "nerd, geek"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a person who is enthusiastic and has

knowledge about a specific field. It was used particularly for the anime and manga fields, but now it's also used in various kinds of fields.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あの人たちは、オタクっぽい。*
   Ano hito tachi wa, otaku ppoi.
   "They look like nerds."

2. *母は健康オタクだ。*
   Haha wa kenkō otaku da.
   "My mother is a health geek."

3. 肉食系 (*nikushokukei*)

Literal translation: "carnivorous"

English meaning: "a person who is aggressive in love"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a person who is eager to get boyfriends or girlfriends. It sometimes means "a player."

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼は肉食系だから、私のタイプじゃない。*
   Kare wa nikushokukei da kara, watashi no taipu ja nai.
   "He is such a player and not my type."

2. *彼女は、肉食系女子だ。*
   Kanojo wa, nikushokukei joshi da.
   "She is a go-getter in romance."

4. 草食系 (*sōshokukei*)

Literal translation: "herbivorous"

English meaning: "a person who is passive in love"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a person who is not eager to get girlfriends. It's usually used for males.

Sample Sentences:

1. *私は草食系男子と仲がいい。*
   Watashi wa sōshokukei danshi to naka ga ii.
   "I get along with beta males."

2. *彼って、ほんとは草食系なのかも。*
   Kare tte, honto wa sōshokukei na no kamo.
   "I guess he actually is passive in romance."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #6 Slang Expressions for Describing Relationships, Part 1

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
元カレ	もとカレ	motokare	ex-boyfriend	phrase
アラサー	アラサー	arasā	around age 30	phrase
バツイチ	バツイチ	batsu ichi	divorcee	phrase
パシリ	パシリ	pashiri	gofer	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

彼女が元カレの話をして、けんかになった。 Kanojo ga motokare no hanashi o shite, kenka ni natta. My girlfriend talked about her ex and we got into a fight.	アラサーのファッションは、若い子のとは違う。 Arasā no fasshon wa, wakai ko no to wa chigau. The fashion of women around thirty and the fashion of young girls are different.
彼女はバツイチからバツニになった。 Kanojo wa batsu ichi kara batsu ni ni natta. She was a divorcee, but now is a two-time divorcee.	兄はよく私をパシリに使う。 Ani wa yoku watashi o pashiri ni tsukau. My brother often uses me as his gofer.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **元カレ (*motokare*)**

Literal translation: "ex-boyfriend"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a former boyfriend. You can also say 元カノ (*motokano*) for "ex-girlfriend."

Sample Sentences:

1. *元カレのことが忘れられない。*
   Motokare no koto ga wasurerarenai.
   "I cannot forget my ex-boyfriend."

2. *彼女が元カレの話をして、けんかになった。*
   Kanojo ga motokare no hanashi o shite, kenka ni natta.
   "My girlfriend talked about her ex and we got into a fight."

2. アラサー (*arasā*)

Literal translation: "around age 30"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a person of around 30 years old. You can also say アラフォー (*arafō*) for "around age 40" and アラフィフ (*arafifu*) for "around age 50."

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼は若くて、アラサーには見えない。*
   Kare wa wakakute, arasā ni wa mienai.
   "He looks so young, not like he's around thirty."

2. *アラサーのファッションは、若い子のとは違う。*
   Arasā no fasshon wa, wakai ko no to wa chigau.
   "The fashion of women around thirty and the fashion of young girls are different."

3. バツイチ (*batsu ichi*)

Literal translation: "one crossed mark"

English meaning: "divorcee"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a person who has divorced once. There are also related slangs, as in バツニ (*batsu ni*) for someone who has divorced twice, バツサン (*batsu san*) for someone who has divorced three times, and so on.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼はバツイチだ。*
   Kare wa batsu ichi da.
   "He is a divorcee."

2. *彼女はバツイチからバツニになった。*
   Kanojo wa batsu ichi kara batsu ni ni natta.
   "She was a divorcee, but now is a two-time divorcee."

4. パシリ (*pashiri*)

Literal translation: "errand"

English meaning: "gofer"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a person who often does various chores for another person. It's an abbreviation for 使いっ走り (*tsukaippashiri*), meaning "running an errand" and usually has a derisive implication.

Sample Sentences:

1. *俺のこと、パシリだと思ってない？*
   Ore no koto, pashiri da to omotte nai?
   "You see me as your gofer, don't you?"

2. *兄はよく私をパシリに使う。*
Ani wa yoku watashi o pashiri ni tsukau.
"My brother often uses me as his gofer."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #7 Slang Expressions for Describing Relationships, Part 2

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
タメ	タメ	tame	same age	phrase
ダチ	ダチ	dachi	buddy	phrase
ネッ友	ネッとも	nettomo	online friend	phrase
リア友	リアとも	riatomo	friend in real life	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

25歳なの？じゃあ、私とタメだね！ 25-sai na no? Jā, watashi to tame da ne! Are you 25 years old? Then we are the same age!	彼女より、ダチと出かけることが多い。 Kanojo yori, dachi to dekakeru koto ga ōi. I hang out with my buddy more often than with my girlfriend.
私には、ネッ友がたくさんいる。 Watashi ni wa, nettomo ga takusan iru. I have many online friends.	リア友と付き合うのは、めんどくさい。 Riatomo to tsukiau no wa, mendokusai. I can't be bothered to get along with offline friends.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. タメ (*tame*)

Literal translation: "same number shown on a pair of die"

English meaning: "same age"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to being the same age as someone.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼と弟はタメだ。*
   Kare to otōto wa tame da.
   "He and my younger brother are the same age."

2. *25歳なの？じゃあ、私とタメだね！*
   25-sai na no? Jā, watashi to tame da ne!
   "Are you 25 years old? Then we are the same age!"

2. ダチ (*dachi*)

Literal translation: "friend"

English meaning: "intimate friend, buddy"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a close friend. It is an abbreviation for 友だち (*tomodachi*), meaning "friend."

Sample Sentences:

1. *小林って、お前のダチなの？*
   Kobayashi tte, o-mae no dachi na no?
   "Is Kobayashi your friend?"

2. *彼女より、ダチと出かけることが多い。*
   Kanojo yori, dachi to dekakeru koto ga ōi.
   "I hang out with my buddy more often than with my girlfriend."

3. ネッ友 (*nettomo*)

Literal translation: "internet friend"

English meaning: "online friend"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a friend on the internet. It is an abbreviation for ネット友だち (*netto tomodachi*), with the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *ネッ友と、ゲームの話で盛り上がった。*
   Nettomo to, gēmu no hanashi de moriagatta.
   "I enjoyed chatting about games with my online friend."

2. *私には、ネッ友がたくさんいる。*
   Watashi ni wa, nettomo ga takusan iru.
   "I have many online friends."

4. リア友 (*riatomo*)

Literal translation: "real friend"

English meaning: "friend in real life"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a friend in real life, used in contrast to ネッ友 (*nettomo*). It is an abbreviation for リアル友だち (*riaru tomodachi*), with the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼はネッ友ばかりでリア友が少ない。*
   Kare wa nettomo bakari de riatomo ga sukunai.
   "He has many online friends, but few friends in his real life."

2. *リア友と付き合うのは、めんどくさい。*
   Riatomo to tsukiau no wa, mendokusai.
   "I can't be bothered to get along with offline friends."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #8 Slang Expressions for a Party or a Date

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
合コン	ごうこん	gōkon	matchmaking party, group date	
打ち上げ	うちあげ	uchiage	launch, wrap up party	
ドタキャン	ドタキャン	dotakyan	last-minute cancellation	noun
割り勘	わりかん	warikan	splitting the cost	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

昨日の合コンは、すごく盛り上がったよ。 Kinō no gōkon wa, sugoku moriagatta yo. We had a blast at the dating party yesterday.	合コンに参加したい。 Gōkon ni sanka shitai. I want to participate in a matchmaking party.
この前の打ち上げで、飲みすぎてしまった。 Kono mae no uchiage de, nomisugite shimatta. I drank too much at the wrap up party the other day.	今日のデートは、彼氏にドタキャンされた。 Kyō no dēto wa, kareshi ni dotakyan sareta. My boyfriend backed out of today's date at the last minute.

ワリカンで一人1500円ずつね。 Warikan de hitori 1500-en zutsu ne. We split the bill and it's ¥1500 each.	割り勘でおねがいします。 Warikan de onegai shimasu. Can you split the bill in two please?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. 合コン (*gōkon*)

Literal translation: "joint party"

English meaning: "matchmaking party"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a singles party. It's an abbreviation for 合同コンパ (*gōdō konpa*), meaning "joint party."

Sample Sentences:

1. *イケメンと合コンしたいなぁ。*
   Ikemen to gōkon shitai nā.
   "I want to have a matchmaking party with hot guys."

2. *昨日の合コンは、すごく盛り上がったよ。*
   Kinō no gōkon wa, sugoku moriagatta yo.
   "We had a blast at the dating party yesterday."

2. 打ち上げ (*uchiage*)

Literal translation: "finish beating a drum "

English meaning: "wrap up party"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a party that is held after completion of

some hard work in a team or group, like a project, concert, a sporting match, and so on.

Sample Sentences:

1. *来週プロジェクトの打ち上げをしよう。*
   Raishū purojekuto no uchiage o shiyō.
   "Let's have a wrap up party for the project next week."

2. *この前の打ち上げで、飲みすぎてしまった。*
   Kono mae no uchiage de, nomisugite shimatta.
   "I drank too much at the wrap up party the other day."

3. ドタキャン (*dotakyan*)

Literal translation: "last minute cancellation"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a last minute cancellation. It's a compound word made with 土壇場 (*dotanba*), meaning "last moment" and キャンセル (*kyanseru*), meaning "cancellation."

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼女はよく約束をドタキャンする。*
   Kanojo wa yoku yakusoku o dotakyan suru.
   "She often cancels at the last minute."

2. *今日のデートは、彼氏にドタキャンされた。*
   Kyō no dēto wa, kareshi ni dotakyan sareta.
   "My boyfriend backed out of today's date at the last minute."

4. 割り勘 (*warikan*)

Literal translation: "splitting the bill"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to splitting the bill. It's an abbreviation for 割り勘定 (*warikanjō*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *今日は割り勘で払おう。*
   Kyō wa warikan de haraō.
   "Let's split the bill for today."

2. *割り勘で一人1500円ずつね。*
   Warikan de hitori 1500-en zutsu ne.
   "We split the bill and it's ¥1500 each."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #9 Phone Idioms

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
アプリ	アプリ	apuri	application	noun
ガラケー	ガラケー	garakē	feature phone, Galapagos mobile phone	noun
写メ	しゃメ	shame	photo taken with a mobile phone	phrase
スマホ	スマホ	sumaho	smartphone	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

何かおすすめのアプリある？ Nani ka o-susume no apuri aru? Do you know any good apps?	私はスマホよりガラケーの方が好きだ。 Watashi wa sumaho yori garakē no hō ga suki da. I prefer a flip phone over a smartphone.
かわいいー！あの犬と写メ撮りたーい！ Kawaiī! Ano inu to shame toritāi! How cute! I want to take a picture with that dog!	スマホの画面が割れている。 Sumaho no gamen ga warete iru. My phone has a cracked screen.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. 写メ (*shame*)

Literal translation: "mobile phone email with an attached photo"

English meaning: "photo taken with mobile phone"

Use this slang expression when you refer to a photo taken by smartphone or mobile phone. The word originally stands for 写メール (*shamēru*), meaning "photo-mail," but now it just refers to a photo, or the act of taking a picture with a smartphone or mobile phone.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あとで写メ送ってね。*
   Ato de shame okutte ne.
   "Send me the photos later."

2. *かわいいー！あの犬と写メ撮りたーい！*
   Kawaii! Ano inu to shame toritāi!
   "How cute! I want to take a picture with that dog!"

2. アプリ (*apuri*)

Literal translation: "application"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to an application.

Sample Sentences:

1. *このゲームアプリは、すごくおもしろい。*
   Kono gēmu apuri wa, sugoku omoshiroi.
   "This is a really great game app."

2. *何かおすすめのアプリある？*
   Nani ka o-susume no apuri aru?
   "Do you know any good apps?"

3. スマホ (*sumaho*)

Literal translation: "smartphone "

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a smartphone.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼はいつもスマホをやっている。*
   Kare wa itsumo sumaho o yatte iru.
   "He plays with his smartphone all the time."

2. *スマホの画面が割れている。*
   Sumaho no gamen ga warete iru.
   "My phone has a cracked screen."

4. ガラケー (*garakē*)

Literal translation: "Galapagos mobile phone"

English meaning: "flip phone"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a feature phone, in contrast to a smartphone. It's an abbreviation for ガラパゴス・ケータイ (*Garapagosu kētai*), meaning "cell phone like the Galapagos." It's because Japanese feature phones have gone through unique and different developments from the world's market.

Sample Sentences:

1. *父はずっとガラケーを使っている。*
   Chichi wa zutto garakē o tsukatte iru.
   "My father is still using a flip phone."

2. *私はスマホよりガラケーの方が好きだ。*
   Watashi wa sumaho yori garakē no hō ga suki da.
   "I prefer a flip phone over a smartphone."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #10 Internet or SNS Idioms

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
インスタ映え	インスタばえ	insutabae	instagenic	phrase
コピペ	コピペ	kopipe	copy and paste	phrase
ネタバレ	ネタバレ	netabare	spoiler	phrase
あるある	あるある	aruaru	things apt to happen	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この近くででインスタ映えする場所ってどこ？ Kono chikaku de insutabae suru basho tte doko? Where are instagenic places around here?	コピペ禁止。 Kopipe kinshi. Avoid copy and paste.
ネタバレ注意。 Netabare chūi. Spoiler alert.	サプリじゃ痩せないって、ダイエットあるあるだよ。 Sapuri ja yasenai tte, daietto aruaru da yo. You never lose weight with supplements. It's one of the things a dieter can relate to.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. インスタ映え (*insutabae*)

Literal translation: "look great with an Instagram filter"

English meaning: "instagenic"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe a photo which is great for Instagram.

Sample Sentences:

1. *このカフェ、すごくインスタ映えしそう！*
   Kono kafe, sugoku insutabae shisō!
   "This cafe looks really instagenic."

2. *この近くででインスタ映えする場所ってどこ？*
   Kono chikaku de insutabae suru basho tte doko?
   "Where are instagenic places around here?"

2. コピペ (*kopipe*)

Literal translation: "copy and paste"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to copy and paste.

Sample Sentences:

1. URLをコピペして送るね。
   Yūārueru o kopipe shite okuru ne.
   "I will copy and paste the URL and send it to you."

2. *コピペ禁止。*
   Kopipe kinshi.
   "Avoid copy and paste."

3. ネタバレ (*netabare*)

Literal translation: "spoiler"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a spoiler.

Sample Sentences:

1. *この映画、今夜見るから、ネタバレしないでね！*
   Kono eiga, kon'ya miru kara, netabare shinaide ne!
   "I'm going to watch this movie tonight. So no spoilers!"

2. *ネタバレ注意。*
   Netabare chūi.
   "Spoiler alert."

4. あるある (*aruaru*)

Literal translation: "there there"

English meaning: "things apt to happen"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate something that happens typically or commonly in a certain situation, or you want to express that you can relate. It's the same as よくあること (*yoku aru koto*), which means "thing that happens often."

Sample Sentences:

1. *眠れなくてスマホやり始めて、3時間とか...あるあるだよね。*
   Nemurenakute sumaho yarihajimete, san-jikan toka...aruaru da yo ne.
   "I start playing with my smartphone when I can't sleep, and 3 hours pass by... It happens so often."

2. *サプリじゃ痩せないって、ダイエットあるあるだよ。*
   Sapuri ja yasenai tte, daietto aruaru da yo.
   "You never loose weight with supplements. It's one of the things a dieter can relate to."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #11 Idioms for Daily Life

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
チャリ	チャリ	chari	bike	phrase
ビーサン	ビーサン	bīsan	beach sandals	phrase
ゲーセン	ゲーセン	gēsen	arcade	phrase
B級グルメ	ビーきゅうグルメ	bīkyū gurume	locals' favorite food	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

駅までチャリで行くの？ Eki made chari de iku no? Are you going to the station by bike?	海に行くから、新しいビーサンを買う。 Umi ni iku kara, atarashii bīsan o kau. I'm going to buy new beach sandals since I will be going to the beach.
ゲーセンの中では、UFOキャッチャーが一番好き！ Gēsen no naka de wa, yūfō kyatchā ga ichi-ban suki! I like the claw game the best in arcade games.	この地方のB級グルメが、全国的に有名になった。 Kono chihō no bīkyū gurume ga, zenkokuteki ni yūmei ni natta. This area's local food became famous throughout the country.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. チャリ (*chari*)

Literal translation: "a sound of a bell," "ding-ding"

English meaning: "bike"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a bike, especially a city cycle. This slang comes from the sound of the bell on a bike. It's also referred to as チャリンコ (*charinko*).

Sample Sentences:

1. *チャリで通学している。*
   Chari de tsūgaku shite iru.
   "I ride to school on my bike."

2. *駅までチャリで行くの？*
   Eki made chari de iku no?
   "Are you going to the station by bike?"

2. ビーサン (*bīsan*)

Literal translation: "beach sandals"

English meaning: When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to beach sandals.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼はよくビーサンで出かける。*
   Kare wa yoku bīsan de dekakeru.
   "He often goes out with beach sandals."

2. *海に行くから、新しいビーサンを買う。*
   Umi ni iku kara, atarashii bīsan o kau.
   "I'm going to buy new beach sandals, since I will be going to the beach."

3. ゲーセン (*gēsen*)

Literal translation: "game arcade"

English meaning: "arcade "

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to the arcade. It's an abbreviation for the Japanese English ゲームセンター (*gēmu sentā*) with the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *学生の頃は毎日ゲーセンに行った。*
   Gakusei no koro wa mainichi gēsen ni itta.
   "I used to play in the arcade every day when I was a student."

2. *ゲーセンの中では、UFOキャッチャーが一番好き！*
   Gēsen no naka de wa, yūfō kyatchā ga ichi-ban suki!
   "I like the claw game the best in arcade games."

4. B級グルメ (*bīkyū gurume*)

Literal translation: "B-grade gourmet food"

English meaning: "locals' favorite food"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to local cheap and popular food. It's named by contrast with refined gorgeous food, in the meaning of "second-class food."

Sample Sentences:

1. *たこ焼きは、海外の人にも人気のB級グルメです。*
   Takoyaki wa, kaigai no hito ni mo ninki no bīkyū gurume desu.
   "Takoyaki is one of the most popular locals' favorite foods for foreigners."

2. *この地方のB級グルメが、全国的に有名になった。*
   Kono chihō no bīkyū gurume ga, zenkokuteki ni yūmei ni natta.
   "This area's local food became famous throughout the country."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #12 Slang Expressions for Describing Someone's Appearance

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ドヤ顔		doyagao	smug face	
茶髪	ちゃぱつ	chapatsu	brown dyed hair	noun
すっぴん	すっぴん	suppin	no makeup	phrase
キャラ	キャラ	kyara	character, personality	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

見て！あの子のドヤ顔！
Mite! Ano ko no doyagao!

Look at that boy's smug face!

すごい事をしてみんなに褒められてドヤ顔する。
Sugoi koto o shite minna ni homerarete doyagao suru.

To make a smug face from getting compliments for something great you did

茶髪より黒髪の方が似合うよ。
Chapatsu yori kurokami no hō ga niau yo.

You look better with natural black hair than brown dyed hair.

彼女はすっぴんの方がきれいだ。
Kanojo wa suppin no hō ga kirei da.

She looks more beautiful without makeup.

あの兄弟は、キャラが全然違う。
Ano kyōdai wa, kyara ga zenzen chigau.

Those brothers have totally different personalities.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **ドヤ顔** (*doyagao*)

Literal translation: "smug face"

And when it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you talk about someone with a smug look on his or her face.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼はクイズに正解してドヤ顔した。*
   Kare wa kuizu ni seikai shite doyagao shita.
   "He gave us a smug face after answering the quiz correctly."

2. *見て！あの子のドヤ顔！*
   Mite! Ano ko no doyagao!
   "Look at that boy's smug face!"

2. **すっぴん** (*suppin*)

Literal translation: "a face without makeup"

English meaning: "no makeup"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to a woman’s face without makeup.

Sample Sentences:

1. *今日はすっぴんなの。*
   Kyō wa suppin na no.
   "I'm wearing no makeup today."

2. *彼女はすっぴんの方がきれいだ。*
   Kanojo wa suppin no hō ga kirei da.
   "She looks more beautiful without makeup."

3. **茶髪** (*chapatsu*)

Literal translation: "brown hair"

English meaning: "brown dyed hair"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to someone's hair that is dyed brown.

Sample Sentences:

1. *兄は茶髪にした。*
   Ani wa chapatsu ni shita.
   "My brother got his hair dyed brown."

2. *茶髪より黒髪の方が似合うよ。*
   Chapatsu yori kurokami no hō ga niau yo.
   "You look better with natural black hair than brown dyed hair."

4. **キャラ** (*kyara*)

Literal translation: "character "

English meaning: "character, personality"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate someone's character or personality. It's also used for game or anime characters.

Sample Sentences:

1. *このアニメキャラは子供たちに人気だ。*
   Kono anime kyara wa kodomo-tachi ni ninki da.
   "This anime character is popular with children."

2. *あの兄弟は、キャラが全然違う。*
   Ano kyōdai wa, kyara ga zenzen chigau.
   "Those brothers have totally different personalities."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #13 Slang Expressions for Talking About Intensity of Character

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2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences
2 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
逆切れ	ぎゃくぎれ	gyakugire	snapping back	phrase
胸キュン	むねキュン	munekyun	heart skipping a beat	phrase
自己中	じこちゅう	jikochū	selfish, self-centered	phrase
半端ない	はんぱない	hanpa nai	incredible, awesome	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

逆切れしないでよ！ Gyakugire shinai de yo! Don't snap back at me!	彼と目が合って、胸キュンした。 Kare to me ga atte, munekyun shita. I got the butterflies when he looked at me.
みんな、彼の自己中に迷惑している。 Minna, kare no jikochū ni meiwaku shite iru. Everybody is suffering from his selfishness.	あいつ、半端ないな！ Aitsu, hanpa nai na! He is incredible!

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **逆切れ** (*gyakugire*)

Literal translation: "snapping back"

When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to someone snapping back at someone else.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼は上司に逆切れした。*
   Kare wa jōshi ni gyakugire shita.
   "He snapped back at his boss."

2. *逆切れしないでよ！*
   Gyakugire shinai de yo!
   "Don't snap back at me!"

2. **胸キュン** (*munekyun*)

Literal translation: "breast throbs"

English meaning: "heart skipping a beat"

Use this slang expression when you want to compare a romantic or nostalgic feeling with your heart fluttering.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あー、ジュンくんてほんとイケメン。胸キュンするー！*
   Ā, Jun-kun te honto ikemen. Munekyun surū!
   "Ahh, Jun is so sweet. He is my heartthrob!"

2. *彼と目が合って、胸キュンした。*
   Kare to me ga atte, munekyun shita.
   "I got the butterflies when he looked at me."

3. **自己中** (*jikochū*)

Literal translation: "self-centered"

English meaning: "selfish, self-centered"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to someone who doesn't think about anything but him or herself. It's an abbreviation of the word 自己中心的 (*jiko-chūshinteki*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼女は自己中だ。*
   Kanojo wa jikochū da.
   "She is selfish."

2. *みんな、彼の自己中に迷惑している。*
   Minna, kare no jikochū ni meiwaku shite iru.
   "Everybody is suffering from his selfishness."

4. **半端ない** (*hanpa nai*)

Literal translation: "not halfway"

English meaning: "incredible, awesome"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe the intensity of someone or something. It also has a positive meaning similar to "incredibly good" or "awesome." It's an abbreviation for the phrase 半端じゃない (*hanpa ja nai*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *ここのハンバーガーの大きさは、半端ないよ！*
   Koko no hanbāgā no ōkisa wa, hanpa nai yo!
   "The size of this restaurant's hamburger is amazing!"

2. *あいつ、半端ないな！*
Aitsu, hanpa nai na!
"He is incredible!"

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #14 Slang Expressions for Discussing the Value of Something

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
プチプラ	プチプラ	puchipura	affordable, low price	phrase
ピンキリ	ピンキリ	pinkiri	of all kinds	phrase
パクリ	パクリ	pakuri	rip-off	phrase
イチオシ	イチオシ	ichioshi	best recommendation	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ドラッグストアには、プチプラのコスメがたくさんある。 Doraggu sutoa ni wa, puchipura no kosume ga takusan aru. Drug stores offer many nice and best-price cosmetics.	ワインと言ってもピンキリだから、いろいろある。 Wain to itte mo pinkiri da kara, iroiro aru. There are all sorts of wine, from the best to the worst.
彼のビジネスアイディアは、私のパクリだ。 Kare no bijinesu aidia wa, watashi no pakuri da. He copied my business idea.	このレストランのサラダは、私のイチオシです。 Kono resutoran no sarada wa, watashi no ichioshi desu. I highly recommend the salad of this restaurant.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **プチプラ** (*puchipura*)

Literal translation: "small price"

English meaning: "affordable, low price"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to items at a low price. It also has a nuance of "affordable" or "valuable." The word is a fusion between "petit" in French and "price" in English, then abbreviated.

Sample Sentences:

1. *このスカート、プチプラだったの！*
   Kono sukāto, puchipura datta no!
   "I bought this pretty skirt at a good price."

2. *ドラッグストアには、プチプラのコスメがたくさんある。*
   Doraggu sutoa ni wa, puchipura no kosume ga takusan aru.
   "Drug stores offer many nice and best-price cosmetics."

2. **ピンキリ** (*pinkiri*)

Literal translation: "from beginning to end"

English meaning: "from A to Z; of all kinds"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate that something has a broad range in price, capacity, quality, etc. It's an abbreviation of the phrase ピンからキリまで (*pin kara kiri made*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *カメラの値段はピンキリだ。*
   Kamera no nedan wa pinkiri da.
   "Cameras have a wide range of prices."

2. *ワインと言ってもピンキリだから、いろいろある。*
Wain to itte mo pinkiri da kara, iroiro aru.
"There are all sorts of wine, from the best to the worst."

3. **パクリ** (*pakuri*)

Literal translation: "biting at something in a snapping manner"

English meaning: "rip-off"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to something or some idea that has been stolen or copied.

Sample Sentences:

1. *これって、有名歌手の歌のパクリだよね。*
Kore tte, yūmei kashu no uta no pakuri da yo ne.
"This is a rip-off of the famous singer's song, isn't it?"

2. *彼のビジネスアイディアは、私のパクリだ。*
Kare no bijinesu aidia wa, watashi no pakuri da.
"He copied my business idea."

4. **イチオシ** (*ichioshi*)

Literal translation: "best recommended"

English meaning: "best recommendation"

Use this slang expression when you want to refer to the best recommendation.

Sample Sentences:

1. *この夏のファッションは、ブルーデニムがイチオシです。*
Kono natsu no fasshon wa, burū denimu ga ichioshi desu.
"Our best recommendation is blue denim for this summer fashion."

2. *このレストランのサラダは、私のイチオシです。*
Kono resutoran no sarada wa, watashi no ichioshi desu.
"I highly recommend the salad of this restaurant."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #15 Adjectives Frequently Used in Slang Expressions

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
やばい	やばい	yabai	bad, awesome, oh my God	
はずい	はずい	hazui	embarrassed	i-adjective
うざい	うざい	uzai	annoying	phrase
きもい	きもい	kimoi	gross	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

やばい！遅刻しそう！
Yabai! Chikoku shisō!

Gosh! I'll be late for school!

あの人、自分の自慢ばっかりして、本当うざい！
Ano hito, jibun no jiman bakkari shite, hontō uzai!

That guy is always bragging, so irritating!

あの男の人、ずっとこっち見てるよね。きもーい！
Ano otoko no hito, zutto kocchi mite ru yo ne. Kimōi!

That man has stared at us the whole time. He's so creepy!

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **やばい** (*yabai*)

Literal translation: "risky"

English meaning: "bad, awesome, oh my God "

Use this slang expression when you want to describe a great situation. It's widely used both in positive and negative meanings.

Sample Sentences:

1. *この新しい曲、やばいよ！*
   Kono atarashii kyoku, yabai yo!
   "This new song is awesome!"

2. *やばい！遅刻しそう！*
   Yabai! Chikoku shisō!
   "Gosh! I'll be late for school!"

2. **うざい** (*uzai*)

Literal translation: "annoying"

When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to describe unpleasant feelings for a person or thing, like "annoying" or "troublesome." It's an abbreviation for うざったい (*uzattai*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *ネットの広告って、マジうざい。*
   Netto no kōkoku tte, maji uzai.
   "Internet ads are really annoying."

2. *あの人、自分の自慢ばっかりして、本当うざい！*
   Ano hito, jibun no jiman bakkari shite, hontō uzai!
   "That guy is always bragging, so irritating!"

3. **きもい** (*kimoi*)

Literal translation: "gross"

When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to describe unpleasant feelings for a person or thing, like "gross" or "disgusting." It's an abbreviation for the phrase 気持ちが悪い (*kimochi ga warui*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *うわっ！この虫、ゴキブリみたいできもい。*
   Uwa! Kono mushi, gokiburi mitai de kimoi.
   "Ew! This bug is like a cockroach. How gross!"

2. *あの男の人、ずっとこっち見てるよね。きもーい！*
   Ano otoko no hito, zutto kocchi mite ru yo ne. Kimōi!
   "That man has stared at us the whole time. He's so creepy!"

4. **はずい** (*hazui*)

Literal translation: "embarrassing"

When it's used as a slang expression, it means the same.

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate that someone is embarrassed or something is embarrassing. It's an abbreviation of the word 恥ずかしい (*hazukashii*), which has the same meaning, but is not used in serious situations.

Sample Sentences:

1. *私、勘違いしちゃって、超ハズい。*
   Watashi, kanchigai shichatte, chō hazui.
   "I got it wrong and I'm really embarrassed."

2. *子供の頃のハズい写真、誰にも見せたくない。*
Kodomo no koro no hazui shashin, dare ni mo misetakunai.
"Those photos of my childhood are so embarrassing that I don't want to show anybody."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #16 Adjectives Frequently Used in Slang Expressions for Describing People or Objects

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ださい	ださい	dasai	primitive, unsophisticated, out of fashion	
チャラい	チャラい	charai	flirtatious, player	i-adjective
せこい	せこい	sekoi	petty, small-minded, stingy	
ケバい	ケバい	kebai	gaudy	i-adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

彼女はあのダサい眼鏡がなければ、かわいいのに。 Kanojo wa ano dasai megane ga nakereba, kawaii no ni. She would be pretty if she didn't have those awful glasses.	こういうチャラい格好は好きじゃない。 Kō iu charai kakkō wa suki ja nai. I don't like such a flashy style.

あぁ、あの人かっこいいけど、でもチャラいから苦手。 Ā, ano hito kakkoii kedo, demo charai kara nigate. Oh, that guy is good-looking. But I don't like him because he is flirtatious.	彼はセコイ人だ。 Kare wa sekoi hito da. He is small-minded.

この服はケバすぎて、私には無理。
Kono fuku wa kebasugite, watashi ni wa muri.

This clothing is too gaudy for me to wear.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **ダサい** (*dasai*)

Literal translation: "uncool"

English meaning: "out of style, lame"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe someone or something that is uncool.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼ってちょっとダサいよね。*
   Kare tte chotto dasai yo ne.
   "He is a bit lame."

2. *彼女はあのダサい眼鏡がなければ、かわいいのに。*
   Kanojo wa ano dasai megane ga nakereba, kawaii no ni.
   "She would be pretty if she didn't have those awful glasses."

2. **チャラい** (*charai*)

Literal translation: "frivolous"

English meaning: "player, showy"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate a flirty and flippant person, or someone who looks showy and flashy. This word is mainly used for males. It's an adjectivized word of チャラチャラ (*charachara*), which means "frivolously."

Sample Sentences:

1. *あの人は、かっこいいけどチャラい。*
   Ano hito wa, kakkoii kedo charai.
   "That guy is good-looking, but he is a womanizer."

2. *こういうチャラい格好は好きじゃない。*
   Kō iu charai kakkō wa suki ja nai.
   "I don't like such a flashy style."

3. **せこい** (*sekoi*)

Literal translation: "bad"

English meaning: "stingy, petty"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate that someone is very tight-fisted and careful with money. It's also used for a small-minded person.

Sample Sentences:

1. 部長は *いつも一円までワリカンする。セコイよねー。*
   Buchō wa itsumo ichi-en made warikan suru. Sekoi yo nē.
   "My boss always splits the bill equally down to one yen. He is so stingy."

2. *彼はセコイ人だ。*
   Kare wa sekoi hito da.
   "He is small-minded."

4. **ケバい** (*kebai*)

Literal translation: "flashy"

English meaning: "gaudy"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate someone with gaudy and garish makeup or clothes. It's an abbreviation of the word けばけばしい (*kebakebashii*), which means "flashy."

Sample Sentences:

1. *あのおばさんは、化粧がケバい。*
   Ano oba-san wa, keshō ga kebai.
   "That lady puts on heavy make-up."

2. *この服はケバすぎて、私には無理。*
   Kono fuku wa kebasugite, watashi ni wa muri.
   "This clothing is too gaudy for me to wear."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #17 Adjectives Frequently Used in Negative Slang Expressions

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
しょぼい	しょぼい	shoboi	shabby, dull, gloomy	
イタい	イタい	itai	cringeworthy	phrase
チョロい	チョロい	choroi	cinch	phrase
めんどい	めんどい	mendoi	hassle	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

パーティなのに、その格好しょぼくない？ Pātī na noni, sono kakkō shobokunai? Are you going to the party in those shabby clothes?	あの人、しゃべり方が中学生みたい。イタいよね。 Ano hito, shaberikata ga chūgakusei mitai. Itai yo ne. That guy talks like an early teenager. He's so pathetic.
親に嘘をつくなんて、チョロいよ。 Oya ni uso o tsuku nante, choroi yo. I have no problem with telling a lie to my parents.	あいつはめんどい奴だ。 Aitsu wa mendoi yatsu da. He is a real pain.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **しょぼい** (*shoboi*)

Literal translation: "shabby"

English meaning: "shabby, dull"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate that someone or something looks unattractive or undistinguished.

Sample Sentences:

1. *新しい企画考えてるんだけど、しょぼいアイディアばっかりだなぁ。*
   Atarashii kikaku kangaete ru n da kedo, shoboi aidia bakkari da nā.
   "We've been thinking about our new project, but we could only come up with poor ideas."

2. *パーティなのに、その格好しょぼくない？*
   Pātī na noni, sono kakkō shobokunai?
   "Are you going to the party in those shabby clothes?"

2. **イタい** (*itai*)

Literal translation: "painful"

English meaning: "cringeworthy"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe that someone or some thing makes you feel awkward. It's used for a person who cannot feel out the situation. It's an abbreviation for 痛々しい (*itaitashii*), which means "painful."

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼女の服装は、若づくりしすぎてイタい。*
   Kanojo no fukusō wa, wakazukiri shisugite itai.
   "She wears youthful dresses, to a cringe-worthy level."

2. *あの人、しゃべり方が中学生みたい。イタいよね。*
   Ano hito, shaberikata ga chūgakusei mitai. Itai yo ne.
   "That guy talks like an early teenager. He's so pathetic."

3. **チョロい** (*choroi*)

Literal translation: "rapid"

English meaning: "cinch, easy"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate something that is too easy and simple. When it's used for a person, it means "gullible" or "easily tricked." It's an adjectivized word for チョロチョロ (*chorochoro*), which expresses how small animals move rapidly.

Sample Sentences:

1. *このゲームはチョロい。*
   Kono gēmu wa choroi.
   "This game is easy as pie."

2. *親に嘘をつくなんて、チョロいよ。*
   Oya ni uso o tsuku nante, choroi yo.
   "I have no problem with telling a lie to my parents."

4. **めんどい** (*mendoi*)

Literal translation: "bothersome"

English meaning: "hassle"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate that something or someone is bothersome or a pain. It's an abbreviation of the word 面倒くさい (*mendō kusai*), which has the same meaning.

Sample Sentences:

1. *毎日服を選ぶのがめんどい。*
   Mainichi fuku o erabu no ga mendoi.
   "It's a hassle to choose clothes to wear every day."

2. *あいつはめんどい奴だ。*
Aitsu wa mendoi yatsu da.
"He is a real pain."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #18 Expressions with Tricky Meanings

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
寒い	さむい	samui	not funny	phrase
重い	おもい	omoi	needy, too much	phrase
さりげに	さりげに	sarige ni	actually, come to think of it	phrase
サクっと	サクっと	sakutto	quickly, simply	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

その話、オチないの？寒っ！ Sono hanashi, ochi nai no? Samui! Your story doesn't have a punchline? How boring!	友だちが重すぎて、最近会いたくないんだ。 Tomodachi ga omosugite, saikin aitakunai n da. My friend is such a clingy guy that I don't want to see him these days.
さりげにあの人、前にも会ったことがある。 Sarige ni ano hito, mae ni mo atta koto ga aru. I have met that guy before when I come to think of it.	この仕事、サクッと終わらせちゃおう！ Kono shigoto, sakutto owarasechaō! Let's finish this task quickly!

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **寒い** (*samui*)

Literal translation: "cold"

English meaning: "not funny"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that something is not funny at all. It's usually used for a joke or story.

Sample Sentences:

1. *先生のギャグは超寒い。*
   Sensei no gyagu wa chō samui.
   "Our teacher's joke is so cheesy."

2. *その話、オチないの？寒っ！*
   Sono hanashi, ochi nai no? Samui!
   "Your story doesn't have a punch line? How boring!"

2. **重い** (*omoi*)

Literal translation: "heavy"

English meaning: "needy, too much"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe being excessive in relationships or friendships. It's usually used for people.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼女が毎日「私のこと好き？」って聞いてきて、重い…。*
   Kanojo ga mainichi "watashi no koto suki?" tte kiite kite, omoi...
   "My girlfriend asks me "do you love me?" every day. She is so needy..."

2. *友だちが重すぎて、最近会いたくないんだ。*
   Tomodachi ga omosugite, saikin aitakunai n da.
   "My friend is such a clingy guy that I don't want to see him these days."

3.

さりげに (*sarige ni*)

Literal translation: "in that manner"

English meaning: "actually, come to think of it"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that, when considered, you discovered the reality was a bit different from what you or the listener was thinking. This term is actually a misuse of the original meaning, "casually."

Sample Sentences:

1. *さりげに明日のテスト、やばいよね？*
   Sarige ni ashita no tesuto, yabai yo ne?
   "Actually, we are not prepared for tomorrow's exam, are we?"

2. *さりげにあの人、前にも会ったことがある。*
   Sarige ni ano hito, mae ni mo atta koto ga aru.
   "I have met that guy before when I come to think of it."

4. サクっと (*sakutto*)

Literal translation: "crispy"

English meaning: "quickly and simply"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate a condition of getting something done quickly and simply. It's an abbreviation for the word サクサクと (*sakusakuto*), which means "crispy."

Sample Sentences:

1. *今日は忙しいから、お昼は何かサクッと食べないと。*
   Kyō wa isogashii kara, o-hiru wa nani ka sakutto tabenai to.
   "I have to eat something quickly as I'm tied up today."

2. *この仕事、サクッと終わらせちゃおう！*
   Kono shigoto, sakutto owarasechaō!
   "Let's finish this task quickly!"

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #19 Verbs Frequently Used in Slang Expressions

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
イケてる		iketeru	cool, nice, attractive	adjective
ウケる	ウケる	ukeru	hilarious	phrase
ムカつく	ムカつく	mukatsuku	annoying	phrase
ハマる	ハマる	hamaru	be into	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この映画の主人公、イケてると思わない？
Kono eiga no shujinkō, ikete ru to omowanai?

Don't you think the main character of this movie is really hot?

その新しいネクタイかっこいいね！イケてますよ。
Sono atarashii nekutai kakkoii ne! Ikete masu yo.

I like your new tie. It's cool.

変な顔！ウケるー！
Hen na kao! Ukerū!

What a funny face? That's hilarious!

テスト、90点だったの？ムカつくー。私、50点だよ！
Tesuto, kyū-jutten datta no? Mukatsukū! Watashi, go-jutten da yo!

Did you get a 90 on the test? Nasty you! I only got a 50!

最近、海外ドラマにハマってる。
Saikin, kaigai dorama ni hamatte iru.

I'm hooked on foreign series these days.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **ウケる** (*ukeru*)

Literal translation: "to receive"

English meaning: "hilarious"

Use this slang expression when you want to express someone or something that is really funny and makes you laugh a lot.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼のギャグは、いつ聞いてもウケる。*
   Kare no gyagu wa, itsu kiite mo ukeru.
   "His jokes always crack me up."

2. *変な顔！ウケるー！*
   Hen na kao! Ukerū!
   "What a funny face? That's hilarious!"

2. **ムカつく** (*mukatsuku*)

Literal translation: "to feel nauseous"

English meaning: "annoying"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that someone, or some situation, is disgusting or annoying. You can also use it to show just a slight irritation jokingly to your friends.

Sample Sentences:

1. *部長は面倒な仕事ばっかり俺にやらせて！本当ムカつく!*
   Buchō wa mendō na shigoto bakkari ore ni yarasete! Hontō mukatsuku!
   "My boss dumped only heavy tasks on me! He is really annoying!"

2. *テスト、90点だったの？ムカつくー。私、50点だよ！*
   Tesuto, kyū-jutten datta no? Mukatsukū! Watashi, go-jutten da yo!
   "Did you get a 90 on the test? Nasty you! I only got a 50!"

3. イケてる (*ikete ru*)

It doesn't have a literal meaning.

English meaning: "cool, nice, attractive"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that someone, or something, is really nice or cool.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あの車、マジでイケてる！*
   Ano kuruma, maji de ikete ru!
   "That car is super cool!"

2. *この映画の主人公、イケてると思わない？*
   Kono eiga no shujinkō, ikete ru to omowanai?
   "Don't you think the main character of this movie is really hot?"

4. ハマる (*hamaru*)

Literal translation: "to get stuck"

English meaning: "to be into"

Use this slang expression when you want to express enthusiasm for something or someone.

Sample Sentences:

1. *このゲーム超ハマってるんだ。*
   Kono gēmu chō hamatte ru n da.
   "I'm really into this video game."

2. *最近、海外ドラマにハマってる。*
   Saikin, kaigai dorama ni hamatte iru.
   "I'm hooked on foreign series these days."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #20 Verbs Frequently Used in Slang Expressions Describing Emotions

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
キレる	きれる	kireru	to blow one's top, to lose it	
テンパる	テンパる	tenparu	get into a panic	verb
ビビる	びびる	bibiru	to be scared, freak out	
へこむ	へこむ	hekomu	feel discouraged, feel down	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

彼はキレやすい。 Kare wa kireyasui. He flips out easily.	締め切りまであと一日なので、テンパっている。 Shimekiri made ato ichi-nichi na node, tenpatte iru. I only have a day for the deadline, so I'm nervous.
うわ！ビビったー！びっくりさせないでよ。 Uwa! Bibittā! Bikkuri sasenaide yo. Wow! What a surprise! Don't scare me.	彼は先生に怒られて、へこんでいる。 Kare wa sensei ni okorarete, hekonde iru. He is feeling down as the teacher scolds him.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. キレる (*kireru*)

Literal translation: "to cut"

English meaning: "to snap, to flip out"

Use this slang expression when you want to talk about losing control because of anger over the limits of patience.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼女は友達の嘘にキレた。*
   Kanojo wa tomodachi no uso ni kireta.
   "She snapped at her friend's lie."

2. *彼はキレやすい。*
   Kare wa kireyasui.
   "He flips out easily."

2. テンパる (*tenparu*)

It doesn’t have a literal meaning.

English meaning: "to get panicky"

Use this slang expression when you want to talk about being in a panic or losing one's composure under pressure.

Sample Sentences:

1. *同時にお客さんがたくさん店に入ってきて、テンパった。*
   Dōji ni o-kyaku-san ga takusan mise ni haitte kite, tenpatta.
   "I was in a panic when many customers came into the shop at the same time."

2. *締め切りまであと一日なので、テンパっている。*
   Shimekiri made ato ichi-nichi na node, tenpatte iru.
   "I only have a day for the deadline, so I'm nervous."

3.

ビビる (*bibiru*)

Literal translation: "to feel afraid"

English meaning: "to freak out"

Use this slang expression when you want to express the act of freaking out or being startled by someone or something. There's a nominalized word for the slang verb ビビり (*bibiri*), which means "coward."

Sample Sentences:

1. *あの子は大きな犬にビビっている。*
   Ano ko wa ōkina inu ni bibitte iru.
   "The big dog freaks the boy out."

2. *うわ！ビビったー！びっくりさせないでよ。*
   Uwa! Bibittā! Bikkuri sasenaide yo.
   "Wow! What a surprise! Don't scare me."

4. へこむ (*hekomu*)

Literal translation: "to become hollow"

English meaning: "to feel down"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that you are feeling down due to external factors.

Sample Sentences:

1. *初デートがキャンセルになった。へこむわー。*
   Hatsu dēto ga kyanseru ni natta. Hekomu wā.
   "My first date was canceled. It makes me feel down."

2. *彼は先生に怒られて、へこんでいる。*
   Kare wa sensei ni okorarete, hekonde iru.
   "He is feeling down as the teacher scolds him."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #21 Slang to Express What You May Never Do

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
シカトする	シカトする	shikato suru	ignore	verb
オールする	オールする	oōru suru	hang out all night	verb
サボる	サボる	saboru	play hooky	phrase
バックレる	バックレる	bakkureru	back out of one's responsibility	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

さっき彼女にシカトされたんだよね。 Sakki kanojo ni shikato sareta n da yo ne. She ignored me just now.	クラブでオールして、始発の電車で帰った。 Kurabu de ōru shite, shihatsu no densha de kaetta. I pulled an all-nighter at a club and went home on the first train today.
サボってないで、しっかり仕事をしなさい！ Sabotte naide, shikkari shigoto o shinasai! Stop slacking off and get to work!	午後の授業はバックレるようぜ。 Gogo no jugyō wa bakkureyō ze. Let's ditch the afternoon classes.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **サボる** (*saboru*)

Literal translation: "to do sabotage"

English meaning: "to play hooky"

Use this slang expression to talk about ditching class or work, or being slack in one's duty. It's a fusion word between "sabotage" in French, which means "slow down," and する (*suru)*, which means "to do" in Japanese. Then the fusion word is abbreviated.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼は学校をサボって、映画を見に行った。*
   Kare wa gakkō o sabotte, eiga o mi ni itta.
   "He ditched school and went to watch a movie."

2. *サボってないで、しっかり仕事をしなさい！*
   Sabotte naide, shikkari shigoto o shinasai!
   "Stop slacking off and get to work!"

2. **バックレる** (*bakkureru*)

Literal translation: "to pretend to be ignorant"

English meaning: "to back out of one's responsibility"

Use this slang expression to describe fleeing and hiding from responsibility. It's also used similarly to サボる (*saboru*), meaning "to ditch." It's an abbreviation word of しらばっくれる (*shirabakkureru*), which means "to play dumb."

Sample Sentences:

1. *その子は石を投げて店の窓を割ったのに、バックレた。*
   Sono ko wa ishi o nagete mise no mado o watta noni, bakkureta.
   "That boy threw a stone and broke the window of the store, and he ran away."

2. *午後の授業はバックレるようぜ。*
   Gogo no jugyō wa bakkureyō ze.
   "Let's ditch the afternoon classes."

3. **シカトする** (*shikato suru*)

It doesn't have a literal meaning.

English meaning: "to ignore"

Use this slang expression to describe someone ignoring someone else.

Sample Sentences:

1. *親が怒ってるけど、シカトした。*
   Oya ga okotte ru kedo, shikato shita.
   "My parents were angry at me, but I just ignored them."

2. *さっき彼女にシカトされたんだよね。*
   Sakki kanojo ni shikato sareta n da yo ne.
   "She ignored me just now."

4. **オールする** (*ōru suru*)

Literal translation: "to do all"

English meaning: "to pull an all-nighter"

Use this slang expression to describe staying up all night doing something. This word is a combination of the English expression "all night", plus する (*suru*), meaning "to do" in Japanse. Then the combined word is abbreviated.

Sample Sentences:

1. *昨日カラオケに行ってオールしちゃった。*
   Kinō karaoke ni itte ōru shichatta.
   "We went to karaoke and sang all night."

2. *クラブでオールして、始発の電車で帰った。*
   Kurabu de ōru shite, shihatsu no densha de kaetta.
   "I pulled an all-nighter at a club and went home on the first train today."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #22 Interesting and Unique Slang Expressions

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ポシャる	ポシャる	posharu	fizzle out	phrase
イカれる	イカれる	ikareru	become broken	phrase
浮いてる	ういてる	uite ru	be out of place	phrase
まったりする	まったりする	mattari suru	chill out	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

友だちと旅行に行く計画だったけど、ポシャっちゃったんだ。 Tomodachi to ryokō ni iku keikaku datta kedo, poshatchatta n da. I was planning to go for a trip with my friend, but it fizzled out.	古いパソコンが、とうとうイカれた。 Furui pasokon ga, tōtō ikareta. My old PC broke down at last.
彼女のファッションは、周りから浮いて見える。 Kanojo no fasshon wa, mawari kara uite mieru. Her fashion looks totally different from the other people around her.	今週はずっと忙しかったから、今夜はうちでまったりしたい。 Konshū wa zutto isogashikatta kara, kon'ya wa uchi de mattari shitai. I was busy this whole week, so I just want to relax at home tonight.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **ポシャる** (*posharu*)

It doesn’t have a literal meaning.

English meaning: "to fizzle out"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that a plan or a schedule becomes aborted halfway through.

Sample Sentences:

1. *大きいプロジェクトを任されたのに、ポシャった。*
   Ōkii purojekuto o makasareta noni, poshatta.
   "I was in charge of a big project, but it failed in vain."

2. *友だちと旅行に行く計画だったけど、ポシャっちゃったんだ。*
   Tomodachi to ryokō ni iku keikaku datta kedo, poshatchatta n da.
   "I was planning to go for a trip with my friend, but it fizzled out."

2. **イカれる** (*ikareru*)

Literal translation: "to be able to go"

English meaning: "to become broken"

Use this slang expression when you express that someone gets crazy, or something doesn't work normally. The word is from the verb 行く (*iku*), which means "to go" plus the auxiliary verb れる (*reru*), which indicates potential.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あいつはイカれている。*
   Aitsu wa ikarete iru.
   "He is crazy."

2. *古いパソコンが、とうとうイカれた。*
   Furui pasokon ga, tōtō ikareta.
   "My old PC broke down at last."

3. **浮いてる** (*uite ru*)

Literal translation: "to be floating "

English meaning: "to be out of place"

Use this slang expression when you express that someone or something stands out because of not being adapted to its surroundings.

Sample Sentences:

1. *クラスの中で、自分が少し浮いているような気がした。*
   Kurasu no naka de, jibun ga sukoshi uite iru yō na ki ga shita.
   "I felt a bit out of place in my class."

2. *彼女のファッションは、周りから浮いて見える。*
   Kanojo no fasshon wa, mawari kara uite mieru.
   "Her fashion looks totally different from the other people around her."

4. **まったりする** (*mattari suru*)

Literal translation: "to do full-bodied flavor"

English meaning: "to chill out"

Use this slang expression when you want to indicate an action of chilling out or relaxing.

Sample Sentences:

1. *週末はカフェでまったりするのが好きだ。*
   Shūmatsu wa kafe de mattari suru no ga suki da.
   "I like to chill out at a cafe on the weekends."

2. *今週はずっと忙しかったから、今夜はうちでまったりしたい。*
   Konshū wa zutto isogashikatta kara, kon'ya wa uchi de mattari shitai.
   "I was busy this whole week, so I just want to relax at home tonight."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #23 Idioms to Abbreviate Verb Phrases

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ググる	ググる	guguru	google	verb
ディスる	ディスる	disuru	disrespect	verb
告る	こくる	kokuru	ask someone out	phrase
ビニる	ビニる	biniru	go to the convenience store	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

場所が分からなければ、ググってみたら？ Basho ga wakaranakereba, gugutte mitara? If you don't know the location, just google it.	彼女、クラスメートにディスられてるらしい。 Kanojo, kurasu mēto ni disurarete ru rashii. I hear she was dissed by her classmates.
彼に告られて、付き合うことになった。 Kare ni kokurarete, tsukiau koto ni natta. He asked me out and we started dating.	飲み物買うなら、ビニる？ Nomimono kau nara, biniru? Do you want to go to the convenience store to get a drink?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ググる (*guguru*)

Literal translation: "to do Google "

English meaning: "to google "

Use this slang expression when you indicate an action of searching something on Google. It's a combination word of グーグル (*gūguru*), meaning "Google" and する (*suru*), meaning "to do" and then abbreviated.

Sample Sentences:

1. 「近くのコーヒーショップ」でググったら、10件ヒットした。
   "Chikaku no kōhī shoppu" de guguttara, jukken hitto shita.
   "I googled "nearby coffee shop" and had 10 hits."

2. 場所が分からなければ、ググってみたら？
   Basho ga wakaranakereba, gugutte mitara?
   "If you don't know the location, just google it."

2. 告る (*kokuru*)

Literal translation: "to confess"

English meaning: "to tell one's love, to ask someone out"

Use this slang expression when you indicate an action of confessing love to someone. It's an abbreviation word of 告白する (*kokuhaku suru*), meaning "to confess something."

Sample Sentences:

1. 彼女に告ったら、振られた。
   Kanojo ni kokuttara, furareta.
   "I told her my feelings, but she rejected me."

2. 彼に告られて、付き合うことになった。
   Kare ni kokurarete, tsukiau koto ni natta.
   "He asked me out and we started dating."

3. ビニる (*biniru*)

Literal translation: "to do convenience store"

English meaning: "to go to the convenience store"

Use this slang expression when you indicate an action of going and shopping at a convenience store. This word is combined with コンビニ (*konbini*), meaning "convenience store" and する (*suru*), meaning "to do" and then abbreviated.

Sample Sentences:

1. *お腹すいたから、ちょっとビニってくるね。*
   Onaka suita kara, chotto binitte kuru ne.
   "I'm hungry. I'm going to the convenience store."

2. *飲み物買うなら、ビニる？*
   Nomimono kau nara, biniru?
   "Do you want to go to the convenience store to get a drink?"

4. ディスる (*disuru*)

Literal translation: "to do disrespect"

English meaning: "to disrespect someone"

Use this slang expression when you indicate an action of insulting someone. It's an abbreviation of the English word "disrespect" and the Japanese word する (*suru*), meaning "to do" and then abbreviated.

Sample Sentences:

1. SNSのコメントでディスってる人が多い。
   Esuenuesu no komento de disutte ru hito ga ōi.
   "There are many people dissing others through their SNS comments."

2. *彼女、クラスメートにディスられてるらしい。*
Kanojo, kurasu mēto ni disurarete ru rashii.
"I hear she was dissed by her classmates."

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LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #24 Action Idioms

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
チンする	チンする	chin suru	heat up in a microwave	phrase
ポイする	ポイする	poi suru	throw away	phrase
お茶する	おちゃする	o-cha suru	have tea or coffee	phrase
チラ見する	チラみする	chirami suru	give a once-over	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

レンジで1分チンすれば、出来上がり！ Renji de ippun chin sureba, dekiagari! You microwave it for one minute and it's ready to eat!	それいらなかったら、ポイしちゃっていいよ。 Sore iranakattara, poi shichatte ii yo. You can just chuck it if you don't need it.
今友だちとカフェでお茶してるの。 Ima tomodachi to kafe de o-cha shite ru no. I'm having a coffee with my friend at a cafe.	妻のスマホをチラ見してしまった。 Tsuma no sumaho o chirami shite shimatta. I glanced at my wife's smartphone.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **チンする** (*chin suru*)

Literal translation: "to do "ting""

English meaning: "to heat up in a microwave"

Use this slang expression when you indicate an action of heating up some food or drink in a microwave. This word is a combination of the onomatopoeia チン (*chin*), which is the sound of a microwave, and the verb する (*suru*), meaning "to do." However, modern microwaves don't sound "ting" anymore.

Sample Sentences:

1. *カレーがあるから、チンして食べて。*
   Karē ga aru kara, chin shite tabete.
   "You have curry and rice, so microwave it before you eat."

2. *レンジで1分チンすれば、出来上がり！*
   Renji de ippun chin sureba, dekiagari!
   "You microwave it for one minute and it's ready to eat!"

2. **ポイする** (*poi suru*)

Literal translation: "to do throwing away"

English meaning: "to throw away "

Use this slang expression when you indicate the act of throwing away something no longer needed. This is a combination word of the onomatopoeia ポイ (*poi)*, which means "throwing away nonchalantly," and する (*suru*), meaning "to do."

Sample Sentences:

1. *この空き缶、ゴミ箱にポイしてくれる？*
   Kono akikan, gomibako ni poi shite kureru?
   "Can you put this empty can in the trash?"

2. それいらなかったら、ポイしちゃっていいよ。
Sore iranakattara, poi shichatte ii yo.
"You can just chuck it if you don't need it."

3. **お茶する** (*o-cha suru*)

Literal translation: "to do a tea"

English meaning: "to have tea or coffee"

Use this slang expression when you indicate the act of having tea or coffee. It's a combination word of お茶 (*o-cha*), which means "tea," and する (*suru*), which means "to do."

Sample Sentences:

1. ミーティングの後、お茶しない？
Mītingu no ato, o-cha shinai?
"Do you want to grab a tea after the meeting?"

2. 今友だちとカフェでお茶してるの。
Ima tomodachi to kafe de o-cha shite ru no.
"I'm having a coffee with my friend at a cafe."

4. **チラ見する** (*chirami suru*)

Literal translation: "to do a glancing look"

English meaning: "to give a once-over"

Use this slang expression when you indicate the action of glancing at someone or something. It's usually used for someone or something that you shouldn't see or look at openly. This word is made up of the word チラ見 (*chirami*), which is an abbreviation of the phrase チラッと見る (*chira tto miru*), meaning "glancing look" and the verb する (*suru*), which means "to do." There's a slang in the opposite meaning, ガン見する (*ganmi suru*), "to stare at something."

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼はよく彼女のことをチラ見している。*
   Kare wa yoku kanojo no koto o chirami shite iru.
   "He often gives her the once-over."

2. *妻のスマホをチラ見してしまった。*
   Tsuma no sumaho o chirami shite shimatta.
   "I glanced at my wife's smartphone."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Slang Words & Phrases S1 #25 Onomatopoeias

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
モテモテ	モテモテ	motemote	popular among people	
ラブラブ	ラブラブ	raburabu	lovey-dovey	phrase
ガンガン	ガンガン	gangan	vigorously	phrase
キレキレ	キレキレ	kirekire	skillful, agile	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

彼女はかわいいから、モテモテだろうな。 Kanojo wa kawaii kara, motemote darō na. She is such a pretty girl. She must be very popular.	ちょっと二人とも、ラブラブしすぎだよー。 Chotto futari-tomo, raburabu shisugi da yō. Hey, you two guys are too lovey-dovey!
俺、スノボならガンガン滑れるよ。 Ore, sunobo nara gangan subereru yo. I can snowboard very well.	今日は頭が冴えてキレキレだ。 Kyō wa atama ga saete kirekire da. I feel smart and sharp today.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **ガンガン** (*gangan*)

English meaning: "vigorously"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that an action is being done powerfully, actively, or rapidly.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼女、ウィスキーガンガン飲んでるけど、大丈夫かな？*
   Kanojo, wisukī gangan nonde ru kedo, daijōbu ka na?
   "I wonder if she is okay, drinking so much whiskey."

2. *俺、スノボならガンガン滑れるよ。*
   Ore, sunobo nara gangan subereru yo.
   "I can snowboard very well."

2. **キレキレ** (*kirekire*)

Literal translation: "cut cut"

English meaning: "brisk and skillful, agile"

Use this slang expression when you want to express that someone's movement is brisk and skillful, especially in dance or sports. It's also used for someone's state of being sharp and in top form.

Sample Sentences:

1. *彼のダンスは、キレキレだ。*
   Kare no dansu wa kirekire da.
   "His dance is brisk and skillful."

2. *今日は頭が冴えてキレキレだ。*
   Kyō wa atama ga saete kirekire da.
   "I feel smart and sharp today."

3. **モテモテ** (*motemote*)

Literal translation: "popular popular"

English meaning: "popular with boys or girls"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe a person who is really popular with boys or girls. This word is from the verb もてる (*moteru*), which has just about the same meaning. モテモテ (*motemote)* emphasizes that more people love him or her by using repetition.

Sample Sentences:

1. *私の兄はモテモテだ。*
   Watashi no ani wa motemote da.
   "My brother is popular with the ladies."

2. *彼女はかわいいから、モテモテだろうな。*
   Kanojo wa kawaii kara, motemote darō na.
   "She is such a pretty girl. She must be very popular."

4. **ラブラブ** (*raburabu*)

Literal translation: "love love"

English meaning: "lovey-dovey"

Use this slang expression when you want to describe, in a humorous way, a romantic state of someone who is in love and looks very happy. It's also used for couple's affectionate behavior.

Sample Sentences:

1. *あの二人は新婚でラブラブだ。*
   Ano futari wa shinkon de raburabu da.
   "The newlyweds are so lovey-dovey."

2. *ちょっと二人とも、ラブラブしすぎだよー。*
   Chotto futari-tomo, raburabu shisugi da yō.
   "Hey, you two guys are too lovey-dovey!"

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