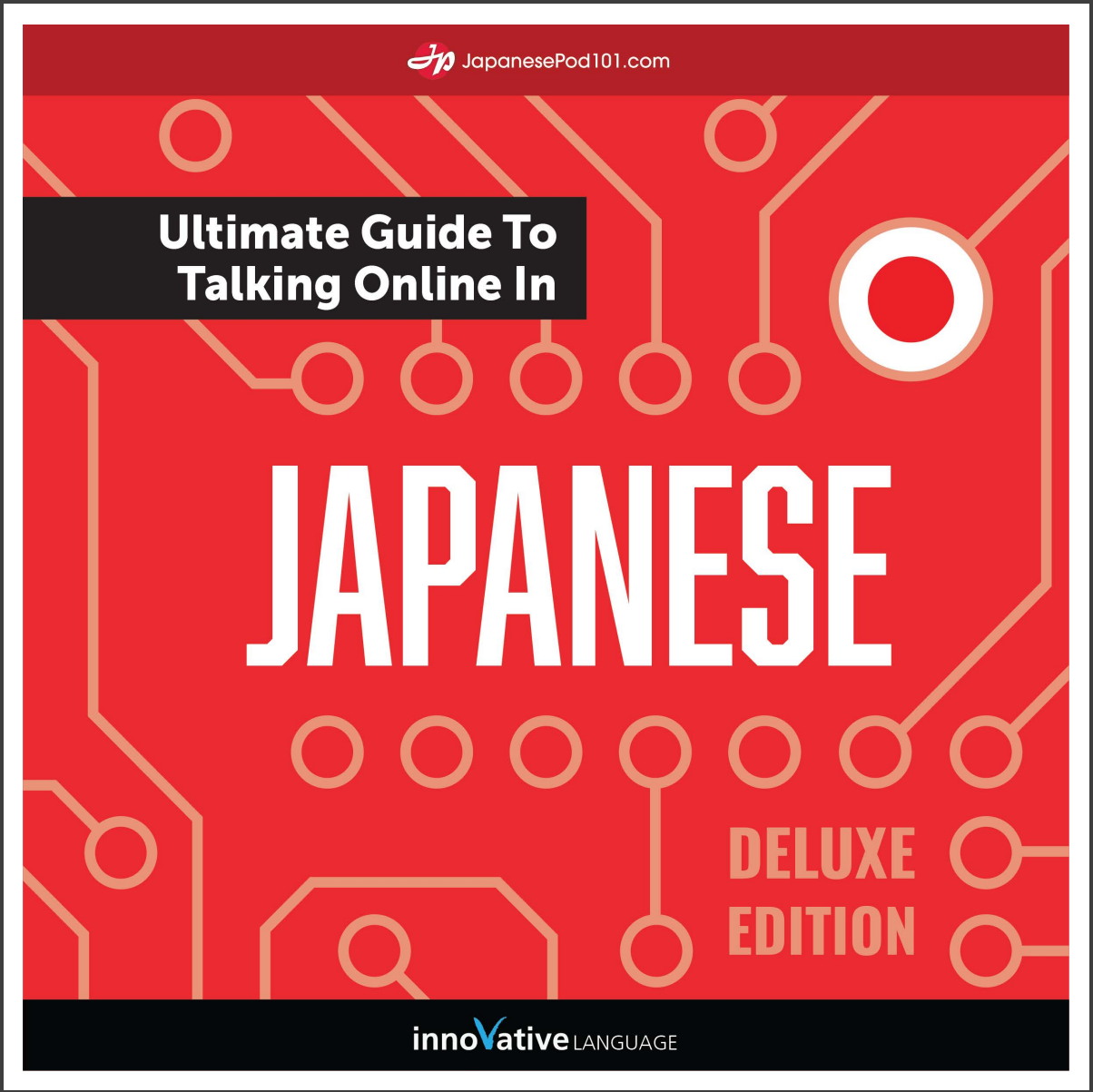
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LESSON NOTES

Japanese Vocab Builder S1 #113 Computer

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
キーボード	キーボード	kībōdo	keyboard	noun
デスクトップパソコン	デスクトップパソコン	desukutoppu pasokon	desktop computer	noun
プリンター	プリンター	purintā	printer	noun
ノートパソコン	ノートパソコン	nōtopasokon	laptop	noun
モニター	モニター	monitā	monitor	noun
スピーカー	スピーカー	supīkā	speaker	noun
ヘッドフォン	ヘッドフォン	heddofon	earphones	noun
ウェブカメラ	ウェブカメラ	webu kamera	webcam	noun
マウス	マウス	mausu	mouse	noun
マイク	マイク	maiku	microphone	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

キーボードを見ないで、タイピングできる。
Kībōdo o minaide taipingu dekiru.

I am able to touch-type.

そのプリンターは騒音が少ない。
Sono purintā wa sōon ga sukunai.

The printer has a low noise level.

プリンターのインクが切れた。
Purintā no inku ga kireta.

The printer ink ran out.

最近、ノートパソコンを買った。
Saikin nōtopasokon o katta.

I recently bought a laptop.

パソコンのモニターをずっと見ていたら、視力が落ちた。
Pasokon no monitā o zutto mite itara shiryoku ga ochita.

I was looking at the computer monitor for a long time, and my eyesight went bad.

パソコンのマウスが壊れた。
Pasokon no mausu ga kowareta.

My computer mouse broke.

LESSON NOTES

Japanese Vocab Builder S1 #124 Technology

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

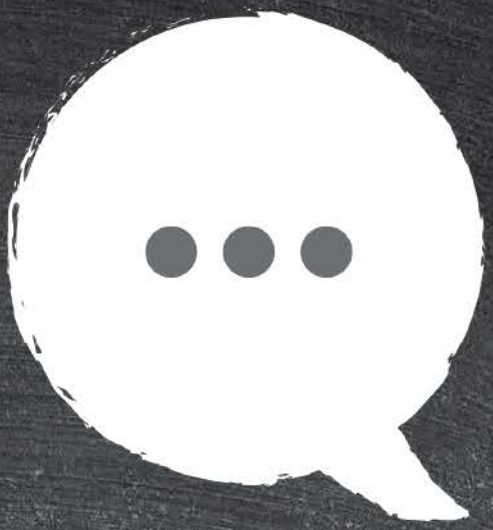
Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
コンピューター	コンピューター	konpyūtā	computer	noun
ノートパソコン	ノートパソコン	nōtopasokon	laptop	noun
携帯メールをする	けいたいメールをする	keitai mēru o suru	text	phrase
インターネット	インターネット	Intānetto	Internet	noun
インターネットカフェ	インターネットカフェ	intānetto kafe	Internet cafe	noun
WiFi	ワイファイ	waifai	Wi-Fi	noun
無線	むせん	musen	wireless	noun
インターネット接続	インターネットせつぞく	intānetto setsuzoku	Internet access	phrase
メール	メール	mēru	e-mail	noun
携帯メール	けいたいメール	keitai mēru	text message	noun
スカイプ	スカイプ	sukaipu	Skype	noun
ヤフー	ヤフー	Yafū	Yahoo!	noun
アイフォン	アイフォン	aifon	iPhone	proper noun
ブログ	ブログ	burogu	blog	noun
ソーシャルネットワーキングサイト	ソーシャルネットワーキングサイト	sōsharu nettowākingu saito	social networking site	noun
ホットメール	ホットメール	Hottomēru	Hotmail	noun
検索エンジン	けんさくエンジン	kensaku enjin	search engine	noun
メールする	メールする	mēru suru	e-mail	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

最近、ノートパソコンを買った。 *Saikin nōtopasokon o katta.* I recently bought a laptop.	インターネットをしてもいいですか。 *Intānetto o shitemo ī desu ka.* Can I use the internet?
メールアドレスは何ですか。 *Mēru adoresu wa nan desu ka.* What's your e-mail address?	スカイプで話しましょう。 *Sukaipu de hanashimashō.* Let's talk on Skype.
私はiPhoneを三台持っています。 *Watashi wa aifon o san-dai motte imasu.* I have three iPhones.	ブログを毎日書いています。 *Burogu o mainichi kaite imasu.* I write a blog every day.

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LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #1 Out at Dinner

CONTENTS

2 Kanji
2 Kana
2 Romanization
3 English
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

1

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KANJI

1. 守: 友だちと、しゃぶしゃぶ食べ放題なう。
2. 葉月: 本当、おいしかったね。
3. 翔: うわー、誘ってくれよ！
4. 結衣: こんど行くときわたしも連れて行って〜。
5. 大和: 高そう。。

KANA

1. 守: ともだちとしゃぶしゃぶたべほうだいなう。
2. 葉月: ほんとう、おいしかったね。
3. 翔: うわー、さそってくれよ！
4. 結衣: こんどいくときわたしもつれていって〜。
5. 大和: たかそう。。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Tomodachi to shabushabu tabehōdai nau.
2. HAZUKI: Hontō, oishikatta ne.
3. SHŌ: Uwā, sasotte kure yo!

CONT'D OVER

4. YUI: Kondo iku toki watashi mo tsurete itte.

5. YAMATO: Takasō..

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: At all-you-can-eat shabushabu with my friends now.

2. HAZUKI: Indeed, it was delicious.

3. SHŌ: What, why didn't you invite me!

4. YUI: You gotta take me with you next time.

5. YAMATO: Looks expensive...

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
連れて行く	つれていく	tsurete iku	to take someone with someone	phrase
食べ放題	たべほうだい	tabe hōdai	all-you-can-eat	noun
友だち	ともだち	tomodachi	friend	noun

しゃぶしゃぶ	しゃぶしゃぶ	shabushabu	Shabushabu, thin boiled slices of meat with vegetables, shabushabu (thin slices of beef and a variety of vegetables parboiled in hot soup usually eaten with sesami sauce or sour sauce called Ponzu)	noun
誘う	さそう	sasou	to invite, to ask someone (V1)	verb
本当	ほんとう	hontō	indeed	adverb
おいしい	おいしい	oishii	delicious	i-adjective, adjecti
高い	たかい	takai	expensive	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

サラダは食べ放題です。 *Sarada wa tabehōdai desu.* You can eat as much salad as you like.	友だちに手がみを書いた。 *Tomodachi ni tegami o kaita.* I wrote a letter to a friend.
友だちがいますか。 *Tomodachi ga imasu ka.* Do you have friends?	しゃぶしゃぶとやらを食べてみよう。 *Shabushabu to yara o tabete miyō.* I'm going to try to eat something called "shabu shabu" or stuff like that.
誘ってくれてありがとう。 *Sasottekurete arigatō.* Thanks for inviting me.	イギリスのクッキーはおいしい。 *Igirisu no kukkī wa oishii.* British cookies are delicious.

それは高すぎます。
Sore wa takasugimasu.

That's too expensive.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
友だちと	*Tomodachi to*	With my friends	It's common to include information about who you're spending time with in a social media post. However, eating or drinking alone is also common in Japan, and there are a lot of restaurants that accommodate single customers.
しゃぶしゃぶ食べ放題なう	*Shabushabu tabehōdai nau.*	At all-you-can-eat shabushabu now.	All-you-can-eat cuisine is very popular in Japan. When you go to Japanese style bars, you'll often see a menu that says all-you-can-eat or all-you-can-drink. A lot of Japanese people upload a post while they are still at the place, and share the latest status of themselves with others by emphasizing they're "now" at the place.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #2
A Visit to the Mall

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2 Kanji
2 Kana
2 Romanization
3 English
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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KANJI

1. 葉月: 新しくできたお店に妹と。ものすごい列。。
2. 大和: またショッピング？
3. 愛美: わたしも昨日ここにいた！
4. 守: また服が増えるのか。。
5. 翔: え、本当に妹さん？大人っぽい。

KANA

1. 葉月: あたらしくできたおみせにいもうとと。ものすごいれつ。。。
2. 大和: またショッピング？
3. 愛美: わたしもきのうここにいた！
4. 守: またふくがふえるのか。。。
5. 翔: え、ほんとうにいもうとさん？おとなっぽい。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Atarashiku dekita o-mise ni imōto to. Mono sugoi retsu...
2. YAMATO: Mata shoppingu?
3. MANAMI: Watashi mo kinō koko ni ita!

CONT'D OVER

4. MAMORU: Mata fuku ga fueru no ka...

5. SHŌ: E, hontō ni imōto-san? Otonappoi.

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: With my sis at a store that recently opened. What a super long line..

2. YAMATO: Shopping again?

3. MANAMI: I was here yesterday, too!

4. MAMORU: Oh there we have more clothes...

5. SHŌ: No, is that really your younger sister? She looks mature.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
大人っぽい	おとなっぽい	otonappoi	mature	adjective
ものすごい	ものすごい	monosugoi	incredible, super; Adj(i)	adjective
新しくできた	あたらしくできた	atarashiku dekita	newly opened	phrase
妹	いもうと	imōto	younger sister	noun
いる	いる	iru	to be, to exist	verb
さん	さん	san	polite name suffix, similar to Mr. or Mrs.	suffix
また	また	mata	again	adverb

増える	ふえる	fueru	to increase	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ポケモンはものすごく人気がある。 *Pokemon wa monosugoku ninki ga aru.* Pokemon is super popular.	二月二十日は妹の誕生日です。 *Ni-gatsu hatsuka wa imōto no tanjōbi desu.* February 20th is my sister's birthday.
今どこにいる？ *Ima doko ni iru?* Where are you now?	田中さんは、パイロットです。 *Tanaka-san wa pairotto desu.* Mr./Ms. Tanaka is a pilot.
また会いたいです。 *Mata aitai desu.* I want to meet you again.	また、会いましょう。 *Mata, aimashō.* Let's meet again.

パーティーの参加人数が増えてしまった。
Pātii no sanka ninzū ga fuete shimatta.

The number of people attending the party increased.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
新しくできたお店	*atarashiku dekita o-mise*	Newly opened store	In Japan, sharing the hot, latest information is one of the common things to do on social media. When you go to a recently opened store that's been talked about on TV or on social media, it's a perfect chance to show the world that you already went there before anyone else did!

ものすごい列	*mono sugoi retsu*	What a super long line	Passing information by word of mouth is also one of the popular use of social media in Japan. For example, if you are not sure a newly opened restaurant will be crowded or not, you can check other people's posts to work out a less crowded time to visit the place!

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #3 Playing Sports

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2 Kanji
2 Kana
2 Romanization
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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KANJI

1. 守: 今年こそ、絶対勝つ！
2. 結衣: がんばれー！
3. 優子: どこのビーチですか？
4. 愛美: けっきょく結果はどうだったの？笑
5. 紀夫: 大学時代を思い出すなあ。

KANA

1. 守: ことしこそ、ぜったいかつ！
2. 結衣: がんばれー！
3. 優子: どこのビーチですか？
4. 愛美: けっきょくけっかはどうだったの？わら
5. 紀夫: だいがくじだいをおもいだすなあ。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Kotoshi koso, zettai katsu!
2. YUI: Ganbarē!
3. YŪKO: Doko no bīchi desu ka?

CONT'D OVER

4. MANAMI: Kekkyoku kekka wa dō datta no?wara

5. NORIO: Daigaku-jidai o omoidasu nā.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: This year for sure, we must win!

2. YUI: Go for it!

3. YŪKO: Where is the beach at?

4. MANAMI: So what was the result after all?lol

5. NORIO: Reminds me of our college life.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
思い出す	おもいだす	omoidasu	to remember, V1	verb
絶対	ぜったい	zettai	unconditional	adverb
今年	ことし	kotoshi	this year	Noun
こそ	こそ	koso	for sure	linking particle
がんばれ	がんばれ	ganbare	Go for it	phrase
結果	けっか	kekka	result	noun
勝つ	かつ	katsu	to win	verb
けっきょく	けっきょく	kekkyoku	after all	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

どうしても、漢字が思い出せない。 *Dōshite mo kanji ga omoidasenai.* I can't remember the kanji for the life of me.	今年は2009年です。 *Kotoshi wa ni-sen kyū-nen desu.* It's the year 2009 this year.
試験の結果が気になる。 *Shiken no kekka ga ki ni naru.* I am nervous about my exam results.	試験の結果が気になる。 *Shiken no kekka ga ki ni naru.* I am anxious about the test results.

どの馬が勝つか予想できない。
Dono uma ga katsu ka yosō dekinai.

I can't predict which horse is going to win.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
今年こそ	*Kotoshi koso*	This year for sure	Japanese people love sports, and often gather to play games after work or school. Watching sport together with friends at a public space is also a big thing in Japan. Two of the most popular sports are baseball and soccer.
ぜったい勝つ！	*Zettai katsu!*	we must win!	This expression is used when you're cheering for a team while watching a sports game. It shows a strong determination to win. You can also replace the verb with other verbs as well.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #4 Sharing a Song

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4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

4

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KANJI

1. 葉月: おすすめの１曲！
2. 愛美: うわー、なつかしい。
3. 優子: 名曲ですね。
4. 大和: 古すぎ...
5. 紀夫: ぼくも昔このバンドの大ファンだったな。

KANA

1. 葉月: おすすめのいっきょく！
2. 愛美: うわー、なつかしい。
3. 優子: めいきょくですね。
4. 大和: ふるすぎ...
5. 紀夫: ぼくもむかしこのバンドのだいファンだったな。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Osusume no i-kkyoku!
2. MANAMI: Uwā, natsukashii.
3. YŪKO: Meikyoku desu ne.

CONT'D OVER

4. YAMATO: Furusugi...

5. NORIO: Boku mo mukashi kono bando no daifan datta na.

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: The one song to recommend!

2. MANAMI: Wow, how nostalgic.

3. YŪKO: Classic indeed.

4. YAMATO: Too old...

5. NORIO: I used to be a huge fan of this band.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
大ファン	だいファン	daifan	huge fan	noun
なつかしい	なつかしい	natsukashii	missed, desired, nostalgic	adjective
おすすめ	おすすめ	osusume	recommendation	noun
曲	きょく	kyoku	song, piece of music, counter for songs	noun
古い	ふるい	furui	old (not person); Adj(i)	adjective
バンド	バンド	bando	band	noun

名曲	めいきょく	meikyoku	famous song	noun
昔	むかし	mukashi	long ago	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

この歌が懐かしい。 *Kono uta ga natsukashii.* This song brings back memories.	おすすめは何ですか。 *O-susume wa nan desu ka.* What do you recommend?
古い歌が大好きです。 *Furui uta ga daisuki desu.* I love old songs.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
おすすめの	*Osusume no __*	__ to recommend	Among Japanese, it is pretty common to share something you like or recommend on social media. You can use this phrase before the name of something you want to recommend in a post.
1曲	*i-kkyoku*	one song	In Japanese, there are various types of counters you have to add after numbers. This counter is only one of them and used to count "songs."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #5 At a Concert

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4 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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KANJI

1. 守: 毎年恒例の夏フェスです。
2. 結衣: 楽しそう！
3. 翔: すごい人だな。
4. 葉月: いっきに３キロやせた気分。。
5. 大和: よく飽きないね～

KANA

1. 守: まいとしこうれいのなつフェスです。
2. 結衣: たのしそう！
3. 翔: すごいひとだな。
4. 葉月: いっきにさんキロやせたきぶん。。
5. 大和: よくあきないね～

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Maitoshi kōrei no natsu-fesu desu.
2. YUI: Tanoshisō!
3. SHŌ: Sugoi hito dana.

CONT'D OVER

4. HAZUKI: Ikki ni san-kiro yaseta kibun...

5. YAMATO: Yoku akinai ne~

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: At the yearly summer music festival!

2. YUI: Looks fun!

3. SHŌ: What a huge crowd of people.

4. HAZUKI: I feel like we lost 3 kilos all at once...

5. YAMATO: No idea why you don't get tired of it!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
飽きる	あきる	akiru	to get tired of, to lose interest in; V2	verb
夏フェス	なつフェス	natsu-fesu	summer music festival	noun
毎年	まいとし	maitoshi	every year	noun
恒例	こうれい	kōrei	regular, customary	noun
一気に	いっきに	ikki ni	at once, in one go	phrase
気分	きぶん	kibun	feeling	noun

すごい	すごい	sugoi	amazing, great, fabulous	adjective
痩せる	やせる	yaseru	to lose weight	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

私は、すぐ飽きるほうだ。 *Watashi wa sugu akiru hō da.* I easily grow tired of things.	毎年、夏休みは海水浴に行く。 *Maitoshi natsuyasumi wa kaisuiyoku ni iku.* (I) go swimming in the ocean every summer vacation.
毎年恒例の地元の祭りに参加する。 *Maitoshi kōrei no jimoto no matsuri ni sanka suru.* I join the annual local festival.	ハリーポッターを一気に読み通した。 *Harī Pottā o ikki ni yomitōshita.* I read through Harry Potter in one go.
この絵はすごいですね。 *Kono e wa sugoi desu ne.* This picture is great.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
毎年恒例の	*Maitoshi kōrei no*	Annual, like every year	This expression is commonly used when you want to share a tradition you never fail to do every year. In this sentence, you can see he's emhasizing that going to a summer music festival has become a tradition for him and the post shows his loyalty to the festival!

夏フェスです。	*natsu-fesu desu.*	summer music festival	Literally, this means "summer festival," but in Japan, it's understood to be a music festival. It's becoming more and more popular to go to summer music festivals in Japan, and you can also see a lot of pictures, videos, and status updates on social media about them. You can replace the noun before "festival" with other nouns, for example, "winter," "beach" or "rock" as well.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #6 An Unfortunate Accident

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2 Romanization
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4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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KANJI

1. 葉月: ついにやってしまった。。
2. 翔: どこで、なんでこんなことに？
3. 愛美: えー！これはショック。
4. 大和: この前も壊したばかりなのに！？
5. 紀夫: まさか会社のものではないよな・・・？

KANA

1. 葉月: ついにやってしまった。。
2. 翔: どこで、なんでこんなことに？
3. 愛美: えー！これはショック。
4. 大和: このまえもこわしたばかりなのに！？
5. 紀夫: まさかかいしゃのものではないですよな・・・？

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Tsui ni yatte shimatta..
2. SHŌ: Doko de, nande konna koto ni?
3. MANAMI: Ē! Kore wa shokku.

CONT'D OVER

4. YAMATO: Kono mae mo kowashita bakari nano ni!?

5. NORIO: Masaka kaisha no mono de wa nai desu yona...?

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: I finally did it...

2. SHŌ: Where and how did that happen?

3. MANAMI: Oh no, this is a shock.

4. YAMATO: You just broke another one recently!?

5. NORIO: It's not a company's, is it...?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
会社	かいしゃ	kaisha	company, office	noun
なんで	なんで	nande	why	pronoun
ついに	ついに	tsuini	finally	adverb
どこ	どこ	doko	where	pronoun
この前	このまえ	kono mae	some time ago, recently	phrase
まさか	まさか	masaka	by no means, never (used before a negation as an exclanation)	adverb

ショック	ショック	shokku	shocking	noun
壊す	こわす	kowasu	to break	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

今日、会社を休みます。 *Kyō, kaisha o yasumimasu.* I'll take a day off today.	なんでにやにや笑っているの？ *Nande niyaniya waratte iru no?* Why are you smirking?
タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。 *Takushīnoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka.* Where is the taxi stand?	この前アメリカに行きました。 *Kono mae Amerika ni ikimashita.* I recently went to America.
お気に入りの傘を壊した。 *Okiniiri no kasa o kowashita.* I broke my favorite umbrella.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
ついに	*Tsuini*	Finally	Japanese people use this word when something that they expected would happen someday has finally happened.
やってしまった	*yatte shimatta*	I did it	You can say this expression when you have done something that's considered bad. It's a good opening line to catch people's attention as well.

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #7 Getting Bored

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KANJI

1. 守: 暇だなあ。つまんない。
2. 結衣: 花見に行こうよ。
3. 優子: 外で運動したらどうですか？
4. 翔: 新宿で飲もうぜ！
5. 葉月: 私も。。遊ばない？

KANA

1. 守: ひまだなあ。つまんない。
2. 結衣: はなみにいこうよ。
3. 優子: そとでうんどうしたらどうですか？
4. 翔: しんじゅくでのもうぜ！
5. 葉月: わたしも。。あそばない？

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Hima da nā. Tsumannai.
2. YUI: Hanami ni ikō yo.
3. YŪKO: Soto de undō shitara dō desu ka?

CONT'D OVER

4. SHŌ: Shinjuku de nomō ze!

5. HAZUKI: Watashi mo.. Asobanai?

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: I have nothing to do. I'm so bored.

2. YUI: Let's go to the cherry blossom viewing.

3. YŪKO: Why don't you excercise outside?

4. SHŌ: Let's drink in Shinjuku!

5. HAZUKI: Me too.. Wanna hang out?

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
運動する	うんどうする	undō suru	to exercise; V3	verb
暇	ひま	hima	time to spare, free time	noun
つまんない	つまんない	tsumannai	casual expression of "I'm bored"	expression
遊ぶ	あそぶ	asobu	to play, to hang out; V1	verb
花見	はなみ	hanami	cherry blossom viewing, flower viewing	noun
飲む	のむ	nomu	to drink;V1	verb

外	そと	soto	outside	noun
新宿	しんじゅく	Shinjuku	Shinjuku, the prefectural capital of Tokyo	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

よく運動しますか。 *Yoku undō shimasu ka.* Do you often exercise?	今週の日曜日、遊ばない？ *Konshū no nichi-yōbi, asobanai?* Do you want to hang out this Sunday?
私は、朝、オレンジジュースを飲む。 *Watashi wa, asa, orenji jūsu o nomu.* I drink orange juice in the morning.	外に座りたいです。 *Soto ni suwaritai desu.* I want to sit outside.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
暇だなあ。	*Hima da nā.*	I have nothing to do.	You can also use this expression when you want someone to ask you out, but are too shy to directly say it.
つまんない。	*Tsumannai.*	I'm so bored.	This is the most common expression when you want to say you're bored in Japanese in a casual way. You can often hear teenagers use this phrase at school.

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #8 Feeling Exhausted

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KANJI

1. 葉月: あー疲れた！
2. 紀夫: 今週は長かったな。。
3. 守: お疲れさま！
4. 翔: やっと花金だね。
5. 大和: たまには休まないと。

KANA

1. 葉月: あーつかれた！
2. 紀夫: こんしゅうはながかったな。。
3. 守: おつかれさま！
4. 翔: やっとはなきんだね。
5. 大和: たまにはやすまないと。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Ā tsukareta!
2. NORIO: Konshū wa nagakatta na..
3. MAMORU: Otsukaresama!

CONT'D OVER

4. SHŌ: Yatto hanakin dane.

5. YAMATO: Tamani wa yasumanai to.

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: Uh, I'm exhausted!

2. NORIO: This week felt longer..

3. MAMORU: Well done!

4. SHŌ: Thank God it's Friday finally!

5. YAMATO: You gotta get some rest.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
やっと	やったー	yattā	yay, woo-hoo	expression
疲れる	つかれる	tsukareru	to tire, to get tired	adverb, verb
今週	こんしゅう	konshū	this week	noun
休む	やすむ	yasumu	to rest, to have a break	verb
長い	ながい	nagai	long	adjective
たまに	たまに	tamani	once in a while, occasionally	adverb

お疲れさま	おつかれさま	otsukaresama	thank you, that's enough for today, greeting at workplace	expression
花金	はなきん	hanakin	Thank God it's Friday. TGIF.	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

足首が疲れました。 *Ashikubi ga tsukaremashita.* My ankles are tired.	今週の日曜日、暇ですか。 *Konshū no nichiyōbi, hima desu ka.* Are you free this Sunday?
しばらく、仕事を休みます。 *Shibaraku shigoto o yasumimasu.* I'll take some time off from work.	あまり長くならないと良いのですが。 *Amari nagaku naranai to yoi no desu ga.* I hope it doesn't take too long.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
あー	*Ā*	Uh	This interjection is often used to express your feeling of dullness or a sigh before you start a sentence. On casual settings like social media, it's common for Japanese people to write interjections down in the middle of their sentences, just like the spoken language.
疲れた！	*tsukareta*	I'm exhausted!	It is one of the most commonly used phrases in Japanese both on and offline. You're going to hear many people saying this phrase after work or school on the way back home.

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #9 Talking About an Injury

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KANJI

1. 守: 練習中に骨折。。痛い。
2. 優子: 痛そう。お大事に。
3. 翔: うわ、グロいな。
4. 結衣: すぐ治るといいね。
5. 紀夫: 無理しないで、安静にするんだぞ。

KANA

1. 守: れんしゅうちゅうにこっせつ。。いたい。
2. 優子: いたそう。おだいじに。
3. 翔: うわ、グロいな。
4. 結衣: すぐなおるといいね。
5. 紀夫: むりしないで、あんせいにするんだぞ。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Renshū-chū ni kossetsu.. Itai.
2. YŪKO: Itasō. O-daiji ni.
3. SHŌ: Uwa, guroi na.

CONT'D OVER

4. YUI: Sugu naoru to iine!

5. NORIO: Muri shinai de, ansei ni suru n da zo.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: Broke my leg during practice. It hurts.

2. YŪKO: Ouch. Get well soon.

3. SHŌ: Holy smokes, gross.

4. YUI: I hope it heals quickly!

5. NORIO: Don't strain yourself, take a good rest.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
治る	なおる	naoru	to heal, to get cured	verb
練習中	れんしゅうちゅう	renshūchū	during practice; in the middle of practice	phrase
骨折	こっせつ	kossetsu	bone fracture	noun
痛い	いたい	itai	painful, hurt	adjective
お大事に	おだいじに	O-daiji ni	Bless you, get well soon	expression
安静にする	あんせいにする	ansei ni suru	to rest, to be calm	expression

うわ	うわ	Uwa	Whoa, holy smokes, oh my god	expression
無理する	むりする	muri suru	to take something too far, to overdo something	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

彼は今、バスケ練習中です。 *kare wa ima, basuke renshūchū desu.* He's in the middle of basketball practice right now.	のどが痛いです。 *Nodo ga itai desu.* I have a sore throat.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
練習中に骨折。	*Renshū-chū ni kossetsu.*	Broke my leg during practice.	This is an example of an expression method ending with a noun often used in the headlines of newspaper articles or on TV news.
痛い。	*Itai.*	It hurts.	This is a must-know phrase when you go to a dentist or any clicnics in Japan. When something hurts, say this phrase out loud!

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #10 Feeling Disappointed

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KANJI

1. 葉月: 暑すぎる。。お願いだから、早く秋になって。
2. 優子: ほんと！湿気もすごい。
3. 紀夫: 今日はスーツのジャケットは着られないな。
4. 大和: これからもっと暑くなるらしいけどね。
5. 守: 汗がとまらない。。

KANA

1. 葉月: あつすぎる。。おねがいだから、はやくあきになって。
2. 優子: ほんと！しっけもすごい。
3. 紀夫: きょうはスーツのジャケットはきられないな。
4. 大和: これからもっとあつくなるらしいけどね。
5. 守: あせがとまらない。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Atsusugiru.. Onegai dakara, hayaku aki ni natte.
2. YŪKO: Honto! Shikke mo sugoi.
3. NORIO: kyō wa sūtsu no jaketto wa kirarenai na.

CONT'D OVER

4. YAMATO: Korekara motto atsuku naru rashii kedo ne.

5. MAMORU: Ase ga tomaranai..

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: It's too hot today.. For God's sake, turn to autumn already, please.

2. YŪKO: I know right! Massive humidity, too.

3. NORIO: Today, I can't wear suits anymore.

4. YAMATO: Looks like it's going to get even hotter, though.

5. MAMORU: I can't stop sweating..

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
とまる	とまる	tomaru	stop	verb
秋	あき	aki	fall, autumn	noun
暑い	あつい	atsui	hot; Adj (na)	adjective
お願いだから	おねがいだから	Onegai dakara	Come on, for God's sake	expression
今日	きょう	kyō	today	noun
もっと	もっと	motto	more	adverb
湿気	しっけ	shikke	humidity	noun
着る	きる	kiru	wear	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

今日は暑いです。 *Kyō wa atsui desu.* It's hot today.	パレードは今日です。 *Parēdo wa kyō desu.* The parade is today.
今日は暑いです。 *Kyō wa atsui desu.* It's hot today.	もっと食べてください. *Motto tabete kudasai.* Please have some more.

私は、着物をよく着る。
Watashi wa kimono o yoku kiru.

I often wear kimono.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
暑すぎる。。	*Atsusugiru.*	It's too hot.	Japanese people are not the biggest fans of sunlights. If you look at Japanese trend magazines, you will see having brighter skin is often considered more attractive, and that being tanned is not as attractive as it is thought in many western countries. When you visit Japan in summer, you will see a lot of Japanese ladies with a sunshade and sunblock groves walking down the streets!
お願いだから、早く秋になって。	*Onegai dakara, hayaku aki ni natte.*	For God's sake, turn to autumn already, please.	This Japanese expression for "for God's sake" is frequently used when you are desparately in need of something. By writing this line at the beginning of a sentence, you can emphasize that you really need it.

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #11 Changing Your Relationship Status

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KANJI

1. 守: 今日で付き合って１ヶ月！ラブラブです。
2. 翔: うそだ！！
3. 結衣: おめでとう！彼女かわいいね！
4. 大和: さて、いつまで続くかな？
5. 紀夫: 職場恋愛か。。。

KANA

1. 守: きょうでつきあっていっかげつ！ラブラブです。
2. 翔: うそだ！！
3. 結衣: おめでとう！かのじょかわいいね！
4. 大和: さて、いつまでつづくかな？
5. 紀夫: しょくばれんあいか。。。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Kyō de tsukiatte i-kkagetsu! Raburabu desu.
2. SHŌ: Uso da!!
3. YUI: Omedetō! Kanojo kawaii ne!

CONT'D OVER

4. YAMATO: Sate, itsu made tsuzuki kana?

5. NORIO: Shokuba-ren'ai ka...

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: Today is one month since we started dating. We're in love.

2. SHŌ: No way!!

3. YUI: Congrats! Your girlfriend is cute!

4. YAMATO: Well, let's see how long it lasts?

5. NORIO: Office romance, huh...

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
さて	さて	sate	Well, now, anyway	conjunction
続く	つづく	tsuzuku	to last, to be continued	verb
職場恋愛	しょくばれんあい	shokuba-ren'ai	office romance	noun
おめでとう	おめでとう	Omedetō	Congrats	expression
付き合う	つきあう	tsukiau	to keep company with, to go out with; V1	verb
ラブラブ	ラブラブ	raburabu	lovey-dovey	phrase

かわいい	かわいい	kawaii	pretty, cute, lovely, charming :Adj(i)	adjective
彼女	かのじょ	kanojo	girl, she, girlfriend	pronoun, noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

ちょっと、買い物に付き合って。 *Chotto, kaimono ni tsukiatte.* Will you go shopping with me?	赤ちゃんはかわいい。 *Aka-chan wa kawaii.* Babies are cute.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
今日で付き合って１ヶ月！	*Kyō de tsukiatte i-kkagetsu!*	Today is one month since we started dating.	In Japan, you can often see couples counting the number of months they're together for, making it an anniversary and posting about it on social media.
ラブラブです。	*Raburabu desu.*	We're in love.	Although there's an expression meaning "lovey-dovey," it's not very common for Japanese people to show affections such as kissing and hugging in public. Be careful if you are seeing the parents of your Japanese girlfriend or boyfirend to not show too much affections in front of them, because especially older generations might get a little confused and shy.

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #12 Getting Married

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KANJI

1. 葉月: いよいよ結婚式です。ドキドキ。
2. 紀夫: おめでとうございます。末永くお幸せに！
3. 愛美: おめでとう！あとでブーケは私に投げてね。
4. 翔: 結婚？！全然知らなかった。。
5. 結衣: 守は幸せ者だねー！

KANA

1. 葉月: いよいよけっこんしきです。ドキドキ。
2. 紀夫: おめでとうございます。すえながくおしあわせに！
3. 愛美: おめでとう！あとでブーケはわたしになげてね。
4. 翔: けっこん？！ぜんぜんしらなかった。。
5. 結衣: まもるはしあわせものだねー！

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Iyoiyo kekkonshiki desu. Doki-doki.
2. NORIO: Omedetō gozaimasu. Suenagaku o-shiawase ni!
3. MANAMI: Omedetō! Ato de būke wa watashi ni nagete ne.

CONT'D OVER

4. SHŌ: Kekkon?! Zenzen shiranakatta..

5. YUI: Mamoru wa shiawase-mono danē!

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: Finally getting married. I'm nervous and excited.

2. NORIO: Congratulations. Have a long and loving life together!

3. MANAMI: Congrats! Throw the bouquet at me later, will ya?

4. SHŌ: Getting married?! I had no idea..

5. YUI: Mamoru is one lucky guy!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
幸せ者	しあわせもの	shiawase-mono	lucky guy, person	noun
ドキドキ	ドキドキ	doki-doki	excited and nervous	adverb
いよいよ	いよいよ	iyoiyo	finally, more and more	adverb
結婚式	けっこんしき	kekkonshiki	wedding ceremony	noun
末永く	すえながく	suenagaku	For many years to come	adverb
投げる	なげる	nageru	to throw	verb

おめでとうございます	おめでとうございます	omedetō gozaimasu	Congratulations	expression
おめでとう	おめでとう	Omedetō	Congrats	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

結婚式が好きです。 *Kekkonshiki ga suki desu.* I like wedding ceremonies.	お誕生日おめでとうございます。 *O-tanjōbi omedetō gozaimasu.* Happy birthday.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
いよいよ結婚式です。	*Iyoiyo kekkonshiki desu.*	Finally getting married.	In Japan, there are two common types of weddings; one is western style where you celebrate in a church, and one is Japanese traditional style taking place in a shrine. Note that just because they have a western-style wedding at a church, it doesn't necessarily mean they're Christian. A lot of non-Christian Japanese people prefer to have a wedding at a church.
ドキドキ。	*Doki-doki.*	I'm nervous and excited.	This expression can show both excited and nervous feelings at the same time. It's commonly used to describe your feelings before any important events.

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #13 A Pregnancy Announcement

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KANJI

1. 守: 来年パパになります。早く会いたいな。
2. 結衣: おめでとう！！楽しみだね！
3. 大和: やったー、新しいいとこが増える！
4. 翔: 女の子？男の子？
5. 葉月: いろいろ準備しないとね。

KANA

1. 守: らいねんパパになります。はやくあいたいな。
2. 結衣: おめでとう！！たのしみだね！
3. 大和: やったー、あたらしいいとこがふえる！
4. 翔: おんなのこ？おとこのこ？
5. 葉月: いろいろじゅんびしないとね。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Rainen papa ni narimasu. Hayaku aitai na.
2. YUI: Omedetō!! Tanoshimi da ne!
3. YAMATO: Yattā, atarashii itoko ga fueru!

CONT'D OVER

4. SHŌ: Onna no ko? Otoko no ko?

5. HAZUKI: Iro iro junbi shinai to ne.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: I'll be a dad next year. Wanna see the baby sooner.

2. YUI: Congrats!! Isn't that exciting!

3. YAMATO: Yay, a new cousin will be added!

4. SHŌ: Girl or boy?

5. HAZUKI: Gotta prepare a lot of stuff.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
準備する	じゅんびする	junbi suru	to prepare	verb
会う	あう	au	to meet; V1	verb
来年	らいねん	rainen	next year	Noun
早く	はやく	hayaku	fast, quickly, soon	adverb
新しい	あたらしい	atarashii	new ;-i adjective	adjective
増える	ふえる	fueru	to increase	verb
楽しみ	たのしみ	tanoshimi	fun, excitement	noun
いとこ	いとこ	itoko	cousin	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

午後１０時に駅の前で会いましょう。 *Gogo jū-ji ni eki no mae de aimashō.* I will meet you at 10 PM in front of the station.	明日、彼と会います。 *Ashita, kare to aimasu.* I'll meet him tomorrow.
成人式は来年です。 *Seijinshiki wa rainen desu.* My coming-of-age ceremony is next year.	早く家に帰りたいです。 *Hayaku ie ni kaeritai desu.* I want to go home soon.
パーティーの参加人数が増えてしまった。 *Pātii no sanka ninzū ga fuete shimatta.* The number of people attending the party increased.	いとこがいない。 *Itoko ga inai.* I don't have any cousins.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
来年パパになります。	*Rainen papa ni narimasu.*	I'll be a dad next year.	This is a common, simple line to say when you just find out you're becoming a father and want to let the world know. It's only used before you have your first child.
早く会いたいな。	*Hayaku aitai na.*	I want to see him sooner.	In Japanese, we don't have an exact translation for "I miss you" or "Can't wait" that sound very natural. Instead, we say "I want to see (you) sooner" in Japanese. If you're in a long-distance relationship with a Japanese partner, you can also use this expression as a way to say you miss him or her.

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Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #14 Talking About Your Baby

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KANJI

1. 葉月: 新しい家族が増えました。ゆきこと言います。
2. 愛美: かわいすぎる～！手も小さい。。
3. 翔: よく頑張ったな。おめでとう。
4. 大和: ゆきこに早く会わせて～！
5. 紀夫: ご出産おめでとう。元気そうな赤ちゃんで何より。

KANA

1. 葉月: あたらしいかぞくがふえました。ゆきこといいます。
2. 愛美: かわいすぎる～！てもちいさい。。
3. 翔: よくがんばったな。おめでとう。
4. 大和: ゆきこにはやくあわせて～！
5. 紀夫: ごしゅっさんおめでとう。げんきそうなあかちゃんでなにより。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Atarashii kazoku ga fuemashita. Yukiko to iimasu.
2. MANAMI: Kawaisugirū! Te mo chiisai..
3. SHŌ: Yoku ganbatta na. Omedetō.

CONT'D OVER

4. YAMATO: Yukiko ni hayaku awasetē!

5. NORIO: Go-shussan omedetō. Genki sō na aka-chan de nani yori.

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: A new addition to the family. She's named Yukiko.

2. MANAMI: Too cute~! Her hand is tiny too..

3. SHŌ: Great job. Congrats.

4. YAMATO: Let me see Yukiko soon~!

5. NORIO: Congratulations on her birth. I can't be any happier that she looks a healthy baby.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
手	て	te	hand	noun
家族	かぞく	kazoku	family	noun
と言います	といいます	to iimasu	to be named	expression
出産	しゅっさん	shussan	birth	noun
赤ちゃん	あかちゃん	aka-chan	baby	noun
早く	はやく	hayaku	early; soon	adverb
元気な	げんきな	genki na	healthy, fine, good	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

手をあげてください。 *Te o agete kudasai.* Please raise your hand.	私たちは4人家族です。 *Watashitachi wa yo-nin kazoku desu.* We have a family of four.
私たちは５人家族です。 *Watashi-tachi wa go-nin kazoku desu.* There are five people in my family.	近所の赤ちゃんは夜もずっと泣いています。 *Kinjo no akachan wa yoru mo zutto naite imasu.* The neighbor's baby has been crying all night.
赤ちゃんはかわいい。 *Aka-chan wa kawaii.* Babies are cute.	早く家に帰りたいです。 *Hayaku ie ni kaeritai desu.* I want to go home soon.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
新しい家族が増えました。	*Atarashii kazoku ga fuemashita.*	A new addition to the family.	It's almost like a must-do thing for Japanese couples to post a baby picture when you first give a birth to your baby. This expression is one of the most common lines to use when you share the news of having a new baby on social media. It is simple, yet gives a cute, heartwarming impression to people.
ゆきこと言います。	*Yukiko to iimasu.*	She's named Yukiko.	A lot of Japanese people include the name of the new born baby in a post. Sometimes they also explain the origin of the name as well as the meaning of its Chinese characters.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #15
At a Family Reunion

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4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

#15

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KANJI

1. 守: 久しぶりに親戚の集まり。甥っ子が大きくなってる。。。
2. 葉月: 次会うときにはもう大人になってるかもね。
3. 結衣: 懐かしいな。みなさん元気？
4. 優子: 大家族ね！
5. 翔: お母さん全然変わってないな。

KANA

1. 守: ひさしぶりにしんせきのあつまり。おいっこがおおきくなってる。。。
2. 葉月: つぎあうときにはもうおとなになってるかもね。
3. 結衣: なつかしいな。みなさんげんき？
4. 優子: だいかぞくね！
5. 翔: おかあさんぜんぜんかわってないな。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Hisashiburi ni shinseki no atsumari. Oikko ga ōkiku natte ru.
2. HAZUKI: Tsugi au toki ni wa mō otona ni natte ru kamo ne.

CONT'D OVER

3. YUI: Natsukashii na. Mina-san genki?

4. YŪKO: Dai-kazoku ne!

5. SHŌ: O-kā-san zenzen kawatte nai na.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: Family gathering for the first time in forever. My nephew has gotten all big.

2. HAZUKI: He might be all grown up by the next time we see him.

3. YUI: Nostalgic. How are you all?

4. YŪKO: What a big family!

5. SHŌ: Your mom hasn't changed at all.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
変わる	かわる	kawaru	to change	verb
集まり	あつまり	atsumari	gathering	noun
久しぶりに	ひさしぶりに	Hisashiburi ni	For the first time in forever	phrase
親戚	しんせき	shinseki	relative	noun
大人	おとな	otona	adult	noun
お母さん	おかあさん	o-kā-san	mother	noun
甥っ子	おいっこ	oikko	nephew	noun

大家族	だいかぞく	dai-kazoku	big family	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

バスケットボールのルールが変わった。 *Basuketto bōru no rūru ga kawatta.* The rules of basketball have changed.	お正月は、我が家に親戚が集まる。 *O-shōga wa, wagaya ni shinseki ga atsumaru.*
二十歳です。大人になりました。 *Hatachi desu. Otona ni narimashita.* I turned twenty. I'm an adult now.	お母さんの名前は奈々子です。 *O-kā-san no namae wa Nanako desu.* My mother's name is Nanako.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
久しぶりに親戚の集まり。	*Hisashiburi ni shinseki no atsumari.*	Family gathering for the first time in forever.	This Japanese expression for "for the first time in forever" can be used in a lot of occasions when you did something that hasn't done for ages. Japanese people get together with families usually on New Year's and Bon Festival holidays in August. When they gather, they usually eat a lot and drink a lot just like many families in other countries may also do.
甥っ子が大きくなってる。	*Oikko ga ōkiku natte ru.*	My nephew has gotten all big.	One of the things you'd often comment at the family gathering is how your nephew or younger family members who were small before have grown a lot bigger now. You can replace "nephew" with another word to talk about other people.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #16 Going on a Trip

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KANJI

1. 葉月: これからタイに行ってきまーす！
2. 優子: いいなあ。本場のタイ料理楽しんでね。
3. 翔: お土産よろしく！
4. 愛美: いつまで？私も来週行くよ。
5. 結衣: 楽しんでね！

KANA

1. 葉月: これからタイにいってきまーす！
2. 優子: いいなあ。ほんばのタイりょうりたのしんでね。
3. 翔: おみやげよろしく！
4. 愛美: いつまで？わたしもらいしゅういくよ。
5. 結衣: たのしんでね！

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Kore kara Tai ni itte kimāsu!
2. YŪKO: Iinā. Honba no Tai ryōri tanoshinde ne.
3. SHŌ: O-miyage yoroshiku!

CONT'D OVER

4. MANAMI: Itsu made? Watashi mo raishū iku yo.

5. YUI: Tanoshinde ne!

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: Off to Thailand from now!

2. YŪKO: Jealous. Enjoy the authentic Thai food.

3. SHŌ: I'm expecting a souvenir!

4. MANAMI: Until when? I'm going next week.

5. YUI: Have fun!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
来週	らいしゅう	raishū	next week	phrase, noun
に行ってきます	にいってきます	ni itte kimasu	off to ...	expression
これから	これから	kore kara	from now	expression
タイ	タイ	Tai	Thailand	proper noun
料理	りょうり	ryōri	food as in dishes, cuisine	noun
お土産	おみやげ	omiyage	souvenir	noun
本場	ほんば	honba	home, best place	noun

楽しむ	たのしむ	tanoshimu	to enjoy oneself; V1	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

来週、大きな展示会が開かれます。 *Raishū ōki na tenjikai ga hirakaremasu.* The great fair will be held next week.	来週東京に行きます。 *Raishū Tōkyō ni ikimasu.* I'm going to Tokyo next week.
ジョンはタイ料理は好きではありません。 *Jon wa tai ryōri wa suki de wa arimasen.* John doesn't like Thai food.	ブラジル料理はおいしいですか。 *Burajiru ryōri wa oishii desu ka.* Is Brazilian food delicious?
お土産買うのって本当めんどうくさい。 *Omiyage kau no tte hontō mendōkusai.* Buying souvenirs is such a hassle.	お土産を買って帰らないと友達に怒られてしまいます。 *O-miyage o katte kaeranai to tomodachi ni okorarete shimaimasu.* My friends will get angry if I don't send them some souvenirs.
本場の中国料理を食べてみたい。 *Honba no Chūgoku ryōri o tabete mitai.* I want to eat Chinese food at the place of its origin.	誕生日パーティーを楽しみました。 *Tanjōbi pātī o tanoshimimashita.* I enjoyed the birthday party.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
これから	*Kore kara*	from now	You can add this expression at the beginning of a sentence when you want to say you're about to do something.

タイに行ってきまーす！	*Tai ni itte kimāsu!*	Off to Thailand!	It's a common expression when you're on the way to somewhere to do something. Japanese people on social media often write this line before they go on a trip.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #17 At the Local Market

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KANJI

1. 守: 何だこりゃ。初めて見た。
2. 翔: タイ限定だね。
3. 結衣: ショッキングな外見だね。
4. 愛美: あ、これ流行ってるって聞いた。
5. 大和: 欲しい！！

KANA

1. 守: なんだこりゃ。はじめてみた。
2. 翔: タイげんていだね。
3. 結衣: ショッキングながいけんだね。
4. 愛美: あ、これはやってるってきいた。
5. 大和: ほしい！！

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Nan da korya. Hajimete mita.
2. SHŌ: Tai gentei dane.
3. YUI: Shokkingu na gaiken dane.

CONT'D OVER

4. MANAMI: A, kore hayatte ru tte kiita.

5. YAMATO: Hoshii!!

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: What the hell? Never seen this before.

2. SHŌ: Only in Thailand.

3. YUI: What a shocking look.

4. MANAMI: Oh I heard it's a thing now.

5. YAMATO: I want it!!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
欲しい	ほしい	hoshī	want, to want	i-adjective
見る	みる	miru	to see, to watch, to look ; V2	verb
こりゃ	こりゃ	korya	term derived from これは meaning "this is"	expression
初めて	はじめて	hajimete	first time	expression
ショッキングな	ショッキングな	shokkingu-na	shocking	na-adjective
流行る	はやる	hayaru	to be popular	verb
限定	げんてい	gentei	limit, restriction	noun

外見	がいけん	gaiken	looks	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

お金が欲しいです。 *O-kane ga hoshī desu.* I want money.	いつもはスポーツを見ませんが、昨日は例外でした。 *Itsumo wa supōtsu o mimasen ga, kinō wa reigai deshita.* Usually, I don't watch any sports but I made an exception yesterday.
電車の中から富士山を見ました。 *Densha no naka kara fujisan o mimashita.* I saw Mt. Fuji from the train.	日本は初めてですか。 *Nihon wa hajimete desu ka.* Is this your first time in Japan?
バスケットボールが中学生の間で流行っている。 *Basuketto bōru ga chūgakusei no aida de hayatte iru.* Basketball is all the rage among junior high school students.	これは、夏限定のビールです。 *Kore wa, natsu gentei no bīru desu.* This beer is only for sale in summer.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
何だこりゃ。	*Nan da korya.*	What the hell?	This is a common reaction when you see something confusing in front of you. When you find something completely new and interesting overseas, you'll probably get to use this expression a lot.

初めて見た。	*Hajimete mita.*	Never seen this before.	This is a simple and short expression to use when you find something you have never seen.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #18 A Sightseeing Trip

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KANJI

1. 葉月: 世界遺産に到着！観光客だらけだ。。。
2. 優子: いい景色だね。
3. 翔: わーわたしもここ行ったことある！
4. 大和: 夏休みだから、しょうがないよ。
5. 愛美: もっと写真見たい！

KANA

1. 葉月: せかいいさんにとうちゃく！かんこうきゃくだらけだ。。。
2. 優子: いいけしきだね。
3. 翔: わーわたしもここいったことある！
4. 大和: なつやすみだから、しょうがないよ。
5. 愛美: もっとしゃしんみたい！

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Sekaiisan ni tōchaku! Kankōkyaku darake da...
2. YŪKO: Ii keshiki dane.
3. SHŌ: Wā watashi mo koko itta koto aru!

CONT'D OVER

4. YAMATO: Natsu-yasumi dakara, shōganai yo.

5. MANAMI: Motto shashin mitai!

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: Arrived at the World Heritage Site! So many tourists...

2. YŪKO: Nice view.

3. SHŌ: Oh I've been there too!

4. YAMATO: It's during summer break so it can't be helped.

5. MANAMI: Show us more photos!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
写真	しゃしん	shashin	photograph	noun
観光客	かんこうきゃく	kankōkyaku	tourist	noun
欲しい	ほしい	hoshī	want, to want	i-adjective
世界遺産	せかいいさん	sekai isan	World Heritage site	phrase, noun
行く	いく	iku	to go	verb
しょうがない	しょうがない	shōganai	can't be helped	expression
景色	けしき	keshiki	scenery, view	noun
夏休み	なつやすみ	natsu yasumi	summer vacation	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

写真を撮ってください。 *Shashin o totte kudasai.* Please take a picture.	お金が欲しいです。 *O-kane ga hoshī desu.* I want money.
来年、その地域は、世界遺産に登録される。 *Rainen sono chiiki wa sekai isan ni tōroku sareru.* That area is going to be registered as a World Heritage site next year.	動物病院に行きました。 *Dōbutsu byōin ni ikimashita.* I went to the animal hospital.
あとでコンビニに行きます。 *Ato de konbini ni ikimasu.* I'll go to the convenience store later.	しょうがないですね。 *Shō ga nai desu ne.* I have no other choices.
夏休み何か予定はありますか。私はないです。 *Natsu-yasumi nanika yotei wa arimasu ka. Watashi wa nai desu.* Do you have any plan for this summer vacation? I don't have any.	毎年、夏休みは海水浴に行く。 *Maitoshi natsuyasumi wa kaisuiyoku ni iku.* (I) go swimming in the ocean every summer vacation.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
世界遺産に到着！	*Sekaiisan ni tōchaku!*	World Heritage Site!	This is a common expression to use when you arrive somewhere and want to post about it. You can replace the Japanese word for "World Heritage Site" with any other places and use the expression, for example, schools, a meeting place, etc.

観光客だらけだ。。。	*Kankōkyaku darake da...*	So many tourists...	When you visit Japan, especially in big cities like Tokyo, a lot of places you go will probably be full of people. To get on a train also, you have to throw yourself into a crowd. When you encounter this moment, you can use this expression, replacing the word "tourists" with something else, for example, "students" or "workers."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #19 Just Relaxing

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KANJI

1. 守: 波の音、青い海、冷たいカクテル。最高！
2. 紀夫: うらやましいぞー。
3. 愛美: すごい海きれい！
4. 大和: 飲んでばかりいないで、泳ぎなよ。
5. 翔: 焼けて帰ってくるんだろうな。。

KANA

1. 守: なみのおと、あおいうみ、つめたいかくてる。さいこう！
2. 紀夫: うらやましいぞー。
3. 愛美: すごいうみきれい！
4. 大和: のんでばかりいないで、およぎなよ。
5. 翔: やけてかえってくるんだろうな。。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Nami no oto, aoi umi, tsumetai kakuteru. Saikō!
2. NORIO: Urayamashii zō.
3. MANAMI: Sugoi umi kirei!

CONT'D OVER

4. YAMATO: Nonde bakari inai de, oyogina yo.

5. SHŌ: Yakete kaette kuru n da rō na.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: The sound of the waves, the blue sea and the cold cocktails. The best!

2. NORIO: Jealous.

3. MANAMI: Amazingly beautiful sea.

4. YAMATO: Don't just be drinking, go swimming.

5. SHŌ: I bet you guys will be coming back all tanned...

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
焼ける	やける	yakeru	to get a suntan;V2	verb
青い	あおい	aoi	blue, green, pale; Adj(i)	adjective
波	なみ	nami	wave	noun
音	おと	oto	sound, noise	noun
冷たい	つめたい	tsumetai	cold;Adj(i)	adjective
泳ぐ	およぐ	oyogu	to swim	verb
海	うみ	umi	sea, ocean	noun

うらやましい	うらやましい	urayamashii	envious	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

焼けた肌はかっこいい。 *Yaketa hada wa kakkoii.* Tanned skin is cool.	沖縄の空は青い。 *Okinawa no sora wa aoi.* The sky in Okinawa is blue.
今日は波が高いので注意してください。 *Kyō wa nami ga takai node chūishite kudasai.* The waves are large today, so be careful.	何の音ですか。 *Nan no oto desu ka.* What was that noise?
冷たい飲み物が欲しいです。 *Tsumetai nomimono ga hoshii desu.* I want something cold to drink.	たこが海を泳いでいる。 *Tako ga umi o oyoide iru.* The octopus is swimming in the ocean.
夏には、子供たちは海で手持ちの花火で遊びます。 *Natsu ni wa, kodomo-tachi wa umi de temochi no hanabi de asobimasu.* In summer, children enjoy hand-held fireworks at the beach.	海でおよぎました。 *Umi de oyogimashita.* I swam in the sea.

宏はお金持ちで、うらやましい。
Hiroshi wa okanemochi de urayamashii.

I envy Hiroshi because he is rich.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese	English	About this Expression

波の音、青い海、冷たいカクテル。	*Nami no oto, aoi umi, tsumetai kakuteru.*	The sound of the waves, the blue sea, and the cold cocktails.	This is a slightly poetic way to describe the situation by paralleling the key factors in short words. This expression method is often used in advertisements as well. It's simple and an easy way to catch people's attention.
最高！	*Saikō!*	The best!	It literally means "the best" and Japanese people often use this expression on social media to emphasize that something is great.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #20 Arriving Home

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KANJI

1. 葉月: あーあ、帰って来ちゃった。
2. 優子: おかえりなさい。
3. 翔: おみやげ楽しみだな。。。
4. 愛美: 焼けた？写真見たい！
5. 結衣: 東京は寒いでしょ〜。

KANA

1. 葉月: あーあ、かえってきちゃった。
2. 優子: おかえりなさい。
3. 翔: おみやげたのしみだな。。。
4. 愛美: やけた？しゃしんみたい！
5. 結衣: とうきょうはさむいでしょ〜。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Āa, kaette kichatta.
2. YŪKO: Okaerinasai.
3. SHŌ: O-miyage tanoshimi dana...

CONT'D OVER

4. MANAMI: Yaketa? Shashin mitai!

5. YUI: Tōkyō wa samui deshō.

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: Oh well, I'm back again.

2. YŪKO: Welcome back.

3. SHŌ: Can't wait to see the souvenirs...

4. MANAMI: Sunburnt? Wanna see the photos!

5. YUI: Tokyo feels so cold for you.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
寒い	さむい	samui	cold	adjective
おかえりなさい	おかえりなさい	Okaeri nasai	Welcome back, welcome home	expression
あーあ	あーあ	Āa	Oh well	expression
帰って来る	かえってくる	kaette kuru	to return, to come back	phrase
焼ける	やける	yakeru	to get sunburned	verb
東京	とうきょう	Tōkyō	Tokyo, the capital of Japan	pronoun

おみやげ	おみやげ	omiyage	a small gift, a souvenir	noun
見る	みる	miru	to take a look	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

アラスカはとても寒いです。 *Arasuka wa totemo samui desu.* Alaska is very cold.	お帰りなさい。 *Okaerinasai.* Welcome home.
これはおみやげです。 *Kore wa omiyage desu.* This is a small gift for you.	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
あーあ、	*Āa,*	Oh well,	This is an interjection which describes a sigh of boredom or disappointment such as "oh no."
帰って来ちゃった。	*kaette kichatta.*	I'm back again.	Japanese people love to travel even during short period of time if they have any day off. When they're back home, this expression is often used to show a bit of sadness.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #21
It's Time to Celebrate!

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KANJI

1. 守: 甥っ子、成人おめでとう！飲みすぎには注意だぞ。
2. 大和: 気をつけまーす！
3. 結衣: もうハタチ？！この前まで小さかったのに。。。
4. 愛美: おめでとう！いよいよ大人への仲間入りね。
5. 紀夫: 甥っ子さん、成人おめでとう！すっかり大人びて、見違えたな。

KANA

1. 守: おいっこせいじんおめでとう！のみすぎにはちゅういだぞ。
2. 大和: きをつけまーす！
3. 結衣: もうハタチ？このまえまでちいさかったのに。。。
4. 愛美: おめでとう！いよいよおとなへのなかまいりね。
5. 紀夫: おいっこさん、せいじんおめでとう！すっかりおとなびて、みちがえたな。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Oikko, seijin omedetō! Nomisugi ni wa chūi dazo.
2. YAMATO: Ki o tsukemāsu!

CONT'D OVER

3. YUI: Mō hatachi?! Kono mae made chiisakatta no ni...

4. MANAMI: Omedetō! Iyoiyo otona e no nakama iri ne.

5. NORIO: Oikko-san, seijin omedetō! Sukkari otonabite, michigaeta na.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: Congrats on the Coming-of-Age day, my nephew! Be careful not to drink too much.

2. YAMATO: I'll be careful!

3. YUI: Already 20? He was so small not very long ago...

4. MANAMI: Congrats! He's finally joined the adulthood.

5. NORIO: Congrats to your nephew! He's so grown up that I could hardly recognize him.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
ハタチ	ハタチ	hatachi	twenty years old	noun
仲間入り	なかまいり	nakama iri	joining a group	noun
大人びる	おとなびる	otonabiru	to become grown-up	verb
見違える	みちがえる	michigaeru	to be beyond recognition	verb
甥っ子	おいっこ	oikko	nephew	noun

注意	ちゅうい	chūi	caution, attention	noun
飲みすぎ	のみすぎ	nomisugi	overdrinking, excessive drinking	phrase
成人	せいじん	seijin	adult, coming-of-age	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

インターネットを使うときは、セキュリティに注意するのが鉄則だ。
Intānetto o tsukau toki wa, sekyuriti ni chūi suru no ga tessoku da.

The cardinal rule of using the internet is to be careful about security.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
甥っ子、成人おめでとう！	*Oikko, seijin omedetō!*	Congrats on the Coming-of-Age day, my nephew!	On Coming-of-Age Day, not only the new adults, but also many other people post a message congratualting "the new adults" on social media. On Coming-of-Age Day, many new adults go to a ceremony in their neighborhood with their old friends who grew up together, often in Japanese traditional clothes.
飲みすぎには注意だぞ。	*Nomisugi ni wa chūi dazo.*	Be careful not to drink too much.	It's not unusual for young people to drink too much and make a mistake, but especially on Coming-of-Age day in Japan, some new adults go a bit too wild. For this reason, it's common for older adults to warn them about drinking as well as congratulating them on their growing up.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #22
At a Birthday Party

CONTENTS

2 Kanji
2 Kana
2 Romanization
3 English
3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

#22

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KANJI

1. 葉月: 今までで最高の誕生日だった！
2. 翔: 遅くなったけど、誕生日おめでとう！
3. 紀夫: おめでとう。素敵な１年になりますように。
4. 愛美: いい写真だね！
5. 結衣: 私も祝いに行きたかったな〜。

KANA

1. 葉月: いままででさいこうのたんじょうびだった！
2. 翔: おそくなったけど、たんじょうびおめでとう！
3. 紀夫: おめでとう。すてきないちねんになりますように。
4. 愛美: いいしゃしんだね！
5. 結衣: わたしもいわいにいきたかったな〜。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Ima made de saikō no tanjōbi datta!
2. SHŌ: Osokunatta kedo, tanjōbi omedetō!
3. NORIO: Omedetō. Suteki na ichi-nen ni narimasu yō ni.

CONT'D OVER

4. MANAMI: Ii shashin dane!

5. YUI: Watashi mo iwai ni ikitakatta nā.

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: The best birthday ever!

2. SHŌ: It's a bit late, but happy birthday!

3. NORIO: Happy birthday. Hope you have a great year ahead.

4. MANAMI: Nice pic!

5. YUI: Wish I could have come to celebrate, too!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
今までで	いままでで	ima made de	So far, ever	expression
年	ねん	nen	counter for years	counter
素敵な	すてきな	suteki na	fabulous, excellent, fantastic	na-adjective
誕生日おめでとう	たんじょうびおめでとう	tanjōbi omedetō	Happy birthday (casual expression)	expression
遅い	おそい	osoi	late, slow	adjective
誕生日	たんじょうび	tanjōbi	birthday	noun
祝う	いわう	iwau	to celebrate	verb

最高	さいこう	saikou	best	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

遅くなってごめんなさい。 *Osoku natte gomen nasai.* I'm sorry I'm late.	誕生日はいつですか。 *Tanjō-bi wa itsu desu ka.* When is your birthday?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
今までで最高の	*Ima made de saikō no*	The best ever	If you want to say something is the best you ever had, you can add this expression before the noun you are referring to.
誕生日だった！	*tanjōbi datta!*	It was a birthday!	It's common to get together with your friends and rent a space at a restaurant and celebrate your birthday in Japan. You'll have a lot of good deals on your birthday, so be sure to check out if they have any birthday deals before you go somewhere!

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #23 Happy New Year!

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2 Kanji
2 Kana
2 Romanization
3 English
3 Vocabulary
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4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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KANJI

1. 守: あけましておめでとうございます！今年もよろしくお願いします。
2. 大和: あけおめ！
3. 結衣: あけましておめでとう。新年会楽しみにしてるね。
4. 翔: 明日初詣行こうぜ。
5. 紀夫: 去年も早かったなー。

KANA

1. 守: あけましておめでとうございます！ことしもよろしくおねがいします。
2. 大和: あけおめ！
3. 結衣: あけましておめでとう。しんねんかいたのしみにしてるね。
4. 翔: あしたはつもうでいこうぜ。
5. 紀夫: きょねんもはやかったなー。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu! Kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
2. YAMATO: Akeome!

CONT'D OVER

3. YUI: Akemashite omedetō. Shinnenkai tanoshimi ni shite ru ne.

4. SHŌ: Ashita hatsumōde ikō ze.

5. NORIO: Kyonen mo hayakatta nā.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: Happy New Year. May this year be another good one for us.

2. YAMATO: Happy New Year!

3. YUI: Happy New Year. Looking forward to the new year party.

4. SHŌ: Let's go to the shrine!

5. NORIO: Last year went pretty quick again.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
あけましておめでとうございます。	あけましておめでとうございます。	Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu.	Happy New Year. (formal)	expression
初詣	はつもうで	Hatsumōde	The first visit to a shrine of the year which is a traditional custom for the New Year's in Japan	noun

楽しみにしている	たのしみにしている	tanoshimi ni shite iru	to be looking forward to	expression
新年会	しんねんかい	shinnenkai	New Year's party	noun
あけおめ	あけおめ	akeome	Shortened version of "happy New Year." Used between friends.	expression
よろしくお願いします	よろしくおねがいします	yoroshiku onegai shimasu	Nice to meet you	expression
早い	はやい	hayai	early	adjective
今年	ことし	kotoshi	this year	Noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

みなさん、あけましておめでとうございます。 *Mina-san, akemashite omedetō gozaimasu.* Happy new year, everyone.	今年は2009年です。 *Kotoshi wa ni-sen kyū-nen desu.* It's the year 2009 this year.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
あけましておめでとうございます！	*Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu!*	Happy New Year.	When you think about a Japanese New Year's greeting, this expression must be it. Regardless of age and sex, Japanese speakers usually use this line to say "happy new year."

今年もよろしくお願いします。	*Kotoshi mo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.*	May this year be another good one for us.	It's also common to use this expression to show appreciation in advance for the new year. It's a must-know expression when you meet someone for the first time in the new year in Japan. Even a while after the New Year's, if you see someone for the first time in the year, it's polite to give this expression.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #24 At Christmas

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2 Kanji
2 Kana
2 Romanization
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3 Vocabulary
4 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

#24

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KANJI

1. 葉月: メリークリスマス！旦那とイルミネーションを見に行ってきます。
2. 愛美: どこもカップルばっかり！！
3. 優子: 今夜はホワイトクリスマスだね。
4. 翔: 俺は今年もクリスマスは仕事です。。。彼女ほしい。
5. 結衣: メリクリ！今年も１年早かったわ〜。

KANA

1. 葉月: メリークリスマス！だんなとイルミネーションをみにいってきます。
2. 愛美: どこもカップルばっかり！！
3. 優子: こんやはホワイトクリスマスだね。
4. 翔: おれはことしもクリスマスはしごとです。。。かのじょほしい。
5. 結衣: メリクリ！ことしもいちねんはやかったわ〜。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAZUKI: Merī Kurisumasu! Danna to iruminēshon o mi ni itte kimasu.
2. MANAMI: Doko mo kappuru bakkari!!

CONT'D OVER

3. YŪKO: Konya wa howaito kurisumasu da ne.

4. SHŌ: Ore wa kotoshi mo kurisumasu wa shigoto desu... Kanojo hoshii.

5. YUI: Merikuri! Kotoshi mo ichi-nen hayakatta wa.

ENGLISH

1. HAZUKI: Merry Christmas! Off to see some illuminations with my husband.

2. MANAMI: Couples everywhere!!

3. YŪKO: Tonight is a white Christmas.

4. SHŌ: Working this Christmas as usual... I want a girlfriend.

5. YUI: Merry Christmas! This year went pretty quick for me.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
メリクリ	メリクリ	merikuri	Shortened version of "Merry Christmas." Used between friends.	expression
メリークリスマス	めりーくりすます	Merī Kurisumasu	Merry Christmas	expression
仕事	しごと	shigoto	work, job	noun

彼女	かのじょ	kanojo	girl, she, girlfriend	pronoun, noun
ホワイトクリスマス	ホワイトクリスマス	howaito kurisumasu	white Christmas	noun
カップル	カップル	kappuru	couple	noun
見に行く	みにいく	miniiku	Go to watch	phrase
イルミネーション	イルミネーション	iruminēshon	illuminations, lights	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

メリークリスマス、夏子さん。 *Merī Kurisumasu, Natsuko-san.* Merry Christmas, Natsuko.	私の新しい仕事は明日始まります。 *Watashi no atarashii shigoto wa ashita hajimarimasu.* My new job starts tomorrow.
仕事をください。 *Shigoto o kudasai.* Please give me a job.	幸せいっぱいのカップルがビーチでギュッと抱きしめあっている。 *Shiawase ippai no kappuru ga bīchi de gyutto dakishime atte iru.* "The happy couple is hugging on the beach."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese	English	About this Expression

メリークリスマス！	*Merī Kurisumasu!*	Merry Christmas!	Since not so many people in Japan are Christians, Christmas is not celebrated as it is in western countries, but we do give greetings, decorate our houses so that they're a bit 'Christmassy,' exchange gifts, and so on. It's also more common to celebrate it on Christmas Eve than Christmas Day in Japan. And we don't have any Christmas holidays!
旦那とイルミネーションを見に行ってきます。	*Danna to iruminēshon o mi ni itte kimasu.*	Off to see some illuminations with my husband.	Compared to western countries, it is rare to find someone who thinks of Christmas as a family event in Japan. Christmas in Japan is more of a romantic event for couples or a day to get your child a gift rather than to spend time with your family. For couples, going to see illuminations is a popular thing to do on Christmas as it gives a romantic mood.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Japanese Social Media Phrases S1 #25 Happy Anniversary!

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2 Kanji
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KANJI

1. 守: 初めての結婚記念日ディナー！
2. 愛美: ラブラブ！
3. 翔: 夫婦円満の秘訣は？
4. 結衣: 理想の夫婦だね。
5. 大和: 今日だけは、けんかしないように。

KANA

1. 守: はじめてのけっこんきねんびディナー！
2. 愛美: ラブラブ！
3. 翔: ふうふえんまんのひけつは？
4. 結衣: りそうのふうふだね。
5. 大和: きょうだけはけんかしないように。

ROMANIZATION

1. MAMORU: Hajimete no kekkon-kinenbi dinā!
2. MANAMI: Rabu rabu!
3. SHŌ: Fūfuenman no hiketsu wa?

CONT'D OVER

4. YUI: Risō no fūfu da ne.

5. YAMATO: Kyō dake wa, kenka shinai yō ni.

ENGLISH

1. MAMORU: Wedding anniversary dinner for the first time!

2. MANAMI: Lovey-dovey!

3. SHŌ: What's your secret to maintaining a harmonious marriage?

4. YUI: Ideal couple.

5. YAMATO: Just for today, try not to fight.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
けんかする	けんかする	kenka suru	to fight	verb
初めての	はじめての	hajimete no	for the first time	expression
理想	りそう	risō	ideal, dream	noun
秘訣	ひけつ	hiketsu	secret, trick	noun
夫婦円満	ふうふえんまん	fūfuenman	harmonious marriage	noun
夫婦	ふうふ	fūfu	married couple	noun
ディナー	ディナー	dinā	dinner	noun
結婚記念日	けっこんきねんび	kekkon-kinenbi	wedding anniversary	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

やっと理想の女性に出会えた。
Yatto risō no josei ni deaeta.

I have finally met the woman of my dreams.

長生きの秘訣は何ですか。
Nagaiki no hiketsu wa nan desu ka?

What is the secret of longevity?

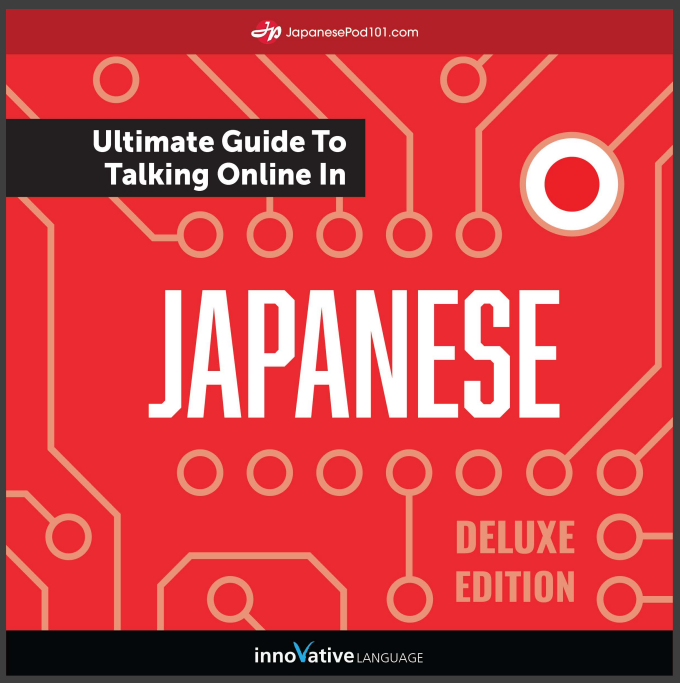
夫婦が田舎道を運転した。
Fūfu ga inakamichi o unten shita.

The married couple drove on the country road.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Japanese		English	About this Expression
初めての	*Hajimete no*	for the first time!	When you want to post something you've done for the first time, you can add this expression at the beginning.
結婚記念日ディナー！	*kekkon-kinenbi dinā!*	Wedding anniversary dinner	As well as many other western countries, it's common for couples to celebrate wedding anniversary in Japan. The 25th anniversary is called "Silver anniversary" and the 50th anniversary is called the "Golden anniversary."

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