

1. Situation

The test is done.

Dialogue

アキ：おつかれ。

Aki: Good job.

- おつかれ good job; expression used to thank someone for hard work; also used as a greeting

ジュン：終わった、終わった。

Jun: It's done, it's done.

- 終わった past tense of 終わる
- 終わる to end; to finish

アキ：できた？

Aki: Did you do well?

- できた past tense of できる
- できる to be able to do; to be ready; to be made; to be good at; e.g. 彼女ができる=to find a girlfriend、友達ができる=to make a friend

ジュン：まあね。

Jun: I guess so.

- まあ well; I think; まあ、そうだよね。Well, that's right.
- ～ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; 雨だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

アキ：最初の問題、分かった？

Aki: Did you get the first problem?

- 最初 first

2020年8月31日 Level 1 少し、形、悪いけど。

- ~の indicates possession: 私^{わたし}の子供^{こども} my child; その車^{くるま}、私^{わたし}の。 That car is mine; 私^{わたし}の食べる^た? Do you want to eat mine?
- 問題^{もんだい} problem; question
- 分^わかった past tense of 分^わかる
- 分^わかる to understand; to see

ジュン：うん。時間^{じかん}かかったけど。

Jun: Yeah. It took time though.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- 時間^{じかん} time
- かかった past tense of かかる
- かかる to take (time, resource); to cost; to hang
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.

アキ：すごい。私^{わたし}、分^わかんなかった。

Aki: That's impressive. I didn't get it.

- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- 分^わかんなかった negative form of 分^わかった

2. Situation

Tanaka-san told Sato-san about plans to go watch a Japanese professional baseball game.

Dialogue

さとう ひとり い
佐藤：一人で行くんですか？

Sato: Are you going by yourself?

- ひとり one person; alone
- ～で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで食べる to eat with a fork; 家で食べる to eat at home; may make a noun adverbial: 短い時間で食べる eating fast; indicates a choice: じゃあビールで。Then, I choose beer.
- 行く to go
- んです commonly used when you explain something; 実は日本人なんです。 In fact, I'm Japanese.
- ～か makes a sentence a question; usually used with keigo sentences in spoken Japanese; textbooks often drop the question mark, but it's common to use a question mark in real-life situations

たなか いえ。ともだち い
田中：いえ。友達と行くんですよ。

Tanaka: No. I am going with my friend.

- いえ no; colloquial version of いいえ
- ともだち 友達 friend
- ～と and; or; with; if; 友達と私 my friends and I
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!

さとう
佐藤：いいですね。

Sato: That's nice.

- いい good; 映画よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私、ラーメンがいい。I'd like to choose ramen; いいね is the Japanese version of "like" on social media.
- ～です polite ending; use this polite form, called "keigo," when you talk to strangers, people who are older than you, and in business situations.

たなか いっしょ い
田中：一緒にいきますか？

Tanaka: Would you like to come with us?

- いっしょ together; with
- ～に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本に行く to go to Japan; 友達に話す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生に見つかった。I was found by a teacher.
- 行きます ます form of 行く; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

さとう
佐藤：え、いいんですか？

Sato: Um, is that all right?

- え expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、本当？ What? Really?

たなか
田中：いいですよ。

Tanaka: It's all right.

さとう
佐藤：ありがとうございます。行きたかったんです。

Sato: Thank you. I have wanted to go.

- ありがとうございます thank you
- 行きたかった past tense of 行きたい
- 行きたい たい form of 行く; ～たい expresses desire; I want to __

3. Situation

Aki is trying to flip okonomiyaki.

Dialogue

アキ：できるかな？

Aki: I wonder if I can do it.

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

ハル：やってみて。

Haru: Give it a try.

- やって te-form of やる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨日^{きのう}学校^{がっこう}行って、勉強^{べんきょう}して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- やる to do; to give
- ~てみて te-form of ~てみる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨日^{きのう}学校^{がっこう}行って、勉強^{べんきょう}して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ~てみる to try and ___; to try something; to attempt to do something; 食べてみる。I'll try eating.

アキ：わ^わかった。一^{いち}、二^に、三^{さん}。

Aki: Got it. One, two, and three.

- 一^{いち} one
- 二^に two
- 三^{さん} three

ハル：できたじゃん。

Haru: You did it.

- じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it

アキ: 少し、形、悪いけど。

Aki: The shape turned out a little bad though.

- 少し a little; a few
- 形 form; shape; figure
- 悪い bad

ハル: 問題ないよ。食べちゃうし。

Haru: That's not a problem. We are going to eat it anyway.

- ない negative form of ある (to exist); 明日行かない I won't go tomorrow; not; nonexistent; not being (there)
- 食べる to eat
- ちゃう to end up doing ____; to connect a verb to ちゃう, simply remove た from the paste tense: 食べちゃう to end up eating.
- ~し and; besides; because, since; 雨だし行かない。 / 行かない、雨だし。 I won't go. Besides, it's raining.

4. Situation

Ideas for a new business must be shared at the next meeting.

Dialogue

さとう 佐藤：いいアイデア、出ましたか？

Sato: Did you come up with any good ideas?

- アイデア idea
- 出ました past tense of 出ます
- 出ます ます form of 出る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 出る to go out; to come out; to attend

たなか 田中：いえ、まだなんです。

Tanaka: No, I haven't yet.

- いえ no; colloquial version of いいえ
- まだ yet; still; まだ帰れない。I can't go home yet.

さとう わたし 佐藤：私もですよ。ずっと考えてるんですが。

Sato: Me neither, even though I have been thinking about it all the time.

- ~も too; also; 私も行く! I'll go too!
- ずっと all the time; for a long time; forever
- 考えて te-form of 考える; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨日学校行って、勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 考える to think
- ~ている、てる verb form to express continuation; 食べる + ている = 食べている eating; てる is a colloquial version of ている; some verbs such as 知る uses this form to express the present

situation 知っている (I know) but uses the present native form to say the opposite: 知らない (I don't know); often てん in spoken Japanese: それ、知ってるの? Do you know that?

たなか けっこうたいへん
田中：結構大変ですよ。

Tanaka: It's pretty tough, isn't it?

- けっこう adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- たいへん serious; terrible; hard; difficult

さとう
佐藤：はい、アイデアなんてそんなにで出ませんよね。

Sato: That's right, it's hard to come up with ideas, right?

- はい yes
- なんて such~; なんておおいえだ。 Such a big house; things like; 日本なんて行きたくない。 I don't want to go to a country like Japan.
- そんなに so much; so; like that; そんなに食べれない。 I can't eat that much.
- 出ません negative form of 出ます