

1. Situation

There's been word of two co-workers getting married to each other.

Dialogue

ハル：あの^{はなし}話、知^しってる？

Haru: Have you heard the news?

- あの that; those
- ^{はなし}話 story; talk
- 知^しって te-form of 知^しる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 知^しる to know; use the te-form to say "I know": そのアニメ知^しってるよ。 I know that anime.
- ~てる、~ている verb form to express continuation; 食^たべる + ている = 食^たべている eating; てる is a colloquial version of ている; some verbs such as 知^しる uses this form to express the present situation 知^しっている (I know) but uses the present native form to say the opposite: 知^しらない (I don't know); often てん in spoken Japanese: それ、知^しってるの? Do you know that?

ユカ：うん、今^{いま}、聞^きいた。

Yuka: Yeah. I heard it just now.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- ^{いま}今 now
- 聞^きいた past tense of 聞^きく
- 聞^きく to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey

ハル：私^{わたし}も聞^きいたとこ。

Haru: I just heard it, too.

2020年9月28日 Level 1 でも、少し高いですね。

- ~も too; also; 私^{わたし}も行く! I'll go too!; but: 頑張^{がんば}っても出来^{でき}なかった。I tried my best, but I couldn't do it.
- ところ、ところ place: 広い^{ひろ}所^{ところ} a big place; point: わからない^{ところ}所ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: どんな^すところが好き? What part do you like?; area; explains the current situation: 食べている^たところ I'm in the middle of eating; 食べた^たところ I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)

ユカ: 知ら^しなかったよね。

Yuka: You didn't know that, right?

- 知ら^しなかった past tense of 知ら^しない
- 知ら^しない negative form of 知る
- ~よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒い^{さむ}よね。 It's cold, right?; よな is sometimes used by male speakers; かわいいよ。 may imply she might not know that she's cute, かわいいよね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and かわいいよね。 implies that the speaker is certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree

ハル: うん、そんなふう^みに見え^みなかった。

Haru: No, they didn't look like that to me.

- そんな that; such; そんな^{こと}事はできない。 I can't do such a thing.
- ふう style; type; way; like; ヨーロッパ^{ふう}風の^へ部屋^や European-style room
- ~に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本^{にほん}に行く to go to Japan; 友達^{ともだち}に話^{はな}す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人^{おとな}になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生^{せんせい}に見^みつかった。 I was found by a teacher.
- 見え^みなかった past tense of 見え^みない
- 見え^みない negative form of 見える
- 見える to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear

ユカ: そうだよ。みんな、そう^い言^いってる。

Yuka: I know, right? Everyone's saying the same thing.

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right

- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝^{あさ}だよ! It's morning!
- みんな everyone; everything; often みなさん
- 言^いって te-form of 言^いう; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! 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^いって、勉強^{べんきょう}して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 言^いう to say; to speak; to talk; to mean: どういう^い意味^み? What does it mean? 暑^{あつ}い^いって^いう^い意味^み。 It means "hot".

2. Situation

They are looking for a place for lunch.

Dialogue

さとう 佐藤：ここ、どうですか？

Sato: How about here?

- ここ here
- どう how; what; どう思う？What do you think?; how about: ラーメンどう？How about (eating) ramen?
- ～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.
- ～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 田中：ここ、最近来ていません。

Tanaka: I haven't been here recently.

- 最近 recently; lately
- 来て te-form of 来る; 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...
- 来る to come
- ～ていません negative form of ～ています
- ～ています ます form of ～ている; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

さとう 佐藤：私は、結構来るんですよ。

Sato: I come here a lot.

- 結構 adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- ～んです commonly used when you explain something; 実は日本人なんです。In fact, I'm Japanese.

たなか
田中：いいところですよね。

Tanaka: This place is nice.

- いい good; えいが映画よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; わたし私、ラーメンがいい。I'd like to choose ramen; いいね is the Japanese version of "like" on social media.

さと
佐藤：はい。でも、すこ少したか高いですよ。

Sato: Yeah. It's a little pricy, though.

- はい yes
- でも but; however; or something; でも、にほん日本いに行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: プロプロでもでき出来ない。Even professionals can't do it.
- すこ少し a little; a few
- たか高い high; tall; expensive

3. Situation

Haru is meeting Yutaka for the first time in a while.

Dialogue

ハル：最近、仕事どう？

Haru: How's work recently?

- 仕事 work, job; 仕事する to work

ユタカ：結構、大変。

Yutaka: Pretty tough.

- 大変 serious; terrible; hard; difficult

ハル：そんなに？ 仕事、多いの？

Haru: Really? Do you have a lot of work to do?

- そんなに so much; so; like that; often そんなに～ない: そんなに食べられない。I can't eat that much.
- 多い many; much; a lot of
- ～の emphasises a sentence or question: 本当にできるの? Can you really do it?; できるの! I can do it!; may sound feminine in some cases; 私、できるの。 sounds feminine.

ユタカ：うん、かなり多い。

Yutaka: Yep, quite a lot.

- かなり very; considerably; rather; 今日はかなり寒い。It's very cold today.

ハル：日曜日は何してるの？

Haru: What do you do on Sundays?

- 曜日 days of the week; 月曜日 Monday 火曜日 Tuesday 水曜日 Wednesday 木曜日 Thursday 金曜日 Friday
土曜日 Saturday 日曜日 Sunday

- 何 ^{なに} what
- して te-form of する; 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...
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

ユタカ: 会社、行ってる。

Yukata: I go to work.

- 会社 ^{かいしゃ} company; firm
- 行って te-form of 行く; 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...
- 行く ^{いく} to go

4. Situation

Haru is choosing clothes to buy in a store.

Dialogue

てんいん
店員：これ、どうですか？

Clerk: How about this one?

- これ this

ハル：前のとあんまり変わりません。

Haru: It isn't much different from the previous one.

- 前 forward; front; before
- ～の の can make other words, such as verbs, function like a noun: 食べるのはやめる。I will stop eating.
- ～と and; or; with; if; 友達と私 my friends and I
- あんまり n. the rest; adv. (not) much; often; あまり～ない: 仕事がありません。I don't have a lot of work.
- 変わりません negative form of 変わります
- 変わります ます form of 変わる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 変わる to change

てんいん
店員：そうですか？

Clerk: Is that so?

ハル：はい、そんな感じがします。

Haru: Yeah, it feels that way.

- そんな that; such; そんな事はできない。I can't do such a thing.
- 感じ feeling; impression; atmosphere; often used to express your impression: この部屋いい感じ
This room looks good.

- します ます form of する; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

店員てんいん: こんなのはどうですか? いい感じかんですよ。

Clerk: How about something like this one? It looks good on you.

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