

## 1. Situation

Aki and Sachi have come to a karaoke box, which seems to be crowded.

## Dialogue

アキ：なんか、<sup>ひと</sup>人多くない？

Aki: Aren't there a lot of people?

- なんか something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler; なんか、<sup>さむ</sup>寒い。Well, it's cold.
- <sup>ひと</sup>人 person; people; human being
- <sup>おお</sup>多くない negative form of <sup>おお</sup>多い
- <sup>おお</sup>多い many; much; a lot of

サチ：<sup>おお</sup>多いね。

Sachi: There are a lot.

- ～ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; <sup>あめ</sup>雨だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

アキ：この<sup>まえ</sup>前なんか、<sup>ひと</sup>人いなかったじゃん。

Aki: There wasn't anyone last time.

- この<sup>まえ</sup>前 some time ago; recently; lately; the other day; この<sup>まえ</sup>前<sup>くるま</sup>車買ったよ。I bought a car the other day.
- いなかった negative form of いた
- いた past tense of いる
- いる to be; to exist; to stay; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it

サチ：そうだよ。他<sup>ほか</sup>のところ、行<sup>い</sup>く？

Sachi: Exactly. Should we go somewhere else?

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- ~よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒いよね。 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
- 他<sup>ほか</sup> other; another; else; 他<sup>ほか</sup>の人<sup>ひと</sup> other people
- の indicates possession: 私<sup>わたし</sup>の子<sup>こ</sup>供<sup>ども</sup> my child; その<sup>くるま</sup>車<sup>わたり</sup>、私<sup>わたし</sup>の。 That car is mine; 私<sup>わたし</sup>の<sup>た</sup>食<sup>た</sup>べる? Do you want to eat mine?
- 所<sup>ところ</sup>、と<sup>ところ</sup>こ place: 広<sup>ひろ</sup>い<sup>ところ</sup>所<sup>ところ</sup> a big place; point: わか<sup>ところ</sup>ら<sup>ところ</sup>ない<sup>ところ</sup>所<sup>ところ</sup>ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: ど<sup>す</sup>ん<sup>す</sup>な<sup>す</sup>と<sup>す</sup>こ<sup>す</sup>ろ<sup>す</sup>が<sup>す</sup>好<sup>す</sup>き? What part do you like?; area; explains the current situation: 食<sup>た</sup>べ<sup>た</sup>て<sup>た</sup>い<sup>た</sup>る<sup>た</sup>と<sup>た</sup>こ<sup>た</sup>ろ I'm in the middle of eating; 食<sup>た</sup>べ<sup>た</sup>た<sup>た</sup>と<sup>た</sup>こ<sup>た</sup>ろ I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)
- 行<sup>い</sup>く to go

Aki: うん、そうしよう。

Aki: Yeah, let's do that.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- しよう ou form of する; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's \_\_; 食<sup>た</sup>べ<sup>た</sup>よう。 let's eat; 行<sup>い</sup>こう。 let's go; 遊<sup>あそ</sup>ぼう。 let's play; 作<sup>つく</sup>ろう。 let's make.
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

## 2. Situation

Haru and Yuka are looking at bags at a department store.

### Dialogue

ハル：これ、いいね。

Haru: This is nice.

- これ this
- いい good; 映画えいがよかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私わたし、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.

ユカ：うん、いいよね。

Yuki: Yeah, it's nice.

ハル：私わたし、このデザインす好き。

Haru: I like this design.

- この this
- デザイン design
- 好きす favorite; to like; to love

ユカ：あ、でも、見て。すごく高いよ。

Yuki: Oh, but look, it's really expensive.

- でも but; however; or something; でも、日本にほんに行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: プロでも出来ない。Even professionals can't do it.
- 見て te-form of 見るみ; 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、勉強べんきょうして。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 見るみ to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観るみ for things like sports or TV shows

## 2020年11月2日 Level 1 カフェオレにします。

---

- すごく adverbial form of すごい
- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- <sup>たか</sup>高い high; tall; expensive
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; <sup>あさ</sup>朝だよ! It's morning!

ハル：ほんとだ。<sup>たか</sup>高く<sup>か</sup>て買えない。

Haru: You're right. It's expensive and I can't buy it.

- <sup>ほんとう</sup>本当、ほんと truth; right; really
- <sup>たか</sup>高く<sup>たか</sup>て te-form of <sup>たか</sup>高い
- <sup>か</sup>買えない negative form of <sup>か</sup>買える
- <sup>か</sup>買える potential form of <sup>か</sup>買う; ～える expresses possibility; can; can be
- <sup>か</sup>買う to buy

### 3. Situation

This is a conversation at a cafe.

#### Dialogue

てんいん  
店員：こんにちは。何なににしますか？

Staff: Good afternoon. What would you like to have?

- こんにちは hello (good afternoon)
- 何なに what
- ～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.
- します ます form of する; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ～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

きやく  
客：えーと、何なににしようかな。

Customer: Hmm, I wonder what I should get.

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

てんいん  
店員：メニュー、見みますか？

Staff: Would you like to see the menu?

- メニュー menu
- 見みます ます form of 見みる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

きやく  
客：はい。ちょっと見みますね。

Customer: Yes. I will take a look.

- はい yes
- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)

てんいん わ  
店員：分かりました。あとでまた来ます。

Staff: Sure. I will be back later.

- わかりました past tense of わかります
- わかります ます form of 分かる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 分かる to understand; to see
- また adv. additionally; moreover; conj. again; too; and; また来ます。I'll come here again.
- あと after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと三分あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- ~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.
- 来ます ます form of 来る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 来る to come

## 4. Situation

This is a conversation of a customer making an order at a cafe.

### Dialogue

てんいん なに  
店員：何にしますか？

Staff: What would you like to have?

きやく  
客：カフェオレにします。

Customer: I will get a cafe au lait.

- カフェオレ café au lait

てんいん ひと おお  
店員：カフェオレ一つですね。大きいのもありますが。

Staff: One cafe au lait. We also have a large one.

- ひとつ one (a way of counting); ラーメン一つください。One ramen please.
- ～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.
- おお 大きい big; large; great
- ～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.
- ～も too; also; 私も行くと！ I'll go too!; but: 頑張っても出来なかった。I tried my best, but I couldn't do it.
- あります ます form of ある; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ～が but; 雨ですが行きます。It's raining but I'll go; used for introductory phrases: イベントがありますが行きますか? There's an event. Do you want to go?

きやく おお  
客：あ、大きいのにします。

Customer: Oh, I will get the large one.

てんいん  
店員：はい。ほか他には？

Staff: Okay. Anything else?

きやく  
客：いえ、それだけで。

Customer: Nope, that's all.

- いえ no; colloquial version of いいえ
- それ that
- ~だけ only; alone; merely

てんいん  
店員：わかりました。

Staff: Sure.