

1. Situation

Aki's older sister, Haru, is helping her with packing for the trip.

Dialogue

ハル：みんな入るかな？

Haru: Do you think everything will fit?

- みんな everyone (often みなさん); everything
- 入る to enter; to come in; to go in
- ～かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ちょっと寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

アキ：入らないかも。

Aki: It might not.

- 入らない negative form of 入る
- ～かも perhaps; maybe; 明日、雨かもしれない。Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

ハル：もう少し大きいスーツケースにする？

Haru: How about we get a larger suitcase?

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、帰ろうよ: Like, let's go home already?
- 少し a little; a few
- 大きい big; large; great
- スーツケース suitcase
- ～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.
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

アキ：まずこれに入れてみる。入らなかつた時に考える。

Aki: Let's try to fit it all here, and if it doesn't, I will think about it.

- まず first; firstly
- これ this
- 入れて te-form of 入れる; 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...
- 入れる to put in; to include
- ~てみる to try and ___; to try something; to attempt to do something; 食べてみる。I'll try eating.
- 入らなかつた past tense of 入らない
- 時 time; when
- 考える to think

ハル：まあ、それがいいかも。

Haru: Well, maybe that's a good idea.

- まあ well; I think; まあ、そうだよね。Well, that's right.
- それ that
- 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.

2. Situation

Aki is packing for the trip.

Dialogue

ハル：必要な^{ひつよう}物^{もの}、みんな入^{はい}った？

Haru: Did everything you need fit?

- 必要^{ひつよう} necessary
- 物^{もの}、～の thing; object; stuff: ～の can replace 物^{もの} if it's after na-adjective: いろんな^{もの}がある = いろんな物^{もの}がある。
- 入^{はい}った past tense of 入^{はい}る

アキ：うん、入^{はい}ったよ。

Aki. Yeah. Everything fit.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝^{あさ}だよ! It's morning!

ハル：へー。入^いれる物^{もの}、多^{おお}いから入^{はい}らないと思^{おも}った。

Haru: Wow. You had a lot of things, so I didn't think it would all fit.

- へー oh, yes?; really?
- 多^{おお}い many; much; a lot of
- ～から because; since: 雨^{あめ}だから行^いきません。I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.
- 思^{おも}った past tense of 思^{おも}う
- 思^{おも}う to think; to believe; to feel; to expect; ～と思^{おも}う I think that: 明日^{あした}、行^いくと思^{おも}う。I think I will go tomorrow.

アキ：結構^{けっこう}たくさん入^{はい}ったよ。

Aki: Actually a lot of it did fit.

- 結構 ^{けっこう} adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- たくさん many; much; a lot

ハル：よかったね。

Haru: That's great.

- よかった past tense of よい・いい; "what a relief": 元氣 ^{げんき} でよかった。It's good (I'm relieved) that you are fine.
- ～ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; 雨 ^{あめ} だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

3. Situation

While looking at the suitcase in the department store, a clerk approached Aki.

Dialogue

店員^{てんいん}：こんにちは。スーツケース^みを見てるんですか？

Clerk: Hello. Are you looking for a suitcase?

- こんにちは hello; good afternoon
- 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^た! 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^{きのうがっこうい}って、勉強^{べんきょう}して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観^みる for things like sports or TV shows
- 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^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?
- ～んです commonly used when you explain something; 実^{じつ}は日本人^{にほんじん}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

アキ：はい。買^かう前^{まえ}にいろんな所^{ところ}で見てるんですけど。

Aki: Yes. I'm looking around a bit before I buy it.

- はい yes
- 買^かう to buy
- 前^{まえ} forward; front; before
- いろんな various; different kinds of; いろんなもの^かを買った。 I bought many different kinds of things; いろんな is more colloquial than いろいろな

2020年12月07日 Level 1 もう少し大きいスーツケースにする？

- 所、ところ place: 広い所 a big place; point: わからない所ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: どんなところが好き? What part do you like?; area; explains the current situation: 食べているところ I'm in the middle of eating; 食べたところ I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)
- ~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.
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.

店員: うちにはいろんなのがありますよ。

Clerk: We have a variety of them.

- うち inside; of; before; home; my place; family; うちの my: うちの家 my home
- 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

アキ: そうですね。

Aki: Right.

- そう so (as in "I think so"); そう思う。 I think so. ; そうなんだ。 I see.
- ~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.

4. Situation

Aki is talking to a clerk in the suitcase part of a department store.

Dialogue

てんいん つか ひととお
店員：これ使ってる人多いんですよ。

Clerk: A lot of people use these.

- 使^{つか}って te-form of 使^{つか}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...
- 使^{つか}う to use; to handle
- 人^{ひと} person; people; human being

アキ：なんかいいところあるんですか？

Aki: What is so good about them?

- なんか something; such as; like; things like ...; or something like that; (filler word)

てんいん けっこう はい
店員：結構たくさん入るんですよ。

Clerk: Quite a lot can fit inside.

アキ：そんなふうに見えないですね。

Aki: It doesn't seem that way.

- そんな that; such; そんな事^{こと}はできない。 I can't do such a thing; そんなに so much; so; like that; often そんなに～ない: そんなに食^たべれない。 I can't eat that much.
- ふう style; type; way; like; ヨーロッパ風^{ふう}の部屋^{へや} European-style room
- 見^みえない negative form of 見^みえる
- 見^みえる to be seen, to be able to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear

てんいん はい
店員：でも入るんですよ。

Clerk: But it does.

- でも but; however; or something; でも、日本に行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: プロでも出来ない。Even professionals can't do it.