

1. Situation

Aki, a high school student, overslept this morning.

Dialogue

アキの母：^{はは}もうあんまり^{じかん}時間ないよ。

Aki's mother: There's not much time left.

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、^{かえ}帰ろうよ: Like, let's go home already?
- あんまり あまり n. the rest; あまり、あんまり adv. (not) much; often; あまり～ない: ^{しごと}仕事があまりない。I don't have a lot of work.
- ^{じかん}時間 time
- ない There is no . . . ; no . . .
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; ^{あさ}朝だよ! It's morning!

アキ：^{たいへん}おー、大変。

Aki: Uh-oh, this is bad.

- ^{たいへん}大変 serious; terrible; hard; difficult

アキの母：^{はは}最近^{さいきん}、^{おお}多いよ。こんなこと。

Aki's mother: You do this sort of thing a lot lately.

- ^{さいきん}最近 recently; lately
- ^{おお}多い many; much; a lot of
- こんな so; such; like that; ^{こんなに}こんなに may indicate a great degree of quality or quantity: ^{こんなに}こんなに食べたの? Did you eat this much?
- こと thing; こと converts a sentence into a massive noun: ^{あした}明日、^{にほん}日本に行くことは^{むずか}難しい。It's difficult to go to Japan tomorrow. (“^{あした}明日、^{にほん}日本に行くこと” works like a big chunk of noun.)

アキ：うん、わかってる。

Aki: Yeah, I know.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- わかって te-form of 分かる; 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...
- 分かる to understand; to see
- ~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?

アキの母: ごはんは?

Aki's mother: What about breakfast?

- ごはん rice; meal

アキ: 食べない。すぐ行く。

Aki: I don't need any. I'm going soon.

- 食べない negative form of 食べる
- 食べる to eat
- すぐ immediately; right away; soon
- 行く to go

2. Situation

Although she's in a hurry, the traffic light ahead of her is red.

Dialogue

アキ：あー、行きたいけど行けない。

Aki: Ah, I want to go but I can't.

- あー er; uh; um; hmm; ah; oh
- 行きたい たい form of 行く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.
- 行けない negative form of 行ける
- 行ける potential form of 行く

ジュン：うん、分かる。結構ストレスだよ。

Jun: Yeah. I get it. Pretty stressful, isn't it.

- 結構 adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- ストレス stress
- ~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 fairly certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree

アキ：もうすぐ変わるかな。

Aki: Is it going to change soon?

- 変わる to change
- ~かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ちょっと寒いかな。 I think it's a bit cold.

ジュン：もうちょっとかかるかも。

Jun: It might take a little longer.

2021年1月18日 Level 1 先生、私、セーフですよ。

- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)
- かかる to take (time, resource); to cost; to hang
- ~かも perhaps; maybe; 明日、^{あした}雨^{あめ}かもしれない。Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

アキ：あー、まだかな。

Aki: Ah, still not yet?

- まだ yet; still; まだ^{かえ}帰れない。I can't go home yet.

3. Situation

The bus does not arrive at its usual time. She called out to the people in line in front of her.

Dialogue

アキ：まだ来ませんね。

Aki: It's still not coming, is it.

- 来ません negative form of 来ます
- 来ます ます form of 来る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 来る to come
- ~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).

前の人：あー、時間、変わったんですよ。

Person in front: Ah, the time has changed.

- 変わった past tense of 変わる
- ~んです commonly used when you explain something: 実は日本人なんです。In fact, I'm Japanese.

アキ：え、そうなんですか？知らなかったです。

Aki: Huh, is that so. I didn't know that.

- え expresses surprise or disappointment: えー、本当？ What? Really?
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- ~か makes a sentence a question: 日本人ですか？ Are you Japanese?; 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; making a remark to yourself: 雨か。。。It's raining...
- 知らなかった negative form of 知った
- 知った past tense of 知る
- 知る to know; use the te-form to say "I know": そのアニメ知ってるよ。I know that anime.

- ~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.

まえ ひと さいきん か
前の人：最近、変わったところですよ。

Person in front: It changed recently.

- 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.)

4. Situation

A teacher is checking for late arrivals at the school gate.

Dialogue

アキ：^{せんせい}先生、おはようございます。

Aki: Good morning, Teacher.

- ^{せんせい}先生 teacher; professor; doctor
- おはようございます、おはよう good morning

^{せんせい}先生：おはよう。

Teacher: Good morning.

アキ：^{せんせい}先生、^{わたし}私、セーフですよ。

Aki: Teacher, I made it, didn't I.

- セーフ safe; all right; OK; acceptable; fine; in time

^{せんせい}先生：まあな。^{じかん}時間までには^き来たな。

Teacher: Well. You came in time.

- まあ well; I think: まあ、そうだよね。Well, that's right.
- までに by (as in "by Monday"): ^{あした}明日までに^お終わります。It will be done by tomorrow.
- ^き来た past tense of ^く来る
- ~な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー; ^{にほん}日本へ^い行きたいな。I want to go to Japan; ^{かわいい}かわいいなー。It's so cute.

アキ：やったー。あー、よかった。

Aki: Yay! Ah, I'm glad.

- やったー hooray; yay; whee; yowzer; whoopee; yes
- よかった past tense of よい・いい; "what a relief": ^{げんき}元気でよかった。It's good (I'm relieved) that you are fine.