

1. Situation

Aki is calling her friend Jun as they got separated at the shopping mall.

Dialogue

アキ：あ、ジュン？^{いま}今、どこ？どこにいるの？

Aki: Oh, Jun? Where are you now? Where are you?

- ^{いま}今 now
- どこ where
- ～に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: ^{にほん}日本^いに行く to go to Japan; ^{ともだち}友達^{はな}に話す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: ^{おとな}大人になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: ^{せんせい}先生^みに見つかった。I was found by a teacher.
- いる to be; to exist; to stay; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ～の emphasises a sentence or question: ^{ほんとう}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; ^{わたし}私、できるの。 sounds feminine.

ジュン：エレベーターの^{まえ}前。

Jun: In front of the elevator.

- エレベーター elevator
- ～の indicates possession: ^{わたし}私^{こども}の子供 my child; ^{くるま}その車、^{わたし}私の。That car is mine; ^{わたし}私の^た食べる？Do you want to eat mine?
- ^{まえ}前 forward; front; before

アキ：^わ分かった。^{わたし}私、^いそこ、行くね。そこにいてね。

Aki: Got it. I'll go there. Stay there, okay?

- ^わ分かった past tense of ^わ分かる
- ^わ分かる to understand; to see
- そこ there
- ^い行く to go

2021年2月8日 Level 1 アクセサリー見たい。

- ~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).
- いて te-form of いる; 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: 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...

ジュン：うん。ここにいるね。

Jun: Yeah. I'll be here.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- ここ here

2. Situation

Aki and Jun are at the shopping mall.

Dialogue

アキ：次、どこ行く？

Aki: Where are we going next?

- 次 next; following; coming

ジュン：アクセサリー見たい。この前、いいの、あったんだよ。

Jun: I want to take a look at accessories. I saw a nice one the other day.

- アクセサリー accessory
- 見たいたい form of 見る; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る for things like sports or TV shows
- この前 some time ago; recently; lately; the other day; この前車買ったよ。I bought a car the other day.
- 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.
- ~の、物 thing; object; stuff; ~の can replace 物 if it's after na-adjective: いろんなものがある = いろんな物がある。
- あった past tense of ある
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ~んだ often used in spoken Japanese as a colloquial ending; 食べるんだ (I'll eat) is more colloquial than 食べる (I'll eat); also can be used to express realisation: えっ、それ食べるんだ! What? You eat that?
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!

アキ：へー、そう。そこ行く？

Aki: Ah, I see. Are you going there?

- へー oh, yes?; really?
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right

ジュン：うん、行きたい。一緒に見てくれる？

Jun: Yeah, I want to go. Can you come and have a look together?

- 行きたい たい form of 行く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 一緒に together; with
- 見て te-form of 見る; 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...
- ~てくれる to do something as a favor: 学校に来てくれる? Can you come to the school?; ~てくれな
い indicates that someone is not doing something even if you want them to: 鈴木くんが学校に来てく
れない。 Suzuki-kun is not coming to school (even though I want him to.)

3. Situation

Jun found the product she had been interested in from before at the accessories store.

Dialogue

ジュン：あー、よかった。この^{まえ}前の、まだあった。

Jun: Oh, great. The one I saw the other day is still here.

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

^{てんいん}店員：あ、それですね。^{さいきん}最近、また^{はい}入ったんですよ。

Store assistant: Ah, it's this one, right? It arrived again recently.

- それ that
- ～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.
- ^{さいきん}最近 recently; lately
- また adv. additionally; moreover; conj. again; too; and; また^き来ます。I'll come here again.
- ^{はい}入った past tense of ^{はい}入る
- ^{はい}入る to enter; to come in; to go in
- ～んです commonly used when you explain something: ^{じつ}実は^{にほんじん}日本人なんです。In fact, I'm Japanese.

ジュン：えー、そうなんですか？

Jun: Oh, is that so?

- えー expresses surprise or disappointment: えー、^{ほんとう}本当？ What? Really?
- ～か makes a sentence a question: ^{にほんじん}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: ^{あめ}雨か。。。It's raining...

てんいん
店員：はい、タイミングよかったですね。

Store assistant: Yes, your timing is great.

- はい yes
- タイミング timing

4. Situation

Jun is about to buy the product of her choice.

Dialogue

ジュン：これにします。買^かいます、これ。

Jun: I'll have this. I'll buy this.

- これ this
- します ます form of する; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose
- 買^かいます ます form of 買^かう; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 買^かう to buy

店員^{てんいん}：ありがとうございます。

Store assistant: Thank you.

- ありがとうございます thank you; ありがと is colloquial; どうもありがとう thanks a lot

ジュン：クレジットカード、使^{つか}えますか？

Jun: Can I use a credit card?

- クレジットカード credit card
- 使^{つか}えます ます form of 使^{つか}える; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 使^{つか}える potential form of 使^{つか}う; ~(ら)れる expresses possibility; can; can be; some people consider ~られる is a correct form, however, many people use ~れる in spoken Japanese
- 使^{つか}う to use; to handle

店員^{てんいん}：はい、使^{つか}えます。

Store assistant: Yes, you can use one.

ジュン：このカードで。

Jun: I'll pay with this card.

2021年2月8日 Level 1 アクセサリー見たい。

- この this; these
- カード card
- ～で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで^た食べる to eat with a fork; 家で^{いえ}食べる to eat at home; may make a noun adverbial: ^{みじか}短い^{じかん}時間で^た食べる eating fast; indicates a choice: じゃあビールで。Then, I choose beer.

てんいん わ
店員：分かりました。

Store assistant: Sure.

- 分かりました ます form of ^わ分かった; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence