

1. Situation

Yutaka is looking at broaches in a show case.

Dialogue

ユタカ：これ、いいですね。

てんいん だ
店員：出してみましようか？

ユタカ：はい、よく見たいです。

てんいん
店員：かわいいですよ。プレゼントですか？

ユタカ：はい。そうなんです。

Breakdown

ユタカ：これ、いいですね。

Yutaka: This one is nice.

- これ this, these; この this, these (possessive): この車 this car
- 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.
- ~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).

てんいん だ
店員：出してみましようか？

Employee: Shall I take it out?

- 出して te-form of 出す; 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...

2021年4月12日 Level 1 かわいいですよ。プレゼントですか？

- 出す ^だ to take out; to pay; to send (a letter)
- ～てみましょう ましょう form of ～てみる; ～ましょう is a keigo form of ～よう which expresses desire; let's __
- ～てみる to try and __; to try something; to attempt to do something: 食べてみる。I'll try eating.

ユタカ：はい、よく見たいです。

Yutaka: Yes, I would like a closer look (I would like to look at it well).

- よく good; well; often: 日本によく行きます。 I go to Japan often.
- 見たい ^み たい form of 見る ^み; ～たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る ^み for things like sports or TV shows

店員 ^{てんいん}：かわいいですよ。プレゼントですか？

Employee: It's adorable. Is it for a present?

- かわいい cute; nice; lovely
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence: 朝だよ! It's morning!
- プレゼント present; gift

ユタカ：はい。そうなんです。

Yutaka: Yes. It is.

- そう so (as in "I think so"): そう思う ^{おも}。 I think so. ; そうなんだ。 I see.; that is so, that's right
- ～んです actually, as a matter of fact: 明日、映画見たいんですよ/だよ。 I actually want to watch a movie tomorrow; often used with けど: すいません、トイレに行きたいんですけど/だけだ。。。 Excuse me, I'd like to go to the bathroom; used to ask for a reason: なんで明日、会社来ないんですか/こないの? Why are you not coming to work tomorrow?; used to confirm or react to your observation: もう帰るんですか/帰るの? Are you going home already?; emphasizes discontentment or anger: 何言ってるんだよ/んですか。 what the heck are you talking about?

2. Situation

Yutaka is looking at a number of items to find a present to buy.

Dialogue

ユタカ：^{ほか}他に何か^{なに}ありますか？

店員：^{てんいん}そうですね。^{たと}例えば、こんなのもありますよ。

ユタカ：あー、これもきれいですね。

店員：^{てんいん}はい、これ、そんなに^{たか}高くないんですよ。

Breakdown

ユタカ：^{ほか}他に何か^{なに}ありますか？

Yutaka: Do you have anything else?

- ^{ほか}他 other; another; else; ^{ほか}他の人 ^{ひと}other people
- ^{なに}何か、^{さむ}なんか something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler: ^{さかな}なん ^{きら}か、^{さむ}寒い。Well, it's cold; emphasises noun, often in a deprecating way: ^{さかな}魚 ^{きら}なんか嫌い。I don't like something like fish.
- あります ^{ます}ます form of ^{ある}ある; ^{～ます}～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ^{ある}ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ^{ある}ある for objects and ^{いる}いる for people and animals

店員：^{てんいん}そうですね。^{たと}例えば、こんなのもありますよ。

Employee: We do. For example, we have something like this.

- ^{たと}例えば for example; such as
- ^{こんな}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 ^た食べたの? Did you eat this much?
- ^のの thing; object; stuff

ユタカ：あー、これもきれいですね。

Yutaka: Wow, this one looks beautiful too.

- ^{きれい}きれい beautiful; pretty; clean

てんいん 店員：はい、これ、そんなに^{たか}高くないんですよ。

Employee: Yes, and it isn't that expensive.

- そんな that; such: そんな^{こと}事はできない。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^た食べれない。I can't eat that much.
- ^{たか}高くない negative form of ^{たか}高い
- ^{たか}高い high; tall; expensive

3. Situation

Haru and Yuka are in a fashion building on their way home from work.

Dialogue

ユカ：あ、あの^{ひと}人。

ハル：え、どの^{ひと}人？

ユカ：今^{いま}、エスカレーター^{ひと}のところにいる人。ハルの^{ともだち}友達じゃない？

ハル：え、どこ？わかんない。

ユカ：あー、上^{うへ}に行^いっちゃった。

Breakdown

ユカ：あ、あの^{ひと}人。

Yuka: Hey, that person.

- あの that; those
- 人^{ひと} person; people; human being

ハル：え、どの^{ひと}人？

Haru: What, which person?

- え expresses surprise or disappointment: えー、^{ほんとう}本当？ What? Really?
- どの^{えいがみ} which; what; どの映画見る？ What (which) film are we going to watch?

ユカ：今^{いま}、エスカレーター^{ひと}のところにいる人。ハルの^{ともだち}友達じゃない？

Yuka: The person on the escalator now. Isn't that one of your friends, Haru?

- 今^{いま} now
- エスカレーター escalator
- 所^{ところ}、^{ところ}と^{ところ}こ place: 広い^{ひろ}所^{ところ} a big place; point: わからない^{ところ}所^{ところ}ある？ Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: ^すどんな^{ところ}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.)

- いる to be; to exist; to stay; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- 友達 friend
- じゃない、じゃん じゃん: common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region, a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it; 今日寒いじゃん。だから出かけない。It's cold today, right? So I won't go out; You know I don't have money, right?; 鈴木さん、会社来たじゃないですか？何ですか？ Suzuki-san came to work, right? Why?; expresses a slight surprise or emphasizes a remark: へえ、歌、うまいじゃん。Wow, you are a good singer.

ハル：え、どこ？わかんない。

Haru: Huh, where? I can't see them.

- どこ where
- ～んない a colloquial form of ～らない; わかんない = 分からない I don't understand
- わからない negative form of わかる
- わかる to understand; to see

ユカ：あー、上に行っちゃった。

Yuka: Oh, they went up already.

- 上 top; above; up; on
- 行く to go
- ～ちゃった past form of ～ちゃう
- ～ちゃう to end up doing; to do accidentally; to do without meaning to; to happen to do; to connect a verb to ちゃう, simply remove た from the paste form: 食べちゃう to end up eating

4. Situation

Yuka was walking with Haru. She says she just saw one of Haru's friends.

Dialogue

ユカ：あの^{ひと}人、ハルの^{ともだち}友達に見えた^みけど。

ハル：ほんと？^{わたし}私、^{ぜんぜん}全然わかん^みなかった。

ユカ：でも、^{たし}確かにそう^みだったよ。

ハル：^{ひとり}一人^みだった？

ユカ：うん、そう^み見えた^みけど。

Breakdown

ユカ：あの^{ひと}人、ハルの^{ともだち}友達に見えた^みけど。

Yuka: That person looked like one of your friends, Haru.

- ^み見えた past form of ^み見える
- ^み見える to be seen, to be able to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.

ハル：ほんと？^{わたし}私、^{ぜんぜん}全然わかん^みなかった。

Haru: Really? I didn't notice them at all.

- ほんと truth; right; really
- ^{ぜんぜん}全然 (not) at all; utterly; completely; usually used with a negative form: ^{ぜんぜんわ}全然分からない。I don't understand at all; (a lot of people use it with affirmative forms lately): ^{ぜんぜん}全然できるよ。I can easily do it.
- わかん^みなかった past form of わかん^みない

ユカ：でも、^{たし}確かにそうだったよ。

Yuka: But I'm sure of it.

- でも but; however: ^{にほん い}でも、日本に行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: ^{でき}プロでも出来ない。Even professionals can't do it.; or something; things like; how about; often used to soften a word and doesn't have a lot of meanings: ^{ちゃ}お茶でもどう? How about tea?; ^たラーメンでも食べる? Do you want to eat (things like) ramen?
- ^{たし}確か adj. sure, certain, reliable; adv maybe, probably, if I remember rightly, it's my understanding that; ^{たし}確かに surely, certainly; you're right: ^{たし てんき わる}確かに天気が悪いね。The weather is certainly bad.

ハル：^{ひとり}一人だった？

Haru: Were they alone?

- ^{ひとり}一人 one person; alone

ユカ：うん、^みそう見えたけど。

Yuka: Yeah, it looked like it.