

1. Situation

It is just past noon. Toshio and Ako are relaxing.

Dialogue

トシオ：何か^{なに}食べ^たたいな一。

Toshio: I want to eat something.

- 何か、なんか something; things like ..., or something like that ...
- 食べ^たたい たい form of 食べ^たる; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 食べ^たる to eat
- ~な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often な一; 日本^{にほん}へ行き^いたいな。I want to go to Japan; かわいいな一。It's so cute.

アコ：え？また、食べ^たるの？

Ako: Huh? You're going to eat again?

- え eh?; what?; well; yes
- また adv. additionally; moreover; conj. again; too; and
- ~の？ emphasises a question: 本当^{ほんとう}にできるの？Can you really do it?

トシオ：うん。何か、つく^つって。

Toshio: Yeah. Make something.

- うん yes; yeah
- つく^つって te-form of 作る^{つく}; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べ^たて！Please eat!
- 作る^{つく} to make; to create; to cook

アコ：わ^わかった。何か^{なに}がいい？

Ako: All right. What would be good?

- 分かった past tense of 分かる
- 分かる to understand; to see
- 何 what
- 良い、いい good

トシオ：うーん。何がいいかな…。

Toshio: Hmm. What would be good...

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

2. Situation

Naomi and Mayu are talking while looking in the mirror in the bathroom.

Dialogue

ナオミ：マユ、最近、変わったね。

Naomi: Mayu, there's something different about you lately.

- 最近 さいきん recently; lately
- 変わった か past tense of 変わる か
- 変わる か to change
- ～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).

マユ：え？そう？どこが？

Mayu: Huh? Really? Which part?

- え eh?; what?; well; yes
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- どこ where

ナオミ：どこが？うーん…わ分かんない。

Naomi: Which part? Hmm... I don't know.

- 分かんない わ colloquial form of 分からない わ

マユ：えー！？

Mayu: Eh!?

- えー expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、ほんとう本当？ What? Really?

ナオミ：でも、いい感じだよ。

Naomi: But it's something good.

- でも but; however; or something

- 感じ ^{かん} feeling; impression; atmosphere
- ～よ、～よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝 ^{あさ}だよ! It's morning!

3. Situation

Naomi and Mayu happen to pass by a bakery.

Dialogue

ナオミ：ねえ、知^しってる？

Naomi: Hey, do you know?

- ねえ hey
- 知^しって te-form of 知^しる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! Please eat!
- 知^しる to know
- ～ている、てる verb form to express continuation; 食^たべる + ている = 食^たべている 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 enative form to say the opposite: 知^しらない (I don't know).

マユ：何^{なに}？

Mayu: Know what?

ナオミ：ここのドーナツ。すごい大^{おお}きいんだよ。

Naomi: The donuts here. They're really big.

- ここ here
- の of; in; at; for; by
- ドーナツ donut
- すごい i-adj. fantastic; wonderful; terrible, adv. awfully; very; immensely
- 大^{おお}きい big; large; great
- ～んだ often used in spoken Japanese as a colloquial ending; 食^たべるんだ (I'll eat) is more colloquial than 食^たべる (I'll eat); also can be used to express realisation: えっ、それ食^たべるんだ! What? You eat that?

マユ：えー、^た食べたい！

Mayu: Really? I want to try one!

- ^た食べたい たい form of ^た食べる; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __

ナオミ：^か買う？

Naomi: Should we buy some?

- ^か買う to buy

マユ：うん！^か買う！^か買う！

Mayu: Yeah! Let's buy some!

4. Situation

Sachie is on the phone with Tomoko, who is in the United States.

Dialogue

サチエ：いつ、日本にほんに来くるの？

Sachie: When are you coming to Japan?

- いつ when
- 日本にほん Japan
- に at; on; in; to; for; by; from
- 来くる to come

トモコ：まだ、分わからないんだ。

Tomoko: I don't know yet.

- まだ yet; still
- 分わからない negative form of 分わかる

サチエ：そっかー。

Sachie: Oh.

- そっか a colloquial form of そうか; is that so?; I see; you're right

トモコ：明日あした、ボスきに、聞きいてみるよ。

Tomoko: I'll try asking my boss tomorrow.

- 明日あした tomorrow
- ボス boss
- 聞きいて te-form of 聞きく; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食たべて! Please eat!
- 聞きく to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey
- てみる to try something out; to attempt to do something

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サチエ：うん、^わ分かった。

Sachie: Mm, all right.