

1. Situation

Ako and Toshio are taking a drive along the beach.

Dialogue

アコ: ちょっと！今の^{いま}見た^み？

Ako: Hey, did you see that just now?

- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)
- ^{いま}今 now
- の of; in; at; for; by; の can make other words, such as verbs, function like a noun: 食べる^たのはやめる。I will stop eating.
- ^み見た past tense of ^み見る
- ^み見る to see; to look; to watch; to check

トシオ: えっ？^み見なかった。

Toshio: Eh? I didn't see anything.

- え expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、^{ほんとう}本当？ What? Really?
- ^み見なかった negative form of ^み見た

アコ:^み見なかったの？すごかったよ。

Ako: You didn't? It was pretty cool.

- ~の？ emphasises a question: ^{ほんとう}本当にできるの？ Can you really do it?
- すごかった past tense of すごい
- すごい i-adj. fantastic; wonderful; terrible, adv. awfully; very; immensely
- ~よ、~よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; ^{あさ}朝だよ！ It's morning!

トシオ:^{なに}何^みを見たの？

Toshio: What did you see?

- ^{なに}何 what

アコ: すごい^{おお}大きいヨット！

Ako: A really big yacht!

- ^{おお}大きい big; large; great
- ヨット yacht

2. Situation

Yamada is helping his 8-year-old son Satoshi study.

Dialogue

やまだ
山田: どこが^わ分からないの?

Yamada: Which part don't you understand?

- どこ where; which part
- ^わ分からない negative form of ^わ分かる
- ^わ分かる to understand; to see

サトシ: ここ。この^{もんだい}問題が^わ分かんないの。

Satoshi: This one. I don't get this problem.

- ここ here
- この this
- ^{もんだい}問題 problem; question
- ^わ分かんない ~んない is a colloquial form of ~らない; ^わ分かんない = ^わ分からない I don't understand

やまだ
山田: どこ? この^{もんだい}問題?

Yamada: Where? This one?

サトシ: うん。これ。

Satoshi: Yeah. This one.

- うん yes; yeah
- これ this

やまだ
山田: これか? ^{けっこうたいへん}結構大変だな。

Yamada: Oh, this? Looks tough.

2020年6月8日 Level 1 すごい大きいヨット！

- ～か？ make 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
- 結構 けっこう adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- 大変 たいへん serious; terrible; hard; difficult
- ～な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー; 日本にほんへい行きたいな。I want to go to Japan; かわいいなー。It's so cute.

3. Situation

Mayu is writing her self-introduction.

Dialogue

ナオミ: なに^か書^かいてるの?

Naomi: What are you writing?

- 書^かいて te-form of 書^かく; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! Please eat!
- 書^かく to write
- ~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: 私^{わたし}のいい^{ところ}所。

Mayu: My good points.

- 私^{わたし} I
- の indicate possession: 私^{わたし}の子^こ供^{ども} my child; その^{くるま}車^ま、私^{わたし}の。That car is mine; 私^{わたし}の食^たべる? Do you want to eat mine?
- 良^よい、いい good; 映^{えい}画^がよ^かった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私^{わたし}、ラ^らー^めん^がい^いい。I'd like to choose ramen; いいね is the Japanese version of "like" on social media.
- 所^{ところ}、と^とこ place; point; part; aspect; area

ナオミ: えー、見^みたい。

Naomi: Oh, I want to see.

- 見^みたい たい form of 見^みる; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __

マユ: いいよ。あんまり書いてないけど。

Mayu: Sure. But I didn't write much.

- いいよ sure; ok
- あんまり (not) much
- 書いてない negative form of 書いてる
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.

ナオミ: そう? 結構書いてあるじゃん。

Naomi: You think so? There's a lot written.

- そう so (as in "I think so"); そう思う。 I think so. ; そうなんだ。 I see
- ~てある describes a state resulting from someone's action: お昼ごはん作ってあるよ。 I made lunch (and I'm keeping it so that you can eat it.)
- じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it

4. Situation

Maya and Tanaka are in a fast-food restaurant.

Dialogue

たなか 田中: なに^た食べようか?

Tanaka: Hmm, what are we going to eat?

- 食べよう ^たou form of 食べる; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's __; 食べよう。 let's eat; 行こう。 let's go; 遊ぼう^{あそ}。 let's play.
- 食べる ^たto eat

まよ 田中^{たなか}くんは何^{なに}にするの?

Mayu: What are you ordering, Tanaka?

- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

たなか ぼく 田中: 僕はチーズバーガーにする。

Tanaka: I'm getting a cheeseburger.

- 僕 ^{ぼく}I (used by male speakers)
- チーズバーガー cheeseburger

まよ: それいいね。私^{わたし}も同じ^{おな}のにする。

Mayu: Sounds tasty. I'll get one too.

- それ that
- ~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).
- も too; also
- 同じ ^{おな}same