

1. Situation

Haru is giving her mother a massage.

Dialogue

ハル：どう？

Haru: How is it?

- どう how; what; どう^{おも}思う? What do you think?; how about: ラーメンどう? How about (eating) ramen?

お母^{かあ}さん：いい^{きもち}気持ち。

Mother: Feels good.

- いい good; 映画^{えいが}よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私^{わたし}、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.
- 気持ち^{きもち} feeling; sensation; mood

ハル：ここは？

Haru: How about here?

- ここ here

お母^{かあ}さん：そこも。特に^{とく}そこ、気持ち^{きもち}いい。

Mother: There too. Especially that spot, it feels good.

- そこ there
- ～も too; also; 私^{わたし}も行く! I'll go too!
- 特に^{とく} especially; particularly

ハル：よかった。

Haru: I'm glad.

- よかった paste 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.

^{かあ}お母さん：ありがとう。

Mother: Thanks.

- ありがとう thank you

ハル：また、やるね。

Haru: I'll do it again.

- また adv. additionally; moreover; conj. again; too; and; ^きまた来ます。I'll come here again.
- やる to do; to give
- ～ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; ^{あめ}雨だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

2. Situation

Tanaka-san is showing a passer-by a map and asking for directions.

Dialogue

たなか
田中：あの一、ちょっと聞いていいですか？

Tanaka: Excuse me, may I ask you something?

- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)
- 聞いて te-form of 聞く; 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...
- 聞く to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey
- 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.
- ～か? makes 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

つうこうにん
通行人：はい。いいですよ？

Passer-by: Sure. Why not?

- はい yes

たなか
田中：ここに行きたいんですが。

Tanaka: I want to go here.

- ～に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本に行く to go to Japan; 友達に話す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生に見つかった。 I was found by a teacher.
- 行きたい たい form of 行く; ～たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 行く to go

- んです commonly used when you explain something; 実は日本人なんです。 In fact, I'm Japanese.

通行人：あ、すぐそこです。ここから見えますよ。

Passer-by: Oh, it's right there. You can see it from here.

- すぐそこ right there
- から from; 日本から来ました。I'm from Japan.
- 見えます ます form of 見える; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 見える to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear
- ~よ、~よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!

田中：えー、そうなんですか？

Tanaka: Huh, really?

- えー expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、本当？ What? Really?
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right; そう思う。 I think so. ; そうなんだ。 I see;

通行人：はい。見えてますよ。

Passer-by: Yes. You can see it.

- 見えてます ます form of 見えて(い)る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 見えて 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(い)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?

3. Situation

A patient is telling the doctor his symptoms.

Dialogue

かんじゃ きも わる
患者：気持ちが悪いです。

Patient: I feel sick.

- わる 悪い bad

いしや
医者：いつからですか？

Doctor: When did it start?

- いつ when

かんじゃ すこ まえ
患者：少し前からです。

Patient: A little while ago.

- すこ 少し a little; a few
- まえ 前 forward; front; before

いしや
医者：ずっとですか？

Doctor: Was it continuous?

- ずっと all the time; for a long time; forever

かんじゃ
患者：はい、ずっとです。

Patient: Yes, continuously.

いしや なに た
医者：何か食べましたか？

Doctor: Did you eat anything?

- なに 何か something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler; なんか、寒い。

Well, it's cold.

2020年8月10日 Level 1 ここに行きたいんですが。

- 食べました past tense of 食べます
- 食べます ます form of 食べる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 食べる to eat

患者^{かんじや}: ほとんど何も^{なに}食べて^たません。

Patient: I ate almost nothing.

- ほとんど almost; nearly; mostly; usually used with a negative form: ほとんど人がいない^{ひと}。 There are almost nobody.
- 何も^{なに} anything; nothing; 何も^{なに}ない。 There's nothing; 何も^{なに}食べ^たれない。 I can't eat anything.
- 食べて^たません negative form of 食べて^た(います)
- 食べて^た(います) ます form of 食べて^た(いる); ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 食べて^た te-form of 食べる^た; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて^た! 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...

4. Situation

Sisters Haru and Aki are at the department store choosing a necktie as a Father's Day present.

Dialogue

アキ：これ、どう？

Aki: How does this look?

- これ this

ハル：あんまり好きじゃない。

Haru: I don't really like that.

- あまり、あんまり n. the rest; adv. (not) much; often; あまり～ない: 仕事しごとがあまりない。I don't have a lot of work.
- 好きす favorite; to like; to love

アキ：これは？

Aki: This one?

ハル：あ、いい感じかん。

Haru: Oh, looks good.

アキ：いいよね。でも、結構けっこう、高いたかけど？

Aki: Nice, isn't it? It's quite expensive, though.

- ～よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒いさむよね。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 it's an obvious fact.
- でも but; however; or something; でも、日本にほんに行きたい。 But, I want to go to Japan; even: プロでもでき出来ない。 Even professionals can't do it.
- 結構けっこう adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good

- ^{たか}高い high; tall; expensive
- 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：でも、それがいいよ。^{ふたり}^か二人で買うんだし。

Haru: But I want that. We're buying it together, anyways.

- それ that
- ^{ふたり}二人 two people
- ～で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで^た食べる to eat with a fork; ^{いえ}家で^た食べる 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.
- ^か買う to buy
- ～んだ often used in spoken Japanese as a colloquial ending; ^た食べるんだ (I'll eat) is more colloquial than ^た食べる (I'll eat); also can be used to express realisation: えっ、それ^た食べるんだ! What? You eat that?
- ～し and; besides; because, since; ^{あめ}雨だし^い行かない。／^い行かない、^{あめ}雨だし。 I won't go. Besides, it's raining.