

1. Situation

Haru and Aki are talking at the front door, looking at a package that has arrived.

Dialogue

ハル：^{おお}大きいね。

Haru: It's big, isn't it.

- ^{おお}大きい big; large; great
- ～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).

アキ：うん、^{おお}すごく大きいよね。

Aki: Yeah, it's very big.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- すごく adverbial form of すごい
- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- ～よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: ^{さむ}寒いよね。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, かわいいよね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and かわいいよね。 implies that the speaker is certain about the statement.

ハル：^{ひとり}一人で持てないよね。

Haru: One person can't carry it.

- ^{ひとり}一人 one person; alone
- ～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.
- ^も持てない negative form of ^も持てる
- ^も持てる potential form of ^も持つ; ～てる expresses possibility; can; can be;

- 持つ to have; to take; to hold

アキ：うん、二人で持とう。

Aki: Yeah. Let's carry it together.

- 二人 two people
- 持とう ou form of 持つ; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's __; 食べよう。 let's eat; 行こう。 let's go; 遊ぼう。 let's play; 作ろう。 let's make.

ハル：そうだね。そこ、持って。私、ここ、持つから。

Haru: Okay. Hold it there. I'll hold it here.

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- そこ there
- 持って te-form of 持つ; 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...
- ここ here
- ~から because; since: 雨だから行きません。 I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.

2. Situation

Aki's mother is looking for her glasses.

Dialogue

お母さん：どこかな？知らない？

Mom: Where are they? Don't you know?

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

アキ：知らないよ。

Aki: I don't know.

- 知らない negative form of 知る
- 知る to know; use the te-form to say "I know": そのアニメ知ってるよ。I know that anime.
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ！It's morning!

お母さん：どこにあるかな。見なかった？

Mom: Where are they? Haven't you seen them?

- ～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.
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- 見なかった negative form of 見た
- 見た past tense of 見る
- 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る for things like sports or TV shows

アキ：見なかったよ。

Aki: I haven't seen them.

お母さん：^{かあ}どうしよう。^{なに}何もできないよ。

Mom: What should I do? I can't do anything.

- どうしよう what should I do?
- ^{なに}何も anything; nothing; ^{なに}何もない。There's nothing; ^{なに}何も ^た食べられない。 I can't eat anything.
- できない negative form of できる
- できる to be able to do; to be ready; to be made; to be good at; e.g. ^{かのじょ}彼女ができる=to find a girlfriend、^{ともだち}友達ができる=to make a friend

3. Situation

Haru is choosing a handbag at a department store.

Dialogue

てんいん
店員：これ、どうですか？

Salesperson: How about this?

- これ this
- どう how; what; どう思う？What do you think?; how about: ラーメンどう？How about (eating) ramen?
- 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

ハル：^{もの}物、たくさん^{はい}入りますか？

Haru: Do a lot of things came in (can it hold many things)?

- ^{もの}物 thing; object; stuff
- たくさん many; much; a lot
- ^{はい}入ります ^{ます}ます form of ^{はい}入る; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ^{はい}入る to enter; to come in; to go in

てんいん
店員：はい、^{はい}入りますよ。

Salesperson: Yes, they do.

- はい yes

ハル：そんな^{ふう}風に見え^みませんね。

Hare: It doesn't appear that way.

- そんな that; such; そんな^{こと}事はできない。I can't do such a thing.
- ^{ふう}風 style; type; way; like; ヨーロッパ^{ふう}風の^{へや}部屋 European-style room
- ^み見えません negative form of ^み見えます

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- 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

店員：でもたくさん入りますよ。

Salesperson: But a lot come in.

- でも but; however; or something; でも、日本に行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: プロでも出来ない。Even professionals can't do it.

4. Situation

Haru is experiencing pottery making.

Dialogue

ハル：^{いま}今からできますか？

Haru: Can I do it now?

- ^{いま}今 now
- ～から from; ^{にほん}日本から^き来ました。I'm from Japan.
- できます ます form of できる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

^{せんせい}先生：できますよ。やりますか？

Teacher: You can. Would you like to do it?

- やります ます form of やる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- やる to do; to give

ハル：はい。やります。^{まえ}前からやりたかったんですよ。

Hull: Yes. I'll do it. I've always wanted to do it.

- ^{まえ}前 forward; front; before
- やりたかった past tense of やりたい
- やりたい たい form of やる; ～たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ～のです、～んです commonly used when you explain something; ^{じつ にほんじん}実は日本人なんです。In fact, I'm Japanese.

^{せんせい}先生：^わ分かりました。まず、^{わたし}私がやります。よく^み見てくださいね。

Teacher: I see. First, I'll do it. Please watch carefully.

- ^わ分かりました past tense of ^わわかります
- ^わわかります ます form of ^わ分かる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ^わ分かる to understand; to see
- まず first; firstly;

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- よく good; well; often; 日本によく行きます。 I go to Japan often.
- 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...
- ~てください please ___; 食べてください。 Please eat.

ハル: はい。そうします。

Hull: Okay. I will.

- 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