

1. Situation

Haru and Yutaka are discussing the destination of their driving expedition as they look at a map.

Dialogue

ハル：どこ行く？

Haru: Where should we go?

- どこ where
- 行く to go

ユタカ：どこがいい？

Yutaka: Where do you want to go?

- 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.

ハル：ここはどう？

Haru: How about here?

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

ユタカ：ここ？行ってみる？

Yutaka: Here? You want to?

- 行って te-form of 行く; 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...

- ~てみる to try and ___; to try something; to attempt to do something; 食べてみる。I'll try eating.

ハル：うん、行きたい。

Haru: Yeah, I do.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- 行きたい たい form of 行く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to ___

ユタカ：そうだね。ここ、行こう。

Yutak: Alright. Let's go there.

- そう so (as in "I think so"); そう思う。I think so. ; そうなんだ。I see;
- ~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).
- 行こう ou form of 行く; ~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.

2. Situation

There is only one cake in the kitchen. Haru and Aki see this, and are discussing it.

Dialogue

アキ：^{わたし}私、これ、^す好き。

Aki: I like this one.

- これ this
- ^す好き favorite; to like; to love

ハル：^{わたし}私も。

Haru: Me too.

- ～も too; also; ^{わたし}私も行く！ I'll go too!

アキ：どうしよう？これ、^{ひと}一つしかないよ。

Aki: What should we do? There is only one.

- どうしよう what should I do?
- ^{ひと}一つ one (a way of counting); ラーメン^{ひとつ}一つください。One ramen please.
- ～しか only; just; no more than; ^{すこ}少ししか^{しごと}仕事できない。I can only work a little bit.
- ない negative form of ある (to exist); ^{あした}明日行かない I won't go tomorrow; not; nonexistent; not being (there)
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; ^{あさ}朝だよ！ It's morning!

ハル：いいよ。アキが^た食べて。

Haru: It's okay. You eat it.

- いいよ sure; ok
- ^た食べて te-form of ^た食べる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; ^た食べて！ Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese

people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨日^{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...

アキ：ありがとう。少し^{すこ}、食べる^た？

Aki: Thanks. Want a little?

- ありがとう thank you
- 少し^{すこ} a little; a few
- 食べる^た to eat

ハル：うん、ありがとう。

Haru: Yes, thanks.

3. Situation

Sato-san and Tanaka-san are at work watching the news about an earthquake that just happened.

Dialogue

さとう おお
佐藤：大きかったですね。

Sato: That was a big one.

- 大きかった past tense of 大きい
- 大きい big; large; great
- ～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.

たなか
田中：はい。すごかったですね。

Tanaka: Yes. It was quite big.

- はい yes
- すごかった past tense of すごい
- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely

さとう さいきん おお
佐藤：最近、多いですよね。

Sato: They are happening a lot recently.

- 最近 recently; lately
- 多い many; much; a lot of
- ～よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 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, かわいいね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and かわいいよね。 implies that it's an obvious fact.

たなか つなみ き
田中：そうですね。津波、来ますか？

Tanaka: They are. Will there be a tsunami?

- 津波 tsunami
- 来ます ます form of 来る; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

- 来る to come
- ～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

佐藤：来ません。そう言ってますよ。

Sato: No. They said there won't be.

- 来ません negative form of 来ます
- 来ます ます form of 来る; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 言ってます ます form of 言ってる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 言って te-form of 言う; 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...
- 言う to say; to speak; to talk; to mean: どういう意味? What does it mean? 暑いっていう意味。 It means "hot".
- ～ている、～てる 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?

田中：それはよかったです。

Tanaka: That's good.

- それ that
- よかった past tense of よい・いい; "what a relief": 元気でよかった。 It's good (I'm relieved) that you are fine.

4. Situation

Sato-san is speaking to Yamamoto-san about recently moving to the neighborhood.

Dialogue

さとう 佐藤：ここの生活、どうですか？

Tanaka: How do you like it here?

- ~の indicate possession: 私の子供 my child; その車、私の。That car is mine; 私の食べる？Do you want to eat mine?
- 生活 life; 生活する to live

やまもと 山本：いい感じですよ。

Yamamoto: I like it.

- 感じ feeling; impression; atmosphere; often used to express your impression: この部屋いい感じ
This room looks good.

さとう 佐藤：いろんな所、行きましたか？

Tanaka: Did you go to a lot of places?

- いろんな various; different kinds of; いろんなものを買った。I bought many different kinds of things; いろんな is more colloquial than いろいろな
- 所 place: 広い所 a big place; point: わからない所ある？Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: どのところが好き？ 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.)
- 行きました past tense of 行きます
- 行きます ます form of 行く; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

やまもと 山本：まだなんですよ。

Yamamoto: Not yet.

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- まだ yet; still; まだ^{かえ}帰れない。I can't go home yet.
- んです commonly used when you explain something; 実は^{じつ にほんじん}日本人なんです。 In fact, I'm Japanese.

さとう 佐藤：いい^{ところ}所、たくさんありますよ。

Tanaka: There are a lot of great spots.

- たくさん many; much; a lot
- あります ます form of ある; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

やまもと 山本：行きたい^いですね。

Yamamoto: I want to go to them.

- 行きたい^い たい form of 行く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __