

## 1. Situation

Sato-san and Tanaka-san went to listen to a lecture.

## Dialogue

さとう はなし  
佐藤：いい話でしたね。

Sato: That was a good lecture.

- よい、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.
- はなし story; talk
- ～でした past tense of ～です
- ～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.
- ～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).

たなか はなし き  
田中：はい、いい話聞きました。

Tanaka: Yes, it was a good discussion.

- はい yes
- 聞きました past tense of 聞きます
- 聞きます ます form of 聞く; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 聞く to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey

さとう き  
佐藤：来てよかったです。

Sato: I'm glad I came.

- 来て te-form of 来る; 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

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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...

- 来る to come
- 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.

田中：はい。また、聞きたいですね。

Tanaka: Yeah, I'd like to hear another lecture from them again sometime.

- また adv. additionally; moreover; conj. again; too; and; また来ます。I'll come here again.
- 聞きたい たい form of 聞く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to \_\_

佐藤：私もそう思います。

Sato: Me too.

- ~も too; also; 私も行く! I'll go too!; but: 頑張っても出来なかった。I tried my best, but I couldn't do it.
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- 思う to think; to believe; to feel; to expect; ~と思う I think that: 明日、行くと思う。I think I will go tomorrow.

## 2. Situation

Yuki and Kei are talking about their faces.

### Dialogue

ユキ：自分の顔、好き？

Yuki: Do you like your face?

- 自分 oneself
- の indicates 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?
- 顔 face
- 好き favorite; to like; to love

ケイ：ううん、そんなに。

Kei: No, not really.

- ううん nuh-uh; no
- そんなに so much; so; like that; often そんなに～ない: そんなに食べられない。 I can't eat that much.

ユキ：好きなところ、ない？

Yuki: Don't you have anything you like about it?

- ところ 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: どんなところが好き？ 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.)
- ない There is no . . . ; no . . .

ケイ：ないよ。ユキはある？

Kei: Nope. Do you, Yuki?

- ～よ、～よ— introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ！ It's morning!

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- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals

ユキ：うん、ある。<sup>わたしめ</sup>私は目。

Yuki: Yeah, I do. I like my eyes.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- <sup>め</sup>目 eye; ordinal number suffix (-th)

ケイ：そっか。<sup>おお</sup>大きいよね。いいな。

Kei: I see. They're pretty big. It must be nice.

- そっか a colloquial form of そうか; is that so?; I see; you're right
- <sup>おお</sup>大きい big; large; great
- ~よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: <sup>さむ</sup>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 the speaker is certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree
- ~な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー; <sup>にほん</sup>日本へ行きたいな。 I want to go to Japan; かわいいなー。 It's so cute.

### 3. Situation

Co-workers are about to go out drinking.

### Dialogue

さとう 佐藤：まだ行きませんか？

Sato: You're not going yet?

- まだ yet; still; まだ帰れない。I can't go home yet.
- 行きませんか negative form of 行きます
- 行きます ます form of 行く; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 行く to go
- ~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

たなか 田中：いや、あと少し仕事があるんですよ。

Tanaka: No, I still have some work to do.

- いや、いえ no; colloquial version of いいえ
- あと after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと三分あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- 少し a little; a few
- 仕事 work, job; 仕事する to work
- ~んです commonly used when you explain something; 実は日本人なんです。In fact, I'm Japanese.

さとう 佐藤：いつ頃終わりますか？

Sato: Around when will it be over?

- いつ when
- 頃 time; about; when
- 終わります ます form of 終わる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

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- <sup>お</sup>終わる to end; to finish

<sup>たなか</sup>田中：もう<sup>すこ</sup>少しかかります。

Tanaka: It's going to take a little more time.

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: <sup>なんか</sup>、もう、<sup>かえ</sup>帰ろうよ: Like, let's go home already?
- かかります <sup>ます</sup> form of <sup>かかる</sup>; <sup>～ます</sup> makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- <sup>かかる</sup> to take (time, resource); to cost; to hang

<sup>さとう</sup>佐藤：<sup>わたし</sup>私はもう<sup>い</sup>行きますね。

Sato: I'll be going then.

- <sup>～ね</sup> shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; <sup>あめ</sup>雨だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

<sup>たなか</sup>田中：はい、あとから<sup>い</sup>行きます。

Tanaka: Alright. I'll catch up later.

- <sup>～から</sup> from; <sup>にほん</sup>日本から<sup>き</sup>来ました。I'm from Japan.

## 4. Situation

Haruki and Aki are shopping for gloves at a department store.

### Dialogue

ハル：いいのがある？

Haru: Did you find a good one?

- ~の の can make other words, such as verbs, function like a noun: 食べるのはやめる。I will stop eating.

アキ：これ、いいな。

Aki: This one looks good.

- これ this

ハル：それにする？

Haru: Are you going to buy it?

- それ that
- ~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.
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

アキ：うん。でも入るかな？

Aki: Yeah. But I wonder if it will fit.

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

ハル：これ、結構大きく見えるけど。

Haru: Looks pretty big, though.

- 結構 <sup>けっこう</sup> adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- 大きく <sup>おお</sup> adverbial form of 大きい <sup>おお</sup>
- 見える <sup>み</sup> to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.

アキ: 私、手、大きいから。

Aki: That's because I have big hands.

- 手 <sup>て</sup> hand
- ～から because; since: 雨 <sup>あめ</sup>だから <sup>い</sup>行きません。I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.