

1. Situation

Haru sees Aki's old wallet and speaks.

Dialogue

ハル：えー、それ、まだ持^もってるの？

Haru: Hey, you still have that?

- え、えー expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、本^{ほん}当^{とう}? What? Really?
- それ that
- まだ yet; still; まだ帰^{かえ}れない。I can't go home yet.
- 持^もって te-form of 持^もつ; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: 昨^{きのう}日^が学^が校^{こう}行^いって、勉^{べん}強^{きょう}して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 持^もつ to have; to take; to hold
- ~てる、~ている 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 native form to say the opposite: 知^しらない (I don't know); often てん in spoken Japanese: それ、知^しってんの? Do you know that?
- ~の emphasises a sentence or question: 本^{ほん}当^{とう}にできるの? Can you really do it?; できるの! I can do it!; may sound feminine in some cases; 私^{わたし}、できるの。 sounds feminine.

アキ：うん、好^すきだから。

Aki: Yeah, because I like it.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- 好^すき favorite; to like; to love

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- ～から because; since: 雨^{あめ}だから行き^いません。I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.

ハル：買った^かの、かなり前^{まえ}だよな？

Haru: You bought it a long time ago, right?

- 買った^か past tense of 買う^か
- 買う^か to buy
- ～の 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.
- かなり very; considerably; rather; 今日^{きょう}はかなり寒^{さむ}い。It's very cold today.
- 前^{まえ} forward; front; before
- ～よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒^{さむ}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 and expect the other person to agree

アキ：そう。結構^{けっこう}使^{つか}ってる。

Aki: That's right. I use it quite a lot.

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- 結構^{けっこう} adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- 使^{つか}って te-form of 使^{つか}う; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! 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^いって、勉強^{べんきょう}して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 使^{つか}う to use; to handle

ハル：そんなに好^すきななの？

Haru: Do you like it so much?

- そんなに so much; so; like that; often そんなに～ない: そんなに食^たべれない。I can't eat that much.

アキ：うん、とっても。

Aki: Yeah, I like it a lot.

- とっても very; とっても is often stronger than とても

2. Situation

Aki and her friend Sachi are talking.

Dialogue

アキ：見て。

Aki: Look.

- 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...
- 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る for things like sports or TV shows

サチ：何？

Sachi: What?

- 何 what

アキ：これ、私が作ったクッキー。

Aki: These are cookies that I've made.

- これ this
- 作った past tense of 作る
- 作る to make; to create; to cook
- クッキー cookie

サチ：え、これ、自分で作ったの？すごい。

Sachi: Oh, you made these on your own? Amazing.

- 自分 oneself

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- ~で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで^た食べる to eat with a fork; 家で^{いえ}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.
- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely

アキ: ねえ、^た食べてみて。どう?

Aki: Hey, try eating one. How is it?

- ねえ hey
- ^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: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ^た食べる to eat
- ~てみて te-form of ~てみる; 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: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}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; ^た食べてみる。I'll try eating.
- 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?

サチ: あ、いい^{かん}感じ。すごくいいよ。

Sachi: Oh, it tastes good. It's really good.

- いい good; ^{えいが}映画よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; ^{わたし}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.
- ^{かん}感じ feeling; impression; atmosphere; often used to express your impression: ^{へや}この部屋^{かん}いい感じ This room looks good.
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; ^{あさ}朝だよ! It's morning!

3. Situation

Sato-san and Yamada-san are talking at their workplace.

Dialogue

さとう さいきん
佐藤：最近、いいことありましたか？

Sato: Did something good happen recently?

- さいきん recently; lately
- こと thing; こと converts a sentence into a massive noun: あした にほん いくことはむずかしい。It's difficult to go to Japan tomorrow. (“あした にほん いくこと” works like a big chunk of noun.)
- ありました past tense of あります
- あります ます form of ある; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ~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

やまだ わ
山田：え、分かりますか？

Yamada: Oh, did you notice?

- わ分かります ます form of わ分かる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- わ分かる to understand; to see

さとう かお
佐藤：はい、そんな顔してますよ。

Sato: Yes, you have been looking that way.

- はい yes
- そんな that; such; そんな事はできない。I can't do such a thing.
- かお 顔 face
- しています ます form of している; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

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- して te-form of する; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! 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^{きのうがっこうい}って、勉^{べんきょう}強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

やまだ
山田: え、そうですか?

Yamada: Oh, is that so?

- ~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.

さとう なに
佐藤: 何があつたんですか?

Sato: What happened?

- あつた past tense of ある
- ~んです commonly used when you explain something; 実^{じつ}は日本^{にほんじん}人なんです。 In fact, I'm Japanese.

やまだ いえ か
山田: 家を買^かったんですよ。

Yamada: I bought a house.

- 家^{いえ} house; home

4. Situation

The manager came to Sato-san's workplace after work.

Dialogue

ぶちよう やまだ
部長：山田さんはいますか？

Manager: Is Yamada-san around?

- います ます form of いる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- いる to be; to exist; to stay; to use ある for objects and いる for people and animals

さとう かえ
佐藤：もう、帰りました。

Sato: He already went home.

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、帰ろうよ: Like, let's go home already?
- 帰りました past tense of 帰ります
- 帰ります ます form of 帰る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 帰る to return; to go home; to go back

ぶちよう ほか だれ
部長：そうですか。他に誰かいませんか？

Manager: Oh, I see. Is there anyone else around?

- 他 other; another; else; 他の人 other people
- ~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.
- 誰か someone; somebody
- いません negative form of います
- います ます form of いる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

さとう わたし
佐藤：私だけです。

Sato: Only I am around.

- ~だけ only; alone; merely

部長^{ぶちやう}: 悪い^{わる}けど、これ、すぐ、やってくれませんか？

Manager: Sorry, but can you do this right away?

- 悪い^{わる} bad
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.
- すぐ immediately; right away; soon
- やって te-form of やる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食^たべて! 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...
- やる to do; to give
- ~てください negative form of ~てくれます
- ~てくれます ます form of ~てくれる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ~てくれる to do something as a favor; 学校^{がっこう}に来て^きくれる? Can you come to the school?; ~てくれな^い indicates that someone is not doing something even if you want them to: 鈴木^{すずき}くんが学校^{がっこう}に来て^きくれない。 Suzuki-kun is not coming to school (even though I want him to.)

佐藤^{さとう}: 分かり^わました。

Sato: Understood.

- 分かり^わました past tense of 分かり^わます