

1. Situation

While a tourist is sightseeing, there seems to be an observation deck farther above the place he is visiting.

Dialogue

ガイド：上^{うえ}まで行^いきますか？

Guide: Do you want to go up there?

- 上^{うえ} top; above; up; on
- ～まで to, as far as: 日本^{にほん}まで行^いった。I went to (as far as) Japan; till, until: 朝^{あさ}まで仕^し事^{ごと}した。I worked until morning.
- 行^いきます ます form of 行^いく; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 行^いく 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

観光客^{かんこうきゃく}：はい。行^いきたいです。

Tourist: Yes. I would like to go there.

- はい yes
- 行^いきたい たい form of 行^いく; ～たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ～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.

ガイド：上^{うえ}から町^{まち}が見^みれますよ。

Guide: You can see the town from above.

- ～から from; after: 日本^{にほん}から来^きました。I'm from Japan.
- 町^{まち} town; city
- 見^みれます ます form of 見^みれる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

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- 見れる ^みpotential form of 見る^み; ~れる expresses possibility; can; can be
- 見る ^みto see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る^み for things like sports or TV shows
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ!^{あさ} It's morning!

観光客^{かんこうきゃく}: いいですね。

Tourist: Sounds good.

- よい、いい good; 映画よかった!^{えいが} The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私、ラーメンがいい。^{わたし} I'd like to choose ramen; いいね is the Japanese version of "like" on social media.
- ~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。^{あめ} Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

ガイド: 高い所、好きですか?

Guide: Do you like high places?

- 高い^{たか} high; tall; expensive
- 所^{ところ} place: 広い所^{ひろ} a big place; point: わからない所^{ところ}ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: どのところが好き?^す What part do you like?; area; explains the current situation: 食べているところ^た I'm in the middle of eating; 食べたところ^た I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)
- 好き^す favorite; to like; to love

観光客^{かんこうきゃく}: はい、結構好きです。^{けっこう}

Tourist: Yes, I like them quite a bit.

- 結構^{けっこう} adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good

2. Situation

A tourist looks out over the town from an observation deck while sightseeing.

Dialogue

観光客：いい所ところですね。

Tourist: This sure is a nice spot.

ガイド：ここから町まちがほとんど見みえますよ。

Guide: You can almost see the whole town from here.

- ここ here
- ほとんど almost; nearly; mostly; usually used with a negative form: ほとんど人ひとがいない。There are almost nobody.
- 見みえます ます form of 見みえる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 見みえる to be seen, to be able to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear

観光客：ほんとによく見みえますね。

Tourist: You really do get a good view.

- 本当ほんとう、ほんと truth; right; really
- よく good; well; often; 日本にほんによく行いきます。 I go to Japan often.

ガイド：でも、よく見みえない日ひもあるんですよ。

Guide: There are also days when the view isn't very good, though.

- でも but; however; or something; でも、日本にほんに行いきたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: プロでも出来できない。Even professionals can't do it.
- 見みえない negative form of 見みえる
- 日ひ day; the sun
- ~も too; also; 私わたしも行いく! I'll go too!; but: 頑張がんばっても出来できなかった。I tried my best, but I couldn't do it.

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

観光客：よく見える日によかったです。

Tourist: I'm glad the view is clear today.

- ～で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで食べる to eat with a fork; 家で食べる to eat at home; may make a noun adverbial: 短い時間で食べる eating fast; indicates a choice: じゃあビールで。 Then, I choose beer.
- 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.

3. Situation

Yutaka and Haru are about to go on a drive. They are talking about their car's gasoline.

Dialogue

ユタカ：今、ガソリンあんまり入ってないんだよ。

Yutaka: There's not much gas in the car right now.

- 今 now
- あんまり あまり n. the rest; あまり、あんまり adv. (not) much; often; あまり～ない: 仕事があまりない。I don't have a lot of work.
- ガソリン gas
- 入ってない negative form of 入っている
- 入って te-form of 入る; 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...
- 入る to enter; to come in; to go in
- ～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?
- ～んだ often used in spoken Japanese as a colloquial ending; 食べるんだ (I'll eat) is more colloquial than 食べる (I'll eat); also can be used to express realisation: えっ、それ食べるんだ! What? You eat that?

ハル：この前、いつ入れたの?

Haru: When did you last put some in?

- この前 some time ago; recently; lately; the other day; この前車買ったよ。 I bought a car the other day.

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- いつ when
- 入れた past tense of 入れる
- 入れる to put in; to include
- ~の emphasises a sentence or question: ほんとうにできるの? Can you really do it?; できるの! I can do it!; may sound feminine in some cases; 私、できるの。 sounds feminine.

ユタカ：ちょっと^{まえ}前。

Yutaka: A little while ago.

- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)
- ^{まえ}前 forward; front; before

ハル：最初^{さいしよ}にいれる?

Haru: Do you want to put some in first?

- 最初 first
- ~に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本^{にほん}に行く to go to Japan; 友達^{ともだち}に話す^{はな} to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人^{おとな}になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生^{せんせい}に見^みつかった。 I was found by a teacher.

ユタカ：うん、そうだね。入れてから行く^いのがいいね。

Yutaka: Yeah, I think so. It would be best to put some in before we go.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- 入れて te-form of 入れる; 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^{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...
- ~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.

4. Situation

Yutaka and Haru refueled at a gas station before going on a trip by car.

Dialogue

ハル：どう？ガソリン、たくさん^{はい}入った？

Haru: Well? Did you put in a lot of gas (Was a lot of gas put in)?

- 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?
- たくさん many; much; a lot
- 入った^{はい} past tense of 入る^{はい}

ユタカ：かなり^{はい}入ったよ。

Yutaka: I put in quite a bit (Quite a lot was put in).

- かなり very; considerably; rather; 今日^{きょう}はかなり^{さむ}寒い。It's very cold today.

ハル：もうほとんどなかったのかな？

Haru: I wonder if the tank was almost empty.

- もう already; soon; again; more; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、帰ろうよ^{かえ}: Like, let's go home already?
- なかった past tense of ない
- ない There is no . . . ; no . . .
- ~かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ちょっと^{さむ}寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

ユタカ：そうかも。

Yutaka: Seems like it.

- ~かも perhaps; maybe; 明日^{あした}、雨^{あめ}かもしれない。Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

ハル：最初^{さいしよ}に入れてよかったね。

Haru: Good thing we put some in before going.

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ユタカ：ほんと。

Yutaka: For sure.