

1. Situation

Sato and Tanaka see a crowd on the other side after leaving the office during their lunch break.

Dialogue

さとう ^{ひと}佐藤：人がたくさんいますね。

Sato: There are so many people.

- ^{ひと}人 person; people; human being
- たくさん many; much; a lot
- います ます form of いる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- いる to be; to exist; to stay; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ~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).

たなか ^{ほんとう}田中：ほんとですね。

Tanaka: You are right.

- ^{ほんとう}ほんと、本当 truth; right; really
- ~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：何かあったみたいですね。

Sato: It seems like something happened.

- ^{なに}何か something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler; ^{さむい}なんか、寒い。Well, it's cold.
- あった past tense of ある
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ~みたい like; it seems that...; as if...

田中：行ってみますか？

Tanaka: Do you want to go over?

- 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...
- 行く to go
- ~てみます ます form of ~てみる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ~てみる to try and ___; to try something; to attempt to do something; 食べてみる。I'll try eating.
- ~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：そうですね。行きましょう。

Sato: Sure. Let's go.

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- 行きましょう ましょう form of 行く; ~ましょう is a keigo form of “ou” which expresses desire; let's __

田中：何でしょうね。知りたいですよね。

Tanaka: I wonder what happened. I want to know (and you too, right?).

- 何 what
- ~でしょう isn't it?, right?; I guess that... , it seems that...; 私、お金ないでしょ? You know I don't have money, right?
- 知りたい たい form of 知る; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 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 the speaker is certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree

2. Situation

Haru is going to the post office to send some mail.

Dialogue

ハル：何か出すものある？一緒に出してくるよ。

Haru: Is there anything you want to send? I'll go send it together.

- 出す to take out; to pay; to send (a letter)
- もの thing; object; stuff
- 一緒 together; with
- 出して te-form of 出す; 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...
- ~てくる [1] go and ___; indicates that you will do something and come back to the original place; indicates you are doing something in addition to coming to a place; 学校に行ってくる。 I'll go to school (and come back.) [2] indicates a gradual process; 空が赤くなってくる。 The sky is becoming red.
- ~よ、~よ— introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!

アキ：あ、これ。出したかったんだよね。

Aki: Oh, this. I had wanted to send this.

- これ this
- 出したかった past tense of 出したい
- 出したいたい form of 出す; ~たい expresses desire; I want to ___
- ~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：わかった。一緒いっしょに持もってくね。

Haru: Sure. I'll take it along as well.

- わかった past tense of わかる
- わかる to understand; to see
- 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...
- 持もつ to have; to take; to hold
- ~てく、~ていく __ and go; describes an additional action along with the other action; may imply that you are leaving where you are; may imply continuity of action; 食はん食たべていく。 I'll eat (and go somewhere else.)
- ~ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; 雨あめだね。 Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

アキ：よかった。ありがとう。

Aki: Great. Thanks.

- よかった past tense of よい・いい; "what a relief": 元げん気きでよかった。 It's good (I'm relieved) that you are fine.
- ありがとう thank you; ありがと is colloquial

3. Situation

Sato-san nodded to someone he passed.

Dialogue

たなか いま ひと だれ
田中：今の人、誰ですか？

Tanaka: Who was that person just now?

- ^{いま}今 now
- ~の indicates possession: ^{わたし}私 ^{こども}の子供 my child; ^{くるま}その車、^{わたし}私の。That car is mine; ^{わたし}私の ^た食べる? Do you want to eat mine?
- ^{だれ}誰 who

さとう だれ
佐藤：誰だったかな。

Sato: I wonder who he was.

- ^{だった}past tense of nouns and na-adjectives; ^{あめ}雨だった。It was raining.
- ~かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ^{さむ}ちょっと寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

たなか し ひと
田中：え、知らない人ですか？

Tanaka: Oh, it was someone you don't know?

- え、えー expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、^{ほんとう}本当? What? Really?
- ^し知らない negative form of ^し知る

さとう し ひと
佐藤：知らない人ではないです。^{かお}顔だけは知っています。

Sato: It's not someone I don't know. I only know his face.

- ^{かお}顔 face
- だけ only; alone; merely
- ^し知っています ^{ます}ます form of ^し知ってる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

- 知^しって te-form of 知^しる; 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^{きのう}日^{がっこう}学^い校^い行^いっ^て、勉^{べん}強^{きょう}し^て。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ~ている、てる 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?

4. Situation

Aki and Jun have come to the shopping mall.

Dialogue

アキ：いろいろ^か買いたいよね。

Aki: I want to buy many different things (and you too, right?).

- いろいろ various, different kinds; いろいろ^た食べた。 I ate many different kinds of food.
- 買^かいたい たい form of 買^かう; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 買^かう to buy

ジュン：うん、買^かいたい物^{もの}、たくさんあるよね。

Jun: Yeah, there are so many things I want to buy.

アキ：でもお^{かね}金がそんなにない。

Aki: But I don't have much money.

- でも but; however; or something; でも、日本^{にほん}に行きたい。 But, I want to go to Japan; even: プロでも^{でき}出来ない。 Even professionals can't do it.
- [お]金^{かね} money
- そんな that; such; そんな事^{こと}はできない。 I can't do such a thing; 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.
- ない There is no . . . ; no . . .

ジュン：そう、それが^{もんだい}問題。

Jun: Yeah, that's a problem.

- それ that
- 問題^{もんだい} problem; question

アキ：まず、いろいろ見ようか？

Aki: Should we look around first?

- まず first; firstly
- 見よう ou form of 見る; ~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.
- 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る for things like sports or TV shows

ジュン：うん、そうだね。

Jun: Yeah, sure.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah