

## 1. Situation

Mai is asking a company over the phone how much the moving expenses will be.

## Dialogue

マイ：お<sup>かね</sup>金<sup>けっこう</sup>結構かかりますか？

Mai: Will it cost a lot?

- お<sup>かね</sup>金 money
- 結<sup>けっこう</sup>構 adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- かかります ます form of かかる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- かかる to take (time, resource); to cost; to hang
- ~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

ぎょうしゃ いえ なか み ひつよう  
業者：家の中、見る必要がありますね。

Company staff: We need to take a look around your house.

- いえ 家 house; home
- ~の indicates possession: わたし こども 私の<sup>わたし</sup>子供 my child; その<sup>くるま</sup>車、私の<sup>わたし</sup>。That car is mine; 私の<sup>わたし</sup>食<sup>た</sup>べる? Do you want to eat mine?
- なか 中 inside; in; into
- み 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観<sup>み</sup>る for things like sports or TV shows
- ひつよう 必要 necessary
- 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
- ~ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; あめ 雨だ<sup>あめ</sup>ね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

マイ：来<sup>き</sup>てくれますか？

Mai: Will you come over?

- 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 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
- ~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: 学校に来てくれる? Can you come to the school?; ~てくれな<sup>い</sup> indicates that someone is not doing something even if you want them to: 鈴木くんが学校に来てくれない。 Suzuki-kun is not coming to school (even though I want him to.)

業者: はい、行きますよ。

Company staff: Yes, we will go over.

- はい yes
- 行きます ます form of 行く; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 行く to go
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!

## 2. Situation

Mai is talking to a moving company over the phone.

### Dialogue

業者ぎょうしゃ：まずみ見てみますね。

Company staff: We will take a look first.

- まず first; firstly
- 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...
- ~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.

マイ：ありがとうございます。

Mai: Thank you very much.

- ありがとうございます thank you; ありがとう is colloquial

業者ぎょうしゃ：行く日い ひ、いつがいいですか？

Company staff: When is a good day for us to go over?

- 日ひ day; the sun
- いつ when
- 良い、いい good; 映画よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私わたし、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.
- ~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.

マイ：<sup>にちようび</sup>日曜日がいいんですが。

Mai: Sunday would be good.

- <sup>ようび</sup>曜日 days of the week; <sup>げつようび</sup>月曜日 Monday <sup>かようび</sup>火曜日 Tuesday <sup>すいようび</sup>水曜日 Wednesday <sup>もくようび</sup>木曜日 Thursday <sup>きんようび</sup>金曜日 Friday  
<sup>どようび</sup>土曜日 Saturday <sup>にちようび</sup>日曜日 Sunday
- ~んです commonly used when you explain something; <sup>じつ</sup>実は<sup>にほんじん</sup>日本人なんです。 In fact, I'm Japanese.
- ~が but; <sup>あめ</sup>雨ですが<sup>い</sup>行きます。 It's raining but I'll go; used for introductory phrases; イベントがあります<sup>い</sup>行きますか? There's an event. Do you want to go?

<sup>ぎょうしゃ</sup>業者：ごめんなさい。<sup>どようび</sup>土曜日はどうですか？

Company staff: Sorry, how about Saturday?

- ごめんなさい I'm sorry
- どう how; what; <sup>おも</sup>どう思う? What do you think?; how about; ラーメンどう? How about (eating) ramen?

マイ：<sup>わ</sup>分かりました。

Mai: Alright.

- <sup>わ</sup>分かりました past tense of <sup>わ</sup>分かります
- <sup>わ</sup>分かります <sup>ます</sup>ます form of <sup>わ</sup>分かる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- <sup>わ</sup>分かる to understand; to see

### 3. Situation

Mai is talking to Aki about moving.

### Dialogue

アキ：えー、どこへ？

Aki: Whoa, where (are you moving to)?

- えー expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、<sup>ほんとう</sup>本当？ What? Really?
- どこ where
- ～へ indicates a destination; <sup>がっこう</sup>学校へ<sup>い</sup>行く to go to school

マイ：<sup>おな</sup>同じ<sup>まち</sup>町<sup>なか</sup>の中だけだね。

Mai: Somewhere in the same town.

- <sup>おな</sup>同じ same
- <sup>まち</sup>町 town; city
- 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：いつ？

Aki: When?

マイ：もうすぐ。

Mai: Soon.

- 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?
- すぐ immediately; right away; soon

アキ：それはすごいニュースだね。みんな<sup>し</sup>知ってるの？

Aki: That's great news. Does everyone know?

- それ that

- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- ニュース news
- みんな everyone (often みなさん); everything
- 知<sup>し</sup>って te-form of 知<sup>し</sup>る; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食<sup>た</sup>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<sup>きのうがっこうい</sup>って、勉<sup>べんきょう</sup>強<sup>た</sup>して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 知<sup>し</sup>る to know; use the te-form to say "I know": そのアニメ知<sup>し</sup>ってるよ。 I know that anime.
- ~ている、~てる verb form to express continuation; 食<sup>た</sup>べる + ている = 食<sup>た</sup>べている eating; てる is a colloquial version of ている; some verbs such as 知<sup>し</sup>る uses this form to express the present situation 知<sup>し</sup>っている (I know) but uses the present native form to say the opposite: 知<sup>し</sup>らない (I don't know); often てん in spoken Japanese: それ、知<sup>し</sup>ってるの? Do you know that?
- ~の emphasises a sentence or question: 本<sup>ほんとう</sup>当<sup>とう</sup>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<sup>わたし</sup>、できるの。 sounds feminine.

マイ : アキが最<sup>さいしよ</sup>初<sup>しょ</sup>だよ。

Mai: You're the first (to know).

- 最<sup>さいしよ</sup>初<sup>しょ</sup> first
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝<sup>あさ</sup>だよ! It's morning!

## 4. Situation

Mai is saying that she will be moving.

## Dialogue

アキ：何か<sup>なに</sup>問題<sup>もんだい</sup>あるの、今<sup>いま</sup>、住<sup>す</sup>んでるところ？

Aki: Is there something wrong with the place you're living at now?

- 何か<sup>なに</sup> something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler; なんか、寒い<sup>さむい</sup>。  
Well, it's cold.
- 問題<sup>もんだい</sup> problem; question
- 今<sup>いま</sup> now
- 住<sup>す</sup>んで te-form of 住<sup>す</sup>む; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食<sup>た</sup>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<sup>きのう</sup>学校<sup>がっこう</sup>行<sup>い</sup>って、勉<sup>べん</sup>強<sup>きょう</sup>して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 住<sup>す</sup>む to live
- 所<sup>ところ</sup>、とこ place: 広<sup>ひろ</sup>い所<sup>ところ</sup> a big place; point: わから<sup>と</sup>ない所<sup>ところ</sup>ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: ど<sup>な</sup>んなとこ<sup>ろ</sup>が好<sup>す</sup>き? What part do you like?; area; explains the current situation: 食<sup>た</sup>べているとこ<sup>ろ</sup> I'm in the middle of eating; 食<sup>た</sup>べたとこ<sup>ろ</sup> I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)

マイ：ううん、そうじゃないよ。今<sup>いま</sup>よりいいとこ、あつたから。

Mai: Nope, there isn't. (I'm moving) because I found somewhere better than my current place.

- ううん nuh-uh; no
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- ～より than; from; カナダ<sup>にほん</sup>は日本<sup>おお</sup>より大きい。 Canada is bigger than Japan.
- あつた past tense of ある
- ～から because; since: 雨<sup>あめ</sup>だから行<sup>い</sup>きません。 I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.

アキ：それはよかったね。

Aki: That's nice to hear.

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

マイ：うん、よかった。

Mai: Yeah, I'm glad.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah