

1. Situation

Yuka and Haru are talking about fruit.

Dialogue

ユカ：フルーツ、好き？

Yuka: Do you like fruit?

- フルーツ fruit
- 好き favorite; to like; to love

ハル：うん、好きだよ。

Haru: Yeah, I like it.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!

ユカ：食べること、多い？

Yuka: Do you eat it often?

- 食べる to eat
- こと thing; こと converts a sentence into a massive noun: 明日、日本に行くことは難しい。It's difficult to go to Japan tomorrow. (“明日、日本に行くこと” works like a big chunk of noun.)
- 多い many; much; a lot of

ハル：うん、まあね。

Haru: Mm, I guess.

- まあ well; I think; まあ、そうだよ。Well, that's right.
- ~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).

ユカ：いつ食べる？

Yuka: When do you eat it?

- いつ when

ハル: ごはん^た食べた^{あと}後^{おお}とか、多いよね。

Haru: Often, like, after eating a meal.

- ごはん rice; meal
- 食べた^た past tense of 食べる^た
- 後^{あと} after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと^{さんぶん}三分あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- ~とか such as; or something; and so on; something like; 家^{いえ}とか車^{くるま}とか買^かいたい。I want to buy things like cars or houses; people often add to soften a word: 車^{くるま}とか買^かいたい。I want to buy a car (とか doesn't have a lot of meaning.)
- ~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, かわいいね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and かわいいよね。 implies that the speaker is fairly certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree

2. Situation

At the entrance of her friend Haru's house, Mari is talking to Haru's mother.

Dialogue

マリ：このトマト、うちで作ったんですよ。

Mari: We grew these tomatoes at home.

- この this
- トマト tomato
- うち inside; of; before; home; my place; family; うちの my: うちの^{いえ}家 my home
- ～で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで^た食べる to eat with a fork; ^{いえ}家で^た食べる 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.
- ^{つく}作った past tense of ^{つく}作る
- ^{つく}作る to make; to create; to cook
- ～んです commonly used when you explain something; ^{じつ}実は^{にほんじん}日本人なんです。 In fact, I'm Japanese.

ハルの^{はは}母：えー、すごいですね。

Haru's mother: Wow, that's wonderful.

- えー expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、^{ほんとう}本当？ What? Really?
- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- ～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.

マリ：たくさんできたんで、^も持ってきました。

Mari: We grew a lot, so I brought some.

- たくさん many; much; a lot
- できた past tense of できる
- できる to be able to do; to be ready; to be made; to be good at; to grow: e.g. ^{かのじよ}彼女ができる=to find a girlfriend、^{ともだち}友達ができる=to make a friend

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- ~ので、~んで as; because; since; 疲れたんで帰ります。I'll go home because I'm tired.
- 持って te-form of 持つ; 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...
- 持つ to have; to take; to hold
- ~てきました past tense of ~てきます
- ~てきます ます form of ~てくる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ~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.

ハルの母: まあ、ありがとうございます。

Haru's mother: Oh, thank you.

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

マリ: みんなに食べてもらいたいです。

Mari: I want everyone to have some.

- みんな everyone (often みなさん); everything
- ~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.
- 食べて te-form of 食べる; 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...
- ~もらいたい たい form of ~てもらう; ~たい expresses desire; I want to ___
- ~てもらう to get somebody to do something (as a favour): 買い物に行ってもらった。I asked them to go shopping.

3. Situation

Haru's mother and Mari are talking about tomatoes in the vegetable garden.

Dialogue

ハルの母：家のベランダで作ってるんですね。

Haru's mother: You grew these on the balcony of your house, right?

- 家 house; home
- ~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?
- ベランダ balcony
- 作って te-form of 作る; 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...
- ~ている、~てる 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?

マリ：はい。ベランダから取ってきて、すぐ食べられます。

Mari: Yes. We can get them from the balcony and eat them right away.

- はい yes
- ~から from; after: 日本から来ました。I'm from Japan.
- 取って te-form of 取る; 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...
- 取る to take; to get; to have; to pass

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- ～てきて te-form of ～てくる; 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...
- すぐ immediately; right away; soon
- 食べ(ら)れます keigo (polite) form of 食べ(ら)れる
- 食べ(ら)れる potential form of 食べる; ～(ら)れる expresses possibility; can; can be; some people consider ～られる is a correct form, however, many people use ～れる in spoken Japanese

ハルの母: ^{はは}それがいいですね。

Haru's mother: That's great, isn't it.

- それ that
- 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.

マリ: はい。 ^{おお}大きい^{かたち}のや、 ^{わる}形が悪い^{もの}のや、いろいろな^{もの}のができますけど。

Mari: Yes. Big ones, poorly shaped ones, all kinds of them grow.

- ^{おお}大きい big; large; great
- ^{もの}物、～の thing; object; stuff: ～の can replace ^{もの}物 if it's after na-adjective: いろいろな^{もの}がある = いろいろな^{もの}がある。
- ～や and; or; ^{しごと}仕事^{せいかつ}や生活 work or life
- ^{かたち}形 form; shape; figure
- ^{わる}悪い bad
- いろいろな various; different kinds of: いろいろな^{もの}を買った。 I bought many different kinds of things; いろいろな is more colloquial than いろいろな
- できます ます form of できる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.

4. Situation

Haru and Yuka are talking about vegetables.

Dialogue

ハル：トマト、好き？

Haru: Do you like tomatoes?

ユカ：一番好きかも。

Yuka: They might be my favorite.

- 一番 いちばん number one; first; most
- へかも perhaps; maybe; 明日、雨かもしれない。Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

ハル：よかった。あげるよ。

Haru: Good. I'll give you some.

- 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.
- あげる to raise; to lift; to give

ユカ：えー、ほんと？

Yuka: Wow, really?

- 本当、ほんと ほんとう truth; right; really

ハル：うん、友達^{ともだち}が^{つく}作^もってて、たくさん持^もってきたから。

Haru: Yeah, because my friend grew them and brought a lot.

- 友達 ともだち friend
- ~ていて、~てて te-form of ~ている; 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...

- ~てきた past tense of ~てくる
- ~から because; since: 雨だから行きません。 I won't go because it's raining.; use だから with nouns and na-adjectives.

ユカ：やったー、ありがとう。

Yuka: Yay! Thank you.

- やったー hooray; yay; whee; yowzer; whoopee; yes