

1. Situation

Hiroshi and Emiko are shopping together at a store.

Dialogue

エミコ： なにか^か買^かいたいものある？

Emiko: Is there anything you want to buy?

- ^{なに}何か、^{なん}か something; things like ..., or something like that ...; conversation filler; ^{なん}か、^{さむ}寒い。 Well, it's cold.
- ^か買^かいたい ^{たい} form of ^か買^かう; [～]たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ^か買^かう to buy
- ^{もの}物、[～]の thing; object; stuff; [～]の can replace ^{もの}物 if it's after na-adjective: ^{いろん}なのがある = ^{いろん}な^{もの}物がある。
- ^{ある} to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ^{ある} for objects and ^{いる} for people and animals

ヒロシ： これ^か買^かいたいけど、^{すこ}少し^{たか}高いよね。

Hiroshi: I want to buy this, but it's a little expensive.

- ^{これ} this
- ^{けど} but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど because it makes the sentence less direct.
- ^{すこ}少し a little; a few
- ^{たか}高い high; tall; expensive
- [～]よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: ^{さむ}寒いよね。 It's cold, right?; ^{よな} is sometimes used by male speakers; ^{かわ}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

エミコ： ちょっと^{たか}高いかなー、^かほかの買^かう？

Emiko: It seems a little expensive. Do you want to buy something else?

- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)
- ~かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ちょっと寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.
- ほか other; another; else; 他^{ほか}の人^{ひと} other people

ヒロシ: これなんかどう?

Hiroshi: How about this?

- 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?

エミコ: それいいじゃん。

Emiko: That looks good, isn't it.

- それ that
- いい good: 映画^{えいが}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.
- ~じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it

2. Situation

Hiroshi and Kenta make a dinner appointment after work.

Dialogue

ヒロシ：もう仕事終わった？

Hiroshi: Have you finished working already?

- 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?
- 仕事 work, job; 仕事する to work
- 終わった past tense of 終わる
- 終わる to end; to finish

ケンタ：もう終わったよ、みんなも終わったみたい。

Kenta: I'm finished. Everyone seems to have finished.

- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!
- みんな everyone (often みなさん); everything
- ～も too; also; 私我也去! I'll go too!; but: 頑張っても出来なかった。I tried my best, but I couldn't do it.
- ～みたい like; it seems that...; as if...

ヒロシ：このあと、一緒に食べに行こう。

Hiroshi: After this, let's go eat together.

- この this; these
- 後 after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと三分あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- 一緒に together; with
- 食べる to eat

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- 行こう ou form of 行く; ~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.
- 行く to go

ケンタ：いいね、僕の家に来る？

Kenta: Great. Would you like to come to my house?

- ~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).
- 僕 I (used by male speakers)
- ~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?
- 家 house; home
- 来る to come

ヒロシ：家どこ？

Hiroshi: Where is your house?

- どこ where

ケンタ：すぐそこだよ。

Kenta: It's just over there.

- すぐそこ right there

3. Situation

Kenta and Yuji are talking about each other's jobs.

Dialogue

ケンタ：^{せんせい}先生の^{しごと}仕事、^{たいへん}大変？

Kenta: Is work as a teacher difficult?

- ^{せんせい}先生 teacher; professor; doctor
- ^{たいへん}大変 serious; terrible; hard; difficult

ユウジ：^{たいへん}大変だよ、^{こども}子供の^{もんだい}問題とかね。

Yuji: It's hard. The children's problems and stuff.

- ^{こども}子供 child
- ^{もんだい}問題 problem; question
- とか such as; or something; and so on; something like; ^{いえ}家とか^{くるま}車とか^か買いたい。I want to buy things like cars or houses; people often add to soften a word: ^{くるま}車とか^か買いたい。I want to buy a car (とか doesn't have a lot of meaning.)

ケンタ：へえ、いろいろあるんですね。

Kenta: Ah, there are all kinds of things, aren't there.

- へえ oh, yes?; really?
- いろいろ various, different kinds; ^たいろいろ食^たべた。I ate many different kinds of food.
- へんです 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.

ユウジ：^{かいしゃ}会社の^{ほう}ほうはどう？

Yuji: How are things at the company?

- ^{かいしゃ}会社 company; firm

- 方 ^{ほう} direction; way; side; 方 ^{ほう} is also used to make a comparison: 日本 ^{にほん} より カナダ ^{ほう おお} の方が大きい。

Compared to Japan, Canada is bigger; 日本 ^{にほん} のほうがいい Japan is better

ケンタ : 特 ^{とく} に 問題 ^{もんだい} ないですよ。

Kenta: There's no particular problem.

- 特 ^{とく} に especially; particularly
- ない negative form of ある (to exist), nonexistent, not being (there); not: 明日 ^{あした} 行かない I won't go tomorrow
- ~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.

ユウジ : それはよかったね。

Yuji: That's good.

- よかった past tense of よい・いい; "what a relief": 元 ^{げん} 気でよかった。It's good (I'm relieved) that you are fine.

4. Situation

Hiroshi shows his house to Emiko.

Dialogue

ヒロシ：ここが僕の家だよ。

Hiroshi: This is my house.

- ここ here

エミコ：なんかいいね、私もこんな家に住みたい。

Emiko: It seems nice. I want to live in a house like this.

- こんな so; such; like that; こんなに may indicate a great degree of quality or quantity: こんなに食べたの? Did you eat this much?
- 住みたい たい form of 住む; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 住む to live

ヒロシ：へえ、日本風の家が好きなんだね。

Hiroshi: Huh. You like Japanese-style houses, don't you.

- 日本 Japan
- 風 style; type; way; like; ヨーロッパ風の部屋 European-style room
- 好き favorite; to like; to love
- ~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?

エミコ：この前、そう言ったじゃん。

Emiko: I said that the other day.

- 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.

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- 言った past tense of 言う
- 言う to say; to speak; to talk; to mean: どういう意味? What does it mean? 暑いってどういう意味。 It means "hot".

ヒロシ: そうだった? ごめん。

Hiroshi: Is that so? Sorry.

- だった past tense of nouns and na-adjectives; 雨だった。 It was raining.
- ごめん I'm sorry