

1. Situation

This is a conversation in the evening between Jun and Aki, who are at the shopping mall on a holiday.

Dialogue

アキ：行きたいところ、みんな行ったね。

Aki: We've been to all the places we wanted to go, haven't we?

- 行きたい たい form of 行く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 行く to go
- 所、ところ place: 広い所 a big place; point: わからない所ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part; aspect: どのところが好き? What part do you like?; area; explains the current situation: 食べているところ I'm in the middle of eating; 食べたところ I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)
- みんな everyone (often みなさん); everything
- 行った past tense of 行く
- ~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).

ジュン：うん。買いたいものも買った。

Jun: Yeah. We've also bought what we wanted to buy.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- 買いたい たい form of 買う; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 買う to buy
- もの thing; object; stuff; ~の can replace 物 if it's after na-adjective: いろんなものがある=いろんな物がある。
- ~も too, also: 私も行くと! 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.
- 買った past tense of 買う

アキ：この^{あと}後どうする？

Aki: What should we do after this?

- この this; these
- ^{あと}後 after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: ^{さんぶん}あと三分あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- 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?
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

ジュン：何か^{なに た}食べたい。

Jun: I want to eat something.

- ^{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.
- ^た食べたい たい form of ^た食べる; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ^た食べる to eat

アキ：私^{わたし}もそう^い言いたかった。

Aki: I was going to say that too (I wanted to say that too).

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- ^い言いたかった past tense of ^い言いたい
- ^い言いたい たい form of ^い言う; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ^い言う to say; to speak; to talk; to mean: どういう^{い み}意味? What does it mean? ^{あつ}暑^いいって^いいう^{い み}意味。It means "hot".

ジュン：^{かんが}考えることおんなじだね。

Jun: We think of the same thing, don't we?

- ^{かんが}考える to think
- こと thing; こと converts a sentence into a massive noun: ^{あした}明日、^{にほん}日本^いに行く^{むずか}ことは難しい。It's difficult to go to Japan tomorrow. (“^{あした}明日、^{にほん}日本^いに行く^いこと” works like a big chunk of noun.)
- ^{おな}同じ、おんなじ same

2. Situation

Aki suddenly stopped when the two of them finished shopping and were leaving the mall.

Dialogue

アキ：あ、まだ、行くところあった。

Aki: Oh, there's still somewhere I need to go.

- まだ yet; still: まだ帰れない。I can't go home yet.
- 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

ジュン：どこ？

Jun: Where?

- どこ where

アキ：ATM。お金もうあんまりないから。結構使っちゃった。

Aki: The ATM. I don't have much money left. I spent a lot.

- お金 money
- 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?
- 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.
- ない There is no . . . ; no . . .
- ～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.
- 結構 adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- 使う to use; to handle
- ～ちゃった past tense of ～ちゃう
- ～ちゃう to end up doing; to do accidentally; to do without meaning to; to happen to do, to connect a verb to ちゃう, simply remove た from the past tense: 食べちゃう to end up eating.

ジュン：あ、私^{わたし}も必要^{ひつよう}かも。一緒^{いっしょ}に行く^い。

Jun: Oh, I might need some too. I'll go with you.

- 必要^{ひつよう} necessary
- ～かも perhaps; maybe; 明日^{あした}、雨^{あめ}かもしれない。Maybe it will rain tomorrow.
- 一緒^{いっしょ} together; with

3. Situation

Jun and Aki have come to the information desk to find out where things are in the shopping mall.

Dialogue

アキ：あの一、フロアマップ、ありますか？

Aki: Um, do you have a floor map?

- フロアマップ floor map
- あります ます form of ある; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ~か makes a sentence a question: 日本人にほんじんですか? Are you Japanese?; 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; making a remark to yourself: 雨あめか。。。 It's raining...

案内所あんないじよの人ひと：はい、あります。これです。

Information desk staff: Yes, we do. Here you go.

- はい yes
- これ this

アキ：ありがとうございます。えーと、今いま、私わたしがいるのは・・・

Aki: Thank you. Hmm, my current location is... (where we are now is...)

- ありがとうございます、ありがとう thank you; ありがと is colloquial; どうもありがとう thanks a lot
- 今いま now
- いる to be; to exist; to stay; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ~の の can make other words, such as verbs, function like a noun: 食たべるのはやめる。I will stop eating.

案内所あんないじよの人ひと：ここですよ。

Information desk staff: You are here.

- ここ here
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝あさだよ! It's morning!

4. Situation

Aki and Jun have come to the information desk at the shopping mall to get the timetable of the nearest bus stop.

Dialogue

ジュン：バスの時間^{じかん}って、ここで分^わかりますか？

Jun: Can I tell the bus schedule here?

- バス bus
- ~の indicates possession: 私^{わたし}の子供^{こども} my child; その車^{くるま}、私^{わたし}の。 That car is mine; 私^{わたし}の食^たべる? Do you want to eat mine?
- 時間^{じかん} time
- ~って about; as for: 名前^{なまえ}って何^{なん}ですか? What's your name?; in spoken Japanese, people use って very often instead of は; ラーメン^{らーめん}って好^すきですか? Do you like ramen? (instead of ラーメン^{らーめん}は好^すきですか?)
- ~で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォーク^たで食^たべる to eat with a fork; 家^{いえ}で食^たべる to eat at home; may make a noun adverbial: 短^{みじか}い時間^{じかん}で食^たべる eating fast; indicates a choice: じゃあビールで。 Then, I choose beer.
- 分^わかります ます form of 分^わかる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 分^わかる to understand; to see

案内所^{あんないじよ}の人^{ひと}：はい、分^わかりますよ。

Information desk staff: Yes, you can.

ジュン：プリントしたのありますか？

Jun: Do you have a printed copy?

- プリントした past tense of プリントする
- プリントする to print

案内所^{あんないじよ}の人^{ひと}：はい。すぐ出^だしますね。

Information desk staff: Yes. I'll get one (give one to you) right away.

- すぐ immediately; right away; soon
- 出します ます form of 出す; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 出す to take out; to pay; to send (a letter)

ジュン：ありがとう。

Jun: Thanks.