

1. Situation

Haruto and Aki are on vacation. They have arrived at their room in the inn.

Dialogue

アキ：ハルト、^き来て。

ハルト：^{なに}何？

アキ：^み見て。

ハルト：えー、^{うみ み}海が見える！

アキ：すごいね。

ハルト：ほんと。すぐそこが^{うみ}海なんだね。

アキ：いいとこだね。

ハルト：うん。

Breakdown

アキ：ハルト、^き来て。

Aki: Haruto, come.

- ^き来て te-form of ^く来る; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: ^た食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ^く来る to come

ハルト：^{なに}何？

Haruto: What is it?

- ^{なに}何 what

アキ：見て。

Aki: Look.

- 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...
- 見る、観る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る for things like sports or TV shows

ハルト：えー、海が見える！

Haruto: Wow, we can see the ocean.

- えー、え expresses surprise or disappointment: えー、本当? What? Really?
- 海 sea; ocean
- 見える to be seen, to be able to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear

アキ：すごいね。

Aki: It's amazing, isn't it?

- すごい i-adj fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv awfully, very, immensely
- ~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).

ハルト：ほんと。すぐそこが海なんだね。

Haruto: Seriously. The ocean is right there.

- 本当、ほんと truth; right; really
- すぐそこ right there
- ~のです、~んです、~のだ、~んだ actually, as a matter of fact: 明日、映画見たいんですよ/だよ。 I actually want to watch a movie tomorrow; often used with けど: すいません、トイレに行きたいんですけど/だけだ。。。 Excuse me, I'd like to go to the bathroom; used to ask for a reason: 明日、会社来ないんですか/来ないの? Why are you not coming to work tomorrow?; used to confirm or react to your observation: もう帰るんですか/帰るの? Are you going home already?; emphasizes

discontentment or anger: ^{なに}何言^{ない}ってんだよ/んですか。 What the heck are you talking about?; ~なんだ

with nouns, na-adjectives, and adverbs: ^{あしたあめ}明日雨なんだ。 It will rain tomorrow.

アキ: いいとこだね。

Aki: It's a nice place, right?

- よい、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.
- ^{ところ}所、^{ひろ}とこ place, area: ^{ひろ}広い^{ところ}所 a big place; point: ^{ところ}わからない^{ところ}所ある? Is there anything you don't understand?; part, aspect: ^すどんなところが好き? What part do you like?; explains the current situation: ^た食べているところ I'm in the middle of eating; ^た食べたところ I just finished eating (= at the point where I finished eating.)

ハルト: うん。

Haruto: Yeah.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah

2. Situation

They are asking a question at the front desk of the inn.

Dialogue

ハルト：ご飯、どこで食べられますか？

フロント：部屋で食べられますよ。

ハルト：それはいいですね。

フロント：あとで、持っていきますね。

ハルト：ありがとうございます。

Breakdown

ハルト：ご飯、どこで食べられますか？

Haruto: Where can we have a meal?

- ご飯、ごはん rice; meal: 朝ご飯(朝食・朝飯) breakfast, 昼ご飯(昼食・昼飯) lunch, 夜ご飯(夕飯・夕食) dinner; supper
- どこ where
- 食べ(ら)れます ます form of 食べ(ら)れる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 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
- 食べる to eat

フロント：部屋で食べられますよ。

Front Desk Clerk: You can eat in your room.

- 部屋 room
- ~よ、~よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence: 朝だよ! It's morning!

ハルト：それはいいですね。

Haruto: That is nice.

- それ that; those

フロント：あとで、持^もっていきますね。

Front Desk Clerk: We will bring it later.

- 後^{あと} after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: あと三分^{さんぶん}あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).
- 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
- ~ていきます、~てきます ます form of ~ていく、~てく; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ~ていく、てく _ 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: ご飯^{はんた}食^くべていく。I'll eat (and go somewhere else.); indicates what you are going to do in the future: これから^{ひとり}一人^{しごと}で仕事^{しごと}していきます。From now on, I'm going to work alone.

ハルト：ありがとうございます。

Haruto: Thank you.

3. Situation

They are calling the front desk from their hotel room.

Dialogue

アキ：シャンプー、部屋へやにありませんが…。

フロント：ありませんでしたか？

アキ：部屋へやの中なか、見みましたけど。

フロント：ごめんなさい。すぐ持もっていきます。

Breakdown

アキ：シャンプー、部屋へやにありませんが…。

Aki: There is no shampoo in the room...

- シャンプー shampoo
- ありません negative form of あります
- 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
- ~が but: 雨あめですが行いきます。It's raining but I'll go; used for introductory phrases: イベントがあ
りますが行いきますか? There's an event. Do you want to go?; もう八時はちじですが。。。It's already 8 but
(shouldn't we be going?).

フロント：ありませんでしたか？

Front Desk Clerk: Is there none?

- ~でした past form of ~です

アキ：部屋へやの中なか、見みましたけど。

Aki: I did try looking in the room, but...

- 中なか inside; in; into
- 見みました past form of 見みます

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- 見^みます ます form of 見^みる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- けれど、けど but; however; although; though; a lot of people finish a sentence with (だ)けど without saying what follows exactly because it makes the sentence less direct.

フロント：ごめんなさい。すぐ持^もっていきます。

Front Desk Clerk: I am sorry. We will bring some right away.

- すぐ immediately; right away; soon

4. Situation

Saki and Yutaka are deciding which movie to watch.

Dialogue

サキ：この映画、面白いかな？

ユタカ：面白いみたいだよ。

サキ：そうなんだ。

ユタカ：うん。友達から、そう聞いた。

サキ：観てみたいな。

ユタカ：じゃ、それにしよう。

Breakdown

サキ：この映画、面白いかな？

Saki: I wonder if this movie is interesting.

- これ this, these; この this, these (possessive): この車 this car
- 映画 movie
- 面白い interesting; fun; funny
- ～かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence: ちょっと寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

ユタカ：面白いみたいだよ。

Yutaka: Apparently, it is interesting.

- ～みたい like; it seems that...; as if...: 明日雨みたい。It seems like it's raining tomorrow.

サキ：そうなんだ。

Saki: Is that right?

- そう so (as in "I think so"): そう思う。I think so. ; そうなんだ。I see.; that is so, that's right

ユタカ：うん。^{ともだち}友達から、^きそう聞いた。

Yutaka: Yeah. I heard so from a friend.

- ^{ともだち}友達 friend
- ^き聞いた past form of ^き聞く
- ^き聞く、^き聴く to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey

サキ：^み観てみたいな。

Saki: I want to try watching it.

- ^み観て te-form of ^み観る; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: ^た食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ^{〜てみたい}たい form of ^{〜てみる}みる; ^{〜たい}たい expresses desire; to want to __
- ^{〜てみる}みる to try and __; to try something; to attempt to do something: ^た食べてみる。 I'll try eating.
- ^{〜な}な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー: ^{にほん}日本へ^い行きたいな。 I want to go to Japan; ^{かわいい}かわいいなー。 It's so cute.

ユタカ：じゃ、それにしよう。

Yutaka: Then let's watch (choose) that one.

- じゃ、じゃあ well, so, then; if: ^{あめ}雨^{そと}じゃ^{あそ}外で遊べないね。 If it's raining, we can't play outside.
- しよう ou form of する; ^{〜ou}ou expresses suggestion; let's __; ^た食べよう。 let's eat; ^い行こう。 let's go; ^{あそ}遊ぼう。 let's play; ^{つく}作ろう。 let's make.
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose