

1. Situation

Megumi and Tomoya are talking.

Dialogue

トモヤ：どんな^{おんがく}音楽、よく^き聴くの？

メグミ：これとかかな。

トモヤ：へえ。

メグミ：このバンド、知^しってる？

トモヤ：ううん。

メグミ：すごくいいよ。聴^きいてみて。

Breakdown

トモヤ：どんな^{おんがく}音楽、よく^き聴くの？

Tomoya: What kind of music do you often listen to?

- どんな what kind of: どんな^{おんがく}音楽^すが好き? What kind of music do you like?
- 音楽^{おんがく} music
- よく good; well; often: 日本^{にほん}によく^い行きます。 I go to Japan often.
- 聞^きく、聴^きく to hear; to listen; to ask; to obey
- ~のです、んです、のだ、んだ、の actually, as a matter of fact: 明日^{あした}、映画^{えいがみ}見たいんですよ/だよ
ね。 I actually want to watch a movie tomorrow; often used with けど: すいません、トイレ^いに行きたい
んですけど/だけど。。。 Excuse me, I'd like to go to the bathroom; used to ask for a reason: なん
で明日^{あした}、会社^{かいしゃ}来^こないんですか/来^こないの? Why are you not coming to work tomorrow?; used to confirm
or react to your observation: もう帰^{かえ}るんですか/帰^{かえ}るの? Are you going home already?; emphasizes
discontentment or anger: 何^{なに}言^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: 明日^{あした}雨^{あめ}なんだ。 It will rain tomorrow.

メグミ：これとかかな。

Megumi: I guess something like this.

- これ this, these; この this, these (possessive): この車^{くるま} this car
- ~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 とか to soften a word: 車^{くるま}とか買^かいたい。I want to buy a car (とか here doesn't always have a lot of meaning depending on the context).
- ~かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence: ちょっと寒^{さむ}いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

トモヤ：へえ。

Tomoya: I see.

- へえ、へー oh, yes?; really?

メグミ：このバンド、知^しってる？

Megumi: Do you know this band?

- バンド band
- 知^しって(い)る progressive form of 知^しる: まだ、食^たべてる。I'm still eating.
- 知^しる to know; use the te-form to say "I know": そのアニメ知^しってるよ。I know that anime.

トモヤ：ううん。

Tomoya: Nope.

- ううん nuh-uh; no (non keigo)

メグミ：すごいよ。聴^きいてみて。

Megumi: It's really good. Give it a listen (Try listening to it).

- すごい i-adj. fantastic, wonderful, terrible; adv. awfully, very, immensely
- よい、いい good: 映画よ^{えいが}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.
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence: 朝^{あさ}だよ! It's morning!
- 聴^きいて te-form of 聴^きく; 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: 昨日学校行って、勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...

- ~てみて te-form of ~てみる; 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...
- ~てみる to try and ___; to try something; to attempt to do something: 食べてみる。 I'll try eating.

2. Situation

Yuki is speaking to Mika.

Dialogue

ユウキ：^{えいご}英語読めるよな？

ミカ：^{すこ}少しだけね。

ユウキ：この本、^{ほん}一緒に^{いっしょ}読んで。

ミカ：いいけど。これ、^{かんたん}簡単だよ。

ユウキ：^{ほんとう}本当？俺、^{おれ}全然^{ぜんぜん}読めないんだ。

Breakdown

ユウキ：^{えいご}英語読めるよな？

Yuki: You can read English, right?

- ^{えいご} 英語 English language
- ^よ 読める potential form of ^よ 読む; ~める expresses possibility; can; can be
- ^よ 読む to read
- ~よね、よな shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: ^{さむ}寒いよね。 It's cold, right?; よな is sometimes used by male speakers; ^{かわい}かわいいよ。 may imply she might not know that she's cute, ^{かわい}かわいいね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and ^{かわい}かわいいよね。 implies that the speaker is fairly certain about the statement and expect the other person to agree.

ミカ：^{すこ}少しだけね。

Mika: Just a little.

- ^{すこ} 少し a little; a few
- ~だけ only; alone; merely
- ~ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?, don't you?: ^{あめ}雨だね。 Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

ユウキ：この本、一緒に読んで。

Yuki: Read this book together with me.

- 本 book
- 一緒に together; with
- 読んで te-form of 読む; 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...

ミカ：いいけど。これ、簡単だよ。

Mika: Okay, but this is easy (to read).

- 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.
- 簡単 easy

ユウキ：本当？俺、全然読めないんだ。

Yuki: Really? I can't read it at all.

- 本当、ほんと truth; right; really
- 俺 I (used by male speakers)
- 全然 (not) at all; utterly; completely; usually used with a negative form: 全然分からない。 I don't understand at all; (a lot of people use it with affirmative forms lately): 全然できるよ。 I can easily do it.
- 読めない negative form of 読める

3. Situation

Mana is asking Takumi for advice.

Dialogue

マナ：^{くるま か}車買いたいです。

タクミ：いいじゃないですか。

マナ：でも、^{ぜんぶたか}全部高くて。

タクミ：^{やす}安いのもありますよ。

マナ：^{ほんとう}本当ですか？

タクミ：^{みせい}お店行ってみます？

マナ：はい！

Breakdown

マナ：^{くるま か}車買いたいです。

Mana: I want to buy a car.

- ^{くるま}車 car; wheel
- ^か買いたいたい form of ^か買う; ~たい expresses desire; to want to __
- ^か買う to buy

タクミ：いいじゃないですか。

Takumi: Isn't that nice?

- ~じゃん、じゃない、じゃないですかじゃん: common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region, a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it: ^{きょうさむ}今日寒いじゃん。だから^で出かけない。It's cold today, right?
So I won't go out; ^{わたし}私、^{かね}お金ないじゃん? You know I don't have money, right?; ^{すずき}鈴木さん、^{かいしゃ}会社来たじゃないですか? ^{なん}何ですか? Suzuki-san came to work, right? Why?; expresses a slight surprise or emphasizes a remark: ^{うた}へえ、歌、うまいじゃん。Wow, you are a good singer.

マナ：でも、^{ぜんぶたか}全部高くて。

Mana: But they're all expensive.

- でも but; however: ^{にほん い}でも、日本に行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan; even: ^{でき}プロでも出来ない。Even professionals can't do it; or something; things like; how about; often used to soften a word and doesn't have a lot of meanings: ^{ちや}お茶でもどう? How about tea?; ^たラーメンでも食べる? Do you want to eat (things like) ramen?
- ^{ぜんぶ}全部 all; whole; entire
- ^{たか}高く ^{たか}て-form of 高い
- ^{たか}高い high; tall; expensive

タクミ：^{やす}安いのもありますよ。

Takumi: There are cheap ones too.

- ^{やす}安い cheap; low (price); inexpensive
- ~のの can make other words, such as verbs or adjectives, function like a noun: ^た食べるのはやめる。I will stop eating; ^ほ欲しいのはどれ? Which is the one you want?
- 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

マナ：^{ほんとう}本当ですか？

Mana: Really?

タクミ：^{みせ い}お店行ってみます？

Takumi: Shall we try going to the store?

- (お)店 ^{みせ}store; shop; restaurant
- ^い行って ^いて-form of 行く; ^いて-form is often used to connect to other expressions; ^いて-form may indicate a command: ^た食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a ^いて-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...
- ^い行く to go
- ~てみますます form of ~てみる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

マナ：はい！

Mana: Yes!

4. Situation

Takuya and Miho are on a date.

Dialogue

ミホ：ここ、初めて来ました。

タクヤ：僕もです。

ミホ：きれいな場所ですね。

タクヤ：本当に。二人で写真、撮りませんか？

ミホ：はい。撮りましょう！

Breakdown

ミホ：ここ、初めて来ました。

Miho: I came here for the first time.

- ここ here
- 初めて for the first time; first
- 来ました past form of 来ます
- 来ますます form of 来る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 来る to come

タクヤ：僕もです。

Takuya: Me too.

- 僕 I (used by male speakers)

ミホ：きれいな場所ですね。

Miho: It's a beautiful place, isn't it?

- きれい beautiful; pretty; clean
- 場所 place; spot; position

タクヤ：本当に。二人で写真、撮りませんか？

Takuya: It really is. Shall we take a photo together?

- 一人、二人... 一人 one person, alone; 二人 two people...
- 写真 picture; photo
- 撮りません negative form of 撮ります
- 撮りますます form of 撮る; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 取る to take; to get; to have; to pass; 撮る to take (pictures, movies, etc.)

ミホ：はい。撮りましょう！

Miho: Yes. Let's take one!

- 撮りましょうましょう form of 撮る; ~ましょう is a keigo form of ~ou which expresses desire;
let's __