

1. Situation

Two women are talking about food.

Dialogue

女性1: ちょっと、いい？

Woman 1: Can I say something?

- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)
- 良い good

女性2: なーに？

Woman 2: What is it?

- 何 what

女性1: これ、もう食べた？

Woman 1: Have you tried this?

- これ this
- もう already; soon; again; strengthens expression of an emotion
- 食べた past tense of 食べる
- 食べる to eat

女性2: ううん、まだ食べてない。

Woman 2: No, I haven't tried it yet.

- ううん nuh-uh; no
- まだ yet; still
- 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!
- ~て(い)ない negative form of ~て(い)る
- ~て(い)る expresses continuation; 食べてる。 I'm eating.; てる is more colloquial than ている

女性^{じよせい}1: わたしも、まだなんだ。

Woman 1: I haven't either.

- も too; also
- まだ yet; still
- ~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?

女性^{じよせい}2: お! 一緒に^{いっしょ}食べよう^た。

Woman 2: Let's try it together.

- 一緒に^{いっしょ} together; with
- 食べよう^た よう form of 食べる; ~よう expresses suggestion; let's __

2. Situation

Two friends are talking on a train station platform in the morning.

Dialogue

マユ：おはよう、ナオミ。

Mayu: Good morning, Naomi.

- おはよう good morning

ナオミ：おはよう、マユ。

Naomi: Good morning, Mayu.

マユ：あーあ、会社、行きたくないなー。

Mayu: Ah, I don't want to go to work.

- 会社 かいしゃ company; firm
- 行きたくない negative form of 行きたい
- 行きたい たい form of 行く; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 行く to go; to come
- ~な expresses wishes; expressions emotions; emphasizes the emotion; soften the sentence; often なー; 日本へ行きたいな。I want to go to Japan; かわいいなー。It's so cute.

ナオミ：仕事、大変なの？

Naomi: Are things tough on the job?

- 仕事(する) しごと work, job; to work
- 大変 たいへん serious; terrible; hard; difficult
- ~の feminine ending; 食べるの。(I'll eat) sounds feminine compared to 食べる。; However, の? in a question sentence does not always sound feminine.

マユ：うん、ちょっとね。

Mayu: Yeah, a little.

- うん yes; yeah
- ～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).

3. Situation

A woman has noticed something on a man's face.

Dialogue

女性： じょせい ん？ かお 顔に なに 何か つ 付いてる。

Woman: Hm? There's something on your face.

- かお 顔 face
- なに 何か something
- 付いて te-form of 付く; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: た 食べて! Please eat!
- 付く to stick; to be stained with
- ~て(いる) expresses continuation; た 食べてる。 I'm eating.; てる is more colloquial than ている

男性： だんせい ほんとう 本当？

Man: Really?

- ほんとう 本当 ほんとう truth; right; really

女性： じょせい うん。 め 目の うえ 上。

Woman: Yeah. Above your eye.

- め 目 eye; ordinal number suffix (-th)
- の of; in; at; for; by
- うえ 上 top; above; up; on

男性： だんせい あ！ ほんとう 本当だ！ と 取って、と 取って。

Man: Oh, you're right. Get it, get it.

- 取って te-form of 取る; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command: た 食べて! Please eat!

- 取る to take; to get; to have; to pass

女性： はい、取ったよ。

Woman: Okay, I got it.

- はい yes; all right
- 取った past tense of 取る
- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!

男性： ありがとう。

Man: Thanks.

- ありがとう thank you; thanks

4. Situation

A woman and a man are talking on the fashion floor of a department store.

Dialogue

女性：見て！あのバッグ！

Woman: Look! That bag!

- 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!
- 見る to see; to look at; to watch; to check
- あの that; those
- バッグ bag

男性：あのバッグ？

Man: That bag?

女性：うん。いい感じじゃない？

Woman: Yeah. Isn't it nice?

- 感じ feeling; impression; atmosphere
- じゃない it is not the case that ...; isn't it?

男性：今と同じじゃん。

Man: It's the same as the one you have now.

- 今 now
- 今の abbreviation of 今のバッグ; a current bag
- 同じ same
- じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it

じょせい おな
女性：同じじゃないよ！

Woman: It is not the same!

だんせい
男性：そうかなー？

Man: Is that so?

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence