

1. Situation

At the office, Mayu and Tanaka are working together.

Dialogue

たなか
田中：これで、いいかな？

Tanaka: Is this OK, do you think?

- これ this
- で in; at; from; by: フォークで^た食べる to eat with a fork; 家で^{いえ た}食べる to eat at home
- よい、いい good
- かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence: ちょっと^{さむ}寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

マユ：うん、ほとんど^お終わったね。

Mayu: Yeah, it's almost finished.

- うん yes; yeah
- ほとんど almost; nearly; mostly
- 終わった^お past tense of 終わる^お
- 終わる^お to end; to finish
- ～ね shares information or experiences; softens a sentence; expects an agreement; isn't it?; don't you?; 雨^{あめ}だね。Oh, it's raining (as you can see).

たなか すこ たいへん
田中：少し大変^{たいへん}だったね。

Tanaka: It was a bit hard work, wasn't it?

- 少し^{すこ} a little; a few
- 大変^{たいへん} serious; terrible; hard; difficult
- だった past tense of nouns and na-adjectives; 雨^{あめ}だった。It was raining.

マユ：うん、でも^お終わってよかったー！

Mayu: Yeah, but I'm glad it's done!

- でも but; however; or something; でも、日本^{にほん}に行きたい。But, I want to go to Japan.
- よかった past tense of 良^よい、いい

2. Situation

On their way back from the office, Mayu and Naomi are talking.

Dialogue

マユ：ナオミ、^{いま}今の^{しごと}仕事好き？

Mayu: Naomi, do you like your current job?

- ^{いま}今 now
- ^{しごと}仕事 work, job; ^{しごと}仕事する to work
- ^す好き favorite; to like; to love

ナオミ：え？どうしたの？

Naomi: Huh? What's up?

- え expresses surprise or disappointment
- どうしたの what's up?; what's wrong?; what's the matter? ; えー、^{ほんとう}本当? What? Really?

マユ：ちょっと、^き気になったから。

Mayu: I was just... wondering.

- ちょっと (just) a little; a bit; (conversation filler)
- ^き気 mind; heart; motivation; intention; mood; feelings
- なった past tense of なる
- なる to become; to get; to come; to do; to start; to do; to turn into
- ^き気になる to worry about, to care about; to wonder
- ～から because; since: ^{あめ}雨だから^い行きません。I won't go because it's raining.; use ^{だから}だから with nouns and na-adjectives.

ナオミ：^{いま}今の^{しごと}仕事…^{けっこう}結構好きだよ。

Naomi: My current job... I like it well enough.

- ^{けっこう}結構 adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good

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

3. Situation

Friday lunch time at the office, Mayu and Tanaka are talking.

Dialogue

マユ：あー、どこか^い行きたいなあ。

Mayu: Aaah, I'd like to go out somewhere.

- あー er; uh; um; hmm; ah; oh
- どこか somewhere, anywhere; in some way, somehow
- 行きたい^いたい form of 行く^い; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 行く^い to go
- ~な expressions emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often なー; ^{にほん}日本へ行きたいな。 I want to go to Japan; かわいいなー。 It's so cute.

田中^{たなか}：そうだねー。明日^{あした}、どこか^いに行く？

Tanaka: Yeah... Shall we go somewhere tomorrow?

- そう so (as in "I think so"); そう^{おも}思う。 I think so. ; そうなんだ。 I see;
- 明日^{あした} tomorrow

マユ：^{ふたり}二人で？

Mayu: The two of us?

- ^{ふたり}二人 two people

田中^{たなか}：うん。どこ^いに行こうか？

Tanaka: Yeah, where shall we go?

- どこ where
- 行こう^い ou form of 行く^い; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's __; 食べよう^た。 let's eat; 行こう^い。 let's go; 遊ぼう^{あそ}。 let's play.
- ~か makes a sentence a question; usually used with keigo sentences in spoken Japanese

マユ：どうしようか？

Mayu: What shall we do?

- どうしよう what should I do?

4. Situation

At the hospital.

Dialogue

いしや
医者：どうしました？

Doctor: How can I help?

- どうしました？ How can I help you?; What' s the matter?; What' s wrong?
- しました past tense of します
- します ます form of する; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose

タケル：なんか^{きもちわる}気持ち悪いです。

Takeru: For some reason, I' m not feeling very well.

- なんか such as; like; things like ...; or something like that; (conversation filler)
- ^{きもち}気持ち feeling; sensation; mood
- ^{わる}悪い bad
- 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.

いしや ^{きのう} ^{なに} ^た
医者：昨日は何を食べました？

Doctor: What did you have to eat yesterday?

- ^{なに}何 what
- ^た食べました past tense of ^た食べます
- ^た食べます ます form of ^た食べる; ～ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ^た食べる to eat

タケル：えーと、ほとんど^た食べてないです。

Takeru: Erm, I hardly ate anything.

- えーと well; let me see

- 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 verb form to express continuation; 食べる + ている = 食べている eating; てる is a colloquial version of ている