

## 1. Situation

Toshio and Ako are talking about a song playing on the radio.

## Dialogue

アコ：あ、これ好き！

Ako: Oh, I like this!

- これ this
- 好き favorite; to like; to love

トシオ：アコ、よく聴いてるよね、これ。

Toshio: Ako, you listen to this often.

- よく good; well; often; 日本によく行きます。 I go to Japan often.
- 聴いて te-form of 聴く; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて! Please eat!
- 聴く to hear; to listen
- ~ている、てる 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; some verbs such as 知る uses this form to express the present situation 知っている (I know) but uses the present native form to say the opposite: 知らない (I don't know)
- ~よ、~よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!
- ~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).

アコ：うん。よく聴いてる。

Ako: Yeah, I listen to it often.

- うん yes; yeah

トシオ：好きなんだねー。

Toshio: I guess you like it.

- ~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?

アコ：うん、一番好きかも。

Ako: Yeah, it may be my favorite.

- 一番 number one; first; most
- かも perhaps; maybe

## 2. Situation

Mayu and Naomi are writing questionnaires.

### Dialogue

マユ：<sup>か</sup>書くとこ<sup>けっこうおお</sup>結構多いね。

Mayu: There are quite a few sections to write.

- <sup>か</sup>書く to write
- <sup>ところ</sup>所、とこ place; point; part; aspect; area
- <sup>けっこう</sup>結構 adv. quite, fairly; na-adj. good
- <sup>おお</sup>多い many; much; a lot of

ナオミ：<sup>おお</sup>かなり多いね。

Naomi: It's quite a lot.

- <sup>きょう</sup>かなり very; considerably; rather; <sup>きょう</sup>今日はかなり<sup>さむ</sup>寒い。It's very cold today.

マユ：<sup>お</sup>すぐ終わらないかも。

Mayu: I may not finish it right away.

- <sup>お</sup>すぐ immediately; right away; directly; soon
- <sup>お</sup>終わらない negative form of <sup>お</sup>終わる
- <sup>お</sup>終わる to end; to finish

ナオミ：<sup>か</sup>書くしかないね。

Naomi: We have to write it.

- <sup>すこ</sup>しか only; just; no more than; <sup>すこ</sup>少ししか<sup>しごと</sup>仕事できない。I can only work a little bit.
- <sup>ない</sup>ない not; nonexistent; not being (there)
- <sup>い</sup>しかない to have no choice; there is nothing but; no more than; <sup>い</sup>今しかない。Now or never.

マユ： そうだね。書<sup>か</sup>くしかないね。

Mayu: That's true. We have to write it.

- そう so; such; that is so; that's right

### 3. Situation

Yamada is instructing Tanaka how to hang a picture on the wall.

### Dialogue

やまだ  
山田：そこがいい。そこに掛<sup>か</sup>けよう。

Yamada: It's good there. Let's hang it there.

- そこ there
- いい good; 映画<sup>えいが</sup>よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私<sup>わたし</sup>、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.
- 掛<sup>か</sup>けよう ou form of 掛<sup>か</sup>ける; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's \_\_; 食<sup>た</sup>べよう。 let's eat; 行<sup>い</sup>こう。 let's go; 遊<sup>あそ</sup>ぼう。 let's play.
- 掛<sup>か</sup>ける to hang; to take; to spend money or time (お金<sup>かね</sup>/時間<sup>じかん</sup>をかける) or to make an effort (労力<sup>ろうりょく</sup>をかける)

たなか  
田中：ここですか？

Tanaka: Right here?

- ここ here
- ~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.
- ~か? make a sentence a question; 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

やまだ  
山田：うん。そこに掛<sup>か</sup>けてみて。

Yamada: Yeah, try hanging it there.

- 掛<sup>か</sup>けて te-form of 掛<sup>か</sup>ける; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食<sup>た</sup>べて! Please eat!
- ~てみて te-form of ~てみる

- ~てみる to try something out; to attempt to do something; 食べてみる。I'll try eating.

たなか か  
田中：掛けました。

Tanaka: I hung it.

- 掛けました past tense of 掛けます
- 掛けます ます form of 掛ける; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence

やまだ かん  
山田：うん。いい感じだ。

Yamada: Yeah, it looks good.

- 感じ feeling; impression; atmosphere

## 4. Situation

Takeru and Naomi are reading a game manual.

### Dialogue

ナオミ：なにこれ、どういう意味？

Naomi: What's this? What does it mean?

- なに what
- どう how; what; どう思う？What do you think?
- いう to say; to speak; to talk; to mean: どういう意味？What does it mean? 暑いっていう意味。It means "hot".
- どういう how; in what way; why; what kind of
- 意味 meaning; sense; 意味する to mean

タケル：意味分かんないね。

Takeru: It doesn't make sense, right?

- 分かんない ～んない is a colloquial form of ～らない; 分かんない = 分からない I don't understand
- 分からない negative form of 分かる
- 分かる to understand; to see

ナオミ：実際やってみようよ。

Naomi: Let's actually try it.

- 実際 actually; in fact
- やって te-form of やる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べて！Please eat!
- やる to do; to give
- ～てみよう ou form of ～てみる; ～ou expresses suggestion; let's \_\_; 食べよう。 let's eat; 行こう。 let's go; 遊ぼう。 let's play.

タケル：え？<sup>いみわ</sup>意味分かんないんだよ？

Takeru: Huh? We don't know what it means, though.

- え expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、<sup>ほんとう</sup>本当？ What? Really?

ナオミ：やれば<sup>わ</sup>分かるよ。

Naomi: We'll know if we try it.

- やれ conditional form of やる
- ~ば if; <sup>い</sup>行けば<sup>わ</sup>分かる。You'll understand if you go; why don't you?; <sup>い</sup>だったら行けば。Then, why don't you go.