

1. Situation

Mayu and Naomi are at a pottery class.

Dialogue

マユ：^{なにつく}何作る？

Mayu: What are you going to make?

- ^{なに}何 what
- ^{つく}作る to make; to create; to cook

ナオミ：^{にほんふう}なんか、日本風のもの。

Naomi: Something with a Japanese style.

- なんか such as; like; things like ...; or something like that; (conversation filler)
- ^{にほん}日本 Japan
- ^{ふう}風 style; type; way; like; ヨーロッパ^{ふう}風の^{へや}部屋 European-style room
- ~の indicate possession: ^{わたし}私^{こども}の子供 my child; ^{くるま}その車、^{わたし}私の。That car is mine; ^{わたし}私^たの食べる? Do you want to eat mine?
- もの thing; object; stuff

マユ：^{にほんふう}日本風のものねー。

Mayu: I see, something with a Japanese style.

- ~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).

ナオミ：^{なにつく}マユは何作る？

Naomi: Mayu, what are you going to make?

マユ：^{わたし}私は^{つか}なんか使えるもの。

Mayu: I'm going to make something I can use.

- 使える ^{つか} potential form of 使う ^{つか}; ~える expresses possibility; can; can be
- 使う ^{つか} to use; to handle

ナオミ: 使えるもの、いいね。

Naomi: Something you can use, that's nice.

- 良い、いい ^よ good; 映画 ^{えいが}よかった! 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.

2. Situation

Toshio and Ako are shopping.

Dialogue

アコ：オリーブオイルって、もう買っちゃった？

Ako: Did you already buy olive oil?

- オリーブオイル olive oil
- ~って about; as for: 名前って何ですか? What's your name?; in spoken Japanese, people use って very often instead of は; ラーメンって好きですか? Do you like ramen? (instead of ラーメンは好きですか?)
- もう already; soon; again; strengthens expression of an emotion
- 買っ connects to ちゃった; You can make this form by removing て from the te-form 買って
- 買って te-form of 買う; 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...
- 買う to buy
- ちゃった past tense of ちゃう
- ~てしまう、ちゃう to end up doing ____

トシオ：まだ買ってない。

Toshio: I haven't bought olive oil yet.

- まだ yet; still; まだ帰れない。 I can't go home yet.
- てない negative form of てる
- ~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)

アコ：よかった。

Ako: That's good.

- よかった past tense of よい

トシオ：え？一つ^{ひと}買^かおうよ。

Toshio: What? Let's buy a bottle of olive oil.

- え、えー expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、^{ほんとう}本当？ What? Really?
- 一つ^{ひと} one (a way of counting); ラーメン^{ひと}一つください。 One ramen please.
- 買^かおう ou form of 買^かう; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's __; 食^たべよう。 let's eat; 行^いこう。 let's go; 遊^{あそ}ぼう。 let's play; 作^{つく}ろう。 let's make.
- ~よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; ^{あさ}朝だよ！ It's morning!

アコ：もう家^{いえ}に一つ^{ひと}あるじゃん。

Ako: But we already have a bottle at home, right?

- 家^{いえ} house; home
- ~に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本^{にほん}に^い行く to go to Japan; 友達^{ともだち}に^{はな}話す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人^{おとな}になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生^{せんせい}に^み見つかった。 I was found by a teacher.
- ある to be (existence); to have (possession); to happen; use ある for objects and いる for people and animals
- ~じゃん common way of ending a sentence mainly in Kanto region; a colloquial form of じゃない; isn't it

3. Situation

Naomi and Takeshi are trying to ride a roller coaster.

Dialogue

ナオミ：あんまり乗りたくないな。

Naomi: I don't really want to ride it.

- 余り、あんまり n. the rest; adv. (not) much; 仕事があまりない。I don't have a lot of work.
- 乗りたくない negative form of 乗りたい
- 乗りたい たい form of 乗る; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- 乗る to ride; to get on; to take (the train, bus etc.)
- ~な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens 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.

タケシ：えー！一緒に乗ろうよ。

Takeshi: Hey! Let's ride it together.

- 一緒に together; with
- 乗ろう ou form of 乗る; ~ou expresses suggestion; let's __; 食べよう。 let's eat; 行こう。 let's go; 遊ぼう。 let's play; 作ろう。 let's make.

ナオミ：タケシ、一人で乗って。

Naomi: Takeshi, ride it alone.

- 一人 one person; alone
- ~で in; at; from; by: indicates means (methods) or places; フォークで食べる to eat with a fork; 家で食べる to eat at home; may make a noun adverbial: 短い時間で食べる eating fast; indicates a choice: じゃあビールで。Then, I choose beer.
- 乗って te-form of 乗る; 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^{きのう}学校^{がっこう}行って、勉強^{べんきょう}して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...

タケシ: 分^わかった。一人^{ひとり}で乗^のるよ。

Takeshi: Alright. I'll ride it alone.

- 分^わかった past tense of 分^わかる
- 分^わかる to understand; to see

ナオミ: ごめんね。

Naomi: I'm sorry.

- ごめん、ごめんなさい I'm sorry

4. Situation

Naomi and Mayu are choosing cakes.

Dialogue

ナオミ：どうする？

Naomi: What should we do?

- どう how; what; どう^{おも}思う? What do you think?
- する to do; to make; to decide on; to choose
- どうする? What should we do?

マユ：これにする！

Mayu: I'm going to choose this one!

- これ this

ナオミ：いいね。私^{わたし}はこれにする。

Naomi: That's nice. I'm going to choose this one.

マユ：あ、これの方が^{ほう おお}大きい。やっぱりこれにする！

Mayu: Ah, this one is bigger. I'm going to choose this one after all!

- 方^{ほう} direction; way; side; 方^{ほう} is also used to make a comparison: 日本^{にほん}よりカナダ^{ほう おお}の方が大きい。
Compared to Japan, Canada is bigger; 日本^{にほん}のほう^{ほう}がいい Japan is better
- 大きい^{おお} big; large; great
- やっぱり as (one) expected; still; either way; after all; nonetheless

ナオミ：私^{わたし}も！

Naomi: Me too!

- も too; also; 私^{わたし}も^い行く! I'll go too!