

1. Situation

Mayu and Naomi are talking about a party.

Dialogue

マユ：行かなくていいな一。

Mayu: I don't really want to go.

- 行かなくて 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
- ~な expresses emotions; emphasises the emotion; softens the sentence; often な一; 日本へ行きたいな。I want to go to Japan; かわいいな一。It's so cute.

ナオミ：行かなくていいんじゃない？

Naomi: You know you don't have to go, right?

- 行かなくて negative form of 行って
- 行って te-form of 行く; 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...
- ~ていい it's OK to __; 食べていいよ。You can eat (it's OK to eat); 食べなくていいよ。You don't have to eat (It's OK not to eat)
- ではない、じゃない it is not the case that ...; isn't it?

マユ：え？そうなの？行かなくていいの？

Mayu: What? Really? I don't have to go?

- え一、え expresses surprise or disappointment; え一、本当？ What? Really?
- そう so; such; that is so; that's right
- ~の？ emphasises a question: 本当にできるの？ Can you really do it?

ナオミ：うん。行かなくていいみたい。

Naomi: Yeah, it seems it isn't mandatory.

- うん yes; yeah
- みたい like; it seems that...; as if...

マユ：よかった。

Mayu: Thank goodness.

- よかった past tense of よい
- よい、いい good; 映画よかった！ The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; 私、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

Mayu is pointing out to Tanaka a mistake in a document.

Dialogue

マユ：ちょっといい？

Mayu: Do you have a second?

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

たなか 田中：いいよ。なに？

Tanaka: Yes, what is it?

- ～よ introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; 朝だよ! It's morning!
- なに what

マユ：これ^み見て。ここ、ミスじゃない？

Mayu: Look here. Isn't this a mistake?

- これ this
- 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!; 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...
- 見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use 観る for things like sports or TV shows
- ここ here
- ミス mistake

たなか 田中：どこ？

Tanaka: Where?

- どこ where

マユ：ここ。

Mayu: Here.

たなか
田中: あ、ほんとだ！ありがとう。

Tanaka: Oh, you're right! Thanks.

- あー、あ er; uh; um; hmm; ah; oh
- ほんとう
本当、ほんと truth; right; really
- ありがとう、ありがとうございます thank you

3. Situation

Ako and Toshio are talking about an actor while watching television.

Dialogue

アコ：この人、いいよね。

Ako: This person is nice, huh?

- この this
- 人 person; people; human being
- よね shares mutual sentiments; confirms some information: 寒いよね。 It's cold, right?; よな is sometimes used by male speakers; note: かわいいよ。 may imply she might not know that she's cute, かわいいね。 may imply you expect her to notice it too, and かわいいよね。 implies that it's an obvious fact.

トシオ：うん。いい感じの人だね。

Toshio: Yeah, he seems nice.

- 感じ feeling; impression; atmosphere; often used to express your impression: この部屋いい感じ
This room looks good.
- ～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：なんていう人？

Ako: What's his name?

- ～という、ていう、つう called; named; スズキという人 a person called Suzuki

トシオ：知らない。

Toshio: I'm not sure.

- 知らない negative form of 知る
- 知る to know; use the te-form to say "I know": そのアニメ知ってるよ。 I know that anime.

アコ：え？知らないの？

Ako: Wait, you don't know?

トシオ：知らないよ。

Toshio: No, I don't.

4. Situation

Mayu and Naomi are eating lunch together.

Dialogue

ナオミ：あんまり食べないね。

Naomi: You're not eating very much.

- 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.
- 食べない negative form of 食べる
- 食べる to eat

マユ：なんかちょっと気持ち悪い。

Mayu: I'm not feeling very well.

- なんか such as; like; things like ...; or something like that; (filler word)
- 気持ち feeling; sensation; mood
- 悪い bad

ナオミ：食べなくていいんじゃない？

Naomi: You don't have to eat, you know?

- 食べなくて negative form of 食べて
- 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!; 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...

マユ：あと少しだけ食べる。

Mayu: I'll have just a little more.

- あと after; later; the rest; also; in addition
- 少し a little; a few

- だけ only; alone; merely

ナオミ：そう？

Naomi: Are you sure?