

1. Situation

Tanaka-san and his son, Hiroki (age three) are taking a bath together.

Dialogue

ヒロキ：もういい？

Hiroki: Are we done?

- もう already; soon; again; strengthens expression of an emotion; filler word: なんか、もう、^{かえ}帰ろうよ: Like, let's go home already?
- いい good; ^{えいが}映画よかった! The film was great!; you may use this to indicate your preference or choice; ^{わたし}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.

^{たなか}田中：まだ。まだ。

Tanaka: Not yet.

- まだ yet; still; ^{かえ}まだ帰れない。I can't go home yet.

ヒロキ：もういい？

Hiroki: Are we done?

^{たなか}田中：もう^{すこ}少し。

Tanaka: Almost.

- ^{すこ}少し a little; a few

ヒロキ：もう^で出たいよー。

Hiroki: I want to get out already.

- ^で出たいたい form of ^で出る; ~たい expresses desire; I want to __
- ^で出る to go out; to come out; to attend
- ~よ、~よー introduces new information; emphasises a sentence; ^{あさ}朝だよ! It's morning!

たなか さん い
田中：三まで言える？

Tanaka: Can you count to three?

- 三 three
- まで to, as far as: 日本まで行った。I went to (as far as) Japan. till; until; 朝まで仕事した。I worked until morning.
- 言える potential form of 言う; ~える expresses possibility; can; can be
- 言う 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".

ヒロキ：うん、言える。一、二、三。

Hiroki: Yeah, I can. One, two, three.

- うん (casual, non-keigo) yes; yeah
- 一 one
- 二 two

たなか で
田中：よくできたね。出よう。

Tanaka: Well done. Let's get out.

- よく good; well; often; 日本によく行きます。I go to Japan often.
- できた past tense of できる
- できる to be able to do; to be ready; to be made; to be good at; e.g. 彼女ができる=to find a girlfriend、友達ができる=to make a friend
- ~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).
- 出よう ou form of 出る; ~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.

2. Situation

Haru is talking while looking at Aki's ballpoint pen.

Dialogue

ハル：これ、^{わたし}私^もも持ってる。

Haru: I have this too.

- これ this
- ～も too; also; ^{わたし}私^もも行く！ I'll go too!
- 持^もって te-form of 持^もつ; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; ^た食^べて！ Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- 持^もつ to have; to take; to hold
- ～て(いる) verb form to express continuation; ^た食^べる + ている = ^た食^べている eating; てる is a colloquial version of ている; some verbs such as ^し知^る uses this form to express the present situation ^し知^っている (I know) but uses the present native form to say the opposite: ^し知^らない (I don't know); often てん in spoken Japanese: それ、^し知^ってんの？ Do you know that?

アキ：え、^{おな}同^じじの？

Aki: Huh? The same one?

- え expresses surprise or disappointment; えー、^{ほんとう}本^当？ What? Really?
- ^{おな}同^じ same
- の の can make other words, such as verbs, function like a noun: ^た食^べるのはやめる。 I will stop eating.

ハル：うん。^{おな}同^じじの持^もってる。

Haru: Yeah. I have the same one.

アキ：^{わたし}私、^すこれ、^{つか}好き。よく^{つか}使ってる。

Aki: I love this. I use it a lot.

- ^す好き favorite; to like; to love
- よく good; well; often; ^{にほん}日本によく^い行きます。 I go to Japan often.
- ^{つか}使って te-form of ^{つか}使う; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; ^た食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ^{つか}使う to use; to handle

ハル：^{わたし}私も。^{いちばん}一番よく^{つか}使ってるかも。

Haru: Me too. It's probably the one I use the most.

- ^{いちばん}一番 number one; first; most
- かも perhaps; maybe; ^{あした}明日、^{あめ}雨かもしれない。 Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

3. Situation

Haru is baking cookies in the oven. This is a conversation with Aki who has come to watch.

Dialogue

アキ：時間^{じかん}かかるの？できるまで。

Aki: Will it take long for them to be done?

- 時間^{じかん} time
- かかる to take (time, resource); to cost; to hang
- ～の emphasises a sentence or question: 本当^{ほんとう}にできるの？Can you really do it?; できるの！I can do it!; may sound feminine in some cases; 私^{わたし}、できるの。 sounds feminine.

ハル：そんなに^{そんなに}かかんない。

Haru: It doesn't take that long.

- そんなに so much; so; like that; そんなに^{そんなに}食べ^たべれない。I can't eat that much.
- かかんない colloquial form of かからない
- かからない negative form of かかる

アキ：今^{いま}、中^{なか}、どうなってるかな？

Aki: I wonder what's happening inside right now?

- 今^{いま} now
- 中^{なか} inside; in; into
- どう how; what; どう^{おも}思う？What do you think?; how about: ラーメン^{ラーメン}どう？How about (eating) ramen?
- なって te-form of なる; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; 食べ^たべて！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^いって、勉強^{べんきょう}して。。。I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- なる to become; to be; to get; to come; to do; to start; to do; to turn into; often ～になる; 元^{げん}気^きになる to get well; 先生^{せんせい}になる to become a teacher
- ～かな indicates uncertainty; softens a sentence; ちょっと^{さむ}寒いかな。I think it's a bit cold.

ハル：^{なか}中、^み見^てみる？ここから。

Haru: Do you want to see inside? Look here.

- ^み見て te-form of ^み見る; te-form is often used to connect to other expressions; te-form may indicate a command; ^た食べて! Please eat!; it's common to end a sentence with a te-form. Japanese people often don't finish a sentence completely: ^{きのうがっこうい}昨日学校行って、^{べんきょう}勉強して。。。 I went to school yesterday, studied, and...
- ^み見る to see; to look; to watch; to check; we use ^み観る for things like sports or TV shows
- ^て～みる try and ___; to try something; to attempt to do something; ^た食べてみる。I'll try eating.
- ここ here
- ^{から}～から from; ^{にほん}日本^{から}来^ましました。I'm from Japan.

アキ：うん。^み見^えた。まだかな？

Aki: Yeah. I could see. Not done yet?

- ^み見^えた past tense of ^み見える
- ^み見える to be seen, to be in sight; to look, to seem, to appear

ハル：まだ。^{あと}後^もう^{すこ}少し。

Haru: Not yet. Just a little bit longer.

- ^{あと}後 after; later; the rest; also; in addition; from now: ^{あと}あと^{さんぶん}三分あります。We have 3 minutes left (from now).

4. Situation

A station employee is teaching an old woman how to buy a ticket from the ticket machine.

Dialogue

えきいん み
駅員：見てくださいね。

Station employee: Please watch.

- ~てください please ___; 食べてください。Please eat.

おばあさん：はい。

Old woman: Yes.

- はい yes

えきいん かね い
駅員：まず、ここにお金を入れます。それからこうします。

Station employee: First, put the money in here. After that, do this.

- まず first; firstly;
- ~に indicates a destination, place or point of attention: 日本に行く to go to Japan; 友達に話す to talk to a friend; indicates the result or goal of an action: 大人になる to become an adult; indicates an actor in a passive sentence: 先生に見つかった。I was found by a teacher.
- (お)金 money
- 入れます ます form of 入れる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- 入れる to put in; to include
- それから and then; after that; and; それから彼は帰った。And then, he left.
- こう like this; this way; こうしよう。Let's do this way.
- 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

おばあさん：あ、出てきましたね。

Old woman: Ah, it came out.

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- 出て te-form of 出る; 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...
- ~てきました past tense of ~てきます
- ~てきます ます form of ~てくる; ~ます makes a keigo (polite) sentence
- ~てくる [1] go and ___; indicates that you will do something and come back to the original place; indicates you are doing something in addition to coming to a place; 学校に行ってくる。 I'll go to school (and come back.) [2] indicates a gradual process; 空が赤くなってくる。 The sky is becoming red.

駅員: はい。これで買えましたよ。

Station employee: Yes. Like this, you were able to buy it.

- 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.
- 買えました past tense of 買えます
- 買えます keigo (polite) form of 買える
- 買える potential form of 買う; ~える expresses possibility; can; can be
- 買う to buy