In Kansai-ben, ええ replaces standard Japanese’s いい. Just as in standard Japanese with いい, ええ has a wide assortment of meanings and grammatical functions, as we shall see. First, let’s take a look at some of its more common uses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>意味</th>
<th>標準語</th>
<th>関西弁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good; fine</td>
<td>いい</td>
<td>ええ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okay; sure; no problem</td>
<td>いいよ</td>
<td>ええで</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No thank you</td>
<td>いいよ</td>
<td>ええわ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is that okay? Do you mind?</td>
<td>いいの?</td>
<td>ええか？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(That’s) nice</td>
<td>いいね</td>
<td>ええなぁ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Just as you would do in standard Japanese with いい, ええ is often placed before nouns to say that something is “good”:

1) ええ天気やなぁ。The weather is good.
2) 彼女, ええ子やろ。She's a good kid, isn't she.
3) ええ教科書やで、これ。This is a good textbook.

In some occasions, ええ is also placed after a noun, as we see in the following two examples:

1) 頭 (が)ええ。(He/she) is smart.
2) 格好ええ。(He/she/it) is cool.

ええ can also replace the いい in the permission form “verb-て form plus もいい(ですか?)” However, the も is generally dropped in daily conversation (as it also is in standard Japanese), so the form becomes “Verb-てええ?”:

1) カイト：お母さん、テレビ見てええ？
   カズヤ：あかんで。先に宿題しなさい。
   Kaito: Mom, is it okay if I watch TV?
   Kazuya: No, do your homework first.
2) シンヤ: ここでたばこ吸ってええ？
ツネミ: ええで。
シンヤ: ほんまにええか？
ツネミ: ええってゆったやろ？
Shinya: Is it okay to smoke here?
Tsunemi: Sure.
Shinya: Are you sure it's okay?
Tsunemi: Didn't I tell you it's fine?

In standard Japanese there is a common expression もういいじゃん (the contracted form of もういいんじゃないかな) meaning “That's enough already,” or “Quit it.” In Kansai-ben this expression becomes “もうええやん.” It is frequently used when someone is annoying you, and you want them to stop doing whatever is annoying. For example, take the following scenario: Kyohei, Tsunemi, and Tomie go to the train station, and miss their train because both Kyohei and Tsunemi misread the departure time when they checked it on Kyohei’s cellphone. So, Kyohei and Tsunemi start throwing insults at each other, and Tomie grows tired of their bickering and tells them to cut it out:

ツネミ: お前アホやなぁ。
キョウヘイ: 俺アホちゃうし。俺じゃなくて、お前がアホやろ。
トミエ: もうええやん！
Tsunemi: You’re an idiot.
Kyohei: You’re wrong, I’m not the idiot – you’re the idiot.
Tomie: That's enough already!

Another common expression in Kansai-ben that you will frequently hear is “もうええわ.” もうええわ is generally used when you have had enough of something, and/or you are ready to give up on something:

1 In this sentence, we encounter the word お前 for the first time. お前 is a pronoun meaning “you,” however the word carries different connotations depending on the context. It is essentially a rougher version of あなた, generally only used by males. In Kansai it is often used between very close male friends and signifies familiarity. However, you have to be very careful with this word, because when used with someone you don’t know it can sound very aggressive, as though you want to fight them.
ザック：もう8時間ぐらい勉強してるんちゃう。

ツネミ：そうやで。宿題の締め切り、明日からなぁ。

　やけど、めっちゃしんどいわ。もうええわ！

ザック：そうやろ。やめた方がええやろ。

Zach: Haven't you already been studying for like 8 hours?

Tsunemi: That's right. Because the deadline for the homework is tomorrow.

　But I'm super tired. Screw it, I've had enough!

Zach: I bet you have. It's better if you quit for now right?