

もんだい  
問題1

れい  
例

おんな ひと  
女の人が = the woman + が <subject particle> /

あたら せいひん きかく  
新しい製品の企画について = about (regarding, concerning) the project of a new product  
(manufactured goods, finished goods) /

おとこ ひと  
男の人と = with the man /

はな  
話して います。 = be talking (speaking) now

\* はな 話します g1 = speak, talk

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

The woman is talking about the project of a new product with the man.

-----

おんな ひと  
女の人は = the woman + は <topic particle> /

このあと = after this conversation /

なに  
何を = what + を <direct-object particle> /

しなければなりませんか。 = must do, have to do + か <question particle>

\* [conditional-negative] なりません = must do ~, have to do ~

What must the woman do after this conversation?

☆ must drink, have to drink

のま なければ なりません

のま なければ いけません

のま なくちゃ なりません

のま なくちゃ いけません

のま なきゃ なりません

のま なきゃ いけません

のま ないと なりません

のま ないと いけません

-----

F:

かちょう  
課長、 = section manager, section chief /

あす かいぎ きかくしょ  
明日の会議の企画書、 = the proposal for tomorrow's meeting /

みて いただけました でしょうか。 = You saw, and could I receive a favor from you?

\* いただけました = could receive = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いただけます (can receive, be able to receive) which is the potential-verb of いただきます g1 ([Inferior] receive ...

[ from Superior] )

\* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior. //

Section manager (section chief), did you see the proposal for tomorrow's meeting?

-----

M:

うん、 = Yes, /

わかり やすく = adverbial-form of 分かり やすい which is the plain-style of 分かり やすい  
です (be easy to understand)

\* [masu-form] やすいです = be easy to do ~

\* [masu-form] にくいです = be difficult to do ~ /

できあ がって る = できあ がって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できあ がって  
います = have already completed, have already finished, be ready now

\* できあ がります g1 = complete, be finished, be ready

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

ね。 = ....., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? //

Yes, (I saw it.) It has completed in a easy-to-understand manner.

-----

F:

あ、<sup>ありがと</sup>有難う ございます。 =

Oh, thank you very much.

-----

ただ、 = 1 but, however, nevertheless 2 free of charge /

じつ  
実は = as a matter of fact, in fact, to tell the truth /

せいひん せつめい  
製品の説明が = the explanation of a product + が <subject particle> /

ちょっと = a little /

よわ  
弱い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 弱い ですよ = be weak /

かな = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = ....., I

wonder?

って = と = <quotation particle>

気きになってるんです = 気きになっているんです = (X) is worried about ~

\* 気きになってる = 気きになっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気きになってい

ます = be worried about ~

\* 気きになります = worry, be worried about, be concerned about, weigh heavy on one's

mind, bother

が。 = <used to show a hesitation> //

But, to tell the truth, I worry that the explanation of the product is a little weak (not so good).

-----  
M:

うーん、そうだね。 = uh, let me see.

\* そうだね = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですね = 1 Let me see (think). 2 I agree with you. //

-----  
でもまあ、 = But, you might say /

この部分ぶぶんは = this part + は <topic particle> /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = (X) is good /

かな = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = ....., I

wonder. //

But, this part is OK, I wonder.

-----  
で、 = if that is the case, then /

ええと、 = let me see, let me think /

この11ページのグラフ、 = this graph on the page eleven /

これ、 = this, this one /

ずいぶんまえ前の = the one which was made quite a long time ago

だ = [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] で

す' = is (are, am)

ね。 = ....., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Then, let me see, regarding this graph on the page eleven, this is the one which was made quite a long time ago, isn't it?

-----  
F:

あ、すみません。 = Oh, I am sorry. //

-----  
M:

じゃ、 = if that is the case, then /

その グラフは = that graph + は <topic particle> /

替<sup>か</sup>えて。 = less polite than 替<sup>か</sup>えて くだ<sup>か</sup>さい = please replace

\* 替<sup>か</sup>えます = replace, exchange, interchange, substitute //

Then, please replace it.

-----  
あ、 = !!!, /

それから、 = 1 after that 2 and, also /

会<sup>かいぎしつ</sup>議室の パソコンや マイクの 準<sup>じゅんび</sup>備は = the preparation for a computer and a mike at the meeting room + は <topic particle> /

できて<sup>る</sup> = できて<sup>いる</sup> = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できて<sup>います</sup> = have already completed, have already finished, be ready now

\* できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

Have you already prepared a computer and a mike at the meeting room?

Are a computer and a mike at the meeting room ready now?

-----  
F:

あ、 = !!!, /

そちら = 1 <more polite than> それ (that) 2 <more polite than> そこ (there) 3 that way

<direction> + は <topic particle> /

大<sup>だいじょうぶ</sup>丈夫です。 = (X) is all right (O.K., fine, good, alright). //

Those things are ready now.

-----  
1

企<sup>きかくしよ</sup>画書<sup>み</sup>を 見<sup>み</sup>せる = (The woman) shows a proposal.

\* 見<sup>み</sup>せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見<sup>み</sup>せます g2 = show //

2

製<sup>せい</sup>品<sup>ひん</sup>の 説<sup>せつ</sup>明<sup>めい</sup>を 書<sup>か</sup>き直<sup>なお</sup>す = (The woman) rewrites the explanation of the product.

\* 書<sup>か</sup>き直<sup>なお</sup>す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 書<sup>か</sup>き直<sup>なお</sup>します g1 = rewrite //

3

デ-タを 新<sup>あた</sup>しく する = (The woman) renews the data.

\* 新<sup>あた</sup>しく する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 新<sup>あた</sup>しく します g3 = make ~ new

\* (A) を [stem of i-adjective] く します, (A) を [stem of na-adjective] に します = make (A) [adjective]

\* (A) を [noun] に します = make (A) [noun] //

4

パソ-コンを 準<sup>じゅん</sup>備<sup>び</sup>する = (The woman) prepares a computer.

\* 準<sup>じゅん</sup>備<sup>び</sup>する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 準<sup>じゅん</sup>備<sup>び</sup>します g3 = prepare //

1番

大<sup>だい</sup>学<sup>がく</sup>で = at the university /

男<sup>おとこ</sup>の 留<sup>りゅう</sup>学<sup>がく</sup>生<sup>せい</sup>と 先<sup>せん</sup>生<sup>せい</sup>が = a male overseas student and a teacher + が <subject particle> /

話<sup>はな</sup>して います。 = be speaking now, be talking now

\* 話<sup>はな</sup>します g1 = speak, talk

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

At the university, a male overseas student and a teacher are talking together.

男<sup>おとこ</sup>の 留<sup>りゅう</sup>学<sup>がく</sup>生<sup>せい</sup>は = a male overseas student + は <topic particle> /

このあと = after this conversation /

何<sup>なに</sup>を = what + を <direct-object particle> /

しなければ なりませんか。 = must do, have to do + か <question particle>

\* [conditional-negative] なりません = must do ~, have to do ~

What must a male overseas student do after this conversation?

M:

<sup>せんせい</sup>  
先生、 = Sir, /

<sup>せんじつ</sup>  
先日 = the other day, a few days ago /

<sup>わた</sup> <sup>ろんぶん</sup>  
お渡しした論文ですが、 = regarding the thesis which I passed over

\* お渡しした = passed over = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of お渡しします g3 (pass over) which is the humble-verb of 渡します g1 (pass over, hand over)

\* 論文 = thesis, research paper written by a candidate for an academic degree, treatise, essay, paper /

いかがでしたか。 = how was (X)? //

Sir, regarding the thesis which I passed you the other day, how was it?

-----

F:

ああ、 = Oh, yeah,

<sup>み</sup>  
見ました = (X) saw (looked, watched) /

よ。 = ....., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

Oh, yeah, I saw it, you know?

-----

<sup>ぜんかい</sup>  
前回 = last time, last session /

<sup>み</sup> <sup>とき</sup>  
見た時は、 = when (X) saw + は <topic particle>

\* 見た = saw = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 (see, look, watch)

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~ //

<sup>けんきゅう</sup> <sup>はいけい</sup>  
研究の背景のところ が = the part of the background of the study (research, investigation)

+ が <subject particle> /

<sup>ふ</sup> <sup>じゅうぶん</sup>  
不十分 = insufficient, inadequate, imperfect, shortage /

だった = [na-adjective, noun] だった = (X) was ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am)

けど、 = but, //

When I saw your thesis last time, the part of the background of your study was imperfect, but

-----

そこは = that place (there, that part) + は <topic particle> /

<sup>こんかい</sup>  
今回、 = this time, on this occasion, on this opportunity /

だいぶ = considerably, greatly, a lot /

よくなったんじゃない = (X) became better, don't you think so? (, I want to confirm with you.), I wonder.

\* なった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of = なります g1 (become)

\* んじゃない = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んじゃない = <plain-style> of .... じゃありませんか = ....., I wonder, don't you think so? ; ....., I wonder, I want to confirm with you → ん can be changed to の. じゃ can be changed to では. /

かしら。 = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かしら = I wonder ~ <used by women>

that part become considerably better this time, I wonder, I want to confirm with you.

-----  
M:

ありがとうございます。 = Thank you very much.

-----  
F:

けんきゅう はいけい  
研究の背景が = the back ground of the study + が <subject particle> /

うまく = 1 skillfully, ably, knowingly, masterly, like an expert, well, cleverly, aptly 2  
deliciously

\* うまい = 1 skillful 2 delicious /

まとまった = was collected, got together = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of まとまります  
g1 (be collected, be in order, get together, congregate) /

からだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of から です = because ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

おも  
思います g1 = think /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

I think that (it became better) because the background of my study was in order skillfully,  
but

-----  
けんきゅうもくてき  
研究目的も = study purpose (goal, aim, objective) also /

まえ げんこう  
前の原稿より = than the previous manuscript /

めいかく  
明確 = definiteness, clearness, lucidity

\* 明確な = determinate, fixed, definite, established /

に /

なった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)

と <quotation particle> /

<sup>おも</sup> 思います。 = I think ~ //

I think that the purpose of my study became clearer than that of my previous manuscript.

-----  
M:

あ、そうですか。 = Oh, I see. //

-----  
F:

でも、 = But /

この<sup>ちょうさ</sup>調査の<sup>けっか</sup>結果のところ、 = this part of the result of the investigation (examination, inquiry, survey) /

もう<sup>すこ</sup>少し = a little more /

<sup>こうかてき</sup>効果的に = effectively, efficiently

\* 効果的 = effectiveness, efficiency

\* 効果的な = effective, efficient /

<sup>しめ</sup>示せる ように、 = so that (X) can show

\* <sup>しめ</sup>示せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>しめ</sup>示せます (can show) which is the potential-verb of <sup>しめ</sup>示します g2 (denote, show, point out, indicate)

\* [dictionary-from / nai-form] ように = so that (X) do / don't do ~ <the potential-verb is often used for this expression) /

データを = data + を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>ず</sup>図や グラフで = by (means of) an illustration (figure, drawing, picture), a graph, etc. /

<sup>あらわ</sup>表したら どう かしら。 = Why don't you express, I wonder? ; Why don't we express, I wonder? ; How about expressing, I wonder? I suggest to you that you should express, I wonder.

\* <sup>あらわ</sup>表した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>あらわ</sup>表します g1 (express, reveal, show, exhibit)

\* [plain-style-past] ら どう ですか。 = Why don't you do ~? ; Why don't we do ~? ; How about doing ~? ; I suggest to you that you should do ~. <suggestion>

\* かしら。 = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かしら = I wonder ~ <used by women> //

why don't you express the date with an illustrate and a graph?

-----



M:

ああ、なるほど。 = Oh, I see. That's right. Indeed. //

-----

そうですね。 = 1 Let me see (think). 2 I agree with you. //

-----

F:

そうしたほうが = (X) had better do it because ~ 😊

\* した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 (do)

\* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better do ~

\* [ta-form] ほうが + [sentence] = had better do ~ because [sentence] 😊

せつとくりよく  
説得力が = persuasive power + が <subject particle> /

ま  
増す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増まします g1 = increase /

と <quotation particle> /

おも  
思います = I think ~ /

よ。 = ....., you know? ; ....., I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

I think that you had better do it because the persuasive power will increase more.

-----

M:

わ  
分かりました。 = I understood. //

-----

やってみます。 = I try to do

\* やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

\* [te-form] みます = try to do ~, do ~ and see how //

-----

それから、 = after that, and, also /

ぜんかい  
前回 = last time, lest session /

してき  
ご指し摘てきを = pointing out (identification, indicating) + を <direct-object particle>

う  
受うけた = received, accepted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 受うけます g2 (receive, accept)

にほんご ぶんぽうてき まちが  
日に本ほん語ごの 文ぶん法ぽう的てきな 間まち違がい = grammatical mistakes of the Japanese language /

→ the grammatical mistakes of my Japanese language which you pointed out last time  
については = about (regarding, concerning) ～ + は <topic particle> //

And, how about the grammatical mistakes of my Japanese language which you pointed out last time?

-----  
F:

ああ、 = Oh, /

こんかい  
今回は = this time + は <topic particle> /

とく  
特に = particularly, especially

き  
気になりませんでした。 = don't worry, was not worried about, was not concerned about,  
didn't weigh heavy on one's mind, didn't bother //

Oh, it didn't bother me in particular this time.

-----  
M:

あ、そうですか。 = Oh, I see. //

-----  
じゃ、 = if that is the case, then /

すぐに = instantly, immediately, at once, without delay, in a jiffy /

しゅうせい  
修正します g3 = modify, adjust, correct, make right //

Then, I will correct immediately.

-----  
1

けんきゅう はいけい  
研究の背景をまとめる = (The male overseas student) puts the background of the study  
in order.

\* まとめる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of まとめます g2 = put in order, collect,  
bring to a conclusion //

2

けんきゅうもくてき めいかく  
研究目的を明確にする = (The male overseas student) defines the purpose of the study.

\* 明確にする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 明確にします g3 = define, clarify,  
make clear //

3

ちょうさけっか しかくてき しめ  
調査結果を 視覚的に 示す = (The male overseas student) shows the result of the investigation visually

\* 示す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 示します g2 = denote, show, point out, indicate //

4

ぶんぽう まちが なお  
文法の 間違い を 直す = (The male overseas student) corrects the grammatical errors (mistakes).

\* 直す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 直します g1 = heal, fix, correct, repair //

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2番

おんな ひと おとこ ひと はな  
女の人と 男の人が 話しています。 = The woman and the man are talking together. //

-----

おんな ひと  
女の方は どう しますか。 = What does the woman do? ; What will the woman do? //

-----

F:

へ や かんようしょくぶつ  
部屋の 観葉植物、 = decorative plant in the room /

なんか、 = less polite than なぜか = somehow, for some reason, without knowing why /

げんき  
元気ない んだ。 = (X) is not healthy, (X) is not fine, (X) is not cheerful

\* 元気ない = <plain-style> of 元気(が) ありません = be cheerless, be gloomy, be depressing

\* んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na.')] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. //

The decorative plant in my room is not fine for some reason. I really want to say so.

-----

M:

え、 = What? ; Really? (used to express surprise) /

ちゃんと = properly, perfectly, exactly, correctly, well /

みず  
水 = water /

\* <We often leave out を (direct-object particle) in the plain-style sentence.>

やってる = やっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やっています = 1 be doing now 2 be giving now  
\* やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /  
? = <We normally don't use か for the plain-style question.> //

What? Do you water it properly?

-----  
F:

それが、 = well yes, actually, now that you mention it, well, in fact /

すぐ = immediately /

<sup>わす</sup>忘れちゃって = <sup>わす</sup>忘れちゃう。そして、 = to one's regret, (X) forget and ....

\* <sup>わす</sup>忘れちゃう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>わす</sup>忘れちゃいます = <sup>わす</sup>忘れてしまいます =

to one's regret, (X) forget

\* [te-form] しまいます g1 = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely

\* ~ te shi ma i ma su → ~ cha i ma su

\* ~ de shi ma i ma su → ~ ja i ma su //

In fact, to my regret, I forget to do it immediately (soon, very easily) and .....

-----  
<sup>き</sup>気がついたら、 = when I notice

\* <sup>き</sup>気がついた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>き</sup>気がつきます g2 = notice, become aware, perceive, realize, recover consciousness, come to oneself

\* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do ~, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X) did ~ and I tell you what happened /

<sup>つち</sup>土が = soil + が <subject particle> /

カラカラ って こと = カラカラ という こと = the fact that (X) is dried up (became dry, is withered)

\* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.) /

よく = well, often /

ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your

attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. //

The fact that the soil is dried up when I notice (I forgot to water it) often happens.

あなさ、 = well, errrr.... さ is like よ (..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced.), but it is always followed by the plain-style (but, 'da' in '[na-adjective, noun] da' must be left out.) /

この<sup>まえ</sup>前 = some time ago, recently, lately /

ニュースで = at the news /

やってた = やっていた = was doing = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やっています (be doing now)

\* やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

\* んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んです = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

errr ....., you know? They were showing it at the news some time ago,

errr ....., you know? I saw it at the news some time ago,

ある <sup>だいがく</sup>大学の <sup>けんきゅう</sup>研究で、 = in the study (research) of a certain university /

<sup>なまえ</sup>名前をつけて = <sup>なまえ</sup>名前をつけた。そして、 = named (gave a name) and ....

\* 名前をつけた = named (give a name) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 名前をつけます g2 (name, give a name)

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'.

And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

<sup>そだ</sup>育てた = raise, rear, bring up = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>そだ</sup>育てます g2 (raise, rear, bring up) /

<sup>うし</sup>牛 = cow, cattle /

→ the cow that they gave a name to and raised /

と、 = and /

<sup>なまえ</sup>名前が = name + が <subject particle> /

ないまま = without having ~

\* ない = don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

\* [nai-form] まま = don't do ~ and remains in that situation, without doing ~

\* [ta-form] まま = with ~, while ~, as ~ <used to show that an already existing situation remains unchanged> /

<sup>そだ</sup>育てた = raise, rear, bring up = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>そだ</sup>育てます g2 (raise, rear, bring up) /

<sup>うし</sup>牛 = cow, cattle /

→ the cow that they raised without giving a name

の <possession particle> /

ミルクの <sup>でかた</sup>出方を = the way that milk comes out, how milk comes out + を <direct-object particle>

\* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A), the way that (A) do, how (A) do /

<sup>しら</sup>調べたら = (X) examined and I tell you what happened,

\* <sup>しら</sup>調べた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>しら</sup>調べます g2 (investigate, check up, examine)

\* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do ~, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X) did ~

and I tell you what happened /

そしたら、 = then /

<sup>なまえ</sup>名前をつけた ほうが = the one which they named + が <subject particle>

\* 名前をつけた = named, gave a name = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 名前をつけます g2 (name, give a name)

\* ほう = direction <often used to indicated the thing which you chose between two items>

 /


ミルクの <sup>でかた</sup>出方 = the way that milk comes out, how milk comes out + が <subject particle> /

よかった = was good = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いいです (be good) /

\* んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ン です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ン can be changed to の. /

って。 = と <quotation particle>

\* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that ~, I heard that ~', 'They say that ~, People say that ~', '(X) say that ~'. //

I heard that they examined how the cow which they named and raised produced milk, and how the one which they raised without giving a name did so in the study of a certain university, and then the one which they named produced more milk. 

-----  
F:

はあ？ = Ah? <word used to express a variety of emotions (delight, relief, surprise or contempt)>

-----  
M:

<sup>なまえ</sup>  
名前を つければ = if (X) name (give a name)

\* つければ = conditional-form of つけます g2 (attach) /

<sup>あいちやく</sup>  
愛着が = attachment (affection, love) + が <subject particle> /

<sup>ま</sup>  
増して、 = 増す。そして、 = increase and ...

増す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増します g1 (increase) /

いろいろ = various /

<sup>せわ</sup>  
世話を する ようになる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 世話を する ようになりま

す = reach the point where (X) take care of (look after) ~

\* 世話を する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 世話を します g3 (take care of, look after)

\* [dictionary-form] ように なります = reach the point where (X) do ~, (X) come to do ~

\* [nai-form ない → なく] なります = reach point where (X) don't do ~ /

からだ = plain-style of からです = because ~

って。 = と <quotation particle>

\* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that ~, I heard that ~', 'They say that ~, People say that ~', '(X) say that ~'. //

I heard that if you give a name to it, your love for it will increase and you will reach the point where you take care of it in many ways.

-----  
そう = so /

する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do /

と、 = .... and naturally (consequently) ~ /

→ そう する と = then, therefore, having done that, if that is done, if it is done in that way /

<sup>うし</sup>  
牛の ストレスが = the stress of a cow + が <subject particle> /

<sup>へ</sup>  
減って = 減った。そして、 = decreased and ....

\* 減った = decreased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 減ります g1 (decrease)

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'.

And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

ミルクの <sup>でかた</sup> 出方 = the way that milk comes out, how milk comes out /

も = also /

よくなっ た = became better

- \* なった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)
  - \* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]
  - \* [noun] になります = become [noun] /
- ってわけ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' become 'no'.)] ってわけです' = というわけです = ....., the things goes like that ; ....., the things happen like that (N2 No.111B) //

Then, the stress of a cow decreased and the way that the cow produced milk became better. The things happened like that.

-----

F:

ふうん。 = Hmm .... //

-----

M:

だから、 = so, therefore /

<sup>きみ</sup>君 = you /

も = also /

やって みたら? = plain-style of やって みたら どうですか = why don't you try to do it? ; I suggest to you that you should try to do it.

\* やって みた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やって みます (try to do ~)

\* やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

\* [te-form] みます = try to do ~, do ~ and see how

\* [plain-style-past] ら どうですか。 = Why don't you do ~? ; Why don't we do ~? ; How about doing ~? ; I suggest to you that you should do ~. <suggestion> //

Therefore, why don't you try to do it?

-----

F:

え、 = What? ; Really? (used to express surprise) /

<sup>ぎゅう</sup>牛を = a cow + を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>か</sup>飼う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>か</sup>飼います g1 (keep, rear, raise) /

の? = plain-style of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のですか = ....., I wonder? → の can be changed to ん. //

What? Do I raise a cow?

-----



M:

<sup>なまえ</sup>名前だよ。 = I mean, 'name'.

\* [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' =

is (are, am) /

よ。 = ....., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

-----  
すぐ = immediately /

<sup>わす</sup>忘れちゃう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>わす</sup>忘れちゃいます = <sup>わす</sup>忘れてしまいます =

to one's regret, (X) forget

\* [te-form] しまいます g1 = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely

\* ~ te shi ma i ma su → ~ cha i ma su

\* ~ de shi ma i ma su → ~ ja i ma su /

んでしょ、 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んです = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because .....

+

[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = 1 Probably .....,

2 ....., right? /

水 = water /

やるの。 = to give, giving

\* やる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

\* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). //

You forget to give water to it immediately (soon, very easily), right? I really want to say so.

-----  
F:

ああ。 = Oh.

-----  
<sup>うし</sup>牛と <sup>しょくぶつ</sup>植物は = a cow and a plant + は <topic particle> /

<sup>ちが</sup>違う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>ちが</sup>違います g1 = be different, be wrong /

<sup>き</sup>気もする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>き</sup>気も(が)します = feel that ~ /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

<sup>おもしろ</sup>面白い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 面白いです = (X) is interesting /

ね。 = ....., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

I feel that a cow and a plant are different (about that matter), but it is interesting.

-----

やってみよ = やってみよう = let's try to do it, I shall try to do it.

\* やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

\* [te-form] みます = try to do ~, do ~ and see how

\* [volitional-form] = lesson polite than '～ましょう (let's do ~)'

\* The volitional-form is also often used to show the speaker's will.

\* We often leave the last う of the volitional-form such as いこ and たべよ to be more casual. //

I shall try to do it.

-----

1

しょくぶつ つち か  
植物の土を換える = (The woman) changes the soil of a plant.

\* か換える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of か換えます g2 = change //

2

うし でかた しら  
牛のミルクの出方を調べる = (The woman) examines the way that milk comes out,  
examine how (a cow) produces milk

\* 調べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 調べます g2 = examine, investigate, check up //

3

うし なまえ  
牛に名前をつける = (The woman) gives a name to a cow.

\* つける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つけます g2 = attach //

4

しょくぶつ  
植物に名前をつける = (The woman) gives a name to a plant. //

-----

3番

だいがく おとこ がくせい おんな がくせい はな  
大学で男の学生と女の学生が話しています。 = A male student and a female student are talking at the university now.

-----

おとこ がくせい このあと 何<sup>なに</sup>を しますか。 = What will the male student do after this conversation?

-----  
M:

あのう、 = Errr ..., Excuse me, /

せんぱい  
先輩。 = senior (at work or school), superior, elder, older graduate, progenitor, old-timer /

-----  
らいしゅう けんきゅうはっぴょう  
来週の 研究 発表の こと で = because of the thing about the meeting for reading research papers which will be held next week

\* 研究発表 = research publication, scholarly publication

\* 研究発表会<sup>かい</sup> = meeting for reading research papers /

そうだん  
相談が = consultation + が <subject particle> /

ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の.

が。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

I have something to consult with you about the meeting for reading research papers of next week.....

-----  
F:

ん? = Yes? >used to express approval, especially in slurred or unclear speech (abbr. of interjection "un")>

-----  
どう = how /

した = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 (do) /

の = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → の can be changed to ん. /

What's the matter, I wonder?

はいふしりょう  
配布資料が = distributed material + が <subject particle> /

まだ = (not) yet, still /

できて ない = できて いない = be not complete, be not ready = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of できて います (have already completed, be ready now)

\* できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

とか = among other things, such things as, or something like that, such as, like, as an example of, like for example <used to cite an example> /

? //

The materials which you suppose to distribute are not ready yet or the thing like this has happened?

-----

いえ、 = いいえ、 = No,

それは = that + は <topic particle> /

きのう  
昨日 = yesterday /

なんとか。 = somehow, anyhow, one way or another //

As for that, I managed to do it yesterday.

-----

じつ  
実は、 = as a matter of fact, in fact, to tell the truth /

ぼく  
僕、 = I /

すぐに = immediately, instantly, at once /

あ  
上がってしまう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 上がって しまいます = to one's regret, (X) get nervous

\* 上がります g1 = 1 rise, go up 2 get nervous /

んで、 = なんです。そして、

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I

wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の。

\* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <て or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.

\* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] <て>', '[stem of i-adjective] < >' is also used to be more formal. /

→ <sup>あ</sup>上がってしま<sup>う</sup>んで、 = I get nervous (and I really want to say so) and ... /

<sup>はっぴょう</sup>発表<sup>が</sup> = presentation (announcement) + が <subject particle> /

<sup>ふあん</sup>不安<sup>で</sup>。 = <sup>ふあん</sup>不安<sup>です</sup>。そして、 = be anxious (feel uneasy) and ..... //

To tell the truth, I get nervous very easily, so I am anxious about my presentation and ...,you know ....

-----

そんな の、 = the thing like that /

だれだ っ<sup>て</sup> = <sup>だれ</sup>だ<sup>でも</sup> = any person, no matter who you are /

<sup>きんちよう</sup>緊張<sup>する</sup>もん = 緊張<sup>する</sup>もん<sup>だ</sup> = 緊張<sup>する</sup>もの<sup>だ</sup> = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative>

of き緊張<sup>する</sup>もの<sup>です</sup> = it is natural (common) that (X) get nervous

\* 緊張<sup>する</sup> = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 緊張<sup>し</sup>ます g3 = get nervous

\* [plain-style (but 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)] も<sup>の</sup>です = it is natural that ~, it is common that ~ (N2 No.110B) /

よ。 = ....., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

Regarding the thing like that, anyone gets nervous.

-----

とにかく、 = anyhow, at any rate, anyway, somehow or other, generally speaking, in any case /

<sup>なにかい</sup>何回<sup>も</sup> = many times /

<sup>れんしゅう</sup>練習<sup>して</sup> = 練習<sup>する</sup>。そして、 = practice and ....

\* 練習<sup>する</sup> = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 練習<sup>し</sup>ます g3 = practice

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'.

And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

<sup>じしん</sup>自信<sup>を</sup>つける<sup>しか</sup>ない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 自信<sup>を</sup>つける<sup>しか</sup>ありま<sup>せん</sup> = have no choice except for gaining confidence

\* つける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つけ<sup>ま</sup>す g2 = attach

\* [dictionary-form] しか<sup>も</sup>ありません = there is no other method (way) except for doing ~, have no choice except for doing ~, must do ~ /

\* ん<sup>じ</sup>ゃ<sup>な</sup>い = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん<sup>じ</sup>ゃ<sup>な</sup>い = <plain-style> of .... ん<sup>じ</sup>ゃ<sup>あ</sup>り<sup>ま</sup>せん<sup>か</sup> = ....., I wonder, don't you think so? ; ....., I wonder, I want to confirm with you → ん can be changed to の. じ<sup>ゃ</sup> can be changed to で は. /

Anyway, you have no choice except for practicing many times and gaining confidence, I wonder, don't you think so?

-----  
それが、 = well yes, actually, now that you mention it, well, in fact /

<sup>げんこう</sup> <sup>あんき</sup>  
原稿を 暗記する くらい = to the extent that I memorize the manuscript

\* 暗記する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 暗記します g3 = memorize, remember, learn by heart, commit to memory

\* [plain-style-nonpast (but 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' must be omitted.)] くらい = to the extent that ~ (N2 No.23A) /

<sup>れんしゅう</sup>  
練習した んです = (X) practiced, and I really want to say so

\* 練習した = practiced = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 練習します g3 (practice)

\* んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. /

が、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

In fact, I practiced to the extent that I memorize the manuscript, but

-----  
<sup>ほんばん</sup>  
本番では、 = when (X) actually do ~ + は <topic particle>

\* 本番 = the actual performance /

<sup>あたま</sup>  
頭が = head + が <subject particle> /

<sup>ま</sup> <sup>しろ</sup>  
真っ白 = pure white /

に /

なり そうで。 = なり そうです。そして、 = it looks like that (X) become ~, it is going to become ~ and ....., it is likely to become ~ and .....

\* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そう です = it looks like that ~, (X) is going to do ~ at any moment /

\* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <て or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence. \* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. //

when I actually make the presentation, it looks like that my brain is going to blank and ....you know? ....

-----  
ま、 = you might say /

<sup>げんこう</sup>  
原稿は = manuscript + は <topic particle> /

<sup>よ</sup>  
読んでも いい = <plain-style> of 読んでも いいです = may read, it is OK to read

\* [te-form] も いいです = may do ~, it is OK to do ~ /

んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. /

から、 = because ~ /

<sup>かんぺき</sup>  
完璧に = perfectly /

<sup>おぼ</sup>  
覚えなくても いい = <plain-style> of 覚えなくても いいです = don't need to memorize, don't have to memorize

\* 覚えます g2 = memorize, remember

\* [nai-form ない → なくて] も いいです = don't need to do ~, don't have to do ~ /

って。 = と <quotation particle> \* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that ~, I heard that ~', 'They say that ~, People say that ~', '(X) say that ~'. //

You might say, because it is OK for you to see the manuscript, I tell you that you don't have to memorize it perfectly.

-----  
それより、 = apart from that, other than that, leaving that aside, more ... than that, but, however/

<sup>しつぎおとう</sup>  
質疑応答で = at the question and answer session /

<sup>しつもん</sup>  
どんな 質問が = what kind of question + が <subject particle> /

<sup>で</sup>  
出る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出ます g2 = appear, come forth /

[[plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.')] か = <used to show an indirect-question>

<sup>よそう</sup> <sup>よそう</sup>  
予想して、 = 予想する。そして、 = anticipate and ....

\* 予想する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 予想します g3 = anticipate, forecast, expect, predict /

シュミレーションしておいた ほうが いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of シュミレーションしておいた ほうが いいです = had better simulate beforehand

\* シュミレーションします g3 = simulate

\* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance) 2 do ~ for future convenience 3 leave ~ as it is

\* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better do ~ /

かも = かもしれない = <plain-style> of かもしれない。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かもしれません = may do ~, maybe do ~ /  
ね。 = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Leaving that aside, you had better anticipate what kind of question appears at the question and answer session, and simulate it beforehand.

-----  
M:

そっか。 = そうか。 = <plain-style> of そうですね。 = 1 I see. 2 Is that so? //

-----  
とっさに = in a moment, shortly, at once, instantly /

<sup>こた</sup>答える の は = to answer, answering + は <topic particle> /

\* <sup>こた</sup>答える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 答えます g2 = answer, reply

\* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

<sup>むずか</sup>難しいです もん = because (X) is difficult

\* [plain-style or polite-style] もの (or もん to be more casual) = because ~ (N2 No.171)

ね。 = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Because it is difficult to answer instantly, isn't it?

-----  
うわ、 = Oh, my goodness, /

<sup>ますます</sup>益々 = more and more increasingly /

緊張して きた。 = started to get nervous = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 緊張してきま  
す (start to get nervous)

\* [te-form] きます = 1. go there to do .... and will be back 2. start to do, begin to do 3.  
(with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far //

Oh, my goodness, I started to get nervous more and more.

-----  
F:

<sup>だいじょうぶ</sup>大丈夫。 = <sup>だいじょうぶ</sup>大丈夫だ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>だいじょうぶ</sup>大丈夫です = It is all right.

\* We often leave out 'だ' in '[na-adjective, noun] だ' which is the plain-style-nonpast-affirmative of '[na-adjective, noun] です'. //



-----  
自分の<sup>じぶん</sup> 研究テーマ<sup>けんきゅう</sup>については、 = about (regarding, concerning) one's own study theme +

は <topic particle> /

自分が<sup>じぶん</sup> = oneself + が <subject particle> /

一番<sup>いちばん</sup>よく = most well

\* よく = well, often = adverbial-form of いい (good) /

わかつて<sup>わ</sup>る = わかっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of わかっています = understand <situation, state>

\* 分かります g1 = understand

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

\* んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. /

から。 = because ~ //

Because you are the one who understands your own study theme very well. 😊

-----  
M:

はい。 = Yes, I know it. //

-----  
じゃ、 = if that is the case, then /

早速<sup>さっそく</sup> = at once, immediately, promptly, without delay, right now /

対策<sup>たいさく</sup>を = counter-plan, countermeasure, action which opposes or counteracts another measure + を <direct-object particle> /

ね<sup>ね</sup>練<sup>ね</sup>っておきます。 = knead beforehand

\* 練<sup>ね</sup>ります g1 = knead

\* 対策<sup>たいさく</sup>を 練<sup>ね</sup>ります = work out countermeasures, elaborate countermeasures

\* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance) 2 do ~ for future convenience

3 leave ~ as it is //

Then, I work out countermeasures right now beforehand.

はいふしりょう いんさつ  
配布資料を印刷する = (The male student) prints the materials which he distributes.

\* 印刷する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 印刷します g3 = print /

2

はっぴょうよう げんこう しゅうせい  
発表用の原稿を修正する = (The male student) corrects the manuscript which is used for the presentation.

\* 修正する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 修正します g3 = correct, make right, adjust, modify /

3

はっぴょうよう げんこう あんき  
発表用の原稿を暗記する = (The male student) memorizes the manuscript which is used for the presentation.

\* 暗記する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 暗記します g3 = memorize, remember, learn by heart, commit to memory /

4

しつもん よそう じゅんび  
質問を予想して準備する = (The male student) anticipates questions and prepare for them.

\* 予想して、 = 予想する。そして、 = anticipate and ....

\* 予想する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 予想します g3 = anticipate, forecast, expect, predict

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'.

And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

\* 準備する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 準備します g2 = prepare /

4番

かいしゃ おとこ ひと おんな ひと はな  
会社で男の人と女の人が話しています。 = At the company, the man and the woman are talking together. //

おんな ひと  
女の方はこのあとまず何をしなければなりませんか。 = First of all, what must the woman do after this conversation? //

M:

たなか  
田中さん、 = Mrs Tanaka /

ちょっと = a little, just a minute, short time, just a little /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = be good /

かな。 = かな = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = .....,  
I wonder?

Mrs Tanaka, may I have your time for a whole, I wonder? (may I talk to you for a while?)

-----  
F:  
はい。 = Yes?

-----  
M:  
今度の展示会の件 = こんど てんじかい けん the matter about the next exhibition /

な んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /  
かいけい か 会計課から、 = from the accounts (accounting) section (department) /  
あした あさ 明日の朝までに、 = by tomorrow morning /

もっと = more /  
くわ しりょう 詳しい資料を = detailed material + を <direct-object particle> /

だ 出せ = Submit! Hand in! = imperative-form of 出します だ g1 (put put, submit, hand in) /

って = と <quotation particle> \* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that ~, I heard that ~', 'They say that ~, People say that ~', '(X) say that ~'. /

い 言われてる = 言われている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言われています = be being said now, be being told now

\* 言われます = be said, be told = passive-verb of 言います g1 (say)

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

んだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. //

Regarding the next exhibition, I am being told by the accounts department that we should submit more detailed material by tomorrow morning.

-----  
それで = and, thereupon, because of that /

ね、 = <I want to confirm with you.> /

<sup>わる</sup>悪い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悪いです = be bad /

んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん ですよ = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

とりあえず = at once, first of all, for the time being, for now /

<sup>しりょう</sup>資料を = material + を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>しきゅう</sup>至急 = urgency, pressing, compelling /

<sup>つく</sup>作ってくれない = (X) don't make and he doesn't give me a favor. ; (X) don't give me a favor. The favor is 'making'. = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 作ってくれます ((X) make and he gives me a favor)

\* [te-form] くれませんか = could you please do ~ ?

かな。 = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.))] かな = ....., I wonder?

Because of that, I am sorry, but first of all can you make a material as soon as possible?

-----

F:

はい、<sup>わ</sup>分かりました。 = Yes, I understood. Sure. /

-----

これは、 = this + は <topic particle> /

<sup>せんしゅう</sup>先週の <sup>う</sup>打ち合わせ <sup>あ</sup>の <sup>きろく</sup>記録 = the record of the meeting which was conducted last week

\* 打ち合わせ = business meeting, previous arrangement /

を <sup>もと</sup>基に = based on ~ (N2 No.18) /

<sup>さくせい</sup>作成すれば よろしい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作成すれば よろしいです which is more formal than 作成すれば いいです = should make

\* 作成すれば = if (X) make = conditional-form of 作成します g3 (make)

\* [conditional-form] いいです = should do ~ /

でしょうか。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.))] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.

\* Actually でしょうか means '1 Probably ....., 2 ....., right? //

Regarding this (material), should I make it based on the record of the meeting which was conducted last week?

-----  
M:

うん、 = Yes, /

そうだと = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうです = be so /

ね。 = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Yes, you are right.

-----  
<sup>ぐたいてき</sup>  
具体的な こと = concrete thing /

も = also /

ほとんど = almost, mostly /

決まった = was decided = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 決まります <sup>き</sup>g1 (be decided, be settled) /

から、 = because ~ /

それを = that + を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>はんえい</sup>  
反映させて。 = less polite than 反映させて ください = please make ~ reflect

\* 反映させます = make ~ reflect = causative-verb of 反映します <sup>き</sup>g1 (reflect, mirror) //

Because the concrete thing was also decided, please make it reflect.

-----  
F:

はい、<sup>わ</sup>分かりました。 = Yes, I understood. //

-----  
あの、 = Err...

<sup>なんじ</sup>  
何時までに。 = by what time (should I compete it)? //

-----  
M:

<sup>ごじ</sup>  
5時くらいまでに = by about (around) five o'clock

<sup>たの</sup>頼める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>たの</sup>頼めます (can ask to do, be able to ask to do) which is the potential-form of <sup>たの</sup>頼みます <sup>き</sup>g1 (ask to do)

かな。 = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = ....., I wonder?

Can I ask you (to complete it) by about five o'clock, I wonder?

-----  
今朝<sup>けさ</sup> = this morning /

頼<sup>たの</sup>んだ = asked to do = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 頼<sup>たの</sup>みます g1 (ask to do) /

仕事<sup>しごと</sup> = work, occupation, labor, task /

→ the work which I asked you to do /

のほうは = the one which is chosen from two items + は <topic particle> 😊

置<sup>お</sup>いといてもらってもいい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 置<sup>お</sup>いといてもらって

もいいです = (X) put ~ beforehand and (Y) may receive a favor from (X) 😊

\* 置<sup>お</sup>いときます = 置いておきます = put ~ beforehand

\* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance) 2 do ~ for future convenience

3 leave ~ as it is

\* ~ te oki masu → ~ to ki masu

\* ~ de oki masu → ~ do ki masu

\* 置<sup>お</sup>いといてもらいます = (X) put ~ beforehand and (Y) receive a favor from (X)

\* [te-form] もらいます = (X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (Y)

\* [te-form] もいいです = may do ~, it is OK to do ~

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~

<often used to list reasons> /

他<sup>ほか</sup>の人<sup>ひと</sup>に = another person + に <source particle>

引<sup>ひ</sup>き継<sup>つ</sup>いでもらってもいい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 引<sup>ひ</sup>き継<sup>つ</sup>いでもらっても

いいです = (X) take over and (Y) may receive a favor from (X) 😊

\* 引<sup>ひ</sup>き継<sup>つ</sup>ぎます g1 = take over, hand over

\* [te-form] もらいます = (X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (Y)

\* [te-form] もいいです = may do ~, it is OK to do ~ /

から。 = because ~ //

Regarding the work which I asked you to do this morning, you may leave it (I may receive a favor from you. The favor is 'leaving the work'.) and what's more another person may take over it (You may receive a favor from another person. The favor is 'taking over the work'.), so ..... 😊

Regarding the work which I asked to do this morning, you may leave it, or you may have another person take over it, so .....

-----  
F:  
そうですか。 = I see. Is that so? /

-----  
でも = but /

ほか ひと  
他の人に = another person + に <recipient particle> /

たの  
頼む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 頼みます g1 (ask to do)

と = ... and naturally (consequently)

かえって = on the contrary /

じかん  
時間が かかる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 時間が かかります g1 = it takes a time to do ~

と <quotation particle> /

おも  
思います = think /

ので、 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~

\* Basically we use the plain-style right before 'ので', however, we can use the polite-style to be more formal. /

あと  
後で やります。 = do later //

But, if I ask another person to do it, on the contrary, I think that it will take a lot of time to complete it, so I will do it later.

-----  
M:

じゃあ、 = if that is the case, then /

わる  
悪い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悪いです = be bad /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

たの  
頼む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 頼みます g1 = ask to do ~ /

よ。 = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

Then, I am sorry, but I will ask you to do it.

-----  
1

かいけい か だ しりょう さくせい  
会計課に出す資料を作成する = (The woman) makes the material which she submits to the accounts section.

\* 出す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出します g1 = put out, submit

\* 作成する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作成します g3 = make //

2

<sup>う</sup> <sup>あ</sup> <sup>きろく</sup> <sup>さくせい</sup>  
打ち合わせの記録を作成する = (The woman) makes the record of the meeting.

\* business meeting, previous arrangement

\* 作成する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作成します g3 = make //

3

<sup>け</sup> <sup>さ</sup> <sup>たの</sup> <sup>しごと</sup>  
今朝頼まれた仕事を する = (The woman) does the job which she was asked to. 😓

\* <sup>たの</sup>頼まれた = was asked to do = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>たの</sup>頼まれます (be asked to do) which is the passive-verb of 頼みます g1 (ask to do)

\* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do //

4

<sup>どうりょう</sup> <sup>しごと</sup> <sup>ひ</sup> <sup>つ</sup>  
同僚に仕事を引き継ぐ = (The woman) hands over the job to her colleague (coworker).

\* <sup>ひ</sup> <sup>つ</sup>引き継ぐ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>ひ</sup> <sup>つ</sup>引き継ぎます g1 = take over, hand over //

5番

<sup>てんいん</sup> <sup>てんちょう</sup> <sup>はな</sup>  
レストランで店員と店長が話しています。 = At the restaurant, a shop assistant and a shop manger are talking together.

<sup>てんいん</sup>  
店員はこのあとすぐ <sup>なに</sup>何をしなければなりませんか。 = What must the shop assistance do right after this conversation?

M:

あの、 = Errr ....., /

<sup>てんちょう</sup>  
店長、 = shop manager /

<sup>もう</sup> <sup>わけ</sup>  
申し訳ありません。 = I am sorry. //

コーヒーを = coffee + を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>きやくさま</sup>  
お客様のコートに = customer's overcoat + に <recipient particle> /



こぼしちゃった = to one's regret, (X) spilt = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of こぼしちゃいます which is more casual than こぼして しまいます (to one's regret, (X) spill

\* こぼします g1 = spill

\* [te-form] しまいます g1 = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely

\* ~ te shi ma i ma su → ~ cha i ma su

\* ~ de shi ma i ma su → ~ ja i ma su /

んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んです = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の.

が。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

To my regret, I spilt coffee on our costumer's overcoat .....

-----

F:

え? = What? ; Really? (used to express surprise) //

-----

ちゃんと = properly, perfectly, exactly /

お詫<sup>わ</sup>びした = apologized = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of お詫<sup>わ</sup>びします g3 which is the humble-verb of 詫<sup>わ</sup>びます sg2 (apologize)

\* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb

? //

Did you apologize properly?

-----

M:

はい。 = Yes, (I did.) //

-----

F:

で、 = if that is the case, then /

コートは = overcoat + は <topic particle> /

ちゃんと = properly, perfectly, exactly /

お拭<sup>ふ</sup>きした = wiped = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of お拭<sup>ふ</sup>きします g3 which is the humble-verb of 拭<sup>ふ</sup>きます g1 (wipe)

\*\* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb /

? //

Then, did you wipe (the overcoat) properly?

-----

M:

はい、 = Yes, /

濡<sup>ぬ</sup>らした タオルで。 = by means of a wet towel, with a wet towel

\* 濡<sup>ぬ</sup>らした = wetted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 濡<sup>ぬ</sup>らします g1 (wet, soak, dip) //

-----

ただ、 = 1 but 2 free of charge /

コーヒーだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of コーヒーです = (X) is coffee /

から = because ~ /

染<sup>し</sup>み = stain, spot, discoloration, smudge /

に /

なりそう。 = なり そうです。そして、 = it looks like that (X) become ~ and ....., it is likely that (X) become ~ and .....

\* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そう です = it looks like that ~, (X) is going to do ~ at any moment /

\* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <て or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used . We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun. To join adjectives, we also use te-form of an adjective. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. te-form of an adjective and a noun can be used in either the nonpast sentence or the past sentence.

\* In addition to '[stem of i-adjective] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. //

But, (what I spilt) is coffee, so it looks like that it becomes a stain, so .....

-----

F:

そう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですか。 = Is that so? ; I see. //

-----

できれば = if possible /

こちら で = at this place, in this place /

コート を = overcoat + を <direct-object particle> /

お預<sup>あず</sup>かりしたいところだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お預<sup>あず</sup>かりしたいところ  
です = I am in the state that I want to keep it

\* お預<sup>あず</sup>かりします = humble-verb of 預<sup>あず</sup>かります g1 (keep, look after, take care of, hold on  
to, keep in custody) /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> /

今日<sup>きょう</sup>は = today + は <topic particle> /

寒<sup>さむ</sup>い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 寒<sup>さむ</sup>いです = be cold /

し = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also  
~ <often used to list reasons> /

ね。 = ....., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

If possible, I am in the state that I want to keep (the overcoat), but it is cold today so .....

-----

M:

はい。 = Yes. //

-----

F:

じゃあ、 = if that is the case, then /

クリーニング代<sup>だい</sup>、 = the charge for cleaning /

後<sup>あと</sup>で = later /

請求<sup>せいきゅう</sup>して いただきます。 = (X) claim, and we shall receive a favor from (X)

\* [te-form] いただきます = more polite than '[te-form] もらいます' = (X) do ~ and (Y)  
receive a form (X), (X) have (Y) do ~ /

\* ~ ましょう = let's do ~, we shall do ~, I shall do ~ //

Then, we shall have the customer claim the charge for cleaning later.

Then, we shall receive a favor from the customer later. The favor is 'claiming the charge  
for cleaning'.

-----

もし = if /

落ち<sup>お</sup>なかつたら = if (X) don't drop (fall)

\* 落ち<sup>お</sup>なかつた = <plain-style-past-negative> of 落ちます sg2 (fall, drop)

\* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do ~, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X) did ~  
and I tell you what happened /

→ if the stain doesn't disappear, /

弁償<sup>べんしょう</sup>ってこと = 弁償<sup>べんしょう</sup> という こと = the thing like 'compensation', the fact that (X)

compensate

\* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.) /

も = also /

ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~ <often used to list reasons> /

連絡先<sup>れんらくさき</sup>だけは = only a contact address, at least a contact address + は <topic particle> /

忘れ<sup>わす</sup>ずに = without forgetting

\* [nai-form ない → ないで] = ◎ [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = without doing ~

☆ し<sup>ないで</sup> = せず (に), not し<sup>ず</sup> (に) /

\* [nai-form ない → なくて] = △ [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = don't do ~ and .... <used to join sentences> / don't do ~ and therefore <used to show a reason>

☆ し<sup>ないで</sup> = せず (に), not し<sup>ず</sup> (に) /

お尋<sup>たず</sup>ねして = less polite than お尋<sup>たず</sup>ねしてください = please ask

\* お尋<sup>たず</sup>ねします = humble-verb of 尋<sup>たず</sup>ねます g2 = ask, enquire /

ね。 = ....., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

If the stain doesn't disappear, there will be fact that we compensate (and what's more other thing may happen), so please ask the contact address without forgetting at least.

-----  
M:

は、はい。 = Yes. //

-----  
すみません。 = I am sorry. //

-----  
僕<sup>ぼく</sup>、あとで払<sup>はら</sup>います。 = I will pay later. //

-----  
F:

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = be good

の = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your

attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の.

よ、 = ....., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

それは = that + は <topic particle> /

お店<sup>てん</sup>が = shop + が <subject particle> /

する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do /

から。 = because ~ //

It is OK. (You don't have to do that) because the shop will do it (the shop will take care of it).

-----  
さ、<sup>はや</sup>早く。 = Come on, quickly.

-----  
お<sup>きゃくさま</sup>客様が = customer + が <subject particle> /

-----  
お<sup>かえ</sup>帰りになる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お<sup>かえ</sup>帰りになります g1 = (superior)

go home

\* お [masu-form] になります g1 = deferential-verb

お<sup>まえ</sup>前に = before doing ~

\* [dictionary-form] <sup>まえ</sup>前に = before doing ~

お<sup>ねが</sup>願いします = I ask your favor = humble-verb of <sup>ねが</sup>願います g1 (wish, desire) /

ね。 = ....., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Before the customer goes home, please do it.

-----  
わたし  
私 = I /

も = also /

すぐに = immediately, at once /

あやま<sup>い</sup>りに行きます = go to apologize

\* [masu-form] に行きます g1 = go to do ~

\* [masu-form] に<sup>き</sup>来ます g3 = come to do ~

\* [masu-form] に<sup>かえ</sup>帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~ /

から。 = because ~ //

I also go to apologize at once.

-----

M:

はい。 = OK. //

-----

1

<sup>きやく</sup>客の <sup>ふ</sup>コート<sup>を</sup> 拭く = (The shop assistance) wipes the customer's overcoat.

\* 拭く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 拭きます g1 = wipe /

2

<sup>きやく</sup>客の <sup>あず</sup>コート<sup>を</sup> 預かる = (The shop assistance) keeps the customer's overcoat.

\* 預かる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 預かります g1 = keep, take charge of /

3

<sup>きやく</sup>客の <sup>れんらくさき</sup>連絡先<sup>を</sup> <sup>たず</sup>尋ねる = (The shop assistance) asks the customer's contact address (number).

\* 尋ねる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 尋ねます g2 = ask, enquire /

4

<sup>きやく</sup>客に <sup>だい</sup>クリーニング代<sup>を</sup> <sup>はら</sup>払う = (The shop assistance) pays te charge for cleaning to the customer.

\* 払う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 払います g1 = pay /

-----

6番

<sup>おとこ</sup>男の <sup>ひと</sup>人が <sup>しゅうり</sup>プリンターの <sup>でんわ</sup>修理センターに 電話して います。 = The man is telephoning the repairing centre for a printer. //

-----

<sup>おとこ</sup>男の <sup>ひと</sup>人は <sup>いっしょ</sup>プリンターと <sup>なに</sup>一緒に <sup>おく</sup>何を 送らなければ なりませんか。 = What must the man send with his printer?

-----

F:

はい、 = Yes, (Hello,) /

修理センターでございます。 = This is the repairing centre.

\* [na-adjective / noun] でございます = more polite than '[na-adjective / noun] です'. This is a kind of honorific expression.

-----  
M:

あの、すみません。 = Errr, excuse me, /

-----  
そちらのプリンターの<sup>えすいちぜろぜろ</sup>S 100 を = the printer S100 of there (that way, your company)

<sup>つか</sup>使っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>つか</sup>使っています = be using now

\* <sup>つか</sup>使います g1 = use

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /

んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んです = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の.

が。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation>

I am currently using the printer S100 of your company .....

-----  
F:

あ、 = !!! /

小さいタイプのものですね。 = the small type one, right? //

-----  
どのような = more polite than どんな = what kind of ~, what type of ~ /

状態でしょうか。 = more polite way of asking <sup>じょうたい</sup>状態ですか = Is (X) the condition (situation, circumstance, state)?

でしょうか。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used

when you question your superior.

\* Actually でしょう means '1 Probably ....., 2 ....., right? //

What kind of state is it (your printer) in now?

What is your printer like now?

What is the problem of your printer?

-----  
M:

<sup>あたら</sup>新しい インクを = new ink + を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>い</sup>入れても、 = even if (X) put

\* 入れます = put ~ in, insert

\* [te-form] も = even if ~ /

インク<sup>こうかん</sup>交換を = exchange + を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>し</sup>知らせる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 知らせます g1 = inform, notify /

<sup>あか</sup>赤い ランプ = the red lamp /

→ the red lamp which informs the replacement of the ink /

が <subject particle> /

ずっと = continuously in some state (for a long time, distance), throughout, all along, the whole time, all the way /

<sup>てんめつ</sup>点滅して いて、 = 点滅して います。そして、 = (X) is blinking now and ....

\* 点滅します = blink, flush, flicker

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'.

And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

<sup>ぜんぜん</sup>全然 = not at all (with neg. verb), wholly, entirely, completely /

<sup>いんさつ</sup>印刷できない = cannot print = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 印刷できます (can print, be able to print) which is the potential-verb of 印刷します g3 (print)

んです。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] なんです = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → ん can be changed to の. //

Even if I insert (set) a new ink, the red lamp which informs the replacement of the ink are blinking all the time (keeps blinking) and I cannot print at all.

-----  
F:

そうですか。 = Is that so? ; I see. //

-----  
<sup>いちねん</sup> 1年の <sup>ほしょうき</sup>保証期間内<sup>かない</sup>でしたら、 = if (X) is within the term of guarantee (warranty period) which is one year,

\* [polite-style-past] ら = more polite than '[plain-style-past] ら' which means 'if (X) do / don't do ~, when (X) do ~, after (X) do ~, (X) did ~ and I tell you what happened'. /

<sup>むりよう</sup>無料で = free of charge, for nothing, for free /

<sup>しゅうり</sup>修理いたします。 = humble-verb of 修理します g3 = repair, fix



\* お [masu-form] いたします g1 = more polite than ‘お [masu-form] します g3’ which is the humble-verb

\* We don't use お for some verbs such 修理しゅうりします and 運転うんてんします. //

If the term of guarantee which is one year has not expired yet, we will repair it for free.

-----  
その場合ばあいは、 = in that case, /

「保証書ほしょうしょ」を = warranty (guarantee) + を <direct-object particle> /

お送りおくいただく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お送りいただきます g1 = 送っていただきます = (X) send and (Y) receive a favor from (X)

\* お [masu-form] いただきます g1 = [te-form] いただきます g1 = (X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (X) have (Y) do ~

こと になります。 = [dictionary-form / nai-form] こと になります = it will be decided that ~, it has been decided that ~ //

In that case, it will be decided that you send a warranty (and we receive a favor from you).  
In that case, it will be decided that we have you send a warranty.

-----  
M:

ああ、 = Ah, /

ええと、 = let me see, let me think /

1年 ちょっと になります = become one year plus a little more 😓 /

ね。 = ....., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> /

Ah, let me see, one year plus a little more has passed after the date of the issue of the warranty.

-----  
でも、 = but /

半年はんとしくらい 前まえにも = about half a year ago, also /

同じおな状態じょうたいになって = 同じ状態になりました。そして、 = (X) became the same situation (condition, state, circumstance)

\* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]

\* [noun] になります = become [noun]

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean ‘by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~’.

And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

修理しゅうりしてもらってて、 = 修理してもらっていて、 = 修理してもらっています。そして、  
= (X) repaired and (Y) received a favor from (X), and .....

\* 修理してもらいます = (X) repair and (Y) receive a favor form (X)

\* 修理してもらっています = <situation, state>

\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action>

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'.

And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /

そのときの「修理記録しゅうりきろく」も = 'repairing record' which (X) got at that time, also /

あります = there is ~, have, exist /

けど、 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

But, (my printer) became the same situation about half a year ago, and I had it repaired (they repaired it and I receive a favor from them), and I have 'repairing record' which I got at that time.....

-----

F:

大変たいへん 申し訳もう わけございません。 = I am very sorry. //

-----

それでは、 = if that is the case, then /

無料むりょうで = free of charge, for free, for nothing /

修理しゅうりさせていただきます = you let me repair and I receive a favor from you → I repair

\* [te-form of causative-verb] いただきます = <can be used as the humble-verb> /

ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~

\* Basically we use the plain-style right before 'ので', however, we can use the polite-style to be more formal. /

「保証書ほしょうしょ」を = warranty (guarantee) /

お送りおくください。 = please send

\* お [masu-form] ください = [te-form] ください = please do ~ //

Then, we repair it free of charge, so please send a warranty.

-----

M:

じゃあ、お願いねがします。 = Then, please do it for me. //

-----

F:

それから、 = and then, after that /

説明書の最後にある「修理依頼書」 = 'the written request for repairing' which can be found at the end of the manual + を <direct-object particle>

\* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

記入の上、 = after filling in (filling out, writing down) (N2 No.77A) /

プリンターと一緒に = together with a printer /

お送りください。 = please send

\* お [masu-form] ください = [te-form] ください = please do ~ //

And please send 'the written request for repairing' which can be found at the end of the manual with a printer after filling in it.

M:

「修理記録」も = 'the record for repairing', also /

送ったほうがいいです = had better send

\* 送った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 送ります g1 (send)

\* [ta-form] ほうがいいです = had better send /

か <question particle> //

Had I better send 'the record for repairing' as well?

Is it better for me to send the 'repairing record' as well?

-----

F

それは = that + は <topic particle> /

こちらに = this side + に <existence particle> /

記録があります = there is a record /

ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because ~

\* Basically we use the plain-style right before 'ので', however, we can use the polite-style to be more formal. /

けっこうです。 = No, thank you. //

We have the record of that, so you don't have to send it to us.

-----

1

保証書 = warranty (written guarantee) /

2

しゅうりいらいしょ  
修理依頼書 = written request for repairing /

3

ほしょうしょ しゅうりいらいしょ  
保証書と修理依頼書 = a warranty and a written request for repairing /

4

しゅうりいらいしょ しゅうりきろく  
修理依頼書と修理記録 = a written request for repairing and the record for repairing /

----- the end of 1番 -----