

問題2

例

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。 =

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

この おとこ がくせい せんせい どうして おこ 怒った と い っていますか。 =

According to the male student, why did the teacher get angry?

* 怒った = got angry = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 怒ります g1 (get angry)

M:

ああ、 = Ah, Alas, /

せんせい
先生を = teacher + を <direct-object particle> /

おこ
怒らせちゃった = To one's regret, (X) made (Y) get angry ; (X) angered (Y) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 怒らせ ちゃいます which is the same as 怒らせて しまいます (To one's regret, (X) make (Y) get angry ; (X) anger (Y))

* 怒らせます = make (a person) angry, anger (a person) = causative-verb of 怒ります g1 (get angry)

* [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 /

みたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' must be omitted.)] みたいです' = (According my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~ /

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. /

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

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

Ah, it looks like that I made my teacher (professor) get angry, you know?

こま
困った = I am in difficulties, I am in trouble. = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 困ります g1 (to be troubled, to be worried, to be bothered, to be embarrassed, to be stumped)
な。 = <indicates emotion or emphasis> //

F:
え、 = What? Really? (used to express surprise) /
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'.)] 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. /
? //

Really? What happened, I wonder?

M:
うーん。 = uh, ehh! (sound showing uncertainty) ; uhf, ugh! (expression of disdain or despair) //

いや = no, nay, yes, well /
それが = well yes, actually, now that you mention it, well, in fact /
ね、 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> /
先生せんせいに = by one's teacher /
頼たのまれた = was asked to do ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 頼たのめます (be asked to do)
which is the passive-verb of 頼みます g1 (ask to do ~) /
資料しりょう、 = material /
→ the material which I was asked (to prepare) by my teacher /
昨日きのうまでに = by yesterday /
渡わたさなくちゃ いけなかった = <plain-style> of わたさなくちゃ いけません でした = had to pass over (hand over)
* 渡わたします g1 = pass over, hand over
* ☆ must do, have to do
[nai-form ない → なければ] なりません
[nai-form ない → なければ] いけません
[nai-form ない → なくちゃ] なりません
[nai-form ない → なくちゃ] いけません
[nai-form ない → なきゃ] なりません
[nai-form ない → なきゃ] いけません

[nai-form ない] となりません

[nai-form ない] といけません

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> /

いろいろ = various /

あって = あった。そして、 = had and, ; there was ~ and, ; existed and

* あった = had, there was ~, existed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

^{わた}渡せなくて。 = 渡せなかった。そして、 = couldn't pass over and

* 渡せなかった = couldn't pass over = <plain-style-past-negative> of 渡せます (can pass over, be able to pass over) which is the potential-verb of 渡します g1 (pass over, hand over)

* [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>

☆ しないで = せず (に), not しず (に)

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

☆ しないで = せず (に), not しず (に) //

Well, in fact, I had to hand the material which I was asked to prepare by my teacher to him by yesterday, but many things happened and I couldn't hand it to him and

F:

えー、 = Ehh! (expression of surprise) /

それで = because of that /

怒られちゃった = To one's regret, (X) was scolded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 怒られちゃいます which is the same as 怒られてしまいます (To one's regret, (X) is regret)

* 怒られます = be scolded = passive-verb of 怒ります g1 (get angry, anger, make angry)

* [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 /

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. /
? //

Ehh! Because of that, were you scolded by him, I wonder?

M:
 うん、 = Yes, /
 いや、 = No,
 それで = because of that /
 怒られた = was scolded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 怒ります g1 (get angry, anger, make angry) /
 っていうより、 = というより、 = rather than ~ (N2 No.94) /
 おととい、 = the day before yesterday /
 授業のあと、 = after the lesson /
 飲み会が = drinking party (get-together) + が <subject particle> /
 あって = あった。そして、 = there was ~ and
 * あった = there was ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist)
 * 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. /
 ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Yes, well, no, rather than I was scolded by him because of that, there was the drinking party after the lesson the day before yesterday and(I want to confirm it with you.)

で、 = and, then /
 つい = unintentionally, unconsciously, by mistake, against one's better judgement /
 それを = that + を <direct-object particle> /
 持ってっちゃった = 持って 行っちゃった = To one's regret, (X) took ~ (to the place) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 持って 行っちゃいます which is the same as 持って 行って しまいます (To one's regret, (X) take ~ (to the place))
 * 持って 行きます g1 = take ~ (to the place)
 * [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> /
 飲みすぎて、 = 飲みすぎた。そして、 = drank too much and
 * 飲みすぎた = drank too much = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 飲みすぎます sg2 (drink too much)

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] すぎます sg2 = do ~ too much, too [adjective] /

寝^ねちゃって、= 寝^ねちゃった。そして、= To one's regret, (X) slept and

* 寝^ねちゃった = 寝^ねてしまった = To one's regret, (X) slept = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 寝^ねて
しまいます (To one's regret, (X) sleep)

* [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 /

わす^{わす}れてき^きちゃった = To one's regret, (X) left (it there) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 忘^{わす}れて
き^きちやいます which is the same as 忘^{わす}れてきてしまいます (To one's regret, (X) left (it there))

* 忘^{わす}れて来^きます g3 = leave (~ there), forget ~ and come

* [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 /

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. //

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

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

Then, I took it to the place against my better judgement, and to my regret, I drank too much,
slept and left it there, you know?

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

じゃ、 = if that is the case, then /

なくし^なちゃった = to one's regret, (X) lost = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 失^なくし^なちやいます
which is the same as 失^なくしてしまいます (To one's regret, (X) lose)

* 失^なくします g1 = lose

* [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 /

わけ = the thing happen like that, conclusion from reasoning, judgement or calculation based on
something read or heard (N2 No.111B) /
? //

What? Did you lose it? This is my conclusion.

M:

いや、 = No /

出てはきた = 出てきた = came out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出て来ます g3 (come out, appear, turn up, emerge)

* 出てはきた = it came out, but another bad thing happened as well /

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> /

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

うん。 = yes, yeah, uh huh //

No, (I didn't lose it.) It was found, but (I want to confirm it with you.) yeah....

せんせい
先生が、 = teacher + が <subject particle> /

なんで = why /

そんな大事な資料を = such an important material + を <direct-object particle> /

飲み会なんかには = the drinking party or the trivial thing like that (N2 No.61B) + に <arrival particle>

* (X) なんか = 1 (X) or something <used to make the expression soft by giving an example> 2

(X) or the trivial thing like that <used to slight the thing> /

持っていく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持って行きます g1 = take (the thing to the place) /

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. /

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 ~'. //

My teacher said, 'Why did you take such an important material to the drinking party (or the trivial thing like that), I wonder?'

F:

ま、 = you might say /

そりゃそう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そりゃ そうです = それは そうです = That is right. ; That is correct. /

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

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

You might say, it is right, you know? (I want to confirm it with you.)

1

きのう しりょう わた
昨日までに 資料を 渡さなかった から = because (this male student) didn't pass (hand) the material (to the teacher) by yesterday

* 渡さなかった = didn't pass over (hand over) = <plain-style-past-negative> of 渡します g1 (pass over, hand over) /

2

の かい の ね
飲み会で 飲みすぎて 寝てしまった から = because (this male student) drank too much at the drinking party and slept

* 飲みすぎて = 飲みすぎた。そして、 = drank too much and ...

* 飲みすぎた = drank too much = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 飲みすぎます sg2 (drink too much)

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] すぎます sg2 = do ~ too much, too [adjective]

* 寝てしまった = To one's regret, (X) slept = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 寝てしまいます = To one's regret, (X) sleep)

* 寝ます g2 = sleep, go to bed

* [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 /

3

の かい しりょう も い
飲み会に 資料を 持って 行った から = because (this male student) took the material to the drinking party

* 持って 行った = too (it to the place) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 持って 行きます g1 (take (the thing to the place)) /

4

しりょう な
資料を 失くして しまった から = because (this male student) lost the material

* 失くして しまった = To one's regret, (X) lost = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 失くして しまいます (To one's regret, (X) lose)

* 失くします g1 = lose

* [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 /

1番

テレビでアナウンサーと監督がバスケットボール選手について話しています。 = On TV, the announcer and the coach are talking about the basketball player.

* 監督 = supervision; superintendent, supervisor; manager

この選手の今後の課題は何ですか。 = What is the task of this player hereafter?

* 課題 = subject, theme, topic; task

F:

監督、 = coach /

最近、 = recently, lately /

素晴らしいプレーを = wonderful play + を <direct-object particle>

* 素晴らしい = wonderful, splendid, magnificent, amazing, marvelous, marvelous, phenomenal, awesome, astonishing, startling, fine, excellent, superb, prime /

見せている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見せています = be showing now

* 見せます sg2 = show

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

若手の山田選手です = (X) is Yamada who is a player and a young person /

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

この調子を = this condition /

維持し、 = 維持して、 = 維持します。そして、 = maintain and

* 維持します g3 = maintain, sustain, keep in existence /

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal.

今後、 = from now on, from this day forwards, from this point on, hereafter, henceforth,

henceforward /

益々 = more and more, increasingly, to a larger and larger degree /

活躍する ためには、 = in order to perform noticeably + は <topic particle>

* 活躍する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 活躍します g3 = play an active part, act remarkably, perform noticeably

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)]
ために = 1 because ~, die to ~ <cause, reason> 2 in order to do ~, for (the benefit of) ~

<purpose> /

何が = what + が <subject particle> /

必要でしょうか。 = more polite than 必要ですか = is (X) necessary?

* 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? //

Coach, regarding Mr Yamada (a player and a young person) who are showing a wonderful play (performance) recently, what is necessary for him in order to maintain this condition and perform noticeably more hereafter?

M:
やまだ
山田ですか。 = Yamada? /

そうですね。 = 1 Let me think. ; Let me see. 2 That's right. ; I agree with you. /

しあいかいし しゅうりょう
試合開始から 終了まで = from the beginning of the game to the end /
はし つづ はし つづ
走り 続けられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 走り 続けられます = can continue to run

* [masu-form] 続けます g1 = continue to do ~

* 続けられます = the potential-verb (can continue, be able to continue) or the passive-verb (be continued) of 続けます g1 (continue) /

たいりよく
体力 = physical strength (stamina) /

→ the physical strength that (X) can continue to run from the beginning of the game to the end /

は <topic particle> /

すでに = already /

トップクラスです = top class /

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

His physical strength that he can run from the beginning of the game to the end is already a top class.

また = and also /

からだ
体が = body + が <subject particle> /

やわ
柔らかく、 = 柔らかくて、 = 柔らかいです。そして、 = (X) is soft and

* 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. /

ばね = spring, metal coil /

も = also /

あり、= あって、= あります。そして、= have (there is ~, exist) and

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal.

^{けが}怪我 = injury, hurt, wound /

も = also /

^{すく}少ないです し、= (X) is a few (not many), and what's more

* し、= [plain-style] し、= ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~ <often used to list reasons> ☆ We can use the polite-style right before し to be more polite.

ボールを = ball + を <direct-object particle> /

^{あつか}扱う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あつか}扱います g1 = handle, deal with, treat /

^{ぎじゅつ}技術 = skill, technique, technology, art /

→ the skill of handling with a ball /

も = also

^{ほか}他の ^{せんしゅ}選手より = than other players /

ずっと = 1 consecutively, throughout, all the way, all the time 2 much [adjective] /

^ぬ抜 ^できん出て います。= be excelling now

* 抜 ^ぬきん出 ^でます g2 = excel, be outstanding, be talented, surpass

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

And his body is soft (flexible) and he has a spring (he can jump high) and his injuries are a few (he seldom injures) and what's more his skill of handling with a ball is also much superior to other players.

まあ、= you might say /

^し強いて = by force, powerfully, forcefully, coercively /

^あ拳げるとすると = suppose that (X) give an example /

* ^あ拳げる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^あ拳げます g2 = fly; raise; give an example

* [plain-style] とすると / としたら / とすれば = suppose that ~ (N2 No.142A)

^{しあいちゅう}試合中に = in the middle of the game /

^{あいて}相手の ^{ちょうはつ}挑発に = opponent's provocation (stirring up, arousal)

* 相手 = 1 companion, partner, company 2 other party, addressee 3 opponent (sports, etc.) /

の
乗って しまい がち = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 乗って しまい がち です = To one's
regret, (X) often board

* 乗ります g1 = board, ride, get on, mount

* [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 /

* [masu-form] がち です = there are many times when (X) do, (X) often do ~, be easy to do ~
(N2 No.53) /

な /

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

→ because (X) often challenge his opponent's provocation,

自分を = oneself + を <direct-object particle> /

コントロールし、 = コントロールして、 = コントロールします。そして、 = control and ...

* 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.

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more
formal. /

常に = always, usually, constantly /

落ち着いて = 落ち着きます。そして、 = calm down and ...

* 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. s

プレーできるように なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ぶれーできるように なら
ず = can reach the point where (X) can play

* プレーできる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of プレーできます (can play, be able to play)
which is the potential-verb of プレーします g3 (play)

* [dictionary-form] ように なら ます = can reach the point where (X) can do ~ = potential-verb of
[dictionary-form] ように なります' (reach the point where (X) do ~, (X) come to do ~ /

か <question particle> /

が <subject particle> /

かぎ になる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かぎ になります g1 = become a key /

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

Probably, 2, right? /

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

You might say, suppose that I give an example forcefully, because he often challenges his
opponent's provocation in the middle of the game, probably the fact that he can reach the point
where he can control himself, calm down and play will become the key point. 😊

スタミナを ^{こうじょう}向上させる こと = to make his (this player's) stamina elevate

* 向上させる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 向上させます = make ~ elevate = causative-verb of 向上します g3 (elevate, raise; improve; advance, progress)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

2
からだ ^{じゅうなんせい}柔軟性を ^{たか}高める こと = make his body's flexibility (compatibility, pliability, softness, elasticity) elevate

* 高める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 高めます g2 = exalt, elevate, raise, lift

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

3
テクニックを ^{みが}磨く こと = to improve his technique

* 磨く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 磨きます g1 = polish, shine, brush, refine, improve

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

4
れいせい ^{じょうじ}冷静さを ^{たも}保つ こと = to maintain his calmness (composure, coolness) always (usually, ordinarily/

* 保つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 保ちます g1 = keep, preserve, hold, retain, maintain

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

2番

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

おとこ ^{ひと} ^{いま} ^{なに} ^{しんぱい}
男の人は 今、何が 心配だ と ^い言っていますか。 = According the man, what is a worry? (what is he worrying about?)

F:
^{たなか} ^{しょうしん}
田中さん、昇進おめでとう。 = Mr Tanaka, congratulations on your promotion!

^{らいげつ}
来月から = from next month /

パリ^{してん}支店の支店^{してんちよう}長 = the manager of a branch office of the branch office (store) in Paris /
に /

なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become /

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. /

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 hear that you become the manager of a branch office of the branch office in Paris, am I right?

M:

あ、ありがとう。 = Oh, thank you. //

いぜん
以前から = from before /

かいがいきんむ
海外勤務、 = overseas assignment

* 勤務 = work, duty, service /

きぼう
希望して た = 希望して いた = was hoping = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 希望して います =
be hoping now

* 希望します g3 = hope, wish, anticipate, expect

* [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'.)] 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. //

I have hoped for an overseas assignment from before. I really want to say so.

F:

ああ、そうですね。 = Oh, I see. Oh, is that so? //

M:

ただ、 = but /

ぼく つま
僕も 妻も = both I and my wife /

パリは = Paris + は <topic particle> /

^{はじ}初めてで = 初めてだ。そして、 = (X) is the first time and

* [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am)

* 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. /

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

But, both I and my wife go to Paris for the first time and(I am worrying. I want to confirm it with you)

^む向こうに は = over there + に <existence particle> + は <topic particle>

* 向こう = beyond, over there, opposite direction, the other party /

^し知り^あ合い = acquaintance /

も = also /

いない = there is not ~, don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of います sg2 (there is ~, have, exist, stay) /

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~ <often used to list reasons> ☆ We can use the polite-style right before し to be more polite. /

^{つま}妻は = my wife + は <topic particle> /

フランス語 = French /

できない = cannot do = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of できます sg2 (1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished) /

し。 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and ~, because ~, ~ and what't more ~, not only ~ but also ~ <often used to list reasons> ☆ We can use the polite-style right before し to be more polite. //

I don't have any acquaintance over there and what's more my wife cannot speak French, so

その こと が = that thing + が <subject particle> /

^{なや}悩みの^{たね}種で = 悩みの種だ。そして、 = (X) is a cause of annoyance (a problem) and

* [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am)

* 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. /

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

These things are my problems and(I have a headache.I want to confirm it with you)

F:
うーん、 = uh, /
わたし
私が = I + が <subject particle> /
かいがいきんむ
海外勤務をした = worked overseas = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 海外勤務(を) します g3
(work overseas) /
ときは、 = [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) ~ + は <topic particle> /
はんとし
半年くらい で = in about half a year /
せいかつ
生活 = living, life (one's daily existence), livelihood /
に /
な
慣れました = got used to ~
よ。 =, you know? ;, I tell you. ;, I am convinced. //

Uh, when I worked overseas, I got used to the life in about half a year.

いま
今、 = now /
ひ こ じゅんび
引越し の 準備で = because of the preparations for moving (changing residence)
たいへん
大変じゃないですか。 = 大変じゃありませんか = Isn't (X) awful (terrible, dreadful, horrible; hard, difficult)?
* [na-adjective / noun] じゃ ないです = [na-adjective / noun] じゃ ありません = is not ~, are not ~, am not ~ , etc. //

Aren't you in the awful situation because of the preparations for moving now?

かいがい ひ こ
海外への引っ越しって = 海外への引っ越しというのは = lit: the thing called 'moving overseas (moving to a foreign country)'

* (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.) /

* (X) って' or '(X) というのは' is often used before telling one's strong opinion about (X) or asking about (X) since you really don't know about (X). 😊

☆☆☆

Summary of って

1

た な か ひ ま
田中さんは暇だって =

田中さんは暇だと言いました。 / (私は) 田中さんは暇だと聞きました。 =

Mr Tanaka says that he is free. / I hear that Mr Tanaka is free.

2

た な か ひ ま
田中さんって暇ですね。 =

田中さんというのは暇ですね。 =

Mr Tanaka is free. (This is my strong opinion.)

3

た な か ひ と
田中さってどの人ですか。 =

田中さんというのはどの人ですか。 =

Which person is Mr Tanaka? (I really don't know him.)

☆☆☆

たいへん
大変です = (X) is awful (terrible, dreadful, horrible; hard, difficult). /

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

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

Moving overseas is very tough, isn't it?

M:

うん。 = Yes, it is. //

ま、 = you might say /

ひ こ
引っ越しのほうは = moving side + は <topic particle> → regarding moving among many preparations

* ほう = 1 direction, way, side, area (in a particular direction) 2 indicates one side of a

comparison /

業者ぎょうしゃに = trader, merchant, vendor, manufacturer, contractor + に <recipient particle> /

任せてある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 任せてあります = entrusted (a task) to (a person) and the state is still ongoing, left (the matter) to (a person) and the state is still ongoing

* 任せますまか g2 = entrust (e.g. a task) to another, to leave to

* [te-form] あります = be ~, (X) did ~ intentionally and the state resulting out of the action still remains <used to describe the state which results as a consequence of an action intentionally done by someone> /

から、 = because ~ /

なんとかなる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なんとか なります g1 = be able to manage somehow or another, (X) come out all right /

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

You might say, because I have left the preparations for moving to the mover, it will come out all right.

F:

お子こさんは? = How about your child? //

うちの 子供こどもは = a child in my house → my child + は <topic particle> /

初はじめ、 = at first, in the beginning, at the start /

向むこうの 学校がっこうの 授業じゅぎょうに = school's lessons over there + に <arrival particle>

ついていけなくて = ついていけませんでした。そして、 = couldn't follow and ...

* ついていけます = can follow, be able to follow = potential-verb of ついていきます g1 (follow)

* [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>

☆ ししないで = せず (に), not しず (に)

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

☆ ししないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

大変たいへんだった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 大変たいへんです = (X) is awful (terrible, dreadful, horrible; hard, difficult).

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. /

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

My child couldn't follow the school's lessons there at first and we had a hard time.

M:
ああ、 = Ah, /
それは = that + は <topic particle> /
僕も = I also /
心配してた = 心配して いた = was worrying = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 心配しています
(be worrying)
* 心配します g3 = worry
* [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> /
幸い、 = 1 fortunately 2 happiness, joy, gladness; blessedness /
こっこの ^{こうこう} 高校の ^{りょう} 寮に = the dormitory of a senior high school of this direction (this side) → the dormitory of the senior high school here (in Japan) /
入れる ^{はい} ことになって = 入れる ことになった。そして、 = It has been decided that (X) can enter and
* 入れる ことになった = It has been decided that (X) can enter = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 入れる ことになります = It will be decided that (X) can enter
* 入れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入れます (can enter, be able to enter) which is the potential-verb of 入ります g1 (enter)
* [dictionary-form / nai-from] こと になります = It will be decided that ~, it has been decided that ~ /
ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> /

Ah, I also was worrying about that, but it has been decided that my child can enter the dormitory of a senior high school here (in Japan) and (I feel relieved. I want to confirm it with you.)

F:
そいですか、よかったですね。 = I see, that's good. //

1
海外の ^{かいがい} 職場で ^{しょくば} 働く ^{はたら} こと = to work at the workplace of a foreign country

* 働く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 働きます g1 (work)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

2

^{あたら}新しい ^{とち}土地で ^く暮らす こと = to live at the new land

* 暮らす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 暮らします g1 = live

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

3

^ひ引越 ^こしの ^{じゅんび}準備を する こと = to prepare for moving

* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 (do)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

4

^{こども}子供を ^{にほん}日本に ^{のこ}残して いく こと = to leave his child behind and go (to Paris)

* ^{のこ}残して = 残す。そして、 = leave behind and

* 残す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 残します g1 (leave behind, leave over)

* いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いきます g1 (go)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

3番

^{おとこ}男と ^{ひと}人と ^{おんな}女の人 ^{ひと}が ^{はな}話して います。 = The man and the woman are talking together. //

^{おんな}女の人 ^{ひと}は ^{しゃしん}写真を ^と撮る こと ^の ^{いちばん}一番 ^{みりょく}の魅力 ^{なん}は何 ^いだ ^いと 言っていますか。 = According to the woman, what is the topmost charm (fascination) of taking photos? 😊

* 撮る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 撮ります g1 (take)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). //

M:

いいカメラ = a good camera /

☆ We often leave out 'を <direct-object particle>' when we speak.

^も持ってる = 持っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持っています (have, possess, be holding now)

* ^も持ちます g1 = hold, possess, carry /

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

You have a good camera, don't you?

どんな^{しゃしん}写真 = what kind of photo /

撮^とる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 撮ります g1 = take /

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. /
? //

What kind of photo do you take, I wonder?

F:
何^{なん}でも。 = anything. //

風景^{ふうけい}でも、 = even a scenery /

人物^{じんぶつ}でも、 = even a person (character, personality, man, personage) /

気^きになるものは = the thing which I feel inclined to take + は <topic particle> /

* 気になる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気になります g1 = be on one's mind, worry one, care about, be bothered by, feel uneasy, be anxious, feel inclined /

何^{なん}でも。 = anything //

(I take a picture of) anything which touches my heart, even a scenery and even a person. 😊

自分^{じぶん}の 作^{つく}った 料理^{りょうり} = the dish which I made by myself

* 作^{つく}った = made = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 作ります g1 = make, create, produce /

や = (X) や (Y) = (X), (Y) and so on (,etc) /

町^{まち}の 看板^{かんばん} = a signboard in the town /

なんか = things like ..., or something like that ... (N2 No.61A) /

も = also /

なかなか = 1 very, considerably, easily, readily, fairly, quite, highly, rather 2 (not) easily, (not)

readily, be slow (in doing ~), by no means (with negative verb) /

面白^{おもしろ}い 写真^{しゃしん} = an interesting photo /

に /

なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become /

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

The dish which I made by myself and the signboard in the town or the things like these also become quite interesting photos.

できあがった^{しゃしん}写真は、 = the photo which was completed + は <topic particle> /

* できあがった = was completed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of できあがります g1 (be completed, be finished, to be ready (e.g. to serve or eat))

インターネットで、 = on the internet /

たくさんの^{ひと}人に = many people + に <source particle> /

見てもらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見てもらえます = (X) see ~ and (Y) can receive a from (X)

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

* [te-form] もらえます = (X) do ~ and (Y) can receive a favor from (X) = potential-verb of [te-form] もらいます ((X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X)) /

ようにしてる = ようにして いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ようにしています = be making sure that ~ now

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ように します = (X make sure that he does ~ / doesn't 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. //

I make sure that many people can see my completed photos on the internet. (I really want to say so.)

I make sure that I have many people see my completed photos on the internet. (I really want to say so.)

I make sure that I can receive a favor form many people. The favor is 'seeing my completed photos on the internet'. (I really want to say so.)

M:

へえ。 = Really? ; Oh, I see. //

カメラの^{たの}楽しさって、 = カメラの楽しさ というのは = lit: the thing called 'jolliness of photography

* (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.) /

* (X) って' or '(X) という の は' is often used before telling one's strong opinion about (X) or asking about (X) since you really don't know about (X). 😊

いろいろな ^{しゅんかん}瞬間を = various moments + を <direct-object particle> /

^{あと}後に = later /

^{のこ}残せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 残せます (can leave behind, be able to leave behind) which is the potential-verb of 残します g1 (leave behind, leave over) /

ってことなの = という ことなの = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of という ことなの です = ndesu-style of '[plain-style] という ことです' = (X) mean that ~ (N2 No.41B)

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

Does 'Jolliness of photography' mean 'we can leave various moments for the future', I wonder?

F:

うーん、どうかな。 = Uh, I am not sure about it. (lit: How is it, I wonder?) //

というより、 = Rather, /

^{わたし}私は、 = I + は <topic particle> /

カメラを = camera + を <direct-object particle> /

^も持つ よう になって、 = 持つ よう になった。そして、 = reached the point where (X) have and

* 持つ よう になった = reached the point where (X) have = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 持つ よう になります = reach the point where (X) have

* 持つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持ちます g1 = have, hold, carry

* [dictionary-form] よう になります = reach the point where (X) do ~

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

* 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. /

^{みちばた} ^{はな}道端の花 = flowers on the roadside /

とか、 = among other things, such things as, or something like that /

^{あめ} ^あ ^{そら}雨上がりの空 = the sky after the rain /

とか、 = among other things, such things as, or something like that /

^{いま}今まで = until now, so far, up to the present /

^{みす}見過ごしていた よう な = adjectival usage of 見過ごしていた ようです (it looks like that (X)

was overlooking

* 見過ごしていた = was overlooking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見過ごしています (be overlooking now)

* 見過ごします g1 = overlook, let go by, let pass, miss

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

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)]

ようです = (According my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~ /

ちょっとした ことにも = a small thing, a trivial thing + に <recipient particle> + も (also) /

^め目を = eye + を <direct-object particle> /

^む向ける よう になった = reached the point where (X) turn towards = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 向ける よう になります (reach the point where (X) turn towards)

* 向ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 向けます g2 = turn towards; point, direct

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

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 //

Rather, I reached the point where I have a camera, and then I reached the point where I turn towards small things which looks like that I overlooked until now. (I really want to say so.)

M:

へえ、 = Really? ; Oh, I see /

そうなんだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうなんですか = ndesu-style of そうですか = I see. (I really want to say so.)

* [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. //

F:

うん、 = yes /

カメラのおかげで、 = thanks to a camera /

なんだか = somewhat, somehow /

^{まいにち}毎日が = everyday + が <subject particle> /

^{たの}楽しく なって きて。 = 楽しく なって きた。そして、 = started to become enjoyable and

* 楽しく なって きた = started to become enjoyable = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 楽しく
なって きます = start to become enjoyable

* [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] 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 //

Yes, thanks to a camera, my daily life started to become fun somehow and (I am happy).

それが = that + が <subject particle> /

私にとって = for me, from the viewpoint of me + の <possession particle> /

カメラの^{たの}楽しさ = jolliness of photography /

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

That is the jolliness of photography for me, I wonder.

M:

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

カメラの^{みりよく}魅力は、 = the charm of photography

出来上^{できあ}りあ^がった^{しゃしん}写真^{だけ} = only the photo which was completed

* できあ^がった = was completed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of できあ^がります g1 (be
completed, be finished, to be ready (e.g. to serve or eat)) /

じゃない = <plain-style> of '[na-adjective / noun] じゃありません' = (X) is not ~ /

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. //

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

The jolliness of photography is not only the completed photos, isn't it? (I really want to say so.)

F:

うん。 = yes //

わたし ばあい
私の場合は、 = in my case, /

できあがりは = finish, completion, ready, made for, cut out + は <topic particle> /

に つぎ かん に つぎ かん
二の次って感じ = 二の次 という感じ = the feeling that (X) is secondary

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

In my case, the completion is secondary, I wonder.

まっ、 = you might say /

いい写真しゃしん = good photo /

が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb>

撮れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 撮れます (can take (a photo), be able to take (a photo)) which is the potential-verb of 撮ります g1 (take (a photo)) /

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

うれしいうれ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of うれしいです = be happy (glad, pleasant) /

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

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

You might say, if I can take a good photo, I am happy.

1

インターネットで多くおおの人にみ見てもらえること = the fact that (the woman) can have many people see (her photos) on the internet / the fact that (the woman) can receive a favor from many people. The favor is 'seeing (her photos) on the internet'.

* 見みてもらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見みてもらえます = (X) see ~ and (Y) can receive a favor from (X)

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

* [te-form] もらえます = (X) do ~ and (Y) can receive a favor from (X) = potential-verb of '[te-form] もらいます ((X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X)) /

2

瞬間しゅんかんを形かたちにして後あとまで残のこせること = the fact that (the woman) turn a moment into a shape and can leave it for the future

* 形にして = 形にする。そして、 = make ~ a shape and

* 形にする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 形にします = make ~ a shape

* (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]

* 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.

* 残せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 残せます (can leave behind, be able to leave behind) which is the potential-verb of 残します g1 (leave behind, leave over) /

3

日常的^{にちじょう}の些細な^{ささい}ことが^{たの}楽しめること = the fact that (the woman) can enjoy daily trivial (small, trifling) things

* 楽しめる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽しめます (can enjoy, be able to enjoy) which is the potential-verb of 楽しみます g1 (enjoy) /

4

出来上がった^{できあ}写真^{しゃしん}が飾れる^{かざ}こと = the fact that (the woman) can decorate a completed photo

* 出来上がった = was completed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出来上がります g1 (be completed, be finished, be ready (e.g. to serve or eat))

* 飾れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飾れます (can decorate, be able to decorate) which is the potential-verb of 飾ります g1 (decorate, ornament, adorn) /

4番

電気店^{でんきてん}で男^{おとこ}の社員^{しゃいん}と女^{おんな}の社員^{しゃいん}が話^{はな}しています。 = At the electrical good store, the male employee and the female employee are talking together. //

エアコンを^う売るために、どうすることにしましたか。 = What did they decide to do in order to sell air conditioners?

* 売る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 売ります g1 = sell

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)]
ために = 1 because ~, die to ~ <cause, reason> 2 in order to do ~, for (the benefit of) ~

<purpose>

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ことに します = decide to do ~ / decide not to do ~ //

M:

今^{こんど}度の決算^{けっさん}までに、 = until next settlement of accounts /

エアコンの^う売り^あ上げを = sales of air conditioners + を <direct-object particle> /

もう ^{すこ}少し = a little more /

^の伸ばしたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 伸ばしたいです = want to stretch (extend, lengthen)

* [masu-form] たいです = want 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. //

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

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

I want to increase sales of air conditioners a little more until next settlement of accounts.

^う売り場 ^ばでの ^て手 ^{こた}応え は = response of sales floor + は <topic particle>

* 売り場 = place where things are sold, sales floor, counter (in shop), department /

どう? = <plain-style> of どうですか = how is (X)?

How is the respond at the sales floor?

F:

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

^{みせ}店に ^{きゃく}いらっしゃる ^{きやく}お客さん、 = the customer who comes to the shop

* いらっしゃる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いらっしゃいます (come, go, stay) which is the special-deferential-verb of ^き来ます g3 (come), ^い行きます g1 (go), います sg2 (stay) /

^{みな}皆さん、 = everybody, everyone /

^{ちかごろ}近頃は = lately, recently, nowadays, in recent times + は <topic particle> /

^{むだ}無駄な ^{しゅっぴ}出費は = wasteful (using more than is required, extravagant) expenditure (disbursement, expense, outgo, cost, payment) + は <topic particle> /

^{おさ}抑えたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{おさ}抑えたいです = want to suppress /

と <quotation particle> /

おっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of ^い言います g1 (say) /

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

All customers who come to the shop say lately that they want to reduce the unnecessary expenditure.

M:

うーん。 = Uh, //

いまいちか。 = not very good, I see. //

F:

なかなか。 = 1 very, considerably, easily, readily, fairly, quite, highly, rather 2 (not) easily, (not) readily, be slow (in doing ~), by no means (with negative verb) /

We hardly get a good result.

ポスターを = poster + を <direct-object particle> /

はったり、 = past ~ and do other things as well

* 貼^はった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 貼^はります g1 (stick, paste, affix)

* [ta-form] り [ta-form] り します = do ~, do ~ and do other things as well, do many things such as doing ~ and doing ~

広告^{こうこく}も = advertisement + も (also) /

出^だしてみた = tried to take out = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出^だしてみます (try to take out)

* 出^だします g1 = take out, put out

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

* 広告^{こうこく}を 出^だします = put an advertisement (in the newspaper) /

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. /

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

We tried to put up posters and put an advertisement (in the newspapers and magazines) as well, but

M:

そうか。 = <plain-style> of そうですか。 = I see. //

値下げ^{ねさ} は = reducing the price + は <topic particle> /

もう = already /

限界^{げんかい} = limit, bound; border, boundary; verge, edge /

ぎりぎり = with no time to spare, at the last moment; just barely /

? //

Is reducing the price already almost the limit?

Can't we reduce the price anymore?

F:

ええ、もう^{げんかい} 限界です ね。 = Yes, it is already the limit. (I want to confirm with you.) //

あと できるの は、 = other thing which (X) can do + は <topic particle> /

* できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be

ready, be completed, be finished

配送料^{はいそうりょう}の 無料化^{むりょうか} = making the delivery fee free of charge

か、 = or

取り付け^と 費用^{つひよう}を = installation (attachment) cost (expense) + を <direct-object particle> /

割り引く^わ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 割り引きます g1 = discount /

か。 = or //

The other thing which we can do is delivering for free or discounting.

M:

なるほど = I see. ; That's right! ; indeed /

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

F:

ライバル店^{てん}は = rival shop + は <topic particle> /

配送料^{はいそうりょう}の 割引^{わりびき}は = discount of delivery fee + は <topic particle> /

しています = be doing now

* します g3 = do

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

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

^{むりようか}無料化に = making ~ fee of charge + に <arrival particle> /

^ふ^き踏み切った ところ は = the place which made a bold start + は <topic particle>

* 踏み切った = made a bold start = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 踏み切ります g1 (make a bold start; take a plunge; take off) /

ありません。 = there is not ~, don't have, don't exist //

Our competitors discount the delivery fee, but there is no shop which delivers for free.

M:

そうか、 = <plain-style> of そうですね。 = I see. : Is that so? /

じゃ、 = if that is the case, then /

うち は = our shop + は <topic particle> /

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

^{だいたい}^{てき}大々的に = on a large scale /

アピールしよう。 = let's appeal = volitional-form of アピールします g3 = appeal /

I see, then as for our shop, let's promote it on a large scale.

^{せっち}^{ほう}設置の 方 は = installation (of a machine or equipment) side + は <topic particle>

* ^{ほう}方 = 1 direction, way, side, area (in a particular direction) 2 indicates one side of a comparison /

^{ぎょうしゃりようしょう}業者の 了承 = acknowledgment (understanding, noting, acceptance) of manufacturer

(contractor, trader, merchant, vendor) /

が = <direct-object particle> of います g1 (need) /

いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います g1 = need

から = because ~

な。 = ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> な sounds wilder. So, it is basically used by men.

As for the installation, we need the acknowledgment of the contractor, so

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

見送る と しよう。 = let's decide to see off, we shall decide to see off, I shall decide to see off = volitional-form of 見送る と します (decide to see off)

* 見送る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見送ります g1 = see off

* [dictionary-form] と します = decide to do ~ //

Let's see it off this time (We shall decide to see off. ; I shall decide to see off.)

→ Let's decide to wait and see it this time. (We shall decide to wait and see it this time. ; I shall decide to wait and see it this time.)

1

製品の 広告を 出す = (They) put an advertisement on products.

* 出す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出します g1 = take put

* 広告を 出します = put an advertisement (in the newspaper) /

2

製品の 値段を 下げる = (They) lower the prices of products.

* 下げる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 下げます g2 = lower /

3

配送費用を ただ に する = (They) make the delivery cost fee of charge

* 費用 = cost, expense, price

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

* (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

設置費用を 割り引く = (They) discount the installation fee.

* 設置 = installation (of a machine or equipment), establishment, institution

* 割り引く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 割り引きます g1 = discount /

5番

ラジオで 評論家が 小説家について 話しています。 = The critic is talking about the novelist on the radio. //

この小説家の作品の最も優れているところはどこだと言っていますか。 = (According to this critic,) what is the excellent point of the work of this novelist?

* 優れている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 優れています = be excellent

* 優れます g2 = surpass, outstrip, excel, exceed

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

F:

えー、 = uh, /

今日は、 = today + は <topic particle> /

最近 = recently, lately /

脚光を = footlight, limelight /

浴びている = be showering now

* 浴びます sg2 = bathe, bask in the sun, shower /

小説家、 = novelist /

→ the novelist who is spotlighted (is highlighted, is drawing attention) lately /

山田一郎の作品 = the work of Yamada Ichirou

について = about ~, regarding ~, concerning ~ /

お話ししたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お話ししたいです = want to talk (speak)

* お話しします = humble-verb of 話します g1 = speak, talk

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

と <quotation particle>

思います。 = I think //

Uh, today, I think that I would like to talk about the works of Yamada Ichirou, the novelist who is spotlighted lately.

えー、 = uh, /

彼の作品には = his works + に <existence particle> + は <topic particle> /

たくさんの魅力が = many charms (fascinations) + が <subject particle> /

あります = there is ~, have, exist /

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

そうですね、 = 1 Let me see. ; Let me think. 2 I agree with you. /

まず、 = first of all, firstly /

その緻密なストーリー構成を = that minute story composition (organization) + を <direct-object particle> /

^あ挙げたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 挙げたいです = give (an example)

* 挙げます g2 = fly; raise; give an example

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}思います。 = I think //

Uh, there are a lot of charms (fascinations) in his works, but let me see, first of all I want to mention its minute story composition.

^{ことばづか}言葉遣いのユニークさを = uniqueness of wording + を <direct-object particle> /

^す好きな^{かた}方も = the people who like ~ + も (also) /

^{おお}多いようです = it looks like that (X) is a lot

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)]
ようです = (According my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~ /

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

うーん、 = uh, /

あれは、 = that + は <topic particle> /

^{かれ}彼が = he + が <subject particle> /

^{がいこくご}外国語 = foreign language /

に /

^{たんのう}堪能なこと = the fact that (X) is proficient

堪能な = skillful, proficient, adept, skilled, expert /

→ the fact that he is proficient in foreign languages /

に /

^{かんけい}関係している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 関係しています = relate, have a connection with

* 関係します g3 = relate, have a connection with

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

のでしょうか。 =

'[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)

+

'[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう' (1 Probably, 2, right?) //

It looks like that there are many people who like uniqueness of his wording as well, but uh, probably that will have a connection with the fact that he is proficiency in foreign languages.

また、 = and, also /

おも 思わず = unintentionally, spontaneously, accidentally, involuntarily, inadvertently /

ふ だ 吹き出し そう になる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 吹き出し そう になります = (X)

become likely to burst into laughter 😄

* 吹き出します g1 = spout, spurt, gush out; burst into laughter

* [masu-form] そう になります = become likely to do ~ 😄

ユーモアの センス = sense of humor /

→ the sense of humor that (X) is likely to burst into laughter unintentionally /

や = (X) や (Y) = (X), (Y) and so on (, etc.) /

き い 生き生き と した = vivid, lively, lifelike /

じんぶつびょうしや 人物描写も = depiction (description, portrayal) of characters + も (also) /

みごと 見事です = (X) is splendid (wonderful, excellent, marvelous; grand, elegant, magnificent) /

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

やはり、 = as I thought, after all

どくしや 読者を = reader + を <direct-object particle> /

ぐいぐいと = strongly, forcefully, powerfully /

ひ こ 引き込んで いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 引き込んで いきます = continue to draw

in

* 引き込みます g1 = draw in, win over, cause someone to agree with one's cause

* [te-form] いきます = continue to do ~, keep doing ~, carry on doing ~ /

はなし てんかい 話の展開 = development of a story (talk, speech)

* 展開 = expansion, enlargement, increase, spread; development /

→ the development of the story which attracts readers powerfully /

に /

は <topic particle> /

なんとも、 = really, truly; very, extremely /

はくりよく 迫力さえ = even force (intensity, appeal, strength)

かん 感じて しまいます。 = to one's regret, (X) feel

* 感じます sg2 = feel

* [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 //

And the senses of his humors that I am likely to burst into laughter unintentionally and the lively descriptions of characters are wonderful, but, as I thought, I truly feel even force in the development of the story which attracts readers powerfully.

1
ストーリー展開てんかいのおもしろさ = funniness (amusing quality) of the development of the story
* 展開 = expansion, enlargement, increase, spread; development /

2
言葉遣いことばづかのユニークさ = uniqueness of wording /

3
ユーモアのセンス = sense of humor

4
人物描写じんぶつびょうしゃの見事みごとさ = splendiddness of the descriptions of characters
* 見事 = splendiddness, magnificence, grandeur; excellence, being of superior quality /

6番
テレビでアナウンサーがおとこ男ひとの人にインタビューをしています。 =
On TV, the announcer is interviewing the man. //

おとこ男ひとの人は = man /
ことし今年さいようの採用で は = for this year's employment + は <topic particle>
* 採用 = 1 appointment, employment, engagement 2 use, adoption, acceptance /
なに何を = what + を <direct-object particle> /
いちばん一番 = No.1, most /
じゅうし重視したい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 重視したいです = want to take something seriously, want to attach importance, want to stress, place emphasis on /
と <quotation particle> /
い言っています = be saying now
か <question particle> //

According to the man, what does he want to place the most emphasis on regarding this year's employment? 😊

F:

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

はやしでんき
林電気、 = Hayashi electrical goods shop /

たなか
田中さん に = Mr Tanaka + に <source particle> /

おいでいただきました。 = (X) came and (Y) received a favor from (X)

* おい 御出で = coming, arrival, approach, advent; going

* いただきます = (Inferior) receive form (Superior)

* [te-form] いただきます = (X) receive a favor form (Y). The favor is 'doing ~'. //

This time, Mr Tanaka who is from Hayashi electrical goods shop came here.

(we received a favor from Mr Tanaka who is form Hayashi electrical goods shop. The favor is 'coming here'.)

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

たず
お尋ねしたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お尋ね たいです = want to ask

* お尋ね します = humble-verb of 尋ねます g2 = ask, inquire

* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

のです = [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 へ.

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

ことし しんにゅうしゃいん さいよう
今年の 新入 社員の 採用では、 = for this year's employment of freshman employees + は

<topic particle> /

どのような こと を = what kind of thing + を <direct-object particle> /

じゅうし
重視されました = placed emphasis on = past-tense of 重視されます which is the passive-verb of 重視します. However, we can use the passive-verb as the deferential-verb as well. In this conversation, 重視されます is used as the deferential-verb.

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.

* In this case, we basically use the plain-style right before でしょう, however, we can use the polite-style to be more formal.

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

I want to ask you right now, what kind of thing did you place emphasis on regarding this year's employment of freshman employees?

M:

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

れいねん
例年は = average (normal, ordinary) year + は <topic particle> /

せっきょくせい
積極性を = positiveness (aggressiveness) + を <direct-object particle> /

み
見ています = be seeing now, be watching now, be looking at now

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

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

ことし
今年は、 = this year + は <topic particle> /

せっきょくせい いがい
積極性 以外も = with the exception of positiveness (aggressiveness) + も (also)

積極性 以外 = with the exception of aggressiveness, except aggressiveness

積極性 以外も = other things as well as aggressiveness /

じゅうし
重視しました。 = placed emphasis on //

I see aggressiveness normal year, but I placed emphasis on other things as well as aggressiveness this year.

ねつい
熱意だけでは、 = by means of only zeal (enthusiasm) + は <topic particle> /

なかなか = 1 very, considerably, easily, readily, fairly, quite, highly, rather 2 (not) easily, (not) readily, be slow (in doing ~), by no means (with negative verb) /

うまくいきません = (X) don't go well /

から。 = because ~ //

Because the things don't go well easily with only enthusiasm.

F:

なるほど。 = Indeed. ; I see. //

おんしゃ
御社は、 = your company + は <topic particle> /

かいがい とりひき
海外との取引も = trading with foreign countries + も (also)

* 海外 = foreign country, abroad, overseas

* 取引 = dealings, business, transaction, trade, commerce, business deal /

増えている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増えています = be increasing now

* 増えます g1 = increase

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

のことです = [plain-style] ということです = I hear (heard) that ~ (N2 No.41A) /

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

やはり、 = as I thought, after all /

かいがいけいけん うむ

海外経験の有無 = whether (X) have an experience to live overseas or not 🤔 /

* 有無 = yes or no, existence, flag indicator (comp), presence or absence marker /

や、 = (X) や (Y) = (X), (Y) and so on (, etc.) /

ごがくりよく
語学力が = language ability + が <subject particle> /

じゅうよう
重要と いう こと でしょうか。 = more polite than 重要と いう こと ですか。 = do (X) mean that (Y) is important?

* 重要と いう こと ですか = (X) means that (Y) is important

* [plain-style (we can omit 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da')]と いう こと ですか = (X) mean that ~ (N2 No.41B)

* 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? //

I hear that trading with foreign countries in your company is increasing, so, as I thought, are whether or not you have an experience to live overseas, linguistic ability, etc. important? 🤔

M:

まあ、 = you might say, /

その よう な てん 点 も = the point like that + も (also) /

たいせつ
大切 ですか = (X) is important /

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

にゅうしゃご
入社 後 でも = even after joining the company /

きょういく
教育 できます。 = can educate, be able to educate = potential-verb of 教育 します g3 (educate) //

You might say, the points like those are important, but we can educate them even after joining our company.

めんせつ
面接 では、 = at the interview + は <topic particle> /

もっと = more /

^{べつ} ^{めん}
別の面を = another aspect + を <direct-object particle> /

* 別 = distinction, difference, different, another, particular, separate, extra, exception

* 面 = 1 face, mask, face guard 2 surface (esp. a geometrical surface) 3 aspect, facet, side

^み
見ました。 = saw, watched, looked //

At the interview, I looked at another aspect more.

^{たと}
例えば、 = for example /

^{まわ} ^{ひと}
周りの人と = with surrounding people /

^{じょうず}
上手に = skillfully /

コミュニケーションできる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of コミュニケーションできます
= can communicate, be able to communicate = potential-verb of コミュニケーションします g3

(communicate) /

かどうか = part of indirect-question → [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da'
must be omitted)] かどうか = whether ~ or not, if ~ or not <indirect-question>

です。 = is (are, am, etc) //

For example, (I saw) whether they can communicate with surrounding people skillfully or not.

F:
^{さいきん} ^{わか} ^{ひと}
最近の若い人は = recent young people /
^{しょくば}
職場に = workplace + に <arrival particle> /
^う ^と
打ち解ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 打ち解けます g2 = open one's heart, throw off
reserve, be frank, show kindness /
のに = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although ~, in
spite of ~ 2 in order to ~ /
^{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 time /
と <quotation particle> /
^き
聞きます = I hear ~ /
が。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

I hear that it takes time for recent young people to open their hearts at their workplaces.....

M:

はい。 = Yes. //

しごと
仕事は = work, occupation, labor, task /

チームを = team + を <direct-object particle> /

く
組んで = 組みます。そして、 = set up (assemble, make up, put together) and

* 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. /

おこな
行う ことも = to conduct, conducting + も (also) /

* 行う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行います g1 = conduct, perform, do, carry out

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).

おお
多いです し、 = (X) are many and what's more

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

<often used to list reasons> ☆ We can use the polite-style right before し to be more polite. /

きょうちようせい
協調性が = cooperative personality, cooperativeness, spirit of cooperation /

ふかけつ
不可欠です。 = (X) is indispensable, essential, absolutely necessary //

Regarding a work, we often set up a team and do it, and what's more spirit of cooperation is indispensable.

リーダーシップも = leadership + も (also) /

たいせつ
大切です = (X) is important /

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

まわ
周りが = circumference, perimeter, edge, surroundings, locality, neighborhood + が <subject particle> /

つよ
強い ストレスを = strong stress + を <direct-object particle> /

かん
感じる ようでは、 = 感じる よう なら = if it looks like that (X) feel ~

* 感じる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 感じます sg2 = feel

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)]
ようです = (According my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~

* なら = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if ~

<supposition> <It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a question asking for the listener's opinion.>

* We often use では instead of なら when we say something negative./

うまく いきません。 = don't go well //

A leadership is also important, but if surrounding people feel a lot of stress, (things) don't go well.

F:
そうですね。 = 1 Let me see. ; Let me think. 2 I agree with you.

1
ねっ ねっい なにごとがあり、何事にも せっきよくてき積極的なこと = the fact that (they) are enthusiastic and have a positive attitude about everything

* あり = ある。そして、 = have and

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

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

2
ご ごがくりよく かいがいけいけんがあり、海外経験が ゆた豊かなこと = the fact that (they) have a linguistic ability and have many experiences to live overseas.

* あり = ある。そして、 = have and

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

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

3
きょうちようせい しゅういがあり、周囲と うまく やれる こと = the fact that (they) have spirit of cooperation and can get along with surrounding people

* あり = ある。そして、 = have and

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

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal.

* やれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やります (can do, be able to do) which is the potential-verb of やります (1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior))

* うまく やります = do good, perform good works /

4
つよ も強いリーダーシップを も持っている こと = the fact that (they) have a strong leadership

7番
テレビで おんな女の人 ひとが こうれいしゃ高齢者の かいご介護 はなについて話しています。 =

On TV, the woman is talking about the nursing of old people.

おんな ひと
女の人^は = the woman /
せいふ
政府^は = the government /
なに
何を = what + を <direct-object particle> /
さいゆうせん
最優先^に = in a priority manner, before everything else, before anything else /
すべきだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of すべきです = should do ~
* [dictionary-form] べきです = should do ~ ☆ する べきです ⇔ す べきです
と <quotation particle> /
い
言^って います = be saying now /
か <question particle> //

According to the woman, what should the government do above all?

F:
せいふ ちょうさ
政府^の 調査^に よる と、 = according to the government's investigation
* 調査 = investigation, examination, inquiry, enquiry, survey /
かいご
介護^が = nursing + が <subject particle> /
ひつよう ばあい
必要^に なった 場合^に = when (X) became necessary
* なった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)]
場合 = when (X) do / don't do / etc ~, if (X) do / don't do / etc ~
じたく かいご
自宅^で の 介護^を = nursing at one's own home + を <direct-object particle> /
きぼう
希望^{する} = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 希望^{します} g3 = hope, wish, anticipate, expect /
こうれいしゃ
高齢者^は、 = old people + は <topic particle> /
→ the old person who hopes for nursing at his own home + は <topic particle> /
ろくわり
6割^を = sixty percents + を <direct-object particle> /
こ
超^{える} = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 超^{えます} g2 = cross over, cross, pass through,
pass over (out of) /
そうです。 = [plain-style] そう です = I hear that ~, I heard that ~ //

According to then government's investigation, I hear that the old people who wish for nursing at their own homes when they need nursing exceed sixty percents.

バリアフリー^{じゅうたく}住宅への^{かいちく}改築が = reconstruction of the housing of an impediment removal (lit. barrier free) + が <subject particle> /

増えているの = the fact that (X) is increasing

* 増えている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増えています = be increasing now

* 増えます g1 = increase

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

も、 = also /

住み^す慣れた^な自宅^{じたく}で = one's own house that (X) got used to living in + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.>

* 住み慣れた = got used to living in = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 住み慣れます = get used to living in

* [masu-form] 慣れます = get used to doing ~ /

生活^{せいかつ}を = life + を <direct-object particle> /

続け^{つづ}たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 続けたいです = want to continue

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

ということの^{あらわ}表れ = embodiment (manifestation, materialization, materialization, expression, indication) of the fact that ~

* ~ということ = the fact that ~

→ the embodiment of the fact that (X) want to continue his life in his own house which he got used to living in /

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

Probably, 2, right? //

The fact that the reconstructions of the residents of an impediment removal are also increasing will be probably the embodiment of the fact that they want to continue their lives in their own houses which they got used to living in.

ですから、 = therefore /

在宅^{ざいたく}での^{かいご}介護サービスを = nursing service at home

充実^{じゅうじつ}させ、 = 充実させて、 = 充実させます。そして、 = make ~ fullness and

* 充実させます = make ~ fullness (enrichment) = causative-verb of 充実します g3 (be full of)

* 充実 = fullness, completion, perfection, substantiality, enrichment

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

安心^{あんしん}して = 安心します。そして、 = feel relieved (feel at ease) and

* 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. /

自宅^{じたく}で生活^{せいかつ}ができる^{かんぎょう}環境 = the environment that (X) can live in his own house

* できる = can do, be able to do = potential-verb of します g3 (do) /

→ the environment that (X) can live in his own house with peace of mind /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{つく}作る ことを、 = to make, making + を <direct-object particle>

* 作る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作ります g1 = make, create, produce

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

^{せいふ}政府 = government /

に /

^{つよ}強く = strongly /

^{のぞ}望み たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 望み たいです = want to wish (desire)

と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}思います。 = I think //

Therefore, I think that I strongly wish to the government that we enrich the nursing service at home and make the environment that we can live at our own houses with peace of mind. 😊

もちろん、 = of course /

^{かいごしせつ}介護施設を = nursing institution (facility) + を <direct-object particle> /

^ふ増やす こと = to increase, increasing

* 増やす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増やします g1 = increase, add

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

や、 = (X) や (Y) = (X), (Y) and so on (, etc.) /

^{かいごしせつ}介護施設で の サービス ^{ないよう}内容を = the contents of services at the nursing institution + を <direct-object particle> /

^{こうがみ}向上させていく こと = to continue to elevate, continuing to elevate

* 向上させていく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 向上させていきます = continue to elevate

* 向上させます = make ~ elevate = causative-verb of 向上します g3 (elevate, raise; improve; advance, progress)

も = also /

^{ひつよう}必要には なります。 = become necessary ☆ Here は is used to show a contrast. //

Of course, we also need to increase nursing institutions, and continue to improve the contents of services at the nursing institutions. (But we have some other things to do as well.)

しかし、 = but /

いま
今、 = now /

せいふ
政府が = government + が <subject particle> /

なに
何に = what + に /

さいゆうせん
最優先で = in a priority manner, before everything else, before anything else /

とく
取り組む べき = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 取り組む べきです = should tackle

* 取り組む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 取り組みます g1 = tackle, wrestle with, engage in a bout, come to grips with, make effort, strive for, deal with

* [dictionary-form] べきです = should do ~ ☆ する べきです ⇔ す べきです /

か <question particle> /

は <topic particle> /

あき
明らか = obvious /

ではない でしょうか。 = more polite than ではない ですか = [plain-style (but, 'da' of [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] では ありません か。 =, don't you think so? ;, I

want to confirm with you

* 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? //

But, 'What should the government tackle now before everything else?' is obvious, don't you think so?

→ Bout, what the government should tackle now beyond everything else is obvious, don't you think so?

1

かいご
介護についての ちょうさ
調査をすること = to investigate about nursing

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

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

2

ざいたく
在宅での かいご
サービスを じゅうじつ
充実させる こと = to enrich the nursing services at one's own house

* 充実させる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 充実させます = make ~ fullness (enrichment) = causative-verb of 充実します g3 (be full of)

* 充実 = fullness, completion, perfection, substantiality, enrichment

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

3

かいごせつ かず
介護施設の 数を ぞうか
増加させる こと = to make the number of nursing institutions increase

* 増加させる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増加させます = make ~ increase = causative-verb of 増加します g3 (increase, add)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

4

介護施設かいごしせつでのサービスを向上こうじょうさせること = to enrich the services at the nursing institution

* 向上させる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 向上させます = make ~ elevate = causative-verb of 向上します g3 (elevate, raise; improve; advance, progress)

* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
