

問題5

例

M:

すみません、^{いま}今、^{じかん}時間、ありますか。 = Excuse me, do you have time to talk with me now?

F:

1

ええと、^{じゅうじにじゅうぶん}10時20分です。 = Let me see (Let me think), it is ten o'clock and twenty minutes. /

2

ええ。^{なん}何ですか。 = Yes. So, what would you like to talk to me? /

3

^{どけい}時計はあそこですよ。 = The clock is over there. /

1番

M:

リンさん、^{あす}明日のアルバイト、^{さんじき}3時に来てほしいんですが。 = Mrs Lin, regarding a part-time job of tomorrow, I want you to come at three o'clock.

* 来てほしい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来てほしいです = want (a person) to come

* 来ます g3 = come

* [te-form] ほしいです = want (a person) to do ~

* なんです。 = [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> //

F:

1

いつでも^き来てください。 = Please come anytime.

* 来ます g3 = come

* [te-form] ください = please do ~ /

2

都合は とうですか。 = How is your convenience? Can you make it? /

3

はい、^{だいじょうぶ}大丈夫です。 = Yes, it is all right (OK, no problem). /

2番

F:

^{たなか}田中さん、^{あした}明日の^{りょこう}旅行は^{はちじ}8時^{しゅっぱつ}出発です よ。 Mr Tanaka, regarding the trip of tomorrow, we will set off (depart, leave) at 8. /

^{おく}遅れないように ね。 = less polite than 遅れないように してください ね。 = Please sure that you will not be late.

* 遅れない = be not late = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 遅れます g2 (be late, be delayed)

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ように します = make sure that (X) do ~ / don't do ~

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

M:

1

^き気をつけます。 = I will be careful. I pay attention. /

2

そう してください。 = Please do so.

* します g3 = do

* [te-form] ください = please do ~ /

3

よく^き気が つきます。 = I notice ~ very well. I often notice ~ /

3番

F:

あれ、^{あめ}雨ですか。 = Oh, is it raining now? /

そんなに = so much, so like that /

濡れちゃって。 = 濡れちゃった。そして、 = to one's regret, (X) got wet

* 濡れちゃった = 濡れてしまった = to one's regret, (X) got wet = <plain-style-past-affirmative>
of 濡れて しまいます (to one's regret, (X) get wet)

* 濡れます g2 = get wet

* [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

* 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. //

You got wet so much, (so what happened?)

M:

1

じゃあ、傘は ^{かさ} いりません ね。 = Then, I don't need an umbrella. /

2

いつ ^い 降る んでしょう。 = いつ 降る んでしょう か。 = When will it rain, I wonder?

* 降る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 降ります g1 ((something) fall (from the sky))

* なんです = [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.

+

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? /

3

急に ^{きゅう} ^ふ 降って きた んです。 = It suddenly started to rain.

* 降って きた = started to rain = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 降ってきます (start to rain)

* 降ります g1 ((something) fall (from the sky))

* [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

* 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. /

4番

F:

^{あつ}暑いので、 = because it is hot, /

ちょっと = a little, for a while /

^{まど}窓を = window + を <direct-object particle> /

^あ開けてもよろしいでしょうか。 =

more polite than ^あ開けてもよろしいですか。 =

more polite than ^あ開けてもいいですか =

May I open? Is it OK for me to open?

* 開けます g2 = open

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

* [te-form] も よろしいです = may do ~ , it is OK to do ~ <more polite>

* 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? //

Because it is hot, may I open the window for a while? (would you mind my opening the window for a while?)

M:

1

じゃあ、^し閉めましょう。 = Then, let's close. ; Then, I shall close. /

2

ええ、かまいませんよ。 = No, I don't mind. (Yes, you may close.) /

3

いえ、どういたしまして。 = You are welcome. /

5番

F:

お客様、こちらで召し上がりますか。 = Sir (Madam, Customer), do you eat here?

* 召し上がります = (superior) eat = special-deferential-verb of 食べます^たg2 (eat) /

お持ち帰りになりますか。 = Do you carry home (take away, take out)?

* お [masu-form] になります g1 = (superior) do ~ <deferential-verb>

M:

1

はい、大丈夫です。 = Yes, it is all right (it is OK, no problem). /

2

ここで食べます。 = I eat here. /

3

いいえ、持ちます。 = No, I hold (possess, carry). /

6番

M:

バス、なかなか来ないですね。 = The bus is not coming for a long time.

* 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)

* 来ない = don't come = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 来ます^き g3 (come)

* 来ないです = 来ません^き = don't come

* [nai-form] です = [masu-form] ません = don't do ~ /

F:

1

みち 道が混んでるんでしょうか。 = Is the road congested with traffic?

* 混んでる = 混んで いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 混んでいます = be congested, be crowded, be packed, be jammed

* なんです = [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 ;

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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? /

2

バスにして良かったですね。 = I chose a bus and it was good.

* バスにして = バスにしました。そして、 = chose a bus and

* (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]

* [noun] に します = decide on [noun], choose [noun], order [noun] /

3

ずいぶん 随分早そうですね。 = It looks quite (fairly, very) early.

* [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 /

7番

M:

あの映画、もうやってないんだって。 = I hear that that movie is not showing anymore.

* やってない = やって いない = be not doing = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やっています (be doing now)

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

* 映画を やります = show a movie

* なんだ = <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*. //

F:
1

じゃ、^{あした}明日^み見^いに行こうよ。 = Then, let's go to see tomorrow.

* 見^みに行^いこう = let's go to see, I shall go to see = volitional-form of 見^みに行^いきます (go to see)

* [masu-form] に^い行^いきます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] に^き来^きます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] に^{かえ}帰^{かえ}ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~

* volitional-form / [masu-form] ましょう = 1 Let's do ~ together. 2 I shall do ~ /

2

うん、 = Yes, /

まだ = not yet, still /

やってないみたい。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やってないみたいです = やて^いない
みたい^{です} = it looks like that (X) is not doing now

* やってない = be not doing now = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of やっています (be
doing now)

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

* In this case, やります means 'show a movie'

* みたいです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] みたいです =
(According my academic analysis,) it looks like that ~ , it seems that ~ <based on the
subjective grounds> =

more casual than '[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 ~ , it seems
that ~ <based on the subjective grounds> //

Yes, it looks like that they haven't shown a movie yet.

3

えっ、^お終わ^おっちゃったんだ。 = What? (Really?) To my regret, it ended.

* ^お終わ^おっちゃった = ^お終わ^おって^おしまった = to one's regret, (X) ended = <plain-style-past-
affirmative> of ^お終わ^おって^おしまいます = to one's regret, (X) end

* ^お終わります g1 = end, finish

* [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 /

8番

M:

このプリント、 = this handout /

クラスのみんなに = everybody in the class + に <recipient particle> /

^{くば}配って いて もらえますか。 = ^{くば}配って おいて もらえますか。 = Would you please distribute beforehand?

* ^{くば}配って おきます = distribute beforehand

* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance)

2 do ~ for future convenience

3 leave ~ as it is

* ~ te o ki masu ~ to kimasu

* ~ de o ki masu ~ do ki masu

* ^{くば}配ります g1 = distribute, deliver /

Request:

[te-form] くれますか = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] くれませんか = Can you do ~ ?

[te-form] ください = Please do ~

[te-form] くださいますか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] くださいませんか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえますか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] もらえませんか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけますか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

[te-form] いただけませんか = Could you please do ~ ?, Would you please do ~ ?

F:

1

あっ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /

^と取って あります。 = It is taken intentionally. I took it and it is here (there).

* ^と取ります g1 = take

* [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> /

2

はい、やっておきます。 = Yes, I will do it beforehand

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

* [te-form] おきます = 1 do ~ beforehand (in advance)

2 do ~ for future convenience

3 leave ~ as it is

* ~ te o ki masu ~ to kimasu

* ~ de o ki masu ~ do ki masu

3

すぐもらえると思^{おも}います。 = I think that I can receive immediately.

* もらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of もらえます (can receive, be able to receive) which is the potential-verb of もらいます (receive, get) /

----- end -----