

問題1

例

おとこ ひと おんな ひと でんわ
男の人が 女の人に 電話を しています。 = The man is telephoning the woman

* 電話(を)します g3 = telephone, make a phone call, call

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

おとこ ひと なに か かえ
男の人は 何を 買って 帰りますか。 = What does the man buy and bring home?

{Both the man and the woman use the plain-style to speak.}

M:
これから 帰る けど、 何か 買って 帰ろう か。 = I am going home now, so shall I buy something and bring it home?

* 帰る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 帰ります g1 = 1 come back, go back, get back, be back, return 2 come home, go home, get home, be home, return home 3 leave

* 買って = 買う。そして、 = buy and

* 買う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買います g1 (buy)

* 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.

* 帰ろう か = less polite than 帰りましょう か = 1 Shall we return together? 2 Shall I return?

* volitional-form か / [masu-form] ましょう か = 1 Shall we do ~ together? 2 Shall I do ~?

* 帰ろう = volitional-form of 帰ります g1 (1 come back, go back, get back, be back, return 2 come home, go home, get home, be home, return home 3 leave)

F:
あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /

ありがとうございます。 = Thank you. //

えっと ね。 = Let me see, ; Let me think, /

牛乳。 = Fresh milk. //

それから。 = after that, and also, I want to mention one more thing //

M:

ちょっと^ま待って。 = less polite than ちょっと待ってください = please wait for a while.

* 待ちます g1 = wait //

ぎゅうにゅう いっぱん
牛乳は 1本でいいの? = Regarding fresh milk, is it OK with one bottle?

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

* の? = <plain-style of> '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んで
すか' =, I wonder? //

F:

えっと、^{にほん}2本^{ねが}お願い。 = Let me see, please buy two bottles.

* ^{ねが}お願い = less polite than お願いします = please do me a favor. //

それから、チーズ。 = And also cheese.

M:

あれ、チーズはまだたくさんあったよね。 = Well, there was still a lot of cheese, right?

* あれ = 1 that 2 <used to express doubt and suspiciousness>

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

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

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

F:

ごめん。 = less polite than ^{めん}ごめなさい = I am sorry. //

きょう ひる ぜんぶ た
今日のお昼に全部食べたの。 = I ate all at noon today.

* 食べた = ate = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 食べます g2 (eat)

* の = 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. //

M:
わ 分かった。 = I understood. OK. = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of わ 分かります g1 (understand)

じゃあ、^か買って ^{かえ}帰る ね。 = Then, I buy it and bring it home.

* ^か買って = 買う。そして、 = buy and

* 買う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買います g1 (buy)

* 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.

* ^{かえ}帰る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{かえ}帰ります g1 (1 come back, go back, get back, be back, return 2 come home, go home, get home, be home, return home 3 leave)

ばん
1番

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

おとこ ひと なん びじゅつかん しい
男の人は、何で 美術館へ 行きますか。 = How does the man go to the art museum?

{Both the man and the woman use the polite-style to speak.}

M:
びじゅつかん
美術館に = art museum + に <arrival particle> /

行きたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きたいです = want to go

* [masu-form] **たいです** = want to do ~ /

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**. /

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

なん
何で = 1 by means of what, by means of what transport, how 2 why /

い
行く の = to go, going

* **行く** = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of **行きます** g1 = go

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

が <subject particle> /

べんり
便利です = (X) is convenient /

か <question particle> //

I want to go to the art museum, so what transport is the most convenient to go there?

F:

くるま **い** **じゅうぶん**
車で **行けば** 10分です よ。 = If you go there by car, it takes ten minutes.

* **行けば** = conditional-form of **行きます** g1 (go)

M:

そうですか。 = I see. Is that so?

でんしゃ
電車 = train /

か = or /

バス = bus /

でも = even /

い
行けます = can go, be able to go = potential-verb of **行きます** g1 (go) /

か <question particle> //

Can I go there even by bus or by train?

F:

うーん、 = hmm, well, /

^い行けます = can go, be able to go = potential-verb of 行きます g1 (go) /

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

時間がかかりますよ。 = it takes time //

Hmm, you can go, but it takes time.

^{じてんしゃ} ^も自転車は持っていますか。 = Do you have a bicycle?

* 持ちます g1 = hold, possess, carry

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

M:

はい。 = Yes. //

F:

じゃあ、^{じてんしゃ} ^{ほう} ^{べんり}自転車の方が便利です。 = Then, riding a bicycle is more convenient to go there.

* ほう = 1 direction, way, side, area (in a particular direction) 2 side (of an argument, etc.), one's part 3 indicates one side of a comparison //

M:

そうですね。 = I see. Is that so? //

わかりました。 = I understood. OK. //

じゃ、そうします。 = Then, I will do so.

2番

おとこ がくせい おんな がくせい はな
男の学生と女の学生が話しています。 = The male student and the female student are talking together. //

おとこ がくせい なに か
男の学生は何を買いますか。 = What does the male student buy? //

{Both the man and the woman use the plain-style to speak.}

M:
らいしゅう さとう たんじょうひ
来週、佐藤さんの誕生日だね。 = Next week is Mrs Satou's birthday.

* [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> //

もうプレゼント、買ったか? = Did you buy a present already?

* 買った = bought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 買います g1 (buy)

F:
うん、かばん、買った。 = Yes, I bought a bag.

* 買った = bought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 買います g1 (buy) //

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

ぼく
僕は = I + は <topic particle> /

まだ = not yet, still /

決められなくて = 決められない。そして、 = cannot decide and

* 決められない = cannot decide = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 決めます (an decide, be able to decide) which is the potential-verb of 決めます g2 (decide)

* [nai-form ない なくて] = 1 don't do ~ and <used to join sentences>

2 don't do ~ and therefore <used to show a reason>

^{こま}困っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 困っています = be in trouble now

* 困ります g1 = have trouble

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

んだ = 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 haven't been able to decide (what to buy) yet, so I am in trouble.

F:

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

じゃあ、カップはどう？ = Then, how about a cup?

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

^{さとう}佐藤さん、^すコーヒーが、好きで、よく^の飲んでいるよ。 = Mrs Satou likes coffee and she often drinks it.

* 好きで、 = 好きだ。そして、 = like 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. /

* 飲んでいる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飲んで います = be drinking now

* 飲みます g1 = drink

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

M:

うーん、でも、カップはもうたくさん ^も持っている かもしれないな。 = Hmm, but she may have many cups already.

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

* 持ちます g1 = hold, carry, possess

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

* かもしれない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かもしれません = may do ~ , maybe do ~

* な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

F:

じゃあ、タオルはどう? = Then, how about a towel?

* どう? = <plain-style> of どうですか。 = How is (X)? How about (X)?

よくスポーツしている から。 = Because she often plays sports.

* している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 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>

* スポーツ(を)します = play sports //

M:

そうだね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですね。 = 1 Let me see,; Let me think, 2 That's right. I agree with you.

じゃあ、そう しょう。 = Then, I shall do so.

* しょう = 1 let's do 2 I shall do = volitional-form of します g3 (do)

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

ありがとう。 = less polite than ありがとう ございます。 = Thank you.

3番

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

おんな ひと なんまい よやく
女の方は、チケットを何枚予約しますか。 = How many tickets does the woman reserve?

* 何枚 = how many sheets (pieces) <for thin things> //

{Both the man and the woman use the plain-style to speak.}

M:
らいげつ
来月のコンサートのチケット、 = the ticket of the concert of next month /
よやく
予約してくれる? = <plain-style> of 予約してくれますか = Can you reserve (book)? <request>

* 予約します g3 = reserve, make a reserve, book

* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

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:
うん、いいよ。 = <plain-style> of はい、いいですよ。 = OK. //

なにひら
何枚? = How many (thickets)? How many sheets? How many pieces?

M:

ぼくすむふたり ともだちよにん
僕達二人と、友達四人。 = we two and four of our friends.

F:

じゃあ、^{ろくまい}6枚ね。 = Then, six tickets (six sheets, six pieces), right?

M:

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

そうだ、 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうです。 = 1 It is so. 2 I recalled it now. /

ごめん。 = less polite than ごめん なさい。 = I am sorry. //

^{ひとり}
一人 = one person /

^{つごう}^{わる}
都合が悪くなった = circumstances became bad = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 都合が悪く
なります = circumstances become bad, cannot make it

* [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]

から = because ~

^{ごにん}
五人だ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{ごにん}五人です = (X) is five persons //

Oh, I recalled it now. One person cannot make it, so five persons (will go for a concert).

F:

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

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

^わ
分かった = understood, OK = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 分かります g1 (understand) //

M:

ありがとう。 = less polite than ありがとう ございます = Thank you. //

じゃあ、お願い^{ねが}。 = Then, please do it for me. (I will leave the matter to you, I ask your favor.) //

4番

おんな ひと おとこ ひと しゃしん はな
女の人と男の人が写真について話しています。 = The woman and the man are talking about
photographs together. //

* ~ について = about (regarding, concerning) ~ //

おんな ひと しゃしん おく
女の人 は どの 写真を送りますか。 = Which photograph does the woman send?

* どの means 'which' and is used to modify a noun. //

くに りょうしん しゃしん おく
国の両親に写真を送りたいんだけど、 = I want to send a photo to my parents in my country,

* 送りたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 送りたいです = want to send

* [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.

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

どれがいいと^{おも}思う? = Which photo do you think is good?

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

* 思う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think

M:

この^{うみ}海の^{しゃしん}写真は^{かお}顔が^{ちい}小さくてよく^み見えないね。 = Regarding this photo of the sea, your face is small and it cannot be visible (it cannot be seen, I cannot see it) well.

* 小さくて = 小さい。そして、

* 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.

* 見えない = be not visible, cannot be seen, cannot see = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 見えます g2 (be visible, can be see, can see)

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

F:

うん。 = Yes, what you said is correct. //

じゃ、だめだね。 = Then, it is not good (useless).

* だめ = 1 useless, no good, won't do 2 impossible, incapable 3 hopeless //

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

この^{やま}山の^{しゃしん}写真は どう? = How about this photo of the mountain?

* どう? = <plain-style> of どうですか = How is (X)? How about (X)? //

M:

うん、これ、いいね。 = Yes, this is good.

* '[i-adjective]' can be the plain-style-nonpast-affirmative of '[i-adjective] です'. //

F:

じゃ、これ ^{いちまい}1枚。 = Then, I choose this photo as one of the photos which I send. //

もう ^{いちまい}1枚は、この、^{わたし}私の^{へや}部屋の^{しゃしん}写真は？ = Regarding, one more photo (another photo), how about this photo of my room?

* ~ は？ = less polite than ~ は どうですか = How about (X)? //

M:

^{へや}部屋が = room + が <subject particle> /

あまり = not so, not much, not really /

きれい じゃ ない = not clean (beautiful) = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of きれいです (be clean, be beautiful)

から、 = because ~ /

やめた ほうが いい = やめた ほう が いい です = had better stop (quit)

* やめた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やめます g2 (stop, quit, cease)

* [ta-form] ほう が いい です = had better do ~

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

The room is not so clean, so you had better give up sending it.

それ より = than that /

^{だいがく}大学の ^{まえ}前で ^と撮った ^{しゃしん}写真が = the phot which (X) took in front of the university

* 撮った = took = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 撮ります g1 (take) /

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

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

The photograph which you took in front of the university is better than that.

F:

そう だね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そう です ね。 = 1 Let me see, Let me think, 2 I agree with you. That's right. //

この ^{にまい}2枚に しよう。 = I choose these two photos.

- * しよう = let's do, I shall do = volitional-form of します g3 (do)
- * volitional-form / [masu-form] ましょう = 1 Let's do ~ together. 2 I shall 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]
- * [noun] に します = decide on [noun], choose [noun], order [noun] //

5番

おとこ りゅうがくせい おんな ひと はな
 男の 留学生と 女の人が 話しています。 = The male overseas student and the woman are talking together. //

おとこ りゅうがくせい なに も
 男の 留学生は 何を持って いきますか。 = What does the male overseas student take (to the place)?

{Both the man and the woman use the polite-style to speak.}

M:
 ともだち
 友達が = my friend + が <subject particle> /
 けが
 怪我をして = 怪我(を)しました。そして、 = got injured 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. /

にゅういん
 入院している = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入院しています = be in the hospital now

* 入院します g3 = hospitalize, place in a hospital /

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. //

My friend got injured and is in the hospital now.

^{みまい}お見舞いに = for (the purpose of) a visit (an inquiry about one's health) /
^い行きたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きたいです = want to go

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

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> /

^{にほん}日本では = Japan + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> + は

<topic particle> /

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

持っていきます = take (to the place), bring

か <question particle> //

I want to visit him in hospital, but in Japan, what do you bring (to the patient)?

F:

そうですね。 = 1 I see. Is that so? 2 I agree with you. That's right. //

よく ^{はな}花や ^{くだもの}果物を ^も持っていきます。 = We often bring flowers, fruits, etc. //

^{びょういん}病院では ^{じかん}時間がたくさんあるから、 = because there is a lot of time in the hospital,

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

^{ほん}本も ^{おも}いいと思いますよ。 = I think that books are also good.

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

M:

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

いいですね。 = That's good. //

ほん よ す
本を読むのが好きだから、 = Because he likes to read books,

* 読む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 読みます g1 = read

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

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

そう します。 = I will do so.

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

それから = after that, and also, I want to say one more thing /

わか ひと
若い人なら = if your friend is a young person

* 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.> /

おんがく おも
音楽のCDも いい と思います よ。 = I think that music CD is also good.

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

Ah! If your friend is a young person, I think that music CD is also good.

M:

うーん、 = hmm, well /

おんがく き
でも、音楽はあまり 聴きません から。 = but my friend doesn't listen to music much. //

6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。 = In the company, the man and the woman are talking together. //

おんな ひと きょう あと なに
女の方は 今日、この後 何を しますか。 = What does the woman do after this conversation today? //

{The man uses the plain-style and the woman uses the polite-style to speak.}

M:
ちょっといい? = <plain-style> of ちょっといいですか。 = May I talk to you for a while now? //

F:
はい。 = Yes. //

いま ぶちょう だんわ が あって、 しりょう の コピー を たの 頼まれた んだ。 = I got a phone call from our department manager and I was asked to photocopy the materials.

* あって、 = あった。そして、 = had and

* あった = had = <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.

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

お 願 ^{ねが}い しても いい? = <plain-style> of お 願 ^{ねが}い しても いい ですか = May I ask your favor?

May I ask you to do (photocopy)?

* お 願 ^{ねが}い します g2 =ask for, request, petition for

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

F:
わ 分かりました。 = I understood. OK //

あした かいぎ しりょう
明日の会議の資料です ね。 = The materials for the meeting of tomorrow, right?

M:
うん。 Yes. //

それから、 = after that, and also, I want to say one more thing /

かいぎしつ じゅんび
会議室の準備だ = (X) is the preparation of the meeting room

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

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

いす
椅子を = chair + を <direct-object particle> /

なら
並べておいてくれる? = <plain-style> of 並べておいてくれますか = Can you arrange chairs beforehand? <request>

* 並べておきます = arrange beforehand

* 並べます g2 = arrange, line up, place ... in a line

* [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

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:

はい。 = Yes. //

でも、 = But, /

かいぎしつ いま つか
会議室は 今 使っています。 = They are using the meeting room now.

* つか 使います g1 = use

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

M:

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

じゃあ、それは あした 明日だね。 = Then, you will do it tomorrow.

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

7番

きょうしつ せんせい はな
教室で 先生が 話しています。 = The teacher is talking in the classroom. //

がくせい あした なんじ あつ
学生は 明日、何時に どこに 集まら なければ なりませんか。 = What time and where must the students gather?

* あつ 集まら なければ = if (X) don't gather tother

* 集まります g1 = gather together

* [nai-form ない なければ] = if (X) don't do ~ <conditional-negative> //

M:

えー、 = Well, /

これ から = after this, from now on /

あした りょこう れんらく
明日の バス旅行について 連絡します。 = I will inform you about the bus tour of tomorrow. //

あした あさはちじはん き
明日は朝8時半までに来て ください。 = Please come by eight thirty tomorrow.

* 来ます g3 = come

* [te-form] ください = Pleased do ~ //

いつも 9時くじから ですが、 = The school usually starts at nine o'clock, but /

さんじゅうぶん
30分さんじゅうぶん早いので、 = it is thirty minutes earlier, so

* 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. /

まちが くだ
間違まちがえないで下くださいね。 = please don't make a mistake

* 間違えない = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 間違えます g2 (mistake, make a mistake)

* [nai-form ない] で ください = please don't do ~ //

The school usually starts at 9, but you have to come thirty minutes earlier tomorrow, so please don't make a mistake.

がっこう たいいくかん まえ あつ くだ
学校の 体育館たいいくかんの 前まえに 集あつまって 下ください。 = Please gather in front of the gymnasium of the school.

* 集まります g1 = gather /

いいですか。 = Is it OK? Are you OK? //

きょうしつ たいいくかん まえ
教室きょうしつじゃなくて、 体育館たいいくかんの 前まえです よ。 = (You must gather) in front of the gymnasium, not the classroom.

* [noun] じゃなくて = [noun] ではなくて =, not [noun]

8番

としょかん おとこ ひと かけり ひと はな
図書館としょかんで 男おとこの人ひとと 係かけりりひとの人が話はなしています。 = In the library, the man and the person in charge are talking together. //

男おとこの人はこの後あとどのボタンを押しおますか。 = Which button does the man press after this conversation?

M:
すみません。 = 1 Excuse me, 2 I am sorry. //

ちょっと = a little, for a while /

コピーの仕方しかたを = how to photocopy + を <direct-object particle> /

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

おし
教えてもらえませんか。 = Would you please teach (tell)?

* おし
教えます g2 = teach, tell

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

* [te-form] もらえます か = would you please do ~ ?

* [te-form] もらえませんか = would you please do ~ ?

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 ~ ?

//

Would you please teach me how to photocopy?

あお
青いボタンを押しおしたんですが、 = I press a blue button, but

* 押し^おした = pressed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 押し^おます g1 (press, push)
* ん^んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん^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^ん can be changed to の. //

じ^じが ちい^{ちい}さく なって しまった ん^んです。 = To my regret, the words (characters) become small.
* なって しまった = to one's regret, (X) became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なって しま
います (to one's regret, (X) 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]
* [te-form] しま^しいます 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 //

F:
じ^じを おお^{おお}く する なら、 = if you make words bigger (enlarge words),
* 大きく する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大きく します = make ~ big
* (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]
* 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.> //

あか^{あか}い ボタン^おを 押し^おして ください。 = Please press a red button.
* 押し^おます g1 = press, push //

M:

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

はい。 = Yes. OK.

それから、 = after that, and also, I want to say one more thing /

もう ^{すこ}少し = a little more /

^こ濃く したい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^こ濃く したいです = want to make ~ dark
(think)

* (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]

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

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. //

And I want to make words a little more darker.

じゃあ、^{きいろ}黄色い ボタンを ^お押してください。 = Then, please press a yellow button.

* 押します g1 = press, push //

^{うす}薄く する ときは、 = When you make words lighter (thin),

* ^{うす}薄く する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{うす}薄く します = make ~ thin (diluted)

* [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) ~ /

白い ボタンです。 = (X) is a white button //

When you make words lighter, please press a white button.

M:

そうですか。どうも ありがとう ございます。 = I see (Is that so?). Thank you very much.
