

問題2

例

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

おんな ひと ひ こ
女の人はどうして引っ越しをしますか。 = Why does the woman move (house)? //

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

F:
らいしゅう にちよう ひ ひ こ てつだ
来週の日曜日、引っ越しを手伝ってくれない? = Can you help me to move (house) next week? <request>

* てつだ手伝います g1 = help

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

* [te-form] くない? = less polite than [te-form] くれませんか = Can you do ~? Could you do ~? <request> /

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 ~?

M:

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

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

また ひ こ引っ越すんだね。 = You move (house) again.

* 引越す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 引越します g1 = move (house), change residence

* 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> //

^{へ や} ^{せま}
部屋が狭いの? = Is the room small?

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

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

F:
ううん。 = No.

^{へ や} ^{おお}
部屋の大きさも = the size of the room + も (also) /

^{ばしょ}
場所も = place + も (also) /

^{もんだい}
問題ない = there is no problem = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 問題(が) あります (there is a problem)

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> /

^{たても}
建物が = building + が <subject particle> /

^{ふる}
古くて = (X) is old 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. /

いや
嫌 = nasty

な んだ = んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ン です' =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because

ン can be changed to の. //

Both the size of the room and the place have no problem, but the building is old and I don't like it.

さいきん
最近、 = recently, lately /

きんじょ ひと
近所の 人と = with one's neighbor

ともだち
友達になった = make friends with = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 友達になります (make friends with) /

から、 = because ~ /

ざんねん
残念 = regrettable, regretful, disappointing /

な んだ = んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ン です' =

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because ン can be changed to の. /

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

Because I made friends with my neighbor recently, I regret. (It is a pity. It is regrettable.)

M:

そうなんだ。 = そうなんですか。 = I see. Is that so?

* 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. //

1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. //

おんな がくせい だれ す
女の学生は誰と住んでいますか。 = With whom does the woman live?

* 住みます g1 = live

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

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

M:

やまだ あたら せいかつ
山田さん、新しい生活はどう？ = Mrs Yamada, how is your new life?

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

F:

はい、まいにち たの
毎日楽しいです。 = Yes, (my life) is enjoyable every day. ; I enjoy every day. //

M:

りょうしん いっしょ
ご両親と一緒にじゃなくて、 = don't stay with one's parents and

* [na-adjective / noun] じゃなくて =

[na-adjective / noun] じゃありません。そして、 = 1 (X) is ~ and <used to join sentences>

2 (X) is ~ and therefore <used to show a reason> //

さび
寂しくない = be not lonely = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 寂しいです (be lonely)
? //

You don't stay with you parents, so don't you feel lonely?

F:
ええ、^{すこ}少し。 = Yes, (I feel lonely) a little.

でも、 = but /
おとうと ^{いっしょ} 一緒に = with my younger brother /
^す 住んでいる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 住んでいます = be living now
* 住みます g1 = live
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
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.
^{だいじょうぶ} 大丈夫です。 = be all right, no problem //

But, I live with my younger brother, so I am OK.

M:
そうなんだ。 = <plain-style> of そうな んです か = I see. Is that so?
* 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. //

きょうだい おとうと ^{ひとり} 兄弟は 弟さん 一人? = Regarding your siblings, do you have only one younger brother?

F:
姉あねも います。 = I also have an elder sister.

姉あねは 両親りょうしんと 一緒いっしょに 住すんでいます。 = My elder sister lives with my parents.

* 住すみます g1 = live

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

2番

大学だいがくで、女おんなの学生がくせいが 男おとこの学生がくせいと 話はなしています。 = In the university, the female student is talking with the male student. //

女おんなの学生がくせいは、いつ、男おとこの学生がくせいに 相談そうたんしますか。 = When does the female student consult with the male student? //

{The male student uses the plain-style and the female student uses the polite-style.}

F:
先輩せんぱい、 = one's senior, one's upperclass student /

相談そうたんしたい こと = the thing which (X) want to consult

* 相談そうたんしたい =<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 相談そうたんしたいです = want to consult

が <direct-object particle of あります (have)> /

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

んです = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] 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> /

いま
今、 = now /

いいですか。 = Is (X) good? //

Sir, I would like to have a talk with you. Is it OK to talk with you now?

M:

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

いま ^{じゅぎょう} 授業があるんだ。 = I have a class from now.

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

* 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. //

F:

そうですか。 = I see. Is that so? //

じゃ、今日の夕方 ^{きょう ゆうがた} は どうですか。 = Then, how about this evening? //

M:

6時から ^{ろくじ やくそく} 約束があるけど、 = I have an appointment at six o'clock, but

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

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

4時頃 ^{よんじごろ} なら、大丈夫 ^{だいじょうぶ} だよ。 = If you are talking about around four o'clock, I am OK.

* 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.> /

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

F:
よじ
4時です ね。 = four o'clock, right?

M:
あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
あす ひる
明日の 昼でも = even tomorrow noon /
いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = (X) is good
よ。 =, you know? ; I tell you. ;, I am convinced. //

Ah! Tomorrow noon is also OK.

F:
すみません。 = I am sorry.

あした ようじ
明日は 用事がある んです。 = I have something to do tomorrow.

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

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

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because

ん can be changed to の. //

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

じゃあ、やっぱり 今朝に しよう。 = Then, let's do it today after all. やはり

* やっぱり = 1 as one (had) expected, sure enough 2 after all, on second thought

- * しよう = let's 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] //

F:
 はい。 = Yes.
 お願いねがします = I ask your favor. Please do it for me.

じゃ、教室きょうしつで待まっています。 = Then, I will be waiting for you in the classroom.
 * 待まちます = wait
 * [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

3番

がっこう おとこ せんせい おんな りゅうがくせい はな
 学校で、男の先生と女の留学生が話しています。 = In the school, the male teacher and the female overseas student are talking together. //

おんな りゅうがくせい
 女の留学生は、どうしてアルバイトがしたいですか。 = Why the female overseas student want to have a part-time job?

{Both the male teacher and the female overseas student use the polite-style.}

M:
 もうすぐふゆやす冬休み ですね。 = The winter holiday is coming soon. The winter holiday is just around the corner.

どこかへりょこう旅行にい行きますか。 = Are you going anywhere for your trip?

F:
いいえ。 = No.

ふゆやす
冬休みはデパートでアルバイトをするつもりです。 = I intend to work part-time at the department store during the winter holiday.
* アルバイトをする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of アルバイト(を)します g3 = have a part-time job, work part-time.
* [dictionary-form / nai-form] つもりです = intend to do ~ , don't intend to do ~ //

M:
あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
そうですか。 = I see. Is that so?

F:
にほんひと はたら かた し
日本人の働き方が知りたいんです。 = I want to know how the Japanese work.
* (A) の [masu-form] かた = how to do (A), the way of doing (A)
* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

M:
けいけん
いい経験になりますね。 = It will be a good experience for you.
* [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] //

にほんご じょうず おも
日本語も上手になるとおもいます。 = I think that your Japanese will also improve.
* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become
* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]
* [noun] になります = become [noun] //

4番

てんきよほう き
天気予報を聞いています。 = You are listening to the weather forecast.

* 聞きます g1 = hear, listen

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

なにようび いちにちじゅう あめ ふ い
何曜日に、一日中雨が降ると言っていますか。 = What day of the week does the weather forecast say it rains throughout the day?

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

* 言います g1 = say

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

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

M:
とうきよう げつようひ いっしゅうかん てんきよほう
東京の月曜日から1週間の天気予報です。 = I will report the weather forecast of Tokyo for one week from Monday.

げつようび かようび
月曜日と火曜日は晴れるでしょう。 = Probably it will be fine Monday and Tuesday.

* 晴れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 晴れます g2 = clear up, clear away, be sunny, stop raining

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

すいようひ ごぜんちゅう は ごご くも よる あめ
水曜日は、午前中は晴れますが、午後からは曇って、夜には雨になるでしょう。 =

Probably it will be fine on Wednesday, but it will be cloudy in the afternoon and it will be raining at night.

* 曇って、 = 曇ります。そして、 = get cloudy 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.

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

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

* [noun] になります = become [noun]

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

もくようひ いちにち あめ
木曜日は一日ずっと雨になるでしょう。 = Probably it will raining throughout the day on
Thursday.

* ずっと = 1 consecutively, throughout, all the way, all the time 2 much [adjective]
* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become
* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]
* [noun] になります = become [noun]
* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1 Probably,
2, right? //

きんようひ どようひ は てんき
金曜日と土曜日は晴れて、いい天気になるでしょう。 = Probably it will clear up on Friday
and Saturday, and it will be a fine weather.

* 晴れて、 = 晴れます。そして、 = clear up 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.
* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become
* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]
* [noun] になります = become [noun]
* [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1 Probably,
2, right? //

5番

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

おとこひと さいきんほん よ
男の人は、最近、どのくらい本を読んでいますか。 = How many books does the man read
recently?

* どのくらい = どのくらい = どれくらい = どれくらい = how long? ; how far? ; how much? ;
what amount? ; until when? ; until where?

おとこ ひと

男の人です。 = Regarding the man, OK? 😓

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

F:

やまだ 山田さんは、よく 本を 読みますか。 = Mr Yamada, do you often read a book?

M:

うーん、^{こども}子供の時は^{とき}月に^{つき}10冊以上^{じゅっさつじじょう}読んでいましたが、^{さいきん}最近^{ぜんぜん}は全然^よ読んでいませんね。 =
Hmm, (Well,) when I was a child, I used to read more than ten books a month (in one month), but I don't read at all recently.

* [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) ~ /

* ^{つき}月に = per month

* ^よ読みます g1 = read

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

F:

そうですか。 = I see. Is that so?

F:

ええ、^{しごと}仕事^{いそが}が忙しいんです。 = Yes, my work is really busy. I am really busy with my work.

* なんです。 = [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. //

たなか

田中さんは どうですか。 = Mrs Tanaka, how about you?

F:

さいきん 最近は、せんもん 専門の ほん 本を がつ 月に さんさつ 3冊ぐらい よ 読んでいます。 = I read about three technical books (specialized books) a month (in one month) recently.

* つき 月に = per month

* よ 読みます g1 = read

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

M:

そうですか。 = I see. Is that so?

わたし 私も がつ 月に いっさつ 1冊ぐらいは よ 読みたいんですが。 = I also want to read at least one book a month (in one month).

* 読みたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 読みたいです = want to read

* [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.

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

6番

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

おんな 女の がくせい 学生は、こども 子供の とき 時、なに 何になりたかったですか。 = What did the woman want to become when she was a child?

* [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) ~

* なりたかったです = wanted to become

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

* [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] //

おんな がくせい
女の学生です。 = Regarding the female student, right?

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

M:

たなか しょうらい しごと
田中さんは、将来、どんな 仕事 したい ですか。 = Mrs Tanaka, what kind of job do you want to do in the future?

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

F:

しょうらい しょうがっこう せんせい
将来は、小学校の先生 になり たいです。 = I want to be a primary school teacher in the future.

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

* [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]

M:

せんせい
先生 ですか。 = You want to be a teacher, I see.

こども とき
子供の 時 から ですか。 = (Do you want to be a teacher) since you were a child?

* [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) ~ //

F:

こども
子供のは、ピアニスト になり た かった んです。 = I wanted to be a pianist when I was a child.

* なり た かった = wanted to become = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なり たいです (want to become)

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

- * [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]
 - * 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. //

M:
おんがく す
 音楽が 好き だった なんです ね。 = You liked music, right?

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

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

わたし こども とき けいさつかん ゆめ
 私は 子供の 時は、 警察官になる のが 夢 でした。 = When I was a child, becoming a policeman was my dream.

- * [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) ~
- * なる の = to become, becoming
- * Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).
- * なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become
- * [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]
- * [noun] になります = become [noun]
- * [na-adjective / noun] でした = was ~ = past of '[na-adjective / noun]' です (is, are, am, etc)

F:

けいさつかん
警察官ですか。 = You wanted to be a policeman, I see.

M:

でも、最近さいきんは、看護師かんごしになりたいんです。 = But, recently, I want to be a nurse.

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

* [masu-form] たいです = want 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. //

F:

へえ、そう なんですか。 = Oh, I see.

* へえ = <used to express admiration>

* 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. //

7番

みなと ぶね あんない き
港で、船の案内を聞いています。 = At the harbor, you are listening to the information of the ship.

* 案内あんない = information, guidance, leading

* 聞ききます g1 = listen, hear

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

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

F:

^{みなさま}皆様、もうすぐ、^{つぎ}次の^{ふね}船が^{しゅっぱつ}出発します。 = Everybody, the next ship will depart soon. //

^{ふね}船は、^{ちか}近くの^{しま}島を ^{さんじゅつぷん}30 分で^{まわ}回ります。 = The ship will go around the nearby island in thirty minutes.

* ^{まわ}回ります g1 = turn, revolve, rotate, go around, circulate

^{うみ}海からの^{うつく}美しい^{けしき}景色を^{たの}楽しむことができます。 = We can enjoy the beautiful scenery from the sea.

* ^{たの}楽しむ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{たの}楽しみます g1 = enjoy

* [dictionary-form] ^{たの}楽しむことができます = can enjoy, be able to enjoy //

^{しゅっぱつ}出発は ^{じゅうじにじゅつぷん}10 時 20 分の^{よてい}予定です。 = The departure will be at ten o'clock and twenty minutes.

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

^{よてい}予定です = plan to do ~ , be due (to) //

^{しゅっぱつ}出発まで ^{じゅつぷん}10 分です。 = There are ten minutes left before departure.

チケットは ^{ふね}船の^{なか}中で ^か買うことができます。 = You can buy the ticket on the ship.

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

* [dictionary-form] 買うことができます = can do ~ , be able to do ~ //

^{みなさま}皆様、^の乗って ^のみませんか。 = Everybody, why don't you try to board?

* 乗ります g1 = get on, board, ride in, ride, mount, get up, travel on or in (train, etc.)

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

* The negative-question particle can be used to show the invitation. //