

P19

(2)

^い ^か
以下 = less than, up to, below, under, and downward, not exceeding, the following, the rest /

は <topic particle> /

ある ^{かいしゃ} ^だ ^{ないよう}
会社が出したメールの内容 = the contents of the email which a certain company posted

* ^だ出した = sent = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^だ出します g1 (take out, send)

である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) //

The following is the contents of the email which a certain company sent.

^{ちゅう}
(注)

^{こうにゅう} ^{こうにゅう}
購入する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 購入します g3 = buy, purchase

^か
買う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か買います g1 = buy

The sentence is written in the plain-style.

^{きやくさま}
お客様 = customers

^{かくい}
各位 = everyone, all

Dear customers,

いつも = always /

「ジミックのプリンター」 = Jimikku printer /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{あいよう}
ご愛用 = to use regularly (habitually) /

いただき、 = いただいて、 = いただきます。そして、 = (an inferior) receive (from a superior) and

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

→ ^{あいよう}ご愛用 いただき = You use it regularly and we receive a favor from you and

ありがとうございます。 = Thank you very much. //

Thank you for using our 'Jimikku' printer regularly all the time.

さて、 = Buy the way, /

^{へいしや}弊社では = at our company /

^{きやくさま}お客様 = customer, client, guest, visitor /

が <subject particle> /

プリンター用インク = ink for a printer, ink which is used for a printer /

^{ついか}追加 = addition, supplement /

^{こうにゆう}購入なさる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{こうにゆう}購入なさいます g1 = buy, purchase (which is the deferential-verb (honorific-verb) of ^{こうにゆう}購入します g1 (buy, purchase) /

....^{ていか}際に = when (I do) (N2 P84 No.137) /

^{ていか}定価 = a fixed price /

の <possession particle> /

^び5%(パーセント)引きで = at a 5 percent discount /

^{もと}お求めいただいております = You are seeking and we are receiving a favor from you.

* ^{もと}お求めいただいております = ^{もと}求めていただいております

* ^{もと}求めます means 'seek, look for', however here it is used to mean 'buy, get'.

* ^{もと}おります = humble-verb of います

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

が、 = but, //

By the way, at our company, when you buy additional inks for your printer, you can get it at a 5 percent discount on the regular price, but

^{しちがつ}この7月、^{はちがつちゆう}8月中に = in this July or in this August

^{こうにゆう}購入の^{もう}お^こ申し込^{きやくさま}みをされたお客様 = the customer who applied for purchase

* ^{もう}お申し込^こみをされた = applied = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{もう}お申し込^こみをされます which is the passive-verb (be applied (by someone)) of ^{もう}申し込^こみ(を)します (apply), but it is used as the deferential-verb ((superior) apply) in this sentence. /

に <recipient particle> /

は <topic particle> /

^{とく}さら^{とくべつわりびきかかく}にお得な特別割引価格で = at the special discount price which is more profitable (advantageous) /

^{とど}お届けいたします g1 = more polite than ^{とど}お届け します g3 = humble-verb of ^{とど}届けます g2 = deliver

* ^{とど}お [masu-form] いたします = ^{とど}お [masu-form] します = do ~ (humble-verb) //

We deliver (inks) at the special discount price which is more profitable to the customers who request to buy either in this July or in this August.

この^{きかい}機会に = at this chance

ご利用^{りよう}いただければ = if you use it and we can receive a favor from you,

* いただければ = conditional-form of いただきます ((an inferior) can receive (from a superior))

which is the potential-verb of いただきます g1 ((an inferior) receive (from a superior)) /

^{さいわ}幸いです。 = (X) is fortunate. (X) is happy.

We are happy if you use this promotion (and we can receive a favor from you) at this chance.

^{くわ}詳しく = at length, knowingly, in detail, with all the specifics, extendedly /

は <topic particle> /

→ If you would like to know the details, /

ホームページ = homepage, website, webpage /

を <direct-object particle> /

ご^{らん}覧^みください = special-deferential-verb of 見て ください = Please look at ...

Please look at our website for the details.

^{こんご}今後とも = in the future as well as now

ジミックの^{せいひん}製品 = manufactured goods from Jimikku

ご^{あいよう}愛用^{あいよう}くださいます よう = We wish that you used it regularly and gave us a favor

* ご^{あいよう}愛用 = to use regularly (habitually)

* くださいます = (my superior) give me

* よう = I wish ~

お^{ねが}願^{もう}い^あ申しあげます = more polite than お^{ねが}願^{いた}い^{ねが}致します or お^{ねが}願^{ねが}い^{ねが}します = ask a favor //

We wish you could use our Jimikku products regularly in the future and you could give us a favor. We would like to ask you to do so.

We really hope that you continue to use our Jimikku products in the future.

The sentence is written in the plain-style.

□56

この ^{かいしゃ} 会社の ^{わりびき} 割引サービス について = about (concerning, regarding) the discount service of this company N2 No.10 /

^{ただ} 正しいもの = correct thing /

は <topic particle> /

どれか。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of どれ ですか。 = which is (X)? //

Which is correct about the discount service of this company?

1

「ジミック」のプリンターを ^{つか} 使っている ^{ひと} 人 = the person who uses a Jimikku

* ^{つか} 使っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{つか} 使っています = be using 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> /

^{しち} 7、^{はちがつちゅう} 8月中だけ = only in July and in August /

インク = ink /

を <direct-object particle> /

^ご 5%(パーセント) ^び 引き で = at a 5 percent discount /

^か 買う こと が できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か 買う こと が できます = can buy, be able to buy /

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

* [dictionary-form] こと が できます sg2 = can do ~, be able to do ~ //

The person who uses a Jimikku printer can buy ink at a 5 percent discount only in July and in August.

2

「ジミック」のプリンターを ^{つか} 使っている ^{ひと} 人 = the person who uses a Jimikku

* ^{つか} 使っている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{つか} 使っています = be using 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> /

^が <subject particle> /

^{しち} 7、^{はちがつちゅう} 8月中に = either in July or in August /

インク = ink /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{ちゅうもん}注文すれば、 = if (X) order = conditional-form of ^{ちゅうもん}注文します g3 (five an order) /

^ご5%(パーセント)^び引き = a 5 percent discount /

より = than /

^{やす}安く = cheaply /

^か買うことができる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か買うことができます = can buy, be able to buy /

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

* [dictionary-form] ^かことができます sg2 = can do ~, be able to do ~ //

If the person who uses a Jimikku printer orders ink either in July or in August, he can but it cheaper than a 5 percent discount.

3

「ジミック」のプリンターを^{しち}7、^{はちがつちゅう}8月中に^か買う^{ひと}人 = the person who buys a Jimikku printer either in July or in August

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

は <topic particle> /

インク = ink /

を <direct-object particle> /

^ご5%(パーセント)^び引き = a 5 percent discount /

より = than /

^{やす}安く = cheaply /

^か買うことができる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^か買うことができます = can buy, be able to buy /

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

* [dictionary-form] ^かことができます sg2 = can do ~, be able to do ~ //

The person who buys a Jimikku printer either in July or in August can buy ink cheaper than a 5 percent discount.

4

「ジミック」のプリンターを^{しち}7、^{はちがつちゅう}8月中に^か買う^{ひと}人 = the person who buys a Jimikku printer either in July or in August

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

が <subject particle> /

インク = ink /

を <direct-object particle> /

一緒に = together /

注文すれば、 = if (X) order = conditional-form of 注文します g3 (five an order) /

どちらも = either one, this and that together, both /

5%(パーセント)引きで = at a 5 percent discount /

買うことができる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買うことができます = can buy, be able to buy /

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

* [dictionary-form] ことができます sg2 = can do ~, be able to do ~ //

If the person who buys a Jimikku printer either in July or in August orders ink together, he can buy both of them at a 5 percent discount.

P20

(3)

ちゅう
(注1)

アクセルを ふかす = step on the accelerator, race the engine

* ふかす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ふかします g1 = smoke (a cigarette), accelerate, rev up /

アクセル = accelerator /

を <direct-object particle> /

強く = strongly /

踏んで = 踏む。そして、 = step on and

* 踏む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 踏みます g1 = step on

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

エンジン = engine /

を <direct-object particle> /

速く = quickly /

回転させる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 回転させます (make ~ rotate, turn, spin, revolve) which is the causative-verb of 回転します g3 (rotate, revolve) //

to step strongly on the accelerator and make the engine rotate quickly

ちゅう
(注2)

～を <direct-object particle> /

察知する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 察知します g3 = sense, infer, guess, surmise /

～に /

気がつく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気がつきます g1 = notice, perceive, discern, realize; become aware /

おそ
恐れてはいけない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 恐れてはいけません = must not fear

*恐れます g1 = fear

* [te-form] はいけません = must not do ～, may not do ～ /

とか = such as, like, as an example of, like for example /

ふあん
不安 = anxiety, uneasiness, worry /

を <direct-object particle> /

も
持ってはいけない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持ってはいけません = must not hold

* 持ちます g1 = hold, possess, carry

* [te-form] はいけません = must not do ～, may not do ～ /

とか = such as, like, as an example of, like for example /

い
言われることがある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言われることがあります = there are times when (X) is told (said) that ～

* 言われる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言われます (be said, be told) which is the passive-verb of 言います g1 (say) /

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, might, perhaps, may be, possibly //

Maybe there will be times when you are told that you must not fear, you must not worry, and so on. 😞

しかし、 = But, /

きょうふ ふあん
恐怖や不安 = fear, anxiety, etc /

は <topic particle> /

くるま たと
車に例えれば = If (X) liken (compare) it to a car

* 例えれば = conditional-form of 例えます = liken, compare

*AをBにたとえます = liken (compare) A to B /

ブレーキ = a brake /

である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) //

But, regarding fear, anxiety, etc, if we compare it to a car, it is a brake.

くるま あんぜん
車の安全にとって = for the safety of a car, from the viewpoint of the safety of a car N2 No.11 /
じゅうよう
重要な の = the important thing /

は <topic particle> /

アクセルではなく = ..., not an accelerator /

ブレーキ = a brake /

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

The important thing for a safe driving is a brake, not an accelerator.

アクセルをふかして = アクセルをふかす。そして、 = step on the accelerator (race the engine) and

* ふかす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ふかします g1 = smoke (a cigarette), accelerate, rev up

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

スピードを出だすこと = to speed up, speeding up

* スピードを出だす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of スピードを出だします g1 = speed up

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

より = than /

→ than speeding up by racing the engine /

きけん
危険 = danger /

を <direct-object particle> /

さっち 察知して = 察知する。そして、 = sense and

* 察知する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 察知さっちします g3 = sense, infer, guess, surmise

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

ブレーキをかけて = ブレーキをかける。そして、 = brake and

* ブレーキをかける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ブレーキをかけます g2 = brake

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

と 止まった = stopped = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 止とまります g1 (stop, halt, cease) /

り = [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 ~ /

スピード = speed /

を <direct-object particle> /

落と^おした = dropped = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 落と^おします g1 (drop, let fall) /

り = [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 ~

する こと で = by means of doing ~

* 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). /

→ by (means of) sensing the danger and then stopping by braking, or speeding down or doing the thing like that than speeding up by racing the engine /

事^じ故^こ = accident /

は <topic particle> /

妨^ふげ^せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 妨^ふげ^せます (can prevent, be able to prevent) which is the potential-verb of 妨^ふぎ^せます g1 (disturb, prevent) //

We can prevent an accident by (means of) sensing the danger and then stopping by braking, or speeding down or doing the thing like that than speeding up by racing the engine.

その 意^い味^みで、 = in this meaning,

ブレーキの ない 車^{くるま} = the car which doesn't have an engine

* ない = don't have ~, there is not ~ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あり^あます g1 (have ~, there is ~)

* が <subject particle> in the modifying sentence can be changed to の.

を <direct-object particle> /

走^はらせる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 走^はらせ^はます (make (something / someone) run) which is the causative-verb of 走^はり^はます g1 (run)

ことは できない = cannot do ~ = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of '[dictionary-form] ことが (or は) できます' (can do ~, be not bale to do ~)

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

In this meaning, we cannot make the car without a brake run.

われわれ = we /

^{にんげん}
人間 = human being /

も = also /

^{きょうふ} ^{ふあん} ^な
恐怖や不安 という 名 = the name called 'fear, worry, etc'

* (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.) /
の <possession particle> /

ブレーキ = brake /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{つか} ^{つか}
使って = 使う。そして、 = use and

* 使う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使います g1 = use

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

^{じぶん} ^{あんぜん}
自分たちの安全 = one's own safety (plural) /

に /

^{やくだ}
役立てる こと = to make use of ~, making use of ~

* 役立てる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役立てます g2 = make use of ~

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

^{たいせつ} ^{たいせつ}
大切だ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大切です = (X) is important //

It is important for us, human beings, to use the brake whose name is 'fear, worry, etc' and make use of it for our own safeties.

^{ひろせひろただ}
広瀬弘忠

^{ひと} ^{きけん} ^{ちか}
「人はなぜ危険に近づくのか」

* 近づく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 近づきます g1 = approach, come near to, get closer, get near

* の か? = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか。 =, I wonder? → の can be changed to ん.

Why does a human being approach danger?

^{こうだんしゃ}
講談社による = by Kōdansha

^{ひっしや}
筆者 = author, writer /

は <topic particle> /

きょうふ ふあん
恐怖や不安 = fear, anxiety, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

どう = how /

とらえている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of とらえています = be catching now

* とらえます g2 = catch, seize, capture, grasp

How does this author grasp the meaning of 'fear, anxiety, etc'?

1

きょうふ ふあん
恐怖や不安 = fear, anxiety, etc /

は <topic particle> /

あんぜんせい こうじょう
安全性の向上 = improvement (advancement, progress) of safety (security)

さまた
妨げる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 妨げます g2 = disturb; prevent //

'Fear, worry, etc' disturb improvement of safety.

2

きょうふ ふあん
恐怖や不安 = fear, anxiety, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

かん
感じる こと = to feel, feeling

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

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

が <subject particle> /

あんぜん
安全 = safety, security /

に /

つながる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つながります g1 = be tied together; be connected, be related to //

Feeling 'fear, worry, etc' is linked to safety.

3

きょうふ ふあん
恐怖や不安 = fear, anxiety, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

と のぞ
取り除く こと = to remove, removing

* 取り除く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 取り除きます g1 = remove

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

が <subject particle> /

あんぜん
安全 = safety, security /

に /

やくだ
役立つ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役立ちます g2 = be useful, be helpful, serve the purpose //

Removing 'fear, anxiety, etc' is useful for safety.

4

きょうふ ふあん
恐怖や不安 = fear, anxiety, etc /

が <subject particle> /

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

うちは = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] うちに = while doing ~ N2 No.20 /

あんぜん
安全 = safety, security /

と <quotation particle> /

は <topic particle> /

い
言えない = cannot say = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言えます (can say, be able to say)
which is the potential-verb of 言います g1 (say) /

We cannot say that it is safe as long as there is fear, worry, etc.

P21

(4)

(注1)

たいぶ
大部 = most (e.g. most part), greater, fairly, a good deal, much /

しょもつ
書物 = a book /

の <possession particle> /

さっすう
冊数 = (a measure word for counting books and notebooks) /

や = ... and etc (and so on)

ページ数 = the number of pages /

が <subject particle> /

^{おお}
多い = many, much, a lot of /

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

(It means) that the number of books and pages is great.

^{ちゅう}
(注2)

^{なにげ}
何気なく = casually, unconcernedly /

はっきりとした = はっきりした = definite, decisive; clear, manifest, plain; articulate

^{もくてき りゆう}
目的や理由 = a purpose, a reason, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

^も
持たないで = without holding (carrying, possessing)

* ^も持たない = don't hold (carry, possess) = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^も持ちます g1 (hold, carry, possess) //

without having clear purpose and reason

{The sentence is written in the polite-style.}

^{ひと}
人 = person /

に <recipient particle> /

^{つよ えいきょう}
強い影響 = strong influence /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{あた}
与えるの = the one (the thing) which gives /

* ^{あた}与える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{あた}与えます g2 = give, present, award

* ^{えいきょう}影響を ^{あた}与えます g2 = influence, affect, impact /

→ the one which influences a person (has an influence on a person) strongly /

は <topic particle> /

^{たいぶ さくひん}
大部からなる作品 = the work which is composed of many volumes and pages

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

.....とは ^{かぎ}限りません = There is no guarantee that //

There is no guarantee that the thing which influences a human being greatly is the work which is composed of many volumes and pages.

^{なにげ}何気なく ^よ読んだ、^{ひとこと}たった一言 = only the single word which you read casually

* ^よ読んだ = read = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^よ読みます g1 (read) /

に = (be done) by ~ /

^{こころう}心打たれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{こころう}心打たれます (be impressed, be moved, be touched) which is the passive-verb of ^う心(を)打ちます = impress, touch one's heart /

こともあります = there are also time when ~ //

There are also times when we are impressed (are moved, are touched) by just the single word which we read casually.

そして、 = And, /

^{しょもつ}書物 = books /

を <direct-object particle>

^こ越えて = ^こ越えます。そして、 = go beyond and , go over and

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

^{わたし}私たち = we /

は <topic particle> /

^よ世の ^{なか}中の ^ああらゆる ^{でき}出来事 ^{こと}についても = about all occurrences (incidents, happenings) in the world N2 No.10 /

^{おな}同じように、 = in the same way, /

その ^おとき ^{しん}どきに ^お応じた ^{しん}深度 ^どで = by (means of) the depth which complies with the occasion

N2 No.4

* ^お応じた = responded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^お応じます sg2 (respond, satisfy, accept, comply with, apply for) /

^よ読んでいる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^よ読んでいます = be reading now

* ^よ読みます g1 = read /

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

And we go beyond books, and we read all happenings in the world in the same way by means of the depth which complies with the occasion. 🥲

つまり、 = in other words, in short, /

^よ読み ^と取ろう ^おと思えば = If I think that I will read

* ^よ読み ^と取ろう = volitional-form of ^よ読み ^と取ります g1 = read, read mind

* ^おと思えば = conditional-form of ^お思います g1 = if (X) think

* [volitional-form] ^おと思えます = I think that I will do ~, I think of doing ~ /

どんな ^{できごと}出来事 から でも = from any happenings, from no matter what kind of happening it is /
「^{じぶん}自分にとって ^{いみ}意味 ある こと」 = the things which has meaning for oneself (from the
viewpoint of oneself) N2 No.11

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

を <direct-object particle>

^よ読み^と取れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^よ読み^と取ります g1 = read, read mind /
ということ ではない でしょうか。 = it means that I can read ..., don't you think so?

* [plain-style] ということ です = (X) means that ~ N2 No.41B

* ... ではない でしょうか = more polite than ... ではありません か =, don't you think
so? ;, I want to confirm with you. //

In other words, it means that we can read 'the thing which is meaningful for ourselves' from any
happening if we think that we will read it, don't you think so?

^{まな}学ぼう と する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{まな}学ぼう と します = be about learn

* ^{まな}学ぼう = volitional-form of ^{まな}学びます g1 (learn)

* [volitional-form] と します = be about to do ~ /

^{しせい}姿勢 = posture, an attitude /

が <subject particle> /

あれば = if (X) have ~, of there is ~ = conditional-form of あります g1 (have ~, there is ~)

^{なに}何 から でも = from anything, from whatever it is /

^{かち}価値 ある こと = the thing which is worthy

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

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

^{まな}学び^と取れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{まな}学び^と取れます (can learn ~ deeply) which is
the potential-verb of ^{まな}学び^と取ります g1 (learn ~ deeply) /

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

と <quotation particle> /

つくづく = fully, deeply, completely /

^{わたし}私 = I /

は <topic particle> /

^{おも}思う の です。 = I think ~, and I really want to say so.

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

* [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. //

I really think that if we have an attitude which is 'Let's learn!', we can learn the worth thing from anything.

むらたなつこ
村田夏子

どくしょ しんりがく
読書の心理学 = reading psychology

どくしょ ひら こころ せかい とびら
読書で開く心の世界への扉 = the door of the world of heart which we open by reading

* 開く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 開きます g1 = open /

サイエンス社による = published by Science /

□58

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

In the passage, there is 'There is no guarantee that the thing which influences a human being greatly is the work which is composed of many volumes and pages', but why is it?

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

* が、 = but, /

* なぜか。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なぜですか。 = why (X) is?

1

つよ えいきょう あた
強い影響を与えるかどうか = whether (X) influence greatly or not

* 与える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 与えます g2 = give, present, award

* [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> /

は <topic particle> /

よ て しせい
読み手の姿勢で = by the attitude of a reader /

き
決まるもの = the thing which is decided (is settled)

* 決まる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決まります g1 = be decided, be settled /

である。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) /

から = because ~ //

Because whether it influences you greatly or not, it will be decided by the attitude of a reader.

2

どのような^{さくひん}作品でも = any work, no matter what kind of work it is

* どのような = more formal than どんな = what kind of ~, what type of ~

* [question-word] + [te-form] = no matter what (how, when, etc) ~ /

読めば^よ読むほど = the more (X) read, the more ~ N2 No.95

* 読めば = if (X) read = conditional-form of 読みます g1 (read) /

強い^{つよ} = strong /

影響^{えいきょう}を受ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 影響^{えいきょう}を受け^うます = be influenced (by ~)

* 受け^うます g2 = accept, receive, undertake /

ものである = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ものであり^{ます} which is more formal than

ものです = it is natural (common) that ~ N2 No.110B

から = because ~ //

Because regarding any work (book), it is natural that the more you read it, the greater you will be influenced by it.

3

人々^{ひとびと} = people /

に <recipient particle> /

どのような^{えいきょう}影響 = what kind of influence /

を <direct-object particle> /

与^{あた}える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 与^{あた}え^{ます} g2 = give, present, award /

か <question particle> /

は <topic particle> /

書物^{しょもつ}によって = depending on books, according to books N2 No.13D /

それぞれ = each, respectively /

異なる^{こと} = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 異^{こと}なり^{ます} g1 = differ, be different /

から = because ~ //

Because how books influence a human being varies from book to book. (is different depending to books).

4

書物^{しょもつ}だけでなく も = not only books but also /

世^よの中^{なか}のできごとから = from the happenings in the world as well /

(～だけでなく) ～も = (not only ～ but) also ～ /

さまざまな^{えいぎょう}影響 = various influences /

を <direct-object particle> /

受^うけている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 受^うけています = be accepting now

* 受^うけます g2 = accept, receive, undertake

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

から = because ～ //

Because we are influenced by not only books but also happenings in the world in many ways.

P22

(5)

ちゆう
(注1)

かなた = beyond, across, the other side, the distance /

向^むこう = beyond, over there, opposite direction, the other party /

ちゆう
(注2)

普遍的^{ふへんてき} = universal, general /

広^{ひろ}く = widely, broadly /

すべてのもの = all things /

に /

共通^{きょうつう}して = have ～ in common and

* 共通^{きょうつう}します = have ～ in common /

見^みられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見^みられます g2 = can be seen, be visible /

it is visible commonly in all things broadly

ちゆう
(注3)

理屈^{りくつ} = theory, logic, reason /

論理的な^{ろんりてき} 説明^{せつめい} = logical explanation /

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

ぼく = I /

は <topic particle> /

いつも = always /

思う^{おも} = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思い^{おも}ます g1 = think /

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

が、 = {used to show hesitation} /

視^{しかく}覚にとらえたもの = the thing which (X) caught sight of ~ /

* 視^{しかく}覚にとらえた = caught sight of ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 視^{しかく}覚にとらえます g2 (catch sight of ~) /

ただ^{たん}単に = just, only, simply /

描^かいても = even if (X) draw

* 描^かきます g1 = draw, paint, sketch, depict, describe

* [te-form] も = even if (X) do ~ /

決^{けつ}して = never /

絵^{かいが}画 = a picture, a painting, a drawing /

に /

は <topic particle> /

ならない。 = don't become = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> 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] //

I always think of the following - Even if we just draw the thing which we catch sight of, it never becomes a picture.

視^{しかく}覚の かなたに 隠^{かく}されているもの = the thing which is hidden beyond one's sight

* 隠^{かく}されている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 隠^{かく}されています = be being hidden now

* 隠^{かく}されます = be hidden = passive-verb of 隠^{かく}します g1 (hide)

を <direct-object particle> /

とらえて = とらえる。そして、 = catch and

* とらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of とらえます g2 = catch, perceive, catch sight of, grasp, seize, grasp, capture, arrest

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

それ = that, it /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{がめん}
画面 = a screen /

に <recipient particle> /

^{ていちゃく}
定着させた とき = when (X) have made it fix (stay) for long

* ^{ていちゃく}定着させた = made ~ fix (stay) for long = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^{ていちゃく}定着させます
(make ~ fix (stay) for long) which is the causative-verb of ^{ていちゃく}定着します g3 (fix, stay ~ for long) /

はじめて = for the first time /

^{かいが}
絵画 = a picture, a painting, a drawing /

が <subject particle> /

^{たんじょう}誕生する。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{たんじょう}誕生します g3 = be born //

When you capture the thing which is hidden beyond your sight and make it fix on the screen (the paper) for long, the picture is born for the first time.

^{かいが}
絵画とは = 絵画 という の + は <topic particle> = the thing called 'a painting'

* (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.) /

^{め まえ しぜん}
目の 前の 自然 = the nature which exists in front of one's eyes /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{こころ なか}
心の 中 = the inside of heart (mind) /

に <recipient particle> /

^{しょうか}消化し = ^{しょうか}消化して = ^{しょうか}消化する。そして、 = digest and

* ^{しょうか}消化する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{しょうか}消化します g3 = digest

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

それ = that, it /

を <direct-object particle> /

^{いちど}
もう一度 = one more time /

^は吐きだす ^{さぎょう}作業によって = by means of the work (operation, manufacturing) which (X) vomit (spit out) N2 No.13C /

* ^は吐きだす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^は吐きだします g1 = vomit, spit out /

^う生まれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^う生まれます g2 = be born /

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

The thing called 'a painting' will be born by means of the work which you digest the nature which exists in front of your eyes in your heart, and you vomit it (take it out) one more time.

そう する こと によつて = by (means of) doing so N2 No.13C

* 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). /

はじめて = for the first time /

^{ふへんてき} ^び ^{せかい}
普遍的な美の世界 = the world of the universal beauty /

が <subject particle> /

^{しゅつげん} ^{しゅつげん}
出現する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出現します g3 = appear, come into view /

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

と <quotation particle> /

^{おも} ^{おも}
思う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = (X) think ~ //

I think that by doing it, the world of the universal beauty will appear for the first time.

だから = therefore /

^{げいじゆつ}
芸術 という もの = the thing called 'arts'

* (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.) /

は <topic particle> /

^{りくつ}
理屈で = by means of logic /

は <topic particle>

^{かいけつ}
解決できない もの = the thing which (X) cannot solve

* 解決できない = cannot solve = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^{かいけつ} 解決できます (can solve, be able to solve) which is the potential-verb of 解決します g3 (solve, settle, resolve) /

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

Therefore, regarding the thing called 'arts', we cannot solve it by logic.

^{りくつ} ^こ
理屈を越えたところ = the place where crossed over logic

* ^こ 越えた = went beyond = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^こ 超えます g2 (cross over, cross, pass through, pass over (out of)) /

に <existence particle> /

ほんとう び
本当の美 = true beauty /

が <subject particle> /

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

There is true beauty at the place where crosses over logic.

There is true beauty beyond logic.

いしもとただし
石本 正

「絵を かく よろこび」 = the joy (delight, pleasure) which (X) draw a picture

* かく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 描きます g1 (draw, paint) or 書きます g1 (write) /

しんちょうしゃ
新潮社による = published by Shin chou sha /

ひっしゃ かんが かいが ひっしゃ かんが かいが
筆者が 考える 絵画とは = 筆者が 考える 絵画 という の + は <topic particle> = the thing which
is the painting that the author thinks (imagines)

* 考える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えます g2 = consider, think over /

どのような もの = more formal than どんな もの = what kind of thing /

か <question particle> //

How does the author think about the painting?

1

め み
目で 見た もの = the thing which (X) saw with his own eyes

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

を <direct-object particle> /

そうぞうりよく
想像力で = by means of (power of) imagination /

おぎな おぎな おぎな
補い = 補って = 補う。そして、 = supplement and, make up for and

* 補う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 補います g1 = compensate for, supplement

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

うつく
美しく = beautifully /

か あらわ
描き表した もの = the thing which (X) expressed by drawing

* 描き表した = expressed by drawing = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 描き表します g1

(express by drawing) //

(It is) the thing which you supplement what you see with your own eyes with your imagination and express it beautifully by drawing.

2

^め ^み 目で見たもの = the thing which (X) saw with his own eyes

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

を <direct-object particle> /

^{こころ} ^{なか} 心の中 = the inside of heart (mind) /

に <recipient particle> /

^{かん} ^と 感じ取って = feel and

* 感じ取ります g1 = feel, perceive, sense, take in, grasp /

^か ^{あらわ} 描き表したもの = the thing which (X) expressed by drawing

* 描き表した = expressed by drawing = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^か ^{あらわ} 描き表します g1

(express by drawing) //

(It is) the thing which you feel what you see with your own eyes in your heart and expressed it by drawing.

3

^め ^{まえ} ^{そんざい} 目の前に存在しないもの = the thing which doesn't exist in front of one's eyes /

* 存在しない = don't exist = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of ^{そんざい} 存在します g3 (exist) /

^{そうぞう} 想像しながら = while imagining

* [masu-form] ながら = while doing ~ /

^か ^{あらわ} 描き表したもの = the thing which (X) expressed by drawing

* 描き表した = expressed by drawing = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ^か ^{あらわ} 描き表します g1

(express by drawing) //

(It is) the thing which you expressed the thing which doesn't exist in front of your eyes by drawing while imagining it.

4

^め ^{まえ} 目の前にあるもの = the thing which exists in front of one's eyes /

を <direct-object particle> /

できる だけ = as much as possible /

けんじつ
現実 = reality /

に <recipient particle> /

ちか 近づけて = ちか 近づける。そして、bring close to and -----

* ちか 近づける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ちか 近づけます g2 = bring near, put close, let
come near, associate with /

か あらわ
描き表した もの = the thing which (X) expressed by drawing

* か あらわ 描き表した = expressed by drawing = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of か あらわ 描き表します g1

(express by drawing) //

(It is) the thing which you bring the thing which exists in front of your eyes close to reality as much as possible and express it by drawing.

----- the end of page 22 -----