3番

例

<ruby>女<rt>おんな</rt></ruby>の<ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>が <ruby>男<rt>おとこ</rt></ruby>の<ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>に <ruby>映画<rt>えいが</rt></ruby>の <ruby>感想<rt>かんそう</rt></ruby>を <ruby>聞<rt>き</rt></ruby>いて います。 = The woman is asking the man the impressions of the movie.

F:
この<ruby>間<rt>あいだ</rt></ruby> <ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>してた <ruby>映画<rt>えいが</rt></ruby>、 = the movie which (X) was talking about the other day
* 話して た = 話して いた = was talking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 話して います = be talking now
* 話します g1 = speak, talk
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> /
<ruby>見<rt>み</rt></ruby>に <ruby>行<rt>い</rt></ruby>った = want to see = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見に 行きます = go to see
* [masu-form] に 行きます / <ruby>来<rt>き</rt></ruby>ます / <ruby>帰<rt>かえ</rt></ruby>ります = go to do, come to do, return to do
んでしょ？ = んでしょう？ =
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.
+
[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right? //

You went to see the movie which we were talking about the other day, right?, I wonder.

どう だった？ = <plain-style> of どう でしたか = how was it? //

M:
うん、 = yes /
すごく = to a great extent, to a large extent /
<ruby>豪華<rt>ごうか</rt></ruby> = gorgeous, wonderful, splendor, pomp, extravagance
だった。 = [na-adjective, noun] だった = (X) was 〜 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am) //

Yes, (I went to see it) It was very gorgeous.

衣装<ruby>いしょう</ruby>だけ じゃなくて、= not only costumes (but also 〜)

* 衣装 = costumes, clothing, clothes, garments

* (X) だけ では なくて (Y) も = not only (X) but also (Y)

景色<ruby>けしき</ruby>も = scenery + も (also) /

全て<ruby>すべ</ruby>、= all, the whole, entirely, in general, wholly /

画面<ruby>がめん</ruby>の 隅々<ruby>すみずみ</ruby>まで = as far as every nook and corner of the screen

とにかく = anyhow, at any rate, anyway, somehow or other, generally speaking, in any case

綺麗<ruby>きれい</ruby> = beautiful, clear /

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

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

Not only costumes but also sceneries, all, as far as every nook and corner of the serene, are beautiful at any rate. 😅

でも、= but /
ストーリーが = story + が <subject particle> /
なあ。= <used to show the speaker's strong feeling or emotion> //

But, the story is ......

主人公<ruby>しゅじんこう</ruby>の 気持ち<ruby>きも</ruby> = the feeling of a main character /
に /
なって、= なる。そして、= become 〜 and ......
* なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = become
* 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. /
一緒に<ruby>いっしょ</ruby> = together /
ドキドキして = ドキドキする。そして、= throb and ...
* ドキドキする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ドキドキします g1 = throb, beat
* 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. /
見られたら<ruby>み</ruby> = if (X) can see, if (X) is able to see

* 見られた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見られます which is the potential-verb (can see, be able to see) or the passive-verb (be seen) of 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look)

* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do 〜, when (X) do 〜, after (X) do 〜, (X) did 〜 and I tell you what happened /

もっと = more

良かった = (X) was good = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いいです (良いです) = (X) is good

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> /

ちょっと = a little /

単調で = 単調だ。そして、 = (X) is monotonous (lacking in variety) and .....

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて 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] くて', '[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal. /

そこ まで じゃ なかった = <plain-style> of そこ まで じゃ ありませんでした = (X) was not to that extent, (X) didn't go that far /

な。 = <used to show the speaker's strong feeling or emotion. なあ is more strong expression than な.>

If I become the feeling of a main character, feel my heart beating and can watch it, (If I can watch it while becoming the feeling of a main character and feeling my heart beating,) it would be better, but it was monotonous and was not to that extent (was not so exciting). 😅

娯楽映画として は = as an entertainment movie + は <topic particle>　(N2 No.1) /

十分 = fully, in full, plenty, enough, quite, sufficiently, fairly /

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

と <quotation particle> /

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

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

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

I think that you can enjoy it as an entertainment movie ....

男<ruby>の<rt>おとこ</rt></ruby>人<ruby>は<rt>ひと</rt></ruby> 映画<ruby>について<rt>えいが</rt></ruby> どう 思<ruby>って<rt>おも</rt></ruby> いますか。 = What does the man think about the movie?

1
映像<ruby>も<rt>えいぞう</rt></ruby> 美<ruby>しく<rt>うつく</rt></ruby>、話<ruby>も<rt>はなし</rt></ruby> 面白<ruby>い<rt>おもしろ</rt></ruby> = The images (moving pictures) are beautiful and the story is also interesting.
* 美しく、 = 美しくて、 = 美しい。そして、 = (X) is beautiful and ....

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて 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] くて', '[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal.
* 面白い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 面白いです = (X) is interesting

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

2
映像<ruby>は<rt>えいぞう</rt></ruby> 美<ruby>しい<rt>うつく</rt></ruby> が、話<ruby>は<rt>はなし</rt></ruby> 単調<ruby>だ<rt>たんちょう</rt></ruby> = The images (moving pictures) are beautiful, but the story is monotonous.
* '[i-adjective]' can be the plain-style-nonpast-affimative of '[i-adjective] です'.

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

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

3
映像<ruby>も<rt>えいぞう</rt></ruby> よくない し、話<ruby>も<rt>はなし</rt></ruby> 単調<ruby>だ<rt>たんちょう</rt></ruby> = The images (moving pictures) are not good, and what's more the story is monotonous.
* よくない = (X) is not good = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of いいです ((X) is good)

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

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

4

映像<ruby>えいぞう</ruby>は よくない が、話<ruby>はなし</ruby>は 面白<ruby>おもしろ</ruby>い = The image (moving pictures) are mot good, but the story is interesting.

* よくない = (X) is not good = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of いいです ((X) is good)

* 面白い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 面白いです = (X) is interesting

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

1番

テレビで レポーターが 話<ruby>はな</ruby>して います。= On TV, the reporter is talking. //

F:
はい、 = Hello, /
こちら = this, this way, here /
レポーターの山本<ruby>やまもと</ruby>です。 = (X) is Yamamoto who is a reporter //

Hello, this is a reporter, Yamamoto.

今<ruby>いま</ruby> = now /
私<ruby>わたし</ruby>が 来<ruby>き</ruby>て いる この 地域<ruby>ちいき</ruby> = this area (region) where I am

* 来て いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来て います = (X) came here and he is here

* 来ます g3 = come

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

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

サクラ歌舞伎<ruby>かぶき</ruby> という 伝統芸能<ruby>でんとうげいのう</ruby> = the traditional public entertainment called SAKURA KABUKI

(Japanese folk theater in which all roles are played by male actors, Japanese classical drama) /
が <subject particle>

* (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.) /
あります。 = there is 〜, have, exist //

In this area where I am now, there is the traditional public performance called SAKURA KABUKI.

----

300 <ruby>年以上<rt>さんびゃくねんいじょう</rt></ruby>の <ruby>歴史<rt>れきし</rt></ruby> = the history which is over three hundred years /

が <subject particle> /

あり、= あって、= あります。そして、= have and ....

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

<ruby>長<rt>なが</rt></ruby>く = for a long time /

<ruby>人々<rt>ひとびと</rt></ruby>に = by people /

<ruby>親<rt>した</rt></ruby>しまれて きた = have been being befriended = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 親しまれて きます (will have been being befriended)

* 親しまれます = be befriended = passive-verb of 親しみます g1 (befriend, be intimate)

* [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

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

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

(This traditional public entertainment) has the history of over three hundreds years and it has been liked by people, but

----

<ruby>実<rt>じつ</rt></ruby>は = as a matter of fact, in fact, to tell the truth /

この <ruby>伝統芸能<rt>でんとうげいのう</rt></ruby>、= this traditional public entertainment /

<ruby>後継者不足<rt>こうけいしゃぶそく</rt></ruby>で、= because of the lack (shortage, insufficiency) of successors /

<ruby>一度<rt>いちど</rt></ruby>、= once /

<ruby>存続<rt>そんぞく</rt></ruby>が = continuance + が <subject particle> /

<ruby>危<rt>あや</rt></ruby>ぶまれた ことが ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 危ぶまれた ことが あります = have ever been feared before

* 危ぶまれた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 危ぶまれます (be feared) which is the passive-verb of 危ぶみます g1 (fear, have misgivings, be doubtful, mistrust)

* [ta-form] ことが あります = have ever done 〜 before /

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. //

to tell the truth, there has ever been fear for the continuance of this traditional public performance for lack of successors.
(lit: to tell the truth, the continuance of this traditional public performance has ever been feared because of lack of successors.)

そのとき、 = that time /

立ち上がった の = the one (person) who stood up

* 立ち上がった = stood up = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 立ち上がります g1 (stand up) /

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

なんと、 = What (a surprise!)

この 町の 高校に 通う 高校生たち = the senior high school students who commute to a senior high school in this town

* 通う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 通います g1 = commute /

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

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

The ones who stood up at that time were the senior high school students who commute to a senior high school in this town. What a surprise!

伝統芸能を = traditional public performance + を <direct-object particle> /

継承し、 = 継承して、 = 継承します。 そして、 = inherit (succeed) and ....

or 継承しよう。 そして、 = let's inherit and .... <volitional-form>

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

歴史を = history + を <direct-object particle> /

受け継いで いこう = let's to inherit (succeed, take over) = volitional-form of 受け継いで いきます (continue to inherit (succeed, take over))

* 受け継ぎます g1 = inherit, succeed, take over

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

と <quotation particle> /

放課後、 = after school /

練習を = practice + を <direct-object particle> /

重ねて います。 = be piling up

* 重ねます g2 = put something on, pile up, heap up, add, append, repeat //

(They think that) they shall succeed the traditional public entertainment and inherit the history. And they repeat practicing after school.

伝統芸能の 衰退が = the decline of traditional public entertainment + が <subject particle> /

珍しくない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 珍しくないです = (X) is not rare

中で、= in the state (situation) that 〜 /

この 高校生の 奮闘ぶり = hard struggles (strenuous efforts) of these senior high school

students

* ぶり = style, manner /

に、

町でも、= town + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> + も (also)

or even in the town /

これ が = this + が <subject particle> /

町の 活性化 = activation of the town /

に <arrival particle> /

つながらないか = <plain-style> of つながりません か = Doesn't (X) connect with 〜? ; Isn't (X)

linked with 〜? ; Isn't (X) connected to 〜?, Isn't (X) related to 〜?

* つながります g1 = be tied together, be linked with, connect with, be connected to /

→ Doesn't this connect with the activation of the town? /

考え 始めた = started to consider = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 考え 始めます (start to

consider)

* [masu-form] 始めます = start to do 〜 /

ようです。= [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 〜 //

In the state that the decline of traditional public entertainments is not rare, towards the hard
struggles of these senior hight school students, in the town also, it looks like that they started to
think 'Doesn't this connect with the activation of the town?' 😓

Although the decline of tradition public entertainments are not rare, the people are stimulated by
the hard struggles of the senior hight school students, and even in the town, it looks like that
they started to think whether this activity connects with the activation of the town or not.

レポーターは 主に 何について 伝えて いますか。= About what is the reporter mainly conveying

(telling)?

* 伝えます g2 = convey, transmit; report, communicate; propagate; teach; bequeath, hand down

----

1

伝統芸能の魅力 = a charm of a traditional public entertainment /

2
伝統芸能の継承 = a succession (inheritance) of a traditional public entertainment /

3
地域の歴史 = a history of an area /

4
地域の活性化 = an activation of an area /

2番
大学で 先生が ある 国について 話して います。 = At the university, the teacher is talking about a certain country.

M:
この国は、 = this country + は <topic particle> /
今、 = now /
経済の 転換期を = a turning point of economics /
迎えて います。 = be going out to meet now
* 迎えます g2 = go out to meet, welcome, accept (e.g. as a member of a group or family), approach (a certain time, a point in one's life, etc.) //

This country is approaching a turning point of economics now.

この国の 経済発展を = the economic development of this country + を <direct-object particle> /
支えて いる の は、 = the one (thing) who is supporting now + は <topic particle> /
* 支えます g2 = support, prop
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> /
地下に = underground, basement + に <existence particle> /
埋蔵されて いる 豊富な 天然資源 = the wealthy (rich, plenty, abundant) natural resources which are buried
* 埋蔵されて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 埋蔵されて います = be being buried now
* 埋蔵されます = be buried = passive-verb of 埋蔵します g3 (bury)

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

です。= is (are, am, etc) //

The things which support the economic development of this country are the abundant natural resources which are buried in the underground.

しかし、= but /

埋蔵_{まいぞう}されて いる 資源_{しげん}に は = the resources which are buried + に <existence particle> + は

<topic particle>

* 埋蔵されて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 埋蔵されて います = be being buried

now

* 埋蔵されます = be buried = passive-verb of 埋蔵します g3 (bury)

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

限_{かぎ}り が = limit (limits, bounds) + が <subject particle> /

あります。= there is ～, have, exist //

But, there is the limit in the resources which are buried.

また、= and, also /

この まま = as (it) is, with keeping this state (situation) /

資源_{しげん}の 輸出_{ゆしゅつ}だけ = only the export of the resources /

に /

依存_{いぞん}して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 依存して います = be depending on now

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

資源価格_{しげんかかく}の 変動_{へんどう} によって、= by the changes (fluctuations) of the prices of the resources　(N2

No.13A)

経済情勢_{けいざいじょうせい}が = economic climate + が <subject particle> /

大_{おお}きく = greatly, widely, over a wide area /

左右_{さゆう}されて しまいます。= to one's regret, (X) is influenced

* 左右されます = be influenced = passive-verb of 左右します g3 (influence, affect, impact)

* [te-form] しまいます g1 = 1 to one's regret, he does ～　2 finish doing ～ completely　* ～ te

shi ma i ma su → ～ cha i ma su * ～ de shi ma i ma su → ～ ja i ma su //

And if (this country) depends on only the export of the resources like this, the economic climate will be greatly influenced by the fluctuations of the prices of the resources.

そこ で = so, accordingly, now, then, thereupon /

政府は、 = government + は <topic particle> /

資源の 輸出で = by (means of) the export of the resources /

得られた 豊富な外貨を = the wealthy (rich, plenty, abundant) foreign money that (X) could get + を <direct-object particle>

* 得られた = could get = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 得られます g2 (can get, be able to get) which is the potential-verb of 得ます g2 (get, gain, obtain, acquire) /

元に、 = (X) を 元に して、 = making (X) the original, making (X) materials, with a capital of (X) /

新しい産業を 育成する 計画を = the plan which (X) train a new industry

* 育成する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 育成します g3 = train, instruct, coach /

立てて います。 = be standing (something) up now

* 立てます g2 = stand (something) up, put up, make stand, establish

* 計画を 立てます = make a plan, plan //

So, the government make the plan that they train (grow) a new industry with a capital of the abundant foreign money which they was able to get by the export of the resources.

先生は この 国の 何について 話して いますか。 = What is the teacher talking about as for this country?

1
今後の 経済政策 = economic political measures (policy) of the future

* 今後 = from now on, hereafter /

2
資源価格の変動 = the fluctuations of the prices of the resources /

3
地下資源の 埋蔵 量 = the deposits of the underground resources

* 埋蔵量 = deposits, quantities of substances accumulating naturally (e.g. under the ground) /

4
資源の 輸出促進 = the promotion (acceleration, encouragement, facilitation, spurring on) of the export of the resources /

3番

テレビで 男の人が 話して います。= The man is talking on TV.

M:
私たち の 周り に は = surroundings of us + に <existence particle> + は <topic particle> /

毎日 = everyday /

いろんな 音が = various sounds /

溢れて います = be overflowing now

* 溢れます g2 = overflow, brim over, flood

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

Various sounds are flooding around us everyday, but

スーパーや 飲食店に = a supermarket, a restaurant (a shop serving food and drink), etc + に <arrival particle> /

行った時、= when (X) go /

店の 中に 流れて いる 音楽を = the music which is streaming in the shop

* 流れて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 流れて います = be streaming now

* 流れます g2 = stream, flow (liquid, time, etc.), run (ink), be washed away

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

意識した ことが あります = have ever become conscious (aware) of 〜 before /

か <question particle> //

When you go to a supermarket and a restaurant, have you ever become conscious of the music which is streaming in the shop?

ほとんど の 人は = most people, nearly everyone /

特に = particularly, especially /

気に して いない = be not caring about now = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 気に して います (be caring about now)

* 気に します = care about, mind (negative nuance), care about, worry, pay undue (amount of) attention to (something)

と <quotation particle> /

思います。= I think //

I think that most people don't care about it in particular.

ある 調査によると、 = according to a certain investigation (examination, inquiry, survey), /
ゆっくり した 音楽を 流した 場合 = when (X) played the slow music

* 流した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 流します g1 (drain, float, shed (blood, tears))

* ゆっくり した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ゆっくり します g3 (relax, ease one's mind
through rest or recreation; slow, reduce speed)
と、 = (X) と (Y) と で は = comparing (X) with (Y) 😓
テンポの 速い 音楽を 流した 場合 = when (X) played the music with a quick tempo

* 流した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 流します g1 (drain, float, shed (blood, tears))

と で は、 (X) と (Y) と で は = comparing (X) with (Y) 😓
客の 行動に 差が ある こと = the fact that there are differences (distinctions, gaps) in
customers' actions (behaviors) /
が <direct-object particle of わかります g1 (understand)>
分かりました。 = understood //

When they compared <u>the time when they played the slow music</u> with <u>the time when they played
the music with a quick tempo</u>, they understood (discovered) that there was differences in
customers' behaviors.

スーパーなど で は、 = at the supermarket, etc + は <topic particle> /
ゆっくり した 音楽を 流した 時 = when (X) played the slow music

* 流した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 流します g1 (drain, float, shed (blood, tears))

* ゆっくり した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ゆっくり します g3 (relax, ease one's mind
through rest or recreation; slow, reduce speed) /
の 方が、 = (X) の 方が = (X) is more 〜 in comparison with other things /
客が 店の 中に いる 時間が = the time when customers stay at the shop + が <subject particle> /
長く なり、 = 長く なって、 = 長く なります。 そして、 = become longer and ....

* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more
formal. /
→ the time when customers stay at the shop become longer and ..... /
売り上げ が = sales (amount sold) + が <subject particle> /
伸びる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 伸びます g1 (stretch, extend, make progress,
grow) /
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. //
そうです。 = [plain-style] そうです = I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜 //

At the supermarket or the place like this, I hear that when they play the slow music (in comparison with other timings), customers stay at the shop longer and sales go up. 😓

反対に、 = on the contrary, /

行列が できる ような 混んで いる 飲食店 = the crowded restaurant (a shop serving food and drink) such as the one which can form a long queue

* 〜 よう な like 〜, such as 〜, as an example of 〜

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

* 混んで いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 混んで います = be crowded

* 混みます g1 = be crowded

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

で <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> /

は <topic particle> /

テンポの 速い 音楽を 流す こと で、 = by (means of) playing the music with a quick tempo

* 流す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 流します g1 = drain, draw out; float; shed

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

客の 回転を = rotation (revolution, turning) of customers → a flow of customers /

速く する ことが できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 速く する ことが できます = can make 〜 fast

* 速く する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 速く します g3 = make 〜 fast

* (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]

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. //

そうです。 = [plain-style] そうです = I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜 //

On the contrary, at the crowded restaurant, I hear that they can make a flow of customers fast (they can speed up a flow of customers) by playing the music with a quick tempo. 😓

男の人は どの よう な テーマで 話を して いますか。 = With what kind of theme is the man talking? → What is the theme of the man's talk?

1
生活の 中の 騒音 = the noise in one's life /

2
騒音と 音楽の 違い = the difference between noise and music /

3
音楽と 客の 行動の 関係 = the relationship between music and customers' behaviors /

4
店の 雰囲気と 音楽 = the shop's atmosphere and music /

4番
テレビで 農業の 専門家が きのこ について 話して います。On TV, the agricultural specialist is talking about mushroom.

F:
きのこ に は、 = mushrooms + に <existence particle> + は <topic particle> /
たくさん の 種類が = many kinds (sorts) + が <subject particle> /
あります = there is 〜, have, exist /
が、 = 1 but　2 <used to show a hesitation> /
今日は = today + は <topic particle> /
その 代表 格 である「椎茸」 = 'shiitake mushroom' which is a representative of that
* 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) /
について = about 〜, regarding 〜, concerning 〜 /
お 話し し たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of お 話し し たいです = want to talk (speak)
* お 話し します = humble-verb of 話します g1 = talk, speak
* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb /
と <quotation particle> /
思います。= I think //

There are many kinds of mushrooms, but I think that I want to talk about 'shiitake mushroom' which is a representative of that (mushrooms). 😓

「椎茸」 は、 = 'shiitake mushroom' + は <topic particle> /

炒め物 = fried food /

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

鍋物 = stew, food cooked in a pot /

など = et cetera, and others, and so forth, and so on /

様々な 料理に = various dishes + に <purpose particle>

料理 = cooking, cookery, cuisine /

使われて います = be being used now

* 使われます = be used = passive-verb of 使います g2 (use)

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

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

どのように = how, in what way /

栽培する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 栽培します = cultivate, grow crops /

か <question particle> /

は <topic particle> /

あまり = (not) so, (not) much, (not) really /

知られて いない = be not being known = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 知られて います = be being known

* 知られます = be known = passive-verb of 知ります g1 (know)

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

かも しれません。 = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] かも しれません = maybe 〜 //

'Shiitake mushrooms' are used for various dishes such as fried food, food cooked in a pot, etc, but maybe how they grow will not be known to everybody much.

質の 良い 椎茸を = good quality mushrooms + を <direct-object particle> /

収穫する には、 = in order to harvest

* 収穫する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 収穫します g3 = harvest, reap, gather in ripe crops /

木を 使う 方法が = the method (way) that (X) use wood (a tree) +

良い でしょう。 = probably (X) will be good

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

Probably the method that we use wood will be good in order to harvest good quality shiitake mushrooms.

えー、= uh, /

椎茸は、= shiitake mushrooms + は \<topic particle> /
しいたけ

椎茸菌を = shiitake mushroom bacteria + を \<direct-object particle> /
しいたけきん

木に = wood + に \<recipient particle> /
き

植えつけ、= 植えつけて、= 植えつけます。そして、= plant and .... /
う

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

乾燥を = dryness + を \<direct-object particle> /
かんそう

避け、= 避けて、= 避けます。そして、= avoid and ..... /
さ

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

十分な湿度を = sufficient level of humidity + を \<direct-object particle> /
じゅうぶん しつど

保つ = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 保ちます g1 (keep, retain, maintain) /
たも

と、= ... and naturally (consequently) 〜 /

生えて きます。= start to germinate (grow)
は

* 生えます g2 = grow, germinate

* [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 //

Uh, regarding shiitake mushrooms, we plant shiitake mushroom bacteria on wood, avoid dryness and keep the sufficient level of humidity, and naturally they start to germinate (grow).

生育に は、= growth (development, breeding) + に \<purpose particle> + は \<topic particle> /
せいいく

10℃から 30 ℃の間を = between 10 degrees Celsius (Centigrade) and 30 degrees Celsius
じゅう さんじゅう あいだ
(Centigrade) + を \<direct-object particle> /

保つ こと が = to keep (keeping) + が \<subject particle> /
たも

* 保つ = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 保ちます g1 (keep, retain, maintain) /
たも

必要と される = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 必要と されます (be needed) which is the
ひつよう
passive-verb of 必要と します g3 (need, require, necessitate) /

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. /

春か 秋が 適した 季節 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 春か 秋が 適した 季節です =

Spring or autumn is the suitable season (for growing shiitake mushrooms)

* 適した = adequate, sufficient, suitable; barely passable, tolerable ☆ 適した is the plain-style-past-affirmative of 適します g1 = fit, suit, be suitable

* Basically the plain-style of '[na-adjective / noun] です' is '[na-adjective / noun] だ'. However, we sometimes leave out だ.

と <quotation particle> /

言えます。= can say, be able to say = potential-verb of 言います g1 (say) //

Because keeping (shiitake mushrooms) at between 10 degrees and 30 degrees is needed for growing them,
→ Because we need to keep shiitake mushrooms at between 10 degrees and 30 degrees in order to grow them,

we can say that spring or autumn is the suitable season (for growing shiitake mushrooms). 😅

生えて から = after germinating (growing) /

2 週間 程度で = in about two weeks /

収穫できる 大きさ = the size which (X) can harvest

* 収穫できる = can harvest = potential-verb of 収穫します g3 (harvest, reap, gather in ripe crops) /
に /

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

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

Probably it will become the size that we can harvest in about two weeks after it germinates.

専門家の 話の テーマは 何ですか。= What is the theme of the specialist's talk?

1
質の いい 椎茸の 選び 方 = how to choose good quality shiitake mushrooms

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

2
椎茸の 育て 方 = how to grow shiitake mushrooms /

3

椎茸の 調理方法 = how to cook shiitake mushrooms, recipe of shiitake mushrooms /

4
椎茸の 保存方法 = the way (method) of preserving shiitake mushrooms /

5番
大学の 授業で 先生が 話して います。 = The teacher (professor) is talking in class at the

university. 😓

M:
えー、 = uh, /
今日は = today + は <topic particle> /
初回 = first time /
な /
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. /
今学期の 授業 内容について = about the contents of the lesson of this term (semester) /
簡単に = simply /
説明します。 = explain //

Uh, today is the first lesson, so I will explain the contents of the lesson of this semester simply.

この 授業で は、 = in this class + は <topic particle> /
最新の 科学技術 = the latest technology (sciences of the industrial arts, applied sciences;

technical methods and processes) /
に <recipient particle> /
注目します。 = pay attention //

We pay attention to the latest technology in this class.

と言っても、 = although I say /
科学技術を = technology + を <direct-object particle> /
難しく = difficultly /

捉える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 捉えます g2 = catch, perceive, catch sight of, grasp /

のではなく、 = のでは ありません。そして、 = it is not that 〜 and ......

* [nai-form ない → なくて] = don't do 〜 and .... <used to join sentences> / don't do 〜 and therefore <used to show a reason>　　☆ しないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

生活の 中で = in one's life /

どのように = in what way, how /

役立って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役立って います = be useful

* 役立ちます g1 = be useful, be helpful, serve the purpose

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

か <question particle> /

見て いきます。 = continue to see

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

Although I say so, it is not that we perceive technology difficultly. And we will continue to see how technology is useful in our life. 😓

例えば、 = for example /

最近の ニュースなどで = at the latest news, etc /

「高齢化社会」 の問題 = the issue of 'the aged society (elderly society)'

が <subject particle> /

取り上げられて います = be being taken up

* 取り上げられます = the passive-verb (be taken up) of the potential-verb (can take up, be able to take up) of 取り上げます g2 (take up, pick up, confiscate) /

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

For example, the issue of 'the aged society' is taken up at the latest news.

日本の場合、 = in the case Japan, /

　2055　年に は = in 2055 + は <topic particle> /

65歳以上の 高齢者が = old people who are over 65 years old + が <subject particle> /

人口の　　40　　％を = 40 percents of the population + を <direct-object particle> /

超える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 超えます g2 = exceed, cross over, pass over /

と <quotation particle> /

予測されて います = be being predicted

* 予測されます = be predicted = passive-verb of 予測します g3 (predict, prophesy, foretell,

announce in advance) /

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

その時に = at that time, /

介護や 福祉を = nursing, welfare, etc /

担う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 担います g1 = carry on one's shoulder, bear burden /

労働 力 = labor, work, toil; manpower, working force /

→ the manpower which burden nursing, welfare, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

どう = how /

確保する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 確保します g3 = guarantee, vouch for; maintain,

preserve; secure /

か <question particle> /

が <subject particle> /

問題です。= (X) is a problem //

In the case of Japan, it is predicted that the old people who are over 65 years old will exceed forty percents of the population in 2055, but at that time, <u>how we guarantee the manpower who burden nursing, welfare, etc</u>. is a problem.

えー、= uh, /

そこで、= so, accordingly, now, then, thereupon, therefore /

高齢者の 暮らし を = life of old people

* 暮らし = life, living, livelihood, life circumstances /

支える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 支えます g2 = support, prop, uphold, brace,

espouse /

と <quotation particle> /

期待されて いる の = the one (thing) which is being expected that 〜

* 期待されて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 期待されて います = be being expected

* 期待されます = be expected = passive-verb of 期待します g3 = expect, hope; await /

が <subject particle> /

現在 開発中の 介護ロボットです。= (X) is the nursing robot which is under development now //

Uh, then, <u>the one which is expected that it will support the life of old people</u> is the nursing robot which is under development now. 😓

最新の 科学技術は = the latest technology + は <topic particle> /

私たち の 生活 = our life /

に <recipient particle> /

深く = deeply /

結び ついて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 結び ついて います = be being connected now
* 結び つきます g1 = be connected, be related; join together

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

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

The latest is deeply related to our life.

えー、= uh, /

では = the, if that is the case, /

今日は、= today + は <topic particle> /

この よう な = like this, such as this, suchlike, of any such kind /

ロボット = robot /

に <purpose particle> /

使われて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使われて います = be being used

* 使われます = be used = passive-verb of 使います g1 = use

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

技術について = about (regarding, concerning) technique, technology; skill, art /

→ the technology which is used in a robot like this

見て み たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見て み たいです = want to try to see, want to see and see how
* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

と <quotation particle> /

思います。= I think //

Uh, then, today, I think that we try to see the technology which is used for a robot like this.

今学期の 授業の テーマは どのよう な こと ですか。 = What kind of thing is the theme of the lesson of this semester?

1
科学の 最新理論 = the latest theory of science /

2
生活に 役立つ 科学技術 = the technology which is useful for our life

* 役立つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役立ちます g1 = 役に 立ちます g1 = be useful, be helpful, serve the purpose /

3
高齢化社会の 問題 = the issue (problem) of the aged society /

4
介護ロボットの 開発の 課題 = the task (theme, subject) of the development of a nursing robot /

6番

会議で 女の人が 男の人に 意見を 聞いています。 = At the meeting, the woman is asking the man's opinion. //

F:
では、 = then, if that is the case, /
「新しい店舗の設置」 = 'the establishment of a new shop (store, small retail store)'
と = and /
「メニュー価格の値上げ」 について = about (regarding, concerning) 'a price increase (hike) of the price of the menu /
ご意見を = opinion + を <direct-object particle> /
お願いします。 = please do it //

Then, please let state your opinion with relation to 'the establishment of a new shop' and 'the price increase of the price of the menu'.

M:
まず、= first of all, to start with, to begin with, first, firstly, /

新店舗の設置について です = regarding the establishment of a new shop /

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

私は = I + は <topic particle> /

積極的に = aggressively, positively /

いく べきだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いく べきです = should do

* [dictionary-form] べきです = should do 〜　☆ する べきです ⇋ す べきです

と <quotation particle> /

考えます。= I consider //

First of all, regarding the establishment of a new shop, we should go for it aggressively.

この 地区に は = this district (area; lot; sector, section) + に <existence particle> + は <topic particle> /

競合する レストランが = the restaurants which compete + が <subject particle>

* 競合する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 競合します g3 = compete, contest, contend against another; participate in a contest /

いくつも = many, great number of /

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

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

避けた 方が いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 避けた 方が いいです = had better avoid

* 避けた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 避けます g2 = avoid

* [ta-form] ほうが いいです = had better do 〜 /

という 考え 方 = the way of thinking which is 〜

* (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.)

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

も = also /

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

と <quotation particle> /

思います = I think /

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

In this district, there are many restaurants which compete, so I think that we can have the way of thinking that we had better avoid (setting up a new store), but

----

駅前の 開発事業など = the project of the development of the front of the station, etc /

* 事業 = project, enterprise, undertaking, business /

も = also /
進んで います = be advancing

* 進みます g1 = make progress, proceed, advance, improve, move forward

* [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. /
メニューや サービスで = by (means of) a menu, a service, etc /

差別化を = differentiation + を <direct-object particle> /

図れば、 = if (X) plot = conditional-form of 図ります g1 = plot, attempt, plan, scheme /

顧客の 獲得は = acquisition (possession) of customers (clients, patrons) + は <topic particle> /

見込める 地域 = the area (region, zone) which (X) can anticipate

* 見込める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見込めます (can anticipate, be able to

anticipate) which is the potential-verb of 見込みます g1 (anticipate, estimate, expect) /

だ = [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is

(are, am)
と <quotation particle> /

考えます。 = I consider //

the project of the development of the front of the station is making progress now, so if we plot the differentiation by a menu, a service, etc., (this) is the area that we can get more customers.

で、 = then, and /
もう一つの 議題の 「コストの 上昇による メニュー価格の 値上げ」 については、 = about 'the

price increase of the price of the menu caused by the increase of the cost' which is another
topic of discussion (agenda)   (N2 No.13B)
* 上昇 = rising, ascending, climbing /

昨今の 景気の 動向を = the trend of the recent business condition + を <direct-object particle>

* 昨今 = nowadays, recently, lately

* 景気 = economic activity; economic condition; business; business climate

* 動向 = trend, tendency; movement; attitude /

考慮すれば、 = if (X) take in account = conditional-form of 考慮します g3 (take into account, take into consideration, consider as well) /

むしろ = rather, instead /

価格を = price + を <direct-object particle> /

抑えて = 抑える。そして、 = suppress and ....

or 抑える べきです。そして、 → 😆 I will explain later

* 抑える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 抑えます g2 = curb, restrain; suppress; control

* 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. /

他の 会社の 店舗 = shops of other companies /

と /

の <possession particle> /

差別化を = differentiation + を <direct-object particle> /

図る べきだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 図る べきです = should plot

* 図る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 図ります g1 = plot, attempt, plan, scheme

* [dictionary-form] べきです = should do 〜   ☆ する べきです ⇆ す べきです

と <quotation particle> /

思います。= I think //

And regarding 'the price increase of the price of the menu caused by the increase of the cost' which is another topic of discussion, if we take the trend of the recent business condition into account, I think that we should lower the price and plan to differentiate (our shop) from the shops of other companies. I would rather say so.

男の人は どう 考えて いますか。= How is the man thinking? → What is the man's opinion (thinking, thought, idea)?

1
店舗の新設に も、値上げ に も賛成 = (The man) agrees with both the establishment of a shop and a price increase. /

2
店舗の新設にも、値上げにも反対 = (The man) objects to both the establishment of a shop and a price increase. /

3

店舗の新設は賛成、値上げは反対 = (The man) agrees with the establishment of a new shop, and objects to a price increase. /

4

店舗の新設は反対、値上げは賛成 = (The man) objects to the establishment of a new shop, and agree with a price increase.