

問題4

例

M:

ああ、 = Ah, /

今日は、 = today + は <topic particle> /

お客さんからの苦情が = complaints from customers + が <subject particle> /

多くて、 = 多かった。そして、 = (X) were many and

* 多かった = were many = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 多いです ((X) is many)

* 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. /

仕事 = work, job, business, occupation, employment, vocation, task /

に /

ならなかった = didn't become = <plain-style-past-negative> of なります g1 (become) /

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

Ah, there were many complaints from our customers today and I couldn't work properly.

F:

1

いい仕事、 = good job /

できて = できた。そして、 = could do and

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

* 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. /

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

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

You did a good job, so you were lucky.

2

仕事、 = work, job /

なくて = なかった。そして、 = there was not ~ and

* なかった = there was not ~ = <plain-style-past-negative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist)

^{たいへん}大変だった = was awful = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 大変です ((X) is awful) /

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

You didn't have any job, so it was awful.

3

^{つか}^{さま}お疲れ様、 = I appreciate your efforts. ; Much appreciated. ; Thank you for your hard working. ;

Good job!

ゆっくり = slowly /

^{やす}休んで。 = less polite than 休んで ください = please rest //

I appreciate your efforts, so please take a plenty of rest 🥲.

1番

M:

^{きょう}今日は = today + は <topic particle> /

^{いそが}忙しいところ、 = although (X) is busy

* [plain-style-affirmative (but 'da' in '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' in '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)] ところ = although ~, when ~ (N1 P25 No.28)

^{てつた}手伝わせ ちゃって = 手伝わせ ちゃった。そして、 = to one's regret, (X) made (a person) help and

* 手伝わせ ちゃった = to one's regret, (X) made (a person) help = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 手伝わせ ちゃいます (手伝わせて しまいます) (to one's regret, (X) make (a person) help)

* 手伝わせます = make (a person) help = causative-verb of 手伝います g1 (help)

* [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 /

^{わる}悪かった = was bad = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 悪いです ((X) is bad) /

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

Although you were busy, I made you help me, so I am sorry.

F:

1

えっ、 = What? Really? (used to express surprise) /

^{いそが}忙しく なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 忙しく なります = become busy /

んです = 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.

か <question particle> //

What? Are you going to be busy? ; Am I going to be busy? ; Are we going to be busy?

2

そんなはずはない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そんなはずは (or が) ありません =

That's not possible.

* [plain-style (but 'da' in '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' in '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)] は

ずがありません = have no expectation that ~, it is impossible that ~

と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}思います。 = I think //

I think that that's not possible.

3

いえ、 = No /

いつでも = anytime /

おっしゃってください。 = please say

* おっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of ^い言います g1 = say //

Not at all. You can ask me to help you anytime, sir.

2番

M:

^{あした}明日の^{えいが}映画 = tomorrow's movie /

な /

んだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da'

becomes 'na'.)] なんです' =, I wonder ;, I doubt ;, I want to draw your attention ;, I

want to emphasize ;, I really want to say so ; because → ん can be changed to の. /

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

レポートやら ^{じっしゅう}実習やら で = because of writing a report, having practical training, etc

* [dictionary-from / i-adjective / noun] やら [dictionary-from / i-adjective / noun] やら = ~, ~, etc (and so on) (N2 No.49)

それどころじゃなくなっちゃったんだ。 = <plain-style> of それどころじゃなくなっちゃったんです (それどころではなくなっちゃったんです) = to one's regret, (X) reached the point where he has got no time for that now

* それどころではありません = (X) have got no time for that now, (X) is now too busy to do other things (N2 No.115)

* [dictionary-form] ようになります = reach the point where (X) do ~

* [nai-form ない → なく] になります = reach the point where (X) don't do ~

* それどころではなくなります = reach the point where (X) have got no time for that now

* [te-form] しまった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[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 /

* 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. //

Regarding the movie which we are supposed to go to see tomorrow, to my regret, I reached the point where I have got no time for that now because of writing a report, having practical training, etc.

F:

1

きっと、 = surely /

おもしろ
面白い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 面白いです = (X) is interesting /

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

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

It is surely interesting.

2

えー、 = eh <expression of inquiry or surprise> /

行けない = cannot go, be not able to go = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 行けます (can go, be able to go) which is the potential-verb of 行きます g1 (go) /

の = <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. /

? //

Eh, you cannot go?

^{ざんねん}残念。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 残念です = (X) is deplorable (bad luck, regret, disappointment) //

3
^{いそが}忙しいのに = although (X) is busy

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although ~, in spite of ~ 2 in order to ~ /

よく = 1 nicely, properly, well, skillfully 2 frequently, often /

^い行った = went = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行きます g1 (go) /

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

Although you were busy, you went there. So, well done. (So, I am surprised. So, I admire.) 🥲

3番

F:
あのう、 = Errr, Well /

こちらの^{かさ}傘、 = more polite than この傘 = this umbrella

* こちら = 1 more polite than ここ (here, this place) 2 more polite than こっち (this way <direction>) 3 more polite than これ (this, this one)

^{わす}お忘れじゃ ないですか。 = お忘れじゃ ありませんか = Don't (X) forget?

* [nai-form] です = [masu-form] ません

* [na-adjective / noun] ではありません = [na-adjective / noun] ではありません

* [na-adjective / noun] じゃ ないです = [na-adjective / noun] じゃ ありません //

Errr, don't you leave this umbrella behind? (I think that you left this umbrella. ; I think that you forgot to take this umbrella.)

M:

1
どうぞお^き気をつけてください。 = Please do take care of yourself.

* お [masu-form] ください = [te-form] ください = please do ~ //

2

ああ、どうも、 = Oh, thank you.

^{おそ}恐れ ^い入ります。 = I am very sorry. Thank you very much.

3

お持ち しまししょうか。 = Shall I hold (carry)?

* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb

* [masu-form] まししょうか = 1 Shall I do ~? 2 Shall we do ~ together?

4番

M:

^{わる}悪い = bad /

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

^{あず}預 ^{しりょう}かった 資料 = the material which (X) kept

* 預かった = kept = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 預かります g1 = keep, take charge of, look after, take care of, to keep, hold on to, keep in custody, receive on deposit /

まだ = (not) yet, still /

見て ない = 見て いない = be not seeing now = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 見て います (be seeing now)

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

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. //

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

I am sorry. I haven't seen the material which I kept from you yet.

ずっと = 1 consecutively, throughout, all the way, all the time 2 much [adjective] /

^{でんわ}電話が = telephone + が <subject particle> /

^な鳴りっぱなしで。 = 鳴りっぱなしだ。そして、 = (X) keep on ringing

* 鳴りっぱなしだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 鳴りっぱなし です = (X) keep on ringing

* 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. /

* [masu-form] っぱなし です = keep on doing ~ <state of keeping something on (light, television, radio, etc.); state of keeping something running (as water); state of keeping something open (as a store, etc.); act of keeping untidy; act of leaving in a mess> /

The telephone keeps on ringing all the time and (I cannot do anything since I have to answer the phone calls.)

F:
1
はい、 = Yes /
すぐに = immediately, instantly, at once, without delay /
お電話でんわさせます = make (a person) telephone = causative-verb お電話します which is the humble-verb of 電話します (make a phone call, give a phone call, telephone, call) /
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. //

Yes, I make him telephone you immediately.

2
ただいま = at this moment, now /
席せきを = seat + を <direct-object particle> /
外はずしております。 = humble-verb of 外しています = be unfastening now
* 外はずします g1 = 1 unfasten, undo 2 remove, take off, deinstall 3 leave, step out, slip away 4 miss (a target)
* 席せきを 外はずします = leave the chair
* 席せきを 外はずしています = (X) is not around here. ; (X) is not at the desk now
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

He is not at the desk now.

3

では、 = then, if that is the case /

お時間じかんのある時ときに = at the time when (X) have a time

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

お願いねがします。 = please (do it for me) = humble-verb of 願います g1 (desire, wish, request, beg, hope, implore) //

Then, please do it for me when you have a time.

5番

M:

今日きょうの先生せんせいの講義こうぎ、 = today's teacher's (professor's) lecture /

ちんぷん かんぷん = 1 babble, gibberish; jargon, nonsense 2 incomprehensible, impossible to understand, inconceivable, cannot be grasped by the intellect; unintelligible

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. //

Today's teacher's lecture was all Greek to me.

F:

1

丁寧ていねいで = 丁寧だった。そして、 = (X) was polite and ...

* 丁寧だった = was polite = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 丁寧です ((X) is polite (courteous, careful, care, kind, close, thorough, conscientious))

* 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. /

分かりわやすかった = was easy to understand = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 分かりやすい
です = be easy to understand

* [masu-form] やすいです = be easy to do ~, do ~ easily /

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

(The lecture) was clear and was easy to understand.

2

^{むず}難しくて、 = 難しかった。そして、 = (X) was difficult and

* 難しかった = was difficult = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 難しいです ((X) is difficult)

* 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. /

^{わたし}私も = I also /

^{ぜんぜん}全然。 = not at all //

(The lecture) was difficult and I also (didn't understand) at all.

3

ああいう話って、 = ああいう話というのは = the thing called the story like that

* We often use ~ って or ~ というのは to indicates the thing which we don't know about much before asking a question.

* We also often use ~ って or ~ というのは to make the topic (what you are going to talk about) very clear. 🥲

ワクワクする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ワクワクします g3 = be excited /

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

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

The story like that is exciting. (The story like that excites me.)

6番

M:
ああ、 = Ah, /

あんな ^ま負け ^{かた}方 = the way of losing like that

* 負けます = lose, be defeated

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

する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do /

くらい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of くらいです = to the extent that ~ (N2 No.23A)

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.> /

初めから = from beginning /

やるんじゃなかった。 = <plain-style> of やる ん じゃ ありません でした = should not have done it

* やる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やります = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

* [dictionary-form] の ではありません = should not do ~

([dictionary-form] の じゃ ありません

[dictionary-form] ん ではありません

[dictionary-form] ん じゃ ありません)

* [dictionary-form] の ではありません でした = should not have done ~

([dictionary-form] の じゃ ありません でした

[dictionary-form] ん ではありません でした

[dictionary-form] ん じゃ ありません でした) //

Ah, if I lose the game like that, (if it is to the extent that I do the way of losing the game like that,) I should not have done it from beginning. 🥲

F:

1

とちゅう

途中から でも = even from the halfway point

やってみたら? = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やって みますら どうですか = why don't you try to do it?

* やって みた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やって みます (try to do)

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

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

* [plain-style-past] ら どうですか。 = Why don't you do ~? ; Why don't we do ~? ; How about doing ~? ; I suggest to you that you should do ~. <suggestion>

Why don't you try to do it even if it is a halfway point? 🥲

2

やってみれば = if (X) try to do = conditional-form of やって みます (try to do)

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

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

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

* [conditional-form] いいです = should do ~

* [conditional-form] よかったです = should have done ~

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

You should have done it.

3

よく = well, often /

^{がんば}頑張った = did one's best = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 頑張ります g1 (do one's best)

と <quotation particle> /

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

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

I think that you really did your best.

7番

F:
あのう、 = Errr, ; Well /

^{せんげつ}先月の^{やちん}家賃 = last month's rent /

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. /

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

まだ = (not) yet, still /

^ふ振り込まれて^こない = 振り込まれていない = a payment via bank deposit transfer is not being made = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 振り込まれています (a payment via bank deposit transfer is being made now)

* 振り込まれます = a payment via bank deposit transfer is made = passive-verb of 振り込みます g1 (make a payment via bank deposit transfer) /

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 ~

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

Errr, regarding the last month's rent, it looks like that it has not been paid into my account yet.

M:

1

すみません。 = I am sorry. /

うっかりしてて。 = うっかり して いて。 = うっかり して いました。そして、 = I was careless and

うっかり = carelessly, heedlessly; negligently, thoughtlessly; inadvertently /

2

では、 = then, if that is the case, /

そう して いただけますか。 = could you please do it for me? ; You do so and can I receive a favor from your?

* [te-form] いただけます = (X = superior) do ~ and (Y = inferior) can receive a favor from (X) = potential-verb of '[te-form] いただきます' ((X = superior) do ~ and (Y = inferior) receive a favor from (X)) /

3

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

すぐに = immediately, at once, instantly /

いただき
頂きます = (inferior) receive ~ from (superior)

ので。 = 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. //

Ah, I will receive it from you immediately.

8番

M:

もしもし、 = Hello. (on the telephone) /

もうすぐ = soon, within a short time /

しゃ
社に = company + に <arrival particle>

もど
戻る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 戻ります g1 = turn back, return, go back /

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

る す ちゆう
留守中、 = during absence from home, during one's absence, while (X) is out /

なに
何か = something /

なかった = there was not ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist)
? //

Hello, I will come to our company soon (I will be back soon), didn't anything happen during my absence? (Was everything all right during my absence?)

F:
1
えっ、 = What? Really? (used to express surprise) /
どんな ようけん ごと用件でしょうか。 = more polite than どんな ごと用件ですか = What kind of thing do you want to ask me? ; What has brought you here? ; May I help you?
* どんな = what kind of ~
* 用件 = business, thing to be done, something that should be performed, information that should be conveyed
* でしょうか。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.
* Actually でしょう means '1 Probably, 2, right? /

2
たし 確かに = surely, certainly, definitely, confidently /
りょうかい 了解いたしました。 = understood = humble-verb of 了解します g3 (understand; agree, consent)
* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb
☆ The humble-verb of '[noun] します' is
'お [noun] します',
'ご [noun] します',
'[noun] いたします',
'お [noun] いたします'
'ご [noun] いたします'. //

I surely understood.

3
さきほど 先程、 = some time ago /
たなかさま 田中様が = Mr Tanaka + が <subject particle> /
いらっしやいました。 = (superior) came

* いらっしゃいます = special-deferential-verb of 行きます g1 (go), 来ます g3 (come), 帰ります g1 (go back, return).

Mr Tanaka came here some time ago.

9番

F:

あのう、 = Errr, ; Well, /

もう少し = some more, just a small amount /

席を = seat

つめていただける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つめていただけます = (X = superior) pack and (Y = inferior) can receive a favor from (X)

* つめます = 1 pack, stuff into, jam, cram, fill, plug, stop up 2 shorten, move closer together

* 席をつめます = move closer together to make a space to sit

* [te-form] いただけます = (X = superior) do ~ and (Y = inferior) can receive a favor from (X) = potential-verb of '[te-form] いただきます' ((X = superior) do ~ and (Y = inferior) receive a favor from (X)) /

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

ありがたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ありがとうございます = (X) is grateful (thankful, appreciative, expressing thanks) /

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> //

Errr, if you move closer together to make a space to sit, I will appreciate you. 🥲

M:

1

あ、 = Ah! /

気がつきません。 = 気がつかなくて。 = 気がつきませんでした。そして、 = I didn't notice, so (I am sorry.)

* ~ませんで = more polite than '[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> /

2

^{かげさま}
お陰様で = Thanks to you /

^{たす}
助かりました。 = I was saved. ; it was a great help.

3

いやあ、 = <It is the word which is uttered by a male when he feels very shy (ashamed) or when he is very surprised.> /

まだまだです = I haven't reached that degree (level) yet.

* まだ = (not) yet, still

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

Oh, I haven't reached that degree (level).

10番

F:

^{やまもとくん}
山本君、 = Yamamoto /

まだ = (not) yet, still /

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

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

Yamamoto hasn't come here yet.

どういふつもり = どんなつもり = what kind of intention /

なんだろ、 = なんだろう =

[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

+

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

☆ だろう is often used to ask oneself. //

まったく。 = 1 really, truly, entirely, completely, wholly, perfectly, indeed 2 not at all, not in the least; ((□)) not a bit <with negative> 2 I am totally dumfounded by one's behavior.

What is he thinking? I am totally dumfounded by his behavior.

M:

1

また = again /

来る つもりだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来る つもりです = intend to come

* 来る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来^まます g3 = come

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] つもりです = intend to do ~, don't intend to do ~

って。 = と <quotation particle> * って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that ~, I heard that ~', 'They say that ~, People say that ~', '(X) say that ~'. //

(He) said that he intended to come again.

2

時間 通りに = on time, at the appointed hour, at the correct time /

来^また こと ない = <plain-style> of 来^また こと (が) ありません = have never been here

* 来^また = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 来^まます g3 (come)

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

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

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

(He) has never been here on time. (He) has never been punctual.

3

やっぱり = as I guessed, as I thought, after all /

間^まに 合^あった = was in time for ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 間^まに 合^あいます g1 (be in time for ~)

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. //

After all, (he) was in time for it.

11番

F:

どう = how /

した = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 (do) /

の = <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 /
? //

What happened (What's the matter with you? ; What's wrong with you?), I wonder?

しょくじ
食事も = meal + も (also) /

しないで = しない。そして、 = without doing

* しない = don't do = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of します g3 (do)

* [nai-form ない → ないで] = ◎ [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = without doing ~

☆ しないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

* [nai-form ない → なくて] = △ [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = 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) //

without even eating a meal

かんが こと
考え 込んじゃって。 = 考え 込んじゃう。そして、 = to one's regret, (X) ponder and

* 考え 込んじゃう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考え 込んじゃいます = 考え込んでしまします = to one's regret, (X) ponder

* 考え 込みます g2 = ponder

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

☆ ~ te shi ma i ma su → ~ cha i ma su

☆ ~ de shi ma i ma su → ~ ja i ma su /

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well. //

To my regret, you are pondering without even eating, so (I am worried).

M:

1

いや、 = No /

それほどでもない = <plain-style> of それほどでもありません = (X) is not that degree

と <quotation particle> /

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

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

No, I think that (X) is not that degree. ; (X) is not so ~.

2

ちょっと = a little /

気になってること、 = 気になって いる こと = the thing which makes (X) worry

* 気になっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気に なって います = be making (X) worry now

* 気になります g1 = make (X) worry, get on one's nerves, be concerned about ~. weights heavy on one's mind /

あって = ある。そして、 = have and

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

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. And it is sometimes used to show reason as well.

* 気になる こと が あります = have something in mind, think about something, mean something in particular

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

I have something in mind and (I have the thing which weights heavy on my mind and)

3

どうしても = by all means, at any cost, no matter what, after all, in the long run, cravingly, at any rate, surely /

この^{じかん}時間 = this time, this hour /

混^こんじゃう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 混ん じゃい ます = 混んで しまいます = to one's regret, (X) is crowded

* 混みます g1 = be crowded

* [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 //

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. /

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

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

(The road, train, bus, etc) is crowded during this hour no matter what.

12番

F:
プロジェクトも = project + も (also) /
やっと = finally, eventually, at last, at length /
終わった ことだし、 = because (X) ended
* 終わった = ended = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 終わります g1 (end, finish)
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)]
ことだし = because ~ <It is the expression that you emphasize the reason when you do
something.> (N1 P136 No.25)
ようやく = finally, at last /
ひといき
一息つける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 一息つけます (can have a break) which is
the potential-verb of 一息つきます g1 (have a break) /
ひといき
* 一息 = a breath, a pause /
ね。 = ..., isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Because our project finally ended, we can have a break at last.

M:
1
いちじ
一時 = 1 one o'clock 2 short period of time
は <topic particle> /
どうなる ことか = What on earth will happen?
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)]
ことか = What ~! ; How ~! <used to show admiration or a sigh.>
と <quotation particle> /
おも
思った = thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思います g1 (think)
よ = ..., you know? ; I tell you. ;, I am convinced. /
ね。 = ..., isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

I thought, 'What will happen?' for a shot time at that time. 🥲

2
のんびり できる の = to be able to relax, being able to relax

* のんびり できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of のんびり できます (can relax, be able to relax) which is the potential-verb of のんびり します g3 (relax, be at leisure)

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

もう = 1 already, anymore 2 soon, shortly 3 more, further, other, again

^お終わり = end, termination, close, completion, conclusion /

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

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

Being able to relax will end soon. (We cannot relax anymore.) 😓

3

^{たし}確かに = surely, certainly, definitely, confidently /

これから が = hereafter, after this time, after this, from now on + が <subject particle> /

^{やまば}山場 = climax, peak, pinnacle, turing point /

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

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

The climax will come after this time.

13番

M:

^{こんど やす}今度の休み、 = next holiday /

^{かぞく}家族と = with my family members /

ゆっくり = slowly, at a low rate of speed, not quickly /

^す過ごせたら な = 過ごせたら いい な (あ) = I wish I could spend

* 過ごせます = can spend, be able to spend = potential-verb of 過ごします g1 (pass, go through; spend; tide over)

* [ta-form (potential-verb)] ら (いい) な (あ) = I wish I could do ~ /

って = と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}思ってた = 思っていた = was thinking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思っています (be thinking now)

* 思います g1 = think

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

のに = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although ~, in spite of ~ 2 in order to ~ /

な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

Although I was thinking that I wish I could spend time with my family leisurely during a next holiday, (I cannot do it)

F:

1

じゃあ、 = if that is the case, then /

そう = so /

してみましょう。 = let's try to do

* します g3 = do

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

Then, let's try to do so.

2

ああ、 = Ah, /

それは = that + は <topic particle> /

^{たの}楽しみ です = (X) is pleasure (enjoyment, delight, happiness, amusement, enjoying, comfort, hope, expectation)

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

Oh, I am sure that you are looking forward to it.

3

えっ、 = What? ; Really? (used to express surprise) /

^{しごと}仕事でも = a work or something

^{はい}入った = entered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 入ります g1 (enter, go in, get in)

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.

か <question particle> //

What? Do you have to work or the thing like that? 🤔
