問題5

1番

大学の 就職 課で 女の 学生と 係り の 人が 話して います。= At the placement bureau (the department of finding employment) in the university, the female student and the person in charge are talking together.

F:
来年から = from next year /

就職 活動を = job-seeking + を <direct-object particle> /

始める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 始めます g2 = start, begin /

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

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

インターシップって = インターシップ という の は = the thing called an internship + は <topic 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.)
* We often 〜 って or 〜 というのは to indicates the thing which we don't know about much before asking a question. /

就職 = finding employment, inauguration /

に <purpose particle> /

有利 = advantageous, better, profitable, lucrative

* We often leave out だ in '[na-adjective / noun] だ' which is the plain-style of '[na-adjective / noun] です'.

って = と <quotation particle> /

聞いた = heard = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 聞きます g1 (hear, listen) /

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

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

I will start a job-seeking next year. And I heard that 'internship' was advantageous for finding employment.

M:
有利って いう こと = 有利 という こと は ありません = there is not such a thing like
'advantageous'. 😓
* 〜 と いう こと は ありません = there is not such a thing like 〜 😓
けど = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /
ね。 = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

でも、 = but /
働く こと を = to work, working + を <direct-object particle>
* 働く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 働きます g1 = work /
実際に = virtually, practically, in practice, currently, presently /
体験できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 体験できます = can experience, be able to
experience = potential-verb of 体験します g1 = experience /
いいチャンス = good chance /
→ the good chance that (X) practically can experience working.
ではあります = '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective /
noun] です = is (are, am, etc)   ☆ We can emphasize the expression by using は.
よ。 = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

But, it (internship) is the good chance that you can experience working in practical.

幾つか タイプが あります。 = There are several types. //

F:
あ、そうですか。 = Oh, I see. //

あの、 = errr, well /
実は = as a matter of fact, in fact, to tell the truth /
私、 = I /
まだ = (not) yet, still /
職種が = type of occupation, occupational category + が <direct-object particle for the potential-
verb> /

絞れてなくて、 = 絞れません。 そして、 = cannot squeeze and ....

* 絞れます = can squeeze, be able to squeeze = potential-verb of 絞ります g1 (squeeze)

* [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)

* [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) /

できるだけ = as much as possible /

広く = widely, broadly, speciously /

見 たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見 たいです = want to see

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜

な = <Here な implies 'I wish'.>

と <quotation particle> /

思ってる = 思って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思って います = be thinking now /

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

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

Errr, to tell the truth, I haven't been able to narrow down occupations categories (types of occupations) (that I want to choose) yet, so I am thinking that I want to see as many occupations as possible.

M:
ええ。 = OK. //

F:
それと、 = and then, even so, and /

お金が = money + が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb> /

もらえる の = the one (thing) that (X) can receive

* もらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of もらえます = can receive, be able to receive = potential-verb of もらいます g1 (receive, get) /

→ the one which (X) can get money /

も = also /

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

って = と <quotation particle> /

聞いた = heard = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 聞きます g1 (hear, listen) /

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

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

And I heard that there was also the one (internship) which we could get money.

M:
ああ、= Ah, Oh, /

それ は = that + は <topic particle> /

社員 = employees /

と /

ほぼ同じ仕事を = about the same job + を <direct-object particle> /

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

「実践タイプ」= 'practical type'

* 実践 = practice, put into practice, carrying out, going through with something, putting something into action /

です。= is (are, am, etc.) //

Oh, that is 'the practical type' that you do about the same job as employees.

数週間から数ヶ月が = from several weeks to several months + が <subject particle> /

一般的です = (X) is general (typical, popular) /

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

From several weeks to several months is general. →

The duration of the internship is from several weeks to several months in general.

特別な 技能 = special technical skill (practical knowledge, technical ability, technical knowledge) /

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

ハイレベルの 知識が = high-level knowledge + が <subject particle> /

必要で、= 必要です。そして、= (X) is necessary 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. /

誰(だれ)でも って わけ に は いかない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 誰でも と 言(い)う わけ に はいきません = I cannot say that anybody is OK to do it (because I have a reason)

* 言う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言います g1 = say

* [dictionary-form] わけ に は いきません = I cannot do 〜 (because I have a reason) (N2 No. 44A)

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

It (the practical type) needs a special technical skill and a high-level knowledge, so I cannot say that anybody can go for this type.

F:
はあ。 = ah, <word used to express a variety of emotions (delight, relief, surprise or contempt)> //

ワープロとか = such as a word processor

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

じゃ、だめです = [noun] じゃ だめです = [noun] では だめです = If it is [noun], it is useless (vain, hopeless, not functional, not practical; impossible; prohibited) ; [noun] is useless (vain, hopeless, not functional, not practical; impossible; prohibited) /

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

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

Is being able to use the thing such as a word processor useless? I am convinced. Am I right?

M:
そうですね。 = That's right. //

F:
できれば、 = if possible /

短期間で = in a short term /
<ruby>短期間<rt>たんきかん</rt></ruby>

いろいろ な <ruby>体験<rt>たいけん</rt></ruby>が = various experiences + が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb> /

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 = potential-verb of します g3 (do) /

と = ... and naturally (consequently) 〜

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

* [dictionary-form] と いいです = I wish 〜 /

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

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

If possible, I wish I could have various experiences in a short time.

M:
そうですか。= I see. ; Is that so? //

いろん な = いろいろ な = various, many kinds of
<ruby>企業<rt>きぎょう</rt></ruby>を = enterprise, company, business; concern; undertaking + を <direct-object particle> /
<ruby>見<rt>み</rt></ruby>たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>見<rt>み</rt></ruby> たいです = want to see

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

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.> /
「セミナータイプ」が = 'seminar type' + が <subject particle> /

いいです = (X) is good /

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

If you want to see various companies, 'the seminar type' is good.

<ruby>平日<rt>へいじつ</rt></ruby> = weekdays /

の <possession particle> /
<ruby>一日<rt>いちにち</rt></ruby>か<ruby>二日<rt>ふつか</rt></ruby>で = in one day or two days /
<ruby>会社<rt>かいしゃ</rt></ruby>の<ruby>中<rt>なか</rt></ruby>を = the inside a company + を <direct-object particle> /
<ruby>見<rt>み</rt></ruby>て<ruby>回<rt>まわ</rt></ruby>った り、= look around, and do other things as well

* 見て回った = \<plain-style-past-affirmative\> of 見て回ります g1 (look around, tour)

* [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 〜 /

セミナーに 参加した り = participate in a seminar, and do other things well

* 参加した = \<plain-style-past-affirmative\> of 参加します g3 (participate)

* [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 = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative\> of します = part of '[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 〜

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.

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

You look around the inside of the company, participate in a seminar and do other things as well in one day or two days on weekdays.

えっと、 = Let me see, ; Let me think /

それから、 = after that, and then, in addition to that, /

１、２週間 程度なら、 = if (X) is talking about around one or two weeks, /

「体験タイプ」 が = 'experience type' が \<subject particle\> /

あります。 g1 = there is 〜, have, exist //

Let me see, in addition to that, if you are talking about around one week or two weeks, there is 'the experience type'.

営業の 人と 一緒に = with the person who is in charge of sales together

* 営業 = business, trade, management /

外回りした り = go outside to get a job, and do other things as well

* 外回り した = \<plain-style-past-affirmative\> of 外回り します = go outside to get a job

* * [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 〜 /

します。 = part of '[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 〜) //

Yu go outside to get a job with the person who is in charge of sales, and do other things as well.

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

ただ、 = but, however, nevertheless /

これ は = this + は <topic particle> /

ある 程度(ていど) = a certain degree (grade, standard, amount) /

やり たい 仕事(しごと)が = the job which (X) want to do

* やり たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やり たいです = want to do

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

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

決(き)まって いる 人(ひと) = the person that (X) is decided

* 決まって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決まって います = be being decided now

* 決まります g1 = be decided, be settled

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

に <recipient particle> /

向(む)いて ます = 向いて います = be facing now

* 向きます = face, turn toward, be suited to, be fit for

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

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

Ah! But, this is suited to the person who has decided the job which he wants to do up to a certain degree. 😓

F:
いろいろ = various /

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

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

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

There are various types.

M:
あとは、 = The other thing is 〜 /

あそこ に = over there + に <existence particle> /

ポスターが = poster + が <subject particle> /

貼<ruby>は</ruby>って あります = be pasted

* 貼ります g1 = stick, paste, affix, fasten, cause to adhere

* [te-form] あります = be 〜, (X) did 〜 intentionally and the state resulting out of the action still

remains <used to describe the state which results as a consequence of an action intentionally done by someone> /
けど、 = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /

出身<ruby>しゅっしん</ruby> 地<ruby>ち</ruby>に = birthplace + に <arrival particle> /

帰<ruby>かえ</ruby>って = 帰ります。そして、 = return (go back) and .....

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

it is sometimes used to show reason as well. /
そこ の 企業<ruby>きぎょう</ruby>で = a company there + で <particle which shows the place where the action takes

place.>
* 企業 = enterprise, company, business; concern; undertaking /

研修<ruby>けんしゅう</ruby>する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 研修します g3 = have training /

「地元<ruby>じもと</ruby>タイプ」 'the local type' /

→ 'the local type' that (X) have training at the company there

も = also /

あります。 = there is 〜, have, exist //

The other thing is, the poster is pasted over there, there is also 'the local type' that you go back to your birthplace and have training at the company there.

１ヶ月程度<ruby>いっかげつていど</ruby>が = about one month + が <subject particle> /

一般的<ruby>いっぱんてき</ruby> = general, typical, popular /

かな。 = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = ..., I wonder?

(You go for training) for about one month in general, I wonder.

F:

同<ruby>おな</ruby>じ所<ruby>ところ</ruby>に １ヶ月<ruby>いっかげつ</ruby>ですか。 = (Do I stay at) the same place for one month? //

それなら、 = if so, in this case, /

いろん な = いろいろ な = various /

会社<ruby>かいしゃ</ruby>を = company + を <direct-object particle> /

見て み たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見て み たいです = want to try to see

* 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 〜

から、 = because 〜 /

これ に します。 = make 〜 this, choose this, decide on this

 * (A) を [stem of i-adjective] く します, (A) を [stem of na-adjective] に します = make (A) [adjective]

* (A) を [noun] に します = make (A) [noun]

* [noun] に します = decide on [noun] //

If so, I decided on this (I choose this) because I want to try to see various companies.

女の 学生は どの タイプの インターシップに 応募しますか。 = what type of internship does the female apply?

1
実践タイプ = the practical type /

2
セミナータイプ = the seminar type /

3
体験タイプ = the experience type /

4
地元タイプ = the local type /

2番

運送会社の 会議で 話して います。 = They are talking at the meeting of the shipping company.

M1:
最近、 = recently /
荷物の 配送の 遅れ が = the delay of the delivery of baggage (luggage, parcel) + が <subject particle> /

目立<ruby>目<rt>め</rt></ruby><ruby>立<rt>だ</rt></ruby>って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 目立って います = be being conspicuous now, be standing out now, be being noticeable now
* 目立ちます g1 = be conspicuous, stand out, be noticeable

* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> /
よう = [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 〜
な /
んだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です' = ..., I wonder ; ......, I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ...... → ん can be changed to の. //

It looks like that parcels often delay to deliver, I really want to say so. 😓

<ruby>何<rt>なに</rt></ruby>か = something /
いい <ruby>案<rt>あん</rt></ruby>は = good plan + は <topic particle> /
* 案 = plan, program, scheme; proposal, proposition; blueprint; offer, tender, bid; estimation; impression; expectation; conjecture, surmise; table, desk; draft
ない = there is not 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist) /
か <question particle>
ね。 = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Isn't there any good plan?
Don't you have any good plan?

M2:
<ruby>今<rt>いま</rt></ruby>の <ruby>配達<rt>はいたつ</rt></ruby>ルートを = current delivery route + を <direct-object particle> /
<ruby>使<rt>つか</rt></ruby>う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使います g1 = use /
と = ... and naturally (consequently) 〜 /
<ruby>渋滞<rt>じゅうたい</rt></ruby>に = by a traffic jam /
<ruby>巻<rt>ま</rt></ruby>き <ruby>込<rt>こ</rt></ruby>まれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 巻き 込まれます (be rolled up) which is the passive-verb of 巻き込みます g1 (roll up, warp; involve) /
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 〜
よ。 = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

If we use the current delivery route, it looks like that we are caught in a traffic jam.

安全研修の 時に = when there is the training course for safe driving
<ruby>安全研修<rt>あんぜんけんしゅう</rt></ruby> 時<rt>とき</rt>

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) 〜 /

ドライバーが = driver + が <subject particle> /

言って ました。 = 言って いました = was saying

* 言います g1 = say

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

Where there was the training for safe driving, the driver was saying so.

M1:
そうか。 = <plain-style> of そうですか = I see. ; Is that so?

F:
じゃあ、 = if that is the case, then /

別の ルートを = another route + を <direct-object particle> /

考えて = 考えます。 そして、 = consider and ....

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

渋滞を = traffic jam + を <direct-object particle> /

避ける ように したら どう でしょう か。 = more polite than 避ける ように したら どう ですか。 = Why don't we make sure that we avoid 〜? <suggestion>

* 避ける ように した = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 避ける ように します (make sure that (X) avoid)

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] ように します = make sure that (X) do / don't do 〜

* [plain-style-past] ら どう でしょうか。 = more polite than '[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>

* 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? //

Then, why don't we consider another route and make sure that we avoid a traffic jam?

M1:
他に<ruby>ほか</ruby> = in addition, besides /

いい 道<ruby>みち</ruby>は = good road + は <topic particle>

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

かな。= [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = ..., I wonder? //

In addition (to the current route), is there any good road (route), I wonder?

M2:
それ より、 = instead, in place of; as a replacement, apart from that, other than that, leaving that aside, more ... than that /

朝<ruby>あさ</ruby> やって る 荷物の積み込み<ruby>にもつ つ こ</ruby> を、 = the loading of baggage that (X) is doing in the morning + を <direct-object particle>

* やって る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やって います = be doing now

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

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

夕方<ruby>ゆうがた</ruby>、 = evening /

帰宅前に<ruby>き たく まえ</ruby> = before returning home /

すれば、 = if (X) do = conditional-form of します g3 (do) /

1 時間は<ruby>いち じ かん</ruby> = one hour + は <topic particle> /

早く<ruby>はや</ruby> = early /

配達に<ruby>はいたつ</ruby> = delivery, distribution + に <purpose particle> /

出られます<ruby>で</ruby> = can go out, be able to go out = potential-verb of 出ます g2 (go out, leave) /

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

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

Instead, if we do the loading of baggage that we are doing in the morning before returning home, →

Instead, if we load baggage before returning home although we are currently doing it in the morning,

we can go out for delivery at least one hour earlier. 😓

M1:
1 時間ぐらい<ruby>いち じ かん</ruby> = about one hour /

早く<ruby>はや</ruby> = early /

出^でても = even if (X) go out (leave)

* 出ます g2 = go out, leave

* [te-form] も = even if 〜

なあ。 = <used to get someone's attention or press one's point>

Even if we leave one hour earlier, (it will be useless.)

あの 渋滞は^{じゅうたい} = that traffic jam + は <topic particle> /

もっと = more /

早く^{はや} から = from early /

始まって^{はじ} る = 始まって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 始まって います = be starting now

* 始まります g1 = start, begin

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

から = because 〜 /

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

Because that traffic jam starts from much earlier.

M2:
だったら = if it's the case /

出勤 時間も^{しゅっきんじかん} = hour for reporting to work + も (also) /

早く^{はや} すれば どうでしょう。 = 早く^{はや} すれば どう でしょう か。 = more polite than 早く すれば ど

う ですか。 = Why don't we make 〜 early? <suggestion>

* 早く すれば = if (X) make 〜 early = conditional-form of 早く します (make 〜 early)

* (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]

* [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>　☆ '[plain-style-past] ら' can

be changed to 'conditional-form'.

* 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? //

if it is the case, why don't we make the hour for reporting to work early?

M1:
しかし = but /

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

出勤 時間が 早く なる の = the fact that the hour for reporting to work becomes early

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

* [stem of i-adjective] く なります ; [na-adjective] に なります = become [adjective]

* [noun] に なります = become [noun] /

は <topic particle> /

いろいろ = various /

難しい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 難しいです = (X) is difficult /

ん じゃ ない = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ん じゃない =

<plain-style> of .... ん じゃ ありませんか = ..., I wonder, don't you think so? ; ....., I wonder, I

want to confirm with you → ん can be changed to の. じゃ can be changed to では. /

かな。 = [[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かな = ..., I wonder? //

But, the fact that the hour for reporting to work becomes early will be difficult in many ways,
don't you think so?

M2:
ああ、 そうですね。 うーん。 = Ah, I see. Hmm.

F:
あのう、 = Uh ..., Errr ... /

でしたら。 = more polite than だったら。 = if it's the case, //

Uh ..., if it's the case, ...

今の 配達ルートを 決めた の = the fact that (X) decided the current delivery route

* 決めた = decided = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 決めます g2 (decide) /

は <topic particle> /

もう = already /

随分 前です = (X) happened a very (extremely, surprisingly, considerably) long ago

から。 = because 〜 //

Because we decided the current delivery route a very long ago. (The long time has already
passed since we decided the current delivery route.

M1:
そうか。 = plain-style of そうですか。 = I see. ; Is that so? //

じゃあ、 = if that is the case, then /

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

そこ を = there + を <direct-object particle> /

検討だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 検討です = (X) consideration (examination,

investigation)
な。 = <used to convince oneself>

Then, we should consider that point. I am convincing myself.

問題を 解決する ために、 = in order to solve the problem

* 解決する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 解決します = settle, solve

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)]
ために = 1 because 〜, die to 〜 <cause, reason>   2 in order to do 〜, for (the benefit of) 〜

<purpose>
何を = what + を <direct-object particle> /

見直す こと に しました = decided to look again

* 見直す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見直します g1 = look again, get a better opinion

of
* [dictionary-form / nai-form] こと に します = decide to do 〜, decide no to do 〜

か <question particle> //

What did they look again (in order) to solve the problem?

1
ドライバーの 研修 方法 = the training method of a driver /

2
配達ルート = the delivery route /

3
荷物を 積み込む 時間 = the hour when they load baggage

* 積み込む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 積み込みます g1 = load /

4
朝の 出勤 時間 = the hour for reporting to work in the morning

3番

テレビで 男の 人が 話して います。 = On TV, the man is talking. //

M1:
携帯電話会社が = a mobile telephone company + が <subject particle> /
「未来の携帯電話」の アイデアを = the idea of 'future mobile phone' + を <direct-object

particle> /
募集した ところ、 = (X) recruited and I tell what happened. 〜

* 募集した = recruited = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 募集します g3 (recruit, advertise for,

ask for, collect, accept (application))
* [ta-form] ところ = (X) did 〜 and I tell you what happened. 〜 (N2 No.90)
１万点を = ten thousand items + を <direct-object particle> /
上回る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 上回ります g1 = exceed, transcend, excel /
応募 = application, subscription /

→ the applications which exceeded ten thousand

が <subject particle> /

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

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

A mobile telephone company advertised for the ideas of 'future mobile telephone' and I tell what happened. I hear that there were over ten thousand applications.

今日は = today + は <topic particle> /
その中から、 = from those things

* その中 = wherein, therein, thereinto /
優秀 賞 = award of excellence, merit award /

に /

選ばれた = was chosen = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 選ばれます (be chosen) which is the passive-verb of 選びます g1 (choose, select)

４つ の アイデア について = about (regarding, concerning) four ideas /

→ the four ideas which were selected as the award of excellent

(the four ideas which received the award of excellent)

ご紹介しましょう。= humble-verb of 紹介しましょう = Let's introduce. ; I shall introduce

* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb   ☆ We use ご instead of お for some words. //

Today, I shall introduce the four ideas which received the award of excellent from those things (over ten thousand applications).

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

１番の アイデアは 腕時計型です。The first idea is the wristwatch type (mobile handphone). //

Firstly, I would like to talk about the first idea which is the wristwatch type.

一見 = at first sight, at first glance, as it first seemed /

普通の時計 = a normal wristwatch /

に /

見えます = be visible, can be seen

* [noun] に 見えます = (X) look like [noun] /

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

At first glance, it looks like a normal wristwatch, but

ベルト部分が 電話に なって います。= The part of the belt is a telephone.

* [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] //

2番は ペン型の もの。= The second one is the pen type one (mobile telephone). //

少し 大きめ の ペン = a bit big pen

* 大きめ = largish, biggish, a little bit larger /

という感じで、 = という 感じです。そして、 = feel like 〜 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. /

ポケットに = pocket + に <recipient particle> /

差<さ>して おけます。 = can push in beforehand = potential-verb of 差して おきます = push in beforehand

* 差します g1 = <This word has many meanings. In this case it means 'push in'.>

* [te-form] おきます = 1 do 〜 beforehand (in advance)　 2 do 〜 for future convenience　 3 leave 〜 as it is /

I feel like that it is a bit big pen and you put it inside your pocket in advance (for future convenience).

もちろん、 = of course /

ペンとして = as a pen　 (N2 No.1) /

も = also /

使えます。 = can use, be able to use = potential-verb of 使います g1 (use) //

Of course you can use it as a pen.

３番<さんばん>は、名刺<めいし>サイズの カード型<がた>の ものです。 = The third one is the card type one (mobile phone) whose size is the same as the name card (businesses card). //

薄いです し、 = (X) is thin and what's more ...

* 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. /

ちょっと = a little /

見た だけ で = by (means of) just looking at 〜

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

は <topic particle> /

カード = card /

と /

間違って しまい そうです = it looks like that (X) take 〜 for 〜

* 間違って しまいます = to one's regret, (X) make a mistake

* 間違います g1 = make a mistake, be incorrect, be mistaken, make an error, mistake

* [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

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そう です = it looks like that 〜, (X) is going to do 〜 at any moment /

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

It (the card type mobile phone) is thin and what's more it looks like that we are going to take it for a normal card by just looking at it (by its appearance only).

最後の ４番の アイデアは、ハンカチ型の 携帯です。 = The fourth and the last idea is the handkerchief type mobile phone. //

ハンカチを 広げた サイズ = the size that (X) spread a handkerchief

* 広げた = spread = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 広げます g2 (spread)

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. /

画面は = terminal screen, scene, picture, the field (in TV), photo + は <topic particle> /

とても 大きいです。 = (X) is very big. //

Because its size is as large as a handkerchief, the screen is very big.

でも、 = but /

素材は = raw materials, subject matter, content /

柔らかい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 柔らかいです = (X) is soft /

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. /

折り畳んで = 折り畳みます。そして、= fold into layers and ....

* 折り畳みます = fold into layers, fold up, double or bend something over upon itself

* 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. /

ポケットなど = pocket, etc /

に <recipient particle> /

入れられます。= can put in, be able to put in = potential-verb of 入れます g2 (put in) //

But the row material is soft, so you can fold it up and put it in your pocket, etc.

以上 = more than 〜, the above-mentioned /

４つ = four (small objects) /

ご紹介しました = humble-verb of 紹介しました = introduced

* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb ☆ We use ご instead of お for some words.

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

こんな 携帯が = a mobile telephone like this + が <subject particle> /

本当に = really, truly

できたら、= if (X) is completed

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

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

楽し そうです = it looks like that (X) is enjoyable, (X) looks enjoyable

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

As shown above, I introduced four ideas. If mobile telephones like these are really manufactured, it looks fun.

F:

いろん な = いろいろ な = various /

アイデアが = idea + が <subject particle> /

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

もの = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ものです = ..., I am deeply impressed.　(N2 No. 110A)

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

There are various ideas. I am deeply impressed by them.

M2:
本当だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 本当です = (X) is true

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

What you have said is correct.

でも、 = but /

どれも = any 〜, all 〜, every 〜 /

小さく なって いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 小さく なって いきます = continue to become small

* [stem of i-adjective] く なります ; [na-adjective] に なります = become [adjective]

* [noun] に なります = become [noun]

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

方<ruby>向<rt>ほうこう</rt></ruby>だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 方向です = (X) is a direction /

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

But, any (mobile telephone) has a tendency to become smaller.

F:
そうね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですね。 = That's right.; I agree with you. //

<ruby>今<rt>いま</rt></ruby> <ruby>以上<rt>いじょう</rt></ruby>に = more that now /

どこか = somewhere /

に <arrival particle>

置き忘れ ちゃい そう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 置き忘れ ちゃい そうです = 起き忘れて しまい そうです = to one's regret, it looks like that (X) leave 〜 behind

* 置き忘れます g2 = leave behind, misplace, forget

* [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

* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] そう です = it looks like that 〜, (X) is going to do 〜 at any moment //

It looks like that I leave it (a mobile telephone) behind more frequently than now.

この前<ruby>まえ</ruby>も = some time ago, recently, lately + も (also) /

喫茶店<ruby>きっさてん</ruby> = coffee lounge, coffee shop, (rather formal) cafe /

に <existence particle>

忘れて き ちゃって = 忘れて き ちゃった。そして、= to one's regret, (X) left behind and .....

* 忘れて き ちゃった = to one's regret, (X) left behind = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 忘れて

き ちゃいます (忘れて きて しまいます) (to one's regret, (X) leave behind)

* 忘れて きます = leave behind, forget and come

* [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 //

大変<ruby>たいへん</ruby>だった = was awful = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 大変です ((X) is awful (terrible,

dreadful, horrible)) /

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. //

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

I left (my mobile telephone) at the cafe some time ago, so I had a awful experience.

M2:
そうだったね。= <plain-style> of そう でしたね。= That's right. //

君なら = if you → if you choose a mobile handphone,

どれが = which + が <subject particle> /

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

？//

If you choose one idea out of four, which is good for you?

F:
腕<ruby>うで</ruby>に = arm + に <recipient particle> /

直接<ruby>ちょくせつ</ruby> = directly /

つけられる の = the one that (X) can attach

* つけられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つけられます which is the potential-verb (can attach, be able to attach) or the passive-verb (be attached) of つけます g2 (attach) /

だったら、 = if (X) is 〜

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

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

安心<ruby>あんしん</ruby>だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 安心です = (X) is relief (peace of mind)

から、 = because 〜 /

私<ruby>わたし</ruby>なら = if I → if I choose /

これ = this /

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

If it (a mobile telephone) is the one which I can attach on my arm (wrist), I feel relieved, so if I choose, I will take this.

M2:
そうだね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですね。 = That's right. ; I agree with you. //

ジョギングの時 = when jogging /

も = also /

便利<ruby>べんり</ruby>そうだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 便利そうです = it looks like that (X) is convenient, (X) looks convenient /

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. /

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

Because it looks convenient when jogging and ....

僕<ruby>ぼく</ruby>は、 = I + は <topic particle>

画面<ruby>がめん</ruby>が = screen + が <subject particle> /

大<ruby>おお</ruby>きくて = 大きい。そして、 = (X) is big and ....

* 大きい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大きいです = (X) is big

* 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. /

見<ruby>見<rt>み</rt></ruby> やすい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見 やすいです = (X) is easy to see

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

の = the one, the thing /

→ the one whose screen is big and is easy to see

が <subject particle> /

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

な。= <used to convince oneself> //

I want to get the one whose screen is bis and is easy to see.

字<ruby>字<rt>じ</rt></ruby>が 小さい の は = the one whose words are small + は <topic particle> /

なあ。= <used to get someone's attention or press one's point> //

(I don't like) the one whose words are small.

質問<ruby>質問<rt>しつもん</rt></ruby>１ = question particle 1

女の人<ruby>女<rt>おんな</rt></ruby> <ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>は どの携帯<ruby>携帯<rt>けいたい</rt></ruby>が 気<ruby>気<rt>き</rt></ruby>に 入<ruby>入<rt>い</rt></ruby>って いますか。= Which mobile telephone does the woman like?

* 気に 入ります g1 = like, be fond of, prefer

1　1番の携帯<ruby>番<rt>ばん</rt></ruby> <ruby>携帯<rt>けいたい</rt></ruby>

2　2番の携帯

3　3番の携帯

4　4番の携帯

質問２

男の人<ruby>男<rt>おとこ</rt></ruby> <ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>は どの携帯<ruby>携帯<rt>けいたい</rt></ruby>が 気<ruby>気<rt>き</rt></ruby>に 入<ruby>入<rt>い</rt></ruby>って いますか。= Which mobile telephone does the man like?

* 気に 入ります g1 = like, be fond of, prefer

1　1番の携帯
ばん　けいたい

2　2番の携帯

3　3番の携帯

4　4番の携帯