問題2

例

母親<ruby>母親<rt>ははおや</rt></ruby>と <ruby>高校生<rt>こうこうせい</rt></ruby>の <ruby>女<rt>おんな</rt></ruby>の<ruby>子<rt>こ</rt></ruby>が <ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>して います。= The mother and the senior high school girl are talking together.

<ruby>女<rt>おんな</rt></ruby>の<ruby>子<rt>こ</rt></ruby>は どうして <ruby>学校<rt>がっこう</rt></ruby>へ <ruby>行<rt>い</rt></ruby>き たくない のです か。= Why doesn't the senior high school girl want to go to school?

F1:
どう した の？ = <plain-style> of どう した のですか = What happened, I wonder? ; What's the matter with you, I wonder? ; What's wrong with you, I wonder?
* した = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of します g3 (do)

* [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. //

<ruby>朝<rt>あさ</rt></ruby>から <ruby>溜息<rt>ためいき</rt></ruby>ばっかり。= You have been sighing since morning.
* ばっかり = ばかり = just, only, merely, nothing but //

<ruby>誰<rt>だれ</rt></ruby>か と = with someone /
<ruby>喧嘩<rt>けんか</rt></ruby>でも = quarrel (fight) or the thing like that /

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 ですか' = ..., I wonder? → ん can be changed to の. //

Did you quarrel with anybody or did you do the thing like that?

F2:
それは = that + は <topic particle> /

もう = already /

いい = OK, good /

の、= 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. //

That has been settled already. That is OK already.

<ruby>仲直<rt>なかなお</rt></ruby>り した から。 = because I made up.

* 仲直り した = made up = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 仲直り します g3 (make up,

reconcile)
それ より、 = apart from that, other than that, leaving that aside, more ... than that, but, however

/

<ruby>見<rt>み</rt></ruby>て = less polite than 見て ください = please look

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

この <ruby>前髪<rt>まえがみ</rt></ruby>。 = this forelock (bangs) //

Leaving that aside, please look at this forelock.

F1:
まあ、 = oh!, oh dear!, oh, my!, wow!, goodness gracious!, good heavens! /

また、 = again, and, also, still (doing something) /

<ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>い<ruby>切<rt>き</rt></ruby>って = 思い切った。そして、 = make up one's mind and .....

* 思い切った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思い切ります g1 (make up one's mind, take a

momentous decision, resign to fate)
* 思い切って = boldly, courageously, daringly, resolutely /

<ruby>短<rt>みじか</rt></ruby>く した = made 〜 short, shortened = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 短く します (make 〜

short, shorten)

* (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] /

わ = (It is used indicates emotion, admiration or accretion and is used by a female.> /

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

Oh my goodness, you shortened your hair resolutely.

F2:
こん なん じゃ、 = この よう では = with the situation like that /

みんな に = by everyone /

笑<ruby>わ<rt>わら</rt></ruby>われちゃう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 笑われちゃいます = 笑われて しまいます = To one's regret, (X) is laughed

* 笑われます = be laughed = passive-verb of 笑います g1 (laugh, smile)

* [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 //

If I am like that, I will be laughed by everyone.

ねえ、 = Listen to me, hey, come on /

今日<rt>きょう</rt> = today /

学校<rt>がっこう</rt> = school

休ん じゃ だめ？ = <plain-style> of 休んでは だめですか = Is it not OK for me to absent myself from school?

* 休ん<u>じゃ</u> = 休ん<u>では</u>

* 休みます g1 = rest, have a break; take a day off; be absent

* [te-form] は だめです = [te-form] は いけません = must not do, may not do, it is not OK to do //

Is it not OK for me absent my from school today?

F1:
だめ に 決<rt>き</rt>まって る でしょ。 = It must be a must-not-do-thing, right?

* だめ = 1 no good, not serving its purpose, useless, broken   2 hopeless, wasted, in vain, purposeless   3 cannot, must not, not allowed

* 決まって る = 決まって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決まって います = (X) is decided

* 決まります = be decided, be settled

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

* 〜 に 決まって います = (X) must be 〜, (X) should be 〜 /

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

そんな こと = the thing like that /

言って、 = 言う。そして、 = say and .....

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

* 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. /

本当(ほんとう)は = truth, reality, actuality, fact + は <topic particle> /

今日(きょう)の 試験(しけん)、 = today's examination /

受(う)け たくない = don't want to accept = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 受け たいです (want to accept)

* 試験を 受けます = take an examination /

んでしょ。 =

[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')] でしょう(1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right?) //

In fact, you don't want to take an examination today, right?, I wonder.

F2:

違(ちが)う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 違います = be wrong, be different /

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

ちゃんと = properly, well; correctly; fittingly; justly /

勉強(べんきょう)した = studied = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 勉強します g3 (study) /

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. /

から。 = because 〜 //

No, you are wrong. I studied properly.

そんな こと より、 = than the thing like that, apart from the thing like that, leave the thing like that aside /
ああ、 = Ah! /
鏡 = mirror /
見る だけ で = by just looking at

* 見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look /
頭 痛く なり そう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 頭 痛く なり そうです = it looks like that one's head becomes painful
* [stem of i-adjective] く なります ; [na-adjective] に なります = become [adjective]

* [noun] に なります = become [noun]

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

Leave the thing like that aside, ah, it looks like that I am going to have a headache.

1
友達と けんか した から = because (she) quarreled with her friend
* けんか した = quarreled = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 喧嘩します g3 (quarrel, fight) /

2
髪型が 気に 入らない から = because (she) doesn't like her hair style
* 気に 入らない = don't like = <plain-style-nonpast-negaitibe> of 気に 入ります g1 (like, be fond of, prefer) /

3
試験が ある から = because she has an examination
* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist) /

4

頭<ruby>あたま<rt></rt></ruby>が 痛<ruby>いた<rt></rt></ruby>い から = because (she) has a headache /

1番

男<ruby>おとこ<rt></rt></ruby>の 学生<ruby>がくせい<rt></rt></ruby>と 女<ruby>おんな<rt></rt></ruby>の 学生<ruby>がくせい<rt></rt></ruby>が 話<ruby>はな<rt></rt></ruby>して います。 = The male student and the female student are talking together.

男<ruby>おとこ<rt></rt></ruby>の 学生<ruby>がくせい<rt></rt></ruby>は どうして 昨日<ruby>きのう<rt></rt></ruby> 隣<ruby>となり<rt></rt></ruby>の 部屋<ruby>へや<rt></rt></ruby>の 人<ruby>ひと<rt></rt></ruby>に 怒<ruby>おこ<rt></rt></ruby>られた と 言<ruby>い<rt></rt></ruby>って いますか。 = According to the male student, why was he scolded by the person who stays in the next room yesterday?
* 怒られた = was scolded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 怒られます (be scolded) which is the passive-verb of 怒ります g1 (get angry, scold) //

M:
昨日<ruby>きのう<rt></rt></ruby>、 = yesterday /
アパートの 隣<ruby>となり<rt></rt></ruby>の 部屋<ruby>へや<rt></rt></ruby>の 人<ruby>ひと<rt></rt></ruby>に = by the person who stays in the next room
怒<ruby>おこ<rt></rt></ruby>られちゃった = to one's regret, (X) was scolded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 怒られ ちゃいます which is the same as 怒られて しまいます (to one's regret, (X) is scolded)
* 怒られます = be scolded = passive-verb of 怒ります g1 (get angry, scold)
* [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. /
よ。 = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

Yesterday, I was scolded by the person who stays in the next room.

F:

え、 = What? ; Really? /

どうして？ = Why? //

大きな 音で = by (means of) a big sound /
音楽でも = music or something /
聞いて た = 聞いて いた = was listening = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 聞いて います (be

listening now)

* 聞きます g1 = listen, hear

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

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

か' = ..., I wonder? //

Were you listening to music loudly? Were you playing music loudly?

M:
いや、 = No. /
ドアの 音が = the sound of the door + が <subject particle> /
ね。 = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> /

No, it is the sound of slamming the door.

昨日は = yesterday + は <topic particle> /
帰り が = returning, coming back + が <subject particle>
遅く = adverbial-form of 遅い (late) /
なっちゃった = to one's regret, (X) became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なっ ちゃいます

which is the same as なって しまいます (to one's regret, (X) 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]

* [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 /

から、 = because 〜
注意して = 注意した。そして、 = paid attention and .....

注意した = paid attention = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 注意します g3 (pay attention, be caution, be watchful)

* 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.

* 注意して = carefully /

閉めた つもり だった = I thought that I closed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 閉めた つもり です (pretend to close, I strongly think that I closed)

* 閉めた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 閉めます g2 (close)

* [dictionary-form] つもりです = intend to do 〜

* [nai-form] つもりです = don't intend to do 〜

* [ta-form] つもり です = pretend to do, I strongly think that I do 〜

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> //

I came home yesterday, so I thought that I closed the door carefully, but ....

隣、= next door, neighbor /

赤ちゃん が = baby + が <subject particle> /

いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います sg2 = there is 〜, have, exist) /

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. /

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

In the next house, there is a baby.

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

M:
遅い 時間 = late hour

に <particle which shows the exact time when the action takes place> /

は <topic particle> /

特に = specially, particularly, in particular /

気を つけて る = 気を つけて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気を つけて います =
be being careful
* 気を つけます = be careful, pay attention, take care

* [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. //

Especially, I am careful at the late hour.

テレビの 音だって = even the sound of TV,

* '[noun] だって' is sometimes used to mean 'even 〜.'

小さめ に する ように して る = 小さめ に する ように して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-
affirmative> of 小さめ に する ように して います = make sure that (X) make 〜 smallish

* 小さめ に する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 小さめ に します = make 〜 smallish (on
the small side)

* [dictionary-form] ように します = make sure that (X) do 〜

* [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. /

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

な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

I make sure that I make even the sound of TV smaller.

友達が 来た 時 = when one's friend came

* 来た = came = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 来ます g3 (come)

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

[noun] なんか = 1 [noun] or something, [noun] or the thing like that　2 [noun] or the trivial thing

like that　(N2 No.61)
も、 = also /

話し 声が = speaking voice, talking voice + が <subject particle> /

大きく = adverbial-form of 大きい (big) /

なり すぎない ように して る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なり すぎない ように して

います = be making sure that (X) don't become too much

* なり すぎない = don't become too much = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of なり すぎます

(become too much)
* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] すぎます sg2 = do 〜 too much, too

[adjective]
* [nai-form] ように します = make sure that (X) do 〜

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

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. //

When my friend comes to my house or when the thing like this happens, I also make sure that
our talking voices don't become too loud, and what's more (I try not to make noise.) 😓

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

昨日は、 = yesterday + は <topic particle> /

きっと、= surely, undoubtedly, without a doubt, certainly /

何か = something /
<ruby>何<rt>なん</rt></ruby>か = something /

タイミングが = timing + が <subject particle> /

悪かった = was bad = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 悪いです ((X) is bad) /
<ruby>悪<rt>わる</rt></ruby>かった = was bad = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 悪いです ((X) is bad) /

んでしょう =

[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')] でしょう ('1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right?)

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

Yesterday, probably the timing was bad or something like that. 😓

1

音楽が うるさかった から = because the music was noisy
<ruby>音楽<rt>おんがく</rt></ruby>が うるさかった から = because the music was noisy

* [stem of i-adjective] かった = was [adjective] = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[stem of i-adjective] です (be [adjective])

2

ドアの 音が 大きかった から = because the slamming of the door was loud
ドアの <ruby>音<rt>おと</rt></ruby>が <ruby>大<rt>おお</rt></ruby>きかった から = because the slamming of the door was loud

3

話し 声が うるさかった から = because the talking voice was noisy
<ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>し <ruby>声<rt>ごえ</rt></ruby>が うるさかった から = because the talking voice was noisy

4

テレビの 音が 大きかった から = because of the sound of TV was loud
テレビの <ruby>音<rt>おと</rt></ruby>が <ruby>大<rt>おお</rt></ruby>きかった から = because of the sound of TV was loud

----

2番

女の学生と 男の学生が 美容院について 話して います。= The female student and the male student are talking about the hairdressing salon (beauty parlor, beauty shop, beauty salon).
<ruby>女<rt>おんな</rt></ruby>の<ruby>学生<rt>がくせい</rt></ruby>と <ruby>男<rt>おとこ</rt></ruby>の<ruby>学生<rt>がくせい</rt></ruby>が <ruby>美容院<rt>びょういん</rt></ruby>について <ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>して います。

男の学生は どうして この 美容院が 気に 入っていますか。= Why does the male student like this hairdressing salon?
<ruby>男<rt>おとこ</rt></ruby>の<ruby>学生<rt>がくせい</rt></ruby>は どうして この <ruby>美容院<rt>びょういん</rt></ruby>が <ruby>気<rt>き</rt></ruby>に <ruby>入<rt>い</rt></ruby>っていますか。

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

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

F:
吉田君、 = Yshida, (君 = Japanese postfix that functions as Mr./Mrs./Ms. (more familiar or affectionate than さん.) /
駅前の 美容院に = the hairdressing salon which is located in front of the station + に <arrival particle> /
行って る = 行って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行って います = go habitually

* 行きます g1 = go

* [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 /
って = と <quotation particle> /
言って た = 言って いた = was saying = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言って います = be saying now
* 言います g1 = say

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

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

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

Yoshida, you said that you often went to the hairdressing salon which is located in front if the station.

M:
うん。 = Yes. //

F:
私も = I also /
行って みよう = I shall try to go, let's try to go

* みよう = volitional-form of みます

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

* [masu-form] ましょう / volitional-form = 1 Let's do 〜 together.　2 I shall do 〜

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

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

* 思います g1 = think

* [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. /

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

どう？ = plain-style of どうですか？ = how is (X)? //

I am thinking that I also try to go, so how is it?

M:
俺は = I + は <topic particle> /
<small>おれ</small>
気に 入って る = 気に 入って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気に 入って います
<small>き</small>　<small>い</small>　　　<small>き</small>　<small>い</small>

(like, be fond of, prefer) /
よ。 = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

I like it, you know?

でも、駅前に ある から = abut, because it is in front of the station, /
<small>えきまえ</small>

か <question particle> /

いつも = always /

混んでて = 混んで いて = 混んで いる。 そして、 = be crowded and ....
<small>こ</small>

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

* 混みます g1 = be crowded

* 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. /
結構 = fairly, tolerably
<small>けっこう</small>
待つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 待ちます g1 = wait /
<small>ま</small>

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

But, because it is located in front of the station, but I' am not sure about it, it is always crowded
and you should wait for a fairly ling time.

F:

ふうん。 = hmm, well ..., humph, huh, pshaw. //

M:

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

あと = another thing /

なんか、 = 1 anything　2 things like ..., or something like that ... (often derogatory)　3 I don't know why /

店員が = shop assistant, employee, clerk, salesperson /

無口で = (X) is reticent (remaining silent, keeping quiet) 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. /

冷たい 感じ が する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 冷たい 感じ が します = feel that (X) is cold

* 〜 感じ が します = feel that 〜

って、 = と <quotation particle>

* In this sentence, って means 'People say that 〜' /

嫌がる 人も = the person who dislikes + も(also) /

* 嫌がる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 嫌がります g1 = (the second, the third person) dislike, hate /

いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います sg2 = there is 〜, have, exist /

みたい だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] みたいです = (According my academic analysis,) it looks like that 〜, it seems that 〜 (based on the subjective backgrounds)

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

Ah! I have another thing to tell you. I don't know why, it looks like that there are the people who say that they feel that the shop staffs are not friendly, and hate it. 😓

F:

そうなんだ。 = <plain-style> of そう な んですか。 = I see. Is that so?

* 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. //

じゃあ、吉田君_{よしだくん}は、どうして あの 店_{てん}が いい の？ = Then, Yoshida, why is that shop good for you, I wonder?

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

M:
うーん、 = uh, ehh! (sound showing uncertainty), uhf, ugh! (expression of disdain or despair) /

美容院_{びょういん}って、 = 美容院 という の は = the thing called 'hairdressing salon'

* (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 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.

大抵_{たいてい} = usually, generally, commonly /

どこでも、 = anytime /

髪_{かみ} 切_きって る 間_{あいだ}、 = 髪(を) 切って いる 間、 = while (X) cutting hair

* 切って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 切って います = be cutting now

* 切ります g1 = cut

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

* [plain-style] 間 = while 〜 /

お店_{みせ}の 人_{ひと}が = shop staff + が <subject particle> /

いろいろ と = various

話し かけて くる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話し かけて きます = start to talking to someone
* 話し かけます g2 = talk to someone

* [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

だろう？ = plain-style of '[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう？ = ..., right? //

Uh, regarding the hairdressing salon, at anywhere, generally, while I am having hair cut, the shop staff talk various things to me, right?

俺、あれ、苦手 な ん だ よね。 = I am weak in that.

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.

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

一人で = alone /

本でも = book or something /

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

* 読みます g1 = read

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

ほう が = part of '[dictionary-form] ほうが [adjective] (doing 〜 is more [adjective])

* ほう = 1 direction, way, side, area (in a particular direction)　2 side (of an argument, etc.), one's part　3 indicates one side of a comparison

気楽 = comfortable, not tense, at ease

なんだ。 = 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. //

Reading a books or something alone is more comfortable form me.

話 好き な 店員が = the shop staff who likes to talk + が <subject particle> /

いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います sg2 = there is 〜, have, exist /

とこ = ところ = place /

→ the place that there is the shop staff who likes to talk

は <topic particle> /

なんか = something, I don't know why /

疲れちゃう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 疲れて しまいます = to one's regret, (X) get

tired

* 疲れます g2 = get tired

* [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. /

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

When I am at the place that there are the shop staffs like to talk, I fell tired.

F:
ふうん。 = hmm, well ..., humph, huh, pshaw. //

私は、お店の人とのおしゃべり、好きだな。 = I like to chat with a shop staff.

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

(are, am)

* な。 = <used to convince oneself>

最近の流行の話も 聞ける し。 = Because I can listen to the things about the latest fashion, and what's more (I can listen to other things)
* 聞ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聞けます (can listen, be able to listen) which is the potential-verb of 聞きます g1 (listen, hear, ask) //

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

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /
他の 店の ほう が いい かもしれない。 = any other shop may be better for you.
* [noun] の ほう が いいです = [noun] is better
* かも しれない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かも しれません = may do 〜, maybe do 〜 /

Then, other shop may be better for you.

あそこ、 = that place, over there /
特別 = especially, particularly, in particular
うまい って わけ でも ない = <plain-style> of うまい という わけではありません = I don't mean to say that (X) is skillful, (X) is not skillful in particular   (N2 No.112)
よ。 = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

That shop is not good at cutting hair in particular.
The hairdressers at that shop are not good at cutting hair in particular.

1
店が 便利な 場所に ある から = because the shop s located at the convenience place
* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist) /

2
店員が 話し上手だ から = because the shop staffs are good at talking
* 話し上手 = good talker

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

3

店員<ruby>てんいん</ruby>が うるさく 話し<ruby>はな</ruby> かけない から = because the shop staffs don't talk to him noisily

* 話し かけない = don't talk to someone = 話し かけます g2 (talk to someone) /

4

店員<ruby>てんいん</ruby>が 髪<ruby>かみ</ruby>を 切る<ruby>き</ruby>の が うまい から = because the stop staffs are good at cutting hair

* 切る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 切ります g1 (cut)

* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).
* うまい = 1 おいしい (delicious)　2 じょうず (be good at) /

3番

会社<ruby>かいしゃ</ruby>で 女の人<ruby>おんな ひと</ruby>と 男の人<ruby>おとこ ひと</ruby>が 話して<ruby>はな</ruby> います。 = An the company, the woman and the man are talking together.

パーティーの 会場<ruby>かいじょう</ruby>が 変更<ruby>へんこう</ruby>に なった 理由<ruby>りゆう</ruby>は 何<ruby>なん</ruby>ですか。 = What is the reason why the venue of the party changed?
* 会場 = meeting place, assembly hall, committee house

* なった = became = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)

F:
田中先生<ruby>たなか せんせい</ruby>の 出版 記念<ruby>しゅっぱん きねん</ruby>パーティーの 会場<ruby>かいじょう</ruby>、 = the venue of the celebration party for the publication of Mr Tanaka (Teacher Tanaka, Professor Tanaka)
レストランは = restaurant + は <topic particle> /

やめて = やめた。そして、 = stopped and ....

* やめた = stopped= <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やめます g2 (stop, halt; cease, quit; close, plug)
* 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. /
ホテルに = hotel + に <the particle which shows a change>

変更した = changed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 変更します g3 (change, alter)

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. //

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 〜'. /

？ //

Regarding the venue of the celebration party for the publication of Mr Tanaka, did you say that you cancelled the restaurant and changed it to the hotel?

M:
そうなんだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうなんです。 = That's right.

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

......, I wonder ;
......, I doubt ;
......, I want to draw your attention ;
......, I want to emphasize ;
......, I really want to say so ;
because .....
→ ん can be changed to の. //

F:
あのレストラン、 = that restaurant /
田中先生の お気に入り = Mr Tanaka's favorite

じゃ なかった = <plain-style> of '[na-adjective / noun] では ありません でした' = (X) was not 〜
/
？ //

Wasn't that restaurant Mr Tanaka's favorite?

M:
うん。 = Yeah. (What you said is correct.) //

味も 雰囲気も = both the taste (of the food) and the atmosphere (of the shop) /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> 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. /

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

Both the taste of the food of the restaurant and the atmosphere are good.

できれば = if possible /

あの 店に したかった = wanted to decide on that shop = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あの

店に し たいです (want to decide on that shop)

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

[adjective]

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

* [noun] に します = decide on [noun], choose [noun], order [noun]

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> //

If possible, I want te decide on that restaurant, but ....

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

予算 = budget /

オーバーし ちゃった = to one's regret, (X) exceeded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of オーバー

して しまいます = to one's regret, (X) exceed

* オーバーします g3 = exceed, surpass

* [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 /

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

What? Wasn't there enough budget? (Lit: Did the budget exceed?)

M:
いや、 = Nope. (What you said is wrong.) /

お店の人が = shop staff + が <subject particle> /

だいぶ = greatly, very much, extremely, considerably, much, a great deal /

値引きして くれて、 = 値引きして くれた。そして、 = (X) lowered prices and (X) gave me a favor, and .....

* 値引きして くれた = (X) lowered prices and (X) gave me a favor = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 値引きして くれます ((X) lower prices and (X) give me a favor)

* 値引き します g3 = lower prices, give a discount, make cheaper /

予算 内に = within the budget /

なんとか = somehow, anyhow, one way or another /

収まった = was settled = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 収まります g1 (be settled, be in one's place, be installed, settle into) /

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. //

Nope, the shop staff gave us a lot of discounts and I managed keep within the budget somehow. 😓

でも、 = But, /

結局 = as I guessed, as I thought, after all /

参加者が = participants + が <subject particle> /

増えて、 = 増えた。そして、 ='increased and ....

* 増えた = increased = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 増えます g2 (increase)

* 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. /

100人 = one hundred people
ひゃくにん

超えちゃった = to one's regret, (X) exceeded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 超えて しまい
こ

ます (to one's regret, (X) exceed)

* 超えます g2 = exceed, cross over, pass over

* [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. //

But, the participants increased after all and it exceeded one hundred.

F:
それじゃ、= それでは、= then, if that is the case /
あの レストランじゃ。= あの レストランでは (無理です) = It is impossible to have a party) at
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　む　り
that restaurant. ; If we use that restaurant, (it is too small.)
* [noun] では = if it is [noun] <with the negative nuance>

M:
そう な んだ よ。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そう な んです よ。= That's right.

* 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. //

入れない こと は ない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入れない こと は ありません =

there is a possibility that (X) can enter

* 入れない = cannot enter = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 入れます g1 (can enter, be able

to enter) which is the potential-verb of 入ります g1 (enter)

* [nai-form / stem of i-adjective + ku / stem of na-adjective + de / noun + de] ない こと は ありま

せん = there is a possibility that 〜

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> /

ぎゅうぎゅう = packing in tightly

に

なっちゃう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なって しまいます = to one's regret, (X)

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]

* [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 /

から。 = because 〜 //

There is a possibility that all people can enter, but it will be jammed, so ....

F:

まあ、 = well..., I think..., it would seem..., you might say..., Hmmm, I guess so... <when

hesitating to express an opinion> /

せっかく = with trouble, at great pains, long-awaited /

の <possession particle> /

お祝い = congratulation, congratulations, celebration, festival, congratulatory gift /

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

(are, am) /

から、= because 〜 /

大きい ところ で = at the big place

派手に(はで)= ostentatiously, showily, pretentiously; garishly, flashily /

やった ほう が いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やった ほう が いいです = had better do

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

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

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

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

Because it is a long-awaited celebration, we had better do it at the big place ostentatiously.

それに、= besides, moreover

あのホテル、= that hotel /

料理も(りょうり)= cooking, cookery, cuisine + も (also) /

なかなか = 1 very, considerably, easily, readily, fairly, quite, highly, rather   2 (not) easily, (not) readily, be slow (in doing 〜), by no means (with negative verb) /

評判が(ひょうばん)= fame, reputation, popularity, repute + が <subject particle> /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> 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. /

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

Moreover, the food at the hotel gains a fairly good reputation.

1
料理の 味が 良くない から(りょうり・あじ・よ)= because the taste of the food is not good

* 良くない = be not good = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of いいです (be good) /

2
雰囲気が 良くない から(ふんいき)= because the atmosphere is not good /

3
料金が 高いから(りょうきん・たか)= because the fee is expensive

* 高い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 高いです = be expensive /

4

会場が 狭い から = because the meeting place (assembly hall, venue) is narrow (small)

* 狭い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 狭いです = be narrow /

4番

電話で 女の学生と男の学生が話しています。 = The female student and the male student are talking on the phone.

男の学生の 今日の 体調は どうですか。 = How is the condition of the male student today?

F:
もしもし、 = Hello, /
池田君？ = Are you Ikeda?
* 君 = Japanese postfix that functions as Mr./Mrs./Ms. (more familiar or affectionate than san /
おはよう。 = Good morning. /

M:
おはよう。 = Good morning.

F:
風邪の 具合 どう？ = How is the condition of your cold?

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

* 具合 = condition, state, situation, manner //

今日は = today + は <topic particle> /
授業、 = class, lesson /
出られ そう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出られ そうです = it looks like that (X) can go out
* 出られます = can go out = potential-verb of 出ます g2 (go out, leave)

* [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 /

？ //

Does it look like that you can come to the class today?

M:

うーん。 = uh, ehh! (sound showing uncertainty) /

昨日の 夜 に は = last night + に <the particle which shows the exact time when the action takes place> + は <topic particle> /

もう = already /

熱が = fever + が <subject particle> /

下がった = fell = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 下がります g1 (hang down, fall) /

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>

まだ = still /

二、三日は = two or three days + は <topic particle>

人に = other people + に <recipient particle> /

うつる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of うつります g1 = infect

可能性 = possibility /

→ a possibility that it infects other people for two or three days /

が <subject particle> /

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

って、 = と <quotation particle> /

お医者さん に = by a doctor /

言われた = was told = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言われます (be told) which is the passive-verb of 言います g1 (say) /

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. //

Uh, I have already had no fever last night, but I was told by my doctor that there would be still a possibility that it would infect other people for two or three days.

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

M:
僕 自身は = I myself + は <topic particle> /
ぼく じしん

もう = already /

元気 = healthy /
げんき

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

早く = early, fast /
はや

学校に = school + に <arrival particle> /
がっこう

行き たい = want to go /
い

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> /

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

I myself am already fine, so I want to go school as soon as possible, but ...

まだ = still /

咳が<ruby>咳<rt>せき</rt></ruby> = cough + が <subject particle> /

<ruby>残<rt>のこ</rt></ruby>って る = 残って <u>いる</u> = 残って います = be remaining now

* 残ります g1 = remain, be left

* [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. //

My cough still remains.
I am still coughing.

けっこう = 1 splendid, nice, wonderful, delicious, sweet

2 sufficient, fine (in the sense of "I'm fine"), (by implication) no thank you
3 well enough, OK, tolerable
4 reasonably, fairly, tolerably /

<ruby>風邪<rt>か ぜ</rt></ruby> = cold

つらかった = was distressful = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of つらいです (be distressful,

saddening, upsetting, troubling) /

から、= because 〜 /

みんな に = everybody + に <recipient particle> /

うつしたら = if (X) transfer (infect)

* うつした = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of うつします g1 (transfer, infect)

* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do 〜,

when (X) do 〜,

after (X) do 〜,

(X) did 〜 and I tell you what happened /

<ruby>悪<rt>わる</rt></ruby>い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悪いです = (X) is bad /

と <quotation particle> /

<ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>って。= 思う。そして、= I think that 〜 and .....

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

* 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. //

Because my cold was fairly troubling, I thought that it was bad if I pass my cold to everybody, so .... (I am not going to school.)

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

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

becomes 'na'.)] ん です' =

......, I wonder ;
......, I doubt ;
......, I want to draw your attention ;
......, I want to emphasize ;
......, I really want to say so ;
because .....
→ ん can be changed to の. //

M:
うん、= yes /

頭は 痛い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 頭が 痛いです = I have a headache /

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. /

吐(は)き気(き)は する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 吐き気が します = I feel like throwing up, I

feel like vomiting /

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. /

風邪(かぜ)の 症状(しょうじょう) = the symptom of a cold /

一通(ひととお)り = 1 from start to end, in general

2 ordinary, usual
3 briefly, roughly
4 one method

全部(ぜんぶ) = all /

やった = did = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やります (1 do   2 (superior) give (inferior)) /

って 感じ だった = <plain-style> of と いう 感(かん)じ でした = I felt that 〜, (X) was the feeling that

〜 /

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

Yes, because I had a headache and what's more I felt like vomiting, I felt that I underwent all symptoms of a cold from start to end. 😓

F:
大変だった ね。 = \<plain-style> of 大変でした ね。 = It was awful (terrible, dreadful, horrible, hard, difficult) //

授業の ノートは = the notebook of the class /

とっとく = とって おく \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of とって おきます = take beforehand

* とります = take

* ノートを とります = take notes, write it down in one's notebook

* [te-form] おきます = 1 do 〜 beforehand (in advance)

2 do 〜 for future convenience

3 leave 〜 as it is

* 〜 te o ki masu → 〜 to kimasu

* 〜 de o ki masu → 〜 do ki masu /

から = because 〜 /

心配しないで いい = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 心配しないで いいです = don't have to worry

* [nai-form ない] で いいです = [nai-form なくて] も いいです = don't have to worry, don't need to worry /

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

I will write what the teacher says down in my notebook during a class for your future convenience, so you don't have to worry.

じゃ、お大事に。 = Then, please take care of yourself. //

1
熱が 高い = He has a high fever

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

2
咳が 出る = He is coughing

* 出る = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出ます g2 = come out, go out /

3

頭<ruby>あたま<rt></rt></ruby>が 痛<ruby>いた<rt></rt></ruby>い = He has a headache

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

4

吐<ruby>は<rt></rt></ruby>き気<ruby>け<rt></rt></ruby>が する = He feels like throwing up, He feels like vomiting

* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 (do)

5番

男<ruby>おとこ<rt></rt></ruby>の人<ruby>ひと<rt></rt></ruby>と 女<ruby>おんな<rt></rt></ruby>の人<ruby>ひと<rt></rt></ruby>が ある店<ruby>みせ<rt></rt></ruby>に ついて 話<ruby>はな<rt></rt></ruby>して います。 = The man and the woman are talking about a certain shop.

男<ruby>おとこ<rt></rt></ruby>の人<ruby>ひと<rt></rt></ruby>はこの店<ruby>みせ<rt></rt></ruby>の 何<ruby>なに<rt></rt></ruby>が いい と 言<ruby>い<rt></rt></ruby>って いますか。 = What, did the man say, is good about this shop?
According to the man, what is good about this shop?

M:
最近<ruby>さいきん<rt></rt></ruby>、 = recently, lately /
面白<ruby>おもしろ<rt></rt></ruby>い 店<ruby>みせ<rt></rt></ruby> = interesting shop /
見<ruby>み<rt></rt></ruby>つけた = found, discovered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 見つけます g2 (find, discover) /

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. //

Recently I found an interesting shop.

駅<ruby>えき<rt></rt></ruby>の 近<ruby>ちか<rt></rt></ruby>くの 食堂<ruby>しょくどう<rt></rt></ruby> = the small restaurant which is located near the station
食堂 = cafeteria, dining hall, restaurant, small diner, public dining room /

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. /

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

It is the small restaurant which is located near the station.

F:
どんな 店？ = <plain-style> of どんな 店ですか。 = What kind of shop is it?

M:
夕飯とか、 = dinner or something like that

* とか = among other things, such things as, or something like that /

一人で = alone /

食べ に 入る こと、 = the fact that (X) enter (the place) (in order) to eat /

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

* [dictionary-form] ことが あります = there are times when (X) do 〜 /

じゃない？ = <plain-style> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] では ありません か。 =

....., don't you think so? ;
....., I want to confirm with you //

There are times when you enter (the restaurant) to have dinner alone or do the thing like that alone, don't you think so?

普通なら = if is the normal (ordinary) situation

空いて いる テーブルに = the table which is empty + に <arrival particle>

* 空いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 空いて います = is empty now

* 空きます g1 = become less crowded, thin out, get empty

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

案内されて = 案内される。そして、 = (X) is led and ....

* 案内される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 案内されます (be led, be guided) which is the passive-verb of 案内します g3 (guide, direct, usher, show around, lead) /

一人で = alone /

食べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べます g2 = eat

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

Under ordinary circumstances, you are led to the empty table and eat alone, right?

でも、 = but /

そこは、 = there, that place + は <topic particle> /

仮に = temporarily, provisionally, for example, for argument's sake /

空いて いる テーブルに = the table which is empty + が <subject particle>

* 空いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 空いて います = is empty now

* 空きます g1 = become less crowded, thin out, get empty

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

あっても、 = even if there is 〜

* あります g1 = there is 〜, have, exist

* [te-form] も = even if 〜 /

もう = already /

だれか = someone /

いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います sg2 = there is 〜, have, exist, stay /

ところ = place /

→ the place where someone has already stays /

に <arrival particle> /

案内される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 案内されます (be led, be guided) which is the passive-verb of 案内します g3 (guide, direct, usher, show around, lead) /

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. //

But, in that place, for example, even if there is an empty table, you are led to the table which someone has already take his place at.

F:
えー、= What? Really? (used to express surprise) /

変わって る = 変わって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 変わって います = be changing now
* 変わります g1 = change

* [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> //

Really? It is so strange. (It is unusual.)

それ って、= それ と いう の は = regarding 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. /

知らない人と = the person who (X) don't know + と <accompaniment particle> /

向かい 合って = 向かい合う。そして、= face each other and ....

* 向かい合う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 向かい合います g1 = face each other

* 向かいます g1 = face, go towards

* [masu-form] あいます = do 〜 each other /

食べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べます g2 = eat /

って こと = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of と いう ことです = (X) mean that 〜

* [plain-style] と いう こと です = 1 I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜　3 (X) means that 〜　(N2

No.41)
でしょ？ = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1

Probably ...., 2 ...., right? //

Does it mean that you face a stranger and eat, right?

緊張しない？ = <plain-style> of 緊張しませんか。= Don't you become nervous? //

M:
僕も = I also /

最初(さいしょ) = at first /

そう = so /

思(おも)った = thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思います g1 (think) /

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

意外(いがい)と = surprisingly, unexpectedly, startlingly, in an astonishing manner

楽(たの)しい = enjoyable, fun /

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. /

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

I also thought so at first, but unexpectedly it is fun.

初(はじ)めて の 人(ひと)と = with the person whom (X) meet for the first time /

でも = even

けっこう = 1 splendid, nice, wonderful, delicious, sweet

2 sufficient, fine (in the sense of "I'm fine"), (by implication) no thank you
3 well enough, OK, tolerable
4 reasonably, fairly, tolerably /
しゃべれ ちゃ う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of しゃべれて しまいます = to one's

regret, (X) can chat
* しゃべれます = can chat, be able to chat = potential-verb of しゃべります g1(chat)

* [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 /

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. //

Because I can chat to the person whom I meet for the first time and what's more ....

食(た)べ ながら = while eating

* [masu-form] ながら = whole doing 〜 /

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

から、 = because 〜

リラックスして = リラックする。そして、 = relax and ....

* リラックスします g3 = relax /

話<ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話せます (can speak, be able to speak)

which is the potential-verb of 話します g1 (speak, talk) /

の = 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. //

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

Because we talk while eating, we can talk while relaxing.

F:
へえ。 = oh, yes?, really? //

で、 = then, if that is the case /

<ruby>何<rt>なに</rt></ruby>、 = what /

しゃべる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of しゃべります g1 = chat /

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

Then, what do you talk, I wonder.

<ruby>会社<rt>かいしゃ</rt></ruby>の <ruby>話<rt>はなし</rt></ruby>とか？ = the things about a company or something like that?

* among other things, such things as, or something like that //

M:
いや、 = Nope /

料理の 味は どう か = how is the taste of a dish?

* どう か = <plain-style> of どうですか = how is (X)? /

とか、 = among other things, such things as, or something like that /

天気が どう = how is the weather? /

とか、 = among other things, such things as, or something like that /

ちょっと した 話 = a small talk

* ちょっとした = quite a bit, somewhat, quite /

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. /

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

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

Nope, it is a small talk such as 'how is the taste of a dish?' and 'how is the weather?'

F:
そう な んだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そう な んですか = I see. ; Is that so?

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

becomes 'na'.)] ん です =

......, I wonder ;
......, I doubt ;
......, I want to draw your attention ;
......, I want to emphasize ;
......, I really want to say so ; because ...... → ん can be changed to の. //

1

一人で ゆっくり 食べられる こと = the fact you can eat alone while relaxing

* 食べられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べられます (can eat, be able to eat) which

is the potential-verb of 食べます g2 (eat) /

2
おいしい料理が 食べられる こと = the fact that you can eat delicious dishes
* 食べられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べられます (can eat, be able to eat) which is the potential-verb of 食べます g2 (eat) /

3
他の 客と 話し ながら 食べられる こと = the fact that you can eat while talking with other customers
* [masu-form] ながら = while doing 〜 ; N2 No.144
* 食べられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べられます (can eat, be able to eat) which is the potential-verb of 食べます g2 (eat) /

4
仕事の 情報が 得られる こと = the fact that you can get the information about a work (job, bossiness)
* 得られる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 得られます (can get, be able to get) which is the potential-verb of 得ます g2 (get, gain, obtain, acquire) /

6番

会社で 女の人と 男の人が 話して います。 = At the company, the woman and the man are talking together. //

二人は この仕事を いつ 終わらせる 予定ですか。 = When do these two people plan to make this job finish?
* 終わらせる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 終わらせます (make 〜 finish) which is the causative-verb of 終わります g1 (finish, end, be terminated, bring to an end) /
* [dictionary-form] 予定です = plan to do 〜 //

F:
佐藤君、 = Mr Satou <Japanese postfix that functions as Mr./Mrs./Ms. (more familiar or affectionate than さん.>
今朝 お 願い した 入力 の仕事、 = the input job which (X) asked to do this morning

* お 願い した = asked to do = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of お 願い します (ask to do) which is the humble-verb of 願います g1 (desire, wish, request, petition for; beg, implore; hope)

終わった？ = <plain-style> of 終わりましたか = Did (X) finish? //

Mr Satou, did you finish the input job which I asked you to do this morning? 😓

M:
あっ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
課長。 = section manager, section chief //

もう 4時ですか。 = Is is four o'clock already? //

あのう、まだ。 = Uh... not yet.

F:
あ、そう。 = Oh, I see.

* そう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですか = I see. ; Is that so?

M:
あの、 = Uh, /
この仕事、 = this job /
明日の朝までに = by tomorrow morning /
終わらせれば いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 終わらせれば いいです = should make ～ finish

* 終わらせれば = conditional-form of 終わらせます (make ～ finish) which is the causative-verb of 終わります g1 (finish, end, be terminated, bring to an end)

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

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

......, I wonder ;
......, I doubt ;
......, I want to draw your attention ;
......, I want to emphasize ;
......, I really want to say so ;

because ......
→ ん can be changed to の. /

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

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

？//

Uh, we should finish thus job by tomorrow morning, right?

F:

んー、 = err... /

ただ、 = but /

このデータ、 = this data /m

ちょっと = a little /

気に なる 点が = the point which makes (X) worry + が <subject particle>

* 気に なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気に なります g1 (be on one's mind, make 〜 worry, feel uneasy, be anxious, feel inclined) /

出てきて、 = 出て きた。そして、 = started to come out and ....

* 出て きた = started to come out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出て きます (start to come out)

* 出ます g2 = come out, go out, leave, appear

* [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

* 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. /

今日 中に = within today /

見て おき たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見て おき たいです = want to see in advance

* 見ます sg2 = see, watch, look

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

* 〜 te o ki masu → 〜 to kimasu

* 〜 de o ki masu → 〜 do ki masu

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

の = 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. /

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

Errr, but, the parts which makes me worry started to appear, so I want to see it within today beforehand.

申し訳ない = <plain-style> of 申し訳ありません = I am sorry. /

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

なるべく = as much as possible /

早く = adverbial-form of 早い (fast, early)

して もらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of して もらえます = (X) do 〜 and (Y) can receive a favor form (X)

* します g3 = do

* [te-form] もらえます = (X) do 〜 and (Y) can receive a favor from (X)

* もらえます = can receive = potential-verb of もらいます g1 (receive)

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

I am sorry, but can you finish doing as soon as possible (and can I receive a favor from you)?

M:
そうなんですか。 = I see. ; Is that so?

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

= ......, I wonder? //

それでは、 = then, if that is the case /

急いで = 急ぎます。 そして、 = hurry 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.
* 急いで = hurriedly

仕上げます。 g2 = finish up, complete //

Then, I will complete it hurriedly.

F:
ありがとう。 = Thank you. //

----

^{たす}
助かる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 助かります g1 = (X) is saved (is rescued, survive, is helpful) /
わ。 = <used to show assertion and admiration. used by a female> //

It would be a great help.
It will save me a lot of trouble.

あと = another /

どのぐらい = how long, how far, how much /

かかり そう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かかり そうです = it looks like that it takes (time)
* かかります = take (time), cost (money)
* [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 /
？//

How long does it look like that it takes to complete? 😓

M:
ええと、 = Let me see, ; Let me think, well, err ... /

そうですね、 = 1 Let me see, ; Let me think,　2 I agree with you. ; That's right. /

あと 2^{にじかん}時間ぐらいは = about another two hours + は <topic particle> /

かかりそうです。 = it looks like that it takes (time)

* かかります = take (time), cost (money)
* [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 //

Err, let me see, it looks like that it takes another about two hours to complete.

F:

2時間か。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 2時間ですか。 = Two hours? I see. //

私が = I + が <subject particle> /

半分 = half /

手伝ったら、 = If (X) help

* 手伝った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 手伝います g1 (help)

* [plain-style-past] ら = 1 if (X) do / don't do 〜

2 when (X) do 〜

3 after (X) do 〜

4 (X) did 〜 and I tell you what happened /

時間も = time (hour) + も (also) /

半分 = half /

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

If I help half, taking time to complete it will become half. 😅

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /

二人で 頑張りましょうか。 = two of us, shall we do our best?

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

M:
あ、ありがとうございます。 = Th, Thank you very much.

1
4時ごろ = about four o'clock /

2
5時ごろ = about five o'clock /

3
6時ごろ = about six o'clock /

4

明日の朝 = tomorrow morning /