問題3

例

テレビで アナウンサーが 通信販売に関する 調査の結果を 話しています。= On TV, the announcer is talking about the result (outcome) of the survey (investigation, examination, inquiry) regarding a mail order.

F:
皆さん、通信販売を 利用された ことが ありますか。= Everybody, have you ever used a mail oder before?
* 利用された = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 利用されます which is the passive-verb (be used) or the deferential-verb ((superior) use) of 利用します g3 (use, utilize, put to practical use; take advantage of) //

買い物を する時は = when (X) shop + は <topic particle> /
* 買い物を する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買い物(を) します g3 = do shopping, shop
* [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) 〜 /
店に = shop + に <arrival particle> /
行って、= 行きます。そして、= go 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. /
自分の目で = with one's own eyes /
確かめて から しか 買わない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 確かめて から しか 買いません = (X) buy only after he confirm
* 確かめます g1 = confirm, ascertain, clarify, verify, check, make sure
* [te-form] から = after doing 〜
* <'しか is always used with the negative, but the meaning of the whole sentence containing しか is the affirmative in English. Example: nihin-go shika wakarimasen = I understand only Japanese.> /
と <quotation particle> /
言って いた 人も、= the person who was saying 〜 + も (also)
→ the person who was saying that when he shopped, he would buy the thing only after going to the shop and checking it with his own eyes

最近(さいきん) = recently, lately /

この方法(ほうほう)を = this method (way) + を <direct-object particle> /

利用(りよう)する ように なって きた = started to reach the point where (X) use = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 利用するように なって きます = start to reach the point where (X) use

* 利用する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 利用します g3 = use, utilize, put to practical use; take advantage of)

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

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

* [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

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

I hear that <u>the people who said that when they shopped, they would buy the thing after going to the shop and checking it with their own eyes</u> also started to reach the point where they use this method recently.

----

10 代(じゅうだい)から　80 代(はちじゅうだい)まで の 人(ひと) = the people who are between in their teens and in their eighties 😓 /

に /

調査(ちょうさ)をした ところ、= (X) made a survey. And I tell you what happened　(N2 No.90)

* 調査を した = made a survey = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 調査(を)します g3 (investigate, examine, inquiry, make a survey)

* [ta-form] ところ = (X) did 〜. And I tell you what happened. //

I made a survey of the people who are between in their teens and in their eighties. And I tell you what happened. 😓

「忙(いそが)しくて = 忙しい。そして、= busy and ...

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

* 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. /

買い<ruby>買<rt>か</rt></ruby>い に <ruby>行<rt>い</rt></ruby>く <ruby>時間<rt>じかん</rt></ruby>が = the time when (X) go to buy + が <subject particle> /

* 買い に 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買い に 行きます = go to buy

* [masu-form] に 行きます g1 = go to do 〜

* [masu-form] に 来ます g3 = come to do 〜

* [masu-form] に 帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do 〜 /

ない」 = don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (have, there is 〜, exist) //

"I am busy, so I have no time to go to buy."

「お<ruby>茶<rt>ちゃ</rt></ruby>を <ruby>飲<rt>の</rt></ruby>み ながら ゆっくりと <ruby>買<rt>か</rt></ruby>い<ruby>物<rt>もの</rt></ruby>が できる」 = I can do shopping slowly while drinking tea
* [masu-form] ながら = while doing 〜 ; N2 No.144
* 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 //

「<ruby>子供<rt>こども</rt></ruby>を <ruby>育<rt>そだ</rt></ruby>て ながら、 = while raising my child
* 育てます g2 = raise, bring up, rear /
<ruby>働<rt>はたら</rt></ruby>いて いる ので、 = because (X) is working

* 働いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 働いて います = be working now

* 働きます g1 = work

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

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

* Basically we use the plain-style right before 'ので', however, we can use the polite-style to be more formal. /
<ruby>毎日<rt>まいにち</rt></ruby>の<ruby>生活<rt>せいかつ</rt></ruby>に = for one's daily life /
なくては ならない」 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なくては なりません = mast have
* ない = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist)

* must do 〜, have to do 〜
[nai-form ない → なければ] なりません
[nai-form ない → なければ] いけません
[nai-form ない → なければ] だめです
[nai-form ない → なくては] なりません
[nai-form ない → なくては] いけません
[nai-form ない → なくては] だめです

[nai-form ない → なくちゃ] なりません

[nai-form ない → なくちゃ] いけません

[nai-form ない → なくちゃ] だめです

[nai-form ない → なきゃ] なりません

[nai-form ない → なきゃ] いけません

[nai-form ない → なきゃ] だめです

[nai-form ない → ない と] なりません

[nai-form ない → ない と] いけません

[nai-form ない → ない と] だめです //

"Because I am working while raising my child, it is indispensable for my daily life.

など = etc., and so on /

多く の 意見が = many opinions + が <subject particle> /

出されました。= was taken out

* 出される = be taken out = passive-verb of 出します g1 (take out, put out)

There were many opinions such as "〜", "〜" and "〜" (lit: Many opinions such as "〜", "〜" and "〜" were take out.)

通信販売の 何についての調査ですか。= What did they investigate about a mail order? 😓

1

利用者数 = the number of users /

2

買える 品物の 種類 = kinds of goods which they can buy

* 買える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買えます (can buy, be able to buy) which is the potential-verb of 買います g1 (buy) /

3

利用方法 = the method of use /

4

利用する 理由 = the reason why they use
* 利用する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 利用します g1 (use, utilize, put to practical use; take advantage of) /

1番

女の人と 男の人が 玄関で 話して います。 = The woman and the man are talking at the entranceway (entry hall).

F:
はあい。 = Yes. //

M:
こんにちは。 = Good afternoon. Hi. Hello. //

F:
あ、 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
どうも こんにちは。 = Good afternoon. Hi. Hello.
* どうも show the politeness of a greeting. //

M:
あの、みかん、お好きですか。 = Errr (Well), mandarin orange, do you like it? //

たくさん = a lot, many /
もらった = received = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of もらいます g1 (receive, get) /
んで、 = less polite than 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.
よろしければ。 = if (X) is good,
* よろしければ = conditional-form of よろしい which is much polite than いい (good, fine, all right) //

Because I got a lot of (mandarine oranges), if you would like to have it, (I will give you).

F:
まあ、 = well, oh; dear me!, oh my! (expression of surprise, concern or consternation) /

みかん。 = mandarin orange. //

<ruby>大<rt>だい</rt></ruby><ruby>好<rt>す</rt></ruby>きだ から、 うれしいわ。 = I love it, so I am happy (glad, pleasant).

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

* わ = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> //

<ruby>最近<rt>さいきん</rt></ruby> <ruby>高<rt>たか</rt></ruby>い の よ。 = It is expensive recently.

* 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. //

M:
よかった。 = was good = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いいです (be good)

→ I am happy to hear that.

ただ、 = but /

ちょっと = a little /

<ruby>酸<rt>す</rt></ruby>っぱい = sour, acid

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

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>

もし = if /

酸っぱいの = sourness /

が

お好き じゃ なかったら、 = if (X) don't like it

* [na-adjective / noun] では なかった + ら = if (X) is not 〜

* [na-adjective / noun] では なかった = <plain-style-past-negative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です'
/
ジュースに でも して ください。 = Please make 〜 juice or something

* (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]

* [noun] でも = [noun] or something //

But it is a bit sour, so if you don't like sourness, please make it juice or something.

F:
ジュース？ = Juice? //

M:
ええ。 = Yes. //

絞った もの = the thing which (X) squeezed

* 絞った = squeezed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 絞ります g1 (squeeze) /

に <recipient particle> /

少し = a little /

蜂蜜を = honey + を <direct-object particle> /

加える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 加えます g2 = add /

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. //

 We add a little honey to the juice made by squeezing. 😓

ホットでも おいしいですよ。 = Even if it is hot, it is delicious.

* [te-form] も = even if 〜 //

F:
へえ、 = oh, yes?, really?

おいしそう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of おいし そうです = (X) looks delicious

* [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> //

Really? It looks delicious. (It sounds delicious.)

男の人は 何を し に 来ました か。 = For what purpose did the man come here?
おとこ ひと　なに　　　　き

* [masu-form] に 行きます = go to do 〜
い

* [masu-form] に 来ます = come to do 〜
き

* [masu-form] に 帰ります = return (go back) to do 〜 //
かえ

1
みかんを あげる ため = in order to give mandarin oranges

* あげる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あげます g2 = give

* [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> /

2
みかんを 売る ため = in order to sell mandarin oranges
う

* 売る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 売ります g1 = sell

* [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> /

3
みかん の 感想(かんそう)を 言(い)う ため = in order to say the impressions of mandarin oranges

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

* [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> /

4
ジュースの 作(つく)り方(かた)を 教(おし)える ため = in order to teach how to make juice

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

* 教える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 教えます g2 = teach

* * [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> /

2番

テレビで 医者(いしゃ)が インタビューに 答(こた)えて います。 = On TV, the doctor is answering the interview.

F:
先生(せんせい)、 = Doctor, /
最近(さいきん)、 = lately, recently /
目(め)の 不調(ふちょう)を 訴(うった)える 人(ひと)が = the person who appeals the bad condition of eyes + が <subject

particle>
* 訴える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 訴えます g2 = appeal, resort, sue

増(ふ)えて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 増えて います = be increasing now

* 増えます 2 = increase

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

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 〜, it seems that 〜 < based on the subjective grounds> /

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

Doctor, it looks like that the people who appeal the bad conditions of their eyes have been increasing recently.

M:
ええ、そうですね。 = Yes, that's right. //

現代は、 = at the present age, /

テレビや パソコン、ゲームの ように、 = such as (like) a TV program, a personal computer and a game /

目を 疲れさせる もの が = the thing which makes your eyes get tired + が <subject particle>

* 疲れさせる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 疲れさせます (make 〜 get tired) which is the causative-verb of 疲れます g2 (get tired, tire) /

たくさん = a lot, many /

あります = there is 〜, have, exist /

から = because 〜 /

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

There are many things which make your eyes get tired such a TV program, a computer and a game at the present age.

楽しい から、 = because (X) is enjoyable (fun) /

つい = unintentionally, unconsciously, by mistake, against one's better judgement /

時間を = time + を <direct-object particle> /

忘れて しまう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 忘れて しまいます = to one's regret, (X) forget
* 忘れます g2 = 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 /

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> //

Because they are fun, we forget time unconsciously.

でも、 = but /
目の 健康を = health of eyes /
考えれば、 = if (X) consider = conditional-form of 考えます g2 = consider, think over /

できる かぎり = as much as possible /
目に 負担のかからない 生活 = the life which doesn't put a strain on one's eyes, the life which

doesn't tax the eyes
* 負担が かからない = (X) don't put a strain on 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 負担が か

かります g1 ((X) put a strain on 〜)

* 負担を かけます g2 = burden

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

を <direct-object particle> /

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

* 生活(を)します = live, support oneself

必要が = necessity + が <subject particle> /

あります。 = there is 〜, have, exist //

But, if you think about the health of your eyes, you need to lead the live which doesn't put a
strain on your eyes.

例えば、 = for example /
パソコンを 使う 時間を = the time when (X) use a personal computer

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

決める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決めます g2 = decide /

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

暗い ところ で = at the dark place /

画面を = the screen (the fired in TV, the display) + を <direct-object particle> /

見ない = don't see = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look) /

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

普段から = on a routine basis, regularly, habitually /

気を つける こと が = to be careful + が <subject particle> /

* 気を つける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気を つけます g2 = be careful, pay attention, take care

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

大切です。 = (X) is important //

For example, it is important to be careful regularly by doing the things such as deciding how long you use a personal computer and not watching the display at the dark place.

医者は、何の 話を して いますか。 = What is the doctor talking about? //

1
子供の 視力の 低下 = the fall of the eyesights of children /

2
目の 治療に かかる 時間 = the time which takes for treatment of eyes

* かかる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of かかります g1 = take (time), cost (money) /

3
目の 検査の 必要性 = the necessity of examination of eyes

* 検査 = inspection, examination, act of looking over carefully and critically; investigation; scan, survey /

4
目を 疲れさせない 方法 = the method that (X) don't make his eyes get tired

* 疲れさせない = don't make 〜 get tired = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 疲れさせます (make 〜 get tired) which is the causative-verb of 疲れます g2 (get tired, tire) /

3番

レポーターが 女の人に 野菜について 聞いて います。 = The reporter is asking the woman about vegetables.

M:
こんにちは。 = Good afternoon. //

こちら の お店で = at this shop /

* こちら の is polite than この (this 〜). /

よく = often, well /

野菜を = vegetable /

買われる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買われます = the passive-verb (be bought) or the deferential-verb ((superior) buy) of 買います g1 (buy) /

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

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

か。 = <question particle> //

Do you often buy vegetables at this shop?

F:
ええ。 = Yes //

この お店の 野菜は 味が 濃い んです よ。 = The taste of the vegetables at this shop is thick.

* [topic] wa [part of topic] ga [adjective] = <used to show the characteristics>
* '[i-adjective]' can be the plain-style-nonpast-affimative of '[i-adjective] です'.

* 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. //

匂い^{にお} も = smell (odor, scent, stench, fragrance, aroma, perfume) + も(also) /

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

その 野菜^{やさい} らしい = typical of that vegetable

* らしい = [after a noun, adverb or adjective stem] -ish, like a ..., typical of ..., appropriate for ...,
becoming of ..., worthy of the name ...

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] らしいです = I hear (heard)
that 〜 and I think so too, It seems that 〜 < based on the objective grounds>

しっかりとした = firmly, tightly, reliable, level-headed, steady

* It is derived from しっかり(と) します g3 (steady, fix, stabilize) /

匂い^{にお} が する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 匂い が します g3 = smell /

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. //

Regarding a smell, it strongly smells like a typical vegetable of its own. 😓

この トマトの 匂い^{にお} を かぐ = (X) smell this tomato

* 匂い を かぐ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 匂い を 嗅ぎます^か g1 = smell /

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

子供の^{こども} 頃に^{ころ} = when (X) was a child /

畑で^{はたけ} = in the field (for vegetables, fruits, etc.)

採って、^と = 採りました。 そして、 = picked and ....

* 採ります g1 = adopt (measure, proposal), pick (fruit), assume (attitude)

* 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. /

その場で^ば = at the right moment /

かじった、 = gnawed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 囓<ruby>る<rt>かじ</rt></ruby>ります g1 (chew, bite (at), gnaw, nibble, munch, crunch) /

その<ruby>様子<rt>ようす</rt></ruby> まで = even that state (aspect, appearance) /

<ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>い<ruby>出<rt>だ</rt></ruby>す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思い出します g1 = recall, remember /

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. //

When I smell this tomato, I recall even the state that I picked it in the field and bit into it at the right moment when I was a child.

M:
へえ、 = Oh, yes? Really? <used to show admiration>

そう な んです か。 = Is that so? ; I see.

* 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. //

F:
<ruby>最近<rt>さいきん</rt></ruby>は、 = recently, lately /

<ruby>野菜<rt>やさい</rt></ruby> <ruby>独特<rt>どくとく</rt></ruby>の<ruby>匂<rt>にお</rt></ruby>い = peculiar (exceptional, unique) smells of vegetables

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

<ruby>味<rt>あじ</rt></ruby>が = taste + が <subject particle> /

<ruby>薄<rt>うす</rt></ruby>く = adverbial-form of 薄い (think)

なっていて、 = なって います。 そして、 = be becoming now

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

* 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. /

食べ やすい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べ やすいです = be easy to eat

* [masu-form] やすい です = be easy t do 〜

* [masu-form] にくい です = be difficult (hard) to do 〜 /

と <quotation particle> /

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

人 = person /

→ the person who thinks that it is easy to eat

も = also /

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

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 ...... → ん can be changed to の.

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

2 ...., right? /
けど、 = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation>

私に は = for me, from the viewpoint of me + は <topic particle> /

ちょっと = a little

物足りない = unsatisfied, unsatisfactory

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. //

Recently the peculiar smells of vegetables, the tastes of them or the things like that become thin and probably there are the people who think that they are easy to eat, but I am not really satisfied with it. 😓

その点、 = Regarding that point, /
この お店の 野菜は = vegetables of this shop + は <topic particle>
昔ながら の 方法で = by means of the traditional method

* 昔ながら = the same as it was long ago, unchanged, traditional, since ancient times

作<ruby>く</ruby>られて いる = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative\> of 作られて います = be being making now

* 作られます = be made = passive-verb of 作ります g1 (make) /

そうで、 = そうです。 そして、 = I hear that 〜 and .....

* [plain-style] そうです = I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜, They say that 〜, People say that 〜

味<ruby>あじ</ruby>も = taste + も(also) /

いい = (X) is good

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

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. /

安心<ruby>あんしん</ruby>だ = (X) is a relive (peace of mind)

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. //

Regarding that point, I hear that the vegetables of this shop are made with the traditional method, and the taste is good and I feel relieved, so (I buy vegetables at this shop).

M:
でも、値段<ruby>ねだん</ruby>が ちょっと 高<ruby>たか</ruby>め の よう です ね。 = But it looks like that the prices are a bit high.

* 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 〜, it seems that 〜 \<based on the subjective grounds\>

F:
ええ。 = Yes. //

でも、 = But /
こう いう 野菜<ruby>やさい</ruby>らしい 野菜<ruby>やさい</ruby>を = a typical vegetable like this /
孫<ruby>まご</ruby>に も = grandchild + に + も(also) /
食べさせ たい = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative\> of 食べ させ たいです = want to make (a person) eat

* 食べさせます = make (a person) eat = causative-verb of 食べます g2 (eat)

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

と <quotation particle> /

思<ruby>おも</ruby>って、 = 思います。そして、 = I think 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. /

つい = unintentionally, unconsciously, by mistake, against one's better judgement /

来<ruby>き</ruby>て しまう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来て しまいます = to one's regret, (X) come

* 来ます g3 = 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 /

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. //

But I think that I want to let my grandchild eat typical vegetables like these, and I come here unconsciously.

女<ruby>おんな</ruby>の人<ruby>ひと</ruby>は、野菜<ruby>やさい</ruby>について どう 思<ruby>おも</ruby>って いますか。 = What does the woman think about vegetables?

1
新鮮<ruby>しんせん</ruby>なもの が 一番<ruby>いちばん</ruby> いい = The fresh one is the best. /

2
値段<ruby>ねだん</ruby>が 安<ruby>やす</ruby>い もの が 一番<ruby>いちばん</ruby> いい = <u>The one whose price is cheap</u> is the best. /

3
匂<ruby>にお</ruby>い や 味<ruby>あじ</ruby>が 濃<ruby>こ</ruby>い もの が いい = <u>The one which has thick smell and taste</u> is good.

4
自分<ruby>じぶん</ruby>で 作<ruby>つく</ruby>った もの が いい = <u>The one which she made by herself</u> is good.

4番

テレビで サッカー選手が 今シーズンを 振り返って 話して います。= On TV, the soccer player is talking while looking back on this season.
* 振り返って = 振り返ります。そして、= look back (turn head, turn around, look over one's shoulder) 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.

M:
シーズン前に = before the season /

けがを して = 怪我を しました。そして、= got injured 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. /
手術を 受けた = underwent an operation = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 手術を 受けます g2 (undergo an operation) /
ので、= ので = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] ので = because 〜

* Basically we use the plain-style right before 'ので', however, we can use the polite-style to be more formal./
今シーズンは = this season + は <topic particle> /

ずっと = 1 consecutively, throughout, all the way, all the time 2 much [adjective] /
回復に = recovery, recovering, recuperation + に <arrival particle> /
向けて = 向けました。そして、= turned towards 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.
トレーニングの 毎日でした。= trained every day
* [noun] の 毎日です = do 〜 every day //

Because I got injured before the season and underwent an operation, I trained myself ever day all the time during this season in oder to recover. (with turning towards recovery). 😓

テレビなど で = On TV, etc., /
仲間や ライバルの 活躍する 姿を = the figures that one's mate and rival perform noticeably + を <direct-object particle>

* 活躍する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 活躍します g3 = play an active part, act remarkably, perform noticeably /

見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 見ます sg2 = see, look, watch /

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

焦り と 悔しい 思い で = because of impatience and regret

* 悔しい = regrettable, mortifying, vexing

いっぱい でした。 = (X) was full //

When I saw my mates and rivals act remarkably on TV, etc., I was full of feeling of impatient and regret.

でも、 = But /

専門的な 本を = technical book + を <direct-object particle> /

読んだ り = read and do other things as well

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

* [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 〜 /

して、 = しました。 そして、 = did 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. /

トレーニング方法を = training method + を <direct-object particle> /

客観 的に = objectively /

見直す ことも できて、 = 見直す ことも できました。 そして、 = could look again and ....

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

* [dictionary-form] ことが できます = can do 〜, be able to do 〜

* 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. /

それなりに = in itself, as it is, in its own way, as suits the occasion /

充実して いました。 = (X) was full

* 充実します g3 = be fullness (completion, perfection, substantiality, enrichment) //

But I read technical books and did other things as well, and could look again my training method objectively, and had a full and enriching life in its own way. 😓

それに、 = and also, besides, moreover /

久しぶりに = after a long time /

家族<ruby>家族<rt>かぞく</rt></ruby>とも = with my family members + も (also) /

ゆったり した 時間<ruby>時間<rt>じかん</rt></ruby>を = a calm time + を <direct-object particle>

* ゆったりした = calm, peaceful, tranquil; leisurely; loose, easy /

持<ruby>持<rt>も</rt></ruby>つ こと が できました = could hold (carry, possess, have)

* 持つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 持ちます g1 = hold, possess, carry /

し = [plain-style] し = 〜 and 〜, because 〜, 〜 and what's 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> //

 And also I could enjoy a calm time with my family members after a long time, so (it was good for me.)

この選手<ruby>選手<rt>せんしゅ</rt></ruby>は 今<ruby>今<rt>こん</rt></ruby>シーズンは どう だった と 言<ruby>言<rt>い</rt></ruby>って いますか。 = According to this player, how was this season?
* [na-adjective, noun] だった = (X) was 〜 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am)

1
試合<ruby>試合<rt>しあい</rt></ruby>に 出<ruby>出<rt>で</rt></ruby>られなかった が、いい ことも あった = (He) couldn't appear in the games, but good things also happened.
* 出られなかった = couldn't go out = <plain-style-past-megative> of 出られます (can go out, be able to go out) which is the potential-verb of 出ます g2 (go out)
* あった = there was 〜 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist) /

2
試合<ruby>試合<rt>しあい</rt></ruby>に 出<ruby>出<rt>で</rt></ruby>られず、いい ことは なかった = (He) couldn't appear in the games and good thing didn't happen.
* 出られず = 出られないで (without being able to go out) or 出られなくて (cannot go out and ...)
* 出られます = can go out, be able to go out = potential-verb of 出ます g2 (go out)
* [nai-form ない → ないで] = ◎ [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = without doing 〜

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

☆ しないで = せず (に), not しず (に) /

3

試合に 出た が、活躍できなかった = (He) appeared in the games, but he couldn't act remarkably.

* 出た = went out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出ます g2 (go out)

* 活躍できなかった = could not act remarkably = <plain-style-past-negative> of 活躍できます (can act remarkably, be able to act remarkably) which is the potential-verb of 活躍します g3 (act remarkably) /

4

試合に 出て、充実した 毎日だった = (He) appeared in the games and had a full and enriching life every day.

* 出て = 出た。そして、= went out and ....

* 出た = went out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出ます g2 (go out)

* 充実した = full, complete, replete with, substantial (meal), solid (reading) /

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

* [adjective] 毎日です = have a [adjective] day every day

5番

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

M:
山田さん、ちょっと いいですか。= Mrs Yamada, can you give a second? //

F:
はい、部長。= Yes, head (chief, director) of a section or department. //

M:
この間 話した 新しい 店の こと = the thing about the new shop which I talked the other day

* 話した = talked = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話します g1 (talk, speak) /

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

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

実(じつ)は、 = as a matter of fact, in fact, to tell the truth /

君(きみ)を そこ の 店長(てんちょう)に = 君を そこの 店長に する = make you a shop manager of that shop

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

* (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]

という話(はなし)が = the talk (story) which is 〜 + を <direct-object 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.) /

出(で)てる = 出て いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 出て います = be going out now, be coming out now

* 出ます g2 = go out, come out

* [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. //

To tell the truth, they say that they want to make you a shop manager of that place.
(lit: the talk that they make you a shop manager of that place comes out.)

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

M:
これ まで の 仕事(しごと)が = the work which (X) have done so far /

高(たか)く = highly /

評価(ひょうか)されて て = 評価(ひょうか)されて いて = 評価されて いる。 そして、 = be being evaluated

* 評価されて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 評価されて います = be being evaluated

* 評価されます = be evaluated = passive-verb of 評価します g3 (evaluate, value)

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

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

The work which you have done so far is highly evaluated by them, so ...

F:
ありがとうmございます。 = Thank you very much.

M:
じゃあ、いいかな。 = Then, it is OK, I wonder?

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

転勤には = transfer + に + は <topic particle> /

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] /

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

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

You will be transferred to the new shop.

F:
あ、あのう、 = errr, /

ぜひ = by all means, certainly, without fail /

行かせて いただき たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行かせて いただき たいです =
(X) let me go and I want to receive a favor from (X)
* 行かせます = make (a person) go = causative-verb of 行きます g1 (go)

* [te-form] いただきます = (X) do 〜 and I receive a favor from (X), I have (X) do 〜

* [masu-form] たいです = want to 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. /

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

ただ = 1 but　2 merely, only　3 free of charge /

転勤と = transfer + と /
<ruby>転勤<rt>てんきん</rt></ruby>と = transfer + と /

なります = become /

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

Errr, please let me go by all means (lit: you let me go and I want to receive a favor form you by all means), but if I am transferred, ...

M:
ん？ = Yes? //

F:
あのう、 = errr, /
<ruby>実<rt>じつ</rt></ruby>は、 = as a matter of fact, in fact, to tell the truth /
<ruby>最近<rt>さいきん</rt></ruby>、 = recently, lately /
<ruby>母<rt>はは</rt></ruby>の <ruby>体調<rt>たいちょう</rt></ruby>が = my mother's physical condition + が <subject particle> /
<ruby>良<rt>よ</rt></ruby>くない = be not good = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of いいです(<ruby>良<rt>よ</rt></ruby>いです) (be good) /

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. /

あまり = 1 not very, not much　2 too much　3 remains, rest /
<ruby>遠<rt>とお</rt></ruby>く = far away, at a distance, by far, not nearby /
<ruby>離<rt>はな</rt></ruby>れる の = to be separated from, being separated from

* <ruby>離<rt>はな</rt></ruby>れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <ruby>離<rt>はな</rt></ruby>れます g2 = be separated from to leave to go away to be a long way off
* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun).
は <topic particle> /

ちょっと。 = 1 a little　2 I don't think I can do that //

Errr, to tell the truth, my mother has not felt well recently, so being separated from her very far away is not easy for me.

M:
あ、そう。= Oh, I see.

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

でも、= but /

せっかく の チャンスだよ。= It is the chance which you hardly get. It is the long-awaited chance.

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

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

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

F:
はい、= Yes /

評価(ひょうか)して いただいた こと = the fact that (X) evaluated and I received a favor from (X)

* 評価して いただいた = (X) evaluated and I receive a favor from (X) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 評価して いただきます ((X) evaluate and I receive a favor (X), I have (X) evaluate)

* 評価します g3 = evaluate, value

* [te-form] いただきます = (X) do 〜 and I receive a favor from (X), I have (X) do 〜 /

は <topic particle> /

大変(たいへん) 嬉(うれ)しいです = be very happy (glad) /

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

もし = if /

店長(てんちょう)に なったら = if (X) become a shop manager

* なった = <plain-style-past-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]

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

やって み たい こと = the thing which (X) want to try to do, what (X) want to try to do

* やって み たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やって み たいです = want to try to do

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

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

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

は <topic particle> /

たくさん = a lot, many /

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.

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

Well, I am very happy that you highly evaluated me, and what's more I have many things which I want to try to do if I become a shop manager, but ....

もう わけ
申し訳 ありません。= I am sorry. //

また = again /
つぎ きかい
次の 機会に = at the next chance /
こえ
声を かけて いただける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 声を かけて いただけます = (X)

call out to me and I can receive a favor from (X)
* 声を かけます g2 = call out to someone, greet

* [te-form] いただけます ((X) do 〜 and I can receive a favor from (X), I can have (X) do 〜) =

the potential-verb of '[te-form] いただきます ((X) do 〜 and I receive a favor from (X), I have (X)

do 〜)'/

よう = [dictionary-from / nai-form] よう(に) = so that (X) do / don't do 〜 <the potential-verb is

often used for this expression) /
がんば
頑張ります。= do one's best //

I will do my best so that you can bring this type of talk to me next time again. 😓

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

分_わかった。 = understood = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 分かります g1 (understand) //

女_{おんな}の人_{ひと}は 転勤_{てんきん}について どう 思_{おも}って いますか。 = What is the woman thinking about transfer (job transfer, job relocation, intra-company transfer)? //

1
体調_{たいちょう}に 自信_{じしん}が ない ので、 転勤_{てんきん}し たく ない = Because she doesn't have confidence in her physical condition, she doesn't want to be transferred.
* ない = don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あります g1 (there is 〜, have, exist)
* 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.
* [masu-form] たくない = don't want to do 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of '[masu-form] たいです' (want to do 〜) /

2
お母_{はは}さん の こと が 心配_{しんぱい}な ので、 転勤_{てんきん}し たくない = Because she is worrying about her mother she doesn't want to be transferred.
* 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.
* [masu-form] たくない = don't want to do 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of '[masu-form] たいです' (want to do 〜) /

3
転勤_{てんきん}しても いい が、 店長_{てんちょう}に は なり たくない = It is OK for her to transfer, but she doesn't want to become a shop manager.
* 転勤_{てんきん}してもいい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 転勤しても いいです = it is OK to transfer, may transfer
* [te-form] も いいです = it is OK to do 〜, may do 〜
* [masu-form] たくない = don't want to do 〜 = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of '[masu-form] たいです' (want to do 〜) /

4
転勤_{てんきん}して、店長_{てんちょう}として 頑張_{がんば}り たい = She transfers, and she wants to do her best as a shop manager.
* 転勤して、 = 転勤する。そして、 = transfer and ....

* 転勤する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 転勤します g3 = transfer

* 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.

* [masu-form] たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[masu-form] たいです' = want to do 〜 /