

## 問題4

例

F:

<sup>きょう</sup>  
今日 = today /

ちょっと、 = a little, for a while

<sup>のこ</sup>  
残って = 残る。そして、 = remain and ....

\* 残る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 残ります g1 (remain, be left)

\* 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. /

<sup>しごと</sup>  
仕事して って = 仕事して いって もらえない? = can I not receive a favor from you? The favor is 'you work and go (home)'.  
\* 仕事して いきます = work and go, work and leave the place

\* [te-form] もらえない = I cannot receive a favor from (X). The favor is 'doing ~'. =

<plain-style-nonpast-negative> of [te-form] もらえます' (I can receive a favor from (X). The favor is 'doing ~'; I can have (X) do ~) which is

the potential-verb of [te-form] もらいます' (I receive a favor from (X). The favor is 'doing ~'; I have (X) do ~) //

Today, can you stay behind for a while, work and go home?

Today, can I not receive a favor from you? The favor is 'staying behind for a while, work and go'.

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M:

1  
<sup>きょう</sup>  
今日ですか。 = Today?

はい、<sup>わ</sup>分かりました。 = Yes, I understood. ; OK. //

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2

すみません、 = I am sorry.

<sup>きょう おそ</sup>  
今日遅く なった んです。 = I was late today. ; I came late today.

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

\* なんです。 = [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. //

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3

のこ残り は、= remainder, the rest, remnant, remaining, residue, leftover + は <topic particle> /

あと = remainder, the rest /

これだけです。 = (X) is only this //

The remainder is only this.

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1番

F:

ねえ、 = hey, /

えいが はじ映画が 始まる まで、 = until the movie starts

\* 始まる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 始まります g1 (start) /

どっかで = どこかで = at somewhere /

じかん時間 = time /

つぶ潰さない = don't smash = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 潰します g1 (smash, crush)

\* 時間を 潰します = pass time /

?

\* The negative-question can be used to show the invitation. It means 'Why don't we do ~ together? Shall we do ~ together?' 🥲 //

Hey, why don't we pass time at anywhere until the movie starts?

-----

M:

1

ずいぶん いそが随分 忙し そう じゃない。 = You look very busy, I want to confirm with you.

\* [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

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

<plain-style> of .... じゃ(or では) ありませんか = ....., don't you think so? ; ....., I want to confirm with you //

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2

<sup>えきまえ</sup> <sup>みせ</sup>  
駅前の店 = the shop which is located in front of the station /

に <existence particle> /

なら = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if ~

<supposition> <It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a question asking for the listener's opinion.> /

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

と <quotation particle> /

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

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

な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

If you are talking about the shop which is located in front of the station, I think that there is ~.

-----  
3

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /

コーヒーでも = coffee or something /

<sup>の</sup> <sup>い</sup>  
飲みに 行いこう か。 = <plain-style> of 飲みに いいきましょうか = Shall we go to drink?

\* [masu-form] <sup>い</sup>に 行いきます g1 = go to do ~

\* [masu-form] <sup>き</sup>に 来きます g3 = come to do ~

\* [masu-form] <sup>かえ</sup>に 帰かえります g1 = go back (return) to do ~

\* 行いこう = volitional-form of 行いきます g1 (go)

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

Then, shall we go to drink coffee or something?

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2番

M:  
<sup>どようひ</sup>  
土曜日の ハイキング、<sup>く</sup>来きれば <sup>よ</sup>良よかった <sup>の</sup>に。 = Regarding hiking on Saturday, although you should have come, (you didn't come).

You should have gone on the hike with us on Saturday.

\* <sup>く</sup>来きれば = if (X) come = conditional-form of 来きます g3 (come)

\* <sup>よ</sup>良よかった = was good = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いいです(良よいです) (be good)

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

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

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

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F:

1

<sup>つぎ</sup> 次の <sup>きかい</sup> 機会には、ぜひ。 = on another occasion, certainly (without fail, by all means)

\* 機会 = chance, opportunity //

Please do invite me next time. ; I will go with you next time.

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2

じゃあ、ご<sup>いっしょ</sup>一緒いたします。 = Then, I will do it with you together.

\* いたします = humble-verb of します g3 (do) //

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3

いい<sup>てんき</sup>天気になり そうですね。 = It looks like that it is going to be fine weather.

\* [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 //

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3番

F:

あの、 = errr, /

<sup>いま</sup> 今、 = now

<sup>じかん</sup> お時間 よろしいでしょうか。 = more polite than 時間 いいですか = Is it OK for me to waste your time? May I talk to you?

\* よろしい = good, OK, all right, fine, very well, will do, may, can = much polite than いい

\* でしょうか。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょうか is more polite than the question which ends the normal polite-style, and is often used when you question your superior.

\* Actually でしょう means '1 Probably ....., 2 ....., right? //

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M:

1

えっと、 = Let me see, ; Let me think, /

よじごぶん  
4時5分ですよ。 = It is four o'clock and five minutes.

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2

あいにく わたし どけい 私も 時計がなくて。 = Unfortunately I also don't have a watch and ....

\* なくて = te-form-negative of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist)

\* [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) /

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3

じゅうぶん  
10分ぐらいなら。 = If you are talking about about ten minutes, ....

\* なら = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if ~

<supposition> <It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a question asking for the listener's opinion.> //

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4番

M:

きのう 昨日 たまたま デパートで、こうこう たまたま とき 高校の時の せんせい 先生に あ 会ったんだ。 = Yesterday, at the department store, I met my teacher who taught me when I was a senior high school student by chance.

\* たまたま = casually, unexpectedly, accidentally, by chance

\* 会った = met = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 会います g1 (meet)

\* 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:

1

へえ、 = oh, yes?, really? <used to show admiration>

くうぜん  
偶然だね。 = What a coincidence!

\* 偶然 = (by) chance, unexpectedly, suddenly, accident, fortuity, by coincidence

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

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2

ときどき  
時々だからね。 = Because it is sometimes. ; Because I sometimes do it.

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

-----

3

わざわざ あ会ったんだ。 = You took the trouble to meet him

\* わざわざ = expressly, specially, doing something especially rather than incidentally

\* わざわざ ~ します = take the trouble to do ~

\* 会った = met = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 会います g1 = meet

\* 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. //

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5番

M:

ああ、 = Ah!, Oh!, Alas! /

また = again /

やっちゃった = やってしまった = to one's regret, (X) did it = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative>  
of やってしまいます (to one's regret, (X) do ~)

\* やりませう = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

\* [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 /

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

Ah! I did it again.

うっかりしてた = うっかりして いた = wasn't being mindful, was absent-minded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of うっかりして います = be not being mindful, be absent-minded

\* うっかり = carelessly, thoughtlessly, inadvertently

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

な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

I wasn't being mindful. (I was absent-minded. I was being careless.)

-----

F:

1

ええっ、 = What? Really? <used to express surprise> /

<sup>なに</sup>何 した の? = what did you do?

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

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

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2

<sup>たす</sup>助 かった よ ね。 = You were saved. (It was a help.)

-----

3

やってみたら? = less polite than 'やってみたら どうですか' = Why don't you try to do it?

\* やりませう = 1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)

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

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

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6番

F:

こんな <sup>たか</sup>高いパソコン、 = an expensive personal computer like this /

<sup>むり</sup>無理して = <sup>むり</sup>無理する。そして、 = overexert

\* 無理する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 無理します g1 = overexert, work too hard, overwork

\* 無理 = unreasonable, impossible, overdoing

\* 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.

\* 無理して = unreasonably; forcedly, in a compulsory manner, forcibly, against one's will /

<sup>か</sup>買う ことも ない = <plain-style> of 買う こと も (orは) ありません = don't need to buy, do have to buy

\* 買う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買います g1 = buy

\* [dictionary-form] こと は ありません = don't need to do ~, do have to do ~ (N2 No.39) /

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

=

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

→ ん can be changed to の. じゃ can be changed to では. //

You don't have to buy such an expensive personal computer forcibly, don't you think so?

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M:

1

そうか、 = <plain-style> of そうですね = Is that so? ; I see. /

<sup>か</sup>買う しかない = <plain-style> of 買う しか ありません = (X) don't have any other choice except for buying

\* 買う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 買います g1 = buy

\* [dictionary-form] しか ありません = don't have any other choice except for doing ~ (N2 No.

40)

か <question particle> //

I see. Don't I have any other choice except for buying it?

-----

2



すこ 少 <sup>よ</sup> 良 かったら、 = If it is OK with a little amount,

\* 良かった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いいです (be good)

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

か 貸 そうか。 = Shall I lend you?

\* 貸そう = volitional-form of 貸します g1 (lend)

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

If it is OK for you with a little amount, shall I lend you? 🥲

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### 3

いや、 = Nope, /

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

ひつよう 必要な んだ。 = (X) is necessary.

\* 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, I need it no matter what.

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### 7番

F:

あのう、 = errr, /

ここは = here, this place + は <topic particle> /

わたし 私に = I + に <person acted upon in the transitive-verb-causative-sentence> /

ごちそう させて いただけませんか。 = You make me treat you and can't I receive a favor from you? ; Could you please let me treat you? ; Would you please make me treat you?

\* ご馳走 させます = make (a person) treat = causative-verb of ご馳走します g3 (treat)

\* ご馳走 = feast, treating, banquet, something unusually pleasurable

\* [te-form] いただけませんか。 = You do ~ and can't I receive a favor from you? ; Could you please do ~? ; Would you please do ~?

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

☆☆☆

[te-form] ください = Please do ~

[te-form] くださいませんか = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえますか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] もらえませんか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただけますか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

[te-form] いただけませんか。 = Could you please do ~?, Would you please do ~?

☆☆☆

Errr, could you please let me pay for your meal this time?

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M:

1

<sup>りょうり</sup> お料理、<sup>じょうず</sup> お上手です ね。 = You are good at cooking. (You are a good cook.) //

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2

そう すれば よかったです ね。 = If you do it, it was good. (You should have done it.)

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

-----

3

いや、 = Nope, /

そういうわけには。 = そういうわけにはいきません。 = You cannot do it. You cannot say so. It cannot be like that.

\* [dictionary-form] わけにはいきません = (X) cannot do ~ (because there is a reason) (N2 No.44A)

\* そう いう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そう といいます = say so

\* そう いう = such, like that, that sort of, very /

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8番

M:

うちの<sup>やまだくん</sup>山田君のプレゼンテーション、なかなかだったよね。 = Yamada's presentation of our group was quite good.

\* 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) /

\* なかなか is sometimes used to mean 'quite good'.

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

-----  
F:

1

あまり<sup>べんぎょう</sup>勉強してません = あまり勉強していません = He is not studying much.

\* 勉強します g3 = study

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

から = because ~ /

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

Because he is not studying much.

-----  
2

<sup>そうとう</sup>相当<sup>じゅんび</sup>準備したようですよ。 = It looks like that he prepared really properly.

\* 相当 = substantially, in a substantial manner, considerably, significantly

\* 準備した = prepared = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 準備します g3 (prepare)

\* ようですよ = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] ようですよ = (According my academic analysis, ) it looks like that ~, it seems that ~ <based on the subjective grounds> /

-----  
3

ええ、 = Yes, /

かなり = considerably, fairly, quite, very

まずかったです = (X) was poor-quality

\* <sup>まず</sup>不味い = unappetizing, unappetizing, unpleasant (taste, appearance, situation)

\* <sup>まず</sup>拙い = poor-quality, shoddy, crude, unskillful, unskillful, bungling, clumsy /

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

Yes, his presentation was quite poor-quality.

-----  
9番

F:  
なに  
何 = what  
おこ  
落ち込んでる = 落ち込んで いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 落ち込んで います = be  
feeling down now, be depressed now  
\* 落ち込みます g1 = 1 feel down, get depressed 2 be in a slump (e.g. business, economy), be  
in an unfavorable condition 3 fall into (e.g. a hole)  
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. //

Why do you feel down?  
-----

やれる だけ の こと = as many things as possible, the thing which (X) can do as much as  
possible 🥲  
\* やれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やれます (1 can do, be able to do 2 ((superior)  
can give (inferior), (superior) be able to give (inferior)) which is the potential-verb of やります (1  
do 2 (superior) give (inferior)) /  
\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na' and 'da' of '[noun] da' becomes 'no'.)]  
だけ(の) = as much as ~ (N2 No.120C)  
は <topic particle> /  
やった = did, (superior) gave (inferior) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やります (1 do 2  
(superior) give (inferior)) /  
んでしょ。 = 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? //

You did as many things as possible, right?  
(You did what you could do as much as possible, right?)

-----  
M:

1

えっ、 = What? Really? <used to express surprise> /

<sup>なに</sup>何が = what + が <subject particle> /

<sup>お</sup>落ちてる = 落ちて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 落ちて います = be dropping  
now, be falling now

\* 落ちます sg2 = drop, fall

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. //

What? What is lying (on the floor)?  
-----

2

やれ = Do it! ; Give! = imperative-form of やります (1 do 2 (superior) give (inferior)) /

って = と <quotation particle> /

<sup>い</sup>言う なら = if (X) say

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

\* なら = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] なら = if ~

<supposition> <It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a question asking for the listener's opinion.> /

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

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

If you say, 'Do it!', I will do it. (If you order me to do it, I will do it.)  
-----

3

うん、 = Yes, /

<sup>がんば</sup>頑張った = did one's best = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 頑張ります g1 (do one's best)

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> //

Yes, I did my best, but .....

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10番

M:

<sup>おく</sup>遅れて すみません、 = I am sorry that I was late.

\* 遅れて = 遅れました。そして、 = was late and ....., came late 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. /

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こちらの<sup>ばしょ</sup>場所は = this place + は <topic particle>

\* こちら = 1 this way (direction) 2 here, this place

\* こちらの場所 = more polite than この場所 = this place /

<sup>おぼ</sup>覚えていたつもりだった = <plain-style> of 覚えていたつもりでした = I thought that I memorized (remembered)

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

\* [dictionary-form / nai-form] つもり でした = intended to do ~, didn't intend to do ~

\* [ta-form] つもり です = pretend to do ~, I thought that I did ~

\* [ta-form] つもり でした = pretended to do ~, I thought that I did ~

\* <sup>おぼ</sup>覚えていた = was memorizing, still remembered (memorized) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 覚えています (be memorizing now, still remember)

\* 覚えます g2 = remember, memorize

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

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> //

I thought that I remembered this place, but .....

-----

F:

1

ここ、 = here, this place

分かりにくい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 分かりにくい です = be difficult (hard) to understand

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

\* [masu-form] やすい です = be easy 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. /

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

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

It is difficult to find this place.

-----

2

思い出さなくてもいいですよ。 = You don't have to recall it.

\* 思い出します g1 = recall, remember

\* [nai-form ない → なくて] も いいです = don't have to do ~, don't need to do ~

-----

3

よかったです、 = (X) was good, /

まっすぐ = straight /

来られて。 = 来られました。そして、 = could come and .....

\* 来られます = can come, be able to come = potential-verb of 来ます g1 (come)

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

よかったです、まっすぐ来られて。 →

まっすぐ来られて、よかったです。 = You could come straight (without losing your way), so it was good. (it was lucky. I am happy about it.)

-----

11番

M:

あのう、 = err, /

<sup>あした</sup>明日、 = tomorrow /

<sup>たなかせんせい</sup>田中先生が いらっしゃる か どうか、 = whether Mr Tanaka (teacher) came here or not

\* いらっしゃる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いらっしゃいます = (my superior) go, come, stay = deferential-verb of <sup>い</sup>行きます g1 (go), <sup>き</sup>来ます g3 (come), います sg2 (stay)

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' must be omitted)] か どう か = whether ~ or not, if ~ or not <indirect-question> /

わかりますか。 = Does (X) understand? //

Do you know whether Mr Tanaka will come here tomorrow or not?

-----

F:

1

<sup>あした</sup>明日は <sup>こ</sup>来ない つもりです。 = I don't intend to come here tomorrow.

\* 来ない = don't come = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of <sup>き</sup>来ます g3 (come)

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

2

<sup>やす</sup>お休み だ = (X) is a holiday, (X) is one's day off

と <quotation particle> /

<sup>うかが</sup>伺っています。 = be hearing now

\* <sup>うかが</sup>伺います g1 = special-humble-verb of

<sup>き</sup>聞きます g1 (hear, ask),

<sup>たず</sup>尋ねます g2 (ask),

<sup>たず</sup>訪ねます g2 (visit),

<sup>おとず</sup>訪れます g2 (visit),

<sup>ほうもん</sup>訪問します g3 (visit)

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

I hear that (tomorrow) is his day off.

-----

3

<sup>ぞんじ</sup>ご存知です。 = (my superior) knows it.



\* ご<sup>ぞんじ</sup>存知です = special-deferential-verb of 知<sup>し</sup>っています (know)

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