問題5

1番

電子辞書 売り場で 留学 生と 販売員が 話して います。 = The overseas student and the salesperson are talking at the electronic dictionary section.
* 売り場 = place where things are sold, point of sale, POS, sales floor, counter (in shop)

F:
あのう、 = errr, /
電子辞書を = electronic dictionary + を <direct-object particle> /
探して る = 探して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 探して います = be searching now
* 探します g1 = search, look for, seek

* [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. /

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

Errr, I am looking for a electronic dictionary.

なるべく 安い もの で。 = It should be as cheap as possible and ....

* なるべく = as much as possible

* 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. //

日本語の勉強に for (the purpose of) studying Japanese /

使い たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使い たいです = want to use /

と <quotation particle> /

思って。= 思いました。そして、= I thought 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. //

I thought that I wanted to use it for studying Japanese, so ....

M:
そうですか。= I see. Is that so? //

ええと、= let me see, let me think, well /

それでは、= then, if that is the case /

こちら の 1 番の 辞書が = this No.1 dictionary + が <subject particle>

* Here こちら の is used to mean この (this 〜) and it is a polite expression. /

最も 安い 商品 = the cheapest product

* 商品 = merchandise, commodity, ware, article of commerce, goods, stock /

に

なって います = 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] /

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

機能は あまり 多く ありません。= functions are not so many //

Let me see, then, this No.1 dictionary is the cheapest one, but it has not many functions.

こちら の 2番は、= this No.2 electronic dictionary + は <topic particle> /

漢字辞典に = in the Kanji dictionary /

漢字認識機能が = Kanji recognition function + が <subject particle> /

ついてて、= ついて いて、= ついて います。そして、= (X) is attached and ......

* つきます = be attached

* [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. /

人気が あります。 = be popular //
（にんき）

Regarding this No.2 dictionary, its Kanji dictionary comes with the Kanji recognition function and it is very popular.

F:

漢字認識機能？ = The Kanji recognition function? //
（かんじにんしききのう）

M:

はい、 = Yes /

大体の 形しか 覚えて いない 漢字でも、 = even the Kanji which (X) memorize only the rough shape of
（だいたい）（かたち）（おぼ）（かんじ）

* <'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.>

* 覚えて いない = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 覚えて います = be memorizing now

* 覚えます g2 = memorize, remember

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

簡単に = simply /
（かんたん）

調べる ことが できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 調べる ことが できます　can check, be able to check
（しら）

* 調べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 調べます g2 = check

* [dictionary-form] こと が できます = can do 〜, be able 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. //

Yes, we can check (search) even the Kanji which we remember only the rough shape of.

３番も 同じ 機能が ついて いて、 = Regarding the No.3 dictionary, the same function is attached and .....

* ついて いて、 = ついて います。 そして、 = (X) is attached and ......

* つきます = be attached

* [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. /
あと、 = in addition to that, /

カタカナ語辞典も = Katakana words dictionary + も (also) /

充実している タイプです = (X) is the type that (Y) is full and enriching

* 充実して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 充実して います = be full and enriching

* 充実します g3 = become full and enriching

* [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> //

The No.3 dictionary also comes with the same function, and in addition to that, it is the type that Katakana words dictionary is really good.

あとは、 = in addition to that, /

少し 高く なります = become a little expensive /

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

この ４番は = this No.4 + は <topic particle> /

更に = furthermore, again, after all, more and more, moreover, even more /

単語の 発音が = the pronunciation of a word + が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb> /

聞ける ように なって いて、 = 聞ける ように なって います。 そして、 = have reached the point where (X) can listen and .....

* 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)

* [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] 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. /

人気あります = (X) is popular /

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

In addition to that, it becomes a little expensive, but this No.4 dictionary has reached point where you can listen to the pronunciation of the word and it is very popular.

F:

うーん、 = hmm, well, /

漢字認識機能は 良さ そうですね。 = The Kanji recognition function looks good.

* [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

☆ いいです → よ さそうです ((X) looks good) //

発音は = pronunciation + は <topic particle> /

聞けなくても いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聞けなくても いいです = (X) don't mind even if (X) cannot listen

* [nai-form ない → なくて] も いいです = even if (X) don't do 〜, it is OK. ; don't have to do 〜; don't need to do 〜

* 聞けます = can listen, be able to listen = potential-verb of 聞きます g1 (listen, hear, ask) /

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> /

カタカナ語辞典は = Katakana words dictionary + は <topic particle> /

あったら = if there is 〜

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

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

便利です = (X) is convenient /

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

I don't mind even if I cannot listen to a pronunciation, but it is convenient if there is the Katakana words dictionary.

じゃ、 = then, if that is the case, /

これ に します。 = I buy this. ; I take this.

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

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

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

<ruby>留学<rt>りゅうがくせい</rt></ruby> 生は どの <ruby>電子辞書<rt>でんしじしょ</rt></ruby>を <ruby>買<rt>か</rt></ruby>う こと に しました か。 = Which electronic dictionary did the overseas student decide to boy?

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

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] こと に します = decide to do 〜 ; decide not to do 〜 //

1
1<ruby>番<rt>ばん</rt></ruby>の<ruby>電子辞書<rt>でんしじしょ</rt></ruby>

2
2番の電子辞書

3
3番の電子辞書

4
4番の電子辞書

2番

<ruby>家族三人<rt>かぞくさんにん</rt></ruby>が ペットについて <ruby>話<rt>はな</rt></ruby>して います。 = Family members (three) are talking about a pet.

M1:
ねえねえ、<ruby>僕<rt>ぼく</rt></ruby>、<ruby>犬<rt>いぬ</rt></ruby> <ruby>飼<rt>か</rt></ruby>い たい んだ。 = Hey, I want to keep a pet.

* <ruby>飼<rt>か</rt></ruby>い たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飼い たいです = want to keep (a pet or other animal), want to raise, want to have, want to own, want to feed

* [masu-form] たいです = want to 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. //

飼<ruby>飼<rt>か</rt></ruby>ってもいい？ = <plain-style> of 飼っても いいですか = May I keep (a pet)?

* 飼います g1 = keep (a pet or other animal), raise, have, own, feed

* [te-form] も いいです = may do 〜, it is OK to do 〜 //

M2:
うーん、犬かあ。 = Hmm (Well), dog?, hmm.

F:
だめだめ。 = cannot.

* だめ = 1 no good, not serving its purpose, useless, broken

2 hopeless, wasted, in vain, purposeless
3 cannot, must not, not allowed

<ruby>犬<rt>いぬ</rt></ruby>って = 犬 という の は = the thing called dog

* (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.)

☆☆☆☆☆
* って = と <quotation particle>

* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜', 'They say that 〜, People say that 〜', '(X) say that 〜'.

* 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.
☆☆☆☆☆

家族と一緒 = the same as a family member /
かぞく いっしょ

な の = 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. /

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

A dog is the same as a family member.

一度 飼ったら、 = once (X) keep (a pet) and then ....
いちど か

* 飼った = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飼います g1 (keep (a pet or other animal), raise,

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

you what happened /
途中で = 1 on the way, en route　　2 in the middle of, midway /
とちゅう

やめる わけには いかない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やめる わけには いきません =

(X) cannot stop (because he has a reason)
* やめる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やめます g2 = stop, cease, give up, resign

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

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. //

Once you keep a dog, and then you cannot stop keeping it in the middle.

M1:
僕が ちゃんと 世話する から。 = Because I will take care of it properly, (please let me keep it)
ぼく せわ

* 世話する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 世話します g3 = take care of, look after //

F:

でも = but /

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

前 = ago, before, previously /
まえ

欲しい 欲しい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 欲しいです = want 〜 /
ほ　　ほ

って。 = と <quotation particle> /

言って = 言った。そして、 = (X) said 〜 and ......
い

* 言った = said = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言います g1 (say) /

飼った = kept (a pet) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 飼います g1 (keep (a pet or other
か

animal), raise, have, own, feed) /

金魚だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 金魚です = (X) is a goldfish /
きんぎょ

って、 = [noun] だって = even 〜

結局、 = after all, eventually, finally, after everything else /
けっきょく

今、 = now /
いま

誰が = who + が <subject particle> /
だれ

餌を = feed, bait + を <direct-object particle> /
え

あげて る = あげて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あげて います = be giving now

* あげます g2 = give /

？ //

 But, regarding even the goldfish which you kept before because you said that you wanted it repeatedly, after all, who is feeding it now?

M1:

お母さん。 = Mummy. //
かあ

だって、 = because 〜 /

金魚って = 金魚 という の は = the thing called a goldfish
きんぎょ

* (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.)

☆☆☆☆☆

* って = と <quotation particle>

* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜', 'They say that 〜, People say that 〜', '(X) say that 〜'.
* 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.
☆☆☆☆☆
一緒に = together /
遊べない = cannot play, be not able to play = <plain-style-nonpast-negatuve> of 遊べます (can play, be able to play) which is the potential-verb of 遊びます g1 (play) /
から。 = because 〜 //

Because I cannot play with a goldfish together.

今度こそ = this time for sure
* こそ = for sure (emphasize preceding word) (N2 No.59) /
ちゃんと 世話する から。 = because (X) take care of it properly
* 世話する= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 世話します g3 = take care of it, look after //

Because I will take care of it this time for sure.

お願い。 = less polite than お願いします (Please do me a favor) //

M2:
うーん、 = hmm, well, /
まあ、 = you might say /
お父さんは、 = father + は <topic particle> /
犬を 飼う こと = to keep a dog, keeping a dog
* 飼う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飼います g1 ((keep (a pet or other animal), raise, have, own, feed)
* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
に /

は <topic particle> /
賛成だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 賛成です = (X) agree to (with) 〜 /
よ。 = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

Hmm, I agree that you keep a dog.

遊<small>あそ</small>び 相<small>あい</small>手<small>て</small> = playmate, playfellow /

に

なって くれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なって くれます = (X) become 〜 and (X)

give me a favor
* [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] くれます = (X) do 〜 and (X) give me a favor /

だろう = <plain-style> of '[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう' =

'1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right?
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. //

Probably it will become your playmate, and what's more ....

M1:
本<small>ほん</small>当<small>とう</small>？ = Really? //

M2:
うん、 = Yes.
でも、 一<small>ひと</small>つ 条<small>じょう</small>件<small>けん</small>が ある んだ。 = But I have one condition.

* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (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. //

M1:
条<small>じょう</small>件<small>けん</small> ？ = Condition? //

M2:
うん。= Yes. //

まず、= first of all /
金魚(きんぎょ)の 世話(せわ)を ちゃんと する こと。= You should take care of a goldfish properly.

* 世話を する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 世話(を) します g3 = take care of, look after

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] こと (だ)。= <1 used to show a command and an order 2 used when you recommend that it is important (N2 No.160)> //

それが できたら = if (X) can do that

* できた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do   2 be ready, be completed, be finished /
飼(か)っても いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飼っても いいです = may keep (a pet)

* 飼います g1 = keep (a pet or other animal), raise, have, own, feed

* [te-form] も いいです = may do 〜, it is OK to do 〜 /
よ。= ...., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

If you can do that, you may keep a dog.

金魚(きんぎょ)の 世話(せわ)が できない = cannot take care of a goldfish

* できない = cannot do = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do   2 be ready, be completed, be finished /
のに、= [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although 〜, in spite of 〜   2 in order to 〜 /
犬の世話が できる = can take care of a dog

* できる = can do = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished /
はず ない = <plain-style> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] はず(が) ありません = it is impossible that 〜 /
から = because 〜
な。= <used to convince oneself> //

It is impossible that you can take care of a dog in spite of the fact that you cannot take care of a goldfish.

M1:
分かった。= understood = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 分かります g1 (understand) //

僕、= I /
頑張って = 頑張る。そして、= do one's best and ...
* 頑張る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 頑張ります g1 = do one's best /
世話する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 世話します g3 = take care of, look after
よ。= ...., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

I will do my best to take care of it.

それなら、= if so, /
お母さん も = mother + も(also) /
いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = (X) is good /
でしょ？= [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')] でしょう = '1
Probably ...., 2 ...., right? //

If so, Mummy, you are also OK, right?

F:
そうね。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そうですね。= Let me see. ; Let me think. ;
That's right. ; I agree with you. /
しょうが ない = <plain-style> of しようが ありません = It cannot be helped.; nothing can be
done. /
わ = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> /
ね。= ...., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Let me see, it cannot be helped.

両親は どう する ことに 決めましたか。= What did the parents decide to do?
* する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of します g3 = do

* [dictionary-form] こと に 決<ruby>決<rt>き</rt></ruby>めます = decide to do 〜 //

1
<ruby>世話<rt>せ わ</rt></ruby>が <ruby>大変<rt>たいへん</rt></ruby>なので、<ruby>犬<rt>いぬ</rt></ruby>は <ruby>飼<rt>か</rt></ruby>わない = It is very tough to take care if a dog, so they don't keep it.
* 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.
* 飼わない = don't keep (a pet) = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 飼います g1 ((keep (a pet or other animal), raise, have, own, feed) /

2
すでに <ruby>金魚<rt>kingyo</rt></ruby>が いる ので、<ruby>犬<rt>いぬ</rt></ruby>は <ruby>飼<rt>か</rt></ruby>わない = There is already a goldfish, so they don't keep a dog.

* いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of います g1 (there is 〜, have, exist, stay)
* 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.
* 飼わない = don't keep (a pet) = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 飼います g1 ((keep (a pet or other animal), raise, have, own, feed) /

3
<ruby>子供<rt>こ ども</rt></ruby>が <ruby>一緒<rt>いっしょ</rt></ruby>に <ruby>遊<rt>あそ</rt></ruby>べる ので、すぐに <ruby>犬<rt>いぬ</rt></ruby>を <ruby>飼<rt>か</rt></ruby>う = The child can play with a dog, so they keep a dog immediately.
* 遊べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 遊べます (can play, be able to play) which is the potential-verb of 遊びます g1 (play)
* 飼う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飼います g1 ((keep (a pet or other animal), raise, have, own, feed) /

4
<ruby>子供<rt>こ ども</rt></ruby>に <ruby>金魚<rt>きんぎょ</rt></ruby>の <ruby>世話<rt>せ わ</rt></ruby>が できたら、<ruby>犬<rt>いぬ</rt></ruby>を<ruby>飼<rt>か</rt></ruby>う = If the child can take cafe of a goldfish, they keep a dog.
* できた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do　2 be ready, be completed, be finished
* [plain-style-past] ら = if (X) do / don't do 〜, when (X) do 〜, after (X) do 〜, (X) did 〜 and I tell you what happened
* 飼う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飼います g1 ((keep (a pet or other animal), raise, have, own, feed) /

3番

ラジオで プレゼントするCDの 紹介を して います。 = On the radio, (the woman) is introducing the CD which she will present.

F1:
えー、 = errr, /

では、 = then, of that is the case /

番組から の 今日の プレゼントです。 = It is today's present from the radio program.

Let me introduce today's present from the radio program. //

今日は CDを ４枚 ご用意しました。 = I prepared four CDs today.

* ご用意します = humble-verb of 用意します = prepare, make ready

* お [masu-form] します g3 = humble-verb //

それぞれ１枚、４名の方に プレゼントします。 = I present CDs to four persons. One person will get one CD respectively. 😓

今から ご紹介します ので、ぜひ ご応募 くださいね。 = I will introduce from now, so please apply by all means.

* ご紹介します = humble-verb of 紹介します = introduce

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

* ご応募 ください = 応募して ください。 = please apply /

えー、 = errr, /

１番目は = The first CD + は <topic particle> /

クラシックの 曲を = classical music /

ピアノで 演奏した もの です。 = (X) is the thing which (Y) played with a piano

* 演奏した = played = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 演奏します (play, make music with a musical instrument) //

The first CD is the one that they played classical music with a piano.

静か な 曲が 多い ので、 = because there are many pieces of quiet music,

* 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. /

私は = I + は <topic particle> /

夜 = night /

寝る 前に = before sleeping

* 寝る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 寝ます g2 = sleep

* [dictionary-form] まえに = before doing 〜

よく = often /

聴いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聴いて います = be listening now

* 聴きます g1 = listen

* [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. /

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

Because this CD contains many pieces of quiet music, I often listen to it before I sleep.

次、2番目は、世界の 民族音楽を その 地域の 太鼓で 力 強く演奏した もので、 = Next (Secondary), the second CD is the one which they played ethnic music of the world powerfully (vigorously) with a dram of that area and .....

* 演奏した = played = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 演奏します (play, make music with a musical instrument)

* で → 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. /

聴<ruby>き<rt>き</rt></ruby>いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聴いて います = be listening now

* 聴きます g1 = listen

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

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

<ruby>力<rt>ちから</rt></ruby>が = force, strength, might, vigor, energy + が <subject particle> /

<ruby>湧<rt>わ</rt></ruby>いて きます。 = start to gush forth

* 湧きます g1 = boil, grow hot, get excited, gush forth

* [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 //

Secondary, the second CD is the one that they played ethnic music of the world powerfully (vigorously) with a dram of that area, and when I listen to it, the power comes out.

<ruby>3番目<rt>さんばんめ</rt></ruby>は、 = the third CD + は <topic particle> /

<ruby>年代別<rt>ねんだいべつ</rt></ruby>に = according to an era

<ruby>流行<rt>はや</rt></ruby>った <ruby>歌<rt>うた</rt></ruby>を = the songs which became popular + を <direct-object particle> /

* <ruby>流行<rt>はや</rt></ruby>った = became popular = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 流行ります g1 (be popular,

come into fashion)

<ruby>集<rt>あつ</rt></ruby>めた CDで、 = (X) is the CD that (Y) collected

* 集めた = collected = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 集めますg2 (gather, collect)

* で → 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. /

→ (X) is the CD that they collected the popular songs according to an ear and ....

<ruby>聴<rt>き</rt></ruby>いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聴いて います = be listening now

* 聴きます g1 = listen

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

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

その <ruby>時代<rt>じだい</rt></ruby>を = that era (period, age) + を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>い<ruby>出<rt>だ</rt></ruby>します = recall /

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

The third CD is the one that they collected the popular songs according to an era, and when I listen to it, I recall that era.

そして、 = and /

最後、 = the last /
<ruby>最後<rt>さいご</rt></ruby>

４番目は、 = the forth CD + は <topic particle> /
<ruby>４番目<rt>よんばんめ</rt></ruby>

私が 最近 出した CDです。 = (X) is the CD which I released recently
<ruby>私<rt>わたし</rt></ruby> <ruby>最近<rt>さいきん</rt></ruby> <ruby>出<rt>だ</rt></ruby>した

* 出した = took out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 出します g1 (take out) //

And the last CD, the forth CD is the one which I released recently.

最近 子供が 生まれた ので、 = because my child was born recently
<ruby>最近<rt>さいきん</rt></ruby> <ruby>子供<rt>こども</rt></ruby>が <ruby>生<rt>う</rt></ruby>まれた

* 生まれた = was born = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 生まれます g2 (be born)

* 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. /

子供に 歌って 聴かせ たい 曲ばかりを = only music (songs) which I want to sing for a child and
<ruby>子供<rt>こども</rt></ruby>に <ruby>歌<rt>うた</rt></ruby>って <ruby>聴<rt>き</rt></ruby>かせ たい <ruby>曲<rt>きょく</rt></ruby>ばかりを

make him listen to 😓

* 歌って = 歌う。そして、 = sing and ....

* 歌う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 歌います g1 = sing

* 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.

* 聴かせ たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聴かせ たいです = want to make (a person) listen to

* 聴かせます = make (a person) listen to = causative-verb of 聴きます g1 (listen)

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 //

集めて、 = 集めました。そして、 = collected (gathered) and ....
<ruby>集<rt>あつ</rt></ruby>めて

* 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. /

作って みました。 = tried to make
<ruby>作<rt>つく</rt></ruby>って

* 作ります g1 = make, create

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

Because my child was born recently, I tried to collect only songs which I want to sing for children and let them listen to. 😓

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

この人って、 = talking of this person,
<ひと>

☆☆☆☆☆

* って = と <quotation particle>

* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜', 'They say that 〜, People say that 〜', '(X) say that 〜'.

* 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.

☆☆☆☆☆

歌も = song + も(also) /
<うた>

歌う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 歌います g1 = sing
<うた>

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. /

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

Oh, this person sings a song as well.

知らなかった。 = I didn't know. = <plain-style-past-negative> of 知ります g1 (get to know)
<し>

F2:
ほんと だ ね。 = It is true.

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

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

私、応募して みよう かな。 = I shall try to apply for it, I wonder.
<わたし> <おうぼ>

* 応募します = apply

* 応募して みます = try to apply

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

* 〜 みよう = volitional-form of 〜みます

* volitional-form / [masu-form] ましょう = 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? //

M:
え？ = What? Really? (used to express surprise) /
この人の 歌、 = song of this person /
聴いて み たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聴いて み たいです = want to try to listen

* 聴きます g1 = listen

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

* [masu-form] たいです = want to 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. //

What? Do you want to try to listen to this person's singing?

F2:
そう じゃ なくて。 = そう じゃ (or では) ありません。そして、 = It is not so and ...... ; It is not like that and .... //

私、最近 夜 眠れない の よ。 = I cannot sleep well at night recently.

* 眠れない = cannot sleep = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 眠れます (can sleep, be able to sleep) which is the potential-verb of 眠ります g1 (sleep)

* 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. //

だから、 = therefor, so /

この 人<ruby>ひと</ruby>も = this person + も(also) /

寝<ruby>ね</ruby>る 前<ruby>まえ</ruby>に = before sleeping

* 寝る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 寝ます g2 (sleep)

* [dictionary-form] まえに = before doing 〜 /

聴<ruby>き</ruby>いて る = 聴いて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聴いて います = be listening now

* 聴きます g1 = listen

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

って = と <quotation particle> /

言<ruby>い</ruby>って た = 言<ruby>い</ruby>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> /

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. //

Therefore (I will apply for it). Because this person also said that she listened to it before sleeping, and what's more .....

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

そっちね。 = that way (But it means 'that one' in this conversation.)

* そっち = less polite than そちら = that way

* We often use そっち (or そちら) to refer to the thing which we cannot see. In such a case, そっち (or そちら) means 'that, that thing, that one'.

じゃ、 = then, if that is the case /

僕<ruby>ぼく</ruby>も = I also /

応募<ruby>おうぼ</ruby>しよう = I shall apply = volitional-form of 応募します g2 (apply)

* volitional-form / [masu-form] ましょう = 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? //

Then, I also shall apply for it, I wonder.

カラオケで よく 上司(じょうし)が 歌って(うた) る 昔の(むかし) 歌(うた) って = talking of the old songs which my boss often sings at Karaoke
* 上司 = superior authorities, boss
* 歌って る = 歌って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 歌って います = be singing now
* 歌います g1 = sing
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now　2 <situation, state>　3 <habitual repeated action> ☆☆☆☆☆
* って = と <quotation particle>
* って at the end of the sentence is often used to mean, 'I hear that 〜, I heard that 〜', 'They say that 〜, People say that 〜', '(X) say that 〜'.
* 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.
☆☆☆☆☆
いい曲が(きょく) = good music (song) + が <subject particle> /
多い(おお) = many
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> //

Regarding the songs which my boss often sings at Karaoke, there are many good songs.

CD もらえるんだったら = if (X) can receive CD,
* もらえる んだった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of もらえる んです
* もらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of もらえます (can receive, be able to receive) which is the potential-verb of もらいます g1 (receive, get)

* 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.

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

you what happened /

聴いて み たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 聴いて み たいです = want to try to listen
き

* 聴きます g1 = listen

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

* [masu-form] たいです = want to do 〜 /

な。 = <used to convince oneself> //

If I can get CD, I want to try to listen to it.

F2:
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. //

太鼓 = drum /
たいこ

習って る = 習って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 習って います = be learning now
なら

* 習います g1 = learn

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

から = because 〜

そっち に する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of そっち に します g3 = choose that way

(But it means 'choose that one' in this conversation.)
* そっち = less polite than そちら = that way

* We often use そっち (or そちら) to refer to the thing which we cannot see. In such a case, そっち (or そちら) means 'that, that thing, that one'.
* (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 <quotation particle> /
<ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>った。= thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think //

Because you are learning how to play on a drum, I thought that you would choose that one.

質問1
<ruby>女<rt>おんな</rt></ruby>の<ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>は どの CDに <ruby>応募<rt>おうぼ</rt></ruby>し たい と <ruby>言<rt>い</rt></ruby>って いますか。= Which CD does the woman say she wants to apply for? 😓

1
1番のCD

2
2番のCD

3
3番のCD

4
4番のCD

質問2
<ruby>男<rt>おとこ</rt></ruby>の<ruby>人<rt>ひと</rt></ruby>は どの CDに <ruby>応募<rt>おうぼ</rt></ruby>し たい と <ruby>言<rt>い</rt></ruby>って いますか。= Which CD does the man say he wants to apply for? 😓

1
1番のCD

2
2番のCD

3
3番のCD

4

4番のCD