1

= At the hotel, the man and the woman are talking together.

* 　　　g1 = speak, talk

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

= By what time does the woman leave the hotel (go out of the hotel) tomorrow?

M:

9　　　　　　　　　　　= Then (If that it the case), pease come to the office at 9:30 tomorrow.

* 　　　　　　　=　　　　　　　　= Please come

* 　　　　= special-deferential-verb of 　　　　g1 (go), 　　　g3 (come), sg2 (stay)

* [te-form]　　　= Pleas do　//

F:

= OK. Let me see, (Let me think,) how long does it take from this hotel to the office by taxi? //

M:

30　　　　　　　　　　Let me see, (Let me think,) if there is as much as thirty minutes, you will arrive (reach).

* 　　= if there is　= conditional-form of 　　=　　　g1 (there is　, have, exist)

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

F:

9　　　　　　　　　　Then, (If that is the case,) I should leave at 9.

* 　　= if (X) leave (go out of) = conditional-form of 　　　g2 (leave, go out)

* [conditional-form]   = should do   //

M:
      = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
                                    =The road may be crowded in the morning. There may be a
traffic jam in the morning.
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = be crowded
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)]   = may do
   , maybe do

----

  15   = You had better leave (go out) about fifteen
minutes early.
*   = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   which is the potential-verb (can leave),
the passive-verb <intransitive> ((X) leave and I have a problem) and the deferential-verb ((my
superior) leave) of   g3 (leave, go out)
* [ta-form]   //

F:
            = I see. ; Is that so?

                        = Then, (If that is the case,) I will do so.

1
 8   45

2
9

3
9   15

4
9   30

1

= At the company, the man and the woman are talking while looking at the note.

* = memorandum, note

* [masu-form] = while doing ; N2 No.144

= What does the man order (make an order)?

M:

= necessary stationaries /

= tired to write out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of (try to write out)

* = 1 begin to write 2 write out, extract

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

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

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

can be changed to . /

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

= Can I receive a favor from you? The favor is 'seeing'. ; Would you please see?

* [te-form] = (X) do and (Y) can receive a favor form (X), (Y) can have (X) do = potential-verb of '[te-form] ' ((X) do and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do

* [te-form] = would you please do ?

* <question particle>

I tried to write out necessary stationaries, so would you please see (check) it?

F:
      = Yes. OK.

                                    = Let me see (Let me think), a glue and a ball-point pen.

      = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
                    = don't need to get a ball-point pen
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = 1 be good   2 No thank you. I don't
want   I don't need   /
   = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> //

Oh, we don't have to get a ball-point pen.

      = already
          = at my direction (side)
*   = 1 direction, way, side, area (in a particular direction)   2 side (of an argument, etc.),
one's part   3 indicates one side of a comparison
          =   = ordered and ....
*   = ordered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   g3 (order, make an order)
* 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. /
      = today /
                    = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = it
has been decided that (X) reach (arrive, is delivered)
*   = arrive, reach, be delivered
* [dictionary-from / nai-form]   = it will be decided that   , it has been decided
that
* [te-form]   = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> /
      = because   //

I have already ordered them, and it has been decided that they will be delivered today.

M:
      = Yes. /

F:

        = and then, after that, and also, besides /

         = a notebook and an envelope /

   =   <used to show a surprise or doubt>

   = envelope +   <topic particle> /

= 1 (not) yet   2 still /

    = 1 good, nice   2 sufficient /

    =   __   = was remaining = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of

(be remaining now)

*   = remain, be left (over)

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

    = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and

'[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)]   ' = (According my academic analysis,)

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

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

And a notebook and an envelope. Envelop? It looks like that there are still enough envelopes.

M:

   = 1 (not) yet   2 still /

   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 (there is   , have, exist) /

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

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

    can be changed to   . /

   = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation>

     = this afternoon /

    = in large measure, in large amount

   =<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 (use) /

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

* Basically we use the plain-style right before '   ', however, we can use the polite-style to be

more formal. /

*　　　　__　　　　　　　　　=　　　　____　　　　　　　　　　　　　= had better order beforehand
*　　　　　　　= <plain-style-past-affirmative> of　　　　　　　(order beforehand)
*　　　　g3 = order, make an order
* [te-form]　　　= 1 do　beforehand (in advance)　2 do　for future convenience　3 leave　as it is
*　te o ki masu　　to kimasu
*　de o ki masu　　do ki masu
* [ta-form]　　　　= had better do
　　<quotation particle> /
　　　= thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of　　　g1 (think) /
　　　= [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]　　=
......, I wonder ;
......, I doubt ;
......, I want to draw your attention ;
......, I want to emphasize ;
......, I really want to say so ;
because ......
　　can be changed to　. /
　　= 1 but　2 <used to show a hesitation> //

There are still many envelops, but I use a lot of them this afternoon, so I thought that I had better make an order beforehand.

F:
　　= then, if that is the case, /
　= necessity /
　= ...., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Then, we need it.

　　= and then, after that, and also, besides /
　　= copying paper +　<topic particle> /
　= ...., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> /
　= every month /
　　　=　　　　　　__　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of
　= (X) deliver and (Y) is receiving a favor now, (Y) is having (X) do now
*　　g2 = deliver
* [te-form]　　= (X) do　and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do

* [te-form]　　　　= 1 be doing now　2 <situation, state>　3 <habitual repeated action> /
　　　= because　　/
　　　　　　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of　　　　　　( )　　　　=don't
have to order
*　　　　　g3 = order, make an order
* [nai-form　　　　　　　]　　　　　= don't have to do　, don't need to do
　　=　　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da'
becomes 'na'.)]　　　　' =
......, I wonder ;
......, I doubt ;
......, I want to draw your attention ;
......, I want to emphasize ;
......, I really want to say so ;
because .....
　　can be changed to　. /
　　= ...., you know? ; .....　I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

And regarding photocopying paper, we have them deliver it every month (we receive a favor from them every month. The favor is 'delivering'.), so you don't have to make an order.

M:
　　= Yes. OK. /

F:
　　= then, if that is the case, /
　　= with this (condition, state, situation) /
　　= order /
　　= 1 How do you do? <greeting>　2 I will leave it to you. <request>
　= ...., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Then, please make an order with this. I will leave it to you.

M:
　　　　　= OK. Sure. I understood.

----

　　(5) --------------
　　　　(24) ----

(10) ----------
    (100) ----------
          (10) ----

1

2

3

4

2

                              = The woman and her mother are talking together.

                                    = What does the woman present her friend with?

    1:
            = Mummy, /
      = friend +   /
          = baby +   <subject particle> /
      = was born = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   g2 (be born)
    = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da'
becomes 'na'.)]   ' =
......, I wonder ;
......, I doubt ;
......, I want to draw your attention ;
......, I want to emphasize ;
......, I really want to say so ;
because .....
     can be changed to   . /
      = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /
      = 1 celebration   2 a gift (present) for celebration
    = what +   <subject particle> /

= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be good /

   <quotation particle> /

   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = think /

  //

Mummy, my friend gave birth to her baby (a baby was born to my friend), so what gift do you think is good for her?

   2:

    = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = 1 Let me see, ; Let me think,   2 That's right. I agree with you. //

     = the thing which (X) often present +   <topic particle> /

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = present

    = the thing which (X) wear

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   sg2 = wear

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

    = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = (X) is a toy

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

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

What we often present is clothes, a toy, and such.

   1:

    = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = I agree with you.

  = I also /

  = clothe +   <subject particle> /

  = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be good /

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

  =   <quotation particle> /

  = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = think /

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

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

     = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation>

I also think that clothes are good.

   2:

     = but /

     = everybody /

               = baby clothes /

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

          = toy +   <direct-object particle> /

     = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g2 = give /

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

But everybody gives baby clothes and a toy, right?

          = so, therefore /

     = friend +   (source) /

               = the thing which (X) use and (Y) can receive a from (X), the thing which
(Y) can have (X) use
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = (X) use and (Y)
can receive a favor from (X), (X) can have (Y) use = potential-verb of   ((X)
use and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) use)
* (Y)   (X)   [te-form]   = (X) do   and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do
   /

   the thing which your friend uses and you can receive a favor from her ;
the thing which you can have your friend use ;
the thing that you can receive a favor from her. The favor is 'using'
     <direct-object particle> /

          = to give, giving

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g2 = give
* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
     = also /

     = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be good /
               = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]   =
<plain-style> of ....   =
....., I wonder, don't you think so? ;
....., I wonder, I want to confirm with you
      can be changed to   .
       can be changed to   . //

So, giving her <u>what she can use</u> is also good, don't you think so?

   1:
          = What? Really? <used to express surprise>
             = clothes or something like that?
*   = among other things, such things as, or something like that

 ----

   2:
       = clothes +   (also) /
       = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be good /
         = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /
             = baby +   <subject particle> /
             = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be born /
     = ... and naturally (consequently)
         = change of clothes, spare clothes /
     = among other things, such things as, or something like that
         = towel /
     = among other things, such things as, or something like that /

               = the thing which (X) carry around with
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = carry   around /
     <subject particle> /
             = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = become more
* [stem of i-adjective]   ; [na-adjective]   = become

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

Clothes are OK, but when the baby is born, the things which we carry around become more such as change of clothes and towels, right?

        = so, therefore /
                        = the bag that many (things) go in
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = enter, go in
    = things like .. or something like that .. (often derogatory)
    = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   //

So, how about presenting her with the bag which she can put many things or something like that?

                        = when you were born
*   = was born = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   g2(be born)
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)]
    = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc)   /
        =   = received and ....
*   = received = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   g1 (receive)
* 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. /
        = was happy = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   (be happy, be glad, be pleased)
    = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> //

When you were born, I got it, and I was vey happy.

   1:
        = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = is that so? ; I see.

        = then, if that is the case, /
            = I also shall do so.

*　　　 = volitional-form of 　　　 g3 (do)
* volitional-form / [masu-form]　　　　 = 1 Let's do 　 together. 　 2 I shall do 　 //

1
　　　　　 = baby clothes /

2
　　　　　　 = baby toys /

3
　　　　 = her friend's clothes /

4
　　　　　 = her friend's bag /

3

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 = The friend left a message in a
answering machine.
*　　　　　　 = (X) was inside
*　　　 g1 = enter, go in //

　　　　　　　　　　　　 = What do you after hearing this message?
*　　　 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 　　 g1 (hear, listen) //

　 :
　　　　　　　 = Hello, I am Masako. /

　　 = 1 urgent 　 2 sudden
　　 = 　　 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective /
noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]　　　 ' =
......, I wonder ;

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

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

　　　　　= tomorrow night

　　　　　　　= How about eating dinner together?
*　　　= <plain-style> of 　　　　= how is (X)?

　　　　　= near the station + 　<existence particle> /

　　　　　= delicious shop + 　<direct-object particle> /

　　= found out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 　　　g2 (find out, discover)

　　= because 　/

　　= there + 　<particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> //

I found the shop which offers delicious food near the station, so (let's eat) there.

　　　　= that shop /

　= 1 good, nice 　2 sufficient

　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 　　　g1 = be crowded /

　= because 　/

　　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 　　　　= want to make a
reservation
* [masu-form] 　　　= want to do 　/

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

That shop will be fairly crowded, so I want to make a reservation, and what's more ....

　　　　　= whether (X) can come or not
*　　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 　　　　(can come, be able to come) which
is the potential-verb of 　　　g3 (come)

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

              = as soon as possible /

              = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = (X) teach and (X) give
me a favor
* (X)   [te-form]   = (X) do   for me, (X) do   and (X) give me a favor
* [te-form]   = Can you do   ? Could you do   ? <request> /

    //

Can you tell me as soon as possible whether you come or not?

              = if possible

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do   2 be
ready, be completed, be finished
* [plain-style-past]   = if   <affirmative>, if   <negative>, when (X) do   , after (X) do   , (X)
did   and I tell you what happened /

        = meal +   <direct-object particle> /

              = while eating

* [masu-form]   = while doing   ; N2 No.144 /

      = 1 this time   2 next time, some other time, another time

                        = the travel plan that (X) go together 😓

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = go /

          = stand (something) up = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of   g2 (stand
(something) up)
*   = make plans

* The negative question can be used show the invitation. //

If possible, while enjoying a meal, why don't we make plans for the trip which we go on together
next time? 😓

                  = booking a air ticket +   <topic particle> /

              = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = the sooner the
better.
    = [plain-style]   =   and   , because   ,   and what't more   , not only   but also
<often used to list reasons>   We can use the polite-style right before   to be more polite. /

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

The sooner we book the air tickets, the better it is, and what's more ....

= See you. //

1

= make contact with your friend

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 (contact, make contact with) /

2

= reserve a table at the restaurant

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 = reserve, make a reservation, book

3

= make plans for a trip

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = stand (something) up

4

= book an air ticket

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 = reserve, make a reservation, book

----

4

= The mother and the son are talking together.

= What does the son do at first after this conversation?

F:
= = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /

= Tarou (one of representatives of Japanese man's name) /

= from now on /

= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of　　　　　g2 (go out)

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

Ah! Tarou, are you going out now?

M:

= Yes. //

= I go to the cinema which is located in front of the
station to see a movie and will be back.
*　　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of　　　　= go to see and will be back

*　　sg2 = see, watch, look

*[te-form]　　= 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 //

F:

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

= <plain-style> of　　　　= I see. ; Is that so? //

= if so

*　　= [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)]　　= if
<supposition> <It is followed by an expression that conveys the speaker's judgement or a
question asking for the listener's opinion.> /

= the post office which is located in front of the post office +　　<arrival
particle> /

=　　　　= drop in at .. and ......

*　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of　　　g1 = drop in (at, on)

= this baggage, this luggage, this parcel /

=　　__　　　　= <plain-style> of
= Can you post it and go?

*   = post and go

* (X)   [te-form]   = (X) do   for me, (X) do   and (X) give me a favor

* [te-form]   = [te-form]   = Can you do   ? Could you do   ? <request> /

M:
      = <used show your unpleasant feeling>

          = for a while /

      = book store +   <arrival particle> /

              =   __   = I was thinking that I would drop in = <plain-style-
past-affirmative> of   = I am thinking that I will drop in

*   = volitional-form of   g1 (drop in at (on))

* [volitional-form]   = I think that I will do

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

      = <used to convince oneself> //

Although I was thinking that I would drop in at the book store for a while, (I cannot doit now .....)

      = You might say, ; Oh well, /

          = after a movie /

   /

      = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 = do

* (A)   [stem of i-adjective]   , (A)   [stem of na-adjective]   = make (A)
[adjective]
* (A)   [noun]   = make (A) [noun]

* [noun]   = decide on [noun], choose [noun], order [noun]

   <question particle> //

Well, do I do it after a movie?

      = then, if that is the case, /

              = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = (X) go to post
and will be back and (X) give a favor to (Y)
*   = go to post and will be back

*   g1 = post

* [te-form]   = 1. go there to do .... and will be back

2. start to do, begin to do
3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far
* [te-form]　　　　　= (X) do　 for (Y), (X) do　 and (X) give a favor to (Y)

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

Then, I go to post and will be back.

F:
　　　　　　= Thank you. //

　　　= urgent, hasty /
　 = [na-adjective, noun]　 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun]　　 ' = is (are, am) /
　　　= because　 /
　　　　= before a movie /
　　 = less polite than　　　　　　　 = please go
　　 = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

It is urgent, so please go before a movie.

　　　　　= This is money.

M:
　　= What? Really? <used to express surprise> /
　　　= like this, so much /
　　 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of　　　　　g1 = take (time), cost (money) /
　　<plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]　　　　　'
= ......, I wonder? //

What? Does it take so much money to send?

F:
　　　　　　= the share (portion) which remained
*　　　= remained = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of　　　　g1 (remain, be left over)

= fee for a meal /

    <purpose particle> /

      = [noun] or something /

          = Use! <command, order> /

* [masu-form] nasai = <used to show a command or an order> //

Regarding the money left over, use it for your meal or something.

M:

    = hooray (lit: I or we did it), whee, hot dog!, you beaut, whacko, yowzer!, whoopee!, yes!

*   = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   (1 do   2 (superior) give (inferior))

1

    = He sees a movie.

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   sg2 = see, look, watch /

2

    = He posts a parcel (luggage, baggage).

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = 1 take out   2 post, send /

3

    = He goes to a book store.

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = go /

4

    = He has a meal.

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g2 = eat /

5

    = At the front entrance, the male overseas student and the mother of his host family are talking together.

= What does the overseas student do from now?

M:

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

= umbrella /
=   __   = had better take
*   = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   = take, carry (something) away /
    <question particle> //

Had I better take an umbrella with me?

F:

= The weather changes for the better
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = become
* [stem of i-adjective]   ; [na-adjective]   = become [adjective]
* [noun]   = become [noun] /
    =   <quotation particle> /
    =   __   = was saying = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   = be saying now
*   g1 = say
* [te-form]   = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> /
     = because
     = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = it is OK. It is all right.
* '[na-adjective, noun]   ' which is <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun]   ' can be omitted in the daily conversation.
    = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

The weather report said that the weather would change for the better, so you don't have to worry.

M:
     = Yes. OK. //

F:
     = oh, well ; oh, dear <used to show a surprise or a doubt> /
             = an air-conditioner in the living room +   <topic particle> /
    = switched off = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   g1 (switch off, turn off) /
  = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. /
   = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

Oh, no, we switched off the air-conditioner in the living room, did we?

M:
            = Yes, it was switched off intentionally.
* [te-form]   = be   , (X) did   intentionally and the state resulting out of the action still remains <used to describe the state which results as a consequence of an action intentionally done by someone> //

F:
     = Oh, /
     = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = I see. ; Is that so?

     = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
    = <plain-style> of   = I did something bad. /
     = the light at the kitchen /
      = left (the light) on = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of
(leave (the light) on)
*   = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   = switch on, turn on
* [ta-form]   = with   , while   , as   <used to show that an already existing situation remains unchanged>
* [nai-form]   = don't do   and remains in that situation, without doing   //

Ah! It is not good. I left the light in the kitchen on (I forgot to switch off the light in the kitchen).

= I am sorry. /

= for a while /

= <plain-style> of   = Can you go to switch off and come back here? <request>
*   g1 = switch off
* [te-form]   = 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
* (X)   [te-form]   = (X) do   for me, (X) do   and (X) give me a favor
*[te-form]   = Can you do   ? Could you do   ? <request> //

I am sorry. Can you go to switch off the light for a while and come back?

M:
        = Yes. OK. //

F:
                    = a small window in the kitchen +   <topic particle> /
        =   __   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be open now
*   g1 = open <intransitive-verb> /
    = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /
                = <plain-style> of   (   )   = don't have to close
*   g2 = close <transitive-verb>
* [nai-form   ]   = don't have to do   , don't need to do   /
    = <used to show assertion, emotion or admiration, and used by a female> /
    = ..., you know? ; ..... I tell you. ; ....., I am convinced. //

The small window in the kitchen is open, but you don't have to close it.

M:
            =OK. I understood. //

1
            = He prepares an umbrella.
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 = prepare /

2

= He switches off the air-conditioner in the living room.

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = switch off /

3

= He switches off the light in the kitchen.

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = switch off /

4

= He closes the window in the kitchen

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g2 = close /

6

= In the company, the man and the woman are talking together. //

= What does the woman do from now at first?

M:

= Mrs Suzuki /

= regarding thing about a welcome party for freshmen of this year, /

= this year +   <topic particle> /

= on the weekend /

= for the day /

= somewhere +   <arrival particle> /

= to go, going +   <topic particle> /

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = go
* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

= how

= '[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na')]   ' is used to ask oneself a   <question particle>.

* Actually   is the plain-style of   which means '1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right? //

Mrs Suzuki, regarding a welcome party for freshmen of this year, how about going somewhere for the day on the weekend?

F:

                    = A day trip? //

                        = It may be good.
* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)]   = may do
  , maybe do   //

M:
        = then, if that is the case, /
      = this year +   <topic particle> /
            = because of the thing like that /
            = <plain-style> of   = Can you prepare? <request>
*   g3 = prepare
* (X)   [te-form]   = (X) do   for me, (X) do   and (X) give me a favor
*[te-form]   = Can you do   ? Could you do   ? <request> //

Then, this year, can you prepare for it?

        = at first /
      = where +   <direction particle> /
        = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = want to go /
  <question particle> /
        = everybody +   <recipient particle> /
          = less polite than   = Please try to ask
*   g1 = 1 listen, hear   2 ask
* [te-form]   = try to do   , do   and see how //

At first, please ask everybody where they want to go.

F:
= 1 Let me see. ; Let me think.   2 I agree with you. //

= questionnaire (survey) or something /
= 1 Shall we take together?   2 Shall I take? //

Shall we try a questionnaire or shall we the thing like that?

M:
= Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
= Nope /
= as I thought, after all /
= such a time +   (also)
= don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of   g1 (there is   , have, exist) /
= [plain-style]   =   and   , because   ,   and what't more   , not only   but also
<often used to list reasons>
We can use the polite-style right before   to be more polite. //

Oh,.. no, we don't have such a time to do it after all, and what's more ....

= Mrs Suzuki +   <subject particle> /
= the place which looks good +   <direct-object particle>
* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective]   = it looks like that   , (X) is
going to do   at any moment
(be good)   (looks good)
= Please decide. //

Mrs Suzuki, please decide the place which looks good for a day trip.

= internet /
= among other things, such things as, or something like that /
= by means of   /
= <plain-style> of   = Can you search? <request>
*   g1 = search, look for

* (X)   [te-form]   = (X) do   for me, (X) do   and (X) give me a favor

* [te-form]   = Can you do   ? Could you do   ? <request> //

Can you look for it on the internet or by means of the thing like that?

F:

      = Yes. OK. //

M:

    = then, if that is the case /

      = there +   <particle which shows the place where the action takes place.> /

        = <plain-style> of   =What do (X) do? /

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

      = <used to convince oneself>

Then, the problem is that what we do there.

   [question-sentence]   (   ) = The problem is that

              = with the situation that (X) just had a meal

*   = had a meal = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   g3 (have a meal)

           = the fact that (X) end +   <topic particle>

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 (finish, end)

       = 1 a little, a few   2 I reject one's offer <with hesitation>

     = <used to convince oneself> //

<u>The fact that we end a day trip with just having a meal</u> is not so good.

F:

        = 1 Let me see. ; Let me think.   2 I agree with you. //

M:

    = You might say /

= that + <topic particle> /

= place + <subject particle> /

= after (X) is decided (is settled) /

* g1 = be decided, be settled /

= let's consider = less polite than = volitional-form of g1
(consider, think over) /

= if (X) check

* g2 = check

* [plain-style-past] = if <affirmative>, if <negative>, when (X) do , after (X) do , (X)
did and I tell you what happened /

= less polite than = Can you tell me? <request>

* g2 = teach, tell

* (X) [te-form] = (X) do for me, (X) do and (X) give me a favor

* [te-form] = Can you do ? Could you do ? <request> //

Well, let's think about that after the place is decided.

F:

= OK. I understood. //

1

= She tries a questionnaire.
* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of g1 = take /

2

= She searches the place where they go.
* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of g1 = go
* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of g1 = look for, search /

3

= She decides what they do
* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of g3 = do
* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of g2 = decide /

4

= She decides the shop where they have a meal

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 = have a meal
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g2 = decide /