

## 問題2

### 例

おんな ひと おとこ ひと  
女の人と 男の人が スーパーで はな話しています。 = The woman and the man are talking at the supermarket. //

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おとこ ひと  
男の人は どうして じぶん自分で りょうり料理を しません か。 = Why doesn't the man cook by himself? /

-----

F:

あら、 = Oh, <used to show surprise and unpredictability>

たなか くん  
田中君、 = Mr Tanaka <'kun' is more familiar or affectionate than 'san'>

か もの  
お買い物? = Shopping?

-----

M:

うん、 = Yes, /

ゆうはん か  
夕飯を 買いに ね。 = for the purpose of buying my dinner.

\* 買いに 買いに 来ました = came to buy //

Yes, I came to my dinner.

-----

F:

べんとう  
お弁当? = Are you going to buy a meal in the lunch box?

-----

じぶん つく  
自分で 作らない の? = Don't you make (cook) by yourself?

\* 作らない = don't make = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 作ります g1 (make)

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

-----

じかん  
時間 ない か。 = You have not time, I see (I think)

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

-----  
M:

いや、 = Nope, /

そう じゃない = <plain-style> of そう ではありません = (X) is not so /

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

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because .....

ン can be changed to の. //

Nope, it is not like that.  
-----

F:

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /

<sup>つく</sup>作れば いい = <plain-style-> of 作れば いいです = should make

\* 作れば = if (X) make = conditional-form of 作ります g1 (make)

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

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

Then, although I should cook, (why don't you do it?)  
-----

M:

<sup>つく</sup>作る の は = to make, making + は <topic particle>

\* 作る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作ります g1 = make

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

<sup>きら</sup>嫌い じゃ ない = <plain-style> of 嫌い ではありません = don't dislike (hate) /

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

I don't hate to make (cook).

-----

でも、 = but, /

ひとり  
一人だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 一人です = (X) is one person /

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

But, I am alone and naturally .....

-----

F:

りょうり  
料理が = dish, food, cuisine + が <subject particle> /

あま  
余っちゃう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 余っちゃいます = 余って しまいます = to  
one's regret, (X) remain (is left over)

\* 余ります g1 = remain, be left over

\* [te-form] しまいます g1 = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely

\* ~ te shi ma i ma su ~ cha i ma su

\* ~ de shi ma i ma su ~ ja i ma su //

? //

Will be the food left over?

-----

M:

それは = that + は <topic particle> /

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

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

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because .....

ん can be changed to の. /

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

いっしょうけんめい

一生懸命 = with one's all might, very hard

つく

作っても = even if (X) make

\* 作ります g1 = make

\* [te-form] も = even if ~ /

ひとり

一人で = alone /

た

食べる だけ じゃ、 = た食べる だけ では = if (X) just eat

\* 食べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べます g2 (eat)

\* [dictionary-form] だけ では = if (X) just do ~ /

なんか = なぜ か = somehow, for some reason, without knowing why

さび

寂しくて。 = 寂しい。そして、 = (X) is lonely and ....

\* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <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] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. //

But, even if I cook with my all might, if I just eat it alone, I feel lonely and .....

-----

F:

それも そう か。 = <plain-style> of それも そうですか。 = What you say is reasonable.

-----

1

いそ

忙しくて じかん時間がない から = Because he is busy and has no time

\* 忙しくて = 忙しい。そして、 = (X) is busy and ....

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

2

りょうり

料理が にがて苦手だから = Because he is poor at cooking

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

3

ざいりょう

材料があまって しまう から = Because ingredients will be left over

- \* <sup>あま</sup>余ってしまう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 余って しまいます = to one's regret, (X) remains (is left over)
- \* 余ります g1 = remain, be left over
- \* \* [te-form] しまいます g1 = 1 to one's regret, he does ~ 2 finish doing ~ completely
- \* ~ te shi ma i ma su ~ cha i ma su
- \* ~ de shi ma i ma su ~ ja i ma su /

4

- <sup>いっしょ</sup>一緒に <sup>た</sup>食べる <sup>ひと</sup>人が <sup>いない</sup>いない から = Because there is not any person who eats together
- \* 食べる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 食べます g2 (eat)
- \* いない = there is not ~ = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of います sg2 (there is ~, have, exist, stay) /

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1番

- <sup>かいしゃ</sup>会社で <sup>おんな</sup>女の人と <sup>おとこ</sup>男の人が <sup>はな</sup>話しています。 = In the company, the woman and the man are talking together.

-----

- <sup>ふたり</sup>二人は <sup>そうだん</sup>いつ 相談 しますか。 = When do these two persons discuss (consult)?

- F:  
あのう、 = errr, /  
<sup>あたら</sup>新しい <sup>しょうひん</sup>商品について = about (regarding) a new product /  
<sup>そうだん</sup>相談 したい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 相談 したいです = want to discuss (consult)

- \* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

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

- ....., 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>

いつに しましょうか。 = When shall we do?

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

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

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

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

Err, I want to discuss about a new product, so when shall we do?

M:

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

そうですね。 = 1 Let me see, ; Let me think 2 I agree with you. //

-----

F:

<sup>きょう</sup> <sup>きんようひ</sup>  
今日が 金曜日でしょ? = Today is Friday, right?

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

2 ....., right? //

-----

<sup>きょう</sup> <sup>じかん</sup>  
今日は もう あまり 時間がないから、 = because we don't have much time already today,

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

-----

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /

<sup>らいしゅう</sup> <sup>げつようひ</sup>  
来週の 月曜日は どう ですか。 = How about next Monday? //

-----

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

<sup>らいしゅう</sup> <sup>げつようひ</sup> <sup>かようひ</sup> <sup>しゅつちよう</sup>  
来週の 月曜日と 火曜日は 出張 なんです。 = I will go on a business trip next Monday and Tuesday.

\* 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. //

-----

もくようひ  
木曜日なら、 = if (X) is Thursday, if you are talking about Thursday /  
じかん  
時間、 = time /

とれます = can take, be able to take = potential-verb of とります g1 (take) /  
けど。 = 1 but 2 <used to show a hesitation> //

I will have a tome if we do it on Thursday.

-----

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

もくようひ  
木曜日は = Thursday + は <topic particle> /

わたし  
私が = I + が <subject particle> /

ちょっと = a little /

いそが  
忙しい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 忙しいです = (X) is busy /

んで。 = んです。そして、

\* 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.

\* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <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] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. //

I see. I am a bit busy on Thursday, so .....

-----

あのう、 = errr, /

しゅっちよう かえ つぎ ひ  
出張から 帰った 次の日 = the next day when (X) came back from a business trip

\* 帰った = returned, went back, came back = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 帰ります g1  
(return, go home, coma back)

って、 =

\* 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 indicate 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.

いそが  
忙しいですか。 = Is (X) busy? //

Errr, are you busy on the next day when you have come back from a business trip?

-----

M:

うーん、 = hmm, /

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

はい、 = Yes /

だいじょうぶ  
大丈夫です。 = (X) is all right. (X) has no problem //

Hmm, I am OK.

-----

じゃあ、 = then, if that is the case /

その日にしまし<sup>ひ</sup>ょう。 = let's do it on that day ; let's make it that day ; let's decide on that day ; let's choose that day

\* (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] //

Then, let's discuss on that day.

-----

ごご 午後、じかん 時間 あ 空けて おきます。 = I empty a time in the afternoon beforehand. I make myself free in the afternoon beforehand.

\* 空けます g2 = empty, make empty, remove the contents of ~

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

\* ~ te o ki masu ~ to kimasu



\* ~ de o ki masu ~ do ki masu //

-----

1

らいしゅう げつよう ひ  
来週の月曜日 = next Monday

2

らいしゅう かよう ひ  
来週の火曜日 = next Tuesday

3

らいしゅう すいよう ひ  
来週の水曜日 = next Wednesday

4

らいしゅう もくよう ひ  
来週の木曜日 = next Thursday

-----

2番

おんな ひと おとこ ひと りょうりきょうしつ はな  
女の人と男の人が料理教室について話しています。 = The woman and the man are talking  
about a cookery class. /

-----

おんな ひと きょうしつ きょうみ も  
女の方は どうして この教室に興味を持ちましたか。 = Why is the woman interested in this  
class?

F:

さとう  
佐藤さん、  
りょうりきょうしつ  
料理教室に = a cookery class + に <arrival particle> /

い い  
行ってる = 行って いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行っています = is going now

\* 行きます g1 = go

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

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

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

Mr Satou, I hear that you take a cookery class.

-----

<sup>たの</sup>楽しいですか。 = Is (X) enjoyable? ; Do you enjoy (X)? ; Is (X) fun? //

-----

M:  
ええ。 = Yes. //

-----

いろんな<sup>くに</sup>国の<sup>りょうり</sup>料理を<sup>つく</sup>作るんですよ。 = We cook cuisines of various countries.

\* 作る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作ります g1 = make

\* 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. //

-----

F:  
へえ、 = Really? Oh, yes? <used to show admiration or the feeling that you are impressed by

it>

<sup>おもしろ</sup>面白そう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 面白そうです = (X) looks interesting

\* [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 //

-----

<sup>わたし</sup>私、 = I /

<sup>にほんりょうり</sup>日本料理は = Japanese cuisine + は <topic particle> /

<sup>なら</sup>習ったことがある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 習ったことがあります = have ever learnt before

\* 習った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 習います g1 (learn)

\* [ta-form] ことがあります = have ever done ~ before /

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. /

<sup>ほか</sup>他の<sup>くに</sup>国の<sup>りょうり</sup>料理を = cuisines of other countries + を <direct-object particle> /

つく  
作ってみたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作ってみたいです = want to try to  
make

\* 作ります g1 = make

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

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

おも  
思っていた = was thinking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思っています = be thinking  
now

\* 思います g1 = think

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

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

....., 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. //

I have ever learnt how to cook Japanese food before, so I was thinking that I wanted to try to  
cook cuisines of other countries.

-----  
あの、 = errr, /

その教室きょうしつは = that class (lit: classroom) + は <topic particle> /

いつ = when /

やってる = やって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やっています = be doing now

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

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

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

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

Errr, when do they conduct this class?

-----  
M:

つき いっかい、さいしよの どようひの ごご午後です。 = It is conducted once a month, in the afternoon on  
the first Saturday. //

せんせい はなし き  
先生の話を聞いたあと、 = after listening to the teacher's talk

\* 聞いた = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 聞きます g1 (listen, hear, ask)

\* [ta-form] あとで = [te-form] から = after doing ~ /

ちい  
小さなグループ = small group /

に /

わ  
分かれて = 分かれます。そして、 = divide 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. /

りょうり つく  
料理を作ります。 = make a dish //

After listening to the teacher's talk, we divide into small groups and cook.

-----

F:

そうですか。 = I see. Is that so? //

-----

M:

りょうきん たか にんき  
料金はちょっと高いんですが、人気があるんですよ。 = The fee is a bit expensive, but it is very popular.

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

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

....., 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. //

-----

あの、 = err, /

よ  
良かったら = if (X) is good, if you like it, if you want it, /

れんらくさき  
連絡先を = contact address (telephone number) + を <direct-object particle> /

おし  
教えましょうか。 = Shall I tell you?

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

Errr, if you want it, shall I tell you a contact number?

-----  
F:  
あ、ありがとうございます。 = Thank you very much.

-----  
1  
いろいろ <sup>くに</sup> <sup>りょうり</sup> <sup>つく</sup> な 国の料理が作れる から = because she can cook cuisines of various countries  
\* 作れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作れます (can make, be able to make) which is the potential-verb of 作ります g1 (make) /

2  
<sup>へいじつ</sup> <sup>きょうしつ</sup> 平日に教室がある から = because they conduct a class on weekdays  
\* ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have, exist) /

3  
<sup>ひとり</sup> <sup>つく</sup> 一人で作れる から = because she can cook alone  
\* 作れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作れます (can make, be able to make) which is the potential-verb of 作ります g1 (make) /

4  
<sup>りょうきん</sup> <sup>やす</sup> 料金が安い から = because the fee is cheap /

-----  
3番

<sup>おんな</sup> <sup>がくせい</sup> <sup>おとこ</sup> <sup>がくせい</sup> <sup>はな</sup> 女の学生と男の学生が話しています。 = The female student and the male student are talking together.

-----  
<sup>おとこ</sup> <sup>がくせい</sup> 男の学生は どうして アルバイトを <sup>か</sup> 変えましたか。 = Why did the male student change a part-time job?

-----  
F:  
<sup>いま</sup> 今から アルバイト? = Are you going for a part-time job from now?

M:  
 うん、 = Yes, /  
<sup>じつ</sup>  
 実は、 = as a matter of fact, by the way, to tell you the truth, to be honest, frankly /  
<sup>きょう</sup>  
 今日から = from today /  
 コンビニで = at the convenience store /  
 アルバイトすることにした = decided to have a part-time job = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of アルバイトことにします (decide to have a part-time job)  
 \* アルバイトする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of アルバイト(を)します g3 = have a part-time job  
 \* [dictionary-form] ことにします = decide 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. //

To tell the truth, I decided to have a part-time job at the convenience store from today.

F:  
 え？ = What? Really? <used to express surprise> //

自動車工場のアルバイトは？ = How about a part-time job at the automobile factory? //

<sup>あさ</sup> <sup>はや</sup>  
 朝早くから <sup>たいへん</sup> だったし、大変だったの？ = It started early in the morning, so was it tough?  
 \* だった = [na-adjective, noun] だった = (X) was ~ = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' = is (are, am)  
 \* の？ = <plain-style of> '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] んですか' = ....., I wonder? //

M:  
 いや、 = Nope, /

はやお <sup>へいき</sup>  
早起きは平気なんだ。 = I am OK with waking up early in the morning.

\* 平気 = coolness, calmness, composure, unconcern

\* 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. //

-----  
それに、 = besides, moreover, in addition to, in addition, furthermore

<sup>じきゅう</sup>  
時給も = hourly pay, hourly wage, salary that is paid for each hour of work + も (also) /

まあまあ = so-so /

<sup>よ</sup>  
良かった = was good = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いいです (be good) /

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

Besides, the hourly pay was so-so good, and what's more ....

-----  
F:

じゃあ、何で? = Then, why?

M:

うーん、 = umm, /

ものをつく <sup>しごと</sup> 仕事も = the job that (X) make things + も(also)

\* 作る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作ります g1 (make) /

<sup>たの</sup>  
楽しかった = was enjoyable = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 楽しいです (be enjoyable) /

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

<sup>がくせい</sup>  
学生のうちに、 = while (X) is a student (N2 No.20A)

\* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively.)] うちに = while ~ /

いろんな <sup>しごと</sup> 仕事を = various jobs + を <direct-object particle> /

やってみたくて = やってみたい。そして、 = want to try to do and ....

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

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

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

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~

\* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] <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] <て', '[stem of i-adjective] <' is also used to be more formal. /

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

Umm, the job that I make things is also enjoyable, but while I am a student, I want to try to do various job and .....

-----

F:

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

<sup>がんば</sup>頑張って。 = less polite than 頑張ってください = Please do you best.

\* 頑張ります g1 = do one's best //

-----

1

<sup>あさはや</sup>朝 <sup>しごと</sup>早い仕事だったから = because it was the job that he had to start to do early in the morning

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

2

<sup>じきゅう</sup>時給が <sup>やす</sup>安かったから = because the hourly pay was cheap

\* [stem of i-adjective] かった = <plain-style> of [stem of i-adjective] かったです = was ~ /

3

<sup>もの</sup>物を作る <sup>しごと</sup>仕事をしたかったから = because he wanted to do the job that he makes things

\* 作る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 作ります g1 = make

\* したかった = wanted to do = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of たいです (want to do)

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

4

<sup>ほか</sup>他の <sup>しごと</sup>仕事も <sup>けいけん</sup>経験したかったから = because he wanted to experience other jobs as well



\* 経験けいけんしたかった = wanted to experience = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 経験けいけんしたいです (want to experience)

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

-----

#### 4番

図書館としょかんで 男おとこの学生がくせいと 係かかりの人ひとが 話はなしています。 = In the library, the male student and the person in charge are talking together.

-----

図書館としょかんの パソコンコーナーで 何を しては いけませんか。 = What must he not do at the computer section in the library?

\* [te-form] はいけません = must not do ~ , may not do ~ /

-----

M:

すみません。 = 1 Excuse me, 2 I am sorry /

パソコンを 使つかいたい んですが。 = I want to use a computer ...

\* 使つかいたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 使つかいたいです = want to use

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

....., 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> //

-----

F:

はい、どうぞ。 = Here you are. Sure. Go ahead. After you.

M:

あのう、 = errr, /

インターネットは 使つかえますか。 = Can I use the internet?

\* 使つかえます = can use, be able to use = potential-verb of 使つかいます g1 (use) //

-----  
F:

ええ、<sup>りよう</sup>利用できます。 = Yes, you can use.

\* 利用できます = can use, be able to use = potential-verb of 利用します g3 (use, utilize, put to practical use, take advantage of) //

-----  
でも、 = but /

メールは = email + は <topic particle> /

<sup>えんりよ</sup>ご遠慮ください。 = please hesitate

\* [te-form] ください = お (or ご) [masu-form] ください = please

\* 遠慮します g3 = hesitate, refrain, hold back, reserve //

But, please refrain from using emails.

-----  
M:

<sup>わ</sup>分かりました。 = OK. I understood.

-----  
あと、プリンターは。 = And (I want to say one more thing,) how about a printer?

F:

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

プリンターは = printer + は <topic particle> /

お<sup>つか</sup>使いになれます = can use, be able to use = potential-verb of お<sup>つか</sup>使いになります ((one's superior) use)

\* お [masu-form] になります g1 = deferential-verb /

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

<sup>ゆうりょう</sup>有料です。 = (X) is toll (fee, charge, admission-paid) //

Oh, you can use a printer, but you need to pay money.

-----  
M:

あ、そうですか。 = Oh, I see. (Is that so?) //

それから、 = And also, after that /

DVDは <sup>み</sup>見られますか。 = Can I watch DVD?

\* 見られます = can see, be able to see = potential-verb of 見ます sg2 (see, watch, look) //

-----  
F:

はい、大丈夫です。 = Yes, it is all right. No problem. Sure. //

-----  
1

インターネットを <sup>つか</sup>使う こと = to use the internet

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

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

-----  
2

メールを <sup>つか</sup>する こと = to send and receive emails

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

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

-----  
3

プリンターを <sup>つか</sup>使う こと = to use a printer

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

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

-----  
4

DVDを <sup>み</sup>見る こと = to watch DVD

\* 見る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>み</sup>見ます g1 = see, watch, look

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

-----  
5番

だいがく おとこりゅうがくせい かか ひと き  
大学で 男の留学生が 係り の人に ホームステイについて 聞いて います。 = In the university,  
the male overseas student is asking the person in charge about the homestay. //

おとこ りゅうがくせい さんか  
男の 留学生は どうして ホームステイに 参加できません か。 = Why can the male overseas  
student not participate in the homestay? //

M:  
すみません、 = excuse me, I am sorry /  
この ホームステイ = this homestay /  
もう 申し込み を したい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 申し込み を したいです = want to  
apply

\* 申し込み(を) します = apply

\* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

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

....., 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> /

締め切り = deadline /

まだです = not yet, still

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

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

Excuse me, I want to apply for this homestay. The deadline is not due yet, right? 🥲

F:  
はい、 = Yes, what you said is correct. /

まだ間に合いますよ。 = You are still in time for it. //

さんか はじ  
参加は 初めて ですか。 = Do you participate for the first time?

\* ~ は 初めて です = do ~ for the first time. //

-----  
M:

いえ、 = No,

にかいめ  
2回目です。 = It is the second time. //

-----  
にかいめ だいじょうぶ  
2回目でも 大丈夫ですか。 = Is it OK even if it is the second time? //

-----  
F:

はい、 だいじょうぶ  
大丈夫です。 = Yes, it is all right. (no problem). //

-----  
えー、 = err, let me see, let me think /

にほん  
日本に = Japan + に <arrival particle> /

き  
来て = 来ました。そして、 = came 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. /

どのくらい = how long, how much, how far, etc. /

に /

なります = become

\* [stem of i-adjective] くなります ; [na-adjective] になります = become [adjective]

\* [noun] になります = become [noun] /

か <question particle> //

Errr, how long has passed after you came to Japan?

-----  
M:

じゅっかげつ す  
10ヶ月を 過ぎた ところです。 = Ten months has passed.

\* 過ぎた = passed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 過ぎます sg2 (pass, go beyond, go past; elapse; exceed)

\* [ta-form] ところです = have just done ~ , have been doing ~ //

-----  
いっかげつ  
あと、 1ヶ月で = in another one month /

きこく よてい  
帰国する 予定です。 = plan to return to one's country

\* [dictionary-form] 予定です = plan to do ~ //

I plan to go back to my country in another one month.

-----

そうですか。 = I see. is that so?

-----

んー、 = hmm, /

じつ  
実は、 = in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell the truth, actually /

この ホームステイは = this homestay /

らいにち  
来日して から = after coming to Japan (visiting Japan)

\* [te-form] から = after coming /

はんとしい ない りゅうがくせい  
半年以内の留学生 = the overseas who stays here within half a year /

しか = only

\* <'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.> /

もう こ  
申し込みが できない = cannot apply = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 申し込み(が)できま  
ず (can apply, be able to apply) which is the potential-verb of 申し込み(を) します g3 (apply) /  
こと になっている = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of こと になっています = it has  
been decided that ~

\* [dictionary-form / nai-form] こと になります = it will be decided that ~ , it has been decided  
that ~

\* [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'.)] なんです =

....., 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. //

Hmm, to tell the truth, it has been decided that only the overseas student who stays in Japan within half a year after coming to Japan can apply.

M:

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

そうな んです か。 = Is that so? I see.

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

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

....., I want to draw your attention ;

....., I want to emphasize ;

....., I really want to say so ;

because .....

ん can be changed to の. //

-----

1

もう こ し き  
申し込みの締め切りが過ぎたから = because the deadline of the application passed

\* 過ぎた = passed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 過ぎます sg2 (pass, go beyond, go past; elapse; exceed) /

2

にかいめ さんか  
2回目の参加だから = because it is the second participation

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

3

いっかげつご きこく  
1ヶ月後に帰国するから = because he returns to his country in one month

\* 帰国する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 帰国します g3 = return (go back) to one's country /

4

らいにち  
来日して = 来日した。そして、 = came to Japan and ....

\* 来日した = came to Japan = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 来日します g3 (come to Japan, visit Japan)

\* 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. /

はんとしいじょう  
半年以上になる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 半年以上になります g1 = become more than half a year

\* [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] /

から = because ~ //

because more than half a year has passed after he came to Japan

-----  
6番

テレビで 男おとこの 人ひとが 自じ分ぶんの 仕し事ごとについて 話はなして います。 = On TV, the man is talking about his job. //

-----  
男おとこの 人ひとは 何なにが 嬉うれしい と 言いって いますか。 = What does the man say is happy (glad, pleasant)? (According to the man, what is happy (glad, pleasant)?) //

-----  
M:  
私わたしは 新あたらしく 町まちに できしやた スーいんパーの 社しゃ員いんです。 = I am an employee of the supermarket which was built newly in the town.  
\* できしやた = was completed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of できしやます sg2 (1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished) //

-----  
でも、店みせの 中なかで は 働はたらいて いません。 = But, I am not working inside the shop.  
\* 働はたらきます g1 = work  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

-----  
毎まい日にち、車くるまで、新しん鮮せんな 肉にくや 魚さかななど、店みせの 商しょう品ひんを、遠とおく の 村むらまで 売うり に 行いって います。 = I go to the distance village to sell the goods of the shop such as fresh meat and fish by car every day.  
\* [masu-form] に 行いきます g1 = go to do ~  
\* [masu-form] に 来きます g3 = come to do ~  
\* [masu-form] に 帰かえります g1 = go back (return) to do ~  
\* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now 2 <situation, state> 3 <habitual repeated action> //

-----  
一いち日にちに 五いつつ ぐらむらいの 村いに 行いきます。 = I go to about five villages in one day (a day).  
-----



きゃく おお ひ すく ひ  
お客さんは、多い日も少ない日もありますが、 = There are sometimes many customers and sometimes less customers, but  
(lit: regarding customers, there are both the day when it is many and the day when it is a few, but) //

わたし くるま く  
私の車が来るのを = the fact that my car comes + を <direct-object particle>

\* 来る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来ます g3 = come /

たの  
楽しみに = .with pleasure /

ま  
待っています。 = (X) is waiting and (X) give me a favor

\* 待っています = be waiting now

\* 待ちます g1 = wait

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

\* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くださいます = (X) do ~ for me, (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor

たの ま  
\* 楽しみに待ちます = look forward to, wait for with pleasure, wait eagerly for //

They are waiting eagerly for my car's coming. 🥵

みな よろこ  
皆さんに喜んでもらえるの = the fact that everybody is delighted and I can receive a favor from them

\* 皆さんに = everybody + に <source particle>

\* 喜んでもらえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 喜んでもらえます = (X) is delighted and (Y) can receive a favor from (X), (X) can have (Y) be delighted

\* 喜びます g1 = be delighted, be glad, be pleased

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

potential-verb of '[te-form] もらいます' ((X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do ~ /

が <subject particle> /

やっぱり、 = as I thought, after all /

わたし  
私には = for me (from the viewpoint of me) + は <topic particle> /

いちばん うれ  
一番嬉しいです。 = (X) is the happiest (the gladdest, the most pleasant) //

The fact that everybody is happy is the happiest thing for me after all.

-----  
1

あたら みせ はたら  
新しい店で働けること = to be able to work at the new shop

\* 働ける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 働けます (can work, be able to work) which is the potential-verb of 働きます g1 (work)

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

2

くるま つか しごと  
車を使って仕事ができること = to be able to do a job using a car

\* 使って = 使う。そして、 = use and ...

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

\* 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.

\* 仕事ができる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 仕事(が) できます (can do a job, be able to do a job) which is the potential-verb of 仕事(を)します g3 (do a job) /

3

しょうひん う  
商品がたくさん売れること = the fact that many goods (merchandises) can sell

\* 売れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 売れます (can sell, be able to sell) which is the potential-verb of 売ります g1 (sell) /

4

むら ひと よろこ  
村の人が喜んでくれること = the fact that the villagers are delighted (and they give him a favor)

\* 喜んでくれる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 喜んでくれます = (X) is delighted and (X) give me a favor

喜びます g1 = be delighted, be glad, be pleased

\* (X) はわたしに ~ [te-form] くれます = (X) do ~ and (X) give me a favor, (X) do ~ for me /

-----