2

= The woman and the man are talking at the supermarket. //

= Why doesn't the man cook by himself? /

F:
 = Oh, <used to show surprise and unpredictability>
 = Mr Tanaka <'kun' is more familiar or affectionate than 'san'>
 = Shopping?

M:
 = Yes, /
 = for the purpose of buying my dinner.
* = came to buy //

Yes, I came to my dinner.

F:
 = Are you going to buy a meal in the lunch box?

 = Don't you make (cook) by yourself?
* = don't make = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of   g1 (make)
* <plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]
 ' = ..., I wonder? //

 = You have not time, I see (I think)

*　　= don't have= <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of　　　　g1 (there is　, have, exist) //

M:
　　= Nope, /
　　　　= <plain-style> of　　　　　　　　= (X) is not so /
　　=　　= <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　. //

Nope, it is not like that.

F:
　　= then, if that is the case /
　　　= <plain-style-> of　　　　　= should make
*　　= if (X) make = conditional-form of　　　g1 (make)
* [conditional-form]　　　= should do
　　= [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]　　= 1 although
　, in spite of　　2 in order to　//

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

M:
　　　= to make, making +　<topic particle>
*　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of　　　g1 = make
* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
　　　= <plain-style> of　　　　　　　= don't dislike (hate) /
　　=　　= <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   . //

I don't hate to make (cook).

        = but, /
        = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = (X) is one person /
      = ... and naturally (consequently)   //

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

F:
        = dish, food, cuisine +   <subject particle> /
            = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   =   = to
one's regret, (X) remain (is left over)
*   g1 = remain, be left over
* [te-form]   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:
        = that +   <topic particle> /
      = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be good /
      =   = <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> /

= with one's all might, very hard

= even if (X) make

*　　　g1 = make

* [te-form]　　= even if　　/

= alone /

=　　　　　　　　　　= if (X) just eat

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

* [dictionary-form]　　　　= if (X) just do　　/

=　　　　= somehow, for some reason, without knowing why

=　　　　　　= (X) is lonely and ....

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun]　　' to another

sentence, '[stem of i-adjective]　　or [stem of na-adjective / noun]　' 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]　　', '[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:

= <plain-style> of　　　　　　　　　　= What you say is reasonable.

1

= Because he is busy and has no time

*　　　=　　　　　　= (X) is busy and ....

*　　= don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of　　　　g1 (there is　, have,

exist) /

2

= Because he is poor at cooking

* [na-adjective, noun]　　= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun]　　' = is

(are, am) /

3

= Because ingredients will be left over

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of = to one's regret, (X) remains (is left over)
* g1 = remain, be left over

* * [te-form] 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

= Because there is not any person who eats together

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of g2 (eat)
* = there is not = <plain-style-nonpast-nagative> of sg2 (there is , have, exist, stay) /

1

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

= When do these two persons discuss (consult)?

F:
= errr, /

= about (regarding) a new product /

= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of = want to discuss (consult)
* [masu-form] = want to do

= [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>

= When shall we 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]

* volitional-form　/ [masu-form]　　　= 1Shall we do　together.　2 Shall I do　? //

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

M:
　　= Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
　　　　= 1 Let me see, ; Let me think　2 I agree with you. //

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

　　　　　= because we don't have much time already today,
*　　= don't have = <plain-style-nonpast-nagative> of　　　g1 (there is　, have,
exist) //

　　= then, if that is the case /
　　　　= How about next Monday? //

　　= Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
　　　　　= I will go on a business trip next Monday and
Tuesday.
*　　= [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　. //

= if (X) is Thursday, if you are talking about Thursday /

= time /

= can take, be able to take = potential-verb of   g1 (take) /

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

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

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

= Thursday +   <topic particle> /

= I +   <subject particle> /

= a little /

= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = (X) is busy /

=

*   = [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   .

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun]   ' to another

sentence, '[stem of i-adjective]   or [stem of na-adjective / noun]   ' 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]   ', '[stem of i-adjective]   ' is also used to be more

formal. //

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

= errr, /

= the next day when (X) came back from a business trip

*   = retuned, went back, came back = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   g1

(return, go home, coma back)

=

* 　　 = 　<quotation particle>

* 　　 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 　　　 or 　　　　　　 to indicates the thing which we don't know about much before asking a question.

* We also often use 　　　 or 　　　　　　 to make the topic (what you are going to talk about) very clear.

　　　　　　 = Is (X) busy? //

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

M:

　　　 = hmm, /

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

　 = Yes /

　　　 = (X) is all right. (X) has no problem //

Hmm, I am OK.

　　　 = then, if that is the case /

　　　　　 = 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) 　[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] //

Then, let's discuss on that day.

　　　　　　　　 = I empty a time in the afternoon beforehand. I make myself free in the afternoon beforehand.

* 　　　 g2 = empty, make empty, remove the contents of

* [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 //

1

             = next Monday

2

             = next Tuesday

3

             = next Wednesday

4

             = next Thursday

2

                                              = The woman and the man are talking
about a cookery class. /

                                         = Why is the woman interested in this
class?

F:

        = a cookery class +   <arrival particle> /
       =   __   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = is going now
*   g1 = go
* [te-form]   = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> /
       = [plain-style]   = I hear that   , I heard that   , They say that   , People
say that   /
    = ..., isn't it? ; ....., am I right? <confirmation particle> //

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

= Is (X) enjoyable? ; Do you enjoy (X)? ; Is (X) fun? //

M:

= Yes. //

= We cook cuisines of various countries.
* = \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative\> of g1 = make
* = [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 . //

F:

= Really? Oh, yes? \<used to show admiration or the feeling that you are impressed by it\>

= \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative\> of = (X) looks interesting
* [masu-form / stem of i-adjective / stem of na-adjective] = it looks like that , (X)
is going to do at any moment //

= I /

= Japanese cuisine + \<topic particle\> /

= \<plain-style-nonpast-affirmative\> of = have
ever leant before
* = \<plain-style-past-affirmative\> of g1 (learn)
* [ta-form] = have ever done before /

= [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. /

= cuisines of other countries + \<direct-object particle\> /

= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = want to try to make
*   g1 = make
* [te-form]   = try to do   , do   and see how
* [masu-form]   = want to do   /
    <quotation particle> /
            = was thinking = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   = be thinking now
*   g1 = think
* [te-form]   = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> /
        = [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   . //

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.

        = errr, /
            = that class (lit: classroom) +   <topic particle> /
      = when /
          =   __   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = be doing now
*   = 1 do   2 (superior) give (inferior)
* [te-form]   = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action>
        = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]
= ......, I wonder? //

Errr, when do they conduct this class?

M:
    1   = It is conducted once a month, in the afternoon on the first Saturday. //

= after listening to the teacher's talk

*　　　　= <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 　　　g1 (listen, hear, ask)

* [ta-form]　　　= [te-form]　　　= after doing　/

　　　　　　　= small group /

　/

　　　　=　　　　　　　　　= 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. /

　　　　　= make a dish //

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

F:
　　　　　= I see. Is that so? //

M:
　　　　　　　　　　　　　= The fee is a bit expensive, but it
is very popular.

*　　= <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　. //

　　= err, /

　　　= if (X) is good, if you like it, if you want it, /

　　= contact address (telephone number) +　<direct-object particle> /

　　　= Shall I tell you?

* volitional-form　/ [masu-form]　　　　= 1 Shall we do　together?　2 Shall I do　? //

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

F:

= Thank you very much.

1

= because she can cook cuisines of various countries

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of (can make, be able to make) which
is the potential-verb of g1 (make) /

2

= because they conduct a class on weekdays

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

3

= because she can cook alone

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of (can make, be able to make) which
is the potential-verb of g1 (make) /

4

= because the fee is cheap /

3

= The female student and the male student are
talking together.

= Why did the male student change a part-
time job?

F:

= Are you going for a part-time job from now?

M:
      = Yes, /
      = as a matter of fact, by the way, to tell you the truth, to be honest, frankly /
        = from today /
          = at the convenience store /
                              = decided to have a part-time job = <plain-style-past-
affirmative> of   (decide to have a part-time job)
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   (   )   g3 = have a
part-time job
* [dictionary-form]   = decide 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   . //

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

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

                              = How about a part-time job at the automobile factory? //

                                    = It started early in the morning, so was it tough?
*   = [na-adjective, noun]   = (X) was   = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-
adjective, noun]   ' = is (are, am)
*   = <plain-style of> '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)]
        ' = ..., I wonder? //

M:
      = Nope, /

= I am OK with waking up early in the morning.

* = coolness, calmness, composure, unconcern

* = <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   . //

   = besides, moreover, in addition to, in addition, furthermore

  = hourly pay, hourly wage, salary that is paid for each hour of work +   (also) /

   = so-so /

   = was good = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   (be good) /

  = [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. //

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

F:

          = Then, why?

M:

     = umm, /

          = the job that (X) make things +   (also)

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

     = was enjoyable = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   (be enjoyable) /

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

     = while (X) is a student   (N2 No.20A)

* [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no'

respectively.)]   = while   /

     = various jobs +   <direct-object particle> /

     =   = want to try to do and ....

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = want to try to do

*   = 1 do   2 (superior) give (inferior)

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

* [masu-form]　　　　 = want to do

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun]　　 ' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective]　　 or [stem of na-adjective / noun]　 ' 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]　　 ', '[stem of i-adjective]　 ' is also used to be more formal. /
　　 = ..., 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:
　　　　 = <plain-style> of　　　　　 = I see. Is that so? /

　　　 = less polite than　　　　　　　 = Please do you best.

*　　　　 g1 = do one's best //

1
　　　　　　　　　 = because it was the job that he had to start to do early in the

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

2
　　　　　　　 = because the hourly pay was cheap

* [stem of i-adjective]　　　 = <plain-style> of [stem of i-adjective]　　　　　 = was　 /

3
　　　　　　　　　　 = because he wanted to do the job that he makes things

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

*　　　　　 = wanted to do = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of　　　　 (want to do)

* [masu-form]　　　　 = want to do　 /

4
　　　　　　　　　　 = because he wanted to experience other jobs as well

*   = wanted to experience = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of
   (want to experience)
* [masu-form]   = want to do   /

4

                                        = In the library, the male student and the
person in charge are talking together.

                                    = What must he not do at the
computer section in the library?
* [te-form]   = must not do   , may not do   /

M:
              = 1 Excuse me,   2 I am sorry /
                            = I want to use a computer ...
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = want to use
*   = [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> //

F:
              = Here you are. Sure. Go ahead. After you.

M:
          = errr, /
                            = Can I use the internet?
*   = can use, be able to use = potential-verb of   g1 (use) //

F:

                    = Yes, you can use.
*   = can use, be able to use = potential-verb of   g3 (use, utilize, put
to practical use, take advantage of) //

        = but /
            = email +   <topic particle> /
                = please hesitate
* [te-form]   =   (or   ) [masu-form]   = please
*   g3 = hesitate, refrain, hold back, reserve //

But, please refrain from using emails.

M:

                = OK. I understood.

                    = And (I want to say one more thing,) how about a printer?

F:
    = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh! /
                = printer +   <topic particle> /
                    = can use, be abel to use = potential-verb of   ((one's
superior) use)
*   [masu-form]   g1 = deferential-verb /
    = 1 but   2 <used to show a hesitation> /
            = (X) is toll (fee, charge, admission-paid) //

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

M:
                = Oh, I see. (Is that so?) //

= And also, after that /

DVD   = Can I watch DVD?

*   = can see, be able to see = potential-verb of   sg2 (see, watch, look) //

F:

= Yes, it is all right. No problem. Sure. //

1

= to use the internet

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

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

2

= to send and receive emails

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 (do)

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

3

= to use a printer

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

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

4

DVD   = to watch DVD

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = see, watch, look

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

5

= In the university, the male overseas student is asking the person in charge about the homestay. //

= Why can the male overseas student not participate in the homestay? //

M:

= excuse me, I am sorry /

= this homestay /

= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of　　　　= want to apply
*　　　(　)　　　= apply
* [masu-form]　　　= want to do　/
= [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> /

= deadline /

= not yet, still

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

= ...., 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:

= Yes, what you said is correct. /

= You are still in time for it. //

= Do you participate for the first time?
*　　　= do　for the first time. //

M:

= No,

2 = It is the second time. //

----

2 = Is it OK even if it is the second time? //

F:

= Yes, it is all right. (no problem). //

= err, let me see, let me think /

= Japan + <arrival particle> /

= = 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. /

= how long, how much, how far, etc. /

/

= become

* [stem of i-adjective]   ; [na-adjective]   = become [adjective]

* [noun]   = become [noun] /

<question particle> //

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

M:

10   = Ten months has passed.

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

* [ta-form]   = have just done   , have been doing   //

----

1   = in another one month /

= plan to return to one's country
* [dictionary-form]   = plan to do   //

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

                = I see. is that so?

        = hmm, /
        = in fact, as a matter of fact, to tell the truth, actually /
                = this homestay /
            = after coming to Japan (visiting Japan)
* [te-form]   = after coming /
                = the overseas who stays here within half a year /
        = only
* <'   is always used with the negative, but the meaning of the whole sentence containing
    is the affirmative in English.
Example: nihin-go shika wakarimasen = I understand only Japanese.> /
                = cannot apply = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of   (   )
  (can apply, be able to apply) which is the potential-verb of   (   )   g3 (apply) /
                = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = it has
been decided that
* [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> /
        = [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. //

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:

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

= Is that so? I see.

*   = [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

= because the deadline of the application passed

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

2
2   = because it is the second participation
* [na-adjective, noun]   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun]   ' = is
(are, am) /

3
 1   = because he returns to his country in one month
*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 = return (go back) to one's
country /

4
         =   = came to Japan and ....
*   = came to Japan = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   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. /
         = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g1 = become
more than half a year
* [stem of i-adjective]   ; [na-adjective]   = become [adjective]

* [noun]   = become [noun] /

= because   //

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

----

6

= On TV, the man is talking about his job. //

= What does the man say is happy (glad, pleasant)? (According to the man, what is happy (glad, pleasant)?) //

M:

= I am an employee of the supermarket which was built newly in the town.
*   = was completed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of   sg2 (1 can do, be able to do   2 be ready, be completed, be finished) //

= But, I am not working inside the shop.
*   g1 = work
* [te-form]   = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> //

= 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]   g1 = go to do
* [masu-form]   g3 = come to do
* [masu-form]   g1 = go back (return) to do
* [te-form]   = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> //

= I go to about five villages in one day (a day).

= 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) //

= the fact that my car comes +   <direct-object particle>

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   g3 = come /

=.with pleasure /

= (X) is waiting and (X) give me a favor

*   = be waiting now

*   g1 = wait

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

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

*   = look forward to, wait for with pleasure, wait eagerly for //

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

= the fact that everybody is delighted and I can receive a favor from them

*   = everybody +   <source particle>

*   = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of   = (X) is delighted and (Y) can receive a favor from (X), (X) can have (Y) be delighted

*   g1 = be delighted, be glad, be pleased

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

   =

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

   <subject particle> /

= as I thought, after all /

= for me (from the viewpoint of me) +   <topic particle> /

= (X) is the happiest (the gladdest, the most pleasant) //

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

1

= to be able to work at the new shop

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of (can work, be able to work) which is the potential-verb of g1 (work)

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

2

= to be able to do a job using a car

* = = use and ...

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 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.

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ( ) (can do a job, be able to do a job) which is the potential-verb of ( ) g3 (do a job) /

3

= the fact that many goods (merchandises) can sell

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of (can sell, be able to sell) which is the potential-verb of g1 (sell) /

4

= the fact that the villagers are delighted (and they give him a favor)

* = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of = (X) is delighted and (X) give me a favor

g1 = be delighted, be glad, be pleased

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