

問題3

例

おんな ひと ともだち いえ き はな
女の人^{おんな ひと}が 友達^{ともだち}の 家^{いえ}に 来て^き 話^{はな}しています。 = The woman came to her friend's house and is talking.

* 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. /

F1:

たなか
田中^{たなか}です。 = I am Tanaka. //

F2:

あ、はあい。 = Ah! (expression of surprise, recollection, etc.), Oh!, I am coming.

きのう
昨日^{きのう} = yesterday /

ともだち
友達^{ともだち}が = friend + が <subject particle> /

と き
泊まり^とに 来て^きた = 泊まりに 来て いた = came to stay = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of
泊まりに 来ます (come to stay)

* [masu-form] に き行きます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] に き来ます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] に かえ帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~ /

んで、 = んだ。そして、 = ~ and

* 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. /

かたづ片付いて ない = かたづ片付いて いない = is not neat and tidy = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of

片付いています (be neat and tidy)

* 片付きます g1 = be put in order, be cleared away

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

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

^{はい}入って。 = less polite than 入ってください = please enter

* 入ります g1 = enter, go in //

Yesterday, my friend came to stay and my room is not neat and tidy yet, but please come in.

F1:

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

でも ここで。 = But (I am OK to talk to you) here. //

すぐ ^{かえ}帰る から。 = Because I go home immediately.

* 帰る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 帰ります g1 = return, go back //

あのう、 = errr, /

この前 ^{まえ}借^かりた ^{ほん}本 = the book which (X) borrowed the other day /

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. /

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

ちょっと = a little /

^{やぶ}破れ ちゃって。 = ^{やぶ}破れ ちゃった。そして、 = to one's regret, (X) got torn and

* 破れ ちゃった = 破れて しまった = to one's regret, (X) got torn = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 破れて しまいます = to one's regret, (X) get torn

* 破れます g2 = get torn

* [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

* 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. //

Errr, regarding the book which I borrowed the other day, it got torn a little, so (I want to apologize.)

F2:

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

^{ほんとう}本当? = <plain-style> of 本当ですか = Really? Is it true? //

F1:

うん、 = Yes, /

この ページ = this page /

な 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. /

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

F2:

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

うん、 = Yes. OK. /

この くらい なら = if (X) is like this

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

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

^{だいじょうぶ}大丈夫。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大丈夫です = (X) is all right, no problem

* Oh, OK. If it is like this, it is all right.

^よ読める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 読めます (can read, be able to read) which is the potential-verb of 読みます g1 (read) /

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. //

Because I can read, and what's more

F1:

ほんと? = <plain-style> of ^{ほんとう}本当ですか = Really? Is it true?

ごめん。 = less polite than ごめん なさい = I am sorry.

これから は = hereafter, after this time, after this + は <topic particle> /

^き気をつける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気をつけます g2 = be careful, pay attention, take care /

から。 = because ~ //

I will be more careful from now.

F2:

うん、 = Yes. OK. /

いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです = 1 It is good. 2 It is OK. 3 Don't mention about it anymore.

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

ねえ、 = Hey, ; Come on, ; Excuse me, /

^{はい}入って = 入る。そして、 = enter and

* ^{はい}入る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入ります g1 = enter and ...

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

コーヒーでも = coffee or something /

^の飲んでいかない? = <plain-style> of ^の飲んで ^い行きませんか = Why don't you drink coffee or something and go (leave the place)? <invitation>

* 飲んで = 飲む。そして、 = drink and ...

* 飲む = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 飲みます g1 = drink

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

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

Hey, Why don't you come in, drink coffee or something and go?

F1:

ありがとう。 = Thank you. //

おんな ひと ともだち いえ なに き
女の人 は 友達の 家へ 何を し に 来ました か。 = For what purpose did the woman come to her friend's house?

* [masu-form] に 行きます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] に 来ます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] に 帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~ //

1

あやま き
謝り に 来た = <plain-style> of 謝り に 来ました = She came to apologize.

* [masu-form] に 行きます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] に 来ます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] に 帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~ /

2

ほん か き
本を 借り に 来た = <plain-style> of 本を 借り に 来ました = She came to borrow a book.

* [masu-form] に 行きます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] に 来ます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] に 帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~ /

3

と き
泊まり に 来た = <plain-style> of 泊まり に 来ました = She came to stay.

* * [masu-form] に 行きます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] に 来ます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] に 帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~ /

4

コーヒーを^の飲み^きに^い来た = <plain-style> of コーヒを^の飲み^きに^い来ました = She came to drink coffee.

* [masu-form] に^い行きます g1 = go to do ~

* [masu-form] に^き来ます g3 = come to do ~

* [masu-form] に^{かえ}帰ります g1 = go back (return) to do ~ /

1番

^る留守^す番^{ばん}電話^{でんわ}の^きメッセージ^きを^き聞いて^きいます。 = (You) are listening to the message of the answering machine.

M:

もしもし、田中^です^けど。 = Hello, I am Tanaka.

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

あのう、 = errr, /

^{あした}明日 = tomorrow /

^{えいが}映画^いに = for (the purpose of) a movie /

行く^いこと^いにな^いって^いた = 行く^いこと^いにな^いって^いた = it was decided that (X) would go = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行く^いこと^いにな^いって^います (It is decided that (X) go)

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

* [dictionary-form / nai-form] こと^いにな^いります = 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> /

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

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

Errr, it was decided that we would go to see a movie tomorrow, right?

でも、 = but /

^{きゅう}急に = suddenly

しゅっちょう
出張が = business trip /

はいはい
入っちゃって。 = 入っちゃった。そして、 = to one's regret, (X) entered and

* 入っちゃった = 入ってしまった = to one's regret, (X) entered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 入って しまいます (to one's regret, (X) enter)

* 入ります g1 = enter, go in, come in

* * [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 //

But, I was suddenly ordered to go on (make) a business trip, so

それで、 = because of that /

わる
悪い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悪いです = 1 be bad 2 I am sorry /

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> /

らいしゅう
来週 = next week /

に /

してもらってもいい = <plain-style> of してもらってもいいです = (X) may do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X)

* します g3 = do

* (Y) は (X) に [te-form] もらいます = (X) do ~ and (Y) receive a favor from (X), (Y) have (X) do ~

* [te-form] もいいです = may do ~ , it is OK to 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]

* 来週に します = decide on next week, do ~ next week, make (the day) next week, change (the day) next week /

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

Because of that, I am sorry, but is it OK for you to change the day to next week?
(we change the day to next week and may I receive a favor from you? ; May I receive a favor from you? The favor is 'changing the day to next week'.)

ぼく
僕から = from me /
さそ
誘った = invited = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 誘います g1 (invite, call for, ask, induce)
のに、 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のに = 1 although
~, in spite of ~ 2 in order to ~ /
ごめん。 = less polite than ごめん なさい = I am sorry. //

Although I am the one who invited you, (I cannot make it), so I am sorry.

えいが あと しょくじ ちそう
映画の後、食事 ご馳走する から。 = Because I will treat you after a movie, (please forgive me).
* ご馳走 = feast, treating (someone)
* ご馳走する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ご馳走します g3 (treat someone to a meal) //

じゃ、また ^{でんわ}電話する よ。 = Then, I will telephone you again.
* 電話する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 電話します = make a phone call, telephone)
ほんと、 = less polite than ^{ほんとう}本当に = really, truly /
ごめん ね。 = less polite than ごめん なさい ね。 = I am sorry. //

たなか いちばん い なん
田中さんが一番言いたいことは何ですか。 = What is the thing which Mr Tanaka wants to say most?
* 言いたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言いたいです = want to say
* [masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ //

しゅっちょう い
出張に行くこと = to go on a business trip

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

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

2

えいが い ひ か
映画に行く日を変えてほしいこと = to want you to change the day when you go to see a movie with him

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

* 変えてほしい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 変えてほしいです = want (a person) to change

* 変えます g2 = change

* [te-form] ほしいです = want (a person) to do ~ /

3

しょくじ ちそう
食事をご馳走すること = to treat you to a meal

* ご馳走 = feast, treating (someone)

* ご馳走する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ご馳走します g3 (treat someone to a meal) //

4

また でんわ
また電話すること = to telephone again

* 電話する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 電話します = make a phone call, telephone)

2番

おとこ がくせい おんな がくせい はな
男の学生と女の学生が話しています。 = The male student and the woman are talking together.

M:

こんど にちようひ
今度の日曜日、 = next Sunday /

みんなで = with everybody, we all /

うみ
海に = sea + に <arrival party> /

い
行こう = let's go = volitional-form of 行きます g1 (go) and less polite than 行きましょう /

って = という

* (X) という (Y) = (Y) called (X), (Y) named (X), (Y) which is (X) (It is used to supplement the contents of some noun. In '(X) to iu (Y)', (X) illustrates (Y) concretely.) /

^{はなし}
話が = talk, speech + が <subject particle> /

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

~ という ^{はなし}話が あります = (X) is saying that, (X) is talking that

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> //

We are talking that we go to the sea next Sunday.

F:

^{うみ}
海? = The sea? /

いいね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いいです ね = (X) is good. //

^{たの}

楽しそう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽しそうです = (X) looks fun
(enjoyable)

* [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 //

M:

うん。 = Yes. //

^{うみ} ^{はなび}

海で 花火も する よ。 = We will do fireworks at the sea (beach) as well.

* 花火(を)する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 花火(を) します = do fireworks //

どう? = How? Would you like to join us?

こ
来られる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 来られます (can come, be able to come)
which is the potential-verb of 来ます g3 (come) /
? //

Can you come? (Are you able to come?)

F:
おもしろ
面白 そう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of おもしろ
面白 そうです = (X) looks interesting
(fun)
* [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 //

でも、^{こんど}今度の^{にちようひ}日曜日だよね。 = But, next Sunday, right?
* [na-adjective, noun] だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective, noun] です' =
is (are, am)
* よ =, you know? ; I tell you. ;, I am convinced.
ね。 =, isn't it? ;, am I right? <confirmation particle> //

げつよう
月曜に = on Monday /
テストが = test + が <subject particle> /
ある = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~ , have, exist) /
んだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun]
da' becomes 'na'.)] ん です' =
....., I wonder ;
....., I doubt ;
....., I want to draw your attention ;
....., I want to emphasize ;
....., I really want to say so ;
because ん can be changed to の. //

There is a test on Monday.

テストが = test + が <subject particle> /
なかったら = if there is not ~
* なかった = <plain-style-past-negative> of あります g1 (there is ~ , have, exist)

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

^い行き たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行き たいです = want to go

*[masu-form] たいです = want to do ~ /

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

....., I wonder ;

....., I doubt ;

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

....., I want to emphasize ;

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

because ん can be changed to の. /

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

If there is no test, I want to go.

M:

^{どようひ}土曜日に = on Saturday /

^{がんば}頑張ったら = if (X) do his best

* 頑張った = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 頑張ります g1 (do one's best)

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

^{だいじょうぶ}大丈夫だよ。 = (X) is all right. No problem.

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

If you do your best on Saturday, it will be all right.

F:

うーん。 = hmm, well //

^{にがて} ^{かもく}苦手な科目だ = (X) is the subject (of study) which (Y) is weak at, (X) is one's weak subject

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

から = because ~ /

^{いちねん}一日じゃ = 一日では = if (X) is one day

* [noun] では + the expression which shows the negativeness = if ~ ,
きつい かも。 = きつい かも しれない = <plain-style> of きつい かも しれません = may be
tight (intense ; hard, severe ; harsh ; stern, strict)
* かも しれない。 = [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] か
も しれません = may do ~ , maybe do ~ //

If I try to study in one day, it may be hard.

また = again /

今度 = next time /

^{さそ}誘って。 = less polite than 誘ってください = please invite

* 誘います g1 = 1 invite, ask 2 call for 3 induce 4 tempt //

Please invite me again next time.

^{おんな}女の^{がくせい}学生は^{にちようひ}日曜日に^{うみ}海へ^い行く ことについて どう^{おも}思っていますか。 = What is the
woman thinking about going to the sea on Sunday?

* 行く こと = to go, going

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

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

1

^{たの}楽し そうだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽し そうです = (X) looks enjoyable
(fun)

* [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 /

から、 = because ~ /

^い行く つもりだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行く つもりです = intend to go

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

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

Because it looks enjoyable, she intends to go.

2

^{たの}楽し そうだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽し そうです = (X) looks enjoyable (fun)

* [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 /

が、 = but /

^い行かない = don't go = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 行きます g1 (go) //

It looks enjoyable, but she will not go.

3

^{きょうみ}興味が = interest + が <subject particle> /

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

から、 = because ~

^い行かない = don't go = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 行きます g1 (go) //

Because she is not interested in it, she will not go.

4

^{きょうみ}興味は = interest + は <topic particle> /

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

が、 = but /

^い行く つもりだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行く つもりです = intend to go

* 行く = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 行きます g1 = go

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

She is not interested in it, but she intends to go.

3番組

^{おんな} 女の人 ^{ひと} が ^{おとこ} 男の人に ^{りょこう} 旅行の ^{かんそう} 感想を ^き 聞いています。 = The woman is asking the man about the impression of the trip. 😓 //

F:

しゅうまつ
週末、 = weekends /

りょこう
旅行に = for (the purpose of) a trip /

行ってきた = went and came back = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行っていきます (go and will be back)

* 行きます g1 = go

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

2. start to do, begin to do

3. (with the past tense,) have been doing ... so far

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. /

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 ~'. /

? //

I heard that you went on a trip. Am I correct?

M:

りょうしん
両親を = parents + を <direct-object particle> /

おんせん
温泉に = a hot spring + に <arrival particle> /

ついで
連れて行った = took someone along = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 連れて行きます

g1 (take someone along) /

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. //

I took my parents to a hot spring.

さくら きれい きせつ
桜の綺麗な季節だしね。 = It is the season that cherry blossoms are beautiful, and what's more

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

* [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.

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

F:

えら
偉いね。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 偉い ですね = You are great.

りょうしん よろこ
ご両親も喜んだでしょう。 = Probably your parents would be delighted.

* 喜んだ = was delighted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 喜びます g1 (be delighted, be glad, be pleased, be happy) //

M:

うん。 = Yes. //

でも、 = but /

む
向こうは = over there + は <topic particle> /

もう = already /

あたた
暖かくて、 = 暖かかった。そして、 = (X) is warm and

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

* 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. /

^{さくら}
桜は = cherry blossoms + は <topic particle> /

ほとんど = almost, mostly /

^お
終わってた = 終わって いた = was finishing = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 終わって います (be finishing now)

* 終わります g1 = finish, end

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

^{きゅうじつ}
休日だから = because it was a holiday,

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

^{じゅうたい}
渋滞してて。 = 渋滞して いて = 渋滞していた。そして、 = there was a traffic jam and

* 渋滞していた = there was a traffic jam = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 渋滞して います = there is a traffic jam now

* 渋滞します g3 = congest, crowd, become clogged

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

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

But, that place was already warm and most of cherry blossoms have fallen, and what's more there was a traffic jam because it was a holiday, so (I had a hard time.)

F:

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

M:

^{おんせん はい}
温泉に入れば = if (X) enter a hot spring

* 入れば = if (X) enter = conditional-form of 入ります g1 (enter) /

^{つか}
疲れが = tiredness + が <subject> /

^と
取れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 取れます (can take, be able to take) which is the potential-verb of 取ります g1 (take)

と <quotation particle> /

^{おも}
思ってた = 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> /

^{ぼく}僕は = I + は <topic particle> /

ずっと = 1 consecutively, throughout, all the way, all the time 2 much [adjective] /

^{うんてん}運転だった = was driving

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

から = because ~

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

I was thinking that my tiredness would be removed if I enter a hot spring. Because I was driving all the way.

F:

ふうん、 = Oh, like that (used to express a variety of emotions (delight, relief, surprise or contempt))

^{たいへん}大変だった ね。 = You had a tough time.

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

M:

でも = but /

まあ、 = you might say /

^{りょうしん}両親は = parents + は <topic particle> /

^{ひさ}久しぶりに = after a long time /

ゆっくりできて = ゆっくりできた。そして、 = could relax and

* ゆっくりできた = could relax = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of ゆっくりできます (can relax, be able to relax) which is the potential-verb of ゆっくりします g3 (relax, do ~ slowly) /

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

って = と <quotation particle> /

言^いって くれた = (X) said ~ and he gave me favor, (X) said ~ for me = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 言^いって くれます ((X) say ~ and he gave me a favor. (X) say ~ for me)

* 言^いいます g1 = say

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

But, you might say, because my parents said to me that they were able to relax after a long time and it was good, (I am happy.)

F:

じゃ、 = then, if that is the case, /

それ が = that + が <subject particle> /

一^{いちばん}番 = No.1, best /

じゃ ない。 = <plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] では ありません か' =, don't you think so? ;, I want to confirm with you //

Then, that is the best thing, don't you think so?

M:

まあ ね。 = You might say.

おとこ ひと りょこう おも
男の人は 旅行について どう 思っていますか。 = What it the man thinking about the trip?

1

さくら きれい よ
桜が 綺麗で、良^よかった = Cherry blossoms were beautiful and it was good.

* 綺麗で、 = 綺麗だった。そして、 = (X) was beautiful and

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

* To join the sentence which ends with '[i- adjective / na-adjective / noun] です' to another sentence, '[stem of i-adjective] くて or [stem of na-adjective / noun] で' is used .

We call them te-form of an adjective and a noun.

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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. /

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

2

^{おんせん}温泉で ^{つか}疲れが ^と取れて、^よ良かった = His tiredness was removed in the hot spring and it was good.

* 取れて、 = 取れた。そして、 = could take and

* 取れた = could take = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 取れます (can take, be able to take) which is the potential-verb of 取ります g1 (take)

* 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.

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

3

^{りょうしん}両親が ^{つか}疲れたので、^よ良くなかった = Because his parents got tired, it was not good.

* 疲れた = got tired = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 疲れます g2 (get tired)

* 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.

* [stem of i-adjective] くなかった = was not ~ = <plain-style-past-negative> of '[i-adjective] です' //

4

^{りょうしん}両親が ^{まんぞく}満足して、^よ良かった = His parents was satisfied and it was good.

* 満足して、 = 満足した。そして、 = got satisfaction and

* 満足した = got satisfaction = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 満足します g3 (get satisfaction, be satisfied)

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