

P26

(2)

ちゅう
(注 1 ~ 5)

きょうれつ
強烈な ノルマ = sever quota, strong quota /

きび じょうけん か しごと
厳しい条件で課される仕事 = the job which is charged in a sever condition

* 課される = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 課されます (be burden, be charged) is the passive-verb of 課します g1 (burden, charge)

ハードル = hurdle /

ここでは、基準 = In this passage, it means 'standard, basis, criteria, norm'. /

しょげかえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of しょげかえます g1 = be dispirited, be dejected, be disheartened, lose heart, become discouraged, despair /

ひどく = terribly /

がっかりする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of がっかりします g3 = be disappointed, be dejected, feel let down, lose heart /

し
締めくくる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 締めくくります g1 = bind up /

お
終える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 終わります g2 = finish, end, make ~ finish

あなどれない = cannot look down on, cannot make light of = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あなどれます (can look down on, can make light of) which is the potential-verb of あなどります g1 (look down on, make light of) /

けいし
軽視できない = cannot make light of = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 軽視できます (can make light of) which is the potential-verb of 軽視します g3 (make light of) //

{The sentence is written in the plain-style.}

わたし
私 = I /

は <topic particle> /

どちらかと言えは = If you ask me which to choose, strictly speaking

* 言えは = if (X) say = conditional-form of 言います g1 (say) /

ね
根 = root /

が <subject particle> /

らくてんてき
楽天的 = optimistic /

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

が、 = but, /

むかし
昔 = the old days, the past /

は <topic particle> /

えいぎょう きょうれつ
営業の 強烈な ノルマ = sever quotas of sales /

に /

苦しんだ こと も ある。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 苦しんだ こと も (が) あります = have ever suffered before.

* 苦しんだ = suffered = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 苦しみます g1 (suffer, endure, tolerate; groan; be worried)

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

I am rather optimistic at heart, but I have ever had a hard time with sever quotas of sales in the past.

そう いう 日々 の 中 から = from the inside of days like that /

いつしか = before I realized, before I was aware of /

身につけた こと = the thing which (X) mastered (learnt)

* 身につけた = mastered, learnt = <plain-style-ast-affirmative> of 身につけます = mater, learn, wear, be dressed in (clothes, shoes, jewelry, glasses, etc.) /

の ひとつ = one of ~ /

が <subject particle> /

「しあわ かん
幸せ感の ハードル = a hurdle of a feeling of happiness /

を <direct-object particle> /

低く する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 低く します g3 = make ~ low, lower

* (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] /

だった。 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] です' = was (were, etc) //

One of the things which I learnt in those days before I realized was 'making the hurdle of a feeling of happiness lower'.

たとえば、 = For example, /

あと 一歩 の ところで = at the place where I should make another one step /

けいやく むす
契約が 結べなかつた 日、 = on the when I could not contract

* 結べなかつた = could not tie = <plain-style-past-negative> of 結べます (can tie) which is the potential-verb of 結びます g1 (tie, bind, link) /

* 契約を 結びます g1 = contract, create a formal agreement /

→ on the day when I could not contract although I was just one step short of doing so /

^{かいしゃ}
会社 = company /

に <arrival particle> /

^{もど}戻って = ^{もど}戻る。そして、= come back (go back, return) and

* ^{もど}戻る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{もど}戻ります g1 = come back, go back, return

* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. /

しよげかえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of しよげかえります g1 = be dispirited, be dejected, be disheartened, lose heart, become discouraged, despair /

^か代わりに = instead of ~ N2 No.22A

「あの ^{しゃちょう}社長と = with that company president /

^{いちじかん}一時間も = for as many as one hour /

^{はな}話せる ところ まで = until the place where (X) can talk

* ^{はな}話せる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{はな}話せます (can speak, be able to speak) which is the potential-verb of ^{はな}話します g1 (speak, talk) /

きた」 = came = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of きます g3 (come) /

と <quotation particle> /

^{じぶん}自分の ^{せいか}成果 = one's own result /

を <direct-object particle> /

^み見つけて = ^み見つける。そして、= discover and

* ^み見つける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^み見つけます g2 = discover, find out /

^{ひょうか}評価する。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ^{ひょうか}評価します g3 = evaluate, estimate //

On the day when I could not contract although I was one step short of doing so, I find my result and evaluate it, "I have reached the point where I am able to talk with that company president for as many as one hour" instead of going back to my company and feeling dejected.

~~~~~  
そうやって = in that way /

<sup>いちにち</sup>一日 = one day /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>し</sup>締めくくれば = if (X) finish = conditional-form of <sup>し</sup>締めくくります g1 (finish, end, make ~ end) /

<sup>あす</sup>明日への <sup>かつりょく</sup>活力 = vitality (energy) towards tomorrow /

も = also /

<sup>わ</sup>湧いて きた。 = began to gush out = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>わ</sup>湧いてきます = begin to gush out (spring out)

\* <sup>わ</sup>湧きます g1 = gush out, spring out

\* [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 //

If I end the day in that way, the vitality towards tomorrow began to spring out.

-----  
仕事しごと = work, occupation, labor, task /

そのもの = itself, the very thing, its own body /

も、 = also /

「仕事しごと = work, occupation, labor, task /

は <topic particle> /

趣味しゅみや遊びあそ = a hobby, playing, etc /

と /

は <topic particle> /

ちがう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ちがいます g1 = differ, be different, be wrong, be mistaken /

仕事しごと = work, occupation, labor, task /

は <topic particle> /

お金かね = money /

を <direct-object particle> /

もらう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of もらいます g1 = receive, get /

のだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のです = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → の can be changed to へ.

から、 = because ~ /

たのたの楽しくないこと = the thing which is not enjoyable (fun) /

が <subject particle> /

あっても = even if there is ~, even if (X) have ~, even if (X) exist

\* あります g1 = there is ~, have ~, exist

\* [te-form] も = even if ~ /

あたりあ前まえ = usual, common, ordinary, natural, reasonable, obvious /

と <quotation particle> /

思おもって = 思おもった。そして、 = thought and ....

\* 思おもった = thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思おもいます g1 (think) /

やってきた。 = have been doing ~ so far = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of やって きます (will have been doing)

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

\* [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 //

Regarding the work itself, I thought as follows and have been doing it so far. 'A work is different from a hobby and playing. Because I get money by working, it is very natural (common) even if there is the thing which is not enjoyable.'

-----  
そこ = there, that place /

を <direct-object particle> /

基準に すれば = if (X) make ~ a standard = conditional-form of 基準きじゆんに します g3 (make ~ a standard)

\* (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] /

少々しょうしょう のこと = a little trouble

は <topic particle> /

当然とうぜん のこととして = as a natural thing, as a matter of course N2 No.1

受け入れられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 受け入れられます which is the passive-verb (be accepted) or the potential-verb (can accept) of 受け入れます g2 (accept) /

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = ~ and what's more, not only ~ but also ..., because ~ <It is often to used to list reasons.> /

何か いいことがあったとき = when something good thing happens

\* あった = there was ~, had ~, existed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 (there is ~, have ~, exist)

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

とき = when (X) do (did, is doing, was doing, etc) ~ /

は <topic particle> /

「お金かねを もらいながら = while receiving money

\* [masu-form] ながら = while doing ~ N2 No.144 (different expression) /

こんな 気持ちきもち = feeling like this /

を <direct-object particle> /

味わえる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 味わえますあじ (can taste) which is the potential-verb of 味わいますあじ g1 (taste, savor, relish) /

なんて = here this means 'I cannot believe it, It is so wonderful' /

と <quotation particle> /

幸せ感しあわ かん = a feeling of happiness /

も = also /

倍増する。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 倍増ばいぞうします g3 = double, increase twofold /

If I make it a standard, I can accept a little trouble as a matter of course, and what's more when something good thing happens, the feeling of happiness doubles. 'I can taste (enjoy) the feeling like that while getting money, so it is wonderful!'

どうせ = anyhow, after all /

じんせい いってい じかん  
人生の一定の時間 = the fixed time of one's life /

を <direct-object particle> /

しごと  
仕事 = work, occupation, labor, task /

つい  
費やす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つい 費やします g1 = spend /

の = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の です = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → の can be changed to ん. /

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.> /

じかん  
その時間 = that time /

が <subject particle> /

たの  
楽しい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of たの 楽しい です = (X) is enjoyable (fun) /

と <quotation particle> /

おも  
考える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of おも 考えます (can think) which is the potential-verb of

おも  
思います g1 (think) /

ほうが いい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [dictionary-form] ほうが いいです' = would rather do ~ /

に /

き  
決まっている。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of き 決まっています = It is quite natural

that .... 🥲 N2 No.101

\* き 決まります g1 = be decided, be settled //

Anyway (Anyhow), if we spend the fixed time in our lives for working, it is quite natural that we would rather be able to think that these hours (working hours) are enjoyable.

それに = besides, moreover, in addition to, in addition, furthermore /

たの  
楽しい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of たの 楽しい です = (X) is enjoyable (fun) /

と <quotation particle> /

おも おも  
思って = 思う。そして、 = think and ....

\* 思おもう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思おもいます g1 = think

\* te-form is often used to join sentences or to mean 'by (means of) doing ~, with doing ~'. /

すること = what (X) do, the thing which (X) do /

→ the thing which (X) do with thinking that (A) is enjoyable /

は <topic particle> /

何なにかと = one way or another /

スムーズなに = smoothly /

運はこび = 運はこんで = 運はこぶ。そして、 = carry and .....

\* 運はこぶ g1 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 運はこびます g1 = to carry, to transport, to move, to convey

\* Both [masu-form] and [te-form] are used to join sentences, but [masu-form] one is more formal. /

成せい果か = result, fruit, product /

も = also /

あがる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あがりあります g1 = rise, go up /

ものだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' becomes 'na'.)] ものです = it is natural that ..., it is common that .... N2 No.110B /

What's more (Besides, Moreover), it is natural that the thing which we do with thinking that it is enjoyable goes smoothly one way or another, and we can obtain good results (can achieve success)

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こうこうして = in this way /

好こう循環じゆんかん = good circulation /

生うまれてくる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 生うまれてきます = start to be born

\* 生うまれます = be born

\* \* [te-form] 生うまれます = 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 //

Good circulation starts to be born (starts to come into existence) in this way.

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人ひと = person, human being /

は <topic particle> /

楽たのしい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽たのしいです = (X) is enjoyable (fun) /

から = because ~ /

笑えが顔お = a smile, a smiling face /

に /

なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of なります g1 = 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] /

のだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] のです = ....., I wonder ; ....., I doubt ; ....., I want to draw your attention ; ....., I want to emphasize ; ....., I really want to say so ; because ..... → の can be changed to へ. /

が、 = but, /

「まず = first of all /

<sup>えがお</sup>笑顔 = a smile, a smiling face /

を <direct-object particle> /

つくる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つくります g1 = make, produce, create /

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

それによって = because of that N2 No.13B /

<sup>たの</sup><sup>き</sup><sup>も</sup>楽しい気持ち = enjoyable feeling /

が <subject particle> /

<sup>わ</sup>湧いてくる」 = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>わ</sup>湧いてきます = begin to gush out (spring out)

\* <sup>わ</sup>湧きます g1 = gush out, spring out

\* [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 /

という <sup>けんきゅう</sup><sup>けっか</sup>研究結果 = the result of a study (research) which is ~

\* (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.) /

が <subject particle> /

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

という = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of といいます = They say that ~, People say that ~, I hear that ~ //

A human being smiles because he is happy (he enjoys), but they say that there is the result of a study which is 'You smile at first, and naturally enjoyable feeling will start to spring out by doing so.

-----  
これにならえば = if I follow (imitate, emulate) this,

\* ならえば = conditional-form of ならいます g1 (follow, imitate, emulate) /

<sup>じゅうじつ</sup><sup>かん</sup>充実感 = a sense of fulfillment /

を <direct-object particle> /

<sup>え</sup>得られる <sup>しごと</sup>仕事 = the job which (X) can get (obtain)



\* 得<sup>え</sup>られる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 得<sup>え</sup>られます (can get) which is the potential-verb of 得<sup>え</sup>ます g2 (get, obtain) /

→ the work which (X) can get a sense of fulfillment /

を <direct-object particle> /

手<sup>て</sup>にする = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 手<sup>て</sup>に します g3 = get, obtain /

には = in order to do ~ /

楽<sup>たの</sup>しめる 仕<sup>し</sup>事<sup>ごと</sup> = the work which (X) can enjoy

\* 楽<sup>たの</sup>しめる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽<sup>たの</sup>しめます (can enjoy) which is the potential-verb of 楽<sup>たの</sup>しみます g1 (enjoy) /

探<sup>さが</sup>す の = to search, searching

\* 探<sup>さが</sup>す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 探<sup>さが</sup>します g1 = search, look for, seek

\* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

も = also /

大<sup>だい</sup>事<sup>じ</sup>だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 大<sup>だい</sup>事<sup>じ</sup>です = (X) is important /

が、 = but, /

小<sup>ちい</sup>さな こと でも = even a small thing /

楽<sup>たの</sup>しめる ようになる こと = to reach the point where (X) can enjoy, reaching the point where (X) can enjoy

\* 楽<sup>たの</sup>しめる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 楽<sup>たの</sup>しめます (can enjoy) which is the potential-verb of 楽<sup>たの</sup>しみます g1 (enjoy)

\* ようになる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ようになります → [dictionary-form] ようになります = reach the point where (X) do ~ \* [nai-form ない → なく] になります = reach the point where (X) don't do ~

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

も = also /

意<sup>い</sup>外<sup>がい</sup>に = unexpectedly, surprisingly /

あなどれない = cannot look down on, cannot make light of = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of あなどれます (can look down on, can make light of) which is the potential-verb of あなどります g1 (look down on, make light of) /

ポイントだ。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ポイントです = (X) is a point //

If we follow this, it is important to look for the job which we can enjoy in order to get the job which we can obtain a sense of fulfillment, but reaching the point where we can enjoy even a small thing is also the point which we cannot despise surprisingly. (the point = an idea put forward by a person in discussion) 🙄

「<sup>じょうし</sup>上司に <sup>くすり</sup>つける薬! = the medicine which you apply on your superior (boss)

\* つける = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つけます g2 = attach /

マネジメント<sup>にゅうもん</sup>入門」 = introduction to management

\* 入門<sup>にゅうもん</sup> = primer, study book for teaching fundamental concepts and skill; manual, instructional booklet; entering an institute /

講談社<sup>こうだんしゃ</sup>による = published by Kou Dan Sha //

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□63

いつしか = before I realized, before I was aware of /

<sup>み</sup>身につけたこと = the thing which (X) mastered (learnt)

\* 身につけた<sup>み</sup> = mastered, learnt = <plain-style-ast-affirmative> of 身につけます<sup>み</sup> = mater, learn, wear, be dressed in (clothes, shoes, jewelry, glasses, etc.) /

のひとつ = one of ~ /

→ one of the things which I learnt before I realized /

の例<sup>れい</sup>として = as the example of ~ N2 No.1 /

近い<sup>ちか</sup>もの = near thing /

は <topic particle> /

どれか。 = <plain-style> of どれですか。 = Which (one) is (X)?

Which is the nearest as the example of one of the things which I learnt before I realized?

-----  
1

ピアノの<sup>せんせい</sup>先生に = by a piano teacher /

は <topic particle> /

何<sup>なに</sup>も = nothing, (not) anything /

言<sup>い</sup>われなかった = was not said, was not told = <plain-style-past-negative> of 言<sup>い</sup>われます (be said, be told) which is the passive-verb of 言<sup>い</sup>います g1 (say) /

けれども、 = けども、 = けど、 = が、 = but, /

自分<sup>じぶん</sup>で = by oneself /

は <topic particle> /

うまく = skillfully /

ひけ なかった = couldn't play (a musical instrument) = <plain-style-past-negative> of ひけます (can play (a musical instrument)) which is the potential-verb of ひきます g1 (play (a musical instrument)) /

ので = because /

つぎ  
次 = next time /

は <topic particle> /

もっと = more /

がんばり たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of がんばり たい です = want to do one's best /

\* がんばり ます g1 = do one's best

\* [masu-form] たい です = want to do ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

おも  
思う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of おも います g1 = think //

I was not told anything by my piano teacher, but I think that I will do my best more next time because I couldn't play well (from my viewpoint.)

-----  
2

パーティーの じゅんび 準備 を する の = to prepare for a party, preparing for a party

\* じゅんび する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of じゅんび します g3 = prepare

\* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

が <subject particle> /

たいへん  
大変 だった = (X) was awful (dreadful, terrible) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of たいへん 大変 です = (X)

is awful (dreadful, terrible) /

けれども、 = けども、 = けど、 = が、 = but, /

みんな = everybody /

が <subject particle> /

よろこ  
喜んで くれた = (X) was delighted (was glad) and he gave me a favor = <plain-style-past-

affirmative> of よろこ 喜んで くれます ((X) is delighted (is glad) and he gives me a favor)

\* よろこ びます g1 = be delighted, be glad /

ので = because ~ /

また = again /

ぜひ = certainly, without fail, by all means /

ひら  
開き たい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ひら 開き たい です = want to open

\* パーティーを ひら きます g1 = have a party

\* [masu-form] たい です = want to do ~ /

と <quotation particle> /

おも  
思う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think //

よろこ  
喜んで くれた = was delighted and gave a favor \*喜びます = be delighted

The preparation of the party was very tough, but I think that I want to have a party again because everybody was delighted.

-----  
3

つよ  
強いチーム = a strong team /

が <subject particle> /

あいて あいて  
相手で = 相手だった。そして、 = (X) was a companion (partner, company; opponent, rival)

and ....

\* あいて あいて  
相手だった = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 相手です ((X) is a companion (partner, company; opponent, rival))

\* 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. /

しあひ  
試合 = match, game /

か  
勝てなかった = couldn't win, was not able to win = <plain-style-past-negative> of 勝てます (can win, be able to win) which is the potential-verb of 勝ちます g1 (win) /

けれども、 = けども、 = けど、 = が、 = but, /

とくてん  
得点 = score, points made, marks obtained; runs (Baseball) /

を <direct-object particle> /

い  
入れる ことが できた = could put in, was able to put in = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 入れる ことが できます (can put in, be able to put in)

\* い  
入れる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 入れます g2 = put in

\* [dictionary-form] ことが できます = can do ~, be able to do ~ /

ので = because ~ /

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

と <quotation particle> /

かんが  
考える。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えます g2 = consider, think over //

Our opponent was a strong team and we couldn't win the match, but I consider that it was good because I scored.

4

何か = something /

買おう <sup>か</sup>と <sup>おも</sup>思っていた = (X) was thinking of buying = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>か</sup>買おう  
と <sup>おも</sup>思っています = (X) is thinking if buying

\* <sup>か</sup>買おう = volitional-form of <sup>か</sup>買います = Let's buy (plain-style), I shall buy (speaker's volition)

\* [volitional-form] と <sup>おも</sup>思っています = (X) is thinking of doing ~, (X) is thinking that (X) will do ~ /

わけ <sup>ではない</sup> = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da' and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] わけ <sup>ではありません</sup>' = it doesn't mean that ~, I don't mean to say that ~ /

けれども、 = けども、 = けど、 = が、 = but, /

ちょうど = just, right, exactly, precisely /

気に入った <sup>き</sup> <sup>い</sup> <sup>ふく</sup>服 = the clothes which I like

\* <sup>き</sup> <sup>い</sup>気に入った = liked = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>き</sup> <sup>い</sup>気に入ります g1 = like, be fond of, prefer /

が <subject particle> /

見つかった = (X) was discovered (was found) = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <sup>み</sup>見つかります

g1 (be discovered, be found) /

ので = because ~ /

よかった = (X) was good = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of いい <sup>です</sup> = (X) is good /

と <quotation particle> /

<sup>かんが</sup>考える。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>かんが</sup>考えます g2 = consider, think over //

I don't mean to say that I was thinking of buying something, but I consider that I was lucky because I was able to find the clothes which I liked at the right moment.

□64

そこ <sup>とは</sup> = そこ <sup>という</sup> の + は <topic particle> = the thing called 'there' /

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

何か。 = <plain-style> of <sup>なん</sup>何 <sup>ですか</sup>。 = what is (X)? //

What is 'there' in the passage?

-----

1

<sup>しごと</sup>  
仕事 = work, occupation, labor, task /

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /

<sup>くるう</sup>  
苦勞 = troubles, hardships, adversity, disaster; burden; grievance; grief /

が <subject particle> /

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

もの だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of もの です = it is natural that ~, it is common that ~ N2 No.110B /

ということ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ということです = it means that ~ N2 No.XXXX /

It means that it is natural that there are troubles (hardships, adversity, disaster, burden, grievance, grief) when you work.

-----

2

<sup>しごと</sup>  
仕事をすれば = if (X) work /

\* すれば = if (X) do = conditional-form of します g3 (do) /

\* <sup>なに</sup>何か いい こと = something good thing /

\* が <subject particle> /

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

ということ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ということです = it means that ~ N2 No.XXXX /

It means that there is something good if you work.

-----

3

<sup>しごと</sup>  
仕事で = at work /

は <topic particle> /

<sup>かね</sup>  
お金をもらう の = to receive money, receiving money

\* Here 'no' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /

が <subject particle> /

とうぜん  
当然だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 当然です = it is quite natural that ~, it is a matter of course that ~ /

ということ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ということです = it means that ~ N2  
No.XXXX /

It means that it is quite natural that you get money when you work.

4

しごと  
仕事 = work, occupation, labor, task /

は <topic particle> /

うまく = skillfully /

いなくて = いかない。そして、 = don't go and ....

\* [nai-form ない → なく] て is used to join sentences. /

あ まえ  
当たり前だ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あ まえ  
当たり前です = it is a matter of course that ~ /

ということ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of ということです = it means that ~ N2  
No.XXXX /

It means that it is a matter of course that the work doesn't go well.

□65

この ぶんしょう  
文章で = in this passage /

ひっしや い  
筆者の 言いたい こと = the thing which the author wants to say

\* が <subject particle> in the modifying sentence can be changed to の.

\* 言いたい = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いい 言いたい です = want to say

\* [masu-form] たい です = want to do ~ /

What is the thing which the author wants to say in this passage?

1

しごと  
仕事 = work, occupation, labor, task /

も = also /

せい いっぱい  
精一杯 = as much as possible, the most that is possible, with all one's strength /

それだけ = that much, as much, to that extent, to the same extent /

じゅうじつかん  
充実感 = the feeling of fullness /

を <direct-object particle> /

得<sup>え</sup>ることが出来る。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 得<sup>え</sup>ることが出来ます = can get (obtain), be able to get (obtain)

\* 得<sup>え</sup>る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 得<sup>え</sup>ます g2 = get, gain, obtain, acquire, procure, earn, win, enlist, derive

\* [dictionary-form] ことが出来ます = can do ~, be able to do ~ /

(Regarding a work as well as other things,) If you work with your all might, you can get the feeling of fullness which is suitable for your efforts.

-----

## 2

仕事<sup>しごと</sup> = work, occupation, labor, task /

も = also /

まず = first of all, to start with, to begin with, first, firstly /

表情<sup>ひょうじょう</sup> = facial expression /

を <direct-object particle> /

意識<sup>いしき</sup>すること = by means of becoming conscious (aware) (of)

\* 意識<sup>いしき</sup>する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 意識<sup>いしき</sup>します g3 = become conscious (aware)

(of) /

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

楽しい<sup>たの</sup>気持ち<sup>きもち</sup> = enjoyable feeling /

が <subject particle> /

湧<sup>わ</sup>いてくる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 湧<sup>わ</sup>いてきます = start to gush forth (spring out)

\* 湧<sup>わ</sup>きます g1 = gush forth, spring out /

\* [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 //

(Regarding a work as well as other things,) Enjoyable feeling will spring out by becoming conscious of our facial expressions at first while working.

-----

## 3

自分<sup>じぶん</sup>が 本当<sup>ほんとう</sup>に 好き<sup>す</sup>な 仕事<sup>しごと</sup> = the work which (X) really likes /

であれば = [stem of na-adjective / noun] であれば = conditional-form of '[na-adjective / noun] あります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = if (X) is (are, am, etc) ~ /



えがお  
笑顔で = with a smile /

楽しむことができる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>たの</sup>楽しむことができます = can

enjoy

\* <sup>たの</sup>楽しむ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>たの</sup>楽しみます g1 = enjoy

\* [dictionary-form] ことができます = can do ~, be able to do ~ /

If it is the job which you really like, you can enjoy it with a smile.

-----  
4

ちい  
小さいこと = small thing, small matter /

に /

よるこ  
喜び = joy, delight, pleasure, gratification /

も  
持つこと = by means of holding

\* <sup>も</sup>持つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of <sup>も</sup>持ちます g1 = hold, possess, carry

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

たの  
楽しく = enjoyably /

しごと  
仕事 = work, occupation, labor, task /

が <direct-object particle for the potential-verb> /

できるようになる。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できるようになります = reach the point where (X) can do ~

\* できる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of できます sg2 = 1 can do, be able to do 2 be ready, be completed, be finished

\* [dictionary-form] ようになります = reach the point where (X) do ~

\* [nai-form ない → なく] になります = reach the point where (X) don't do ~

You will reach the point where you can work enjoyably by having delight over a small matter.

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