(注 1 ～ 5)

狭める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 狭めます g2 = narrow, make narrow, limit, restrict /

狭く する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 狭く します g3 = make ～ narrow /

そもそも = in the first place, from the beginning /

もともと = by nature, naturally, from the start, from the beginning, originally /

得手不得手 = person's strong point and weak point /

得意不得意 = person's strong point and weak point /

元来 = originally, in a natural manner, naturally, primarily, essentially, logically, rationally /

初め から = from beginning /

正当化する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 正当化します g3 = justify, legitimize, legitimatize /

ここでは、 = in this article /

間違って いなかった = was not wrong = <plain-style-past-negative> of 間違って います = be wrong, be making a mistake now

* 間違います g1 = make an error, mistake, be wrong

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

と <quotation particle> /

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

→ In this article, you think that it was not wrong.

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

私 /

は <topic particle> /

食べ物については = about (regarding, concerning) food　N2 No.10 /

好き嫌い = likes and dislikes /

多い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 多いです = (X) is many /

が、 = but, /

研究テーマや 人間関係については = about a study theme, human relations, etc　N2 No.10 /

あまり = (not) so, (not) much, (not) really /

好き嫌い = likes and dislikes /

が <subject particle> = A wa B ga [adjective]

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

Regarding food, I have many likes and dislikes, but I don't have many likes and dislikes about study themes and human relations.

ところが、 = But, However, /

いろいろ な 人<ひと>と = with various people /

話<はなし>を して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 話<はなし>を して います = be talking now, be speaking now

と、 = and naturally ....., and consequently .... /

意外<いがい>に = unexpectedly, surprisingly /

好き嫌い<す きら>い が ある という 人<ひと> = the people who have likes and dislikes

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

* (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> /

多<おお>い。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 多<おお>いです = (X) is many //

However, when I talk with various people, I found that there were many people who had likes and dislikes unexpectedly.

この研究<けんきゅう> = this study (research) /

は <topic particle>

嫌<きら>い = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 嫌<きら>いです = dislike, hate /

とか = such as, like, as an example of, like for example /

この人<ひと> = this person /

は <topic particle> /

好<す>きじゃない = don't like = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 好<す>きです (like) /

とか = such as, like, as an example of, like for example /

よく = often /

耳<みみ>に する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 耳<みみ>に します g3 = hear, perceive by the ear, perceive by listening //

I often hear the things such as 'I don't like this study (research)', 'I don't like this person', etc.

しかし、 = But, /

どんな 研究<けんきゅう>にも = in any study (research) , in no matter what kind of study (research) it is /

視点<してん> = visual point, point of view, viewpoint

を <direct-object particle> /

変えれば = if (X) change = conditional-form of 変えます g2 = change /
（か）

学ぶ ところ = the point which (X) learn
（まな）

* 学ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 学びます g1 = learn, study (in depth), take lessons
（まな）　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（まな）

in /

は <topic particle> /

必ず = necessarily, certainly, without fail, positively, invariably /
（かなら）

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

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = 〜 and what's more, not only 〜 but also ..., because 〜 <It is often

used to list reasons.>

人間 = human being /
（にんげん）

も = also /

同様に = identically, in the same way, similarly, same /
（どうよう）

悪い面 も あれば いい面 も ある。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悪い面 も あれば いい
（わる）（めん）　　　　　　　（めん）　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（わる）（めん）

面 も あります = there are both a bad point and a good point. N2 No.48 //
（めん）

But there is the point which we can learn from any study without fail if you change your
viewpoint, and what's more a human being, in the same way, also has both a bad point and a
good point.

やって = やる。そして、 = do and ....

* やる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of やります = 1 do　2 (superior) give (inferior)

* 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. /

損を する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 損を します g3 = lose, become less effective or
（そん）　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（そん）

valuable, suffer a loss

* 損 = loss, act or instance of losing, disadvantage
（そん）

という 研究 = the study which is 〜
（けんきゅう）

* (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 <topic particle> /

非常に = very, extremely, exceedingly /
（ひじょう）

まれ である = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of まれ であります which is more formal than

まれ です = (X) is rare (uncommon, unusual) /

し、 = [plain-style] し、 = 〜 and what's more, not only 〜 but also ..., because 〜 <It is often

used to list reasons.> /

つきあって = つきあう。そして、= associate with and ...... , keep company with and ....., get on with and ......
* つきあう = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つきあいます g1 = associate with, keep company with, get on with
* 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. /
損を する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 損を します g3 = lose, become less effective or valuable, suffer a loss
* 損 = loss, act or instance of losing, disadvantage
という 人間 = the human being who 〜
* (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.) /
も = also /
非常に = very, extremely, exceedingly /
少ない。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 少ないです = (X) is a few (a little) //

The study which you do and then suffer a loss is very rare, and what's more the human being whom you associate with and then suffer a loss is also very few.

科学者や 技術者である なら、= if (X) is a scientist, a technician (engineer), etc
* である = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc)
* 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.> /
発見に つながる あらゆる 可能性 = every possibility which leads to a discovery
* つながる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つながります g1 = be tied together; be connected, be related to /
に <recipient particle> /
アンテナ = antenna /
を <direct-object particle> /
伸ばす べきで、= 伸ばす べきだ。そして、= should stretch and ....
* 伸ばす べきだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 伸ばす べきです = should stretch
* 伸ばす = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 伸ばします g1 = lengthen, make longer; stretch, reach out, draw out to the full length; postpone, prolong, extend, grow
* [dictionary-form] べきです = should do 〜   N2 No.105
* 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. 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] くて',

'[stem of i-adjective] く' is also used to be more formal. /

その ためには、 = in order to do so

* [plain-style] ため (に) = 1 because 〜　2 in order to do 〜 /

好き嫌い = likes and dislikes /

が <subject particle>

あっては いけない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あっては いけません = must not have, must

* あります g1 = there is 〜, have 〜, exist

* [te-form] は いけません = must not do 〜, may not do 〜 /

ように 思う。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective] da'

and '[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] ように 思います = it seems that 〜 //

If you are a scientist or a technician (engineer) , you should stretch the antenna to every possibility which leads to a discovery, and it seems that you must not have likes and dislikes in order to do so.

研究の 幅 = the breadth (width, thickness) of study /

や = ... and ...., etc /

発見に つながる 可能性 = the possibility which leads to a discovery

* つながる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つながります g1 = be tied together; be

connected, be related to /
を <direct-object particle> /

大きく = drastically, greatly /

狭めて しまう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 狭めて しまいます = to one's regret, (X) narrow

* 狭めます g2 = narrow, make narrow

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

It (The fact that you have likes and dislikes) narrows the breadth of study and the possibility which leads to a discovery drastically.

ところで、 = By the way, /

そもそも = in the first place /

好き嫌い とは = 好き嫌い という の + は <topic particle> = the thing called 'likes and dislikes'

* (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.) /

何<ruby>何<rt>なん</rt></ruby>だろうか。 = what is (X)? = [plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] だろうか is used to ask oneself a question.　　* Actually だろう is the plain-style of でしょう which means '1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right? //

By the way, what is 'likes and dislikes' in the first place?

<ruby>自分<rt>じ ぶん</rt></ruby>の <ruby>研究 分野<rt>けんきゅうぶん や</rt></ruby> = the field (area, sphere, realm, division, branch) of one's own study /

は <topic particle> /

<ruby>理系<rt>り けい</rt></ruby>である こと = the fact that (X) is science (system of knowledge gained by systematic research and organized into general laws) /

に は <ruby>間違<rt>ま ち が</rt></ruby>い ない。 = <plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] に (は) <ruby>間違<rt>ま ち が</rt></ruby>い ありません = it is certain that 〜　　N2 No.104 (similar expression) //

It is certain that the field of my own study is science.

しかし = But /

<ruby>自分<rt>じ ぶん</rt></ruby>でも、 = even oneself /

<ruby>理由<rt>り ゅう</rt></ruby> = reason /

が <subject particle> /

あって = あった。そして、 = there was 〜 and ....., had 〜 and .....

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

* 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. /

<ruby>理系<rt>り けい</rt></ruby>の<ruby>道<rt>みち</rt></ruby> = the road of science /

を <direct-object particle> /

<ruby>選<rt>えら</rt></ruby>んだ = chose = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of <ruby>選<rt>えら</rt></ruby>びます g1 (choose, select) /

と <quotation particle> /

は <topic particle> /

<ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>えない。 = cannot think = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of <ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>えます (can think, be able to think) which is the potential-verb of <ruby>思<rt>おも</rt></ruby>います (think) /

But, I myself cannot think that I chose the road of science because I had a reason.

単なる 偶然の 積み重ね の 結果 な の だ。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 単なる 偶然の 積み重ね の 結果 な の です = it is the result of accumulation of fortuities (accidental occurrences). It is just like that.

* 単なる = mere, only, just

* 偶然 = by chance, unexpectedly, in an unexpected manner, in an unpredictable manner

* 積み重なり = accumulation

* 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 ん. //

It is the result of accumulation of fortuities (accidental occurrences). It is just like that.

「自分の 好み や 得手不得手で 選んだ」= chose it because of one's own liking, strong point, weak point, etc

* 好み = liking, preference, taste, choice

* 選んだ = chose = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 選びます g1 (choose, select) /

と <quotation particle> /

あと から = later

言う の = to say, saying

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

は <topic particle> /

その偶然の 選択 = the choice of that fortuity (accidental occurrence) /

に <recipient particle> /

何らか = something, some object, unspecified object /

の <possession particle> /

理由 = reason /

を <direct-object particle> /

与えない = don't give = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 与えます g2 (give, present, award) /

と = and naturally ...., and consequently ..... /

あとで = later /

悔やむ こと に なる= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悔やむ ことに なります = it will be decided that (X) regret

* 悔やむ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 悔やみます g1 = regret, repent, mourn, grieve, be in mourning, feel sorrow for someone's death

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

からだ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style] からです' = because 〜 /

と <quotation particle> /

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

The reason why they say that 'I chose this because of my liking or my strong point and weak point' later is because if they don't give some reason to the choice of that fortuity, they will reach the point where they regret later. I think so.

たとえば、= For example, /

理系の道 = the road of science /

を <direct-object particle> /

選んで = 選ぶ。そして、= choose and ....

* 選ぶ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 選びます g1 = choose, select /

思った ような 成果 = the results as (X) thought

* 思った = thought = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 思います g1 (think) /

を <direct-object particle> /

上げられなかった = couldn't raise = <plain-style-past-negative> of 上げられます which is the

potential-verb (can raise, be able to raise) or the passive-verb (be raised) of 上げます g2 (raise,

elevate) /

とき、= [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) 〜 /

「なぜ = why /

文系の道 = the road of humanities

* 文系 = humanities, branches of study concerned with human thought and culture; classical

languages and literature (i.e. Roman and Greek) /

を <direct-object particle> /

選ばなかった = didn't choose = <plain-style-past-negative> of 選びます g1 (choose, select) /

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. /

か 」 <question particle> //

と <quotation particle> /

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

ような = (A) ような (B) = (B) such as (A), (B) like (A), (B) which is similar to (A) /

後悔 = regret, repentance, remorse about past events /

である。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) //

For example, it is the regret that when you chose the road of science and couldn't achieve success as you expected, you think that 'why didn't I choose the road of humanities?'

遠(とお)い過去(かこ) = the remote past

に <arrival particle> /

さかのぼって = さかのぼる。そして、= go upstream (go back, make retroactive) and .....

* さかのぼる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of さかのぼります g1 = go upstream, go back, make retroactive

* 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. /

いちいち = one by one, singly, one at a time

後悔(こうかい)していては = 後悔(こうかい)して いた ら = if (X) regret

* 後悔(こうかい)して いた = (X) was regretting = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 後悔(こうかい)して います (be regretting now

* 後悔(こうかい)します g3 = regret, feel remorseful

* [plain-style-past (affirmative or negative) ら = if 〜 <affirmative>, if 〜 <negative> /

その時点(じてん)の 目(め)の 前(まえ)の 問題(もんだい) = the problem which exists in front of your eyes at that point /

に <recipient particle> /

力(ちから) = power, force, strength, energy, might /

を <direct-object particle> /

注(そそ)げず = 注(そそ)げなくて = 注(そそ)げない。そして、= cannot pour into and .....

* 注(そそ)げない = cannot pour into = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 注(そそ)げます (can pour into, be able to pout into) which is the potential-verb of 注(そそ)ぎます g1 (pout into)

* [nai-form ない → なくて] = [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = don't do 〜 and .... (used to join sentences) # しないで = せず (に), not しず (に) / * [nai-form ない → ないで] = [nai-form ない → ず (に)] = without doing 〜 # しないで = せず (に), not しず (に)

* 力(ちから)を 注(そそ)ぎます = concentrate one's effort (on something) /

前向(まえむ)きに = positively

* 前向(まえむ)き = positiveness; condition of facing the front, facing /

生(い)きて いく ことは できない = cannot continue to live = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 生(い)きて いく ことが できます (can continue to live, be able to continue to live)

* 生(い)きて いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 生(い)きて いきます = continue to live

* [te-form] いきます = continue to do 〜, keep doing 〜, carry on doing 〜

* [dictionary-form] ことが できます = ca do 〜, be able to do 〜 //

If you go back to the remote past and regret every time, you cannot concentrate your effort on the problem which exists in front of your eyes at that point and you cannot carry on living positively.

そう = so /

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

と = and naturally ...., and consequently ...... /

好き嫌い や 感情 という もの = the things called 'likes and dislikes, emotions, etc'

* (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 <topic particle> /

偶然の 積み重なり で = by means of accumulating of fortuities (accidental occurrences)

進んで いく 人生 = the life which continues to advance

* 進んで いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 進んで いきます = continue to advance

* 進みます g1 = make progress, proceed, advance, improve, move forward

* [te-form] いきます = continue to do 〜, keep doing 〜, carry on doing 〜 /

を <direct-object particle> /

自分なりに = in one's own way or style /

納得する ために = in order to consent

* 納得する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 納得します g3 = accept, consent, agree;

understand, be convinced

* [plain-style] ため (に) = 1 because 〜   2 in order to do 〜 /

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

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

'[noun] da' becomes 'na' and 'no' respectively)] ような ものです' = (X) is the thing which looks

like 〜 (according my academic analysis) /

と <quotation particle> /

言える = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 言えます (can say, be able to say) which is the

potential-verb of 言います g1 (say) /

* の では ない か。 = <plain-style> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be

omitted.)] の では ありません か。 = ..., don't you think so, I wonder? ; ...., I want to confirm

with you, I wonder?

If we think so, we can say that the things called 'likes and dislikes, and emotions' seem to exist in order to accept the life which continues to advance by accumulating fortuities in your own way, don't think you so?

好き嫌い や 感情 = likes and dislikes, emotions, etc /

は <topic particle> /

無意識の うちに = unconsciously　N2 No.20 /

自分を 守る ために = in order to protect oneself

* 守る = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 守ります g1 = protect, defend, guard, save from harm, secure

* [plain-style] ため (に) = 1 because 〜　2 in order to do 〜 /

自分を 納得させる ために = in order to convince oneself

* 納得させる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 納得させます (convince, persuade) which is the causative-verb of 納得します g3 (consent, accept, agree; understand)

* [plain-style] ため (に) = 1 because 〜　2 in order to do 〜 /

都合よく = conveniently, comfortably

* 都合が いいです = can make it, one's circumstances are OK /

持つ もの = the thing which (X) hold

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

な の だろう。 = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of な の でしょう。 =

[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.

+
[plain-style ('da' in [na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] でしょう = 1 Probably ...., 2 ...., right? //

Probably 'likes and dislikes, emotions, etc' is the thing which we have conveniently in order to protect ourselves or in order to convince ourselves unconsciously.

感情や 好き嫌い = emotions, likes and dislikes, etc /

は <topic particle> /

元来 = originally, primarily, essentially, logically, naturally /

人間に 備わって いる もの = the thing which is furnished with a human being

* 備わって いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 備わって います = be being furnished with now, be being endowed with now, be possessing now, be among, be one of, be being possessed of

* 備わります g1 = be furnished with, be endowed with, possess, be among, be one of, be possessed of

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

である = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です = is (are, am, etc) /

と いう の + は <topic particle> = the fact that 〜

* (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.) /

間違い（まちが）ない = <plain-style> of 間違い（まちが）ありません = I have no doubt that 〜, it is certain that 〜 /

人間（にんげん）= human being /

は <topic particle> /

十分な（じゅうぶん）理由が（りゆう）ない まま = without having enough reasons

* [nai-form] まま = don't do 〜 and remains in that situation, without doing 〜

* [ta-form] まま = with 〜, while 〜, as 〜 <used to show that an already existing situation remains unchanged> /

行った（おこな）自ら（みずか）の 行動（こうどう）= one's own action which he performed (did, conducted oneself, behaved ; carried out)

* 行った（おこな）= conducted = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 行います（おこな）g1 (perform, do; conduct oneself, behave; carry out) /

を <direct-object particle> /

納得し（なっとく）、= 納得して（なっとく）、= 納得する（なっとく）。そして、= consent and ....

* 納得する（なっとく）= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 納得します（なっとく）g3 = accept, consent, agree; understand

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

正当化する（せいとうか）ために = in order to justify

* 正当化する（せいとうか）= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 正当化します（せいとうか）g3 = justify

* [plain-style] ため (に) = 1 because 〜   2 in order to do 〜 /

も、 = also /

感情や（かんじょう）好き嫌い（す）（きら）= emotions, likes and dislikes, etc /

を <direct-object particle> /

用いる（もち）。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 用います（もち）sg2 = use, make use of, utilize //

I have no doubt that 'emotions, likes and dislikes, etc' is naturally attached to a human being (→ a human being is naturally endowed with 'likes and dislikes, emotions, etc'), but a human being uses 'emotions, likes and dislikes, etc' in order to content and justify his own action (behavior) which he performed without enough reasons.

人間（にんげん）= human being /

は <topic particle> /

他(ほか)の 動物(どうぶつ)に は ない そんな 感情(かんじょう)や 好(す)き嫌(きら)い の 利用方法(りようほうほう) = the usage of 'emotions, likes and dislikes, etc' like that which doesn't exist inside other animals (the usage of 'emotions, likes and dislikes, etc' like that which other animals don't possess)

* ない = there is not 〜, don't have 〜, don't exist = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of あります g1 = there is 〜, have 〜, exist /

身(み)に つけて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 身(み)に つけて います = be acquiring now, be learning now, be mastering now

* 身(み)に つけます g2 = acquire, learn, master, wear, be dressed in /

の かも しれない。 = <plain-style> of の かも しれません =

[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.

+

[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かも しれません = may do 〜, maybe do 〜 //

Probably a human being learnt the usage of 'emotions, likes and dislikes, etc' like that which other animals don't possess. 😓

石黒(いしぐろ) 浩(ひろし)

ロボットと は = ロボット という の + は <topic particle> = the thing called 'robot' /

何(なに)か = <plain-style> of 何ですか = what is (X)?

What is 'robot'?

人(ひと)の 心(こころ)を 映(うつ)す 鏡(かがみ) = the mirror which reflects a human mind

* 映(うつ)す = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 映(うつ)します g1 = project, reflect, cast (shadow)

講談社(こうだんしゃ)による = published by Kou Dan Sha

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好(す)き嫌(きら)い = likes and dislikes /

が <subject particle>

あっては いけない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of あっては いけません = must not have, must

* あります g1 = there is ～, have ～, exist

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

と <quotation particle> /

筆者が 考えて いる の = the fact that the author is considering

* 考えて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えて います = be thinking now

* 考えます g2 = consider, think over

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

なぜか。= <plain-style> of なぜですか = why is (X)?

Why does the author think that 'we must not have likes and dislikes'?

1

どんな 研究であっても、= どんな 研究でも、= no matter what kind of study (X) is, any study (research)

* であっても = te-form of '[na-adjective / noun] であります' which is more formal than '[na-adjective / noun] です (is, are, am, etc) + も /

役に 立つ 新しい 発見 = the new discovery which is useful

* 役に 立つ= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役に 立ちます g1 = be helpful, be useful /

に /

つなげられる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of つなげられます which is the potential-verb (can connect, be able to connect) or the passive-verb (be connected) of つなげます g2 (connect, join) /

から = because ～ //

because we can connect any study with a new discovery which is useful. 😓

2

どんな こと でも = no matter what kind of thing (X) is, any thing /

自分の 研究 = one's own study (research)

に /

役立つ もの = the thing which is useful

* 役立つ = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 役立ちます g1 = be useful, be helpful /

が <subject particle> /

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

かも しれない = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of '[plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' must be omitted.)] かも しれません = may do 〜, maybe do 〜

から = because 〜 //

because there may exist the thing which is useful for your own study in anything.

3

好き嫌い で = by means likes and dislikes /
判断する こと に よって = by means of judging　N2 No.13
* 判断する = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 判断します g3 = judge
* Here 'koto' is used to make a noun phrase (to change a verb to a noun). /
悪い 面 = bad aspect /
に /
気づき にくく なる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 気づき にくく なります = become unaware of
* 気づきます g1 = notice, recognize, become aware of, perceive, realize
* [masu-form] にくい です = (X) is difficult (hard) to do 〜
* [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 you will become unaware of a bad aspect by judging by likes and dislikes

----

4

嫌い な こと = the thing which (X) dislike /

に <existence particle> /

は <topic particle> /
自分が 気づかない 重要な こと = the important thing which (X) don't notice
* 気づかない = don't notice = <plain-style-nonpast-negative> of 気づきます g1 = notice, recognize/, become aware of, perceive, realize /
が <subject particle> /
隠されて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 隠されて います = be being hidden now

* 隠されます = be hidden = passive-verb of 隠します g1 (hide, conceal, place out of sight, cover up)
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> /
から = because 〜 //

because <u>the important thing which I myself don't notice</u> is hidden in the thing which I dislike

----

□72

筆者 = author /
は <topic particle> /
どうして = why /
理系 = science /
に <arrival particle> /
進んだ = advanced, made progress, proceeded = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 進みます g1 = advance, make progress, proceed
のか。= <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of [plain-style (but, 'da' of '[na-adjective / noun] da' becomes 'na'.)] の ですか = ..., I wonder? → の can be changed to ん. //

Why did the author choose science?

1

文系 = humanities /
が <subject particle> /
得意では なかった = (X) was not good at 〜 = <plain-style-past-negative> of 得意です ((X) is good at 〜) /
から = because 〜

because he was not so good at humanities

2

自分の 気持ち = one's own feeling /
に /

従った = obeyed, followed = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of 従います g1 (conform, obey, comply, follow, accompany) /

から = because 〜 //

because he conformed to his own feeling 😓

3

特に = especially, particularly /

嫌い では なかった = (X) didn't hate = <plain-style-past-negative> of 嫌いです ((X) dislike (hate))/

から = because 〜 //

because he didn't hate particularly.

4

たまたま = unexpectedly; by chance, accidentally; casually /

そう = so /

なった = become = <plain-style-past-affirmative> of なります g1 (become)

から = because 〜 //

because it became so by chance (by accident).

□73

筆者 = author /

は <topic particle> /

好き嫌い とは = 好き嫌い と いう の + は <topic particle> = the thing called 'likes and dislikes'

* (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.) /

人間に とって = for human being, from the viewpoint of human beings　N2 No.11 /

どの ような もの = どんな もの = what kind of thing /

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

と <quotation particle> /

考えて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 考えて います = be considering now, be thinking now

* 考えます g2 = consider, think over /

か <question particle> //

According to the author, what kind of thing is the thing called 'likes and dislikes' for a human being?

1

自分が これから とる 行動 = the action which (X) is going to perform from now

* とる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of とります g1 = take

を <direct-object particle> /

決める 時の きっかけ = the chance (trigger) when (X) decide

* 決める = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 決めます g2 = decide

* [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) 〜 /

に /

なる もの = the thing which become 〜

* 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] //

(it is) the thing which becomes a chance (trigger) when you decide the action which you are going to perform in the future.

2

自分 = oneself

が <subject particle>

前向きに 生きて いく ために = in oder to continue to live positively

* 生きて いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 生きて いきます = continue to live

* 生きます sg2 = live

* [te-form] いきます = continue to do 〜, keep doing 〜, carry on doing 〜

* [plain-style] ため (に) = 1 because 〜　2 in order to do 〜 /

意識的に = consciously /

利用して いる もの = the thing which (X) is using now

* 利用して いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 利用して います = be using now
* 利用します g3 = use, utilize, put to practical use; take advantage of
* [te-form] います = 1 be doing now   2 <situation, state>   3 <habitual repeated action> //

(it is) the thing which we use consciously in order to continue to live positively.

3

自分の 研究や 仕事 = one's own study and work /

が <subject particle> /

うまく いく ように = so that (X) go well (smoothly)

* いく = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of いきます g1 = go

* [plain-style-nonpast] ように = so that 〜 /
普段 = usually, habitually, ordinarily/

は <topic particle> /
抑えて いる もの = the which (X) is suppressing now (is restraining now, is controlling now)

* 抑えて いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 抑えて います = be suppressing now
* 抑えます g2 = suppress, restrain, control //

(it is) the thing which we usually restrain so that our own studies and works go well.

4

自分の 行動や 選択 = one's own action and choice /

が <subject particle> /
間違って いなかった = (X) was not wrong = <plain-style-past-negative> of 間違って います =
(X) is wrong
* 間違います g1 = make an error, mistake, make a mistake, be mistaken, be incorrect, be wrong
/
と <quotation particle> /
思う ために = in order to think
* 思う = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 思います g1 = think

* [plain-style] ため (に) = 1 because 〜   2 in order to do 〜 /
用いる もの = the thing which (X) use
* 用いる = <plain-style-nonpast-affirmative> of 用います sg2 = use, make use of, utilize //

(it is) the thing which we use in order to think that our own actions and choices were not wrong.