

# Leveraging ChatGPT for Personalized English Expression:

## A Study on Japanese University Students' English Translation Needs

MIKAWA Katsutoshi

### 要 旨

発信型英語教育が叫ばれてから久しいが、学生の英語で発信する能力が大幅に向上しているとは言い難い状況である。様々な原因があろうが、学生個人が英語で実際に表現したいこと（森羅万象）を、多くの場合、教員がその場で即座に英語に変換できない（バイリンガル同時通訳者並の語学力がなければ不可能）ことも要因のひとつであろう。言いたいことが英語で言えなければモチベーションが下がるのは当然であり、それゆえ、汎用性の低い無味乾燥なテキストの模範文例の暗記などに終始してしまうことが多い。この変換（翻訳）問題を教員に代わり、生成 AI の ChatGPT が解決してくれることによって、学生自らが英語で発信する能力を向上できる可能性を論じる。

本研究は、ChatGPT を活用して、日本の大学生の個別化された英語表現を支援する可能性を探るものである。AI の言語モデルの外国語教育における利点が認められているにもかかわらず、教室での実践的な適用は未だ限定的である。本研究では、英語専攻ではない共通教育科目英語クラス 153名の学生（TOEIC 平均500点前後）を対象に、英語能力の限られた学生が日本語で表現した内容を ChatGPT がどの程度正確に英訳できるかを調査した。その結果、ChatGPT は大半の例で驚くべき翻訳精度を示したものの、方言、スラング、文化特有の表現には困難を示すことが明らかになった。しかしながら、本研究は、学生の個々の経験に共鳴する思考や意

見を表現できるようにすることで、ChatGPT が個別化された言語学習を促進する有用性を示している。教員の指導、文化的文脈、モデル出力の継続的な評価の重要性を強調しつつ、教室での AI 言語モデルの効果的な活用に向けた提言を行う。

キーワード：生成 AI, ChatGPT, 機械翻訳, 発信型英語教育, 個別化された英語表現, 個別最適化英語学習, 和文英訳

## 1. Introduction

Since the emergence of ChatGPT (OpenAI), a conversational AI built on a large language model (LLM) based on deep learning from a vast amount of information on the Internet, at the end of 2022, its use in educational institutions has been difficult to encourage in general, due to the risk of plagiarism. However, its usefulness in foreign language learning is recognized. The following are excerpts from the “Interim Guidelines on the Use of Generative AI in Primary and Secondary Education” published by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) regarding foreign language learning.

1. Utilize it as a partner in English conversation, improve to more natural English expressions, and utilize it to create word lists and example sentence lists according to each person’s interests, and utilize it for Japanese language learning for foreign children and students.
2. For the purpose of learning how to utilize generative AI, have the students revise the sentences they wrote themselves with the generative AI as a “rough draft”, and revise it many times on their own to make it a better sentence, and submit the process and results of the revision using the proofreading function of the word processing software.

Also, in “Handling of Generative AI in Teaching at Universities and Colleges of Technology”, the following is stated regarding foreign language learning (underlined by the author).

Situations where it is assumed to be effective to utilize generative AI include, for example, brainstorming, sorting out issues, information gathering, document proofreading, assistance in translation and programming, etc., as auxiliary/support for student-led learning.

In this way, MEXT also recognizes its usefulness in foreign language learning, but there are few examples of actively using generative AI in English classes such as writing, perhaps due to opposition from colleagues (e.g. Yanase 2023). I have always tried to conduct English classes in English as a principle, but my students often remained silent because they were unable to express their thoughts in English due to lack of English proficiency or were too self-conscious about what others thought about them, which most likely held them back from speaking English. Therefore, it was often the case that the students were allowed to speak in Japanese and then I translated their utterances into English, but there were instances where the optimal English translation did not come to mind immediately. This can be said to be a limitation of my own proficiency or translation skills, but the thoughts expressed by the students are so diverse. It would be ideal to have pair teaching with a native speaker instructor whom the students could ask questions directly, but this is infeasible within the university system. This is where ChatGPT, which can play the role of a native speaker teacher, steps in as a solution.

ChatGPT is compatible with Japanese prompts (instructions), but its accuracy is not necessarily 100% correct. It is based on English and can translate from Japanese to English and vice versa, but due to cultural differences, its accuracy may not be perfect. However, even the free version is practical enough (Yamada 2023, Yamanaka 2024). In this study, which I believe contributes to individually optimized English teaching and learning, out of at least 450 examples of translations from Japanese to English by students (see Appendix for selected examples), only 4 examples (around 0.8%) were found to be clear mistranslations. Details will be discussed later.

## **2. Literature Review**

The use of large language models like ChatGPT for language learning is an emerging area of research. While the technology is still relatively new, several studies have begun exploring its potential implications and applications in English language education.

In the article “An Exploratory Study of EFL Learners’ Use of ChatGPT for Language Learning Tasks: Experience and Perceptions” published in *Languages*, Xiao and Zhi (2023) conducted a qualitative study involving five students at a top-tier international university in China. The study found that ChatGPT can serve as a valuable learning partner and aid students in completing language-related tasks. The students exhibited critical judgment in evaluating the quality of ideas and outputs generated by ChatGPT and were able to modify prompts to maximize learning benefits. The authors concluded that ChatGPT can provide students with immediate feedback and personalized learning experiences, thereby supporting the development of lifelong learning skills such as autonomy and evaluative judgment. However, they also highlighted the potential threats to academic integrity posed by ChatGPT.

In the article “Incorporating AI in foreign language education: An investigation into ChatGPT’s effect on foreign language learners” published in *Education and Information Technologies*, Fatih Karataş, Famaraz Yaşar Abedi, Filiz Ozek Gunyel, Derya Karadeniz, and Yasemin Kuzgun (2024) explore the potential of ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence application, in foreign language education.

The authors conducted a qualitative case study involving 13 preparatory class students at a university in Turkey, introducing them to ChatGPT over a span of four weeks. The findings suggest that ChatGPT positively affects students’ learning experiences, especially in writing, grammar, and vocabulary acquisition, and enhances motivation and engagement through its versatile and accessible nature in various learning activities.

Despite the benefits, the authors also highlight the challenges and ethical considerations significant to the discourse on AI in education. The insights from this study contribute to understanding the utility and constraints of employing ChatGPT technology in foreign language instruction and can inform educators and researchers in developing effective teaching strategies and in designing curricula.

In the article “The Impact of ChatGPT on Foreign Language Teaching and Learning: Opportunities in Education and Research,” published in the *Journal of Educational Technology and Innovation* (2023), Wilson Cheong Hin Hong explores the potential of ChatGPT in the field of foreign language education. Hong elucidates the mechanisms, functions, and common misconceptions about ChatGPT, and discusses the issues and risks associated with its usage. He argues that ChatGPT offers significant opportunities for teachers and educational institutes to improve second/foreign language teaching and

assessments. Furthermore, Hong suggests that ChatGPT provides researchers with a wide array of research opportunities, especially towards a more personalized learning experience.

In the article “The Impact of ChatGPT on English Language Teaching, Learning, and Assessment: A Rapid Review of Literature,” (2023) Joel C. Meniado explores the potential of ChatGPT in English language education. Utilizing a Rapid Literature Review methodology, Meniado found that ChatGPT can enhance English language learning by providing meaningful inputs, offering scaffolding during the production of outputs, giving feedback on learners’ language outputs, and facilitating fluency development. Moreover, ChatGPT can assist teachers in designing lesson plans, facilitating language learning, developing customized instructional materials, assessing L2 learning, and providing immediate, individualized feedback. Despite these benefits, the use of ChatGPT in classrooms is faced with issues such as inaccurate responses, academic dishonesty, plagiarism, skills deterioration, generic responses, inherent biases, privacy breaches, non-emotionality, technical limitations, educational inequity, and teacher job security threat.

In the article “ChatGPT and L2 Written Communication: A Game-Changer or Just Another Tool?” published in the *Languages* journal, Zadorozhnyy and Wan Yee Winsy Lai(2024) explore the potential of Generative AI (GenAI) chatbots, such as ChatGPT, in enhancing second language (L2) communicative practices. They suggest that these advanced chatbots can support students’ language learning experiences by providing meaningful inputs, scaffolding during the production of outputs, giving feedback on learners’ language outputs, and facilitating fluency development through extensive language practice. The authors also highlight the potential of these chatbots in assisting teachers in designing lesson plans, facilitating language learning, developing customized instructional materials, assessing L2 learning, and giving immediate, individualized feedback. Despite these benefits, the authors caution about issues such as inaccurate responses, academic dishonesty and plagiarism, skills deterioration, generic responses, inherent biases, privacy breaches, non-emotionality, technical limitations, educational inequity, and teacher job security threat associated with the use of these chatbots in the classroom. They call for further research to explore the ethical use of AI tools, their impact on L2 communication, and the comparative effectiveness of retrieval-based and GenAI-powered chatbots in language education.

While these studies provide valuable insights, it is important to note that the research on ChatGPT and language learning is still in its infancy. More comprehensive and longitudinal studies are needed to fully understand the long-term impact of this technology on language acquisition, student motivation, and pedagogical practices.

Overall, the above literature suggests that ChatGPT and similar language models hold significant potential for enhancing English language learning experiences, but their effective integration requires careful consideration of pedagogical approaches, ethical implications, and the role of human instructors in guiding and facilitating the learning process.

### **3. Methodology**

To conduct this study, I engaged 153 students across four general English classes that I teach, which are not part of the English major curriculum. I instructed each student to identify at least three Japanese sentences that they wanted to express in English but could not due to their limited proficiency. These sentences were not limited in length or subject matter, ensuring a diverse range of expressions reflecting the students' personal interests and experiences.

I then asked the students to submit English translations of their chosen Japanese sentences generated by ChatGPT-3.5 (the free version). However, I excluded any sentences that could be easily translated using Japanese-English dictionaries, online translation tools like Google Translate or DeepL, or other readily available translation software. Additionally, I omitted simple vocabulary words and phrases, focusing solely on more complex expressions and sentences.

Upon receiving the students' submissions, I carefully analyzed the Japanese sentences and their corresponding English translations provided by ChatGPT. My analysis aimed to evaluate the translation accuracy, identify potential errors or limitations, and assess the overall effectiveness of ChatGPT in conveying the intended meaning and nuance of the original Japanese sentences.

### **4. Results and Discussion**

While many of the submitted Japanese sentences were about personal matters,

they covered a wide range of topics such as part-time jobs, university life (classes, club activities, etc.), daily life, hobbies, news reports, and dialogue from anime and drama series (see Appendix for selected examples). The importance lies in the fact that these are “things the students want to express in English.” Students have difficulty memorizing and internalizing model sentences or fictional dialogues in textbooks because they are not “what the students themselves want to say.” Even if these model sentences contain important grammar points, expressions, and usages, and the teacher forces students to “memorize them,” they do not “resonate” with the students, so they are not retained in memory. However, it is a different story if it is something the student genuinely wants or needs to say.

The translation accuracy of ChatGPT was remarkably high, with almost precise English translations. However, there were occasional errors or omissions related to certain dialects or slang. The limitations of the free version of ChatGPT include its lack of updates beyond September 2021 and a significantly smaller Japanese database compared to its English counterpart. Nevertheless, these errors were not critical and were practical enough. Having said that, it is worth noting the errors made by ChatGPT and considering the differences between DeepL and Google Translate commonly used by Japanese university students.

Here are four clear examples of mistranslations by ChatGPT, along with English translations by DeepL and Google Translate.

- (1) 私にはガクチカがありません, 就活が不安です。(=I don't have any significant **achievements or experiences from my student days**. I'm worried about job hunting.)
- ① I don't have a clear career path, and I'm feeling anxious about job hunting. (ChatGPT)
  - ② I don't have gaktika, I am worried about job hunting. (DeepL)
  - ③ I don't have any sense of humor, and I'm worried about job hunting. (Google Translate)

None of them correctly translate ‘Gakuchika’. ‘Gakuchika’ is a term used in job hunting, a youth slang. It is an abbreviation of ‘what students focused on during their school days,’ which students answer to interviewers during job hunting—Wikipedia. Although ChatGPT’s English translation cannot be said to be correct, it might be the best. DeepL and Google Translate are completely nonsense.

(2) 人身事故で電車が遅延したせいで、講義に遅刻してしまった。(=I was late for the lecture because the train was delayed due to **an accident that resulted in injury or death**).

- ① Due to a personal accident, the train was delayed, and as a result, I ended up being late for the lecture. (ChatGPT)
- ② I was late for my lecture because the train was delayed due to a personal accident. (DeepL)
- ③ I was late for a lecture because my train was delayed due to a personal accident. (Google Translate)

All of them translate ‘personal accident’ as ‘a personal accident’. All are incorrect. The Japanese meaning is ‘an accident that resulted in injury or death due to the operation of a train or railway vehicle—Wikipedia’.

(3) 芸能人のカップルができちゃった婚で婚約を発表した。(=A celebrity couple announced their engagement due to **a shotgun wedding**.)

- ① A celebrity couple announced their engagement with a surprise wedding. (ChatGPT)
- ② A celebrity couple announced their engagement due to a birth defect. (DeepL)
- ③ A celebrity couple announced their engagement. (Google Translate)

None of them correctly translate ‘shotgun wedding’. ‘Shotgun wedding’ is when a man and woman who are not in a marital relationship get married due to pregnancy. It is also called ‘Dekikon’, ‘Omedeta-kon’, ‘Sazukari-kon’, ‘Pregnancy-prioritized marriage’, ‘Pre-marital pregnancy marriage’. ‘Chatta’ is a Kanto dialect of ‘-teshimatta’. It means to get married in a hurry because a child was made—Wikipedia. Although these English translation examples do not convey the correct meaning, the best might be ChatGPT. DeepL is a complete mistranslation, Google Translate does not translate at all.

(4) 朝からえらくて病院に行った。(方言が入っている) (=I felt terrible from the morning and went to the hospital. (contains dialect))

- ① It seems like there might be a small error in your sentence. If you meant to say, “I felt unwell since the morning, so I went to the hospital,” it would translate to “I felt unwell since the morning, so I went to the hospital” in English. (ChatGPT)
- ② I went to the hospital because I was sick in the morning. (dialect is in the air) (DeepL)
- ③ I went to the hospital in a hurry in the morning. (contains dialect) (Google Translate)



‘Era-kute’ is a Nagoya dialect used to mean ‘tired’, ‘painful’, ‘sluggish’. ChatGPT is kind enough to guess the original intent, and DeepL is almost correctly translating from the context, but Google Translate is completely mistranslated.”

Teachers need to inform students that ChatGPT may make mistakes in English translations for the following cases (cf. Yamada2023):

1. **Dialects or Slang:** Dialects or slang that are specific to a region and deeply rooted in its culture and history can be difficult to accurately translate into other languages.
2. **Proper Nouns:** Proper nouns such as names of people, places, or brands can change their meanings when translated directly.
3. **Idioms or Colloquial Expressions:** Expressions that do not make sense when translated literally can also pose a challenge. For example, the Japanese expression “胸が一杯になる” would translate directly to “My chest becomes full” in English, but this does not convey the same meaning in English.
4. **Cultural Expressions:** Expressions that represent concepts or values unique to a culture can be difficult to translate if the translator does not understand that culture.
5. **Abstract Expressions:** Abstract expressions that do not have a concrete meaning and are used to express emotions or atmosphere can be difficult to translate.

These are just a few examples, and the difficulty of translation can vary depending on the context and purpose. However, ChatGPT has been trained on a large amount of text data and can provide appropriate translations in many cases. Still, it is not perfect, therefore it is always important to check the translation results.

While it is problematic for students with limited language proficiency to blindly accept the English translations as 100% accurate, as long as the teacher checks and approves them, it should be fine. The students can then memorize and recite the translated English sentences. By doing so, the native checks that were once necessary may no longer be required. Even native checks are not necessarily 100% perfect. The way corrections are made can vary from teacher to teacher, and the time allotted for proofreading also plays a role. In the past (and ideally in the present day as well), only highly confident “master-level” teachers would likely be able to conduct the following type of lesson:

“I have the students write their English compositions for homework, make them copy them onto the blackboard, thoroughly proofread and correct them on the spot, then instruct the students to memorize the corrected versions, and in the next class, have each student stand in front of the class and recite their composition like a simple speech.” (Nakao1991: p. 72)

However, in reality, aren't there more teachers like the following?

“Do you proofread and correct your students' English compositions? I would never do such a troublesome thing. First of all, I don't have that capability. I have the students copy their work onto the blackboard, praise their effort, and then copy the model answers from the teacher's manual onto the blackboard and instruct them to memorize those for the test.” (ibid.: p. 54)

As this example illustrates, ChatGPT can effectively bridge the gap between the “master-level” teachers of the past and the “average or below-average” teachers. For Japanese teachers, they cannot always confidently correct issues related to articles, singular/plural forms, prepositions, and other aspects of English that do not exist in Japanese with 100% certainty. Furthermore, they cannot instantly translate everything a student wants to say into natural English on the spot. In the case of native English-speaking teachers, while they can judge whether the result is natural English or not, they may not fully understand the original Japanese sentence and whether its meaning has been accurately conveyed, which largely depends on their Japanese proficiency. In my experience, there were many native English teachers who did not fully understand the meaning of the Japanese sentences.

## 5. Conclusion and Future Directions

In this study, although our sample size is limited, we have gained some insight into what Japanese university students typically want to express in English. Building upon this understanding, we can collect additional English translation examples using ChatGPT and create a database. This database could include “truly essential English expressions for Japanese students.” Moreover, this approach is not limited to university students; it

can be applied to all English learners. It could become one of the most effective methods for acquiring expressions that are genuinely relevant to each individual.

By utilizing ChatGPT's accurate translation capabilities, we can empower students to personalize their expressions. Specifically, instructors can verify the suitability of English sentences. Back-translating the English sentences and ensuring they align with the intended Japanese meaning is crucial. Thus, the author highly recommends adopting team-teaching with ChatGPT.

ChatGPT's translation capabilities are excellent, and if students understand its limitations (as mentioned earlier), it can be a powerful learning tool. It is especially effective for personalized expressions. While judging the suitability of English sentences is necessary, if students cannot do it themselves, instructors can step in. Asking ChatGPT further questions to simplify expressions could also be helpful.

To summarize, the following recommendations are proposed for the effective integration of ChatGPT and other AI language models in foreign language classrooms:

1. Encourage students to generate personalized expressions using ChatGPT and critically evaluate the translations with guidance from instructors.
2. Leverage ChatGPT's interactive capabilities to seek clarification or alternative translations when encountering ambiguities or errors.
3. Provide cultural context and explanations for idiomatic expressions, dialects, and culture-specific language elements that may challenge AI translation models.
4. Continuously monitor and evaluate the performance of AI language models, updating pedagogical approaches as the technology evolves.
5. Promote a balanced approach that combines the benefits of AI language models with human instructors' expertise, feedback, and personalized guidance.

To further validate the findings and explore the potential of using ChatGPT in language learning, a larger-scale study involving more students from diverse backgrounds and language proficiency levels would be beneficial.

Additionally, it would be interesting to investigate the impact of using ChatGPT on students' motivation, engagement, and overall language acquisition process. Personalized and meaningful content generated through the integration of ChatGPT could potentially enhance learners' intrinsic motivation and facilitate more effective language learning.

Another avenue for future research could be to compare the effectiveness of using ChatGPT with other language learning tools or methodologies. This would provide valuable insights into the relative strengths and limitations of utilizing AI-powered language models in educational contexts.

Moreover, as language models like ChatGPT continue to evolve and improve, it is essential to explore the implications of these advancements on language teaching and learning practices. Educators should remain open to adapting their approaches and leveraging emerging technologies to enhance the learning experience for students.

In conclusion, the use of ChatGPT in language learning, particularly for generating personalized and meaningful content, shows promising potential. However, further research and exploration are necessary to fully understand its impact and develop best practices for its effective integration into language education. By embracing AI-powered language models like ChatGPT and pairing them with skilled instructors, we can pave the way for more engaging, personalized, and effective language learning experiences.

## References

- Al Sharaeai, A. (2012). The Role of the First Language in Second Language Acquisition. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 2(6), 1–9.
- Cook, G. (2010). *Translation in language teaching*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- Cook, V. (2008). *Second Language Learning and Language Teaching*. Routledge.
- DeepL. <https://www.deepl.com/translator>
- Ellis, R. (2015). *Understanding Second Language Acquisition* 2nd Edition. Oxford University Press.
- Hong, W. C. H. (2023). The impact of ChatGPT on foreign language teaching and learning: Opportunities in education and research. *Journal of Educational Technology and Innovation*, 5(1).  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369369955\\_The\\_impact\\_of\\_ChatGPT\\_on\\_foreign\\_language\\_teaching\\_and\\_learning\\_Opportunities\\_in\\_education\\_and\\_research](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/369369955_The_impact_of_ChatGPT_on_foreign_language_teaching_and_learning_Opportunities_in_education_and_research)
- Karataş, F., Abedi, F.Y., Ozek Gunyel, F. et al. Incorporating AI in foreign language education: An investigation into ChatGPT's effect on foreign language learners. *Educ Inf Technol* (2024).  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-024-12574-6>  
<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s10639-024-12574-6.pdf>
- Littlewood, W., & Shufang, L. (2022). The Role of the First Language in Second Language Learning. *Language Teaching Research*, 26(1), 1–20.
- Meniado, J. C. (2023). The Impact of ChatGPT on English Language Teaching, Learning, and Assessment: A Rapid Review of Literature. *Arab World English Journal*, 14(4), 3–18. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.24093/awej/vol14no4.1>

## Leveraging ChatGPT for Personalized English Expression

- Mohebbi, H., & Alavi, S. M. (2014). The Role of First Language in Second Language Learning. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 3(5), 1–6.
- Molway, M., et al. (2022). The Function of the First Language in Second Language Learning. *Applied Linguistics*, 43(1), 1–20.
- OpenAI. ChatGPT. <https://chat.openai.com>
- Perkins, K., & Zhang, Y. (2022). Language Transfer and Skills in Second Language Learning. *Modern Language Journal*, 106(1), 1–20.
- Rivers, W. M. (2011). The Role of the First Language in Foreign Language Learning. *Foreign Language Annals*, 44(3), 404–420.
- Tsagari, D., & Diakou, A. (2015). The Role of the First Language in Second Language Learning and Teaching. *TESOL Quarterly*, 49(3), 606–609.
- Turnbull, M. (1999). The Role of the First Language in Foreign Language Learning. *TESOL Quarterly*, 33(3), 442–444.
- Wikipedia. <https://ja.wikipedia.org/>
- Xiao, Y., & Zhi, Y. (2023). An exploratory study of EFL learners' use of ChatGPT for language learning tasks: Experience and Perceptions. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/An-Exploratory-Study-of-EFL-Learners%E2%80%99-Use-of-for-Xiao-Zhi/bf3010f74f6ae6379b3dcc15d3bd1d6fb210f439>
- Zadorozhnyy, A., & Lai, W. Y. W. (2023). ChatGPT and L2 Written Communication: a Game-Changer or just another tool? *Languages*, 9(1), 5. <https://doi.org/10.3390/languages9010005>
- 今井翔太. (2024). 『生成AIで世界はこう変わる』. (SB新書). SBクリエイティブ.
- 中尾清秋. (1991). 『英文表現の基本と実際』. 研究社.
- 野口悠紀雄. (2024). 『ChatGPT「超」勉強法』. President Inc.
- 三川克俊. (2024). 英語教員（サムライ）は必要か？ ChatGPT（黒船）と大学英語教育（ニッポン）を考える—英作文の添削事例から—. 『言語と文化』 第49号, 51–67.
- 文部科学省. (2023). 『初等中等教育段階における生成AIに関する暫定的なガイドライン』 [https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20230718-mtx\\_syoto02-000031167\\_011.pdf](https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20230718-mtx_syoto02-000031167_011.pdf)
- 文部科学省. (2023). 『大学・高専における生成AIの教学面の取扱いについて』 [https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20230714-mxt\\_senmon01-000030762\\_1.pdf](https://www.mext.go.jp/content/20230714-mxt_senmon01-000030762_1.pdf)
- 柳瀬陽介. (2023). AI時代における第2言語としての英語力—大規模言語モデルAIの可能性と限界からの考察—. 『JACET中部支部紀要』 第21号, 1–16.
- 山田優. (2023). 『ChatGPT翻訳術 新AI時代の超英語スキルブック』. アルク.
- 山中司, 木村修平, 山下美朋, 近藤雪絵. (2021). 『プロジェクト発信型英語プログラム—自分軸を鍛える「教えない」教育—』. 北大路書房.
- 山中司 (編). (2024). 『AI・機械翻訳と英語学習—教育実践から見てきた未来—』. 朝日出版社.

## Appendix Selected ChatGPT Translations of Sentences Japanese University Students Want to Express in English

- 公務員講座の勉強をしないとやばいの  
にやる気が出なくて進まない。

I know I need to study for the civil service exam, but I can't find the motivation, and I'm struggling to make progress.

- 勉強するのは大事だけど夜遅くまでや  
って寝不足でテストに集中できなけれ  
ば元も子もない。

Studying is important, but if you stay up late and end up sleep-deprived, you won't be able to concentrate on tests. It's counterproductive.

- 電車が30分くらい遅延になってしま  
い、学校に遅れそうですが、遅延証明  
書をもらっといた方が良いでしょう  
か。

The train is delayed by about 30 minutes, and it seems I might be late for school. Would it be advisable to obtain a delay certificate?

- 授業の発表で多くの質問を受けたの  
で、緊張のせい何か何も答えられずに質  
疑応答の時間が過ぎてしまって、悔し  
かった。

During the class presentation, I received many questions. Perhaps due to nervousness, I couldn't answer anything, and the question-and-answer session passed without me being able to respond, which was frustrating.

- 私は学生生活の中で学業と部活との文  
武両道を心掛けている。

I strive to balance academics and extracurricular activities, engaging in both studies and club activities during my student life.

- 専門科目のテストは一般教養科目のテ  
ストよりも難しいので日々の授業が肝  
心である。

The tests for specialized subjects are more challenging than those for general education subjects, so daily attendance in classes is crucial.

- 先生の禿げ具合がひどければひどいほ  
ど、その人がする授業は眠い。

The worse the teacher's baldness gets, the more boring their classes become.

- 卒論をやらなければいけないくらいな  
ら、留年した方がましだ。

Rather than having to do my thesis, it's better to repeat the year.

- 中国語の授業は手を抜きがちだ。

I tend to cut corners in my Chinese language class.

- 「秋学期はレポート課題が多くて単位  
を落としそうでこわいです。」

"I'm afraid I might fail to earn credits because there are many report assignments in the fall semester."

- 最近、筋トレを始めたが広背筋、腹斜  
筋、大胸筋はまだまだ成長を感じるこ  
とができない。

I recently started muscle training, but I

still can't feel significant growth in my latissimus dorsi, obliques, and pectoralis major.

- 優先席は障がい者や高齢者、妊婦さんが優先して座ることが出来る席です。

Priority seats are designated for individuals with disabilities, elderly individuals, and pregnant women to sit in priority.

- ダイエットしなければいけないけど、どうしても食べてしまって痩せれないループに入っている。

I need to go on a diet, but I keep eating and getting stuck in a loop where I can't lose weight.

- 「口さがない者たちで申し訳ありません。彼らはまだ新人なので大目に見てやっていただけますか？」

“Apologies for those who lack discretion in their speech. As they are still newcomers, could you please overlook their behavior?”

- 「あの人のことだし、どうせ私たちにも無茶なことばかり言うてくるのだろうなあ。会う前からもう頭が痛いよ。」

“Considering that person, they're probably going to say nothing but unreasonable things to us anyway. My head hurts just thinking about it before even meeting them.”

- 「あの意図的に隠している部分は何ですか？ 私ネタバレ平気なタイプなんです。さわりだけ教えてくださいよ。」

“What are the intentionally hidden parts?”

I'm okay with spoilers. Just give me a brief overview, please.”

- 「英語で会話をすることに慣れていないため実力不足な部分が目立つと思いますが、皆さんとたくさんコミュニケーションをとれたら嬉しいです。」

“I may not be very experienced in English conversations, so there might be noticeable gaps in my proficiency. However, I would be delighted to communicate with everyone and improve my English through more interactions.”

- 「休日はアルバイトをしていることが多いから、新しい趣味を見つけないな。何かいいものがあったら教えて！」

“I often work part-time on my days off, so I'm looking to discover a new hobby. If you have any suggestions, please let me know!”

- やっぱり、バスケットボールした後はスポーツドリンクしか勝たん！

After all, nothing beats a sports drink after playing basketball!

- 彼は今まで、何回食い倒れを経験してきたことか。

How many times has he experienced a gourmet indulgence until now?

- 免許を取ってから1年経つが、車校で駐車の実技練習がなかったため未だに駐車がうまく出来ない。

It's been a year since I obtained my license, but I still struggle with parking because there was no practical training for parking at the driving school.

- 最近の芸能界は不祥事が多く、1つの問題が発生すると芋づる式で他の問題も出てくるのが良くある。

In the recent entertainment industry, there have been numerous scandals, and often, when one issue arises, it triggers a chain reaction leading to the emergence of other problems.

- 家にセールスが来たので、私は居留守を使った。

I used the excuse of not being at home when a salesperson came to my house.

- 彼女は学校でいじめにあって、引きこもりになった。

She experienced bullying at school and became a recluse.

- 奨学金は給付奨学金と貸与奨学金の二つの種類がある。

There are two types of scholarships: grant scholarships and loan scholarships.

- どっちにしようか迷うな。

I'm torn between which one to choose.

- 「成人式の二次会は欠席でお願いします。」

- “I kindly request to be excused from the second part of the coming-of-age ceremony.”

- 「身長176cm以下は、わたしの恋愛対象外です。」

“I have a preference for individuals taller than 176cm in romantic matters.”

- 「私は元彼に浮気されました。」

“I was cheated on by my ex-boyfriend.”

- 「友達は、両片思いなのになかなか進展しない。」

“Although my friend and the other person have mutual feelings, things aren't progressing much.”

- 「時短テクニックを使った料理を知りたい。」

“I want to know time-saving cooking techniques.”

- アトピーがひどいんですが、薬をおすすめしてもらえますか？ 錠剤がほしいんですが、なければ塗り薬でもいいですよ。

Could you recommend a medication for severe eczema? I'd prefer tablets, but if those are unavailable, ointment would be fine too.

- 今日は資源ごみを捨てる日ですが、資源ごみにスプレー缶を入れてもいいんでしょうか。それとも、他の方法があるんですか？

Today is the day for disposing of recyclable waste, but is it okay to put spray cans in the recyclables? Or are there other methods recommended?

- 私は人前に出ると緊張して声が震えてしまうことがあります。

I sometimes get nervous and my voice shakes when I speak in front of people.

- 私はどちらかというと内向的な性格のため友達が少ないです。

I am somewhat introverted, which is why I have few friends.

- 私はよく誰かと比較して自分を卑下することがあるので、人と比べてしまう



癖を直したいです。

I often find myself belittling myself by comparing with others, so I want to break the habit of comparing myself to others.

- 去年と比べて今年は平均気温がいつもより高く、寒暖差が激しい。

This year, compared to last year, the average temperature is higher, and there is a significant temperature difference between cold and warm periods.

- 今年で二十歳になり、人生において最初で最後の成人式に参加した。

I turned twenty this year and participated in the first and last Coming-of-Age ceremony in my life.

- 日本は円安ドル高が長い間続いているが、2024年には円高の時代になると予想されている。

Japan has experienced a prolonged period of a weak yen and strong dollar; however, it is expected that 2024 will usher in an era of a stronger yen.

- 努力した者が全て報われるとは限らないが、成功した者はすべからず努力している。

Success is not guaranteed for everyone who puts in effort, but those who succeed invariably put in the effort.

- 松本人志の件について、事実であろうと嘘であろうとどうでもいい。エンターテインメントとはそういうものだと思う。私はただの客で視聴者で演者側の私情にまで注目する必要は無い。

Regarding Matsumoto Hitoshi, whether it's true or false, it doesn't matter to me. I

see it as part of entertainment. As a mere viewer, I don't feel the need to focus on the personal matters of the performers.

- これだけ漫画の実写化は否定されているのに、続々と実写化されていくのは何故だろう。

Despite the widespread criticism of live-action adaptations of manga, why do they continue to be produced one after another?

- 君のTwitter読み込み遅いね、通信制限でもかかっているの？

“Your Twitter seems slow to load. Are you experiencing data restrictions or something?”

- 母校を見ると懐かしい気持ちになります。

Seeing my alma mater brings back nostalgic feelings.

- この店の魚介系スープは癖になります。

The seafood soup at this restaurant is addictive.

- たった一回のミスでみんなから後ろ指をさされるようになった。

A single mistake led to everyone pointing fingers behind my back.

- 冬休みバイトで忙しく、大学の課題に手が回らない。

Busy with a part-time job during winter break, I find it challenging to allocate time for university assignments.

- 高校の部活仲間とは気が置けない仲であると思っているが、そう思っているのは私だけだろうか。

Although I believe I share a comfortable relationship with my high school club mates, I wonder if I'm the only one who feels that way.

- 都会に行くと人が多すぎて人に酔ったり、歩きにくい。

When I go to the city, there are too many people, and it becomes overwhelming, making it difficult to walk.

- 正月早々、様々な自然災害や事故が起きて気が滅入った。

Right at the beginning of the new year, various natural disasters and accidents occurred, which left me feeling disheartened.

- スマホを使いすぎると目が悪くなるため、自分でスマホを見る時間を決めるようにしている。

Because excessive use of a smartphone can harm the eyes, I make it a point to set a specific time for myself to look at my phone.

- 日本でも少子化対策の政策をつくるべきである。

Japan should also create policies to address the declining birthrate.

- 今日は何もすることがないから暇を持て余している。

I have nothing to do today, so I'm idle and have time on my hands.

- 夕方（たそがれ時）に集合する約束をしていたのに、たそがれてきてもまだ

こない。

We had made plans to meet in the evening, yet as dusk approached, they still hadn't arrived.

- 適当にやっておいてといわれたが、テキストにやられてしまった。

I was told to do it casually, but it was done haphazardly.

- 僕の結構おすすめの本をあげたら、「結構です。」と言われた。

When I recommended a book I quite liked, I was met with a 'That's okay.'

- 一つのことだけを注意するだけで全体の印象が何も意識していないときと段違いに好転する。

"By focusing on just one aspect, the overall impression can significantly improve compared to when not consciously paying attention to anything."

- ドッチボールはひたすらボールを意識しながら逃げて、時には相手をあてに行くということも意識しなければならない。

"In dodgeball, one must constantly be aware of the ball while evading, and at times, consciously aim to hit the opponent."

- 心の中でこの目の前にあるお菓子をめちゃくちゃ食べたいけど、それはカロリーがとて多いから食べると降ってしまうという気持ちが交差している。

"In my mind, there's a conflicting desire to devour the sweets right in front of me, but the awareness that they are high

in calories holds me back, creating a dilemma.”

- 金さえあれば幸せというわけでもない  
とみんなは言うかもしれないけれど、  
あったほうがいい男アピールできる。

Some people might say that having money doesn't necessarily equate to happiness, but it does help in showcasing one's appeal as a man.

- 毎朝早い時間に起きて寒い中外に仕事  
に行きたくないし、家の中で楽して稼  
ぎたい。

I don't want to wake up early every morning, go to work in the cold, and would rather earn money easily from within the comfort of my home.

- 車校の運転教習の先生マジで美人だっ  
た。

The instructor for driving lessons at the driving school was really attractive.

- 成人式で同級生の女の子大体太ってて  
期待外れだった。

At the coming-of-age ceremony, most of my female classmates were quite overweight, and it was a bit disappointing.

- 最近は婚活アプリを使ってマッチング  
する人が増えてきています。

In recent times, there has been an increase in people using matchmaking apps for marriage activities.

- 正当防衛は違法性が阻却されます。

Self-defense negates the illegality.

- 被災地ではインフラの復旧作業が急が  
れています。

In the disaster-stricken area, there is an urgency in the infrastructure restoration work.

- アメリカ人の笑いのツボは日本人には  
分からない。

The sense of humor that appeals to Americans may not be understood by Japanese people.

- 私はよくお腹の調子が悪くなるので、  
長時間の車での移動が苦手だ。

I often experience stomach discomfort, so I'm not good at long car rides.”

- 私は昔から雨が降るとよく頭が痛くな  
るが、理由はわからないがお風呂に入  
ると治る。

I've had frequent headaches when it rains since I was young. I don't know the reason, but taking a bath seems to alleviate the pain.

- 日々の努力は必ずしも報われるとは限  
らないが、もし努力を続けていれば、  
いつかは報われる日が来るだろう。

Daily efforts are not guaranteed to always be rewarded, but if you persist in your efforts, there will come a day when you are rewarded.

- 隣人を怒らせてしまったため、敷居が  
高く感じるが、訪問してみよう。

I feel a bit uneasy as I've upset my neighbor, but let's go ahead and pay a visit.

- 今日の歌番組も口パクかな。

I wonder if today's music show is lip-synced again.

- あのフィギュアスケート選手は調子が悪いみたいで、ジャンプでの回転不足やスピンでのレベル4の取りこぼしが多かった。

That figure skater seems to be off-form; there were many under-rotations in jumps and missed opportunities for level four spins.

- 弓道の試合で8射皆中するためには、全神経を的に集中させなければならない。

To hit the target with all eight arrows in kyudo matches, one must concentrate all their senses on the target.

- この高級ブランドは私には敷居が高い。

This luxury brand is beyond my reach.

- 彼女は天真爛漫で優柔不断な性格のため、とても可愛らしい。

Due to her innocent and indecisive nature, she is very charming and adorable.

- 試作品をお店で試すことは、非常に効果的なマーケティング施策である。

Testing prototype products in a store is a highly effective marketing strategy.

- 消費者は企業の広告などに流されるだけでなく、しっかりその商品を自分自身で吟味しなければならない。

Consumers should not just be swayed by company advertisements; they must thoroughly examine the product for themselves.

- 感動する映画を見て余韻に浸っている。

I watched a moving movie and am still immersed in its afterglow.

- 寝てばかりいて時間をもったいない。  
I'm wasting time by sleeping all the time.

- こだわりがあるから手を出さないで。

Because I have a strong attachment, please don't get involved.

- 今日は化粧のノリが悪い。

My makeup isn't going on well today.

- 去年行った旅行は行き当たりばったりでとても楽しかったです。

The trip I took last year was spontaneous and very enjoyable.

- 花粉症で鼻水が止まりません。

I can't stop my runny nose due to hay fever.

- 最近の私は、バイトに行ったりいかなかったり、まちまちだ。

Lately, I've been inconsistent about going to work part-time.

- 入学式や受験など、大事な日に限っていつも天気が悪い。

On crucial days like entrance ceremonies or exams, the weather always seems to be bad.

- あの女の子の仕草や話し方がとてもキュンとして、すごく萌えた。

"Her gestures and way of speaking were so adorable; it really captivated me."

- あなたは、何をするにしてもやりたい放題に振る舞っては迷惑がられるから、もっと協調性を持った方がいいよ。

“Behaving as you please in everything might bother others, so it’s better to be more cooperative.”

- 冬は寒いですが、暖房をつけると部屋が乾燥するので加湿器が必要不可欠である。

Winter is cold, but when you turn on the heating, the room becomes dry, so a humidifier is essential.

- 名古屋市はマイナンバーカードによる住民票などのコンビニ交付サービスを実施していない。

Nagoya City does not currently offer convenience store issuance services for documents such as resident certificates through the My Number card.

- 長時間歩いたため足が重く、なかなか前に進む気力が起きない。

After walking for an extended period, my legs feel heavy, and it’s challenging to muster the energy to move forward.

- 「絡んでこないで下さい。」

“Please don’t bother me” or “Please don’t get involved with me.”

- 「勘弁してください。」

“Please spare me” or “Have mercy.”

- 「激アツな試合展開でしたね。」

“The game had an intense and exciting development, didn’t it?” or “The match had a thrilling progression, didn’t it?”

- 「人酔いしそうです。」

“I feel like I might get motion sickness” or “I feel like I might become dizzy due to the crowd.”

- 「金輪際私に関わらないで。」

“Please never involve yourself with me under any circumstances.”

- 付き合っていた彼女のちょっとした行動に冷めた。

I grew distant due to some of my girlfriend’s subtle behaviors.

- 昨夜見たいい夢が正夢になった。

The wonderful dream I had last night came true.

- 近所で通り魔事件が起こった。

There was a random attack incident in the neighborhood.

- 米粒を残すのはもったいないし、罰当たりだ。

Wasting rice is both a shame and inexcusable.

- とぼけても無駄だよ。

Pretending won’t change anything. It’s pointless.

- 「どの思想を信じてもよいが、それを他人に押し付けるのは間違っている。」

“It is acceptable to believe in any philosophy but forcing it upon others is wrong.”

- 日本人は英語が喋れないことを恥じずに、もっと英語を積極的に話すべきだ

“Japanese individuals should not be ashamed of their inability to speak English and should actively strive to speak the language more.”

- 彼はいつも私の揚げ足をとる。  
He always nitpicks at me.
- 彼と私では天と地の差だ。  
There is a world of difference between him and me.
- 彼の言っていることは的をえていない。  
What he is saying is not accurate.
- 彼はつかみどころのない人物だ。  
He is an elusive individual.
- 将来の可能性は未知数であり、今後の自分の行動に左右される。  
The future possibilities are unknown, and they may be influenced by my future actions.
- 高校の頃出来ていた早寝早起きが出来なくなるなんて夢にも思わなかった。  
I never dreamed that I would lose the ability to keep early hours, something I could do back in high school.
- 「隣が空いている席に代えていただけますか。」  
“Could you please switch my seat to the one that is vacant next to me?”
- 私は勘が鋭く、嘘を見抜いたり、表情からその人の思っていることが分かったりする。  
I am perceptive; I can detect lies and often understand what someone is thinking from their facial expressions.
- 私の好きな男性のタイプは、優しいのは大前提として、面白く私を笑わせてくれる人である。しかし、年上や年

下は気を使ってしまい、接しにくいので、できれば同い年の人が良い。

My ideal type of man is someone who is inherently kind and can make me laugh. However, I find it challenging to relate to someone older or younger as it requires additional consideration, so ideally, I prefer someone of the same age.

- 私は相手に素を出すのがとても時間がかかり、初対面の人には猫を被ってしまう。そのため、仲良くなった後に、出会った頃と全く印象が違うと言われることが多い。

I take a lot of time to open up to someone and tend to wear a mask around people I meet for the first time. Consequently, after becoming closer, I often get comments about how different my initial impression was compared to how I am once we've become friends.

- 私の推しは酒と女にだらしく、定期的に炎上している。

My favorite celebrity is irresponsible with alcohol and women, leading to periodic controversies.

- 朝起きたら首を寝違えていたようでとても痛い。

When I woke up this morning, it seems I had slept in an awkward position, and now my neck hurts a lot.

- 雨の日は湿気が多くて、前髪がうねってしまったり、髪が広がってしまったりするので苦手だ。

I don't like rainy days because of the high humidity, which makes my bangs frizzy, and my hair frizz up.

- 試験勉強を後回しにしすぎて徹夜で勉強すると、次の日は頭がふわふわした感覚になり、思考力や判断力が鈍る。

When I procrastinate on studying for exams and end up pulling an all-nighter, the next day I experience a fuzzy-headed sensation, and my cognitive and decision-making abilities become dulled.

- いつ大きな地震にあうのか分からないので、避難グッズを用意しておこうと思った。

Since I don't know when a big earthquake might occur, I thought I should prepare emergency supplies.

- 勉強しなさいと言われると、余計にやる気がなくなり、結局勉強しない。

When told to study, my motivation diminishes even more, and in the end, I don't study.

- すれ違ったイケメンに見惚れていたら、電柱にぶつかった。

I was so captivated by a passing handsome guy that I ended up colliding with a utility pole.

- 私の友達のはんびりしているように見えるが、実は頭の回転がとても早く、ずる賢いところがある。

My friend may seem laid-back, but in reality, they have a quick wit and some cunning tricks up their sleeve.

- 寝ることが生きがいの私にとって、睡眠不足になるのはとてもしんどく、日常生活に支障をきたす。

For me, whose purpose in life is sleeping, experiencing sleep deprivation is very

challenging and disrupts daily life.

- 石川県で地震が起きたので、日本赤十字社を通して募金したい。

I want to donate through the Japanese Red Cross Society because an earthquake has occurred in Ishikawa Prefecture.

- ロシアとウクライナの戦争は、日本も他人事では済まされない。

The war between Russia and Ukraine is not a matter that Japan can overlook as if it were unrelated.

- あの子はサバサバしてるように見えて意外と計算高いところがあるよね。

That girl may seem down-to-earth, but surprisingly, she has a calculating side.

- 推しが尊い。

My favorite is precious./ I cherish my bias.

- 最近、悪役令嬢に転生して死亡フラグを回避する漫画やライトノベルが人気だ。

Recently, manga and light novels where the protagonist is reincarnated as a villainess to avoid a death flag have become popular.

- この県では、どんな郷土料理が有名ですか？

What local dishes are famous in this prefecture?

- 1月9日にそちらのバイキングを予約した田中です。

I'm Tanaka, and I made a reservation for your buffet on January 9th.

- 私はおなかが弱いので、いつも腹巻をして寝ています。

I always wear a stomach wrap when sleeping because I have a sensitive stomach.

- 私は飽き性でいつも長続きしません。

I tend to get bored easily and never stick with things for long.

- 物欲が止まらなくて破産しそうだ。

I can't stop my material desires and it feels like I might go bankrupt.

- 「明日やろうは馬鹿野郎。」

“Procrastination is foolish.”

- 「明日のアルバイトサボって遊びに行きたい。」

“I want to skip tomorrow's part-time job and go have fun.”

- 悔しい思いをした彼は、来年雪辱を晴らしてくれるだろう。

He, who experienced bitter disappointment, will likely redeem himself next year.

- ミスは仕方がないから、切り替えていこう。

Mistakes happen, so let's switch focus and move forward.

- 最近は戦争映画を見ることにハマっている。

Lately, I've been hooked on watching war movies.

- 私の応援するサッカーチームが負けてしまったので、今日は気持ち的にやってられない。

Since my favorite soccer team lost, I'm just not in the right emotional space today.

- 朝寒くて布団から出るのがしぶいです。

It's chilly in the morning, making it tough to get out of bed.

- 転んだ拍子に川に携帯を落として水没させた。

I accidentally dropped my phone into the river and submerged it while falling.

- お風呂から上がった後換気扇をまわすことを忘れないようにする。

I make sure not to forget to turn on the ventilation fan after getting out of the bath.

- ご都合がつき次第、できるだけ早くお返事を頂けるとありがたいです。

I would greatly appreciate it if you could reply as soon as possible, whenever it is convenient for you.

- 本日は足元の悪い中、お集まりいただきありがとうございます。

Thank you for gathering today despite the difficult conditions.

- 「テスト勉強めんどくさすぎて現実逃避したい。」

“I find studying for tests so tiresome that I want to escape from reality.”

- 「あなたたちいつも公共の場でイチャイチャしてるけど、少しは場をわきまえたほうがいいよ。」

“You should be a bit more considerate and refrain from being overly affectionate in public spaces, don't you think?”



- 岸田内閣の支持率低下続きで、はたして日本の政治はうまく機能しているのか？

With the continued decline in approval ratings for the Kishida Cabinet, the question arises: Is Japan's political system truly functioning effectively?

- 休日を自堕落に過ごし、まったく生産性のない一日を送ってしまい、後悔した。

I spent my day off in a completely indolent manner, with no productivity whatsoever, and ended up regretting it.

- 「天は人の上に人を造らず人の下に人を造らず。」

“Heaven does not create one person above or below another.”

- 「国境の長いトンネルを抜けると雪国であった。」

“After passing through the long tunnel of the border, it was a snowy country.”

- 私はマンチェスターユナイテッドを応援しているが、移籍金を残さず退団することや、成長が見込めないクラブへのレンタルなどフロントに問題があるため、応援する気持ちがなくなってきている。

I support Manchester United, but due to issues such as players leaving without transfer fees, or being loaned to clubs where there is little prospect of growth, I have been losing my enthusiasm for supporting the team.

- “今日もどこかで飢えて死んでいく子供たちを平気でシカトしてる神様が、俺たちの夢に興味持つわけねえだろ、

願う以上に自分で変えろ” この言葉は大学受験の自分を救った。

“The God who nonchalantly ignores children starving to death somewhere today won't be interested in our dreams. Instead of wishing, change it yourself, beyond what you hope for.” These lyrics saved my former self during the university entrance exams.

- 当社の今季純利益は3億円で、600万円の配当を行った。

Our company's net profit for this fiscal season amounted to 300 million yen, and we distributed dividends of 6 million yen.

- 私の車は日産のマーチ12SRという、CR12DE水冷直列4気筒DOHCエンジンの乗ったハイオク指定のハッチバックコンパクトカーです。

My car is a hatchback compact car called Nissan March 12SR, equipped with a CR12DE water-cooled inline-4 DOHC engine, and it requires high-octane fuel.

- いかかわしい世界を想像していたのですが、実際には華麗な大人の世界でした。夜の世界はドロドロしたものではなく意外にもさっぱりとしていました。

I had imagined a questionable world, but in reality, it turned out to be a glamorous adult world. The nightlife wasn't as murky as expected; surprisingly, it was rather refreshing.

- 彼が会議で提案した意見は賛否両論を巻き起こした。私は是々非々で対応し、会議を粛々と進行した。

The opinion he proposed at the meeting

stirred both support and opposition. I handled it with a balanced approach and calmly proceeded with the meeting.

- 落ちてゆく意識の中で私は走馬灯を見た。水面に映る自分を覗き込むような感覚だった。

In the descending consciousness, I saw a revolving lantern. It felt like peering into the reflection of myself on the water's surface.

- この試合に勝算はなかったが、血の滲むような努力や悪戦苦闘の日々が報われると信じて最後までやり切った。その結果勝利の女神が微笑んだ。

While there was little chance of winning this match, I believed in the payoff of relentless effort and persevered until the end. As a result, the goddess of victory smiled upon me.

- 「私のいここは親が離婚しているため、母子家庭で育っているが、叔母の元夫からの養育費と国や県の施策によって受けられる様々な恩恵のおかげで家計が逼迫することはほとんどなく、それなりの生活を送っている。」

“My cousin is raised in a single-parent household due to my aunt's divorce. However, thanks to child support from my aunt's ex-husband and various benefits provided by national and prefectural policies, the family's finances are not often strained, and they lead a reasonably comfortable life.”

- 最近の曲は前奏や間奏が短いものが多く、むしろ昔のような前奏や間奏が長い曲が発表されると人々が前奏や間奏が長い曲に対して、新鮮で斬新な曲だ

という反応をしているのは不思議だなと思う。

Recently, many songs tend to have short introductions and interludes, so it's intriguing that when longer, more traditional introductions and interludes are released, people react to them as fresh and innovative.

- 三人目政策で国から学費の一部をもらえるかもしれないと知り、私は来年一年間休学してオーストラリアに留学したいと考えていますが、まだ妹が二人いるので教育費をたくさん使ってしまうのが申し訳ないと思っています。

I recently learned about the possibility of receiving partial financial support from the government under the third-child policy. With this in mind, I am considering taking a one-year leave from my studies next year to study abroad in Australia. However, I feel hesitant about using a significant amount of educational expenses as I still have two younger sisters. I find it challenging to justify such expenses considering their education needs.

- 「ドラえものの空間ポケットは、物体の次元的な位相を操作し、その存在を異なる空間構造に収容する革新的なデバイスである。」

“Doraemon's pocket of space manipulates the dimensional phase of objects, accommodating their existence within a different spatial structure—a groundbreaking device.”

- 「過去の影と未来の幻が、今ここに交錯する。永遠の中で一瞬を切り取り、

その奥深さに気づくことが、真の解放への鍵なのだ。」

“The shadows of the past and the illusions of the future converge right here, right now. Grasping a moment within eternity and realizing its profound depth is the key to true liberation.”

- 具体的なストレス軽減策を導入することで、従業員のメンタルヘルス意識を向上させ、生産性と労働環境の改善につながるでしょう。

Introducing specific stress reduction measures can enhance employees' mental health awareness, leading to improvements in productivity and working conditions.

- 日本において女性が貧困に陥りやすい理由は、男女間の賃金格差や職場での男女不平等、女性が非正規雇用で働くことが多いことなどが挙げられます。

In Japan, reasons why women are more prone to poverty include gender wage gap, workplace gender inequality, and the prevalence of women working in non-regular employment.

- このアニメはキャラクターの声が想像通りで、話の流れも原作からほとんど変わっていないので、とても良いです。

The characters' voices and the story flow in this anime match my expectations, and the plot remains largely unchanged from the original work, making it very enjoyable.

- 出身地の歴史を知ることは、その土地の風土と伝統を守り受け継ぐことにより、私たちのアイデンティティの一つ

となり、私たちが現代社会でどう生きるかの一つの指針となる。

“Understanding the history of our place of origin becomes a part of our identity, helping us preserve and pass on the local culture and traditions. It serves as a guiding principle in determining how we navigate our lives in contemporary society.”

- 「バッティングのコツはテイクバックを取るときに溜めを作り、腰から捻ることによる力を利用して打つことだ。」

- “The key to batting is to create a load during the takeback, utilizing the power generated by twisting from the hips to make a strong hit.”

- また、ベジタリアン、ヴィーガンや宗教上の理由などで肉が禁止されて、パティが使われているハンバーガーを食べられない人がいる。

In addition, there are people who cannot eat burgers with patties due to reasons such as being vegetarian, vegan, or for religious beliefs, where the consumption of meat is prohibited.

- 私は、植物性のハンバーガーが人気になればより美味しく食べられるようになり、今後の食事の選択肢が増えると考える。

I believe that if plant-based burgers become more popular, it will lead to tastier options and an increase in choices for future dining.

- 「僕が今から紹介するこの人は、とても才能はあったらしいが、気性が荒いところがあって、それは、家臣とかか

ら嫌われて、最終的に家臣に殺されたと言われている説があるくらいなので、気性が荒くなくて、そのようなことが起こらなかつたらどんな栄光を掴んでいたのかが気になるころではあります。」

“The person I’m about to introduce had immense talent, yet was known to have a volatile temperament. It’s said that this aspect led to being disliked by retainers and ultimately being killed by them. I wonder what heights of glory they could have achieved if they hadn’t been of such a fiery nature and if such events hadn’t unfolded.”

- 「日本の宗教観は多様であり、厳格に宗教体系に縛られることは少ない。そのためクリスマスやハロウィンなど宗教が異なる行事を気にせずに楽しんだりする。」

“The religious views in Japan are diverse, and there is little strict adherence to religious systems. As a result, people can enjoy events from different religions, such as Christmas or Halloween, without being concerned about their religious backgrounds. “

- 大学とは本来学問を深く研究する機関であったが、近年では良い企業に就職するために行くところのような認識が出来てしまっている。

Universities were originally institutions dedicated to the in-depth study of academic disciplines. However, in recent years, there has been a perception shift, with universities being seen more as places one attends to secure employment in reputable companies rather than as centers for profound scholarly research.