

6 メアリー: これ、東山魁夷の絵がある美術館ですね。あした行く予定なんです。 び しゅつかん ひ しゅつかん ひ しゅつかん ひ しゅつかん い よ てい

8 案内所の人: 気をつけて。



「白馬の森 (Forest with a White Horse)」 東山魁夷/1972年 長野県信濃美術館・東山魁夷館蔵

 (\mathbf{I})

Mary: Takeshi, do you have any plans for the holiday?

Takeshi: Not really. Why?

Mary: I am thinking of going to Michiko's home in Nagano. Do you want to go? Takeshi: Is it okay?

Mary: Yes, Michiko told me to invite you.

Takeshi: Then, I will go. I will check the train schedule.

Mary: Thanks. I will call Michiko.

 (\mathbf{I})

Takeshi: Since we got here early, do you want to do a little sightseeing?Mary: Yes. Where shall we go?Takeshi: How about Zenkoji Temple? It's a famous temple.Mary: Sounds good. What shall we eat for lunch?Takeshi: Soba noodles in Nagano are delicious, so let's eat soba.

Ш

Takeshi: Excuse me, which bus goes to Zenkoji Temple?

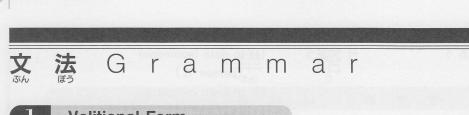
Information agent: For Zenkoji, it's bus number 5.

Takeshi: Thank you very much. Can I have this map?

Information agent: Yes. And these are discount tickets for the museum. Please take them, if you like.

Mary: This is the museum that has paintings by Higashiyama Kaii, isn't it? We are planning to go tomorrow. Thank you.

Information agent: Have a safe trip.



Volitional Form

会話・文法編

The volitional form of a verb is a less formal, more casual equivalent of $\sharp \ \ \ \ \)$. You can use it to suggest a plan to a close friend, for example.

ru-verbs: Drop the final -ru and add -yoo.						
食べる (tabe-ru)	>	食べよう (tabe-y	00)			
u-verbs: Drop the fir	nal -u	and add -oo.				
行く (ik-u)	>	行こう (ik-oo)	待つ	>	待とう	
話す	>	話そう	読む	>	読もう	
買う	>	買おう	死ぬ	>	死のう	
ぶぐ _{およ}	>	泳ごう	取る	→	取ろう	
遊ぶ	>	遊ぼう	C			
irregular verbs:		05°C				
くる	>	こよう				
する	>	しよう				

あしたは授業がないから、今夜、どこかに食べに行こう。 U = 0 We don't have any classes tomorrow. Let's go some place for dinner tonight.

結婚しようよ。 Hey, let's get married!

You can use the volitional plus the question particle ϕ , to ask for an opinion in your offer or suggestion.

手伝おうか。 ^{てった} Shall I lend you a hand?

友だちがおもしろいと言っていたから、この映画を見ようか。 Shall we see this film? My friends say it is good.

今度、いつ会おうか。 When shall we meet again?

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We use the volitional + と思っています to talk about our determinations.

毎日三時間日本語を勉強しようと思っています。 まいにちきん じかん に ほん ご へんきょう *I've decided to/I'm going to study Japanese for three hours every day.*

You can also use the volitional + と思います, which suggests that the decision to perform the activity is being made *on the spot* at the time of speaking. と思っています, in contrast, tends to suggest that you have *already decided* to do something.

Situation 1

- Q:一万円あげましょう。何に使いますか。 ^{いちまんえん} *I will give you 10,000 yen. What will you use it for?*
- A:漢字の辞書を買おうと思います。 *I will buy a kanji dictionary*. (decision made on the spot)

Situation 2

- Q:両親から一万円もらったんですか。何に使うんですか。 ^{りょうしん} You got 10,000 yen from your parents? What are you going to use it for?
- A:漢字の辞書を買おうと思っています。 *I am going to buy a kanji dictionary*. (decision already made)

2 ~ておく

The *te*-form of a verb plus the helping verb $\not \exists \land$ describes an action performed *in preparation for something*.

あした試験があるので、今晩勉強しておきます。 Since there will be an exam tomorrow, I will study (for it) tonight.

寒くなるから、ストーブをつけておきました。 I turned the heater on by way of precaution, because it was going to get colder.

ホテルを予約しておかなくちゃいけません。 I must make a hotel reservation in advance.

Using Sentences to Qualify Nouns

In the phrase 3 ± 1300 , the w-adjective 3 ± 1300 qualifies the noun 4 and tells us what kind of book it is. You can also use sentences to qualify nouns. The sentences that are used as qualifiers of nouns are shown in the boxes below.

1.	きのう買った	本 th	ne book	that I bought yesterday
2.	彼がくれた	本 th	he book	my boyfriend gave me
3.	つくえの上にある	本 th	he book	that is on the table
4.	日本で買えない	本 th	ne books	that you can't buy in Japan

Qualifier sentences in these examples tell us what kind of book we are talking about, just like adjectives. The verbs used in such qualifier sentences are in their short forms, either in the present (as in examples 3 and 4) or the past tense (1 and 2), and either in the affirmative (1-3) or in the negative (4). When the subject of the verb—that is to say, the person performing the activity—appears inside a qualifier sentence, as in example 2 above, it is accompanied by the particle $\hbar^{\vec{s}}$, and not $l\mathfrak{t}$.

You can use a noun with a qualifier sentence just like any other noun. In other words, a "qualifier sentence + noun" combination is just like one big noun phrase. You can put it anywhere in a sentence that you can have a noun.

これは <u>ま年の誕生日に彼女がくれた</u>本です。 *(cf. これは*本です。) *This is a book that my girlfriend gave me on my birthday last year. (cf. 文が本をくれました。) My father gave me a book that Amy Tan wrote. 私が一番感動した ku min (*) *(cf. 文が本をくれました。) (cf. 文が本をくれました。) (cf. 文が本をくれました。) (cf. 映画は「生きる」です。) (cf. 映画は「生きる」です。)*

The movie I was touched by the most is To Live.

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Expression Notes 3

The use of short forms in casual speech ► Let us examine some more examples of short forms used in informal, casual spoken Japanese in the Dialogue.

今度の休み、予定ある? The verb ある calls for the particle が, as in 予定 がある. The particles は, が, and, を are frequently dropped in the casual speech. Note also that this sentence is a yes/no question, and the particle か is dropped. (The question particle か is retained in special cases only, such as the pattern "the volitional + か (*Shall we* ...?)")

思ってるんだけど。 思ってる is the contraction of 思っている, where the vowel い of the helping verb いる is dropped. Such contractions do occur in the long form (です and ます) speech patterns too, but are more frequent in casual speech with short forms.

言ってたから。 言ってた is the contraction of 言っていた. Another example of the vowel い in the helping verb ている dropping out.

有名なお寺だよ。 だ is systematically dropped at the end of a sentence, but it is retained when it is followed by よ or ね.

A:今日、何曜日? $\frac{\delta_{k,j}}{\lambda_{k,k,j}}$ B:水曜日。/水曜日だよ。

While sentences ending with $\not{z} \downarrow$ are quite common in the casual speech of women today, until very recently, women were "supposed to" drop \not{z} when they ended a sentence with \downarrow .

Short present + 予定です You can add 予定です to a verb in the present tense short form when you want to say that something is scheduled to take place.

私は今度の週末に韓国に行く予定です。 http://the Loost かんこく いくよてい I am scheduled to go to Korea this coming weekend.

私の兄は九月に結婚する予定です。

You can also use 予定です with verbs in the negative.

あしたは学校に来ない予定です。 *I am not planning to come to school tomorrow*. 見える/見られる 見える is different from 見られる, the regular potential form of 見る. 見える means "something or someone is spontaneously visible"; 見られる, on the other hand, means that the subject of the sentence can see something or someone actively rather than passively.

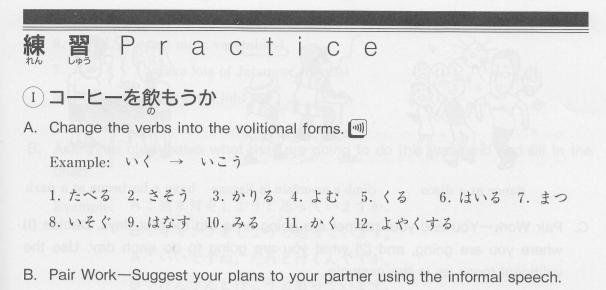
部屋の窓から海が見えます。 \widehat{I} can see the ocean from the window of the room. どこであの映画が見られますか。 Where can I see that movie?

The difference between 聞こえる and 聞ける is the same. 聞こえる means "something is spontaneously audible." On the other hand, 聞ける, the potential form of 聞く, means that the subject of the sentence can hear the sound actively.

けさ、鳥の声が聞こえました。 *This morning*, *I* heard the voices of the birds. ウォークマンを買ったから、電車の中で日本語のテープが聞けます。 *I* bought a walkman, so *I* can listen to a Japanese tape on the train.

∼ \blacksquare The suffix \blacksquare turns a number into a reference to a position in a series, like *first*, *second*, *third*, and *fourth*.

	first	second	third
~人目	一人目 (first person)	二人目 (second person)	三人目 (third person)
~枚目	一枚目 (first sheet)	二枚目 (second sheet)	三枚目 (third sheet)
~年目	一年目 (first year)	二年目 (second year)	三年目 (third year)
~日目	$- \prod_{\substack{v \in t \in b \\ v \in t \in b}} $ (first day)	二日目 (second day)	三日目 (third day) $\overline{\Xi}$



A:喫茶店でコーヒーを飲もう(か)。 Example: B: うん、そうしよう。/うーん、ちょっと……。

Ex.



(1)



(2)

drink coffee at a coffee shop read magazines in the library see a movie in Kyoto



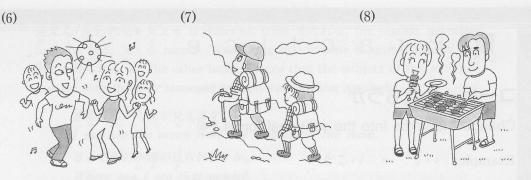
take pictures at school



swim in a pool



buy hamburgers at McDonald's



dance at a disco

climb a mountain in Nagano have a barbecue at a park

C. Pair Work—You and your partner are going on a trip for four days. Decide (1) where you are going, and (2) what you are going to do each day. Use the volitional forms as in the example.

 Example:
 A:どこに行こうか。

 B:
 九州に行こう。

 A:
 うん。じゃあ、九州で何をしようか。

 B:
 いい温泉があるから、温泉に入ろう。

 1.
 どこに行きますか。

 2.
 何をしますか。

 エ日目

 ふっかめ

 三日目

 ふっかめ

 四日目

 よっかめ

A. Describe what each person is planning to do.

Example: $\forall \mathcal{P} \mathcal{V} - (\text{study all day})$

- 1. きょうこ (do physical exercise)
- 2. 山下先生 (quit smoking)
- 3. ともこ (go on a diet)
- 4. $\forall \exists \nu$ (get up early in the morning)

- 5. $\Box \not{i} = b$ (listen to the Japanese language tapes all day)
- 6. たけし (eat more vegetables)
- 7. \mathcal{X} (make lots of Japanese friends)
- 8. けん (look for a job)
- B. Ask three classmates what they are going to do this weekend and fill in the chart.

Example: A:週末何をしようと思っていますか。 B:キャンプをしようと思っています。 A:いいですね。だれと行くんですか。 B:けんさんと行こうと思っています。

名前なまえ	何をなに	どこで	だれと
	24 These	AND SHUT & JE S	
			HAS LAND EVERY CAP
		(CX3300)	Exampleorem

- C. Pair Work—Practice the following dialogue with your partner. Then substitute the boxed part with the other occasions listed below and complete the rest of the underlined parts accordingly.
 - Dialogue: A:もうすぐ、 に しゅういっさい たんじょう び B:ええ、うちでパーティーをしようと思っています。 A:そうですか。それは、いいですね。

冬休み	夏休み	試験	レポートの締め切り
卒業式	お正月	先生の結婚式	日本語のクラスの発表

D. Let's sing the song 幸せなら手をたたこう.

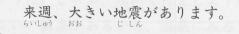
♪ 幸せなら<u>手をたたこう</u> はあわ まやせなら<u>手をたたこう</u> 本せなら<u>手をたたこう</u> て まやなら態度で示そうよ はあわ たいどしか * 手をたたく=clap your hands 能度=attitude 示す=show

What do you suggest doing when you are happy? Change the underlined parts into other verbs using the volitional forms.

Example: 握手をする (shake hands) \rightarrow 握手をしよう $_{5 < l \mid p}$ ウインクする (wink) \rightarrow ウインクしよう

お金を借りておきます

A. A famous prophet said that there will be a big earthquake next week. Tell what the people below will do in advance.

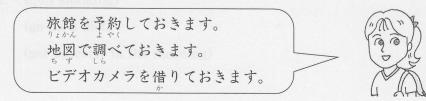




Example: みちこ (電池を買う) → みちこさんは電池を買っておきます。1. メアリー(水と食べ物を買う)
スザ た もの か)2. スー(お金をおろす)3. ロバート(お金を借りる)
かね か)4. 山下先生
やましたせんせい(うちを売る)5. たけしのお母さん
かあ(保険に入る)
(ほけん はい)6. ともこ(大きい家具を捨てる)
かか か (たくさん食べる)

B. What do you need to do to prepare for the following situations? Make as many sentences as possible using $\sim C$ >

Example: 週末、旅行します。



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- 1. 月曜日にテストがあります。
- 2. 両親が来ます。
- 3. デートをします。
- 4. パーティーをします。

京都で買った時計 IV

A. Look at the pictures and make noun phrases as in the example.

Example: a friend who lives in Korea → 韓国に住んでいる友だち

(1) a friend who can speak Spanish

(2) a watch I got from my girlfriend

China last year (4) a bag I use every day (5) a coffee shop I sometimes go to (7) a T-shirt I bought in Hawaii (6) a temple I saw last week (8) the house I live in now

B. You are a collector of items associated with world-famous figures. Show your collection to your guest.

Example: これはエリック・クラプトンが使ったギターです。

(1)

Ex.









(2)

(3) a friend who went to

(3)



a jacket Elvis Presley wore

(4)

(7)

a car Kennedy rode in

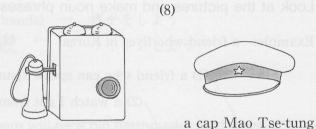


a letter Gandhi wrote

(6)



a photo Hitchcock took a telephone Bell made





a cap Mao Tse-tung (毛沢東) wore

C. Make the following two sentences into one sentence. The underlined words will be modified.

Example: <u>コーヒー</u>を飲んでみました。 ↓ (田中さんにもらいました) 田中さんにもらったコーヒーを飲んでみました。 1. 料理はおいしくありません。 (妹が作りました) 2. 旅館に泊まりたいです。 ← (温泉があります) 3. <u>人と結婚したくありません。</u> - (料理ができません) 4. 学生を知っていますか。 ← (アメリカで勉強したことがあります) 5. 外国人を探しています。 - (日本の習慣についてよく知っています) 6. <u>人</u>にもう一度会いたいです。 ▲ (去年の夏会いました)

D. Pair Work-Ask your partner the following questions. Later, report your findings to the class, as in the example.

Example: What did you buy recently?

- 1. What movie did you see recently?
- 2. What gifts have you received lately?
- 3. Which celebrity do you want to meet?
- 4. What country have you been to?
- 5. What kind of music did you listen to when you were in high school?
- 6. Where did you have your first date?
- E. Pair Work-Ask which of the three alternatives your partner likes the most.

Example: A:どのビデオが見たいですか。

(a)



my friend gave me

(b)

(b)



I borrowed yesterday



(c)

(c)

1. どの帽子が好 ですか。 (a)



I got from my mother





I bought in Hawaii

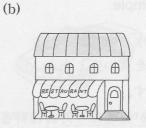
I bought last year

Jody Foster appears

2. どのレストランに行きましょうか。

(a)



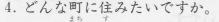


we went to last week our friend is working at part-time

we have never been to



graduated from Tokyo University has a Porsche (ポルシェ) can play the piano



(a)

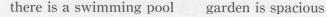


there are many movie theaters



5. どんな家に住みたいですか。



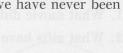








with an ocean view (海が見える)









(b)

(b)

(b)

Restaurant

w

₿ ∰

(c)

(c)

(c)



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■まとめの練習

A. Pair Work-Guessing Game

Write down what you do often in Column I. Write down what you think your partner does often in Column II. Ask each other to find out if you have guessed right. If you have guessed your partner's answers correctly, you score a point. You win the game if you have scored higher than your partner.

Example: A:よく食べる物は、ハンバーガーですか。

B:はい、そうです。/いいえ、私がよく食べる物は、そばです。

レジットカードでは	I. I do often:	II. I think my partner does often:	Was I correct?
よく食べる物たちの	C(114/.b)	build you keep no luggage	until 2 o'clock?
よく行く所			
よく作る料理			
よく聞く音楽 き おんがく		TONE MINCH IS IT FOR ONE	MENT
よく見るテレビ番組 み ばんぐみ		Three	
よく読む雑誌	ー人様、一方二十円で	For one night with two	nants, 12,007 yes.
よくするスポーツ	いします。	Well, I would like to mak	e d-researchen

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- B. Class Activity—Find someone who . . .
 - 1. listens to the Japanese language tape every day
 - 2. is thinking of breaking up with the partner
 - 3. has to write a paper this weekend
 - 4. cannot swim
 - 5. can speak Spanish

Later, report to the class as in the example.

Example: (Mr. A can speak German.) → <u>ドイツ語が話せる</u> 人 は A さんです。

C. Tell the class about your New Year's resolution (新年の抱負).

Example: 去年は遊びすぎたから、今年は、もっと勉強しようと思っています。 ^{ままねん あそ} それから、外国語を習いたいです。

D. Pair Work—Suppose you and your partner have just arrived at your travel destination. (You choose the place.) Using Dialogue I as a model, decide to do something together with your partner. Use the informal speech.



ホテルで		4	
At the H	otel	ind Pol	完か 均 Lost a
ビジネスホテル― b ユースホステル― y 旅館― J ^{りょかん} u	outh hostel apanese-style inn (Ro sually include breakf	ast and dinne	er.)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	nights(何泊/一) with vith meals ne night with two meals —— checking in	泊/二泊/三 ェ シングル― ダブル― ツイン― 〜名― _	E泊/四泊) ^L acata — single room — double room — twin room
クレジットカードでも	ムえますか。	morning. -Can I pay b	e me up at 7:00 tomorrow y credit card? ep my luggage until 2 o'clock? *
A:じゃあ、予約お B:何日から何泊のこ ^{なんにち} A:来週の金曜日から B:はい。かしこまり	-人様、一万二千円で AED きま いちまん に せんえん 動いします。 デ予約ですか。 ここうです。 さんばく	How many Three. ごす。 For one Well, I wou How many n Three nigh	night with two meals, 12,000 yen. Id like to make a reservation. nights, starting from what day? Its from next Friday. Your name and phone