



ELJ103: Genki Slides

Lesson 15

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Dialogue Listening Exercises

- Dialogue 1
 1. Why did Mary invite Takeshi?
 2. What will Takeshi do on the next holiday?
- Dialogue 2
 3. Why did Takeshi and Mary decide to do sightseeing?
 4. What will Takeshi and Mary do now (two things)?
- Dialogue 3
 5. Why did Takeshi ask a question?
 6. What did Takeshi receive (two things)?

Volitional Form I

Volitional Form

- The volitional form indicates the speaker's intention for an action (cf. *will / intend/plan to*).
- The volitional form is similar to ～ましょう (suggestion), but ～ましょう is polite than the volitional form.
- The volitional form is often followed by か to ask for an opinion in your offer or suggestion.

VOLITIONAL

- (1) ^{わたし}私が、コーヒー を ^の飲もう。
- (2) ^{わたし}私が、すし を ^た食べよう。

Volitional Form II

- The conjugation pattern of the potential form is as following:

ru-verbs: Drop the final *-ru* and add *-yoo*.

食べる (*tabe-ru*) → 食べよう (*tabe-yoo*)
た た

u-verbs: Drop the final *-u* and add *-oo*.

行く (<i>ik-u</i>)	→	行こう (<i>ik-oo</i>)	待つ	→	待とう
<small>い</small>		<small>い</small>	<small>ま</small>		<small>ま</small>
話す	→	話そう	読む	→	読もう
<small>はな</small>		<small>はな</small>	<small>よ</small>		<small>よ</small>
買う	→	買おう	死ぬ	→	死のう
<small>か</small>		<small>か</small>	<small>し</small>		<small>し</small>
泳ぐ	→	泳ごう	取る	→	取ろう
<small>およ</small>		<small>およ</small>	<small>と</small>		<small>と</small>
遊ぶ	→	遊ぼう			
<small>あそ</small>		<small>あそ</small>			

irregular verbs:

くる	→	こよう
する	→	しよう

Volitional Form III

- The conjugation pattern of う-verb is rather systematic than it sounds.
 - The stem of all う-verbs (base form without ます) ends with the [i] sound.
 - The [i] sound changes to the [u] sound for the plain/short form.
 - The [i] sound changes to the [a] sound for the plain/short negative form.
 - The [i] sound changes to the [e] sound for potential form.
 - The [i] sound changes to the [o] sound for volitional form.

n	w	r	y	m	h	n	t	s	k		
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ	a
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い	i
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う	u
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え	e
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お	o

Volitional Form IV

1. I will (intend to) drink coffee.
2. I will (intend to) eat sushi.
3. I will (intend to) play tennis.
4. I will (intend to) wake up early in the morning.
5. I will (intend to) see the sign (sign = サイン)
6. I will (intend to) watch the TV tonight.
7. I will (intend to) go to Japan next year.
8. I will (intend to) open the window.
9. What do you think of drinking coffee.
10. What do you think of eating sushi.
11. What do you think of playing tennis.
12. What do you think of waking up early in the morning.
13. What do you think of seeing the sign (sign = サイン)

Volitional Form V

- 14. What do you think of watching the TV tonight.
 - 15. What do you think of going to Japan next year.
 - 16. What do you think of opening the window.
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- 17. What do you intend to do at school?
- 18. What do you intend to do at home?
- 19. What do you intend to do during the spring/summer break?
- 20. What do you intend to do in New York City?

Volitional Form + と思っています I

Volitional Form + と思っています^{おも}

- [Volitional Form] + と思っています^{おも} indicates the speaker's determination (cf. *will* / *be determined to*)
- [Volitional Form] + と思います^{おも} also indicates the speaker's determination, but it also implies that the decision is made on the spot.

		VOLITIONAL	と思っています ^{おも}
(3)	コーヒー	を ^の 飲もう	と思っています。
(4)	すし	を ^た 食べよう	と思っています。

Volitional Form + と思っています II

Volitional Form + と思^{おも}っています

- [Short Form] + と思^{おも}っています implies a predication rather than an intention.
 - コーヒーを飲^のもうと思^{おも}っています。 (intention = usually the subject is the speaker)
 - コーヒーを飲^のむと思^{おも}っています。 (prediction = usually the subject is someone else)

Volitional Form + と思っています III

1. I will (intend to) drink coffee.
2. I will (intend to) eat sushi.
3. I will (intend to) play tennis.
4. I will (intend to) wake up early in the morning.
5. I will (intend to) see the sign (sign = サイン)
6. I will (intend to) watch the TV tonight.
7. I will (intend to) go to Japan next year.
8. I will (intend to) open the window.
9. What do you think of drinking coffee.
10. What do you think of eating sushi.
11. What do you think of playing tennis.
12. What do you think of waking up early in the morning.
13. What do you think of seeing the sign (sign = サイン)

Volitional Form + と思っています IV

- 14. What do you think of watching the TV tonight.
- 15. What do you think of going to Japan next year.
- 16. What do you think of opening the window.

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- 17. What do you intend to do at school?
 - 18. What do you intend to do at home?
 - 19. What do you intend to do during the spring/summer break?
 - 20. What do you intend to do in New York City?

～ておく I

～ておく

- [て-form] + おく indicates an action performed in preparation for something.
- [て-form] + おく is often shortened to とく in an informal speech.

REASON

- (5) クラスがながいので
- (6) にほん 日本にいるので
- (7) テストがあるので
- (8) あした 明日はいそがしいので

て-FORM

- コーヒ^のーを飲んで
- すし^たを食べて
- べんきよう 勉強しとく。
- きょう 今日あそんどく。

おく

- おきます。
- おきます。

～ておく II

1. I will bring a racket because I play tennis today.
 2. I will drink coffee because there is no Starbucks near my home.
 3. I will eat sushi because this sushi restaurant is famous.
 4. I will study tonight because there is a test tomorrow.
 5. I will speak with my teacher because I will be absent tomorrow.
 6. I will take this train because the next one is express (express = きゅうこう)
 7. I will write e-mail because I cannot meet with him today.
 8. I will drink a lot of water because it will be hot today.
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9. What will you do when there is a test.
 10. What will you do when you have a date.

～ておく III

11. What will you do when you Describe a place where you often go.
12. Describe a restaurant where you often eat.
13. Describe a book that you read recently.

Relative clause (Noun quantifier) I

Relative clause (Noun quantifier)

- In Japanese, there is no relative pronoun such as *that*, *which*, and *where*.
- In Japanese, the relative clause is indicated by the plain form of a verb or an adjective, followed by a noun.
- Note the direction of the head noun and the relative clause is reversed between Japanese and English

RELATIVE CLAUSE [PLAIN]

- (9) ^{わたし}私が^かいつも買う
- (10) ^{とも}友だちが^{つく}作った
- (11) ^{はな}たけしさんが話した

NOUN

- コーヒー ^のを飲みます。
- すし ^たを食べます。
- ケーキ ^かを買いました。

Relative clause (Noun quantifier) II

- Below is the comparison between the relative clauses in Japanese and English. Note the absence of the relative pronoun in Japanese and the direction of the relative pronoun and the noun.

1.	<div>きのう買った か</div>	本 ほん	the book	<div>that I bought yesterday</div>
2.	<div>彼がくれた かれ</div>	本 ほん	the book	<div>my boyfriend gave me</div>
3.	<div>つくえの上にある うえ</div>	本 ほん	the book	<div>that is on the table</div>
4.	<div>日本で買えない にほん か</div>	本 ほん	the book	<div>that you can't buy in Japan</div>

Relative clause (Noun quantifier) III

1. the restaurant where I always eat sushi.
2. the restaurant where I never eat sushi.
3. the restaurant where I ate sushi.
4. the restaurant where I didn't eat sushi.
5. the bar where I always drink beer.
6. the bar where I never drink beer.
7. the bar where I drank beer.
8. the bar where I didn't drink beer.
9. the restaurant that my brother often visits
10. the restaurant that Yamada-san went yesterday
11. clothes that my mother liked
12. music that my mother likes
13. Friends I ate with yesterday

Relative clause (Noun quantifier) IV

14. The house that my father liked
 15. The movie that I watched
 16. The movie that I watched with my friends
 17. A boy who eats a lot
 18. The place where I dated with my girl friend
 19. The game that I often play
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20. Describe a place where you often go.
 21. Describe a restaurant where you often eat.
 22. Describe a book that you read recently.

死	<p>▶ し</p> <p>▷ し</p> <p>(death; to die)</p>
意	<p>▶ い</p> <p>(mind; meaning)</p>
味	<p>▶ み</p> <p>▷ あじ</p> <p>(flavor; taste)</p>
注	<p>▶ ちゅう</p> <p>▷ そそ</p> <p>(to pour; to shed)</p>

夏	▶ か ▷ なつ (summer)
魚	▶ ぎょ ▷ さかな うお (fish)
寺	▶ じ ▷ てら であ (temple)
広	▶ こう ▷ ひろ (spacious; wide)

漢字Ch.15 II

転	▶てん ▷ころ (to roll over)
借	▶しゃく しゃっ ▷か (to borrow)
走	▶そう ▷はし (to run)
建	▶けん ▷たて た (to build)

地	▶ち じ (ground)
場	▶じょう ▷ば (place)
足	▶そく ▷あし た (foot; leg)
通	▶つう ▷とお かよ (to pass; to commute)

Bibliography I

Banno, E., Ikeda, Y., Ohno, Y., Shinagawa, C., and Tokashiki, K. (2010). *Genki 1: An Integrated Course in Elementary Japanese*. The Japan Times, Tokyo, Japan, 2nd edition. Course: ELJ101, ELJ102; Price: 3,500 yen.

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