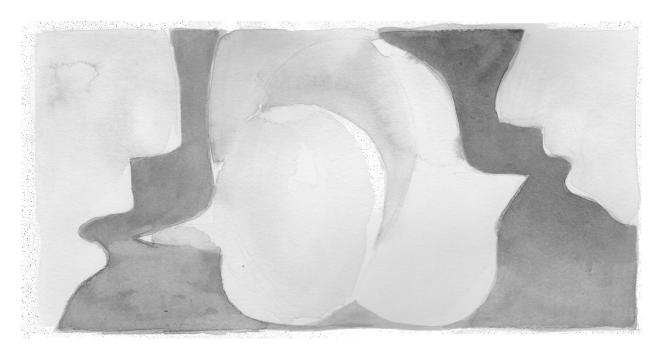
LESSON 6



Intention and Supposition: Introduction to Verbs in Plain Style

In this lesson, you will learn to

- discuss your intended or planned activities, using verbs in plain style both in non-past affirmative and negative forms;
- tell what you think or suppose about other people's activities, using verbs in nonpast plain style and plain progressive form;
- converse on topics such as your future plans, possessions, etc.;
- write a story creatively, using various verbs in non-past plain style;
- make requests in a variety of situations by asking others not to do certain things, using verbs in non-past plain negative form;
- read selected haiku, using your knowledge of verbs in plain style; and
- read and write new kanji.

Introduction to Verbs in Plain Style

What is plain style? Why do we need to learn it?

All the verbs you have learned so far in Japanese for American High School Students are in formal/polite style. They are often called でナ/ます style, and are used for conversations and writings that call for an appropriate level of formality or politeness. Plain style verbs, which are sometimes called short form, are used in informal, colloquial conversations that may not require formality in general. Plain style verbs are also used in many verb phrases that are constructed by combining a verb with another word. Learning plain style verbs will greatly increase your proficiency in Japanese.

In the following pages, verbs are listed by the same grouping that is used in Book 1: in each group, the verbs have the same -< form ending. Example sentences are given after each group to show how to use dictionary form and -> form in verb phrases that express one's intention or supposition.

Review the names of the parts of a verb in -form.

つもり and はず: Two nouns associated with dictionary form and -ない form

Both 950 and 47 are nouns, and they express one's intention or supposition as shown below.

Task 💮 Instructions for this lesson

Study how verbs change in making - **\text{c} \text{v} forms and dictionary forms in each verb group. Practice pronunciation, paying attention to a syllable change. Read examples and translate each one into English. Oral practice is provided for each group to help you get familiarized with verbs in plain style. You may "perform" some of them as a skit for fun.

Group I: Key syllable き

English	-ない Form	-ます Form	Dictionary Form	-て Form
to listen	聞かない	聞きます	聞〇	聞いて
to write; to draw	かかない	かきます	D1	かいて
to walk	あるのない	あるきます	ある〇	あるいて
to dry up	かわのない	かわきます	かわ〇	かわいて
to become empty	す例ない	すきます	す〇	すいて
to play (the piano)	ひめない	ひきます	U.⊗	ひいて
to play (the flute)	ふ例ない	ふきます	\otimes	ふいて
to bloom	さ励ない	さきます	≥⊗	さいて
to cry	なのない	なきます	な	ないて

Note: The key syllable $\stackrel{.}{\circ}$ changes in the order of $\stackrel{.}{\circ}$, $\stackrel{.}{\circ}$, $\stackrel{.}{\circ}$.

Exceptions: おきます (to wake up)(Group VI) 行きます (to go)(Group V)

Group II: Key syllable ぎ

English	-ない Form	-ます Form	Dictionary Form	-て Form
to swim	およめない	およぎます	およ②	およいで
to row a boat	こ例ない	こぎます	Z 🔇	こいで

Note: The key syllable \check{z} changes in the order of \check{n} , \check{z} , $\check{\varsigma}$.

Group IV: Key syllable に, び, み

English	-ない Form	-ます Form	Dictionary Forn	n -て Form
to drink	の息ない	のみます	0 t	のんで
to miss; to be absen	t 休息ない	休夕ます	休む	休んで
to read	読金ない	読のます	読む	読んで
to play around	あそばない	あそのます	あそぼ	あそんで
to call; to summon	よばない	よのます	18	よんで
to die	死ゆない	死にます	死め	死んで

Note: The key syllable β changes in the order of \mathfrak{T} , β , \mathfrak{T} . The key syllable \mathcal{C} changes in the order of \mathfrak{T} , \mathcal{C} , β . The key syllable \mathcal{C} changes in the order of \mathfrak{T} , \mathcal{C} , β .

Examples with Group IV verbs

- 1. 私はコーヒーは あまり<u>のまないつもりです</u>。おちゃや水をたくさん<u>のむ</u> <u>つもりです</u>。
- 2. ぼくは まんがは <u>読まないつもりです</u>。いい本をたくさん<u>読むつもりです</u>。
- 3. 来週は しけんがたくさんあります。それで今週は ぜんぜん<u>あそばない</u> つもりです。
- 4. 夏休みには べんきょうしたくありません。たくさん<u>あそぶつもりです</u>。
- 5. 今日は一日中あたまがいたいんです。あしたは 学校を<u>休むつもりです</u>。でも あさっては 休まないつもりです。
- 6. どうぶつは ビールやさけは <u>のまないはずです</u>よ。
- 7. 森田くんのうちの犬は 交つうじこで けがをしましたけど、犬じょうぶです。 死なないはずです。

Oral Practice: Group III and IV verbs in plain style

A. Practice a dialogue as shown by each example, using the list verbs in correct form.

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. はい、聞くつもりです。

1. to lend 2. to read 3. to call 4. to repair

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. はい、聞くはずです。

1. to fix 2. to miss 3. to call 4. to speak

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. いいえ、聞かないつもりです。

1. to drink 2. to search 3. to die 4. to play around

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. いいえ、聞かないはずです。

1. to read 2. to lend 3. to speak 4. to play around

B. Carry on a dialogue as shown by the example by replacing the underlined parts with the list words and phrases in each group.

Example: (tomorrow listen to rock-and-roll your friend)

Q. あした 何をしますか。

A. ロックのおんがくを聞くつもりです。

Q. そうですか。友だちも 聞きますか。

A. いいえ、聞かないはずです。

1. this afternoon speak foreign language your older brother 2. next week look for a part-time job your friend 3. tomorrow night drink grape juice your grandmother 4. tonight read a comic book your younger sister 5. Saturday play around all day long your older sister 6. tomorrow morning call a taxi your cousin

7. next Monday miss school Alice

Oral Practice: Group V verbs in plain style

A. Practice a dialogue as shown by each example, using the list verbs in correct form.

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. はい、聞くつもりです。

1. to learn 2. to receive 3. to ride 4. to go

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. はい、聞くはずです。

1. to sit 2. to buy 3. to enter 4. to stand up

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. いいえ、聞かないつもりです。

1. to return 2. to sell 3. to go 4. to wash

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. いいえ、聞かないはずです。

1. to make 2. to run 3. to rain 4. to smoke tobacco

B. Carry on a dialogue as shown by the example by replacing the underlined parts with the list words and phrases in each group.

Example: (tomorrow listen to rock-and-roll your friend)

Q. あした 何を しますか。

A. <u>ロックの</u>おんがくを 聞くつもりです。

Q. そうですか。友だちも 聞きますか。

A. いいえ、聞かないはずです。

1. Saturday afternoon buy a bicycle your friend 2. next month learn karate your older brother 3. tonight your older sister sing a song at the party 4. in summer pick up shells on the beach your cousin 5. this weekend run a mile your father 6. tomorrow make a cake your mother 7. next week go to my cousin's home your younger sister

Examples with Group VI verbs

- 1. ぼくは 大学で教いく学をべんきょうして、小学校で教えるつもりです。
- 2. いもうとは たん生日にかわいい人ぎょうをもらいました。あした友だちに<u>見せる</u>はずです。
- 4. 今日は出かけないつもりです。あしたは 友だちとコンサートに行きます。
- 5. おばは もうすぐ赤ちゃんが<u>生まれるはずです</u>。何かおいわいを<u>あげるつもりです</u>。
- 6. もうすぐ春です。母はにわの花だんにいろいろな花をうえるつもりです。
- **7**. アルバイトは大へんですけど、やめないつもりです。
- 8. 木下さんは 秋に 新しいしごとを<u>はじめるはずです</u>よ。
- 9. 大学の学ひはとても高いです。ぎん行からお金を<u>かりるつもりです</u>。
- **10**. 八時ごろ でん話をしてください。そ父は 七時半ごろ<u>おきるはずです</u>。
- 11. 井上さんは きっさてんをしています*。いつも みせを十時に<u>あけるはずです</u>。

*きっさてんをしています: (He) owns/operates a coffee shop.

Oral Practice: Group VI verbs in plain style

A. Practice a dialogue as shown by each example, using the list verbs in correct form.

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. はい、聞くつもりです。

1. to eat 2. to plant 3. to borrow 4. to begin

Example: Q. 聞きますか。 A. はい、聞くはずです。

1. to teach 2. to give 3. to get up 4. to close

Vocabulary 教いく学 (noun) study of education 学ひ (noun) tuition

Group VII: Three syllable verbs with no key syllable

English	-ない Form	-ます Form	Dictionary Form	-て Form
to see; to watch	見ない	見ます	 見る	 見て
to sleep	ねない	ねます	ねる	ねて
to exist (animate)	いない	います	いる	いて
to leave; to get out	出ない	出ます	出る	出て

Note: As studied before, $-\sharp \dagger$ form verbs in this group consist of three syllables, and they have no key syllable. The ending syllables δ or δV are directly attached to the verb stem.

Examples with Group VII verbs

- 1. 週まつに 友だちと アニメのえいがを見るつもりです。
- 2. ちょっとあたまがいたいんです。今日は 一日中<u>ねるつもりです</u>。
- 3. 「お父さんは どこにいますか。」 「会社に<u>いるはずです</u>。」
- 4. えきに 七時に来てください。でん車は ごぜん七時半に<u>出るはずです</u>。
- 5. そ母は 目が良くありません。テレビは あまり見ないはずです。

Group VIII: Irregular verbs

English	-ない Form	-ます Form	Dictionary Form	-て Form
to come	来ない	来ます	来る	来
to do	しない	します	する	して
to exist (inanimate)	(ない)	あります	ある	あって

Note: Verbs in this group are different from all other verbs in Groups I – VII because their stem syllables change. Pay special attention to the kanji 来: their pronunciations change. The verb あります is a special verb: it does not have its own -ない form. The adjective ない represents the plain negative of あります.

Vocabulary

出ます/出る

(intransitive verb)

to leave; to get out

B. Carry on a dialogue as shown by the example by replacing the underlined parts with the list words and phrases in each group.

Example: (roses bloom	n winter bloom in spring)
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Q. <u>ばらの花</u>は <u>ふゆにさきます</u>か。

A. いいえ、ふゆには さかないはずです。春にさくはずです。

1. Mr. Morita	watch a new movie	watch an old movie
2. your grandmother	go to bed at 9:00	go to bed at 10:00
3. your father	be at his office	be at the gym
4. Miss Hayashi	come today	come tomorrow
5. your grandfather	take a nap every day	take a nap sometimes
6. Japanese test	be this week	be next week
7. your cousin	play basketball	play volleyball
8. the train	leave at 6:00	leave at 6:30

Oral Practice: Challenge! All the groups are mixed up!

A. Change each expression to つもりです.

	まいあさ			ちゅうごくご
1. あした休みます。	6. 毎朝	六時におきます。	11.	中国語をならいます。

Vocabulary

会います/会う	(intransitive verb)	to meet. (someone とんこ) Group V
今ばん	(noun/adverb)	tonight. = 今日のよる
めんきょ	(noun)	license; certificate

Creative Writing

Activity •• Let's write a fun story! (Individual or group activity)

Find a picture in magazines, newspapers, etc., of one or more persons. Give each a name of your choice. Write a story about him/her/them, using many verbs with つもりです and はずです endings. You must use at least 10 different verbs, and half of them must be -ない form. See the example shown below.

Present your story to the class according to your teacher's instructions.

Example:

この人はてつおくんです。あしたは雨がふるはずです。それでお兄さんとテニスは しないつもりです。今日は友だちといっしょにアニメのえいがを見るつもりです。 お母さんは 今日ばんごはんをつくらないつもりです。お父さんとえいがに行くはず です。それで、てつおくんと

Progressive Form in Plain Style

Task 1 Progressive expressions have their own plain style. It is made by changing the progressive form ending -います to -いる just as the verb います changes to いる. Learn how to make a progressive form in plain style as shown below.

> あそんで<u>います</u> → あそんで<u>いる</u> はたらいて<u>います</u> → はたらいて<u>いる</u> ftんで<u>います</u> → 住んで<u>いる</u> 知って<u>います</u> → 知って<u>いる</u> 持って<u>います</u> → 持って<u>いる</u>

Oral Practice: Plain progressive forms

Directions: Carry on a dialogue as shown by the example by replacing the underlined parts with the list phrases in each group. You may work as a group or with a partner according to your teacher's instructions.

Example: (Miss Maeda sing a song in her room)

「前田さんは どこにいますか。」

「へやでう<u>たをうたっている</u>はずです。」

「そうですか。どうもありがとう。」

「どういたしまして。」

1. your father repair his car in the garage

2. your uncle watch TV in the living room

3. your cat climb on the tree in the yard

4. your mother play with my younger brother

5. your dog sleep in his doghouse

6. your older sister swim at the swimming pool

Vocabulary Expansion

A. つぎ

Task Read the following examples and study how the noun $\neg \not\equiv$ is used.

- 1. 「先生、<u>つぎ</u>のしけんは いつですか。」「来週の火よう日ですよ。」
- 2. 「つぎのクラスは何ですか。」「せかいのれきしです。」
- 3. <u>つぎ</u>の日は雨でした。私たちは海でおよぎませんでした。

First, write down in Japanese five items you want to find out if your classmates or their family members have or don't have. For example, think about things such as a certain book, a laptop, a Japanese car, etc. Carry on a conversation with a classmate by asking in Japanese, "Do you have ___?" or "Does your father (etc.) have ___?" Talk to three to five classmates according to your teacher's directions. Present your findings to the class by stating, "A-kun has ____, but he does not have ___ " in Japanese.

Special Study: *Please do not* ____.

Task 1 ♀ You learned how to make a request such as "Please sit down" by using the - ⊂ form. Now learn how to make a negative request such as "Please do not sit down" by using a negative - \(\) form as explained below.

The negative -て form is called -ないで form because it is made by adding a syllable で to a verb in -ない form as shown below.

Sentence pattern for negative request: -ないで form +ください

Task 2 Say each of the following negative requests, using the above pattern.

- 1. Please do not stand up. 6. Please do not eat in the classroom.
- 2. Please do not swim in this lake. 7. Please do not sing in a loud voice.
- 3. Please do not sit on the blue chair. 8. Please do not drink beer, sake, etc.
- 4. Please do not go out at night. 9. Please do not open the box.
- 5. Please do not quit your job. 10. Please do not use that computer.

Activity Please don't!

(Class or group work)

Your teacher will give you many requests in -て form + ください form. For every request your teacher makes, change it immediately into -ないで+ください form.

F. Translation into Japanese

- 1. My older brother is planning to quit his current part-time job and look for a new one.
- 2. "Who is coming tomorrow?" "Mr. Kawamori is supposed to come."

"Oh, really? How about Miss Natsuki?" "I don't think she will come."

- 3. Mary will be 16 years old next month. She is planning to get her driver's license on her birthday.
- 4. I planned to study for the test last night, but I was not feeling well, so I went to bed after supper. I am planning to study hard tonight.
- 5. "Where is your grandmother?" "She is supposed to be planting flowers in the yard." "Oh, is she? Then, where is your grandfather?" "I think he is exercising in the living room."
- 6. The baby is sleeping. Please do not talk loud.
- 7. Please do not throw away wastepaper on the floor in the classroom.

G. *Kanji* review: Reading and translation

- 1. 春子さんのご主人の新しい机 12. 姉の大学のりょうの住所
- 2. 秋山さんの会社のでん話番ごう 13. お手洗いで手を洗います。
- 3. 来週の日本語のしけん
- 4. おもしろい昔のでん話
- 6. 雪の日の交つうじこ
- 8. 春の白い花と 夏の赤い花
- 9. 小学生のみじかいさく文
- 10. 白い車が五台と 赤い車が七台

- 14. 夏目さんは 毎朝 かおを洗います。
- **15**. 石川さんは 今週来ないはずです。
- 5. そ父母は 来週 来るはずです。 16. 日本語のクラスで日本語を話します。
 - **17**. 先週 昔の友だちに会いました。
- 7. バスは 毎朝八時半に出ます。 18. 母は 毎日七時に出かけます。
 - 19. 秋の赤い木のはっぱ
 - 20. 日本人の高校生のえい語のさく文
 - 21. 大学生が台所で何かしています。
- 11. お金持ちは たくさんお金を持っています。

The End of Lesson 6 Test: Plain Style を 一生けんめい おぼえてください。