

## Unit10 I'm going to see the snow festival.

### 1. Volitional form

The volitional form is a conjugated form of a verb, and used to express the will of the speaker. Due to this, verbs have to be ones which can have a volitional meaning.

Example1) 図書館で勉強しよう。(Let's study in the library.)

Example2) ×雨が降ろう。

How to make a volitional form

1group : Changing the last syllable of the dictionary form of a verb with the syllable in the “お段”, and adding “う” .

行く → 行こう iku → iko: 飲む → 飲もう nomu → nomo:

2group : Removing “る” from the dictionary form and adding “よう” .

食べる → 食べよう taberu → tabeyo:

3group : する → しよう suru → shiyo: 来る → 来よう kuru → koyo:

The volitional form is also used to express invitation as the plain style of “Vましょう”, which you learned in N5.

あ	い	う	え	お
か	き	く	け	こ
さ	し	す	せ	そ
た	ち	つ	て	と
な	に	ぬ	ね	の
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ
ま	み	む	め	も
や		ゆ		よ
ら	り	る	れ	ろ
わ				を
ん				

Example3) A : 一緒にごはんを食べよう。(Let's have a meal together!)

B : うん。食べよう。(Yes, let's!)

### 2. The volitional form + と思っています。

It is often the case that the volitional form is combined with “～と思う” or “～と思っている” to express one's decision. The former is used when a speaker tells a listener his/her immediate decision, while the latter is used to imply that his/her decision has been made for some time.

Example) 夏休みに、北海道へ行こうと思っています。(During summer vacation, I have been thinking of going to Hokkaido.)

In addition, the volitional form + “～と思っている” can be used even when one's decision is not so firm. When one's plan is concrete, and the decision is firm, “Vつもりだ” is employed as we learned in Unit8. However, both expressions are often used without distinction.

### 3. Vなければならない

This expression is used to show necessity and obligation.

接続方法

接続方法： V~~な~~ + なければならない

行く → 行~~か~~な → 行<sup>い</sup>かなければならない

起きる → 起~~き~~な → 起<sup>お</sup>きなければならない

する → し~~な~~ → しな<sup>い</sup>ければならない

Example1) 図書館の本は返さなければなりません。(You must return books to the library.)

Example2) テストがありますから、日曜日にも勉強しなければなりません。(Because I have a test, I must study on Sunday.)

In spoken Japanese, as in Ex.3, “-nakanaranai” is often used. In addition, as in Ex.4, “-naranai” can be omitted. Let’s practice how to omit it on C-5 in this textbook.

Example3) これから空港へ両親を迎えに行かなきゃならない。(I must go to the airport right away to see my parents.)

Example4) 早く行かなきゃ。大学に遅刻する。(I must hurry, or I’ll be late for university.)