

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
Vatsala Misra
Foreign Language Program
Indian Institute of Technology - Kanpur

Lecture: 15

Kimura to Moushimasu

木村 と もうします

~~My friend gave me flowers on my birthday~~

I am Kimura

Konnichiwa／こんにちは and ~~(FL)~~ Namaskar and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. We were doing *ageru*／あげる, *morau*／もらう ~~(FL)~~ and *kureru*／くれる ~~(FL)~~ in our previous lectures. Now these are polite verbs used in formal conversation. Today also we will do verbs in formal conversation and see what these new verbs are? So, let us see what we have but before that I have a conversation for you, a passage for you.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:48)



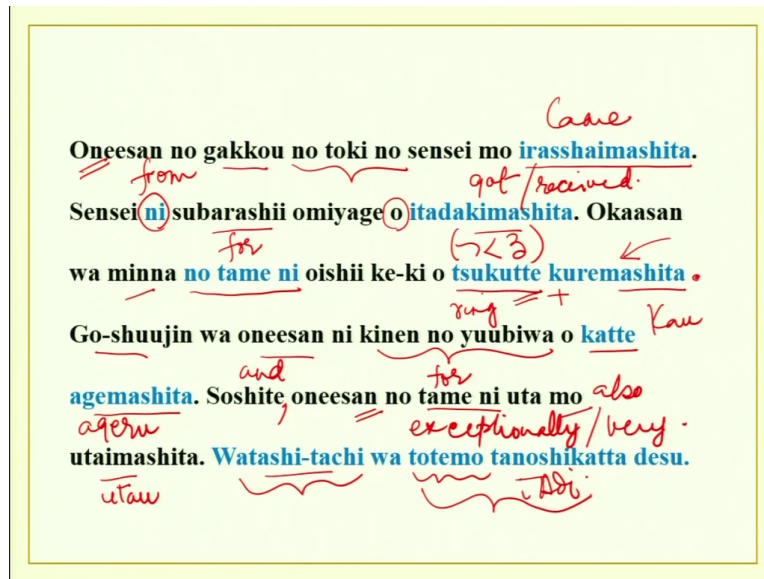
And you can listen to the passage and see how much you are able to understand and whatever is left we are going to do right here. So, listen very carefully. **(FL From 01:01 To 01:48)** So, now you just heard the passage and I am sure some parts of the passage are clear.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:56)

Watashi wa Mira to **moushimasu**. Kinou watashi no
 oneesan no kekkon kinenbi deshita. Oneesan wa
 kekkon shite kara juu-nen **ni narimashita**. Kinou uchi
 de pa-ti ga arimashita. Kanojo no gakkou to kaisha no
 tomodachi ga minna **kite kuremashita**. Tomodachi ni
 takusan omiyage o **moraimashita**.

And the rest which is not clear we will do right now. This is a passage about *Mira*(FL) and her elder sister. *Moushimasu*／もうします(FL) I am called. *Kekkon*／けっこん(FL) is marriage you already know and *kinenbi*／きねんび(FL) is anniversary. *So narimashita*／なりました(FL) means it is 10 years now. So, *de*／で ~~there~~ we have done, *uchi de event ga arimashita*／家で event が ありました. *Kanojo*／かのじょ is *oneesan no imi desu ne*／お姉さんの 意味 です ね. So, *kanojo no gakkou to*／かのじょ の 学校 と, and *kaisha no*／会社 の, of *kaisha tomodachi ga*／会社 友だち が,(FL) because they came and it is a fact and it has already happened. So, *Mira's*(FL) knows *tomodachi ga minna*／友達 が みんな, all *kite kuremashita*／来て くれました,(FL) they came and I received the pleasure of having them at home. *Tomodachi ni*／友達 に(FL) meaning from *tomodachi omiyage o moraimashita*／友達 お土産 を もらいました,(FL) received/get.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:45)



Now we have more over here, she came *onesasan no gakkou no* /お姉さんの学校 /school no toki no sensei mo irasshaimashita/ の とき の 先生 も いらっしやいました. *Sensei ni* /先生 に from *sensei* /先生 (FL) again, from *sensei subarashii* /先生 素晴らしい, (FL) exceptional; (FL) I got or I received. So, over here who has received? *Onesasan* /お姉さん (FL) has received. So, *okaasan wa minna no tame ni* /お母さんは 皆 の た め に (FL) for everyone, everyone *oishii ke-ki o tsukutte kuremashita* /おいしい ケーキ を 作って くれました. So *okaasan wa tsukuru* /お母さんは 作る (FL) the plain form of the verb is *tsukuru* /つくる (FL) it is in *te* /て (FL) form plus *kuremashita* /くれました, (FL) meaning she made and we received the pleasure of eating the cake. So, I will explain all these forms after we have completed the passage.

Over here just concentrate on the meaning. *Utau* /うたう (FL) is a verb. So, he gave a ring to my sister and he also sang for her. *Watashi-tachi* /私たち (FL) all of us *wa totemo* /は とても, exceptionally or very. So now *totemo* /とても (FL) over here is used with I adjectives we have done it earlier for you for the time being concentrate only on I adjectives it is also used with verbs but at the moment concentrate on I adjectives.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:26)

私は ミラ と 申します。昨日 お姉さん の 結婚記念日 でした。お姉さん は 結婚 して から 十年 に なりました。昨日 家で パーティー が ありました。お姉さん の 学校 と 会社 の 友達 が みんな きてくれました。友達に たくさん お土産を もらいました。姉さん の 学校 の 先生 も いらっ しゃいました。先生 に すばらしい お土産 を いただきました。母 は みんな の ために 美味しい ケーキ を 作ってくれま した。ご主人 は お姉さん に 記念 の ゆうびわ を あげまし た。そして 彼女 の ために 歌 も うたいました。私達 は とても 楽しかった です。

So, now this is in your script and a lot of kanji characters you can understand. So, try to practice those.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:39)

Requesting people -

Inviting someone

Make a request to do something

20

Now let us learn different ways to make a request. Now what do I mean by that? Well basically showing levels of politeness when requesting a person to do something or inviting someone over to do something with you.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:58)

Vte kudasai

tabete kudasai / 食べてください

mite kudasai / 見てください

kaite kudasai / 書いてください

23

Now the simplest form of request that you have done is verb in *te*／て(FL) form plus *kudasai*／下さい; *tabete kudasai*／食べてください, *mite kudasai*／見てください, *nonde kudasai*／飲んでください(FL). Now this *te kudasai*／て ください(FL) form is also a semi order and why am I saying that? Because well someone is asking you, you are being requested to do something and the person who is asking you to do a certain thing has not asked for your opinion what you desire? He is just saying that please do this for me, just by using a verb which shows respect or which shows request.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:50)

Tanaka san, purezento o akete kudasai.
田中さん, プレゼント を 開けてください。

Yonde kudasai,



Tanaka san, purezento o akete mite kudasai.
田中さん プレゼント を 開けて みてください。

open see

— Please

Tanaka san, issho ni kurabu e ikimasen ka?
田中さん 一緒に クラブ へ 行きませんか?

So, your opinion is not considered over here. Now you will understand this better look at this. (FL) So, whether you want to open the present or not has not been asked you are just being requested to open the present. For example you can say *Tanaka san yonde kudasai*／田中さ

ん 読んでください (FL) So, please read, whether you want to read or not has not been considered. Now, (FL) you have done this form earlier. So, somebody is telling you suggesting to you that *Tanaka san purezento o akete* / 田中さん プレゼント を 開けて (FL) please open and see. So, please is over here please open and see.

Again you are not asked whether you want to open and see it right now or not. Now again you can see over here, how will you make a request? These two are direct isn't it, these two are direct you are not being asked. Now over here just see you are being asked. (FL) So, will not you please come with me to the club? Now your opinion is being considered or taken into account you are being asked. So, when you use verb in negative plus *ka* / か (FL) it becomes a request, it is a polite invitation.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:39)

itadakimasu / いただきます

to receive from someone higher in rank or age, formal situation, seniors at workplace, requests.

22

Now we did the verb *itadakimasu* / いただきます (FL) in our last class as you I am sure remember. It means receiving something from someone older in age and in rank or in formal situations and what does it express or show? It shows respect. So, now let us see the new polite way to make a request.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:02)

(tetsudau) dict / plain form.

Sumimasen, chotto tetsudatte kudasai. (-te)
すみません、ちょっと 手伝って ください。 *tetsudawapaido kudasai.*

Sumimasen, chotto tetsudatte kurenai kuremasen.
すみません、ちょっと 手伝って くれな~~い~~くれません。

Sumimasen, chotto tetsudatte kuremasen ka? *shuu8 -*
すみません、ちょっと 手伝って くれませんか？

Sumimasen, chotto tetsudatte itadakemasen ka? *-*
すみません、ちょっと 手伝って いただけませんか？

How will you make a request to someone to do something for you or to do something with you? So, we are using this word *tetsudau* / 手伝う (FL) this is the dictionary form or plain form. (FL) So, whenever you are requesting someone to do something obviously you are going to say *sumimasen* / すみません (FL) or please excuse me or I am sorry I am going to be taking your time. So, basically all of that will come to *sumimasen* / すみません (FL) or you can also do it in the negative.

You can say *sumimasen, tetsudawanai de kudasai* / すみません、手伝わない で ください, *sumimasen, tetsudawanai de kudasai* / すみません、手伝わない で 下さい, (FL) ~~that is~~ maybe you are angry with the person; maybe you do not need help; maybe you are not on very good terms with the person. So, you do not want to interact with the person. So, you can say *sumimasen, tetsudawanai de kudasai* / すみません、手伝わない で ください (FL) that is why please do not help me I mean these are just situations I am telling you well nobody uses this but yes you can make it negative as well with *kudasai* / ください (FL). So, very-, very informal, extremely informal and to be used with people either your same age or people younger to you.

Even though you are using *kuremasu* / くれます (FL) but still you are using it in plain form. So, it is not that polite similarly even though you are using *kudasai* / ください (FL) over here you are still ordering as we just learnt. So, look at this one now. (FL) Now this is polite, you are saying *tetsudatte kuremasen* / 手伝って くれません (FL) and you are using this

ka／*か* (FL) over here which shows that it is respectful 1 and 2 shows your position that you are over here and the person you are asking to help is over here is senior, it is not in your own group or to family members.

You will use *kurenai*／*くれな*い (FL) with family members. Now you can see the degree of politeness how it is increasing over here, it is *kudasai*／*ください* (FL) semi order; it is with friends over here or with family. Now this is a little more towards being respectful and humble and what is this over here *itadakemasen ka*／*いただきます か*? *Sumimasen, chotto tetsudatte*／*すみません、ちょっと 手伝って*, (FL) very, very polite definitely you can make out from here that the person is senior or the situation is formal; it is not just your friends or family.

So, that is position is still here the person is over here and your position is here. So, you can see the degree how it changes from very polite to not being so, polite being direct.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:48)

tetsudaimasu I will help.

tetsudaimasen I will not help.

Tetsudatte kudasai Please help. Semi order

(-ve) tetsudaimasen ka? polite/respectful

Sumimasen, tetsudatte kuremasen ka?

" " Itadakemas

As I told you, you can see the degree over here as well, for example *tetsudaimasu*／*手伝います*, *tetsudaimasu*／*手伝います* (FL) it means I will help; *tetsudaimasen*／*手伝いません* that is the (FL) I will not help not help. Now if I say *tetsudatte kudasai*／*手伝ってください*, (FL) then please help but again it is semi order. I am doing these things again and again with you. So, that it is very clear to you how to use these forms and what is the meaning of these

forms, because these are used a lot in daily conversation. Then, that is the *tetsudaimasen*／て
つだいません (FL) and *ka*／か (FL).

So, in the negative with the negative *masen*／ません (FL) form use *ka* and make it polite
respectful. So, even more polite over here because *kuremasen*／くれません (FL) is
definitely more polite than *masen ka*／ません か, (FL) you are here and the person you are
asking help from is over here. So, please give it to me, please help me and I will receive the
favour of your help. Now if you want it to be even more polite then, this is as we did in our
previous slide. So, this is the most polite way to ask someone for some help.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:38)

Vte kudasai	→	request/order
V te kureru	→	humble (plain form) informal

As I have been saying verb *te kudasai*／て ください (FL) is a semi order with a polite
word which is *kudasai*／ください (FL) whereas although verb *te*／て (FL) plus *kuremasu*／
くれます (FL) or *kureru*／くれる (FL) is considered polite or humble, you would have
noticed that it is in plain form, the verb is still in plain form and sounds still more like an
order and it is considered informal. So, even though it is humble it is still not very polite. So,
now as we did in our previous slide you can replace verb *tetsudau*／手伝う (FL) with any
other verb.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:16)

~~tetsudau~~ てっだう

Sumimasen, chotto ~~tetsudatte~~ kuremasen ka?
すみません、ちょっと 手伝って くれませんか？

~~wakashimo~~
~~Koushi ni atte,~~
~~Sensei ni atte,~~
~~kuremasen ka?~~

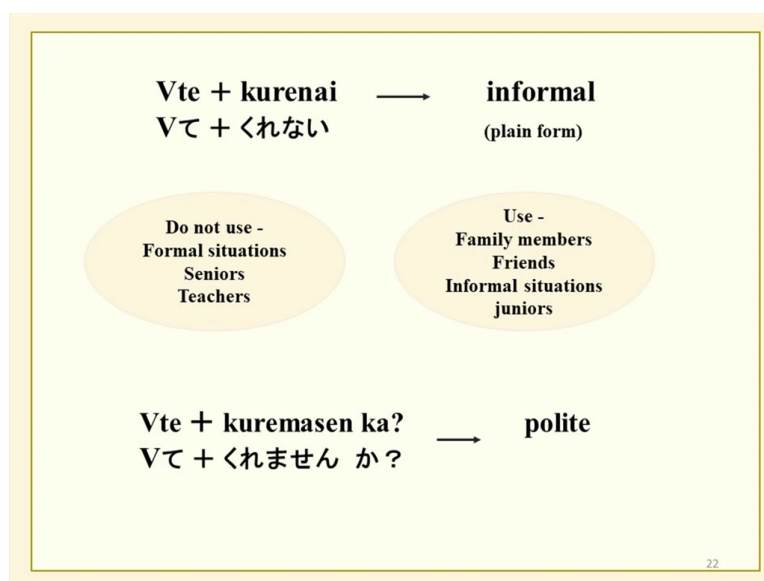
<u>matte</u> / 待つて	まつ	}	wait meet read
<u>atte</u> / 合って	あう		
<u>yonde</u> / 読んで	よみ		

Sumimasen, chotto ~~tetsudatte~~ itadakemasen ka?
すみません、ちょっと 手伝って いadakemasen か？

Like you can see over here this is what we did previously. ~~(FL)~~ Now you can replace ~~tetsudau / 手伝う (FL)~~ with matsu / 待つ (FL) with au / 会う (FL) or with ~~(FL)~~ yomu / 読む. Now what are these verbs? Wait, meet and read. So, you can say, ~~(FL)~~ please will you wait for a minute for me? ~~p~~ Please will you go and meet sensei (FL) or you can say, ~~(FL)~~ please will you go instead of me and meet sensei / 先生 (FL) or with yonde / 読んで you can say sumimasen, chotto yonde kuremasen ka / すみません、ちょっと 読んで くれませんか (FL) or for example we are in class and I ask you to read something.

So, well of course I will not use the kuremasu / くれます (FL) over here to you directly in class, but yes just for practicing, ~~(FL)~~ please would you read it for me? So, this is how you can use any of these other verbs instead of ~~tetsudau / 手伝う (FL)~~. Now if you want to be even more polite, then, ~~(FL)~~ as we have been doing and replace any of the verbs instead of tetsudau / 手伝う (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 18:18)



Now, verb *te* / て (FL) form plus *kurenai* / くない (FL) which was there in one of our previous slides, is the most informal method of requesting people to do something for you as I told you at that time. This is used more with family members, close friends, your peer group, people younger to you. You could use it with classmates wherever basically there is an informal relationship, in formal relationship and people senior to you, you cannot use this *kurenai* / くない (FL) form. You have to remember that ~~you have to remember that~~ when you are doing conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:08)

Sumimasen, chotto tetsudatte kurenai.
 すみません、ちょっと 手伝って くない。

yatte / やって
 hanashite / 話して
 mite / 見て

hayaku itte / 行って

sore totte / それ とって

koko ni kaite / ここ に 書いて

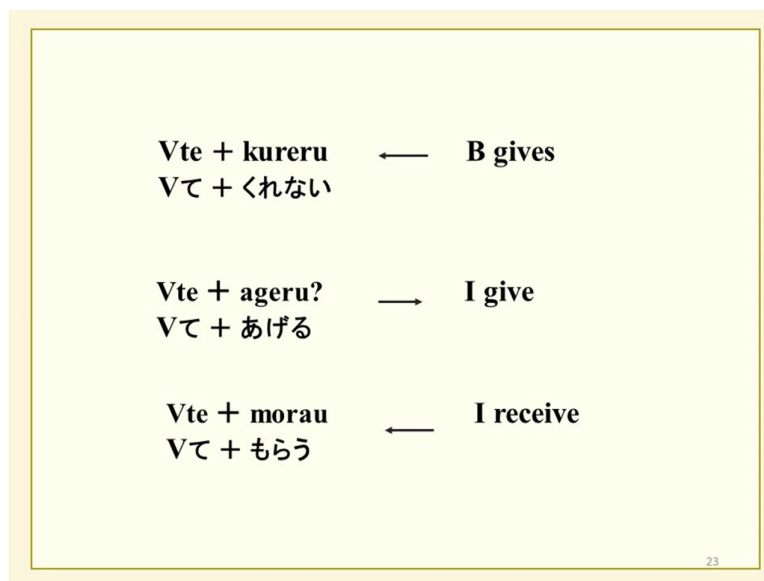
nakama friends

(FL) So, again as I told you with your peer group, people who are your age your *nakama* / なかま (FL) friends for example you can only tell your friends or people who are younger to you, you can order them about is not it *hayaku itte* / 早く 行って, *hayaku itte kurenai* / 早く

く 行って くない (FL) just a little soft the order becomes a little soft that is about all *hayaku itte*／早く 行って (FL) a direct order, *hayaku itte kurenai*／早く 行って くない (FL). So, your body language is a little polite. *Sore totte*／それ とって, So, to somebody who is younger to you, you cannot order any and everybody about.

So, ~~sure~~ *sore totte kurenai*／それ とって くない (FL) and it becomes a little soft and polite. *Koko ni kaite*／ここ に 書いて, *so koko ni kaite kudasai*／ここ に 書いて ください or *koko ni kaite kurenai*／ここ に 書いて くない. So, for example you can have a situation where you want somebody's phone number and you don't have a pen to write. So, you can tell your friend *koko ni kaite kurenai*／ここ に 書いて くない (FL) will not you please write it over here for me, you want salt so, *sore o totte kurenai*／それを とって くない, *shio o totte kurenai*／しお を とって くない (FL). So, in this manner it becomes informal.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:38)



Now we just learned to use verb in *te*／て (FL) form plus *kuremashita*／くれました (FL). Now let us see how we can use verb in *te*／て (FL) form plus *ageru*／あげる (FL) and verb in the *te*／て form plus *morau*／もらう (FL) and what it conveys actually? There are some sentences from our passage. So, let us see what they are?.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:02)

Tomodachi wa uchi ni ^{came} kite kuremashita/kudasaimashita.
 友達 が 家 に きて くれました/くださいました。

^I Tomodachi ni seta o tsukutte moraimashita.
 友達 に セーター を 作って もらいました。

^{we} ^{for} ^{made} ^{got}
 Watashi wa tsuma ni gohan o tsukutte moraimashita.
 私は つま に ご飯 を 作って もらいました。

^I ^{you}
 Tomodachi ni shukudai o tetsudatte moraimashita.
 友達 に 宿題 を 手伝って もらいました。

父 / chichi
 お母さん / okaasan
 お兄さん / oniisan

|| Morau (beneficiary is subject - 私は)
 Kureru (benefactor is subject - Xは)

So, they came and ~~came~~ and I received the pleasure as I had just explained in the beginning. *Kuremashita* / くれました (FL) is humble and *kudasaimashita* / くださいました (FL) is polite. Please remember meaning is the same ~~that~~ (FL). So, ~~they came over~~. Now you have to look at this very, very carefully (FL). So, *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) made and who received? I received the favour I received the sweater. So, *watashi* / 私 (FL) is missing over here, *watashi wa* / 私 は (FL) is missing over here this is very, very important you will see just now; why it is important?:

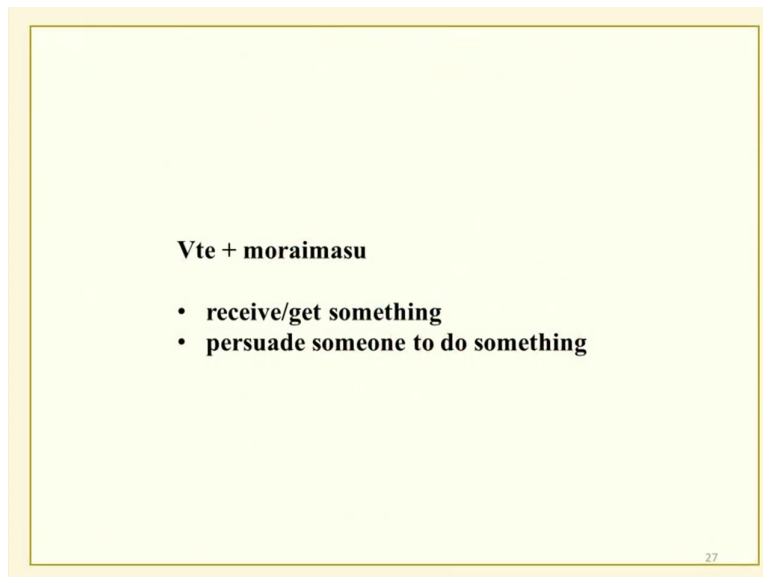
Watashi wa tsuma ni / 私 は 妻 に, (FL) again *wa* / は is ~~ise~~ over here and this one, (FL) she made and *moraimashita* (FL) I got; *gohan* (FL) is food. So, *okusan* / 奥さん (FL) made food for me. Now (FL) so, again he helped and I got ~~the~~ or received the favour. So, now you will see *te kuremasu* / て くれます, *moraimasu* / もらいます (FL) later on you will see others as well, who is the subject and who is receiving the favour; who is giving, what to whom, you have to keep that in mind. *Moraimasu* / もらいます (FL) and *kudasaimasu* / くださいます (FL) that will change.

You can give something as I had explained earlier; I can give you and I can give someone else as well you can also give someone something. Now you can see very clearly instead of *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) you can put ~~—~~ *chichi* / 父, *oniisan* / お兄さん, *haha* / 母, ~~someone~~ (FL). So, you can replace *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) with any of this. Now you will see in *morau* / もらう (FL) who is the beneficiary? It is *watashi* / 私 (FL) and in *kureru* / くれ

る, (FL) who is the benefactor? X so, you have to be very careful with the subject. Subject *wa* / は, (FL) subject could be anybody it could be *me* (FL) or it could be *oniisan* / お兄さん, *okaasan* / お母さん, *tomodachi* / 友達, *sensei* / 先生, *Tanaka san* / 田中さん (FL) anyone:

A and then who is receiving what is also very, very important. So, again and again I am giving you sentences, again and again trying to tell you the same thing because this is used a lot in daily conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:47)



Vte + moraimasu

- receive/get something
- persuade someone to do something

27

So, by using *te* / て (FL) form of the verb plus *morau* / もらう (FL) as you saw just now. We say that we get or we receive or we arrange or persuade someone to do something for us. By this we basically mean that a favour was done to either me or to someone else. In a broader sense you could say basically a favour done. Similarly we use the *te* / て (FL) form for *ageru* / 上げる (FL) when we do something for others or when someone else does something for someone else or others.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:27)

Tomodachi ni seta o tsukutte agemashita. ^{moraimashite got || gave}
 友達セーター を 作って あげました。

Watashi wa tsuma ni yubiwa o katte agemashita. ^{wa moraimashite got. gave kureru}
 私は つま に ゆびわ を かって あげました。

Watashi wa otouto ni okane o kashite agemashita. ^{lent}
 私は 弟 に お金 を 貸して あげました。


Watashi wa otouto ni moushikomisho o kaite agemashita. ^{app. form wrote gave}
 私は 弟 に 申し込み書 を 貸して あげました。

I wa Vte ageru (on demand/favour)
 So

Now you can look at these examples and try to understand ~~(FL)~~. Now if it was *moraimashita* /もらいました, ~~(FL)~~ then *tomodachi ni se-ta- o tsukutte moratta* /友達 に セーター を 作って もらった, ~~(FL)~~ this I got, I received. Over here we are saying, *tomodachi ni se-ta o tsukutte agemashita* /友達 に セーター を 作って あげました, ~~(FL)~~ I gave. So, the verb will change on who is giving what to whom. For example *watashi wa tsuma ni yubiwa o katte agemashita* /私は 妻 に ゆびわ を 買って あげました, ~~(FL)~~ I gave and if it was *moraimashita* /もらいました, ~~(FL)~~ over here, then the meaning would have been that I got a *yubiwa* /ゆびわ, ~~(FL)~~ from my wife. Now if we change the subject over here for example *tsuma wa watashi ni* /妻 は 私 に, ~~(FL)~~ so, what is the verb going to be over here, can you tell me, we have been doing it for so long now? I think it is very clear, *kureru* /くれる, ~~(FL)~~.

So, ~~(FL)~~ I lend him money. *Moushikomisho* /もうしこみしょ is ~~(FL)~~ application form, ~~(FL)~~ means I wrote and then gave it to him basically I wrote the application form for him. Please remember how to use these verbs with *te* /て, ~~(FL)~~ form and meaning. So, I, *watashi* /私 or ~~(FL)~~ someone *wa* /は verb in *te ageru* /て あげる, ~~(FL)~~ basically means on demand or is a favour. So, I can also say *ja, Mira san chotto pen o kashite agete* /じゃ、ミラさん ちょっと ペン を 貸してあげて, ~~(FL)~~ please lend the pen to xyz whoever I am pointing at. So, it could be a demand by me that please do this or it could be a favour to me that please do this for me.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:57)



from
Mira san wa Rao san ni wain o tsukutte moraimashita.
ミラさんは ラオさん に ワイン を 作って もらいました。


to
Rao san wa Mira san ni wain o tsukutte agemashita. →
ラオさんは ミラさん に ワイン は 作って あげました。

to got
Rao san wa watashi ni wain o tsukutte kuremashita.
ラオさんは 私 に ワイン を 作って くれました。

polite
Rao san, wain o tsukutte itadakemasen ka?
ラオさん、ワイン を 作って くれませんか/いただけませんか?


So, over here you can see these two. So, *Mira san wa Rao san ni* / ミラさんは ラオさん に, (FL) from *wain o tsukutte moraimashita* / ワイン を 作って もらいました, she wine-received. Then (FL) he gave to *Mira san agemashita* / ミラさん あげました (FL). Now who is saying? *Mira san* is saying that *Rao san wa watashi ni* / ラオさんは 私 に, (FL) to me *wain o tsukutte kuremashita* / ワイン を 作って くれました, (FL) she is being very, very humble that he was kind enough to make wine and pour the wine in the glass and give it to me. So, I got or I received. Now, (FL) polite way of requesting *Rao san* (FL) to get a glass of wine for her so, *itadakemasen ka* / いただけませんか (FL) very, very polite, so, you can see how it changes actually, how? Basically in a broader sense meaning is the same but how level of politeness changes.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:21)



shall
Tetsudatte agemashou ka?
手伝って 上げましょう か?

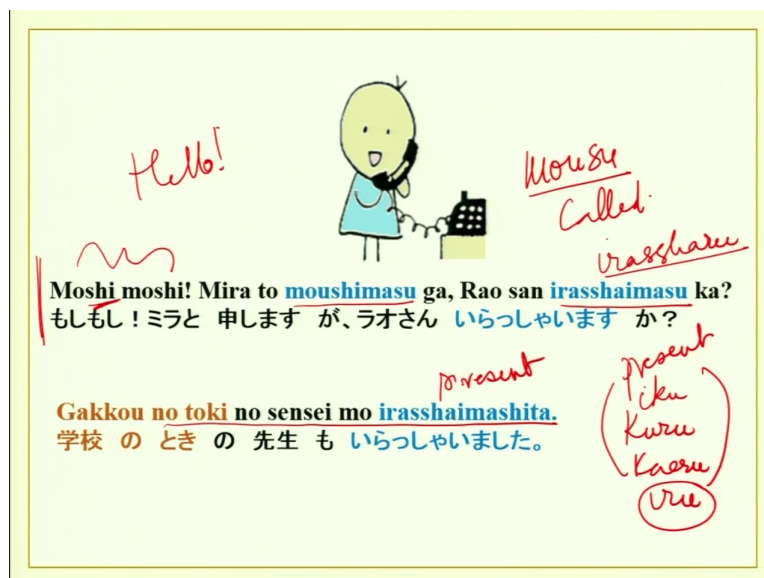
Tetsudaimashou ka?
手伝いましょう か?
shall I help you →



Now you can use it in another way as well. Look at this one these two are talking and you can see this lady is struggling with her luggage. So, what do they say? *Tetsudatte agemashou ka* / 手伝ってあげましょう か, (FL) shall I go and this is shall and *mashou ka* / ましょう か, means shall (FL) depending on the verb. So, the verb is *agemashou ka* / あげましょう か, (FL) shall I go and help her, is what this gentleman is saying. And then he goes over there he goes to the lady and he says, *tetsudaimashou ka* / 手伝いましょう か, (FL) shall I help you? Why I put it over here is this is very common.

And generally if someone is having problem with luggage or with bags maybe in the mall, maybe at the airport, maybe at the station well *tetsudaimashou ka* / 手伝いましょう か (FL) this is what you should say.

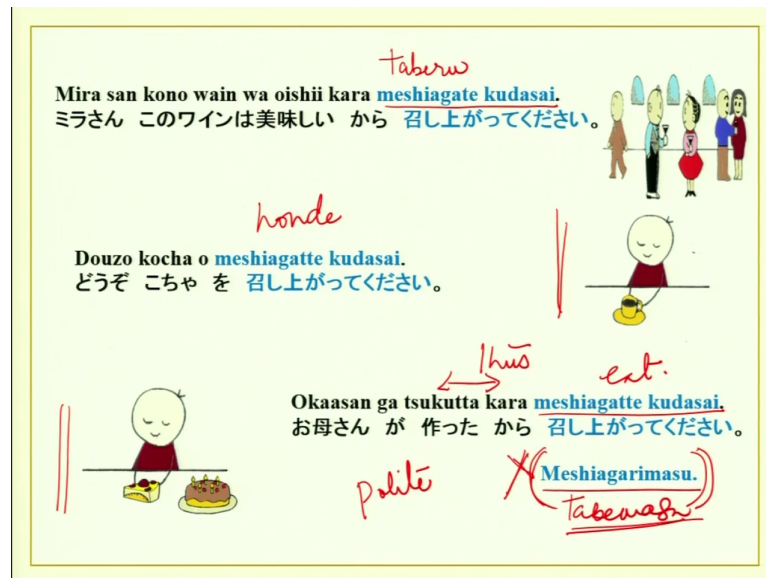
(Refer Slide Time: 30:25)



(FL) So, I have some polite verbs for you here which are used in daily conversation let us see what they are. So, this is also very, very typical, where on the phone if you have to ask whether the person is present or not and also when you have to tell who you are, then what are the verbs that are going to be used. So, *moshi-moshi* / もしもし (FL) is hello as you know and two *moshi* / もし (FL) together is hello, not just one *moshi* / もし (FL). Also please do not use *moshi* / もし (FL) as a hello as a greeting. So 2 polite verbs *mousu* / もうす (FL) means call and *irassharu* / いらっしゃる (FL) means present.

Basically this verb is polite for *iku*／行く, *kuru*／来る(FL) and *kaeru*／帰る (FL) over here is he present over there. (FL) This was there in the passage that she was also present *iru*／いる, *irassharu*／いらっしゃる(FL) is the polite for *iru*／いる, *kuru*／来る(FL) and *iku*／行く (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 32:00)



Same picture over here. Now this is just for practice again, but with a polite verb: *meshiagaru*／めしあがる(FL) is polite for *taberu*／食べる(FL). So, for drinking *meshiagate kudasai*／召し上がって ください,(FL) you are having a cup of tea. This is very typical you go to somebody's house and *douzo nonde kudasai*／どうぞ 飲んで ください ~~those who know (FL)~~ will never be used, *douzo meshiagate kudasai*／どうぞ 召し上がって ください ~~those (FL)~~ when somebody is offering coffee or tea to you. And then it can also be used for eating. So, you can see *okaasan ga tsukutta kara*／お母さんが作ったから, (FL) she has made this thus *meshiagate kudasai*／召し上がって ください (FL) I please eat.

Now will you say that, (FL) why will you not use (FL) *meshiagarimasu*／めしあがります? Because *meshiagarimasu*／めしあがります(FL) is polite and to yourself you do not have to use this verb you can use *tabemasu*／食べます(FL). To y Your family members also immediate family members you will not use *meshiagarimasu*／めしあがります, (FL) always use (FL) *tabemasu*／食べます. So, these polite verbs you need to understand that you

cannot use with family members and with yourself. It is only in formal situations and people older to you or when you want to give respect to others.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:48)

iku/いく/to go	}	<u>irassharu</u> /いらっしゃる
kuru/くる/to come		
kaeru/かえる/to return		
kureru/くれる/to give	}	<u>kudasaru</u> /くださる
ageru/あげる/to give		<u>sashiageru</u> /さしあげる ✓
morau/もらう/to receive		<u>itadaku</u> /いただく ✓
taberu/たべる/to eat		<u>meshiagaru</u> /めしあがる
iu/いう/to say		<u>mousu, ossharu</u> /もうす, おっしゃる
*suru/する/to do		<u>nasaru</u> /なさる
*miru/みる/to see		goran ni naru/ごらん になる
mairu/to come		mairu/まいる ←

There are some more polite verbs. This you did just now *iku*/行く, *kuru*/来る(FL) and *kaeru*/帰る(FL) is *irassharu*/いらっしゃる(FL) as we did. Then we have *kureru*/くれる(FL) which is *kudasaru*/くださる(FL) we have been doing for a long time. *Ageru*/あげる(FL) is *sashiageru*/さしあげる(FL) which you have already done and *itadaku*/いただく(FL) we did here in this lesson which is again for respect to others and formal situations. Now *taberu*/食べる(FL) we did just now *meshiagaru*/めしあがる(FL) this is all in dictionary form or plain form as it is called *jishokei*/じしょけい(FL).

And there are more verbs over here *iu*/言う(FL) is *mousu*/申す(FL) or *watashi wa Mira to moushimasu*/私はミラと申します or *ossharu*/おっしゃる(FL) which means to tell or to speak, *sensei ga osshaimashita*/先生がおっしゃいました(FL). Then we have *suru*/する(FL) and the polite for *suru*/する(FL) is *nasaru*/なさる; *miru*/見る(FL) is *goran ni naru*/ごらんになる(FL) of course we have not done any sentence so far and I am going to cover these two later. Then *maeru*/まえる, *maeru*/まえる(FL) is very, very humble when you say I come from a certain place. So, you will notice something over here which I am going to do very soon. These verbs end in *ru*/る, *irassharu*

／いращやる, *kudasaru*／くださる, *ossharu*／おっしゃる, *nasaru*／なさる(FL) okay
but when you make the *masu*／ます form what happens let us see.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:26)

Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Mira desu. Indo kara desu. Douzo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.
はじめまして、私は ミラ です。インド から です。
どうぞ よろしく おねがいします。

Hajimemashite, Mira to moushimasu. Indo kara mairimashita. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.
はじめまして、ミラ と 申します。インド から まいりました。どうぞ よろしく おねがいします。

mou
mai

Irassharu／いращやる, *irassharu*／いращやる(FL) So, we need to remove the *u*／
う(FL) and put *i*／い, *imasu*／います(FL) isn't it but that does not happen over here, it is
irasshaimasu／いращやいます(FL). So, the *ru*／る is removed over here please
remember and not *u*／う(FL) this is an exception in a similar manner *kudasaru*／くださる
(FL) again you will remove the *ru*／る(FL) over here and *kudasaimasu*／くださいます。
Nasaru／なさる(FL) again *nasaimasu*／なさいます, *ossharu*／おっしゃる and
osshaimasu／おっしゃいます(FL). You will see over here but just concentrate on these two
at the moment and we will do these two later. Now you have done introduction, *watashi wa*／
私 は so and so *desu*／です. *Indo kara desu*／インド から です.(FL)

So, (FL) and (FL) so, this (FL) How are we going to change this with polite verbs? You will
see, this is what you have done; how are we going to make it polite? So *mousu*／もうす
and *mairu*／まいる(FL) please remember these two verbs very important when you are
doing your introduction, you need to be very polite and very humble. So, remember these two
verbs. Now this introduction you can forget as you do know these polite verbs. So, use these
verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:36)

Gakkou no toki / 学校 の とき - at that time

31

So, now there is this expression in one of our sentences *gakkou no toki* / 学校 の とき (FL) which roughly corresponds to at that particular time. So, the time is shown by the noun mentioned in the sentence; how is that done let us see?-

(Refer Slide Time: 37:52)

at that time *lots - degree*

Kodomo no toki yoku terebi o mimashita.
子供の時 よく テレビ を みました。

→ →

Kodomo no toki yoku osoku made terebi o mimashita.
子供の時 よく 遅く まで テレビ を みました。

Kodomo no toki tomodachi to isshoni yoku pikuniku ni itta.
子供の時 友達 と 一緒に よく ピクニック に 行きました。

Koukou no toki yoku arubaito o shimashita.
高校の時 よく アルバイト を しました。

~~(FL)~~ So, when I was a child at the time ~~when I was a child~~, *yoku terebi o mimashita* / よく テレビ を みました, (FL) at that time, *yoku* / よく (FL) is lots again but it refers to degree it is something that cannot be counted. So, ~~(FL)~~ I watched a lot of TV ~~(FL)~~. So, till late at the time when I was a child I was small *yoku* / よく (FL) a lot, *osoku* (FL) *made* / おそく まで till late *terebi o mimashita* / テレビ を 見ました, I show. *Kodomo no toki tomodachi to isshoni* / 子供のとき友達と一緒に, with my friend *yoku terebi o mimashita* / よく テレビ を 見ました, I have *itta* / 行った or *ikimashita* / 行きました

た also over here so, that you understand that both mean the same only level of politeness is there.

Now ~~(FL)~~ as a high school student at the time when I was in high school I did lot of *arubaito* / アルバイト ~~(FL)~~ and this is part time this is a common thing which the students do in foreign countries, as high school students, as university students they do a lot of *arubaito* / アルバイト ~~(FL)~~ which is part-time work. So, you can also see how to use at a particular time. Now this is only used with nouns please remember I have done with verbs but will be doing it again later with you.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:38)

Vocabulary		
tsuma	つま	wife
shukudai	しゅくだい	homework
moushikomisho	もうしこみしょ	application form
moushikomu	もうしこむ	to apply
okuru	おく	to send
maitoshi	まいとし	each year
tokubetsu	とくべつ	special
boku	ぼく	I
fuku	ふく	clothes
utau	歌う	to sing
uta	うた	song

Now this is your vocabulary please go over the vocabulary.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:45)

Vocabulary

kekkon	けっこん	marriage
kekkon-kinenbi	きねんび	marriage anniversary
narimasu	なります	to become
kanojo	かのじょ	she,her
minna	みんな	all people
subarashii	すばらしい	exceptional
tanoshii	たのしい	happy
shuujin	しゅうじん	husband
tsukuru	作る	to make
tetsudau	手伝う	to help

And with this I would like to finish today's class. There is lot of *ageru*／あげる, *morau*／もらう(FL) and *kureru*／くれる(FL) which we have done, there is *masen ka*／ませんか(FL) also which we have done and we have also done *te*／て(FL) form of the verb with *itadaku*／いただく(FL) and *kudasaru*／くださる(FL) and *-ageru*／あげる(FL). So, please do, that practice that at home with your partner make small dialogues answer make the question answer and I am sure you will be very, very comfortable. So, till our next class *arigatou gozaimashita*／ありがとうございました. *Mata ashita aimashou*／また 明日 あいましょう(FL).