

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Module-5

Lecture - 18

Tanaka to iu hito ni aimashita

田中 という 人 に 会いました

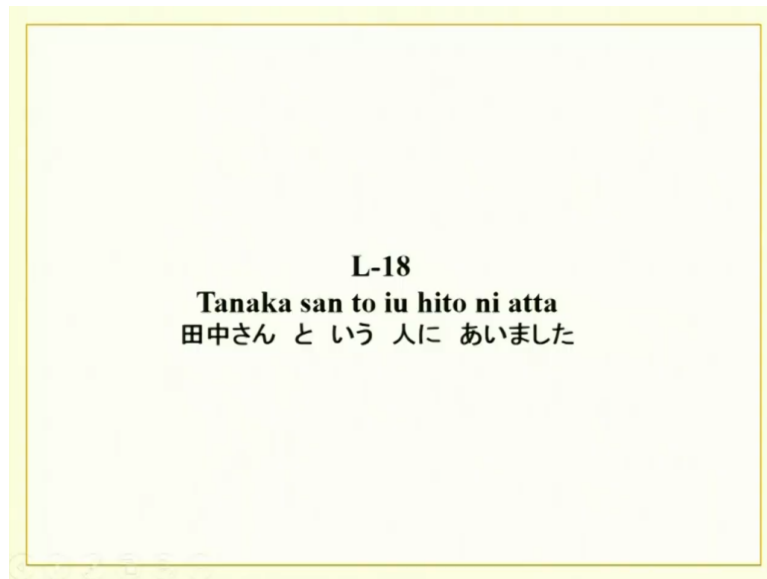
I Met a Person Called Tanaka

~~(FL)~~ *Konnichiwa minasan*／こんにちは 皆さん ~~A~~ and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. I hope that you are enjoying your classes and you are finding Japanese easy now. This is all about N4. Whatever is covered in N4, the syllabus of N4, we are going to cover over here, we are going to do here in this series. So, work hard all of you and I am sure you will find it easy and interesting.

So, in our last class, we did *to iimasu*／と 言います ~~(FL)~~, and you know now that it means to say. Something that you want to quote or paraphrase is to be put before *to iimasu*／と 言います ~~(FL)~~. Now, today, we are going to do something more and learn more about *to iimasu*／と いいます ~~(FL)~~, a new usage of *to iimasu*／と 言います ~~(FL)~~. How to use it in our sentences? How to make our conversation better? We are going to do *to iimasu*／と 言います ~~(FL)~~ again, and I hope that you enjoy it.

There is some kanji ~~(FL)~~ also today, there is a *kotowaza*／ことわざ ~~(FL)~~ for you, and some new grammar. So, let us see what we have? But before that, as I always do, we are going to listen to a *kaiwa*／会話 ~~(FL)~~ and let us see how much you understand? ~~So, well.~~

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~~(FL)~~ So, you just heard the *kaiwa* / 会話 ~~(FL)~~ and I am sure a lot of things you had heard earlier. The things that you have not done, we are going to do now. I will read the *kaiwa* / 会話 ~~(FL)~~ once and explain it to you.

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Rao: Mira asatte watashi no happyou ni kite-kuremasen ka? V <3 kureru <
 Mira: Nan-ji kara desu ka? ageru →
 Rao: Gogo san-ji kara desu. morau ←
 Mira: Kurasu ga nai kara ikimasu yo. Happyou ni hokano I ← gakusei
 gakusei mo imasu ka? much
 Rao: Yoku wakaranai kedo, kenkyū-shitsu kara minna think from
kuru to itte imashita. kuresha to itte imashita
 Mira: Sensei gata mo irasshaimasu ka? gata to itte imashita
 Rao: Tanaka sensei to Kobayashi sensei ga kimasu. Shigatsu
 kara watashi wa Tokyo Denki ni nyuu-sha suru node
honsha kara Yamada san to iu kata mo irasshaimasu.
 Mira: Aa sou desu ka.....Ja. gambaranakucha! 人

So, this *kaiwa*/会話(FL) is the same; there are a few things which I have added over here. *Kite*/来て is *kuru*/来る(FL), verb *kuru*/来る; *kite kuremasen ka*/来てくれませんか? (FL). So, (FL). If you remember, last week we did *ageru*/あげる, *morau*/もらう(FL) and *kureru*/くれる(FL). So, (FL) *ageru*/あげる is give, *morau*/もらう(FL) is receive, and *kureru*/くれる(FL) is when someone else gives something to me or to someone. So, *kite kureru*/来て くれる(FL) means, you will please come and I will receive the favor. So, *Mira*(FL) says *kurasu ga nai kara ikimasu yo*/クラス がない から 行きます よ(FL). So, this *yo*/よ(FL) shows that they are friends, because *yo*/よ(FL) is not used with seniors.

Hokano/他の(FL) is others. Other *gakusei mo imasu ka*/学生 も います か,(FL) are they going to be present there? So, *Rao*(FL) says *yoku wakaranai kedo, kenkyuushitsu kara mina kuru to itte imashita*/よく 分からない けど、けんきゅうしつ から 見な 来ると 言っていました(FL). *Yoku*/よく(FL) is used for frequency and for amount as well. Over here, when you translate it into English, the meaning is ‘much’. So, *yoku wakaranai kedo*/よく 分からない けど,(FL) I do not know much about it; but, *kedo*/けど(FL) is but, as you know; joining sentence A and sentence B and showing contrast; but *kenkyuushitsu kara*/けんきゅうしつ から,(FL) from (FL) *kenkyuushitsu mina kuru to itte imashita*/けんきゅうしつ 見な 来ると 言っていました. Now, last time in your last class, you had done (FL) *to iimasu*/と 言います, *to itte imashita*/と 言っていました.

So, *to iimasu*/と 言います(FL) is he says or he is saying; and *to imashita*/と 言いました(FL) is he said. Now, *to itte imasu*/と 言っています(FL) whatever was said, you are rephrasing it and putting it in words. Basically, this could amount to indirect speech. (FL)

They were saying that they will come. ~~(FL)~~ So, *sensei* / 先生 ~~(FL)~~ thus you cannot say *hito* / 人, *hito* / 人 ~~(FL)~~ because it is *sensei* / 先生 ~~(FL)~~ so *gata* / がた ~~(FL)~~ or *kata* / かつ ~~(FL)~~. This is the *kanji* ~~(FL)~~. This is polite for *hito* / 人 ~~(FL)~~. So, *mo irasshaimasu ka, mo kimasu ka* / も いらっしゃいます か、も 来ます か ~~(FL)~~ is informal. But because it is *sensei* / 先生 ~~(FL)~~ so *irasshaimasu ka* / いらっしゃいます か, *irasshai* / いらっしゃい ~~(FL)~~ ~~(FL)~~ is polite for *iku* / 行く ~~(FL)~~ and *kuru* / 来る ~~(FL)~~.

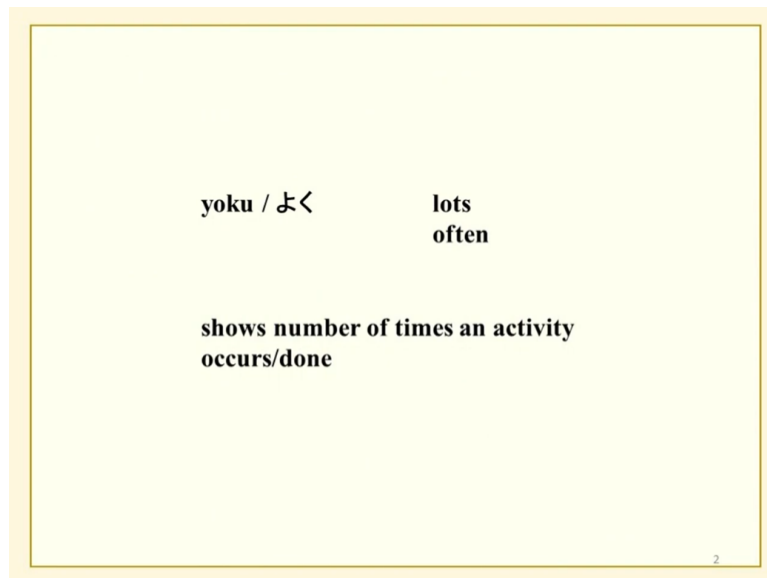
Tokyo electrical company *ni nyuu-sha shimasu* / に 入社 します ~~(FL)~~ I am going to enter the company. Because I am going to enter the company, thus *honsha kara* / 本社 から ~~(FL)~~ from the main office. *Honsha* / 本社 ~~(FL)~~ is main office. *Yamada san to iu* / 山田さん と 言う ~~(FL)~~ person who is called *Yamada san* / 山田さん, *kata* / かつ ~~(FL)~~ ~~(FL)~~ again, because he does not know this gentleman as yet *mo irasshaimasu* / も いらっしゃいます ~~(FL)~~. He could have said *hito* / 人 also *Yamada san to iu hito* / 山田さん と 言う 人 ~~(FL)~~ but that would be very rude. So, I will explain this to you later. There is *ganbaranakucha* / がんばらなくちゃ ~~(FL)~~ over here and *to iu* / と 言う ~~(FL)~~ which is new. So, we will do both these with a lot of other things.

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ミラ: ミラ 明後日 私の 発表に きてくれませんか?
 ラオ: 何時 から です か?
 ミラ: 午後 三時 から です。
 ラオ: クラス が ない から いきます よ。発表 に ほかの 学生 も います か?
 ラオ: よく わからない けど、研究室 から みんな くる と いました。
 ミラ: 先生 も いらっしゃいます か?
 ラオ: 田中先生 と 小林先生 が 来ます。そして、四月から 私は 東京電気に 入社 する ので 本社 から 山田さん という 方 も いらっしゃいます。
 ミラ: ああ そう です か。.....じゃ、がんばらなくちゃ!

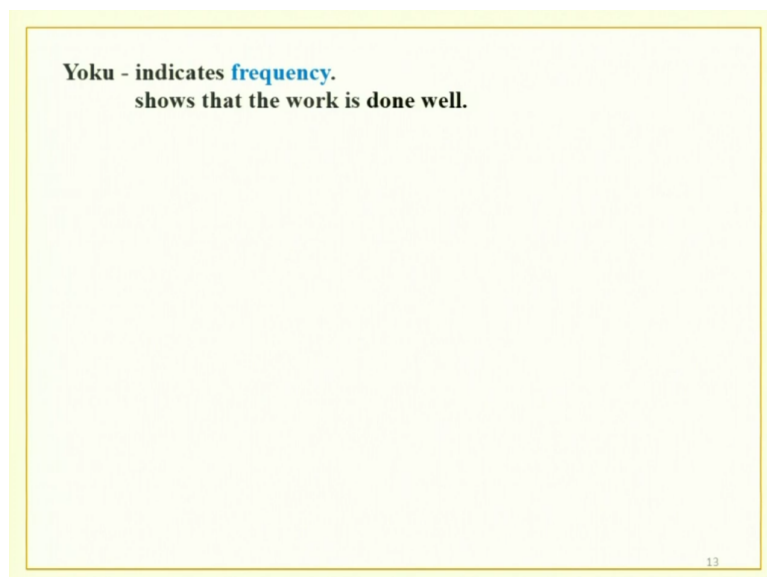
Now, this is in your script. And you can see, kanji ~~(FL)~~ are there over here. You can see *watashi* / 私 ~~(FL)~~ simple kanji ~~(FL)~~. *Tanaka sensei* / 田中先生, *Kobayashi sensei* / 小林先生, *kimasu* / 来ます, *honsha* / 本社, *hon* / 本 ~~(FL)~~ you know; and *sha* / 社, from *kaisha* / 会社 *sha* / 社, *Yamada* / 山田, *shigatsu* / 四月 ~~(FL)~~. Sso, all this is there. Please practice your kanji ~~(FL)~~ as well. You can forget all the difficult kanjis ~~(FL)~~ that are given over here like *kenkyuushitsu* / けんきゅうしつ ~~(FL)~~ and *happyou* / 発表 ~~(FL)~~, but do the rest.

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So, there was this word *yoku* / よく (FL) in our conversation. Now, *yoku* / よく (FL) is a frequency adverb. It means ‘often’ and it also means ‘lots’. It shows number of times an activity is done or it takes place and also shows frequency and thus it is called a frequency adverb.

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(Refer Slide Time: 08:13)

everyday
Mainichi uchi de tabemasu. *Sometimes*
 Demo, tokidoki soto de tabemasu.
 毎日 家で 食べます。でも、時々 外で たべます。

Mainichi tomodachi to hanashimasu ka? / 毎日 友達と 話します か?
 Iie, tokidoki hanashimasu / いいえ、時々 話します。

Haha wa tokidoki Nihon-ryouri o tsukurimasu.
 母は 時々 日本料理 を つくります。

A: Mainichi undou o shimasu ka? / 毎日 運動を します か?
 B: Iie, tokidoki shimasu / いいえ、時々 します。

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Now, we have done some frequency adverbs earlier like *mainichi*／毎日 (FL) and *tokidoki*／時々 (FL). So, let us quickly revise *mainichi*／毎日 (FL) and *tokidoki*／時々 (FL) and then we will do *yoku*／よく (FL). So, you can see over here, *mainichi uchi de tabemasu*／毎日 家で 食べます, (FL) every day *uchi de tabemasu*, *demo tokidoki soto de tabemasu*／家 で 食べます、でも 時々 外で 食べます; (FL) ~~sometimes: (FL)~~ *demo*／でも always shows contrast. You do one thing and you do not do another thing, or you do this and you do not do that. (FL) ~~Everyday do you talk to your friend?~~ (FL) ~~I do not talk every day, sometimes I talk.~~

Iie／いいえ (FL) is for no, I do not talk every day. *Haha*／母 (FL) is mother; *tokidoki*／時々 (FL) sometimes, *Nihon ryouri o tsukurimasu*／日本 料理 を 作ります; (FL) make. A ~~saon~~ is asking, *mainichi undou o shimasu ka*／毎日 運動 を します か? (FL). B says, *iie, tokidoki shimasu*／いいえ、時々 します (FL). You can also make some sentences and practice. So, now we will do some kanji (FL) which we did in our previous slide.

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So, now, adverb (FL) was there in the (FL) and let us see how we can use (FL) in our conversation.

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Yoku - indicates frequency. ✓
shows that the work is done well.

頻りに Yoku *lots / many times*
Yoku tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu.
よく 友達の 家 に 行きます。

Yoku soto de tabemasu. *外*
よく 外で たべます。

出張 Yoku shuccho o shimasu. *① = ikimasu*
よく 出張 を します。

母 Rao san wa yoku okaasan ni tegami o kakimasu.
ラオさんは よく 母さん に 手紙を 書きます。

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So, now, adverb *yoku* / よく was there in the *kaiwa* and let us see how we can use *yoku* / よく in our conversation? When *yoku* / よく (FL) is placed before direct object or noun, then it shows frequency. How does it show that? Let us see. *Yoku* / よく (FL) indicates frequency and shows work done. So, first, we will do this one. *Yoku tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu* / よく 友だちの家に 行きます. *Yoku* / よく (FL) lots, many times, *tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu* / 友達 の 家 に 行きます. *Tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) is a noun. I go a number of times, I go a lot. *Yoku soto de tabemasu* / よく 外 で 食べます; *watashi wa yoku soto de* / 私 は よく 外 で, (FL) outside, outside my house, *soto de tabemasu* / 外 で 食べます; *de* / で: (FL) over here because action. *Shucchou* / 出張 (FL) is tour; *ni* / に So, (FL) or (FL) over here for *ikimasu* / 行きます (FL). He goes a lot on *shucchou* / 出張 (FL).

So, always you will see that you have a noun over here. After *yoku* / よく (FL) if noun is used, then it shows frequency that an activity is happening a number of times. *Yoku* / よく (FL) shows frequency, but it also shows how well an action has been done. Now, to do something well or to do it to near perfection, against doing something many times are 2 different things, completely different things. So, we learnt how to use *yoku* / よく (FL) and show frequency in our previous slide. Now, how are we going to show an action that has been performed properly?

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well (V) がんばる

Mira, yoku ganbarimashita/yarimashita. (Done well)
 ミラ、よく がんばりました / やりました。 Worked hard

Mira san wa no-tsu o yoku torimashita ne. (praise)
 ミラさんは ノーツを よく 取りました ね。 Taken good notes

N Yoku no-tsu o torimasu ne. (frequency)
 よく ノーツ を 取ります ね。 Taking notes

(Watashi wa yoku yasunda.) (degree)
 私は よく やすんだ。 relaxed

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~~(FL)~~ So, *ganbarimashita* / がんばりました ~~(FL)~~ is a verb, *ganbaru* / がんばる, ~~(FL)~~ you worked very hard, you did something well is the meaning. ~~(FL)~~ You did well, you worked very hard. ~~(FL)~~ So, somebody who is older to you is saying this *yoku torimashita* / よく 取りました. ~~(FL)~~ So, because you have a verb over here, thus it shows that something has been performed well. You have taken good notes as is given over here, and it is also used as a phrase to encourage someone to do something.

~~(FL)~~ So, what does this mean? Because you have a noun over here, it shows frequency, you take notes a lot. ~~Now, (FL)~~ So, over here, it is a little different. It is showing degree of something that I really relaxed and enjoyed myself to a great extent is the meaning. Please remember, this is a little different from the ones that you have just done.

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Important :

yoku + verb – shows work well done, used for praise and appreciation

yoku + noun – frequency, number of times an activity occurs

3

So, now the important thing here is that if *yoku*／よく(FL) is followed by a verb, as I said just now, what does it show?

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When yoku precedes a verb it shows that the work has been done well.
Yoku yatta/よくやった。

When yoku precedes a noun then it shows frequency of the work.
Yoku Mira ni aimasu ne / よく ミラ に 会います ね。

Kinou ame ga furimashita.
昨日 雨 が 降りました。

Kinou ame ga yoku furimashita. quantity
昨日 雨 が よく 降りました。

Kotoshi yoku ame ga furimashita. frequency
今年 よく 雨 が 降りました ね。

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It shows that work has been performed well or done well. For example *yoku yatta*／よくやった(FL) but if *yoku*／よく(FL) is followed by a noun as we did just now in our previous slide. Then it shows frequency of work or number of times an action has occurred or occurs. Now, look at this example, ~~(FL)~~ It rained yesterday. It is just a statement. There is no *yoku*／よく(FL) over here; just a simple statement and observation. ~~(FL)~~ So, we have verb over here.

Now, tell me what does it mean? ~~(FL)~~ that it rained a lot; there was lot of heavy shower. Now, ~~(FL)~~. Now, what does it show? Tell me. It tells about frequency, that this year, because of *kotoshi*／今年(FL) over here, this year we had *ame*／雨(FL) number of times; it rained a lot of times. So, from these sentences and examples, you can see when it means quantity and when it means frequency.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:50)

yoku/よく – cannot be measured

takusan/たくさん – many, can be measured

3

Now, you have also done *takusan*/たくさん ~~taxon~~ earlier, which is quite similar to *yoku*/よく (FL). And we could say in a broader sense, both show quantity, meaning lots, meaning many but the basic difference is and you would have already guessed by now that *takusan*/たくさん (FL) can be measured, whereas *yoku*/よく (FL) cannot be measured.

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yoku/よく – amount, quantity and frequency

takusan/たくさん – many, lots, amount, quantity and volume

4

Takusan/たくさん (FL) shows amount, quantity and also volume. Whereas *yoku*/よく (FL) actually shows frequency and is closer in meaning ‘to often’.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:28)

yoku and takusan

Person who said (wa), "...quote..." to iimashita.

Tanaka san wa ① *hataraku* work.
yoku hataraitte imasu
よく 働いています ✓

✗ (takusan) hataraitte imasu.
たくさん 働いています ✗

N
yoku tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu. ✓
たくさん 友達の 家 に 行きます。

✗ (takusan) tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu. ✗
たくさん 友達の 家 に 行きます。

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Now, you will see this very clearly over here. *Hataraku*／働く(PL) is to work. So, we can add *Tanaka san*,(PL)-(PL) so he is working very hard. Over here, *yoku*／よく(PL) is correct, because we have a verb over here. But now, *takusan hataraitte imasu*／たくさん 働いて います,(PL) so, can you measure how much a person works,? ✗you cannot do that. So, *takusan*／たくさん(PL) will not work over here. There is another example over here for you, *yoku tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu*／よく 友だち の 家 に 行きます;(PL) noun, *yoku tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu*／よく 友だち の 家 に 行きます. (PL) We had this example earlier as well. So, (PL) *takusan tomodachi no uchi ni ikimasu*／たくさん 友だち の 家 に 行きます, it would be incorrect here.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:32)

Person who said (wa), "...quote..." to iimashita.

Mira wa 'sensei no kougai ni *ikanai*' to iimasu.
ミラ は '先生の 講義に *いかない*' と いいます。

Kwa "Next week meeting is here" Said
Mira wa 'raishuu kaigi ga *aru*' to iimashita.
ミラ は '来週 会議 が *ある*' と いいました。

Mira shewill go to Japan next year. Said that
Mira wa rainen Nihon e *iku* to itte imashita.
ミラ は '来年 日本 へ *いく*' と 言っていました。

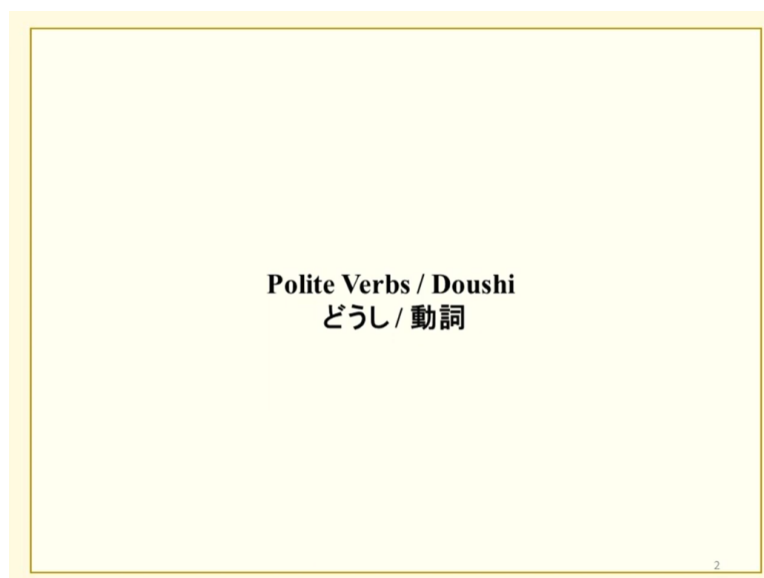
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In our last lesson, we did *to iimasu*／と いいます(PL). So, let us go over it very quickly. As you know, before *to iimasu*／と いいます(PL) always plain form of the verb is used. So, you

can see, person who has said will be followed by *wa*／は(FL) a comma. Whatever is to be quoted, inverted commas; and then, *to iimashita*／と 言いました(FL). This is the basic construction. Now, what you have done is, (FL) she is saying that I will not go for the lecture, I will not go for *sensei's*(FL) lecture. This is what it means.

So, *Mira*(FL) said; ~~over here said. (FL)~~, next week *kaigi*／かいぎ(FL) meeting is there. So, *Mira*(FL) said, next week there is a meeting. This is how *to iimashita*／と 言いました(FL) is going to be used. *To iimasu*／と 言います(FL) is at that time. Now, *itte imashita*／言っていました(FL) which is indirect. So, *Mira*(FL) said that she will go to Japan next year, *Mira*(FL) said that she will go to Japan next year. This is indirect and you say what you have understood from what the person has told. So, you have *to iimasu*／と 言います, *to itte imashita*／と 言っていました and *iimashita*／言いました(FL).

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So, I hope that everything is clear now. So, as Japanese is all about polite form, so, as long as the verb used at the end of the sentence is in *masu*／ます form, the sentence is polite. So, now we will do some polite verbs. We have done a number of polite verbs earlier as well. Because we did *iimasu*／言います(FL) today, so, let us see what is the polite equivalent for *iimasu*／言います(FL)? When you use *iimasu*／言います(FL) for self, for your own introduction, what does it mean and where and how it is going to be used in other situations? Let us see now.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:20)

Watashi wa Tanaka ^{/dezu} to iimasu. ^{moushiyasu} 申します
 私は 田中 と いいます。 申

shiru/知る - Know
 Tanaka san o shitte imasu ka? わかる
 田中さん を 知っています か? 分かる understand

zonziru/ぞんじる
 Tanaka san, wa gozonji desu ka? Zonziru
 田中さん, は ご存知 です か? Shiranu wakaru

Kono kanji no yomi-kata wa gozonji desu ka? 何/nan
 この 漢字の 読み方 は ご存 ですか? Shirimasen Hai, shitte imasu

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Now, you will see that which *shiru*／知る(FL) we always get confused with *wakaru*／分かる(FL), which means to understand. So, can you use this *wakaru*／分かる(FL) verb over here? *Tanaka san o wakarimasu ka*／田中さん を 分かります か;(FL) ~~No~~. Because *wakaru*／分かる(FL) means understand. So, I can ask you *mina san, ima no bunpou o wakarimasu ka*／皆さん、今 の 文法 を 分かります か?(FL). The (FL)*bunpou*／文法 that I am doing now, the grammar that I am doing now *wakarimasu ka*／分かります か(FL). And *tonari no kenkyuushitsu no Kobayashi sensei o shitte imasu ka*／となりの けんきゅうしつ の 小林先生 を 知っています か,(FL) do you know *Kobayashi sensei*／小林先生(FL) from the next lab? So, that is how you will use *shitte imasu*／知っています(FL) and *wakarimasu*／分かります(FL). *Gozonji*／ご存じ(FL) is polite for *shiru*／知る(FL). *Shiru*／知る(FL) is the dictionary form, *zonjiru*／ぞんじる(FL) is the verb; (FL)*go*／ご is honorific.

Yomikata／読み方(FL) is reading of this kanji, *iie shirimasen*／いいえ、知りません(FL). Over here, you can also use *iie, wakarimasen*／いいえ、分かりません(FL). Both can be used over here, *shiru*／知る(FL) and *wakaru*／わかる(FL), but because the question is in *shitte imasu ka*／知っています か or *gozonji desu ka*／ごぞんじ です か(FL), it is better to answer in *shirimasen*／しりません(FL) negative, *shirimasen*／しりません(FL) or *hai, shitte imasu*／はい、知っています(FL). Now, you can also ask the same question as *kono kanji no yomikata wa nan desu ka*／この 漢字 の 読み方 は 何 です か?(FL). This is a very simple way of asking, informal way of asking. This is a polite way of asking someone.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:20)

<u>shiru</u>	しる
<u>shitte imasu</u>	知っています
<u>shitte imasu ka?</u>	知っています か? [?]
<u>shirimasen</u>	知りません (－ve)

shirimashita shitta	shiru shirimasu
shirimasen deshita shiranakatta	shirimasen shiranai

24

Now, for you to understand, I have written this over here. The dictionary form is *shiru*／しる, *shitte imasu*／しって います (FL) I know, I have knowledge of, *shitte imasu ka*／知っています か (FL) a question; then *shirimasen*／知りません (FL) is in negative. And also like this, *shiru*／知る, *shirimasen*／知りません, *shirimashita*／知りました (FL) and *shirimasen deshita*／知りませんでした; *shirimasu*／知ります, *shiranai*／知らない, *shitta*／知った and *shiranakatta*／知らなかった (FL) plain form.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:49)

wakaru / わかる / 分かる	effort required
shiru / しる / 知る	have knowledge of ~

3

Now, as I just told you, verb *zonjiru*／ぞんじる (FL) is polite for *shitte imasu*／知っています (FL) which means to know. You know now that *shitte imasu*／知っています (FL) is very different in meaning to *wakarimasu*／分かります (FL). But you see, as foreigners, we often make this mistake and use it incorrectly during *kaiwa*／会話 (FL). It is a common mistake. The difference is that *shiru*／知る (FL) is without any effort. One knows something or does

not know something, has knowledge of something or does not have knowledge of something. Whereas, the word *wakaru*／分かる(FL) requires some effort to understand and energy has to be put in. You can look at the examples.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:32)

wakarimasu/mashita ka? Have you understood?

Kyou benkyoushita bunpou wakarimashita ka?

shitte imasu ka? Do you know of this.....

Ano yuumei na hoteru o shitte imasu ka? ~~wakarimasu ka?~~

あの 有名 な ホテル を しっていますか?

Tanaka san to iu hito o shitte imasu ka?

田中さん という 人 を 知っています か?

27

(FL) *Wakarimasu*／わかります and *wakarimashita*／分かりました(FL), have you understood? I can always ask you *mina san kyou benkyou shita bunpou*／皆さん 今日 勉強した 文法, *bunpou*／文法(FL). (FL) is grammar *wakarimashita ka*／分かりました か,(FL) have you understood? Can I put *shitte imasu ka*／知っています か(FL)? *Kyou shita bunpou*／今日 した 文法, It is past tense; *shitte imasu ka*／知っています か,(FL) do you know? So, that would be incorrect grammatically. So, we have to use *wakarimashita ka*／分かりました か(FL). Sometimes, in certain situations you can interchange, but most of the time you cannot. Now, having said that, even if you make a mistake with *shitte imasu*／知っています(FL) and *wakarimasu*／わかります(FL), it does not matter because you will be talking to natives, and they will understand from context what you mean.

But for your own knowledge, it is better to know that *wakaru*／分かる(FL) and *shiru*／知る(FL) are both different verbs. Now, *shitte imasu ka*／知っています か,(FL) do you know of this? There is another example, *ano yuumei na hoteru o shitte imasu ka*／あの 有名 な ホテル を 知っています か?(FL). (FL) ⊗ *Yuumei na hoteru*／有名 な ホテル do you know of it? Now, can you use *wakaru*／分かる/*wakarimasu ka*／わかります か(FL)? No, you cannot do that. Now, this is what we are going to do over here in our next slide, and let us see what it is.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:05)

N to iu / N と いう -

- ~ it is called, tells about noun
- gives information about noun
- used for self introduction

4

This is a different usage of *to iimasu* / と 言います (FL) when used with nouns and self. It means, 'it is called', 'is named'.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:14)

~ to iu — X which is called Y. is called, talks / tells/ gives information about N

Kore wa shousetsu desu / これは しょうせつ です。✓

This 'Kokoro' to iu shousetsu desu.
(Talks/tells/ gives information) about N

Mira san 'Kokoro' to iu shousetsu o shitte imasu ka?
ミラさん、'こころ' という 小説 を しって います か？

Rao san 'Naruto' to iu Nihon no yūmei na anime o shitte imasu ka?
ラオさん 'なると' という 日本の 有名な アニメを しっています か？

And *to iu* / と 言う (FL) talks or tells or gives information about noun. It could be used to define something also. Let us see the examples. *Kore wa shousetsu desu* / これは 小説 です, (FL) a simple statement. (FL) Now, *desu* / です this is 'is'; *shousetsu* / 小説 (FL) is novel; *to iu* / と 言う (FL) is called and *kokoro* / 心 (FL) is the name of the novel and *kore wa* / これは (FL) is 'this'. So, it is going like this, "this is a novel which is called *kokoro* / 心 (FL). So, it is telling or giving information about this noun. *Kore wa kokoro to iu* / これは 心 と 言う, (FL) which is called. There is more example and practice.

You will get used to it, how it is used in different ways; so, do not worry. (FL) Do you know novel called *kokoro* / 心, *Mira san* / ミラさん (FL)? So, this is how it is going like this in this direction. *Mira san* (FL), do you know a novel called *kokoro* / 心 (FL), or by the name of *kokoro* / 心 (FL)? (FL) Do you know this very famous animation called *Naruto* (FL)? I am sure you all know about *Naruto* (FL), and a number of you would have already seen it. So, called *Naruto* (FL), by the name of *Naruto* (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 31:08)

^{with}
Tanaka san to issho ni ikimashita.
田中さん と 一緒に いました。

^{called} ^{know}
Tanaka san to iu hito wa gozonji desu ka?
田中さん という 人 は ご存知 です か?

30

So, there is lot of practice today. *Tanaka san to issho ni* / 田中さん と 一緒に, (FL) Over here, the 'to / と' (FL) means 'with'. There is no quotation. It is different from the *to iimasu* / と 言います (FL) that we are doing. (FL) We did just now. (FL) *Gozonji* / ごぞんじ is known, and *hito* / 人 (FL) is person called/do you know a person called *Tanaka* (FL)?

(Refer Slide Time: 31:38)

^{with}
Tanaka san to issho ni ikimashita.
田中さん と 一緒に いました。

^{Tanaka (called) person (do you know him)}
Tanaka san to iu hito wa gozonji desu ka? N to iu (N)
田中さん という 人 は ご存知 です か?

^{hito also know}
Honsha kara Yamada san to iu kata mo irasshaimasu.
本社 から 山田さん という かた も いらっしやいます。

30

See, it is given over here, - Do you know him? Do you know a person called *Tanaka*? - This is from your dialogue from the *kaiwa* / 会話. So, *honsha kara* / 本社 から from the main office, *Yamada san to iu* / 山田さん と言う a person called *Yamada san*. *Kata* / かた is polite for *hito* / 人; *mo* / も also; *irasshaimasu* / いらっしやいます is *kimasu* / 来ます.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:14)

A: *Kore wa nan to iu mono desu ka?*
これは 何 という もの です か?


B: *Sitar desu / シタール です。*

- *Sitar to iu mono desu.*
シタール という もの です。
- *Sitar to iu Indo no gakki desu.*
シタール という インド の がっき です。

A: *Kore wa nan to iu mono desu ka?*
これは 何 という もの です か?

B: *Ichigo desu / いちご です。*

- *Ichigo to iu kudamono desu.*
いちご と言う 果物 です。
- *Ichigo to iu oishii kudamono desu.*
いちご と言う 美味しい 果物 です。




So, there is more practice for you. Look at this and see what it is. It is a sitar. What is this *mono* / 物? *Mono* / もの means thing; *nan* / 何 is what. So, what is this *mono* / もの called? *Sitar desu* / シタール です, is this. is the answer. So, in Japanese you would call it *sitaru desu* / シタール です. *Sitaru to iu mono desu* / シタール と言う 物 です, a thing which is called sitar. *Gakki* / 楽器 is an instrument; so, an instrument from India or of Indian origin which is called sitar. You can also add *yuumei* / 有名 over here. Now, look at this picture over here. This looks like strawberries. So, *kore wa nan to iu mono desu ka* / これは 何 と言う 物 です か, same question. *Kudamono* / 果物 is fruit. *Mono* / もの could be any-thing. *Kudamono* / 果物, fruit which is called *ichigo* / いちご. Now, add an adjective also over here; make your sentence better. *Kudamono* / 果物 which is *oishii* / おいしい and called *ichigo* / いちご. So, you can see the 3 answers, 1, 2 and 3. There can be more; you can add a few more things and make your sentence even better. So, basically, *to iu* / と 言う means called.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:42)

wakarimasu X.

Rao: 'Shichi-nin no samurai' to iu Nihon no yuumei na eiga o
 shitte imasu ka?
 '七人のさむらい' という 日本 の 有名 な 映画 を
 しています か?

Mira: Mukashi no totemo yuumei de mune-odoru (thrilling
na eiga desu. Senshuu tomodachi to isshoni mimashita.
 昔の とても 有名 で 胸躍る (スリリングな) 映画 です。
 先週 友達 と 一緒に 見ました。

や じ い な

This is a small *kaiwa*/会話(FL). You cannot use *wakarimasu*/分かります(FL) over here. (FL)Shichi-nin no samurai/七人のさむらい so, this is the name of the film, very famous Japanese film which is called *Shichi-nin no samurai*/七人のさむらい(FL), do you know of it? *Mukashi*/昔(FL) is old; *totemo*/とても(FL) is degree; very; *yuumei*/有名(FL) famous; and over here you will see *de*/で(FL). This pattern you have done when you join *na*(FL) adjectives and *i*(FL) or *na*(FL) adjectives. Then, *de*/で(FL) is used in between. So, *yuumei de mune-odoru*/有名 で むねおどる(FL) is very thrilling. I have written it over here; and it will be *na*(FL) adjective., I saw it with my friend last week. So, basically, how to use *to iu*/と 言う(FL)?

(Refer Slide Time: 35:59)

Tanaka san wa doko ni sunde-imasu ka? ni すむ -live (place/house).
 田中さん は どこ に 住んでいます か?
すむ de くらす
せいかつ

Tanaka san wa doko ni sunde-iru ka, gozonji desu ka?
 田中さん は どこ に 住んでいる か、ご存知 ですか?
koko ni sunde iru ka do ka.

36

Now, look at this. *Doko ni*/どこ に,(FL) place *ni sunde imasu ka*/に 住んで います か?(FL). (FL)Sunde imasu/住んで います is *sumu*/すむ(FL) to live. Now, what is the

difference between *sumu*/すむ, *kurasu*/くらす(FL) and *seikatsu*/せいかつ(FL). (FL) *Tsu*/つ should be coming over here. So, *sumu*/すむ(FL) is to live and *kurasu*/くらす(FL) is also to live but with a purpose. *Sumu*/すむ(FL) has basically the meaning of staying somewhere, basically related to the place or the house; that is where you have mean, *doko ni sunde imasu ka*/どこにすんでいますか?(FL). (FL) So, living; existence of someone at a certain place.

Now, *kurasu*/くらす(FL) is also the same to a great extent but doing something for a living is what *kurasu*/くらす(FL) means. So, working or maybe doing some business to be able to survive that is the difference. So, this is just static; living at a certain place, doing nothing else, just living; shows just living, existence. Whereas, this is dynamic and it shows that you are doing something, some action, some work, some job to be able to live, to be able to survive.

And *seikatsu*/せいかつ(FL) is your life style. So, there is a big difference and also grammatically this will take particle *ni*/に(FL) and this will take particle *de*/で(FL); grammatically they are different; meaning wise, there are same to a great extent.(FL). You have done *A desu ka, B desu ka*/Aですか Bですか,(FL). Sso, same pattern over here. It shows contrast, comparison do you know where he lives? Whether he lives here or not, *dou ka gozonji desu ka*/どうかごぞんじですか? (FL) This is actually the pattern.

So, you can use it like this and make lot of sentences so that this pattern you are able to remember during conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:58)

Tanaka san wa doko ni sunde-imasu ka? ni する -live (place/house)
 田中さん は どこ に 住んでいます か? de くらす = せい かつ

Tanaka san wa doko ni sunde-iru ka, gozonji desu ka? A desu ka B deenka
 田中さん は どこ に 住んでいる か、ご存知 です か? shite imasu ka

Tanaka san to iu hito wa doko ni sunde-iru ka gozonji desu ka?
 田中さん と 言う 人は どこ に 住んでいる か、ご存知 です か?

Mira wa itsu kimasu ka? when
 ミラは いつ きます か?

Mira wa itsu kuru ka, shitte imasu ka? gozonji desu ka? know ka do ka?
 ミラ は いつ くる か、ご存知 です か?

36

Where is he living, do you know? If you want to be very polite; if you want to be just informal. So, this over here shows whether you know or not. And this does not have a question mark over here. Please remember, question mark is not there in the first ka/か (FL); the second ka/か (FL) will have a question mark. And whether you know it or not is the meaning.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:05)

Tanaka san wa doko ni sunde-imasu ka? ni する -live (place/house)
 田中さん は どこ に 住んでいます か? de くらす = せい かつ

Tanaka san wa doko ni sunde-iru ka, gozonji desu ka? A desu ka B deenka
 田中さん は どこ に 住んでいる か、ご存知 です か? shite imasu ka

Tanaka san to iu hito wa doko ni sunde-iru ka gozonji desu ka?
 田中さん と 言う 人は どこ に 住んでいる か、ご存知 です か?

Mira wa itsu kimasu ka? when
 ミラは いつ きます か?

Mira wa itsu kuru ka, shitte imasu ka? gozonji desu ka? 分かる/しる
 ミラ は いつ くる か、ご存知 です か?

36

So, in this case, you can see, you can use wakaru/分かる (FL) and shiru/しる (FL) both; sometimes you can, sometimes you cannot.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:11)



A: Kore wa **nan** desu ka? / これは **なん** です か?

B: Sore wa Indo no ^{yuumei na} gakki desu / それは インドの有名な 楽器です。

A: Kore wa Hindi-go de **de** **nan** **to iimasu** ka?
これは ヒンディー語 で なん と 言います か? (何ですか?)

B: Sore wa Hindi-go de **'sitar'** **to iimasu.**
それ は ヒンディー語 で シタール と いいます。

- Kore wa sitar **to iu** gakki desu.
これは シタル と いう もの/楽器 です。

38

There is a short *kaiwa*/会話(FL) for you now, for practice. (FL) So, *Hindi-go de*/ヒンディー語 で,(FL) in Hindi so, usage of *de*/で(FL) very different; when you want to tell about language? So, what is it? Because this is what it is called. It is a simple answer, Simple conversation; you can do informally with your partner and improve your spoken skills.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:18)

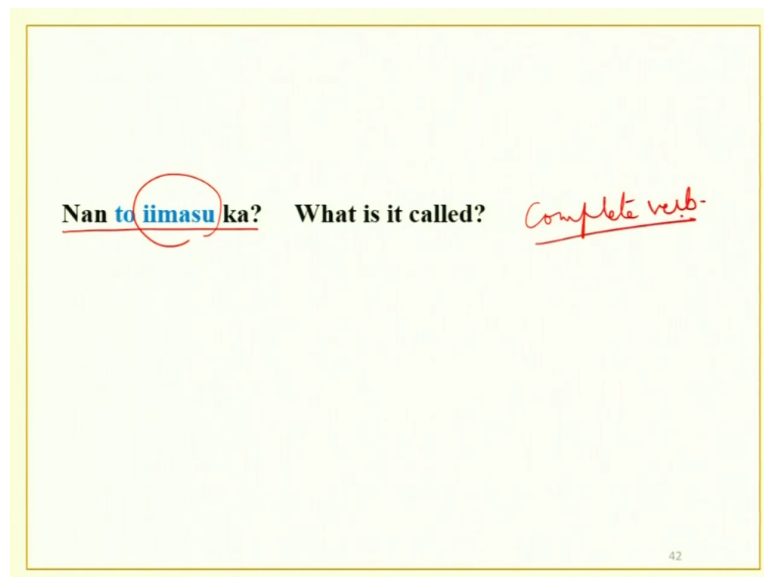
nan/なん	question word meaning what?
iimasu/いう	verb, to say or to speak

4

Now, what is the difference between *iimasu*/言います(FL) and *nan*/なん(FL)? *Nan*/なん(FL) is a question word and it means 'what'. *Kore wa nan desu ka*/これは 何 ですか,(FL) is asking, or you could say pointing at something and inquiring about it. Now, *kore wa*/これは(FL) means what is.? This does not have a proper verb because it has *desu*/です(FL) in it. Though *desu*/です(FL) is a verb; but it is not a complete verb; it is an easy way

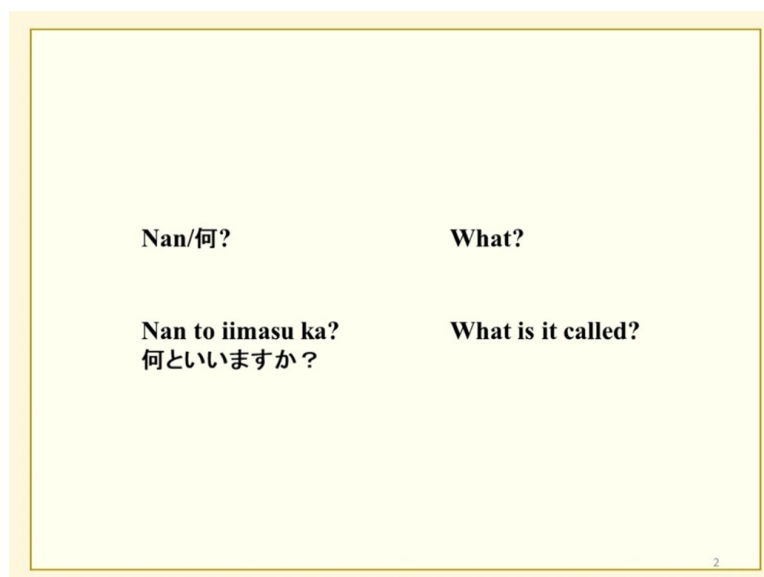
to inquire about something. Now, on the other hand, we have also studied *kore wa nan to iimasu ka*／これは 何 と 言います か?(~~FL~~) just now.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:50)



It means, what is this thing called? So, now you can see that this has a proper verb *iimasu*／いいます(~~FL~~) which can be conjugated. In this case, you can name the object and put in quotes followed by *to iimasu*／と 言います(~~FL~~).

(Refer Slide Time: 42:09)



Iimasu／言います(~~FL~~) is a complete verb which means to speak, to tell, to talk, to say or is called. Now, when you want to say called in a certain language, then you have to use particle *de*／で(~~FL~~). And it is a proper and a polite way of inquiring about something.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:32)


Kore wa nan to iimasu ka? *what?*


Kore wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka? *called.*
 Japanese in what is called?


44

Over here you can see *nan* / 何 (FL) meaning what, a question word. And (FL), what is it called? And *Nihon-go de* / 日本語 で (FL), called what is in Japanese? You can practice now.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:01)

 Umbrella wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka?
 アンブレラ は 日本語 で なん と いいます か?
 Kasa to iimasu / 傘 と いいます。

 Cow wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka? *Eigode*
 カオ は 日本語 で なん と いいます か?
 Ushi to iimasu / 牛 と いいます。

Kore wa nan desu ka? / これは 何 です か?
 Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka? (desu ka?) / 日本語で何 と 言います か?
 Haizara desu / haizara to iimasu / to iu mono desu.
 灰皿です / 灰皿 と いいます / 灰皿 という もの です。 

45

Here it is very simple; look at the picture and *umbrella wa Nihon-go de nan to iimasu ka* / アンブレラ は 日本語 で 何 と いいます か? (FL). You know the pattern; I do not have to tell you what it means. (FL) You can look at this cute picture of a cow. *Cow wa Nihon-go de nan to iimasu ka* / カオ は 日本語 で 何 と いいます か (FL) and *ushi to iimasu* / 牛 と いいます (FL) or *ushi wa eigo de nan to iimasu ka* / 牛 は 英語 で 何 と いいます か? *Cow to iimasu* / カオ と いいます (FL). Now, *kore wa nan desu ka* / これは 何 ですか? *Kore wa haizara desu* / これは はいざら です (FL) or *kore wa Nihon-go de nan to iimasu ka* / これは 日本語 で 何 何 と いいます か? *Kore wa Nihon-go de*

haizara to iimasu／これは 日本語 で はいざら と 言います。(FL) You can say *haizara desu*／はいざら です,(FL) informal; *haizara to iimasu*／はいざら と 言います(FL) slightly formal and *haizara to iu mono desu*／はいざら と 言う 物 です(FL) formal and a proper answer. So, I hope that everything is very clear now and you will be able to use *to iimasu*／と 言います(FL) in this manner, how we have practiced here just now.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:11)

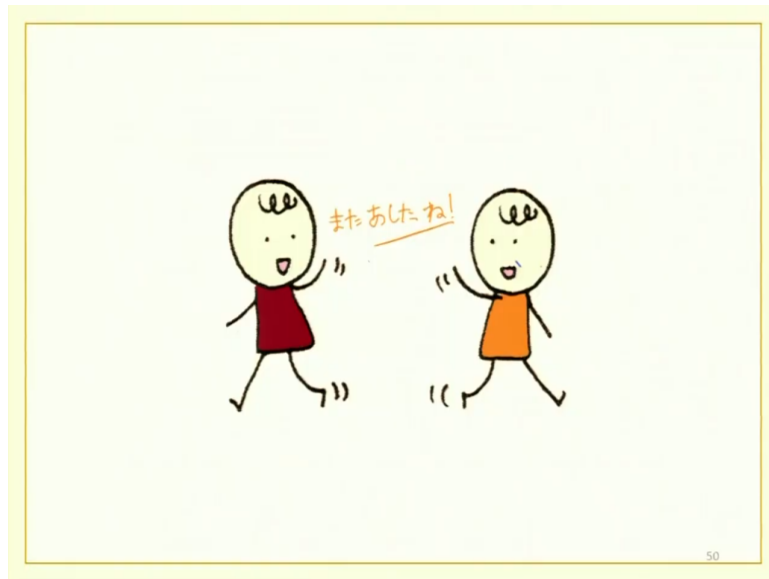
Vocabulary		
hokano	ほかの	others
nyuu-sha	にゅうしゃ	joining a company
honsha	ほんしゃ	head office
ryouri	りょうり	cuisine
undou	うんどう	exercise
shuccho	しゅっちょ	business trip
gozonji	ごぞんじ	knowing
kata	方	method of
bunpou	ぶんぽう	grammar
Ggakki	がっき	musical instrument

(Refer Slide Time: 44:16)

yoku / よく
shiru/gozonji / しる / ごぞんじ
~ to iimasu / ~と いいます
~ to iu / ~と いう
polite verbs
kanji

And with this, I would like to end today's class. There is lot more to do; and we will of course do it in our next class. There was a *kotowaza*／ことわざ(FL) that I wanted to do with you. But as we do not have time, we will continue this lesson in our next lesson as well, whatever is left. With this, thank you very much. Go home and study and we will meet again in our next class.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:48)



(FL) Mata aimashou / また 会いましょう.