

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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~~Module - 5~~

Lecture - 19

Tomodachi ga kuru to omoimasu

友だち が 来る と 思います

~~I think my friend will come~~

Konnichiwa minasan/こんにちは 皆さん ~~(FL)~~ And welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. In our last class we did *to iu* ~~(FL)~~ which is another usage of *to iimasu*/と 言います ~~(FL)~~. And what does it mean? It means, is 'called'. We also learnt a lot of other things; adverbs like *yoku*/よく ~~(FL)~~ and *takusan*/たくさん ~~(FL)~~, and also did their comparison as to how they are different and where they are going to be used. So, with this, we also did some polite verbs.

Now, you will see that you all watch a lot of animation and in animation, they use a lot of informal Japanese; that is, verb in plain form. You have done polite verbs now. So, you will see that it is always better to learn verbs in *masu*/ます form and use verbs in polite form. And that will help you in construction of sentences in speaking to people who are senior to you, and informal situations.

So, as an exercise, now, what you should do is, whenever you are watching animation and wherever you see that informal Japanese is used, try to use polite verbs and *masu*/ます form. So, now as we always do, we are going to listen to a small *kaiwa*/会話 ~~(FL)~~ where I have something new for you today. And after you have heard the *kaiwa*/会話 ~~(FL)~~ I will do all the explanation of the grammar. So, let us hear the *kaiwa*/かいわ ~~(FL)~~ now.

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L-19

~ to omoimasu / と おもいます

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会話

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(FL)

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Mira: Ronbun happyou wa nanji kara desu ka?
 Rao: Sensei wa saki gozen-chuu to osshatta kedo, mada yoku wakaranai.
 Mira: Mou jikan nai kara, sensei ni kiita hou ga ii to omou yo.
 Rao: Sou, shimasu. Mira san ashita happyou ni kite kudasaimasen ka?
 Mira: Ikitai keredomo, ashita gozen-chuu wa shigoto ga aru node ato de ikimasu. Kenkyū-shitsu kara sensei gata mo irasshaimasu ka?
 Rao: Hai, kenkyū-shitsu kara Kobayashi sensei to Yamada sensei ga kuru to omoimasu.
 Mira: Ja, gambaranakucha!

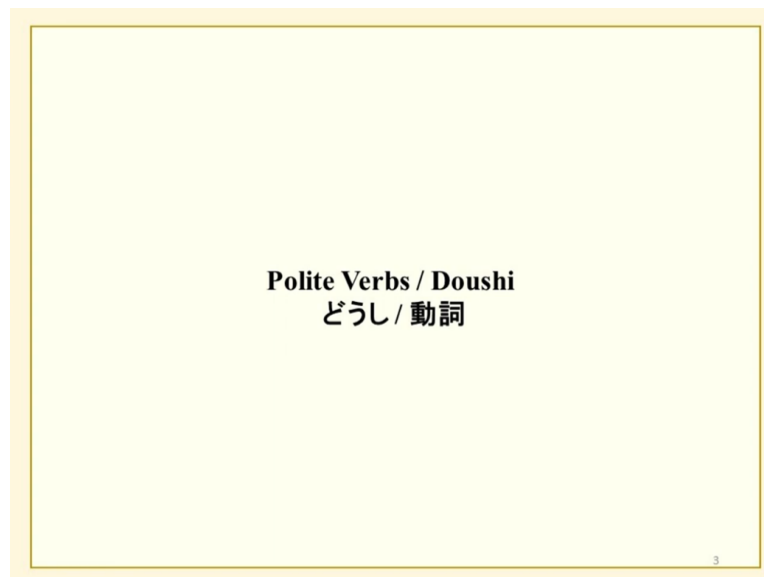
So, you just heard the *kaiwa*/会話 (FL) and I am sure you could understand most of it but there is some grammar that we are going to do today. So, I will read it once to you. *Ronbun*/ろんぶん (FL) is your thesis; *happyou*/発表 (FL) is presentation. So, (FL) *sensei wa saki*/先生は先, *saki*/さき is just a little while back *gozen-chuu*/午前中 (FL) that is in the morning *to iimashita*/と言いました, (FL) he said, but *mada*/まだ (FL) not yet; *wakaranai*/分からない (FL) I am not very sure, here is very; *yoku wakaranai*/よく分からない (FL) I am not very sure.

Mou jikan nai kara/もう時間ないから, (FL) You can see very clearly that you do not have any time; already there is very little time. So, *nai kara*/ないから, *kara*/から (FL) (FL) is reason. And if it is informal, then plain form of the verb is all-right. Over here, they are friends probably or maybe studying at the same place, maybe in the same *kenkyuushitsu*/けんきゅうしつ (FL) and they just use plain form. You have done *kiita hou ga ii*/聞いたほうがいい (FL) in your last series. *Hou ga*/ほうが (FL) is it is better that and before *hou ga*/ほうが (FL) we have plain form.

I have explained it later also so, just understand this. It is better that you ask *sensei, to omoimasu*/先生、と思います (FL) (FL) I think. And over here *yo*/よ (FL) shows very clearly that these two are friends of the same age. So, they can talk informally. You will never use *yo*/よ (FL) with your seniors. *Sou shimasu*/そうします, (FL) I will do as you are saying. Now, they are friends, but just to show you, I have used *kudasaimasen ka*/くださいませんか (FL); though he could have said *kite kuremasen ka*/来てくれませんか (FL) or *kimasen ka*/来ませんか (FL) informally.

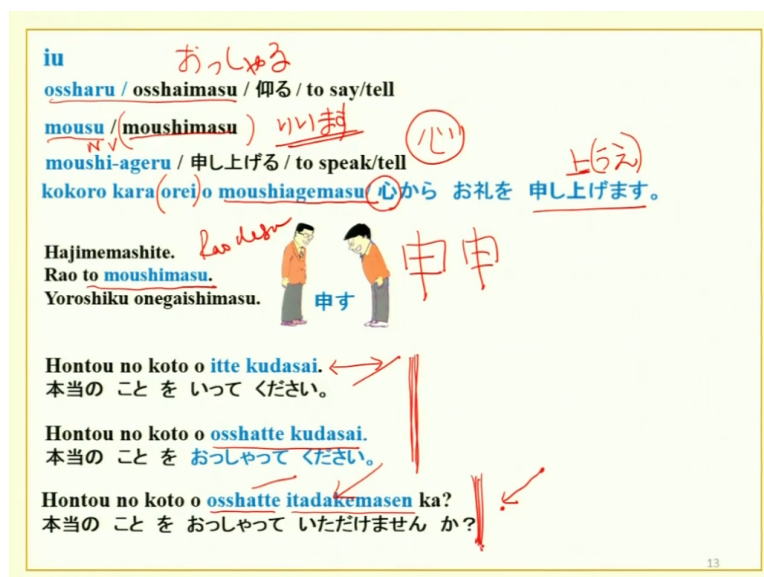
have *ashita*／明日, *iku*／行く, *Kobayashi sensei*／小林先生, *Yamada sensei*／山田先生, *omoimasu*／思います (FL). This I am going to do very soon.

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So, today in our *kaiwa*／会話 (FL), we have some polite verbs and some polite expressions. You have done some earlier. Now let us see these new verbs and see how we can use these verbs in our conversation and improve our spoken skills. So, what are these verbs now?

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This verb, you have done, is *iu*／言う (FL) which means to say. What is the polite for *iu*／言う (FL)? Polite for *iu*／言う (FL) is *ossharu*／おっしゃる (FL) as is given *ossharu*／おっしゃる (FL). *Ossharu*／おっしゃる, *osshaimasu*／おっしゃいます (FL) to say. So, when you are talking about teachers, when you are talking about very senior people, then *to iimasu*／と 言います (FL) is not preferred. *Osshaimasu*／おっしゃいます (FL) he said that or he was telling

that, is better and sounds more respectful. Then you have also done this verb *mousu*／申す (FL). *Mousu*／申す (FL) also means to be called.

So, where have you used this verb? Can you remember and tell me please? It is polite for *iimasu*／言います (FL). *Watashi wa Tanaka to moushimasu*／私は田中と申します, (FL) I am called Tanaka. It is the same as *watashi wa Tanaka to iimasu*／私は田中と言います (FL) or *watashi wa Tanaka desu*／私は田中です (FL), polite is *Tanaka to moushimasu*／田中と申します (FL). (FL) *Moushiageru*／もうしあげる; *moushi*／もうし remove the *masu*／ます, make it a noun and noun verb over here *moushiagaru*／もうしあげる, what does that mean? To speak or to tell again, I will speak and tell you, is what it means. Now, look at this example. *Kokoro kara orei o moushiagemasu*／心からおれいを申し上げます (FL) So, *kokoro*／心 (FL) is your heart; from the bottom of my heart; *orei*／おれい (FL) is gratitude; *o moushiagemasu*／を申し上げます (FL) I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart and I am saying that.

Now, as I told you just now, *mousu*／申す (FL) where are you going to use? *Hajimemashite*／初めまして. *Watashi wa Rao desu*／私はラオです, (FL) is what you have done. *Rao desu*／ラオです, (FL) So, *Rao to moushimasu*／ラオと申します, (FL) I am called *Rao* (FL) or my name is *Rao* (FL). *Yoroshiku onegaimashimasu*／よろしくお願いします. (FL) Now, the kanji for *mousu*／申す (FL) is very simple. Do this, do this, make *nichi*／日 (FL) and just cut it. Is that okay? Simple, make *nichi*／日 (FL) and cut it. So, this is *mousu*／もうす (FL). I am giving you very simple kanjis (FL) so that you can learn them. And from there you can start learning some difficult characters as well.

There was a very simple kanji (FL) here which is *kokoro*／心 (FL). This is *kokoro*／心 (FL). This means heart (FL). *Kokoro kara moushiagemasu*／心から申し上げます; *ageru*／あげる (FL) is *ue*／上 (FL). This is the kanji (FL) for *ue*／上 (FL) and *ageru*／あげる (FL) is also another reading for the same character. Now, *hontou no koto o itte kudasai*／本当のことを言って下さい, (FL) please say what is the truth, the real thing; please tell me, please say it. *Hontou no koto o osshatte kudasai*／本当のことをおっしゃってください, (FL) Please tell me very polite; somebody senior you are talking to; so, *osshatte kudasai*／おっしゃってください (FL); to a friend *itte kudasai*／言ってください (FL). Then, *hontou no koto o osshatte itadakemasen ka*／本当のことをおっしゃっていただけませんか? (FL) So, whatever you really feel, whatever the real thing is; or you think about a certain

thing. Please *osshatte*/おっしゃって, polite *itadakemasen ka*/いただけませんか(FL); you please say and I will receive the favour.

This is very polite in Japanese. *Hontou no koto o osshatte itadakemasen ka*/本当のことをおっしゃっていただけませんか?(FL) So, you place yourself somewhere here and somebody is going to tell you something and you will receive the favour. That is how degrees, you can see. There are many more, but for the time being, from the Japanese that we have done, we can figure out at least these 3.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:25)

A: Ashita hima desu ka?	free V-re ka?	Are you free tomorrow.
B: Hai, yasumi desu.		Yes, tomorrow is a holiday.
A: Ja, issho ni eiga o mimasen ka?		Well lets see a movie together.
B: Donna eiga?		Which movie?
A: Ano Dizuni no yūmei na eiga yo.		That famous Disney movie?
B: Aa, Pinokio desu ne?		Aa, you are talking about Pinokio. Let go.
Ja, ikimashou.		

A: 明日 ひま ですか?	
B: はい、休み です。	
A: じゃ、映画を みません か?	
B: どんな 映画?	
A: あのデズニの有名な映画よ。	
B: ああ、分かった。ピノキオです ね。じゃ、いきましょう。	

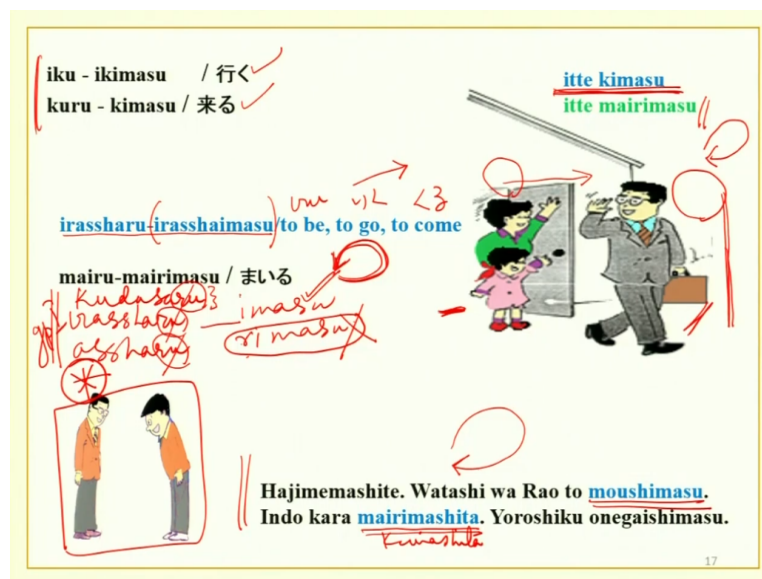
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Now, there is a small *kaiwa*/会話(FL) and you will see how politely you invite someone to do a certain thing. This is not a literal translation over here. This is what you would say in English here. So, *ashita hima desu ka*/明日 ひま ですか,(FL) are you free; do you have time? *Hai, yasumi desu*/はい、休み です,(FL) It is a holiday. *Issho ni eiga o mimasen ka*/一緒に 映画 見ませんか,(FL) Will not you please see a film together with me tomorrow? So, basically inviting someone; verb in negative and *ka*/か(FL) makes it a polite invitation.

Donna eiga/どんな 映画,(FL) which *eiga*/映画(FL) are you talking about? *Ano*/あの, *ano*/あの(FL) is when they do know a little about what the person is talking, both the listener and the speaker. They are aware that something like this is there. (FL) Says, a Do not you know that famous Disney movie? (FL), aAh! You are talking about Pinocchio? Oh really? Ah! I understand. So, you mean Pinocchio? *Ja, ikimashou*/じゃ、行きましょう,(FL)

let us go. So, basically inviting people; verb in negative form plus *ka*/か(FL) makes it an invitation.

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Now, this verb *iku*/行く(FL) you know, to go; and *kuru*/来る(FL) is to come. So, what is the polite for these two? The polite is *irassharu*/いらっしゃる(FL) or *irasshaimasu*/いらっしゃいます(FL). To be which is *iru*/いる(FL), to go which is *iku*/行く(FL) and to come which is *kuru*/来る(FL) as is given over here. Now, *mairimasu*/まいります(FL) is I will go and come to the same point. I will go out for a while and come. *Iku*/行く(FL) means just go. But *mairimasu*/まいります(FL) is like this, go and come *mairu*/まいる(FL). So, look at this.

This is a picture you have seen a number of times, I am sure. Somebody is leaving house. So, the person who is leaving the house, that is *Tanaka san*(FL), what does he say? *Itte kimasu*/行ってきます(FL), normal expression *itte kimasu*/行って来ます(FL) to his wife, to his kids and the lady says *itte irasshai*/いって いらっしやい(FL), that is the phrase and in olden times, the ladies would actually sit down on the floor over here, bow their head and then say *itte irasshai*/いって いらっしやい(FL), which is very polite because he is the one who is earning, he is the one who is the master of the house, providing the food.

So, he is the *danna sama*/だんな さま(FL) and to be respected by all. Thus you go down on your knees and bow over here and say *itte irasshai*/いって いらっしやい(FL) for respect when someone is going. So, this person says *itte irasshai*(FL), this person says *itte kimasu*/行ってきます(FL). In a formal situation where maybe it is not your family and maybe you are

leaving your house, you meet some people downstairs in your building and then what would you say?

So, this expression *itte kimasu*／行ってきます(FL) changes to *itte mairimasu*／行ってまいります(FL) in a formal situation, where you do not know the person but still you have to nod and you have to reply. Like in English we would say, how are you or good morning. So, in a similar manner, if you are leaving your building, you could say *itte mairimasu*／行ってまいります(FL) I will go and come, which is very polite. Now, something very interesting over here. You will look at these verbs *irassharu*／いらっしゃる(FL). We did *ossharu*／おっしゃる(FL). And then, we have also done *kudasaru*／くださる, *kudasaimasen ka*／くださいませんか(FL).

So, now, all these verbs end in *ru*／る(FL) over here, but what is the *masu*／ます form? *Kusaimasu*／くさいます(FL) is there and not *kudasarimasu*／くださります(FL), which should have been there for all group 1 verbs, is not it? They are all group 1, all ending in *ru*／る(FL). We just need to remove the *u*／う(FL) from here and put *rimasu*／ります, *kudasarimasu*／くださります(FL). But this is incorrect; the correct one is *kudasaimasu*／くさいます(FL). We remove all the *ru*／る(FL) from here and put *imasu*／います(FL) as these are all irregular special verbs. Please remember this.

This is just for information, not something that you really need to worry about. Now, you have seen this picture as well. This is when you are introducing yourself. So, *hajimemashite*／初めまして. *Watashi wa Rao to moushimasu*／私はラオと申します(FL). *Moushimasu*／申します(FL) over here, which you did in your previous slide, and *Indo kara mairimashita*／インドからまいりました(FL) meaning *kimashita*／きました(FL) polite. So, I have come from India over here, which is polite. So, this is your actual polite introduction, first time introduction to anyone *yoroshiku onegaishimasu*／よろしく申し上げます(FL). I hope you have understood.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:59)

kedo - a conjunction joining two sentences. *although/though*

kedo → kedomo → keredo → keredomo *not etc*

kau/katta (V)
 takai/takakatta (Adj)
 benri/benri datta (Adj na/N)

} (desu)kedo
 }

Watashi wa gakkou ni itta kedo/keredomo daremo, imasendeshita.
 学校に 行った けど/けれども だれも いませんでした。

V went/though *nobody there*

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Now, the conjunction *kedo*/けど (FL) is a joining word and joins 2 sentences showing contrast. Today we will see the formal part or the polite word for *kedo*/けど (FL).

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kedo - a conjunction joining two sentences.

S1 and S2

Isogashii kedo ikimasu / 忙しい けど, いきます。

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So, you can see over here. Now, the example is *isogashii kedo ikimasu*/忙しい けど 行きます (FL). So, we just did the *kanji*(FL) for *isogashii*/忙しい (FL) also. Now, the formal or polite word for *kedo*/けど (FL) is *keredomo*/けれども (FL). *Kedo*/けど (FL) and *keredomo*/けれども (FL) both mean but, although, though, as they are conjunctions. They are similar in meaning to *demo*/でも (FL) or *ga*/が (FL) which you have done. You can see the informal forms of *keredomo*/けれども (FL) from least to most formal. So, now, what is the grammar over here?

Though you can change *kedo*／けど (FL) and *keredomo*／けれども (FL), but *kedo*／けど (FL) is to be used with friends and *keredomo*／けれども (FL) is to be used with seniors. These of course are used, but you can very well see that this is the most polite and the least polite. Now, the important part here is that before *kedo*／けど (FL), the verb, adjective and *na*(FL) adjectives and nouns are going to be used in plain form. What do I mean by that?

Well, either in dictionary form or in past plain form; in *i*(FL) adjective as well, *katta*／かった (FL) which is past form, *benri datta*／べんり だった (FL) for *na*(FL) adjectives and nouns. How are we going to use it? You can see over here. *Watashi wa gakkou ni itta kedo*／私は学校に行ったけど (FL) Though I went; or *keredomo*／けれども (FL) if you are talking to someone you do not know. *Dare nimo imasen deshita*／だれにもいませんでした (FL) nobody; nobody was there. *Gakkou ni itta kedo*／学校に行ったけど (FL) even though I went *dare nimo imasen deshita*／誰にもいませんでした (FL). So, over here you can use *keredomo*／けれども (FL) as well; verb is in past plain form.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:24)

kedo - a conjunction joining two sentences. *although/though*

kedo → kedomo → keredo → keredomo *not etc*

kau/katta (V) } (desu)kedo
 takai/takakatta (Adj.) }
 benri/benri datta (Adj na/N) }

(ikimashita) = nobody here
 Watashi wa gakkou ni itta kedo/keredomo daremo, imasendeshita.
 学校に 行った けど/けれども だれも いませんでした。

Kono jisho wa takai kedo/keredomo, totemo benri desu. *degree adj*
 この 辞書 は 高い けど/けれども とても 便利 です。

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You can also make it polite if you want to use it with *keredomo*／けれども (FL) and also with *kedo*／けど (FL). All you need to do is to put verb in *masu* form; and that will make the sentence polite even with *kedo*／けど (FL). Now, *kono jisho wa takai kedo*／この 辞書 は 高い けど/*takai keredomo*／高い けれども, *totemo benri desu*／とても 便利 です (FL). Now, this word *totemo*／とても (FL) is showing degree. And it can be used in a lot of ways, but the usage that you have done till now is for adjectives. So, showing degree of adjective is *totemo*／とても (FL) to be used before the adjective. *Kono jisho wa takai kedo, totemo benri*

desu / この 辞書 は 高い けど、とても 便利 です (FL) It is exceptionally or very *benri* / べんり (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 22:23)

Michi wa nagai kedo, benri desu.
道 は 長い けど、便利 です。

Rao san wa ⁹⁰ kyū-jū sai kedo, ^{but everyday} mainichi ^{approx walk} go-kiro gurai arukimasu.
ラオさん は 九十歳 けど、毎日 五キロ ぐらい 歩きます。

Kono densha wa benri kedo, jikan kakarimasu. ^{time taken}
この電車 は 便利 けど、時間 かかります。

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There is more practice for you today. Again you can see *nagai kedo, benri desu* / 長い けど、便利 です (FL), it is long but convenient. ~~Approximately but, so,~~ *Kyū-jū-sai kedo, mainichi* / 九十才 けど、毎日 (FL) *everyday go-kiro gurai arukimasu* / 五キロ ぐらい 歩きます (FL) he walks. Even though he is 90 years old, *everyday* he walks for approximately 5 kilometres. *Kakarimasu* / かかります ~~We have done earlier,~~ is for time taken. So, *Kono densha wa benri kedo* / この 電車 は 便利 けど, (FL) even though it is *benri* / べんり (FL), it takes a lot of time. So, it has a slightly negative meaning as well. If you want to make it polite, you can say *benri desu kedo* / べんり です けど (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 23:41)

V + ta hou ga – a phrase used for strong suggestion.
Meaning ‘had better do as suggested’.

24

Now, there was a phrase *ta hou ga* / た ほう が (FL). When you want to suggest something very strongly to a person, then you would use *ta hou ga* / た ほう が (FL). So, what is the important thing that you have to keep in mind before *hou ga* / ほう が (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 23:59)

V+ta hou ga – used to give advice, suggestion or recommend some one to do something.

V (dic form) → mild suggestion
V (past) → form strong suggestion

hanasu
hanashita
hanasanai
(Adj) takai
takakatta
N no

hou ga

yonda / yomanai hou ga ii
読んだ / 読まない ほうが いい

We have to keep in mind is, before *hou ga* / ほう が (FL) also, you will have to use plain form of the verb. So, verb in dictionary form is a mild suggestion, meaning slightly suggesting something and verb in past form, which is what we are going to do over here today. Is a very strong suggestion, something that you are suggesting very or saying very emphatically to the person and you want him to do it. So, what is it?

The grammar is, before *hou ga* / ほう が (FL) you will have to use plain form of the verb as is given over here, *hanasu* / 話す, *hanashita* / 話した, *hanasanai* / 話さない, *takai* / 高い (FL) and *takakatta* / 高かった (FL). And for noun, *no* / の (FL) is going to be used. Now, how is it going to be done? This is dictionary form. This is the past plain form. This is the present negative *takai* / 高い (FL) and then, *takakatta* / 高かった (FL) past form. I have only given these to you at the moment because these are easy to understand and we will do the rest in some other lesson, *yonda* / 読んだ (FL) and *yomanai hou ga ii* / 読まない ほうが いい (FL). Now, let us see the sentences that are there.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:26)

Gakusei wa benkyou shita/suru hou ga ii.
学生は 勉強した/する ほう が いい。

Kodomo wa yasai mo (tabeta) hou ga ii yo.
子供は 野菜 も 食べた ほう が いい よ。

~not do something

Asobanai hou ga ii. ||
遊ばない ほう が いい。 ||

^{always}
|| Itsumo asobanaide kudasai
いつも 遊ばないで ください

Takusan kocha o (nomanai) hou ga ii.
たくさん こちゃ を 飲まない ほう が いい。

^N
Ookii uchi no hou ga ii.
大きい 家 の ほう が いい。

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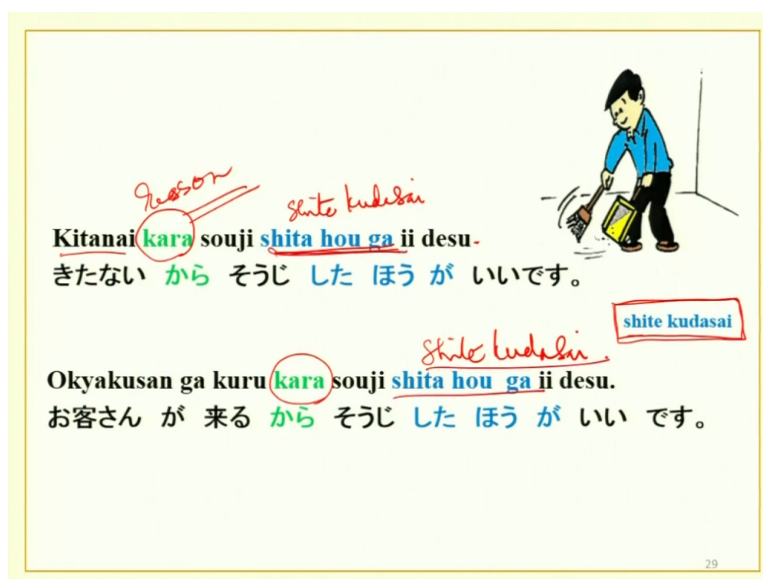
Now, let us see the sentences that are there. (FL) So, as a student, what are you supposed to do? You are supposed to do *benkyou*／勉強 (FL) to study. *Shita hou ga ii*／した ほう が いい (FL) is a strong suggestion. If you say *gakusei wa benkyou suru hou ga ii*／学生は勉強する ほう が いい (FL), so, it is like okay, you are being very soft. (FL) So, your mother is saying or the doctor is telling you *kodomo wa yasai mo tabeta hou ga ii yo*／子供は やさいも 食べた ほう が いい よ (FL). It is better that children have vegetables as well. You can also use it for not to do something *asobanai hou ga ii*／遊ばない ほう が いい (FL). And I am sure, this you have heard a lot from your mother; it is better that you do not play this much.

So, this is not a literal translation, but this is what your mother would say. (FL) So, always *tokidoki benkyou shita hou ga ii*／時々 勉強 した ほう が いい. (FL) So, I am sure all of you have heard this from your parents a lot, from your teachers a lot. (FL) Well, everybody says that *kocha*／こちゃ (FL) and *ko-hi-*／コーヒー; *kocha to ko-hi- wa takusan nomanai hou ga ii*／小茶 と コーヒー は たくさん 飲まない ほう が いい (FL). (FL) So, when you are not supposed to do something, this has to be in negative. And *tabeta hou ga ii*／食べた ほう が いい (FL), it is better that you do it. Everybody wants a big house.

So, if you are staying in a small house and lot of people are there, so *ookii uchi no hou ga ii*／大きい 家 の ほう が いい (FL). So, it is your desire. So, you can see after noun *no*／の (FL) is to be used. *Tanaka sensei no hou ga ii*／田中 先生 の ほう が いい. (FL) You want *Tanaka san* (FL) to teach you or you want someone else to teach you? So, you say

Tanaka san no hou ga ii／田中さん の ほう が いい (FL) or *Tanaka sensei no hou ga ii*／
田中 先生 の ほう が いい (FL).



(Refer Slide Time: 27:37)



Now, we have *kara*／から (FL) also over here. *Kara*／から (FL) is to show reason for doing or not doing a certain activity. So, *kitanai kara*／きたない から (FL) because it is dirty, *souji shita hou ga ii desu*／そうじ した ほう が いい です, (FL) it is better that you do *souji*／そうじ (FL); or you can also say *kitanai kara souji shite kudasai*／きたない から そうじ してください (FL). So, it is a polite request that *kitanai kara souji shite kudasai*／きたない から そうじ してください (FL). This is very strong; it is better that you do it. Now, *okyakusan ga kuru kara*／お客さん が 来る から (FL) so, if your house is dirty, what are you supposed to do? You are supposed to clean it. So, somebody is suggesting *okyakusan ga kuru kara souji shita hou ga ii desu*／お客さん が 来る から 掃除 した ほう が いい です. *Okyakusan ga kuru kara souji shite kudasai*／お客さん が 来る から 掃除 してください (FL). So, this is how you can change and see the exact meaning of these phrases.

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Ashita shiken ga aru node ima benkyou shita hou ga ii desu.
 明日 試験 が ある ので 今 勉強した ほうが いい です。

Wakaranai toki sensei ni kiita hou ga ii desu.
 分からない とき 先生に 聞いた ほう が いい です。

kiite kudasai

Shiranai toki michi o kite kudasai/ kiita hou ga ii desu.
 知らない とき 道 を 聞いてください/ 聞いた ほう が いい です。

must = kikanakereba narimasen (-u) (+e)

30

(FL) It is better to study now, as you have a test tomorrow. Then, look at this picture and see, what is he doing? He is asking. So, *wakaranai toki* / 分からない とき, (FL) when you do not know or do not understand, *sensei ni kiita hou ga ii* / 先生 に 聞いた ほうが いい (FL) it is better that you ask *sensei* / 先生 (FL); or *sensei ni kiite kudasai* / 先生 に 聞いて ください, (FL) please ask *sensei* / 先生 (FL). There is a small mistake over here; double i, *kiite kudasai* / 聞いて ください (FL). *Kiita hou ga ii desu* / 聞いた ほうが いい です, (FL) It is better that you ask; or *shiranai toki michi o kikanakereba narimasen* / しらない とき 道を 聞かなければ なりません (FL). We have done this also in lesson 17, please revise this that it is 'a must' to ask. Even though it is in negative, the meaning is positive. *Mainichi gakkou e ikanakereba narimasen* / 毎日 学校 へ 行かなければ なりません, (FL) I have to go to school everyday.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:10)

In our **kaiwa** we have 'to omoimasu'. Which is equivalent to "to think" in English

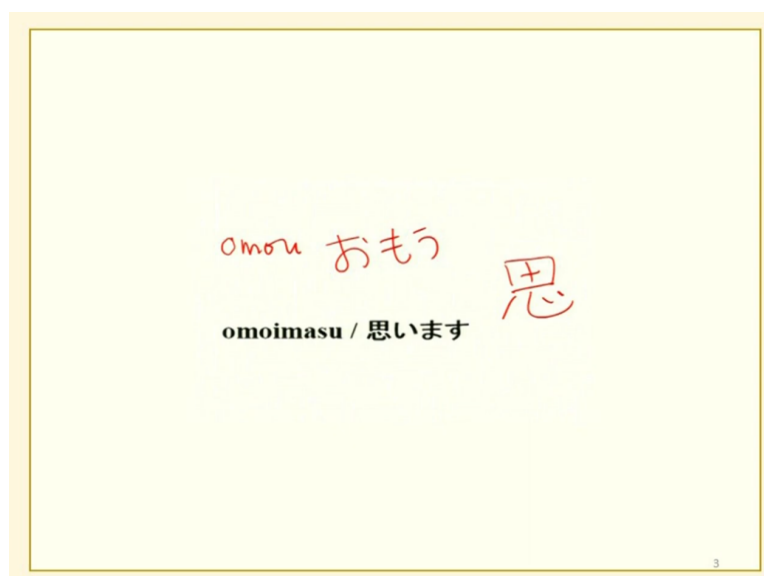
Now, in our *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL), we also had *to omoimasu* / と 思います (FL) which is equivalent to, to think, in English.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:18)



How is that used? You can see over here, *Tanaka san* / 田中さん (FL) thinking about beer. So, planning to have beer, to think, and the verb is *omou* / 思う (FL). And the *kanji* (FL) is very simple. This is *field* (FL) and this is *kokoro* / 心 (FL), you did just now. So, when you join the two, it is this *omou* / 思う (FL). Now, you already know that particle *to* / と (FL) is also used as a quotation marker which we did in lesson 17 and 18.

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Today, we will use the same particle *to* / と (FL) with *omou* / 思う (FL) and see what it means and how it is used with nouns, adjectives and verbs? You can look over here

(Refer Slide Time: 31:12)

Mira wa **ashita** gakkou e →

Sengetsu kinou 昨日
ototoi 一昨日
raigetsu 来月
raishuu 来週
rainen 来年

iku
ikanai
itta
ikanakatta

to omou I think
jo

Tanaka san wa **rainen** Tokyo e **iku** to omoimasu.
田中さん は 来年 東京 へ 行く と 思います。

Ashita gakkou e **ikanai** to omoimasu.
明日 学校 へ 行かない と 思います。

Tanaka san wa **hitori de** **itta** to omoimasu. **ikanakatta**
田中さんは 一人 で 行った と 思います。

alone
number

一人
hitori

Mira wa gakkou e/ミラ は 学校 へ, (FL) what? Gakkou e iku/学校 へ 行く, (FL) she will go tomorrow. Gakkou e ikanai/学校 へ いかない, (FL) she will not go tomorrow. Mira wa kinou gakkou e itta/ミラ は 昨日 学校 へ 行った, (FL) she went to school yesterday. Kinou gakkou e ikanakatta/昨日 学校 へ 行かなかった, (FL) she did not go to school yesterday. So, these two, as they are in past, the expression over here, time expression will also be in past. Now, what do you see from here? The important thing is that with *to omou*/と 思う (FL) also, as with *kedo*/けど (FL) and with *hou ga*/ほうが (FL), we use plain form of the verb, and it means, I think.

If you have to ask a question, put a *ka*/か (FL) over here, and then you can ask somebody, what do you think about a certain matter? Mira san wa ashita gakkou e ikimasu ka/ミラさんは 明日 学校 へ 行きます か? (FL) So, now what you can see from here is that, with *omoimasu*/思います (FL) you will use plain form, and you can also change this time expression to *kinou*/昨日, *ototoi*/一昨日, *raigetsu*/来月, *raishuu*/来週, *rainen*/来年 (FL) and as I just now told you, with past tense *kinou*/昨日 (FL) and *ototoi*/一昨日 (FL) will be used, or *sengetsu*/先月, *senshuu*/先週 (FL) as they are past time expressions.

So, keep the expression in mind and then use the verb over here in plain form. You can see it now. Tanaka san wa rainen/田中さん は 来年, (FL) Next year Toukyou e iku to omoimasu/東京 へ 行く と 思います, (FL) thus we have iku/行く (FL) I think Tanaka san/田中さん (FL) is going to Tokyo next year. Then, ashita gakkou e ikanai to omoimasu/明日 学校 へ 行かない と 思います (FL). Again, you can see, it is about tomorrow. So, ikanai to omoimasu/行かない と 思います (FL) I do not think I will go to school

tomorrow. Then, *Tanaka san wa hitori de itta to omoimasu* / 田中さんは一人で行ったと思います, (FL) I think he went alone. Now, this is a very simple *kanji ichi* / 漢字一 (FL) and *hito* / 人 (FL) which has a special reading *hitori* / ひとり (FL).


You can see and remember this. It is not *ichi hito* / 一人 (FL); it is *hitori* / 一人 (FL) and *hitori* / 一人 (FL) is a special reading, particle *de* / で (FL) is used to show number. So, *hitori de* / 一人で (FL) alone and *ikanakatta* / いかなかった (FL) past tense; (FL) So, all along you will see that *to omoimasu* / と 思います (FL) is not changing, this part is changing. So, this part will change and *to omoimasu* / と 思います (FL) will remain as is.

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Tanaka san wa hitori de Mekishiko ni **ikanakatta to omoimasu.**
田中さんは一人 で メキシコ に 行かなかった と 思います。

A: Anata wa ashita kaigi ni **ikimasu** ka? / あなたは 明日会議に 行きます か?
B: Watashi wa ashita kaigi ni **ikanai to omou** / 私は明日会議に 行かない と思う。

A: Kaigi ni nan-nin kimasu ka? / 会議 に 何人 来ます か?
B: San-nin ga **kuru to omoimasu.** / 三人 が 来る と 思います。

 Mainichi sanpou shita hou ga **karada ni ii to omoimasu.**
毎日散歩 した ほう が 体 に いい と 思います。

Now, there is more practice. (FL) He did not go to Mexico alone. Now, (FL) As you do not know whether you are going to do something tomorrow or not; *ikanai to omoimasu* / 行かない と 思います, (FL) higher probability is that you will not go, because verb is in negative. If the verb is in positive; for example, *iku to omoimasu* / 行く と 思います (FL) then higher probability is that you will go. Now, (FL) So, there is a very high probability of 3 people coming and quite positive.

Now, (FL) I think it is a very good thing to walk everyday for the body. *Karada* / 体 (FL) is body and *karada* / 体 (FL) is a simple *kanji* (FL). You know this is *ki* / 木 (FL) which is *tree* (FL). This is *hon* / 本 (FL) which you have seen in *Nihon* / 日本 (FL). Now, all you need to do is put this over here. This makes it *karada* / 体 (FL). You will remember this *kanji* (FL) now, *karada* / 体 (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 36:09)


Mainichi shawa o abita hou ga ii to omoimasu.
 毎日 シャワー を あびた ほうが いい と 思います。



Mira, kaasan shinpai suru kara maishū denwa shita hou ga ii to omoimasu.
 ミラ 母さんは 心配する から 毎週電話した ほうが いい と 思います。

Now, let us see what else we have. There is more practice. ~~(FL)~~ It is a good idea to have a shower everyday or take a shower everyday. Now, how do we know that father is talking? You will see, ~~(FL)~~ because he is using kaasan/母さん~~(FL)~~ or maybe oniisan/お兄さん~~(FL)~~ is using or oneesan/お姉さん~~(FL)~~ is using; so, some family member is speaking because kaasan/母さん~~(FL)~~ is used. If it was someone else, then okaasan/お母さん~~(FL)~~ would have been used, shinpai suru kara/心配 する から, ~~(FL)~~ she will worry so, every week denwa shita hou ga/電話 した ほう が, denwa/電話~~(FL)~~ ~~(FL)~~ phone; shita hou ga/した ほう が~~(FL)~~ it is better that you call her everyday every day I think.

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Wakaranai toki sensei ni kikimasu. ✓
 分からない とき 先生 に ききます。

Wakaranai toki sensei ni kiite kudasai. ←
 分からない とき 先生 に 聞いてください。

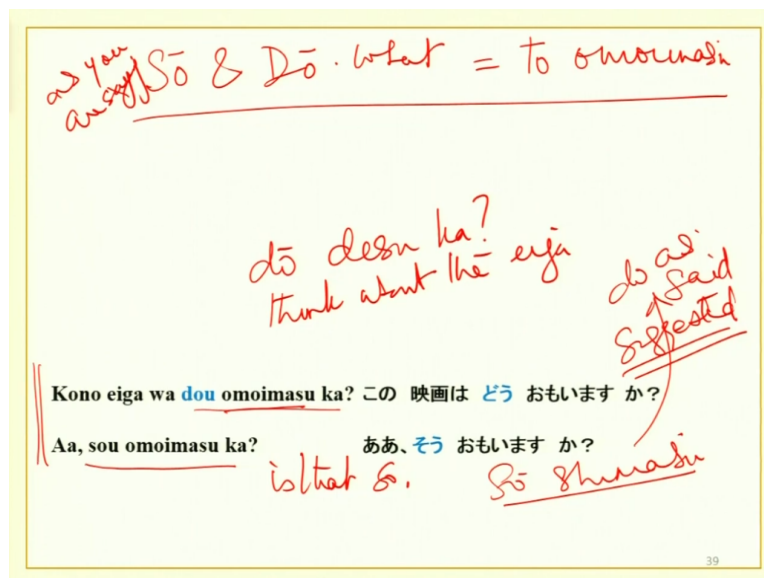
Wakaranai toki sensei ni kiita hou ga ii desu.
 分からない とき 先生 に 聞いた ほう が いい です。

Wakaranai toki sensei ni kiita hou ga ii to omoimasu.
 分からない とき 先生に 聞いた ほう が いい と おもいます。

There is lots of practice for you today, so that you can understand to omoimasu/と 思います~~(FL)~~ very easily. So, wakaranai toki ni sensei ni kikimasu/分からない とき に 先生 に 聞きます~~(FL)~~ a statement that I ask sensei/先生~~(FL)~~ when I do not understand.

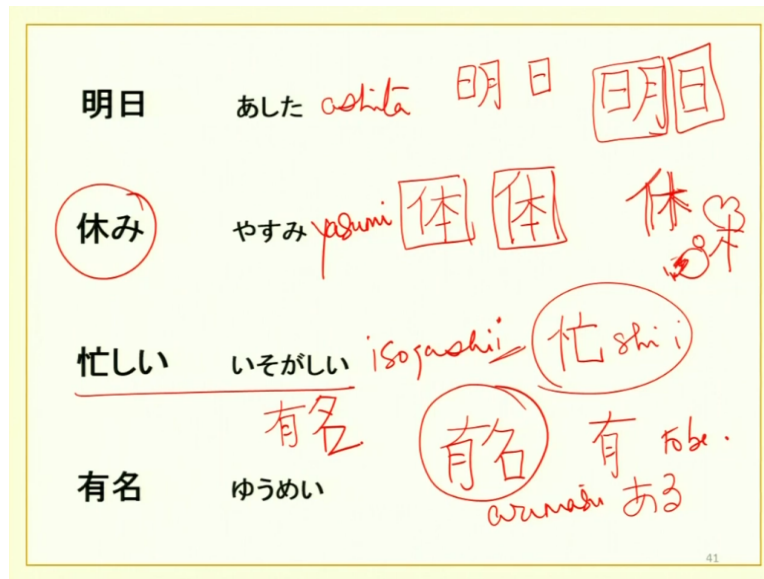
Wakaranai toki sensei ni kiite kudasai / 分からないとき先生に聞いてください; (FL) somebody is suggesting. Then, *wakaranai toki sensei ni kiita hou ga ii desu* / 分からないとき先生に聞いたほうがいいです (FL). So, it is a very strong suggestion. Now, look at this one. *Wakaranai toki sensei ni kiita hou ga ii to omoimasu* / 分からないとき先生に聞いたほうがいいと思います (FL) I think it is better that you ask *sensei* / 先生 (FL). All 4 are there; you can go over it again; try to make another sequence like this with some other picture and see the difference on your own.

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So, now when *omoimasu* / 思います (FL) is used with *sou* / そう (FL) and words like *dou* / どう (FL) which means what, *dou desu ka* / どう です か (FL) or *sou* / そう (FL) as you are saying, then *to* / と (FL) is not used with *omoimasu* / 思います (FL). You have this example in your *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) also. Look up the example. Now, you can see, *kono eiga wa dou omoimasu ka* / この映画は どう 思いますか? *Kono eiga wa dou desu ka* / この映画は どう です か (FL) how is the *eiga* / 映画 (FL)? *Kono eiga wa dou omoimasu ka* / この映画は どう 思います か? (FL) What do you think about the *eiga* / 映画 (FL)? So, he says something *omoshiroi desu* / おもしろい です (FL) or *omoshirokunai desu* / おもしろくない です (FL). *Aa sou desu ka* / ああ そう です か? (FL) So, oh! Is that so? Or *sou shimasu* / そう します (FL) is given in your *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL). *Sou shimasu* / そう します (FL) means, I will do as you are saying. *Sou shimasu* / そう します (FL) do as said or suggested. Think up of a situation and do the same *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and I am sure you will understand.

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Now, there are some **kanji(FL)** for you. These are simple **kanji(FL)**, you have done them earlier. This is *ashita* / 明日 (**FL**) like this and *nichi* / 日 (**FL**). So, 1, 2, 3, ..., 11 and 12. One **kanji(FL)** is this and one **kanji(FL)** is this meaning *ashita* / 明日 (**FL**). Now, *yasumi* / 休み (**FL**), so, we just did *karada* / 体 (**FL**) which was like this. Though the construction is different; first you put this stroke, this stroke, this stroke and then this stroke for *karada* / 体 (**FL**). Now, for *yasumi* / 休み (**FL**); it is simple. This is *hito* / 人 (**FL**) and this is *tree* (**FL**).

So, if I make it like this tree over here, I put this *hito* / 人 (**FL**) sitting and he is sitting over here and probably relaxing or doing something; so, person and *yasumi* / 休み (**FL**) is this character. Then, what do we have? This is *yasumi* / 休み (**FL**). *Isogashii* / 忙しい, *isogashii* / 忙しい (**FL**) is, (**FL**) *isogashii* / 忙しい is important over here. It is an *i* / い (**FL**) adjective. A simple character; I am giving all simple characters to you. *isogashi* / 忙し (**FL**) and *i* / い, *isogashi* / 忙し (**FL**) and *i* / い (**FL**); *isogashii* / 忙しい (**FL**) busy. Then, we have *yuumei* / 有名 (**FL**). So, *yuumei* / 有名 (**FL**) is famous. Now, this character, this also means *aru* / ある, *arimasu* / あります (**FL**) to be. And word with *arimasu* / あります (**FL**) is *yuumei* / 有名 (**FL**). 1, 2 *tsuki* / 月 (**FL**) and then *ta* / タ (**FL**) and *kuchi* / 口 (**FL**).

(Refer Slide Time: 41:20)

明かり	あかり / illumination	
明るい	あかるい / well-lit	明
明後日	あさって / day after	明 後 日 ak asatte
有る	ある / to be	
有難い	ありがたい / thankful	有 gatai

Now, you will see some other words with same **kanji(FL)**. You can learn these as well. This is *akari*／明かり(FL) which is illumination, which is lot of light, brightness. Then *akarui*／明るい(FL) is well-lit; same character *akarui*／明るい(FL). Then, *asatte*／明後日(FL). So, you can see over here, and this also is *ato*／後(FL) day after tomorrow is *asatte*／明後日(FL). Then we have *aru*／ある(FL). I just told you *aru*／ある(FL) and *arigatai*／有難い(FL); same character *ari*／有り(FL) and *gatai*／難い(FL). *Arigatai*／有難い(FL) is thankful for something.

These are some characters. You have already done the words. You do not have to worry; you just need to see the characters again and again, and I am sure you will be able to read next time you see it, even if you are unable to make it. So, the first thing about **kanji(FL)** is; you should know the word, then you should be able to recognize the character, get to understand the meanings, the different words and then go on to writing.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:51)

polite verbs
kedo / keredomo / けど / けれども
Vta hou ga / ~た ほうが
adjective + hou ga / ほうが
~ to omou / ~と 思う

1

So, well, with this, I would like to end today's class. There were lot of things here that you learnt. You did *hou ga* / ほうが (FL); you did *to omoimasu* / と 思います (FL); then we did a lot of *kanji* (FL) characters; we did some polite forms as well. So, well, practice all this at home with your partner, with your friends. And look up the net, see how you can make some *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL), some conversation, and I am sure that is going to help you in speech as well.

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So, with this, (FL) *mata aimashou* / また会いましょう, *arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます.