

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 20

Watashi wa hitori de ikemasu

私 は 一人 で 行けます

I can go alone

~~**How are you**~~

Konnichiwa minasan／こんにちは 皆さん~~(FL)~~ and a very warm welcome to all of you to the class today in the second lecture series on **i**ntroduction to Japanese **L**anguage and **C**ulture. So, last week we did *omoimasu*／思います~~(FL)~~ and a lot of other things. Today we are going to do potential form of verbs and I hope that these classes are helping you learn Japanese and you are enjoying your classes as well. So, let us listen to the *kaiwa*／会話~~(FL)~~ and see what is new all the grammar, I will explain later on.

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~~**(FL)**~~

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Mira: Rao san ronbun happyou wa **itsu** desu ka?
 Rao: Asatte desu. Mira san, happyou **ni kite kuremasen** ka?
 Mira: Nan-ji kara desu ka?
 Rao: Gogo san-ji kara desu.
 Mira: Gozen-chuu wa kurasu ga aru kedo gogo **nanimo** nai
 node **ikeru to omoimasu** yo. Happyou ni gakusei **mo**
 imasu ka?
 Rao: Hai, kenkyū-shitsu kara roku-nin ga kimasu. Soshite
 hokano kenkyuu-shitsu no sensei gata **mo irassharu to**
 sensei ga **osshatte imashita**.
 Mira: Ja, **gambaranakereba narimasen** ne!

So, you just heard the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) and the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) is between *Mira*(FL) and *Rao*(FL) you have been doing this *kaiwa*/会話(FL) but every time we introduce something new through the *kaiwa*/会話(FL). So, listen to it carefully and see what ~~are~~ all the new things? *Happyou ni kite kuremasen ka*/発表 に 来て くれませんか(FL) a direct question. Now this shows that *Mira*(FL) and *Rao*(FL) are friends and it is a direct invitation, *kite kuremasen ka*/きてくれませんか? *Nan-ji kara desu ka*/何時 から です か? *Gogo san-ji kara desu*/午後 三時 から です. *Gozen-chuu wa kurasu ga aru kedo*/午前中 は クラス が ある けど(FL) we have done *kedo*/けど(FL). So, I am sure you understand; *gogo nanimo nai node ikeru to omoimasu*/午後 なにも ない ので いける と 思います. *To omoimasu*/と 思います(FL) we did last time which means I think I will be able to come and *yo*/よ(FL) again shows that they are close friends because it is informal.

Now *ikeru*/いける(FL) over here is what we are going to do? I can come. *Mo*/も(FL) is also, why is he saying also over here? Because of course *Rao*(FL) is going to be there and as it is a *happyou*/はっぴょう(FL) so, there will be other people as well. So, *Mira*(FL) wants to know whether *gakusei*/学生(FL) are also going to be there or not. So, *Rao*(FL) says- (FL) he is very sure that six people are going to come, he could have also said- (FL) I think six are going to come for the *happyou*/はっぴょう. *To omoimasu*/と 思います happy (FL) is what you did last time. *Soshite*/そして(FL) and I told you earlier that *soshite*/そして(FL) joins two sentences the thought is the same.

He is talking about how many people are going to come and he says *soshite*／そして and above this and also and *hokano kenkyuushitsu no sensei gata mo*／他の 研究室 の 先生 がた も, also *irassharu to sensei ga osshatte imashita*／いらっしゃる と 先生 が おっしゃって いました. (FL) So, he has heard it from *sensei*／先生(FL) that other *sensei gata*／先生 がた(FL) will also come for the *happyou*／はっぴょう(FL). Now ~~he has used~~ Rao san(FL) has used *irassharu*／いらっしゃる(FL) which is polite for *iku*／いく(FL) and *to*／と(FL) over here is for *osshatte imashita*／おっしゃって いました(FL) he was saying that, so, many people are going to come. *Ossharu*／おっしゃる(FL) we have done *ossharu*／おっしゃる(FL) which is the verb, *osshatte*／おっしゃって, he saying that *imashita*／いました. *Ja, ganbaranakereba narimasen*／じゃ、頑張らなければ なりません. (FL) So, he was nNow we did this expression in lecture 17 which means you have to work hard, must work hard.

This work has to be done whatever the verb over here, this work has to be done it is must *nakereba narimasen*／なければなりません,(FL) how is it made? I will tell you towards the end.

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ラオ: ミラ 明後日 私の 発表 に 来てくれませんか？

ミラ: 何時 から です か？

ラオ: 午後 三時 から です。

ミラ: 午前中 ちょっと クラス が ある けど、午後に なにもので 行ける と思います。発表に 学生も います か？

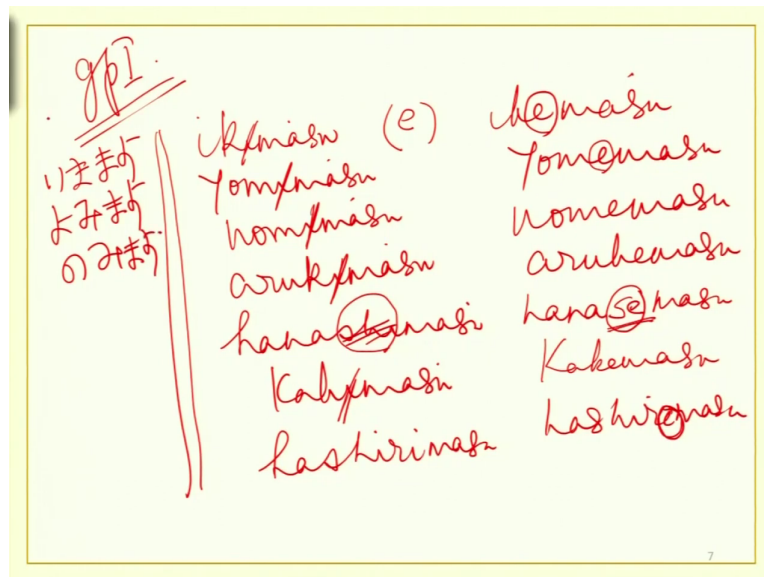
ラオ: はい、研究室 から 六人 が 来ます。そして、ほかの 研究室 の 先生方 も いらっしゃる と 先生 が おっしゃって いました。

ミラ: じゃ、がんばらなくちゃ ね！

Now you have the *kaiwa*／会話(FL) in the script and there are some kanji characters we did this last time also *nanji*／何時,(FL) then *gozen-chuu*／午前中,(FL) *omoimasu*／思います, *sensei*／せんせい and *gata*／方(FL) over here, *sensei*／先生(FL) is also over here, *kimasu*

／来ます, *gakusei*／学生(FL). So, all these are there, please learn these kanji characters also I have done them some point or other. Now you heard the *kaiwa*／会話(FL) and I am sure you were able to understand most of it there was a new verb form in the *kaiwa*／会話(FL) which shows ability or potential of a person.

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Basically meaning to be able to do or not be able to do a certain activity. So, now how is potential form made? So, for group one, we have three groups you know. So, I will take group one first it is very simple you just need to pay attention a little I will write it in roman it will be easier for you to understand and then maybe write in hiragana as well *ikimasu*／いきます, *yomimasu*／よみます, *nomimasu*／飲みます, *arukimasu*／歩きます, *hanashimasu*／話します, *kakimasu*／書きます(FL). So, you just need to remove the *i*／い(FL) from here *arukimasu*／あるきます, *hanashimasu*／はなします, *kakimasu*／かきます(FL).

And what do you put in place of *i*／い(FL)? You just put *e*／え(FL). So, replace all *i*／い(FL) with *e*／え(FL) and it will be *ikemasu*／いけます, *yomemasu*／よめます, *nomemasu*／のめます, *arukemasu*／あるけます, *hanasemasu*／はなせます(FL) because this is a complete syllable *shi*／し is a complete syllable. So, we cannot remove the *i*／い(FL) from here. So, we remove the syllable and put *se*／せ instead and then *kakemasu*／かけます, *hashirimasu*／はしります, *hashiremasu*／はしれます(FL). It is easy to understand the *e*／え(FL) part. I am sure it is very clear make with other verbs in group 1 and you will be able to remember it.

For example *ikimasu*／いきます, *yomimasu*／よみます, *nomimasu*／のみます(FL) so, in a similar manner you can do it for the others as well *ikemasu*／いけます(FL) will come; then *yomemasu*／よめます(FL) will come; then *nomemasu*／のめます(FL) try for the others on your own and see how much you can do.

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| Plain Form | Masu Form | Potential Form |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| tabemasu | tabemasu | taberaremasu |
| nemasu | nemasu | neraremasu |
| shimemasu | shimemasu | shimeraremasu |
| akemasu | akemasu | akeraremasu |
| shirabemasu | shirabemasu | shiraberaremasu |

ability / potential

Now there is group two as well, group two is even more simple you have *tabemasu*／たべます, *nemasu*／ねます, *shimemasu*／しめます, *akemasu*／あけます, *shirabemasu*／しらべます(FL) you can also make from the plain form of the verb *masu*／ます form is simpler that is why I am making it from *masu*／ます form. So, *tabe*／たべ(FL) remove the *masu*／ます form for all group 2 verbs and put *taberaremasu*／たべられます, *rareru*／られる(FL) is put over here. So, *taberaremasu*／たべられます, *neraremasu*／ねられます, *shimeraremasu*／しめられます, *akeraremasu*／あけられます etc. and *shiraberaremasu*／しらべられます(FL) it becomes a little difficult when you are writing in two languages. So, you can see very quickly over here how potential form is made.

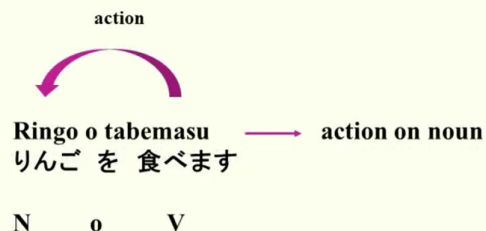
Basically showing ability and potential, to be able to do a certain activity. Now once we know how potential form is made, what we have to pay attention to we have to keep in mind which particle is going to be used with the verb?

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Verb in potential form indicates possibility/ability--

Now as you know potential form indicates that something is possible, it can be done but you would have noticed that no action is taking place. Now even though action is not taking place and it is showing only possibility it is still a verb, but if you look at the construction you will feel that particle *o*／を(FL) is not being used whereas it should be used.

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For example we have done *watashi wa ringo o tabemasu*／私はりんごを食べます(FL). So, there is a direct relationship between the noun and the verb with particle *o*／を a direct action is happening on the noun but we cannot use particle *o*／を(FL) as we cannot see an action happening or a direct relationship between verb and the noun.

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Particle used is 'ga' -

Watashi wa Kanji ga yomemasu.

私は 漢字 が 読めます。

I can read Kanji

Rao sa wa Nihongo ga hanasemasu.

私は 日本語 が 話せます。

Rao san can speak Japanese.

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Thus we can see that with potential form the particle which is going to be used is going to be particle *ga*／が; *watashi wa kanji ga yomemasu*／私は 漢字 が よめます, (FL) this is also a construction I can read kanji.

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X wa Y o tabemasu/tabemasen.



X wa Y o taberaremasu/taberaremasen



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So, you look at this over here *X wa Y o tabemasu* (FL) or *tabemasen*／たべません(FL) meaning that 'noun 1 noun 2 *o*／を(FL) verb', this is a construction. Now what is happening is? That these two are related a direct action is happening on this noun, *ringo o tabemasu*／りんご を たべます(FL). So, you are eating a *ringo*／りんご(FL) some action but can you see the action over here, you cannot because this is only showing possibility or ability to perform an action, *X wa Y o taberaremasu*／XはYを たべられます(FL). So, thus particle *o*／を(FL) is incorrect, particle *ga*／が(FL) should be used.

There are other reasons as well for using particle *ga*／が(FL) over here, because particle *ga*／が(FL) also acts as an object marker in certain situations and can easily replace particle *o*／を(FL).

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X wa Y ga V

(N) Watashi wa eigo o hanashimasu.
私は 英語 を 話します。

Watashi wa Eigo ga hanasemasu.
私は 英語 が 話せます。

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So, now you can see that '*X wa Y ga*'(FL) verb is a proper construction and in case of potential form particle *ga*／が(FL) is going to be used. Now you can see it from this example as well over here, *watashi wa eigo o hanashimasu*／私は 英語 を 話します,(FL) it is a statement; *eigo*／英語 is English *watashi wa Eigo o hanashimasu*／私は 英語 を 話します. *Watashi*／私(FL) ~~ego or (FL)~~ can also be replaced with any noun that you want that you have read *Tanaka san*／田中さん, *otousan*／お父さん, *haha*／母, *watashi wa eigo o hanashimasu*／私は 英語 を 話します,(FL) nNow *watashi wa eigo ga hanasemasu*／私は 英語 が 話せます(FL) I can, so, I am showing that I can do something, I know that I can do something. So, I am talking about something which is also a fact which is true. So, we have done it earlier that *ga*／が(FL) emphasizes, *watashi wa nani*／私は 何, *nani ga suki desu*／何が 好き です,(FL) I know I like this.

So, you can also understand it in this manner, now as one is just stating something and the action is not happening directly on the object; it is just showing ability to perform an activity. So, particle *ga*／が(FL) can be used in place of particle *o*／を(FL).

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Potential form expresses ability to perform or not be perform an action.

Watashi wa kanji o yomimasu.
私 は 漢字 を 読みます。

Mira wa kanji ga yomemasu.✓
ミラ は 漢字 が 読めます。

Imouto (mo) kanji ga yomemasu.

Imouto wa Nihongo ga hanasemasu.
いもうと は 日本語 が 話せます。

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Ga/が(FL) also replaces *o/を(FL)* because *ga/が(FL)* is also a particle which works as an object marker thus we can replace *o/を(FL)* with *ga/が(FL)*. Now *watashi wa kanji o yomimasu/私 は 漢字 を 読みます(FL)* another example for you *Mira wa kanji ga yomemasu/ミラ は 漢字 が 読めます(FL)* as I just told you, you can have any other name over here *Mira/ミラ*, *imouto/妹*, *otouto/弟*, *Tanaka san/田中さん*, *tomodachi wa kanji ga yomemasu/友達 は 漢字 が 読めます*, you are stating something. *Imouto wa kanji ga hanasemasu/妹 は 漢字 が 話せます* or *imouto mo kanji ga yomemasu/妹 は 漢字 が 読めます(FL)* ~~he was taken something. (FL)~~ So, you can also use *mo/も*, *imouto mo kanji ga yomemasu/妹 も 漢字 が 読めます(FL)* So, you can use *mo/も* over here because it has been said once. Then *imouto ga Nihongo ga hanasemasu/妹 が 日本語 が 話せます(FL)*.

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- Verbs given below do not have potential forms –

- *wakaru* / わかる
- *hajimaru* / はじまる
- *iru* / いる
- *kurasu* / くらす
- *kakaru* / かかる

Kanji ga wakarimasu ka?
Kurasu ga itsu hajimarimasu ka.
Okane ga irimasu
Minna ga shiawase ni kurashimasu
Sanji kan ga kakarimasu
live

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Now something very important over here there are certain verbs which do not have potential form and what are these verbs? *Wakaru* / わかる, *hajimaru* / はじまる, *iru* / いる, *karasu* / からす and *kakaru* / かかる. *Kanji ga wakarimasu ka* / 漢字 が 分かります か? *Kurasu ga itsu hajimarimasu ka* / クラス は いつ 始まります か? *Okane ga irimasu* / お金 が います, (FL) required. *San jikan ga kakarimasu* / 三時間 が かかります. *Minna ga shiawase ni kurashimasu* / 皆 が 幸せ に くらします. (FL) These verbs will not take potential form they are complete by themselves. *Kurashimasu* / くらします means live (FL) and we did this *kurashimasu* / くらします, *sumimasu* / すみません (FL) and *seikatsu shimasu* / せいかつ します (FL) in our previous chapter you can see over there.


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u verbs gp I (eru)

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| <i>iku</i> / | <i>ikimasu</i> / | <i>ikemasu</i> / いけます | <i>ikeru</i> / |
| <i>matsu</i> | <i>machimasu</i> | <i>matemasu</i> / まてます | <i>materu</i> |
| <i>nomu</i> | <i>nomimasu</i> | <i>nomemasu</i> / のめます | <i>nomeru</i> |
| <i>yomu</i> | <i>yomimasu</i> | <i>yomemasu</i> / よめます | <i>yomeru</i> |
| <i>hanasu</i> | <i>hanashimasu</i> | <i>hanasemasu</i> / はなせます | <i>hanaseru</i> |
| <i>kaku</i> | <i>kakimasu</i> | <i>kakemasu</i> / かけます | <i>kakeru</i> |
| <i>aruku</i> | <i>arukimasu</i> | <i>arukemasu</i> あるけます | <i>arukeru</i> |
| <i>hakobu</i> | <i>hakobimasu</i> | <i>hakobemasu</i> / はこべます <i>to box</i> | <i>hakoberu</i> |

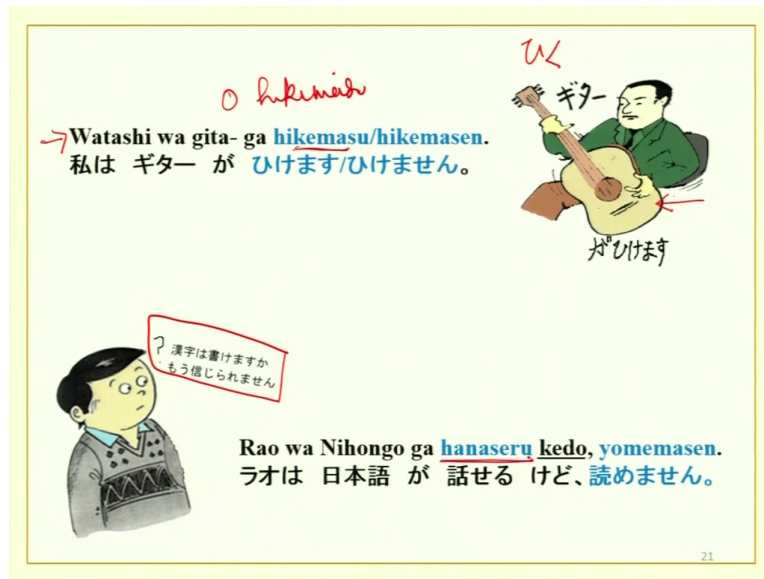
Now you can look how potential form is made again, from plain form *masu*／*ます* form and finally what do we change? So, *hakobimasu*／*はこびます* (FL) is to remove a transfer or transfer something from somewhere to another place. Then *hiku*／*ひく* (FL) is to pull, *doa o hikimasu*／*ドア を ひきます*. *Doa ga hikemasu ka*／*ドア が ひけます か*, are you able to pull the door, will you be able to pull the door?-

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| Iru/eru verbs gp II (raeru) | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
|  <i>miru</i> | <i>mirareru</i> | <i>miraremasu</i> |
| <i>neru</i> | <i>nerareru</i> | <i>neraremasu</i> |
| <i>taberu</i> | <i>taberareru</i> | <i>taberaremasu</i> |
| <i>wakeru</i> | <i>wakerareru</i> | <i>wakeraremasu</i> |
| <i>akeru</i> | <i>akerareru</i> | <i>akeraremasu</i> |
| <i>shimeru</i> | <i>shimerareru</i> | <i>shimeraremasu</i> |
| <i>shimasu</i> | | <i>dekinasu</i> |

Then we have group two as well - *miru*／*見る*, *mirareru*／*みられる* (FL) this is an exception which I will do with (FL) *kiku*／*ひく* later. *Neru*／*ねる*, *nerareru*／*ねられる*; *taberu*／*たべる*, *taberareru*／*たべられる*; *wakeru*／*わける*, *wakerareru*／*分けられる*; *wakerareru*／*分けられる* (FL) is to divide, can you divide it? Then *akerareru*／*開けられる*; *mado ga akeraremasu ka*／*まど が 開けられます か*? *Shimeru*／*しめる*, *doa ga shimeraremasu ka*／*ドア が 閉められます か*, (FL) can you please close it? This is too close and this is to open. I am sure now it is very, very clear. We have group 3 as well where you have *shimasu*／*します* (FL) this is group 3 verb 3-group, which is a different verb completely which is the *dekimasu*／*できます* (FL) and this will be covered in your next lesson in detail.

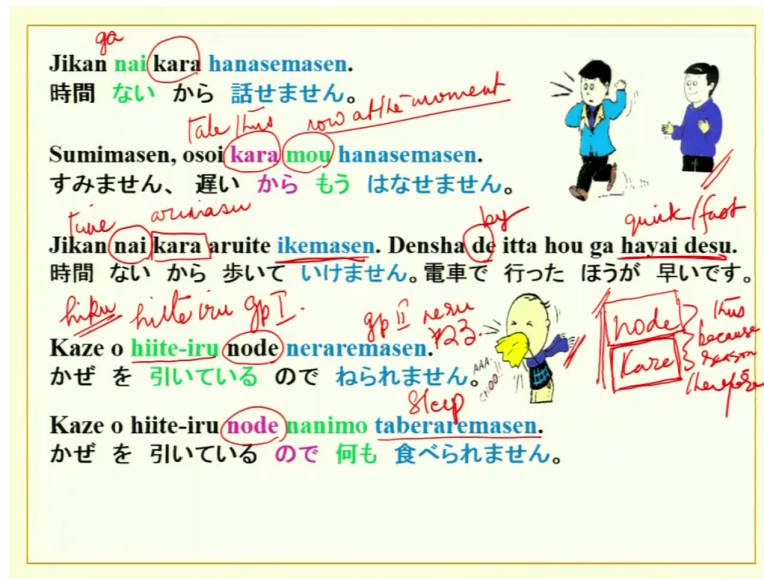
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Now you can practice look at this picture and see what is this gentleman doing? What is this instrument? It is guitar, so what do you do with stringed instruments? You pull the string and then the sound comes, then, you are able to play the instrument. So, it is *hiku*／引く (FL) which means to pull, you just ~~now~~ did it with door. So, *watashi wa gita- ga hikemasu*／私は ギター が ひけます (FL) and *watashi wa gita- o hikimasu*／私は ギター, を ひきます (FL) I play the guitar and I can play the guitar or *hikemasen*／ひけません, I cannot play the guitar.

Then what is *Tarou kun* (FL) thinking? What is he looking so worried about? So, well it is not *Tarou san*, (FL) it is *Rao* (FL). So, *Rao san wa Nihongo ga hanaseru kedo, yomemasen*／ラオさんは 日本語 が 話せる けど、読めません (FL). So, all this is written in Japanese and that is what he is worried about *Rao san wa Nihongo ga hanaseru kedo*／ラオさんは 日本語 が 話せる けど, (FL) but *yomemasen*／よめません (FL) he cannot read.

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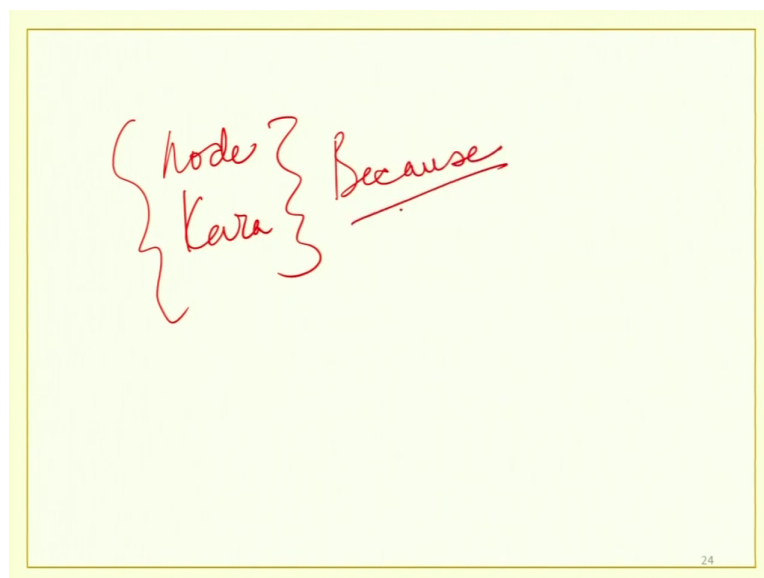
Then this gentleman is in a big hurry and over here he is completely surprised as to what is happening, why he is running so much and he is saying something. So, *jikan ga nai kara hanasemasen*／時間 が ない から 話せません(FL). So, he says hello or whatever he wants to talk, but he says *jikan ga nai kara*／時間 が ない から,(FL) I have no time now, so *hanasemasen*／話せません. So, (FL) I do not think I can-not talk. *Sumimasen, osoi kara mou hanasemasen*／すみません、遅い から もう 話せません. *Osoi kara*／遅い から, I am *osoi*／遅い, thus,(FL) because of being *osoi*／遅い,(FL) because of being late *mou*／もう(FL) no time; so, now, at the moment, I am already late.

So, *mou hanasemasen*／もう 話せません(FL) there is no way I can talk to you at the moment. Then *jikan nai kara aruite ikemasen*／時間 ない から 歩いて いけません (FL). So, as I have no time I do not think I can walk and go, *densha de itta hou ga hayai desu*／電車で 行った ほうが 早いです,(FL) it is better that I take a train it will be faster if I take a train. *Jikan*／時間, *jikan*／時間(FL) is time *nai kara*／ない から, *nai*／ない(FL) is negative plaine for *arimasu*／あります(FL) and because *kara*／から(FL) takes plain form of the verb thus *nai*／ない; *densha de*／電車で, by *densha itta hou ga hayai desu*／電車 行った ほうが 早いです. *Hayai*／早い(FL) quicker, quick, *hayai*／早い high is quick fast. Now what is this person doing? So, he has a cold, he has this muffler on and he is sneezing a lot.

So, *kaze o hiite iru node neraremasen*／風 を 引いて いる ので 寝られません, (FL) this is group two *neru*／寝る, *neraremasen*／寝られません; *kaze o hiite iru node*／かぜ を ひいて いる ので; *hiku*／ひく (FL) is the verb group 1, *hiite iru node*／ひいて いる ので, because I have a cold *neraremasen*／寝られません, (FL) I am unable to sleep. *Kaze o hiite iru node nanimo taberaremasen*／かぜ を ひいて いる ので なにも 食べられません (FL). So, I am unable to eat anything. Now you can see *node*／ので (FL) and *kara*／から (FL) over here ,*node*／ので (FL) and *kara*／から (FL) both give reason because reason you can use thus also therefore in different situations, both mean exactly the same, usage is exactly the same the only difference is that *node*／ので (FL) sounds more polite and *kara*／から (FL) is a little informal.

And also grammatically when you are using *node*／ので (FL) you also want your listener to believe what you are saying that, what you are saying is actually what has happened with me and thus I am using *node*／ので (FL). With *kara*／から (FL) you really do not care whether the person believes you or not, you are giving this reason and that is enough for you. Thus *node*／ので (FL) sounds more polite but informally you can just use *kara*／から (FL) all the time.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:48)




(FL) *Node*／ので and *kara*／から because.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:57)

Tarou kun wa nan metoru gurai oyogemasu ka?
 太郎君は 何メートル ぐらい 泳げます か?

Swim



A: Rao san ikutsu gurai kanji ga yomemasu ka?
 ラオさん いくつ ぐらい 漢字 が 読めます か?

how many *approx*

Rao: Hyaku gurai desu / 百 ぐらい です。

maybe

Yoku wakaranai kedo, tabun hyaku gurai ga yomemasu.
 よく 分からない けど、たぶん 百 ぐらい が 読めます。

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Now what is happening over here? Well this boy is swimming. So, *Tarou kun wa nan metoru gurai oyogemasu ka* / 太郎くんは 何メートル ぐらい およげます か? *Oyogemasu* / およげます is to swim, so *nan metoru gurai* / 何メートル ぐらい, (FL) ~~named~~ approximately how many meters can you swim? So, again the same picture he is again thinking about something. So, *Rao san ikutsu gurai kanji ga yomemasu ka* / ラオさん いくつ ぐらい 漢字 が よめます か (FL)? Now, this is one big question, which all of us want to know from students, how many kanji's can you read or understand. So, *ikutsu* / いくつ (FL) how many; *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) approximately we have done *gurai* / ぐ らい (FL) in detail earlier. *Hyaku gurai desu* / 早く ぐらい です (FL) this.

So, he says approximately 100 I can read. *Yoku wakaranai kedo* / よく わからない けど, (FL) ~~though~~ a better answer this is more direct. This answer is more direct which you would give when you have just started learning Japanese. If you have been learning Japanese for a while then *yoku wakaranai kedo* / よく 分からない けど, (FL) I am not sure but *tabebun* / たべぶん, maybe *hyaku gurai ga yomemasu* / 百 ぐらい が 読めます, (FL) this is a complete answer.

So, we have done all of this in our I think previous lesson ~~or maybe~~ or maybe lesson 18. So, please check that out.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:32)

A: Anata wa **sushi** o tabemasu ka?

あなたは寿司を食べますか？

B: Iie, watashi wa sushi **ga** ^{dai-suki desu} taberaremasen.

いいえ、私は寿司が食べられません。



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Now this is **sushi** which is raw fish, when I say raw fish it sounds very crude but well it is maybe sometimes a little 10% or 20% cooked or maybe it is just raw but very, very thin slices of fish which you can hardly actually make out it tastes very good and it is one of the delicacies and foreigners love **sushi**. So, *anata wa sushi o tabemasu ka* / あなたはすしを食べますか? *Iie, watashi wa sushi ga taberaremasen* / いいえ、私はすしが食べられません(FL). So, this gentleman says no I cannot eat **sushi**, I am unable to eat **sushi**. *Anata wa sushi o tabemasu ka* / あなたはすしを食べますか? *Hai, watashi wa sushi ga dai-suki desu* / はい、私はすしが大好きです(FL). So, somebody can also say and again particle **ga** / が(FL) because you are stating something.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:35)

Ikutsu - {

- how much/many (refers to number)
- used for asking age

Hako ni ringo wa **ikutsu** arimasu ka?

箱にりんごはいくつありますか？

Koko ni kuruma ga **ikutsu** (nan-dai) arimasu ka?

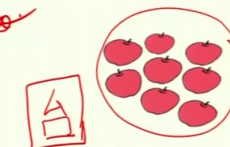
ここに車がいくつ/何台ありますか？

Hana chan wa **ikutsu** desu ka?

花ちゃんはいくつですか？

Tanaka san wa **o-ikutsu** desu ka?

田中さんはいくつですか？



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So, now there was *ikutsu*／いくつ(FL) in your passage. So, ‘how much’ and ‘how many’ is what it means and it is also used for age you have done this earlier in *nan-sai desu ka*／なんさい ですか?(FL). So, *hako ni ringo wa ikutsu arimasu ka*／はこ に りんご は いくつ ありますか?(FL). So, this is a box how many *ringo*’s(FL) are there, *ikutsu*／いくつ(FL) how many or you have done *nan-ko*／何個. *Koko ni kuruma ga ikutsu arimasu ka*／ここに 車 が いくつ ありますか? *Ikutsu*／いくつ(FL) is used for how many sometimes it is used for *kuruma*／車(FL) as well but the actual way to inquire about how many *kuruma*／車(FL) are present is *nan*／何 and *dai*／台, *dai*／台(FL) is the counter for big large objects machinery. *Koko ni kuruma ga ikutsu arimasu ka*／ここに 車 が いくつ ありますか or *nan-dai arimasu ka*／何台 ありますか? (FL)

So, *dai*／台(FL) is the counter for counting *kuruma*／車(FL) and large machinery. The kanji for *dai*／台(FL) is also very simple *mu*／ム(FL) and *kuchi*／口(FL), this is *mu*／ム(FL) and *kuchi*／口(FL) over here you can see and *nan*／何(FL) you already, *nan-dai*／何台. Then *hana-chan wa ikutsu desu ka*／花ちゃん は いくつ です か(FL)? Now this is very, very informal, how old are you *nan sai no imi desu*／何さい の 意味 です, ~~none-sino-immediate~~ informal. You are asking someone who is older to you or in a formal situation, then, *oikutsu desu ka*／おいくつ です か,(FL) honorific *o*／お(FL) is going to be used.

People older to you ask in this manner, people your age or younger to you, you can ask directly like this *ikutsu*／いくつ for age.

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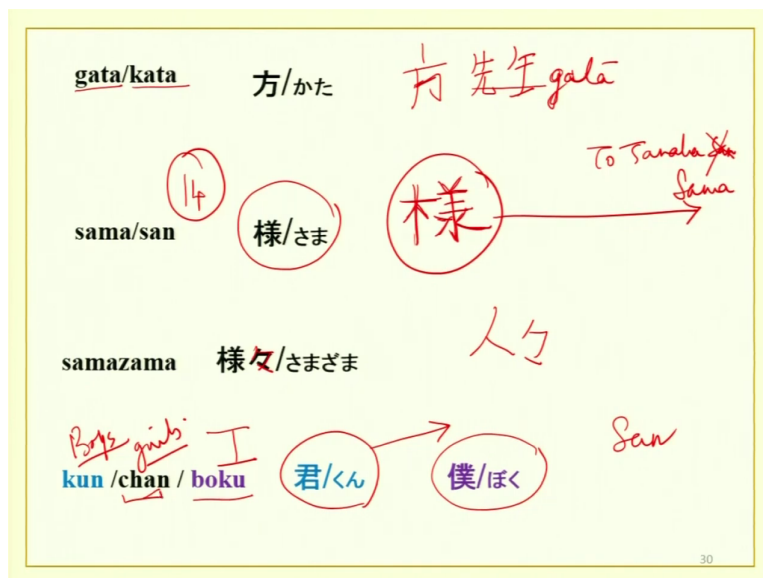
| | | |
|---|--|------------|
| Ikura – asking price and amount | | |
| Kaban wa ikura desu ka? ✓ かばん は <u>いくら</u> です か? / How much is the bag for? | | (price) |
| Yachin/heyā-dai wa ikura desu ka? How much is the rent? <i>rent</i> | | (how much) |
| Ikura kaimasu ka? <i>amount</i> How much will you buy? | | (how much) |
| Ikura okane kakarimasu ka? <u>いくら</u> お金 かかります か? / How much will it cost? <i>price</i> | | (amount) |
| Ikura haraimashita ka? How much did you pay <u>いくら</u> はらいました か? | | (amount) |
| Ikura arimasu ka? Ikutsu arimasu ka? } <i>amount</i> <i>no.</i> | | |

Now there was *ikura*/いくら(FL) as well, now *ikura*/いくら(FL) is used for amount or for asking price. *Kaban wa ikura desu ka*/かばん は いくら です か(FL)? This is what you have done, how much is the bag for which is price. *Yachin*/やちん or *heyā-dai*/部屋代, *dai*/だい(FL) or (FL) is now rent over here, *heyā-dai wa ikura desu ka*/へやだ い は いくら です か(FL) how much is the rent? *Yachin*/やちん(FL) is rent, *yachin*/やちん(FL). Then, *ikura kaimasu ka*/いくら 買います か(FL) how much will you buy over here it is amount. How much are you going to buy? Generally the vegetable man or the fruit vendor is going to ask you, how much are you going to buy?

So, *ikura kaimasu ka*/いくら 買います か(FL) in number. *Ikura okane kakarimasu ka*/いくら お金 かかります か(FL) again amount over here because how much will it cost, what is the price both can be understood. (FL) *Ikura okane kakarimasu ka*/いくら お金 かかります か, how much are we going to use and also how much will it cost? Now you buy something and your mother asks you, *ikura haraimashita ka*/いくら はらいま した か(FL) how much did you pay? So, again for amount *ikura*/いくら(FL) is used for amount *ikura arimasu ka*/いくら あります か, so, amount how much is present, how much is there and *ikutsu arimasu ka*/いくつ あります か(FL) this is number which automatically becomes amount.

So, some places *ikutsu*／いくつ(FL) and *ikura*／いくら(FL) both are amount and the statement or the sentence can be taken either way but from context you will understand whether we are talking about something which is there in amount or in number.

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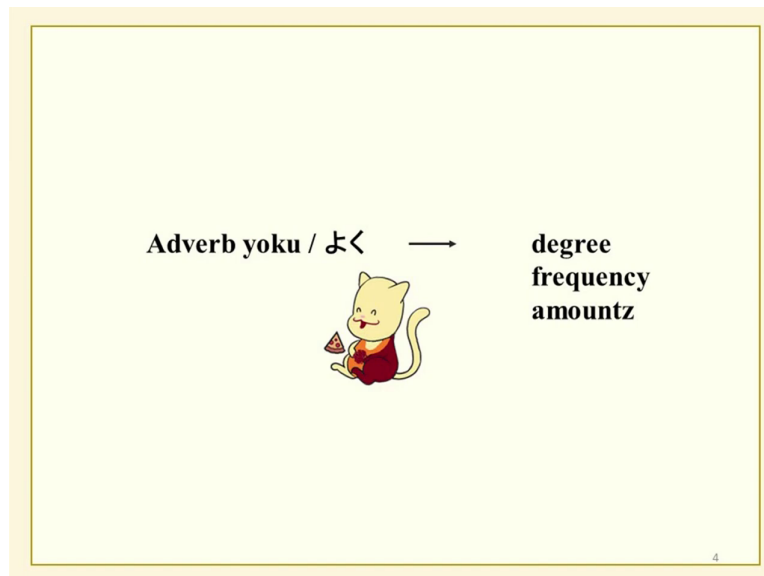


So, now I have some kanji and some words for you. *Kata*／方(FL) and *gata*／方(FL) the kanji(FL) for *kata*／方(FL) is like this where you do not cut it over here it is just till this point *kata*／方(FL). And *kata*／方(FL) when you join it with other words then it becomes *gata*／方(FL). For example *sensei gata*／先生 方(FL). Then we have *san*／様(FL) and *sama*／様(FL). So, looks very difficult but it is a simple kanji *ki*／木key 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 it is a 14 stroke character you can see 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, - 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Now *samazama*／様々, *Tanaka sama*／田中様(FL) generally when you write letters, then instead of *Tanaka san*／田中さん(FL) instead of *san*／様(FL) you would write *sama*／様(FL) and make this kanji(FL). Then *samazama*／様々(FL) is others, other things. So, same kanji and I told you this shows repetition, we did with *hito-bito*／人々, *samazama*／様々. (FL) Then *kun*／君, *chan*／ちゃん(FL) and *boku*／僕(FL) when to use *kun*／君(FL) boys who are your age or boys who are younger to you; generally *kun*／君(FL) is used people senior to you either use *san*／様(FL) or use *sama*／様; *boku*／僕(FL) is only for I and *chan*／ちゃん(FL) is used for girls.

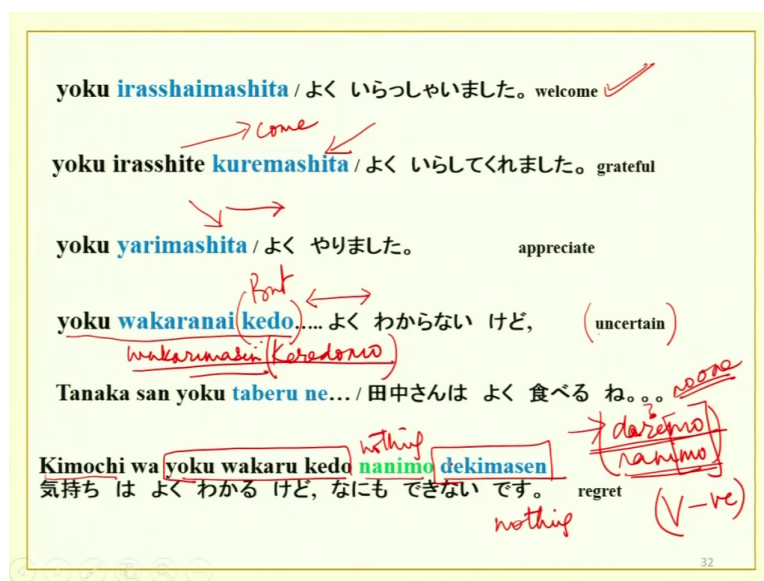
So, you do not have to remember the kanji, kanji we can do again later; *kun*／君(FL) also we will do later just remember how and where it is going to be used. *Kun*／君(FL) is for boys and *chan*／ちゃん(FL) is for girls. But please do not address any and every girl as *nani*／何, *nani chan*／ちゃん. *San*／さん(FL) is always preferred, only very--very close friends or maybe your *imouto*／妹(FL) and your *oniisan*／お兄さん(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 33:32)



So, now let us see how we can use adverb *yoku*／よく(FL) which we did in lesson 18 with different verbs in different situations.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:39)



So, *yoku irasshaimashita*／よく いらっしゃいました,(FL) this is an expression used when you call someone over and you welcome the person inside, you're very happy and

you're welcoming that person. Now *yoku irashite kuremashita*／よく いらして くれました(FL). So, *irashite*／いらして(FL) is you came and I received the favour of you coming to my house I am very, very grateful for that. So, that is *yoku irashite kuremashita*／よく いらして くれました(FL) you took all this trouble to come to my house and so I am grateful. *Yoku yarimashita*／よく やりました(FL) so, to people who are younger to you or maybe people who are your age you would say *yoku yarimashita*／よく やりました(FL) when they have performed well. So, this is for appreciation.

Then *yoku wakaranai kedo*／よく わからない けど(FL) we just did in one of our previous slides. So, *yoku wakaranai kedo*／よく わからない けど(FL) means I am not very sure it is used when you are not certain about something uncertainty is there. Then *yoku wakaranai kedo*／よく わからない けど(FL) and the moment *kedo*／けど(FL) comes something else is going to follow after *kedo*／けど(FL) because *kedo*／けど(FL) means but and it is informal. You could say *yoku wakarimasen keredomo*／よく わかりません けれども(FL) this is to your seniors; same thing we did in our previous lesson *kedo*／けど(FL) is informal and *keredomo*／けれども(FL) is formal with *masu*／ます form. *Tanaka san yoku taberu ne*／田中さん よく 食べる ね.

So, well you eat a lot is not it, but not a very nice thing to say maybe jokingly you can tell your friend. *Kimochi wa yoku wakaru kedo nanimo dekimasen*／気持ち は よく 分かる けど なにも できません. *Kimochi*／気持ち(FL) is feeling, *yoku wakaru kedo*／よく 分かる けど(FL) I understand what you are trying to tell me how you feel about it but *nanimo*／なにも(FL) nothing *dekimasen*／できません, I cannot do anything. This we will take up in our next lesson. Now I have something for you here, we did *daremo*／だれも(FL) and today we are doing *nanimo*／なにも(FL) in details.

I will tell you later but when with these question words *dare*／だれ and *nani*／なに, *mo*／も is added then verb is in negative and it means '*nanimo*／なにも' (FL) means 'nothing' and '*daremo*／だれも' (FL) means 'no one'. So, you had a sentence in your previous lesson please check that out and *nanimo*／なにも(FL) is write right here *nanimo dekimasen*／なに

も できません,(FL) I cannot do anything, I will do this in detail with you in your next lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:46)

| mou / もう | already, again |
|---|----------------|
| Mou rokuji desu / もう 六時 です。 | already |
| Mou osoi kara itta hou ga ii / もう 遅い から いった ほうが いい。 | |
| Mou taberaremasen / もう たべられません。 | any more |
| Okaasan, mou okoranaide kudasai / お母さん もう おこらないでください。 | again |
| Watashi wa mou Mira ni awanai / 私は もう ミラ に 会わない。 | |
| Minna, mou kenka shinaide ne / みんな、もう けんか しなide ね。 | |
| Sumimasen, nido to sonna koto o yarimasen. | |
| すみません、にど と そんな こと を やりません。 | |

Now we had one more word which was *mou* / もう (FL) and it means already and again. So, how it is going to be used just see over here? *Mou roku-ji desu* / もう 六時 です, (FL) it is already *roku-ji* / 六時, (FL) it is already six o'clock. *Mou roku-ji desu* / もう 六時 です. *Minasan mou roku-ji desu* / 皆さん もう 六時 です. *Hayaku shinakereba narimasen* / 早く しなければなりません. *Mou osoi kara itta hou ga ii* / もう 遅い から 行った ほう が いい. *Mou osoi kara* / もう 遅い から, it's late so, *itta hou ga ii* / 行った ほう が いい. *Minasan mou osoi kara itta hou ga ii* / 皆さん もう 遅い から 行った ほう が いい, ~~more~~ (FL) it is better that you go now, it is very late. Then, *mou taberaremasen* / もう 食べられません, I cannot eat any more, cannot eat *mou taberaremasen* / もう 食べられません ~~more~~ (FL) over here it is any more. *Okaasan, mou okoranaide kudasai* / お母さん、もう おこらないで ください, (FL) please do not scold me anymore or again; *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) daughter is telling mother please do not scold me anymore, *okoranaide kudasai* / おこらないで ください; *okoru* / おこる (FL) is the verb *okoru* / おこる (FL) meaning scold. Then, *watashi wa mou Mira ni awanai* / 私 は もう ミラ に 会わない (FL).

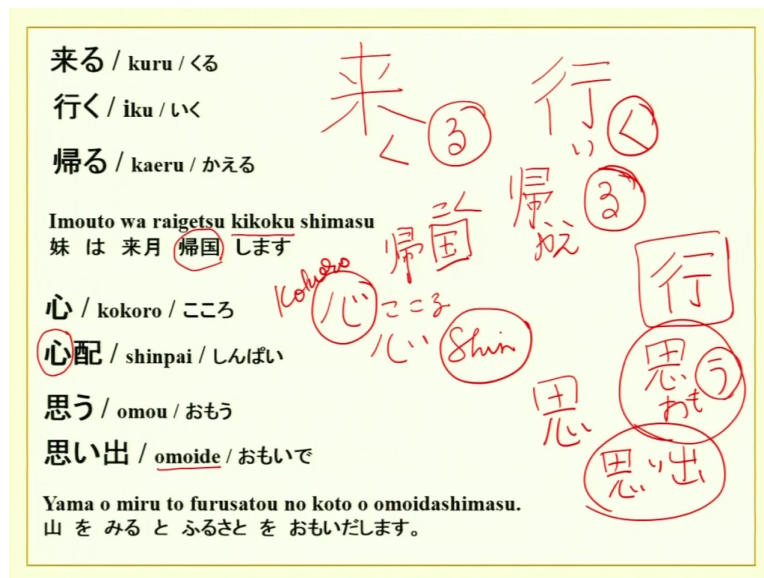
~~(FL)~~ So, this is a statement, a strong statement I probably do not like *Mira*~~(FL)~~. So, *mou*／もう ~~(FL)~~ not again, no more, not any more *mou aimasen*／もう 会いません; *au*／会う is the verb, *awanai*／会わない and a~~(FL)~~ strong statement. *Minna, mou kenka shinaide ne*／みんな、もう けんか しなide ね~~(FL)~~ So, please all of you do not fight anymore or probably again. Then *sumimasen, nido to sonna koto o yarimasen*／すみません、二度 と そんな こと を やりません. *Mou sonna koto o shimasen*／もう そんな こと を しません~~(FL)~~ I will not do this again or any more. *Yarimasen*／やりません means~~(FL)~~ informal for *shimasen*／しません~~(FL)~~ so, an apology.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:26)

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| mada / まだ | <u>not yet, still</u> |
| Mada iru no / まだ いる の ? | still |
| A: Sensei wa kaerimashita ka? / 先生 は 帰りました か? | <i>returned</i> |
| B: Iie mada desu / いいえ、まだ です。 | <i>not yet.</i> |
| A: Sensei wa kimashita ka? / 先生 は 来ました か? | <i>Come</i> |
| B: Mada desu / まだ です。 | |
| Densha wa mada desu / 電車 は まだです。 | <i>as yet / still</i> |

And there was *mada*／まだ~~(FL)~~. So, *mada*／まだ~~(FL)~~ is very, very simple you have done it earlier. ~~(FL)~~ So, *mada*／まだ is not yet and still *mada iru no*／まだ いる の~~(FL)~~ you are still around. *Sensei wa kaerimashita ka*／先生 は 帰りました か? *Iie, mada desu*／いいえ、まだ です~~(FL)~~ this not yet; *kaerimashita*／帰りました~~(FL)~~ has he returned not yet. *Sensei wa kimashita ka*／先生 は 来ました か~~(FL)~~ has he come? *Mada desu*／まだ です~~(FL)~~ simple direct answer. *Densha wa mada desu*／電車 は まだ です, *densha*／電車 has not come as yet is not it, as yet no immediate or still. So, this is how you will use *mada*／まだ~~(FL)~~ and *mou*／もう~~(FL)~~ and you can see the difference as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:16)



Now we have some kanjis for you very quickly I will make this kanji. You know the verb 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (FL) *kuru* / 来る. Then we have another kanji which is *iku* / いく, *i* / 行 (FL) and *ku* / く; (FL) then *kaeru* / 帰る (FL) 1, 2. Now this is a new kanji for you make an inverted *i* (FL) and then this and this *kae* / 帰 and *ru* / る (FL) this part generally changes. So, that is why we need hiragana as well because to tell the tense we need to write hiragana, otherwise if we just write this then we do not know whether it is past or present.

So, *hiragana* and *katakana* (FL) and kanji all are to be used together. Then we have *imouto wa raigetsu kikoku shimasu* / 妹は来月帰国します. So with *kaerimasu* / 帰ります (FL) we have one word over here, which is *kikoku* / 帰国 (FL) meaning returning to one's country and you have done this kanji for *kuni* / 国 (FL) which is *kikoku* / 帰国 (FL). So, *kokoro* / 心 (FL) also we did last time. So, *kokoro* / 心 (FL) there is this very famous novel by *Natsume Soseki*. The word that you have learnt is *shinpai* / 心配 (FL) pay attention only on this kanji this we can do with some other kanji later. So, *kokoro* / 心 (FL) another reading is *shin* / しん (FL) one reading is *kokoro* / 心. *Shinpai* / 心配 (FL) is the word that you have done *shinpai shinaide kudasai* / 心配しないでください, (FL) please do not worry so much.

Then how are you going to use this *kokoro* / 心 (FL) in *omou* / 思う (FL)? Well *Tanaka san no ta* / 田中さんの田 and *kokoro* / 心, so *omo* / 思 and *u* / う, *omou* / 思う; then *omoide* / 思い出 (FL) is memories. So, *demasu* / 出ます (FL) you have done, *omoi* / 思い

and *de*／出, *omoide*／思い出 is memories. *Yama o miru to furusato no koto o omoidashimasu*／山 を 見る と ふるさとの ことを 思い出します(FL).

So, whenever I look at the mountains I am reminded of my *furusato*／ふるさと(FL) which is my hometown or my village.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:06)

say easy do hard.
言い は やすく、おこなう は かたし
Iu wa yasuku, okonau wa katashi

↓

Easy to say hard to do

- Easier said than done
- Saying is one thing and doing another

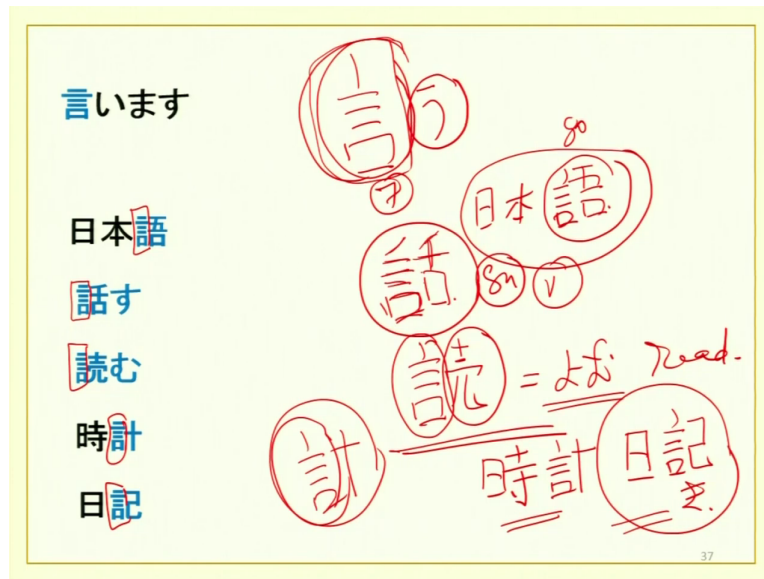
do contrast easy simple
行う より 言い 方が やさしい

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Now in lesson 17 I had promised that I will tell you a *kotowaza*／ことわざ(FL) with *iu*／いうyou. So, the *kotowaza*／ことわざ(FL) is, *iu wa yasuku, okonau wa katashi*／言う は 安く、おこなう は かたし, now what does it mean? Can someone tell me? *Iu*／言う(FL) is to say, *yasuku*／やすく(FL) is easy, *okonau*／おこなう(FL) is do and *katashi*／かたし(FL) is hard. So, we have an equivalent saying in English, which is easy to say hard to do. So, this is the literal translation and the English *kotowaza*／ことわざ(FL) is idiom is easier said than done, saying is one thing and doing is another.

So, *iu wa yasuku, okonau wa katashi*／言う は やすく、おこなう は かたし. *Okou yori iu hou ga yasashii*／おこう より 言う ほうが やさしい. *Yasashii*／やさしい(FL) is easy simple and *do yori*／やり(FL) more than doing saying is easy and this part over here is showing contrast is used for contrast which I will also do later. At the moment you concentrate on the *kotowaza*／ことわざ(FL) that it is difficult to do but easy to say *iu wa yasuku, okonau wa katashi*／言う は 安く、おこなう は かたし(FL).

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So, today we were doing *iimasu*／*言います* (FL) and the kanji for *iimasu*／*言います* (FL) is a seven stroke kanji like this. *Iu*／*言う* (FL) this part is going to change. So, let us see where this kanji character is used as a radical, you know all the words you have done the kanji's I am just quickly revising it with you. So, *Nihongo*／*日本語*, *Nihon*／*日本* (FL) and see over here you speak five words with your *kuchi*／*口* (FL) that becomes *go*／*語* (FL). So, this is a radical giving the basic meaning to this character and it is also a kanji which has a meaning of its own.

This is *go*／*語* (FL) as a *Nihongo*／*日本語* (FL) language. Now you have *hanasu*／*話す* (FL) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 *hana*／*話* (FL) and *shi*／*し*, ~~see~~ you say something with your tongue in your mouth. So, *hanasu*／*話す* (FL) this is a verb *hanashimasu*／*話します* (FL). Now *yomu*／*読む* (FL) is another kanji 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 this is small please remember though it is very similar to *doyoubi*／*土曜日* (FL). So, *iimasu*／*言います* (FL) and *urimasu*／*売ります* (FL) these two join together and becomes *yomu*／*読む* (FL) which is to read. So, in olden times you would speak and you would sell your paper, so, thus you ~~move~~ *yomu*／*読む*.

Now you have another place where you can use this character and that is *tokei*／*時計* (FL). So, see *tokei*／*時計* (FL) is a combination of time and measurement so, *Iu*／*言う* ~~you~~ and this, you have this also over here, so, *tokei*／*時計* (FL) and *nikki*／*日記* (FL) you have, *ni*／*に* ~~me~~ and you write something that is your personal diary is *nikki*／*日記* (FL) this is *ki*／*記*

~~(FL)~~. Daily diary that you write is *nikki* / 日記 ~~(FL)~~ okay. So, all these have this character you will see over here.

So, you can go over these and I am sure as you know the word you will be able to memorize the kanji character easily, even if you are unable to write initially.

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| Vocabulary | | |
|------------|-------|-------------------|
| Ikkagetsu | いっかげつ | one month |
| Shinbun | しんぶん | newspaper |
| Shashin | しゃしん | photo, picture |
| Toru | とる/撮る | to take (a photo) |
| Daisuki | 大好き | like very much |
| Oyogu | およぐ | to swim |
| Shumi | しゅみ | hobby |
| Gita- | ギター | guitar |
| Kaku | かく | to write |
| Kondo | こんど | this time |
| Kimochi | きもち | feeling, mood |
| Ganbaru | がんばる | to do one's best |

So, this is your vocabulary please go over it and try to make sentences as given in the lesson. One important thing over here is though the pronunciation is m the spelling is n, it is *gambaru*, not *ganbaru*; also *kondo* / こんど ~~(FL)~~ means the coming time, for example *kondo no nichiyoubi* / こんどの日曜日 ~~(FL)~~ means the *nichiyoubi* / 日曜日 ~~(FL)~~ which is going to come next time.

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Potential forms
Ikutsu / いくつ
Ikura / いくら
Yoku / よく
Mou/Mada / もう/まだ

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So, now with this I would like to finish your class here today, I think you have done a lot of kanji's, you have learnt potential form and if you go and practice at home I am sure you will be able to memorize it easily and use it in conversation. So, come prepared for your next class till then *sayounara* / さようなら, *arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます, *mata aimashou* / また会いましょう (FL).