Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 24
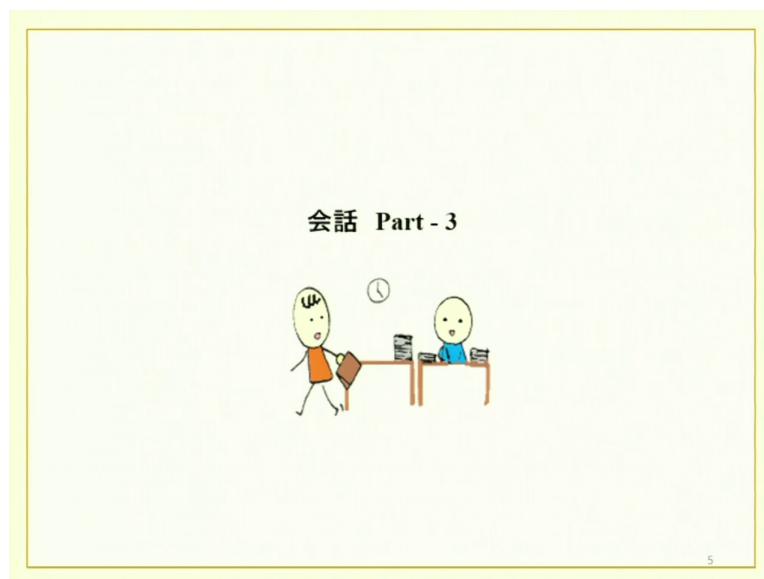*Aisatsu*
あいさつ
Greetings

*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. So, today's class is also a continuation of the previous class and we have *Hana san*(FL) and *Rao san*(FL) talking about Japanese culture. *Rao san*(FL) is asking *Hana san*(FL) a lot of things about what greetings are in Japanese and what are the different types of greetings used at different places?- So, let us see what the *kaiwa／*会話(FL) is and learn some more greetings today.

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会話　Part - 3

(FL)
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Rao: Hana san Eigo no 'greeting' to iu kotoba wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka?

Hana: 'Aisatsu' to iimasu.

Rao: Wakarimashita. Hana san Nihon jin wa 'sumimasen' to iu kotoba yoku tsukaimasu ne. Sore wa donna toki tsukatta hou ga ii desu ka?

Miki: Sou desu ne. Sumimasen no tsukai kata wa joukyou ni yoru kedo, Eigo no 'excuse me' to 'sorry' no kawari ni tsukaimasu.

Rao: Hana san kyou iroiro oshiete kurete arigatou gozaimashita.

So, you just heard the *kaiwa／会話*(FL) between *Rao*(FL) and *Hana*(FL) they are friends and may be working in the same lab or maybe just close friends. So, well he has been asking about greetings. So, let us see what he wants to know today. So, you have done all of this earlier, this word greeting; *kotoba／言葉* is(FL) word, *wa Nihongo de／は　日本語　で*in Japanese, *nan to iimasu ka／何　と　言います　か?* So this word *yoku／よく*(FL) again lots number of times, *tsukaimasu ne／使いません　ね*(FL) they use. So, *donna／どんな* is(FL) the question word also and what time *donna toki／どんな　とき*(FL) time; we are going to do this word later in our lesson, *tsukatta hou ga ii desu ka／使った　ほう　が　いい　です　か?*(FL).

This is what you have done earlier what time is a good time to use *sumimasen／すみません. Sou desu ne／そう　です　ね*(FL). So, this is an expression which we use a lot in Japanese when you want some time to think. For example over here he is asked about this word *sumimasen／すみません*(FL) and where to use it. So, *Hana san*(FL) over here is saying *sou desu ne／そう　です　ね*, So, this nail let me just think go over in my mind and then tell you. So that ten seconds you take *sou desu ne／そう　です　ね*(FL). *Tsukaikata／使い方* (FL) So, this name excuse me the sorry no (FL) is way it is used, *wa／は* depending on situation but *eigo no／英語　の*a (FL) *'excuse me' to 'sorry' no kawari ni tsukaimasu／の　変わり　に　使います,* So, no (FL) needs (FL) it is used in place of excuse me and sorry.

We are going to do this as well and *tsukaikata*／使い方(FL) just now. (FL) So, this pattern also you have done but a little differently verb in the *te*／て(FL) form plus verb in *te*／て + *miru*／みる; *tabete mite kudasai*／たべてみて　ください(FL) or verb in *te*／て(FL) form plus *miru*／みる; *tabete mimasu*／食べて　みますyou (FL) and (FL). So *iroiro*／色々(FL) lot of things *oshiete*／教えて(FL) you told me and *kuremashita*／くれました(FL) you gave that information to me or I received the information from you *arigatou gozaimashita*／ありがとうございました(FL). So, I am sure this passage is very clear now I have purposely not given the explanation in English. So, that you read this more and try to figure out what it is.

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Now you have it written in the script also. So, there are some kanji's for example *u*／う(FL) you have done this one. *Eigo*／英語(FL) we will do today; then *tsukaimasu*／使います(FL) also we will do; *kyou*／今日(FL) is like this *kyou*／今日(FL) today; this also we will do, *eigo*／英語(FL) again. So, all these kanji's we are going to do try to memorize them.

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Now we have learnt how to use particle *de*／で(FL) and what it means. So, particle *de*／で (FL) that we are going to see over here, it shows that with the help of something another activity is performed showing method or means or instrument used to perform another activity. So, we will just revise these sentences. So, that you are very clear with *de*／で(FL). *Watashi wa keito de*／私　は　けいと　で,(FL) with the help of or with *keito*／けいと, (FL) the meaning is with; *keito*／けいと *is wool; amu*／あむ *is the*(FL) verb plain form group one.

Then we have *watashi wa kuruma de kaisha e ikimasu*／私　は　車　で　会社　へ　行 きます;(FL) by this means of transport. *Watashi wa supu-pon de*／私　は　スプーンすっ ぽん　で,(FL) with the spoon *tabemasu*／食べます. A request, please talk in Japanese or *sumimasen, eigo wakaranai node*／すみません、英語　分からない　ので,(FL) I do not understand *eigo*／英語,(FL) English thus; therefore *nihongo de hanashite kudasai*／日本語 　で　話して　下さい,(FL) please talk in Japanese. So, over here also it is in(FL). So, you will see that with language any language *Eigo*／英語, *Nihongo*／日本語, *Hindigo*／インド 語(FL) or any other language *de*／で(FL) is always used meaning in(FL).

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Donna – an interrogative word meaning what type/kind of
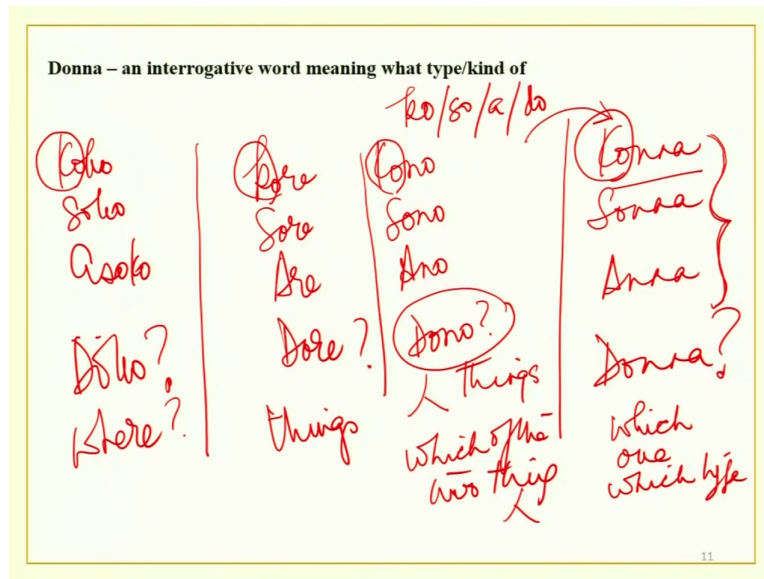
Now we learnt a little about *donna／どんな*(FL) in our last lesson; I did explain *donna／どんな*(FL) to you *donna／どんな*(FL) is a question word as you can see and means what kind of or what type of a person or thing basically *donna／どんな*(FL) is used to gather information regarding a person or thing and talks about the character or nature or state of a person or thing. So, in the *kaiwa／会話, donna／どんな*(FL) is used with *toki／とき*(FL) as you saw in the last lesson. So, let us see some more sentences on *donna／どんな*(FL) and I will tell you how *donna／どんな*(FL) is also made and where it is coming from?

You have done *kore／これ, sore／それ, are／あれ* and *dore／どれ*(FL) and (FL) question word for things. You have also done *kono／この, sono／その, ano／あの* and *dono／どの*(FL) question word for people and for things which of the two to things or people or people. Now you have also done *koko／ここ, soko／そこ, asoko／あそこ*(FL) and *doko／そこ*(FL) again question word meaning where. Now these are called the *ko-so-a-do*(FL) series and the one that I want to do here is *konna／こんな, sonna／そんな, anna／あんな, donna／どんな*(FL) and *donna／どんな*(FL) is which one, which type. So, it is coming from the *ko／こ*(FL) part over here *kore／これ*(FL) and *kono／この*(FL) this kind of, this type of.

Sometimes it is it sounds a little derogatory insulting also but generally you want to know the condition or the character of a thing or a person. For example *konna mono o tabemasu ka／こんな　物　を　食べます　か,*(FL) are you going to eat something like this? *Konna hon wa／こんな　本　は*(FL) now this sounds a little rude but again if you see this sentence

*anna hito ni aimashita／*あんな　人　に　会いました(FL). So, I have more sentences for you later you can see those as well how it is used. It is informal you have to keep that in mind. So, do not use it with seniors.

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Now, what kind of a person? As I told you just now. What type of *shigoto o shitai desu ka／* 仕事　を　したい　です　か? Instead of *shigoto／*しごと,(FL) you can use another noun for example *donna eiga o／*どんな　映画　を,(FL) of course the verb will also change. So, *donna eiga o mitai desu ka／*どんな　映画　を　見たい　です　か? *Donna anime o mitai desu ka／*どんな　アニメ　を　みたい　です　か? *Donna kuni e ikitai desu ka／* どんな　国　へ　行きたい　です　か,(FL) asking which country would you like to visit? *Donna sensei ni aitai desu ka／*どんな　先生　に　会いたい　です　か,(FL) whom or which *sensei* do you want to meet? So, you can see *donna／*どんな(FL) can be used in this manner asking questions what type of what kind of. Now you can also use it with *suki*(FL) which is like and the pronunciation is *ski*(FL).

So, *donna eiga ga suki desu ka／*どんな　映画　が　好き　です　か?(FL) this (FL) All that you need to remember over here is that with *suki／*好き, *ga／*が(FL) is going to be used. *Anata wa donna eiga ga suki desu ka／*あなた　は　どんな　映画　が　好き　です　か? *Anata wa Amerika no donna eiga ga suki desu ka／*あなた　は　アメリカ　の　どん な　映画　が　好き　です　か? *Anata wa Nihon no donna anime ga suki desu ka／*あな た　は　日本　の　どんな　アニメ　が　好き　です　か?(FL) So, you can use it like

this. Now you look at something you do not understand what it is and you could say *kore wa donna toki tsukaimasu ka*／これ　は　どんな　とき　使います　か,(FL) what time do you use it or as was in the *kaiwa*／会話; *sumimasen, donna toki ni tsukaimasu ka*／すみません、どんな　とき　に　使います　か,(FL) when do you use the word *sumimasen*／すみません?(FL). Now *donna toki benkyou shimasu*／どんな　とき　勉強　します(FL)? So, all the time you are just playing, watching animation, watching movies, talking on phone and still you are getting good marks.

So, your friends are asking you are always playing. So, *donna toki benkyou shimasu ka*／どんな　とき　勉強　します　か,(FL) what time do you study? *Donna mono o tsukurimasu ka*／どんな　物　を　作ります　か? *Kore de*／これ　で,(FL) something you are pointing at or showing and you say *kore de donna mono o tsukuritai desu ka*／これ　で　どんな　物　を　作りたい　です　か,(FL)they do not know what do you want to make. So, this is the way you will use *donna*／どんな(FL) there are lot of examples for you and you can check out. You can also use *kono*／この(FL) over here, *kono mono de*／この　もの　で,(FL) these two things over here *kono mono de*／この　物で(FL) you point out at the object; *nani o tsukuritai desu ka*／何　を　作りたい　です　か; *kono mono de nani o tsukuritai desu ka*／この　物　で　何　を　作りたい　です　か?(FL) I think it is clear now.

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Now you can see a small *kaiwa／会話*~~(FL)~~ I have written for you let us read the *kaiwa／会話*~~(FL)~~ and I am sure you will be able to understand how to use *donna／どんな*~~(FL)~~ in your sentences. Again the *kaiwa／会話*~~(FL)~~ is between *Mira*~~(FL)~~ and *Hana. Machi／町*~~(FL) it~~ is town or city. Always it is not so, *kekko／けっこ*~~(FL)~~ to a great extent, it is a very busy bustling with energy *machi;* what kind of a *machi／町,*~~(FL)~~ is your *machi／町?*~~(FL).~~ So, *Mira*~~(FL)~~ says *watashi no machi wa furui machi de kawa seihin de yuumei desu／私　の　町　は　古い　町　で　かわせいひん　で　有名　です*~~you made this~~. So, you see there are two *de／で* ~~days~~ over here and there is a difference *watashi no machi wa furui machi desu／私　の　町　は　古い　町　です*~~(FL)~~ this full stop; *kawa seihin de／かわせいひん　で*~~(FL) say (FL)~~ because of *kawa seihin／かわせいひん*~~(FL)~~ it is *yuumei／有名*~~(FL)~~.

So, joining two sentences with particle *de／で*~~(FL)~~ over here meaning 'and', *desu／です* ~~(FL)~~ has been shortened and *de／で*~~(FL)~~ has been put over here. So, this my town is a small town and it is famous for leather goods. It passes through my city *machi o nagarete imasu／町　を　ながれて　います,*~~(FL)~~ it flow through my city. So, what river are you talking about? *Ganga to iu kawa desu／ガンガン　と　言う　川　です. Kawa*~~(FL)~~ which is called Ganga. *Aa, ano kawa wa yuumei desu／ああ、あの　川　は　有名　です.* Why *ano／あの*~~(FL)~~ over here? Can someone tell me, why *ano／あの*~~(FL)~~ is used over here? You cannot see Ganga anywhere in the conversation *Hana*~~(FL)~~ and *Mira*~~(FL)~~ are just talking about it; so, why *ano／あの?*

~~(FL)~~Because Ganges is a famous river and *Hana san*~~(FL)~~ has also heard of it, she knows off the river. So, she has used *ano／あの,*~~(FL)~~ when the subject is known to the speaker and the listener both then *ano／あの*~~(FL)~~ can be used. So, I am sure you can use *donna／どんな* ~~(FL)~~ now and use particle *de／で*~~(FL)~~ to join to sentences.
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ミラ: この　町　は　静か　です　ね。

はな: いつも　そう　では　ありません。けっこ
にぎやか　な　町　です。あなた　の　町は
どんな　町　です　か?

ミラ: 私の　町は　古い　町　で　革製品で　有名
です。インド　の　有名　な　川も　町　を
流れています。

はな: どんな　川　です　か?

ミラ: ガンガ　と　言う　川　です。

はな : ああ、あの川　は　有名　です。

Now you have it in the script and there are lot of interesting things here which I want to do *machi／町*(FL) for one. So, you know this is the kanji for field just put a j over here and it becomes *machi／町*(FL) together. Then you have *furui／古い* (FL) which is old *furui／古い* (FL). So, like this and then put a *kuchi／口*(FL) makes it *furui／古い* (FL). Then you have *kawa／川*(FL) you have done *kawa／川*(FL) in the beginning three lines like this. *Iu／言う* (FL) we have done all this I am just repeating it.

So, that you can remember it now this kanji you have done *yuumei／有名,*(FL) this is also *aru／ある*(FL) which is *arimasu／あります*(FL) and *namae no na／名前　の　名*(FL) I know *yuumei／有名*(FL). So, you may. So, the other reading is *mei／名*may and the first reading is *na／な, namae no na／名前　の　名*(FL) otherwise you *yuumei／有名*(FL). So, there are lot of kanji's please do them, practice them, write them and memorize them now.
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We have learnt *hou ga／ほう　が*(FL) in lesson 13 you have done it in detail over there, how it can be used with verbs. So, verb in plain past form or plain past negative form plus *hou ga／ほう　が*,(FL) what does it mean? It shows strong suggestion by the speaker. So, in a way the speaker is directing or suggesting something to someone especially in case of verbs as we have seen earlier, it tells the listener to do something. So, which is either generally preferred or is better in the opinion of the speaker for the listener.

So, meaning basically that it is better or good to do whatever the speaker is saying. Now you can read the examples also these sentences are very helpful this is just a revision very, very quickly. So, it is better that students study, *ima*(FL) also you can use. *Ima itta hou ga ii desu ／今　行った　ほう　が　いい　です*,(FL) it is better that you go now. *Kuraku nai kara ima itta hou ga ii desu／暗く　ない　から　今　行った　ほう　が　いい　です*,(FL) it is not so dark, *ima itta hou ga ii desu／今　行った　ほう　が　いい　です*, you will see that all have past plain form before *hou ga／ほう　が*(FL) that is the important part, it is better that basically suggesting and not only just suggesting a strong suggestion.

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Now *hou ga／ほう　が*(FL) is also used with nouns to show and explain some feature or characteristic which is more preferred than the other or a person who is more preferred than the other basically showing preference above something. Now look at these sentences *Tanaka san no hou ga wakai desu／田中さん　の　ほう　が　わかい　です*(FL). So, *Tanaka san*(FL) is a noun, so now you will see over here that after a noun and before *hou ga／ほう　が, no／の*(FL) is used as is given over here. We can ask questions as well *Tanaka san dare no hou ga wakai desu ka／田中さん　だれ　の　ほう　が　わかい　です　か?*(FL).

So, you can show two pictures or you can show to people and say *dare no hou ga wakai desu ka／だれ　の　ほう　が　わかい　です　か?*(FL). So, immediately it becomes person *dare／だれ* is *hito／人*. *Eigo no hou ga muzukashii desu／英語　の　ほう　が　むずかしい　です.*(FL) wWho is going to tell me, what the question should be? *Nan no hou ga muzukashii desu ka／何　の　ほう　が　むずかしい　です　か? Nan no hou ga kantan desu ka／何　の　ほう　が　かんたん　です　か? Eigo no hou ga kantan desu ka, Nihongo no hou ga kantan desu ka／英語　の　ほう　が　かんたん　です　か、日本語　の　ほう　が　かんたん　です　か*(FL) or you can say *Eigo no hou ga muzukashii desu ka, Nihongo no hou ga muzukashii desu ka／英語　の　ほう　が　むずかしい　です　か、日本語　の　ほう　が　むずかしい　です　か?*(FL). So, in this manner you can ask and then answer, these are just sentences in general. You can have a small dialogue also using question words. You will see more over here *chokore-to ke-ki no hou ga oishii*

*desu／*チョコレート　ケーキ　の　ほう　が　おいしい　です. *Donna ke-ki no hou ga oishii desu ka／*どんな　ケーキ　の　ほう　が　おいしい　です　か; (FL) which cake is better, which type of cake is better?

So, the answer is *chokore-to ke-ki no hou ga oishii desu／*チョコレート　ケーキ　の　ほう　が　美味しい　です(FL). Now *yasui hou ga ii to omoimasu／*やすい　ほう　が　いい　と　思います, (FL) over here we did with noun, now you will see with adjectives and today I will only do *i*(FL) adjectives because it is easy. So, *yasui hou ga ii to omoimasu／*安い　ほう　が　いい　と　思います(FL) anything that is cheap is better. For example you are buying apples so, *ringo wa yasui hou ga ii desu／*りんご　は　安い　ほう　が　いい　です or *ii to omoimasu／*いい　と　思います (FL) like this over here, I think it will be better if the apples are cheap. *Amai hou ga oishii desu ka, suppai hou ga oishii desu ka／*甘い　ほう　が　おいしい　です　か、すっぱい　ほう　が　美味しい　です　か? (FL) as I just made with a *Eigo no hou ga muzukashii desu ka, Nihongo no hou ga muzukashii desu ka／*英語　の　ほう　が　むずかしい　です　か、日本語　の　ほう　が　むずかしい　です　か?(FL). So, this is with adjective over here also adjective and in a similar manner *A desu ka, B desu ka／*Aです　か、Bです　か; *amai hou ga ii desu ka, suppai hou ga ii desu ka／*甘い　ほう　が　いい　です　か、すっぱい　ほう　が　いい　です　か; (FL) which is better asking your preference?

So, now I think this is very, very clear using *hou ga／*ほう　が(FL) with nouns and *i／*い(FL) adjectives now there was also a word used with verbs, which was *kata／*かた(FL).

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V kata – a suffix which indicates a manner/method or a way in which something is being done/is done.

V + Kata   method of doing V   kata 方た

Ke-ki no tsukurikata o oshiete kudasai.
ケーキ の 作りかた は 教えてください。

arukimasu
hanashimasu
tabemasu
waraimasu
→ Kata

omoshiroi
Tanaka san no arukikata wa totemo suteki desu.
田中さん の 歩きかた は とても すてき です。

totemo teinei (+ve)
Tanaka san no hanashi kata wa amari suki janai desu.
田中さん の 話しかた は あまり 好きでは ありません。

Kata／かた ~~Y~~you have done earlier with *hito／人*~~(FL)~~. So, polite for *hito／人*~~(FL)~~ is *kata／かた*~~(FL)~~ but here we have *kata／かた*~~(FL)~~ in a very different way *kata／かた*~~(FL)~~ means manner or method in which something is being done or is done. So, earlier we had done *kata／方*~~(FL)~~ like this *ka／か*~~(FL)~~ and *ta／た*~~(FL)~~. Now look at this one *ke-ki no tsukurikata o oshiete kudasai／ケーキ の 作り方 を 教えて 下さい*~~(FL)~~. So, basically verb plus *kata／かた*~~(FL)~~ now when you join *kata／かた*~~(FL)~~ to a verb obviously it changes and it says method of doing whatever the verb is saying. So, how is it made? Well very, very simple all you need to do is to remove the *masu／ます*~~s~~ form from the verb.

So, I will tell you *arukimasu／歩きます, hanashimasu／話します, tabemasu／食べます, waraimasu／笑います, oshiemasu／教えます*~~(FL)~~. So, just remove the *masu／ます*~~s~~ form from here and put *kata／方*~~(FL)~~ instead. So, *arukikata／歩き方, hanashikata／話し方, tabekata／食べ方, waraikata／笑い方*~~(FL)~~ way of walking, way of talking, way of eating, manner of laughing, way of laughing it could be good, it could be bad. So, *ke-ki no tsukurikata／ケーキ の 作り方,*~~(FL)~~ way of making cake *oshiete kudasai／教えて ください*~~(FL)~~. Then *Tanaka san no arukikata wa totemo suteki desu／田中さん の 歩き方 は とても すてき です,*~~(FL)~~ it is exceptionally or very ~~sticky~~ *suteki／すてき,* very stylish; *arukikata／歩き方*~~(FL)~~ is way of walking, style of walking. Then you could also say *Tanaka san no arukikata wa totemo omoshiroi desu／田中さん の 歩き方 は とて*

も　面白い　です(FL) he walks in a very interesting manner. *Tanaka san no hanashikata wa amari suki ja nai*／田中さん　の　話し方　は　あまり　好き　じゃない(FL).

So, you can use it also in negative sentences in positive sentences as well meaning should be positive that is. So, *Tanaka san no hanashikata*／田中さん　の　話し方,(FL) the way he talks could be very arrogant, could be rude, may not be clear *amari suki dewa arimasen*／あまり　好き　では　ありません(FL). So, I have written *dewa arimasen*／では　ありません(FL) over here and *ja nai*／じゃない (FL) over here both mean exactly the same. There is no difference whatsoever that is why it has been mentioned over here. So, *Tanaka san no hanashikata*／田中さん　の　話し方(FL) way of talking *wa amari*／は　あまり,(FL) not that much or you could say *Tanaka san no hanashikata wa totemo*／田中さん　の　話し方　は　とても,(FL) exceptionally *teinei desu*／ていねい　です,(FL) it is very, very polite.

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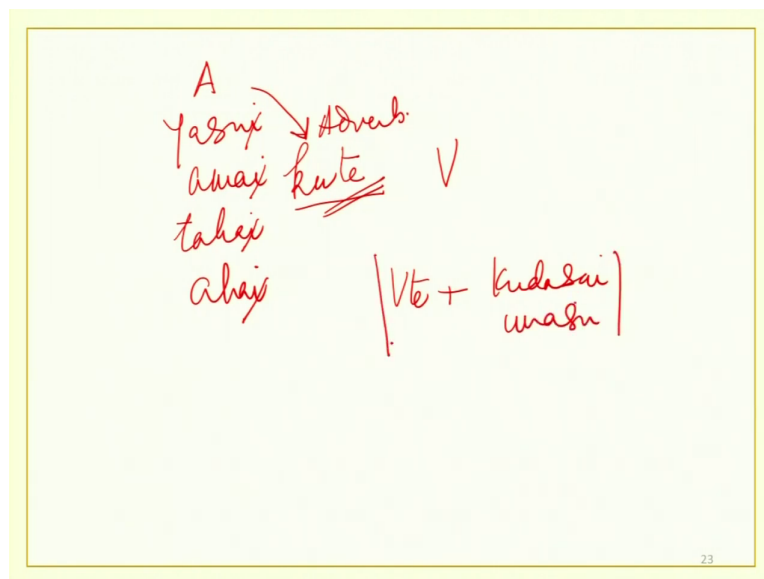
Now we have also done verb in *te*／て(FL) form earlier; we have seen how to join *i*(FL) adjectives with *i*(FL) adjectives and *i*(FL) adjectives with *na*(FL) adjectives with *kute*／くて (FL) which means and. Now adjectives also have verb component in it. So, we can use it in *te*／て(FL) form and make *te*／て(FL) form for adjectives as well; how to make the *te*／て (FL) form? Let us see now over here, it is simple. So, you have *yasui*／やすい;(FL) you have *amai*／あまい;(FL) you have *takai*／たかい (FL).

So, we just remove the *akai*／あかい,(FL) we remove the *i*／い (FL) from here and what do we do? We put *ku*／く,(FL) adjective changes to an adverb. Now *ku*／く(FL) and *te*／て (FL) over here this becomes the *te*／て(FL) form for adjectives and then you can add a verb as you would do in verb in *te*／て(FL) form plus *kudasai*／ください (FL) or *imasu*／います (FL) which you have done earlier. So, let us see how it is going to be used in sentences.
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So, *akaru*／あかる, *kute*／あかるくて *te*／て(FL) form *hiroi desu*／ひろい　です. So this is *i*／い (FL) adjective plus *i*／い (FL) adjective meaning and, its *akarui*／あかるい(FL) bright and very, very spacious. Now with verbs look at this *kudamono wa yasukute takusan kaimashita*／くだもの　は　安くて　たくさん　買いました. *Kudamono*／果物(FL) is fruit, *yasukute*／安くて(FL) it was very cheap so, I bought *kaimashita*／買いました(FL). *Hazukashikute kikimasen deshita*／はずかしくて　聞きません　でした.(FL) So, this was there in your passage *hazukashii*／はずかしい, *hazukashii*／はずかしい (FL) remove this put *kute*／くて *te*／て(FL) form and then use a verb *kikimasen deshita*／聞きませんでした,(FL) I did not ask; *kikimasu*／聞きます(FL) says to listen as well as to ask. Now *kutsu wa takakute kaimasen deshita*／くつ　は　高くて　かいませんでした,(FL) they were very expensive *takai*／高い, so, I did not buy. Then *hoppe*／ほっぺ, *hoppe*／ほっぺ is(FL) cheeks *ga akakute hanasenakatta*／が　あかくて　話せなかった,(FL) I could not; you have done this form as well potential form in lesson 17 *hoppe ga akakute hanasenakatta*／ほっぺ　が　あかくて　話せなかった,(FL) I could not speak or talk.

So, I am sure *kute*／くて(FL) with verbs is also very, very clear now and you will be able to make sentences on your own.

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Now there are a lot of things for you to learn today there was another word *kawari*／かわり; (FL) what does *kawari*／かわり(FL) mean? *Kawari*／かわり(FL) is a phrase and it is used to replace something for something basically meaning 'else', 'instead' or 'in place of', how is it used? *Noun no kawari ni*／の　かわり　に now no (FL) so, with noun always *no*／の (FL) will be used before *kawari*／かわり(FL) and with verb plain form of the verb plus *kawari*／かわり(FL) will be used. Now let us see the sentences. *Watashi no kawari ni itte kudasai*／私　の　代わりに　行って　ください.(FL) So, please in place of me(FL) so noun 1 *no kawari*／の　代わり(FL) noun 2 will go, please can you go or please will you go.

Now *ashita no kawari ni asatte yasunde kudasai*／明日　の　代わり　に　明後日　休んで　ください. *Ashita*／明日,(FL) tomorrow *no kawari ni*／の　代わりに,(FL) in place of *ashita*／明日(FL) which probably is a holiday for you, *asatte*／明後日(FL) day after tomorrow *yasunde kudasai*／休んでください,(FL) please take a holiday day after tomorrow. Tomorrow there is some work so, *ashita no kawari ni*／明日　の　代わりに, (FL) in place of. Till now we were doing with nouns. So, well with verbs; what do we do? *Nichiyoubi shigoto o suru kawari ni*／日曜日　仕事　を　する　代わりに,(FL) as I am going to be working on *nichiyoubi*／日曜日,(FL) I will take a holiday on *suiyoubi*／水曜日

(FL). So, *nichiyoubi no kawari ni suiyoubi ni yasumi o totte kudasai／日曜日 の かわり に 水曜日 に 休み を とって ください*,(FL) please take a holiday on *suiyoubi／水曜日*(FL). So, *shigoto suru／仕事 する*(FL) please remember always plain form.

Because I am going to be working on *nichiyoubi／日曜日*(FL) I will take holiday on *suiyoubi／水曜日*(FL) in place of *nichiyoubi／日曜日*(FL). So, *kawari ni／代わりに*(FL) is used like this.
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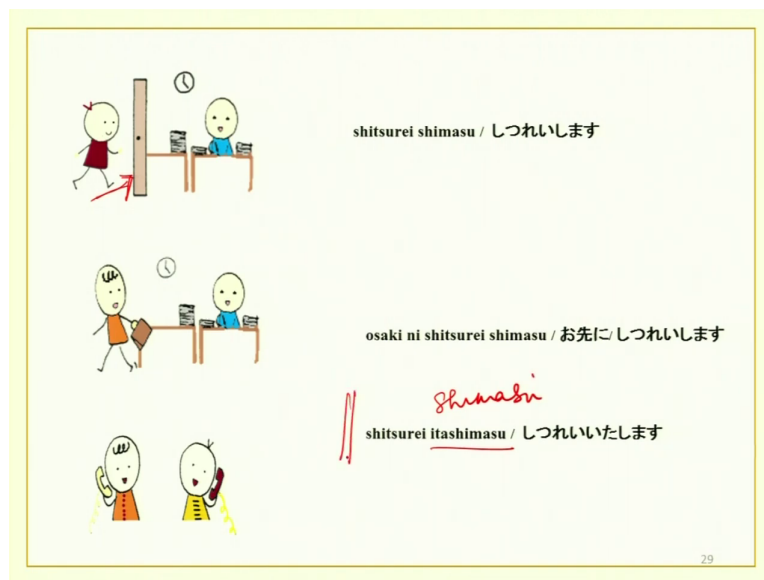
Now *shitsure shimasu／しつれいします*(FL) is a very, very interesting phrase a greeting also an expression also. So, let us see where all we can use this phrase this greeting when you enter someone's room and you knock and then before entering you say *shitsure shimasu／しつれいします*,(FL) please excuse me, sorry to be taking your time, sorry to be disturbing you. So, this is one place where you could use it. Maybe you go inside and your boss asks you to sit.

So, again you could say *shitsure shimasu／しつれいします or arigatou gozaimasu／ありがとうございます*(FL). Then everybody is working in office and you have to leave for whatever reason, you have some work and you are going before the others then you say *osaki ni shitsure shimasu／お先 に 失礼します。* (FL) I am leaving before all of you please excuse me. Now you are talking to somebody senior maybe your boss, may be some unknown person, maybe your teacher. So, well after having completed your *hanashi／話し*

(FL) you put the phone down but before that, what do you say? You say *shitsure itashimasu*／いたします(FL) which is polite for *shimasu*／します(FL) in formal situations or on phone generally use *shitsure itashimasu*／失礼いたします(FL).

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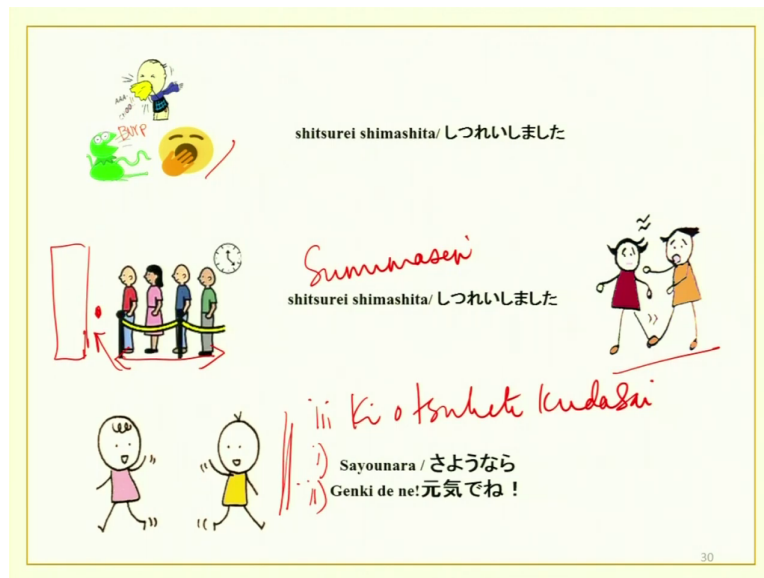
Then we have some more you burp or you sneeze or you yawn; what do you say? *Shitsure shimashita*／失礼しました(FL) or sometimes you may also say *shitsure shimasu*／しつれいします(FL). So, well there is still more maybe everybody is in a line at a ticket window may be at the station waiting for your turn to come and you are in a big hurry, you come over here and you want to take the ticket first. So, what will you say to all the others? *Sumimasen 、 shitsurei shimasu*／すみません、しつれいします(FL). So, please excuse me I am extremely sorry I need to go first.

So, you can always add *sumimasen*／すみません(FL) also over here. Now people use different expressions in this situation. So, when you are parting from your friend after having met him, what do you say when? You bow and you say *shitsurei shimasu*／しつれいします(FL) this is the most polite way to part from your friend. But well you could also say *sayounara*／さようなら(FL) and *genki de*／元気　で and(FL) take care be in good health or you could also say *ki o tsukete kudasai*／気　を　つけて　ください(FL). So, any of these you can use and you can also use *shitsure shimasu*／しつれいします(FL) please excuse me now I am leaving.

Now you could also use over here step on somebody's foot and says *sumimasen, shitsure shimasu／すみません、しつれい　します*(FL) I am extremely sorry for having stepped on your toe. Mainly it is used in offices and in formal situations and on phones.
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ねずみ / ネズミ
うし / 牛
とら / 虎
うさぎ / 兎
たつ / 辰
へび / 蛇
うま / 馬
ひつじ / 羊
さる / 猿
とり / 鳥
いぬ / 犬
いのしし / 猪

So, well now in one of our lessons last week we had professor Sudhir Misra from the Department of Civil Engineering IIT Kanpur talk about *jidai／じだい*,(FL) which is era in English I am sure all of you will agree with me that it was very informative and equally interesting to learn about the *jidai／じだい*(FL) system of Japan. During his talk he had promised that he would talk about other interesting observations of his during his stay in Japan. So, now let us hear from him once again.
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Jidai / Era / 時代

Meiji / 明治
Shouwa / 昭和
Heisei / 平成
Reiwa / 令和
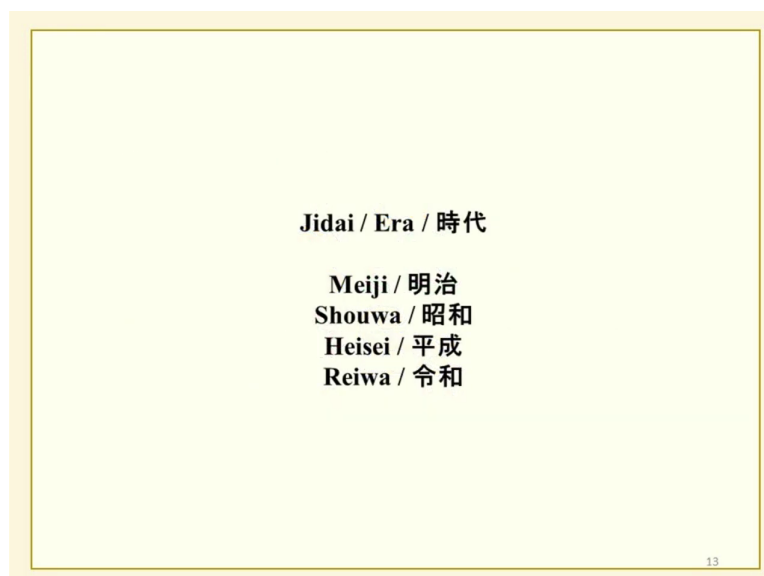
*Konnichiwa／*こんにちは(FL) and namaskar *minasan／*皆さん,(FL) I hope you found our discussion on *jidai／*じだい, *meiji jidai／*めいじ　じだい, *shouwa jidai／*しょうわ　じだい(FL) and how they are decided, how they are defined interesting from last time and today we will move forward.

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You will recall that I had shown you this table which is basically a table which enables you to try to find out what is your age, if you know your date of birth either by the western calendar or by the Japanese calendar and you can calculate the age. So, this table basically tells you how to determine the age if you know the date of birth or the year of birth by the Japanese calendar or the Gregorian calendar.

You would also recall that I had said that we are not talking about this column and I had said that we will talk about it some other time and today is that time when we want to take up this discussion. So, this idea or this column basically comes from the Chinese zodiac and the Japanese also follow it and what this tells us is, that each year whether it is 1917 or 1930 or whatever it is assigned as the year of a certain animal. What are those animals?

We will see later but it is a 12 year cycle. Let us look at 1959 which is of special interest to me. So, 1959 is here. So, 1959 is the year of a boar; 1960 is the year of the rat that is *nezumi／*ねずみ(FL). So, beginning with *nezumi／*ねずみ(FL) which is a rat, up to *inoshishi／*いのしし(FL) which is a bore there is a 12 year cycle. So, each year is assigned that animal and

if you are born in that year you are known that ok this person belongs to the ear of the boar or the ear of the snake ear of the rabbit and so on and so forth.

So, basically if you look at the 12 year cycle part 1960 as I told you is the year of the rat. So, if there is a 12 year cycle then what will be the next year of the rat 1972. So, this symbol here this is the kanji here and those of you are interested in kanji can probably look it up once again and try to understand what are these kanji characters and if you can read the hiragana you can probably read this part as well and you will know the 12 animals which are associated with the different years.

So, you have the year of the *nezumi*／ねずみ,(FL) the year of the bull year of the tiger and so on and so forth. Now similarly to identify another 12 year cycle 1985 to 1997, *shouwa*／しょうわ(FL) 60 to *heisei*／へいせい (FL) say nine is year of the *ushi*／うち(FL) that is year of the bull or cow. So, that is how this 12 year cycle works.

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	Animal	Kanji	Pronounciation	Which year are you born?
	Rat	子	Nezumi	1924, 1936, 1948, 1960, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2008
	Ox	丑	Ushi	1925, 1937, 1949, 1961, 1973, 1985, 1997, 2009
	Tiger	寅	Tora	1926, 1938, 1950, 1962, 1974, 1986, 1998, 2010
	Rabbit	卯	Usagi	1927, 1939, 1951, 1963, 1975, 1987, 1999, 2011
	Dragon	辰	Tatsu	1928, 1940, 1952, 1964, 1976, 1988, 2000, 2012
	Snake	巳	Hebi	1929, 1941, 1953, 1965, 1977, 1989, 2001, 2013
	Horse	午	Uma	1930, 1942, 1954, 1966, 1978, 1990, 2002, 2014
	Sheep	未	Hitsuji	1931, 1943, 1955, 1967, 1979, 1991, 2003, 2015
	Monkey	申	Saru	1932, 1944, 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992, 2004, 2016
	Rooster	酉	Tori	1933, 1945, 1957, 1969, 1981, 1993, 2005, 2017
	Dog	戌	Inu	1934, 1946, 1958, 1970, 1982, 1994, 2006, 2018
	Boar	亥	Inoshishi	1935, 1947, 1959, 1971, 1983, 1995, 2007, 2019

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Interestingly this here is the representation of the same thing again *nezumi*／ねずみ(FL) which is rat followed by *ushi*／うし(FL) which is ox; *tora*／とら(FL) which is tiger; *usagi*／うさぎ(FL) which is rabbit; *tatsu*／たつ(FL) which is dragon; *hebi*／へびheavy which is snake; *uma*／うま(FL) horse, *hitsuji*／ひつじ(FL) sheep; *saru*／さる(FL) monkey; *tori*／とり(FL) rooster; *inu*／いぬ(FL) dog; *inushishi*／いぬしし(FL) which is a boar. So, this is the 12 animals associated with the 12 cycles and this is the table giving you the different

years. So, 1924, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96 and 2008, 2020 they were all year of the rat. Similarly 25 and so on they were here of *ushi／うし,(FL)* 29 to 13 here they are all year of the *hebi／へび(FL)* and so on.

So, this is also very interesting part of how we look at the Chinese zodiac or the Japanese zodiac in terms of associating different animals with the different years. Now if you look at the departmental stores in Japan you will find that at the beginning of any year or the end of the year you will find that there will be a lot of souvenirs which are associated with the incoming year. So, if you are looking at let us say the end of the *hebi／へび(FL)* year and then you will find a lot of souvenirs which will be having the character of the horse in different forms.

So, that is celebrating the year of the horse which is coming in. Similarly if you are looking at the *saru／さる(FL)* that is the monkey you will find a lot of souvenirs for the year of the *tori／とり theory*. So, that is how that is a cultural association of different animals with the different years and the repetition of the 12 year cycle. So, things do not stop there.

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What happens next is that as we have these different animals there are certain characteristics which are associated with it. Now one must remember that it is very difficult to just classify the entire population or the populace into 12 parts and say that ok if you are born in the year of the tiger you will be courageous and sensitive if you are born in the year of the snake you will be determined and deep thinkers.

If you are born in the year of the horse *uma／うま,*(FL) then you will be wise and skilful and so on but if you look up the websites and the internet you will find a lot of discussion on the Chinese zodiac and the associated characteristics of different people who are born in that year. If they conform to it do not conform to it and so on and so forth. So, that is a very interesting piece of information that I found when I went to Japan first time.

I had not experienced this I did not know anything about this Chinese zodiac system and it was indeed a unique feature which I thought I must share with you.
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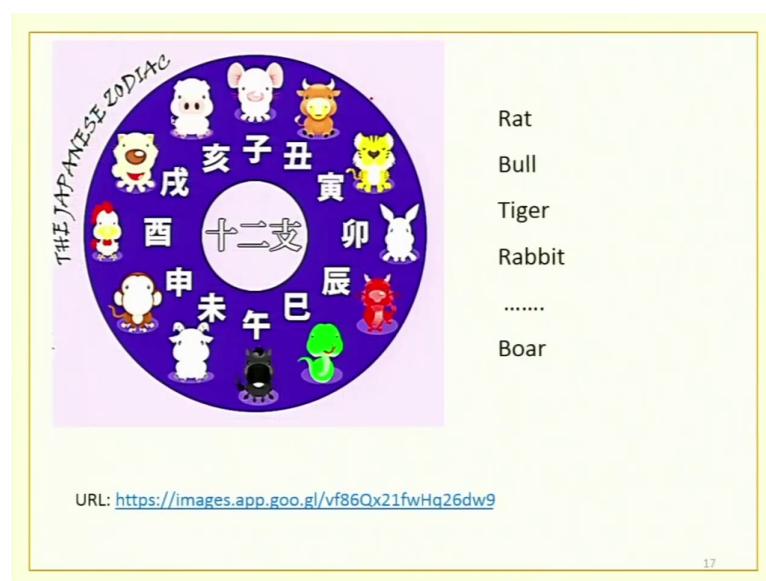
Very often this is represented in this kind of a diagram starting with *nezumi／ねずみ*(FL) which is the rat and going all the way ending with the boar *inoshishi／いぬしし* ~~you know~~ (FL). Now you can see that this is like a cycle there is a very interesting part of this somebody born in 1924 and somebody born in 1936, they will both share the same animal as their birth ear animal what will be associated with it then will be that A and B are both some *toshi／とし*(FL) and they are *hito mawari chigau／人　まわり　ちがう; hito／人*(FL) means; what is *mawari／まわり? Mawari／まわり*(FL) is a cycle, *hito／人*(FL) is one, *futamawari／ふたまわり,*(FL) now *futamawari／二回り*(FL) means two cycles.

Now if there are A and B they are *futamawari chigau／ふたまわり　ちがう*(FL) that means there is a difference of two cycles between them what it means is that A and B are 24 years apart, if they are *hitomawari chigau／ひとまわり　ちがう*(FL) there is a difference

of *hitomawari*／ひとまわり(FL) in their years of birth they will have the same animal as their year of birth but there will be a difference of 12 years in their age. So, these are some of the interesting things of how they calculate, how they talk about it and so on.

But please remember that the association of different characteristics with the different animals is more a matter of belief it is a matter of discussion and so on and so forth.
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Now let me share with you another version of the similar table this is what we had seen last time except that here in this column we have two sub columns this here if you read closely is 12 and this here is 10. So, what this is showing is that there is a 10 year cycle and a 12 year cycle. So, what we talked about just now was the 12 year cycle there is another Chinese zodiac system which is based on a 10 year cycle and I am not spending any time today talking about the 10 year cycle.

But if you get interested in this whole discussion for the sake of information not from the point of view of getting scientific knowledge but from the point of view of beliefs from the point of view of what people think may be only 20%, 30% or 35% have any faith or belief but yes they keep it perhaps at the back of their minds. So, I am leaving this ten year part completely out of the discussion today.

Now while we are at this juncture talking about beliefs which may or may not be proven through rigorous scientific analysis or scientific methods there is yet another thing which is very interesting and that is the belief about blood groups.

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Blood type	Positive characteristics	Negative characteristics
A	Trustworthy, ... perfectionist	Shy .... orthodox
B	Passionate, creative	Irresponsible... lazy
AB	Eccentric, talented and spiritual	Prejudiced.....
O	Optimistic, idealistic .... intuitive	Cold..... inflexible

https://skdesu.com/en/blood-type-based-personality/

Now we know that there are four blood groups A, B, AB and O. Now in Japan and that was the first time that I heard about it, that associated with the different blood groups people talked about some positive characteristics and some negative characteristics associated with people of a certain blood group. Now, that to me again was something which was very, very interesting because I had never thought that one could look at it that way.

I am not trying to propagate this kind of a thought to you only trying to expose you to this very interesting facet of the thought process in Japan and the Japanese. If you look up the internet you will find a lot of discussion about *ketsuekigata／けつえきがた*(FL) and characteristics. Now what is *ketsuekigata／けつえきがた*? *Ketsu／けつ*(FL) is blood, *eki／えき*(FL) is fluid and *gata／がた*(FL) is type. So, *ketsuekigata／けつえきがた*(FL) means A, B, AB and O which are the different blood types. So, they often ask you *ketsuekigata wa nan desu ka／けつえきがた　は　何　です　か*,(FL) on this (FL) what is your blood group and you say that well *watashi no ketsuekigata wa A desu／私　の　けつえきがた は　A　です*(FL) or *B desu／B　です*(FL).

And then there would be having some kind of a small conversation chat about well you do not look like a *B gata／B　がた*(FL) that means you do not fit the image that they have of *B*

gata／B　がた(FL) it is like saying that if somebody speaks Hindi or Tamil or Bengali or whatever it is, very fluently but does not look like a person who belongs to that particular province then you say that well you do not look like a Bengali but you speak Bengali very well.

So, you have an image associated with the person and if the image turns out to be different from what you see you try to point it out. So, if you have an image about how big *B gata／B がた*(FL) people would be like or *A gata／A がた*(FL) people would be like; then you say well you do not look like a *B gata／B　がた*(FL). So, very interesting piece of information I am just sharing it with you. Now you can extend this discussion further.

You can talk in terms of how do people with Aa get along with people of A or B or AB or O. So, this discussion how does a person whose B get along with the person who is A or B or AB or O. So, this kind of a thing gives rise to what in science could be called a compatibility matrix. So, what is the kind of compatibility between different blood groups that again you will find a lot of material on the internet.

You do not necessarily have to believe everything but yes some of this information is for fun, some of this information is just a matter of knowledge that ok. You know that certain people in the world believe in certain things think about certain things in a certain way. And with this *minasan*(FL) we come to an end of a small discussion that we had today on the Chinese zodiac which has been kind of adopted or accepted or whatever you want to call it.

In the Japanese system and we talked about the 12 year cycle, we talked about the *ketsuekigata／けつえきがた*(FL) they are used for characterizing people. Now it is not necessarily a very scientific way of doing things but yes somebody can have that kind of a viewpoint as well. I hope you found the discussion today interesting and you can look up the internet and find out how much information or how much time and energy people have spent putting together collating this information thank you. So, it is always better to learn some greetings because it breaks the ice and it is easy to make friends.

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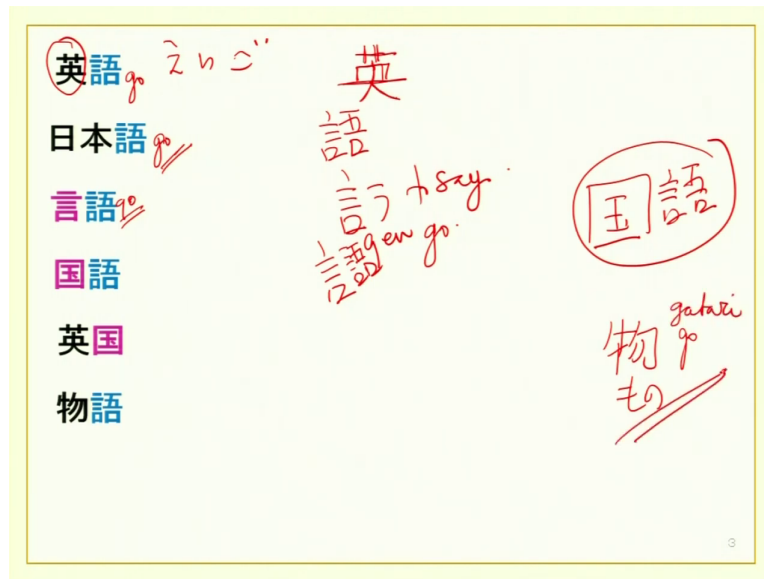
Now there is kanji also today and there is lots of kanji this is *eigo／英語,*(FL) well how is it made? 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 8 stroke character meaning English *eigo／英語; go／語*(FL) is language you have done it a number of times *go*. Then you have *Nihong／日本語o*(FL) and you all know what it means *nihongo／日本語*(FL) like this you say a lot of words *kotoba／言葉*(FL) 5 6 7 8 words from your *kuchi／口*(FL) you speak. So, you talk in a language. So, you talk and that is your language then *gengo／言語*(FL) is language this is also *iu／言う*(FL) which is to say and also *gen* and *go* of course is here.

So, over here as well *gengo／言語*(FL) is language. So, again *gen／言* and *go／語* like this *gengo／言語*(FL). Then you have *kokugo／国語*(FL) we did *kokugo／国語*(FL) I think in one of our previous lessons very recently. So, *koku／国*(FL) and again *go, kokugo／国語*(FL) means language of the country national language. Then a *eikoku／英国, koku／国*(FL) you have done and *ei／英*a you have done over here. So, *eikoku／英国*(FL) is England, Britain and then *monogatari／物語, monogatari／物語*(FL) we did long time back. In our lesson earlier this is *mono／物*(FL) and *gatari／語り*(FL) is again *go, gatari／語り* which is meaning tale story. *Kotoba／言葉, koto／言 and ba／葉; kotoba／言葉*(FL) So, we have done this over here and this kanji we will cover later.

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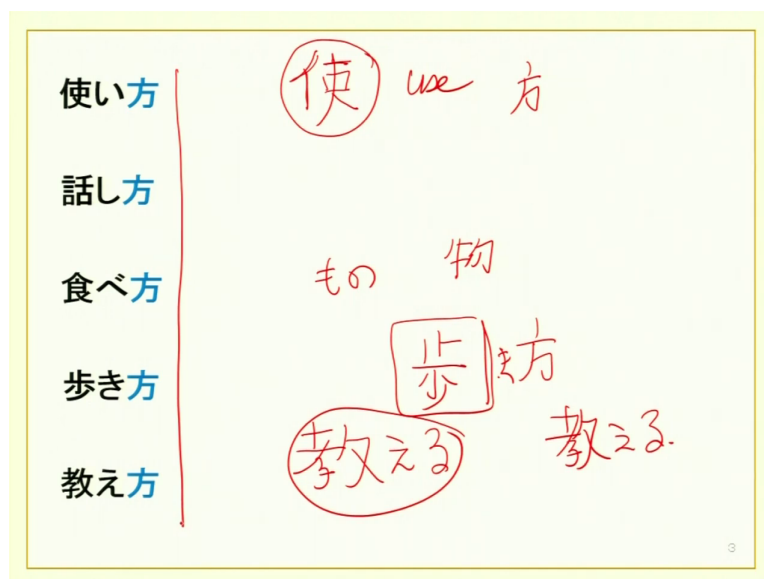
Now we have *tsukaikata／使い方, kata／方*(FL) you did. So, *kata／方*(FL) is like this and *tsukaimasu／使います*(FL) is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 it is an 8 stroke character *tsukau／使う, tsukaikata／使い方* meaning use. Then we have *hanashikata／話し方, kata／方*(FL) you know and *hanashi／話し*(FL) means to talk; you have done *hanashimasu／話します* (FL) earlier. *tabekata／食べ方*(FL) this also we have done with *tabemono／食べ物, mono／物*(FL) you did just now over here *mono／物*(FL), so, *tabe／食べ*(FL) and *mono／物* (FL). Now *arukikata／歩き方*(FL) this is new *arukikata／歩き方*(FL) over here 1, 2, 3 and 4. Maybe sometimes the stroke order is incorrect but please try to see it on the net as well and memorize it like that *arukikata／歩き方*(FL).

Now *oshiekata／教え方, oshieru／教える*(FL) is to teach or to tell so, cut it like this *kodomo／子供*(FL) and then *oshieru／教える, oshiekata／教え方*(FL). All these we have covered this is just with different words as we did *kata／方*(FL) just now. So, I have just put the same kanji's with *kata／方*(FL). So, that you can also see them again revise and learn.
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Now all these we have done *kaimasu／買います*(FL) is to buy, meet, give, go, come, return and talk *hanasu／話す, kaeru／帰る, kuru／来る, iku／行く, ageru／あげる au／会う, kau／買う;*(FL) I am not writing it in roman you should also be able to read now.

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We also have vocabulary go over the vocabulary there are some new words like *kawa seihin ／かわせいひん*(FL) means leather goods, *hazukashii／はずかしい*(FL) is embarrassing or shy you could say; *furui／古い*(FL) is old; *kata／方*(FL) method. So, you can make sentences with this and improve your conversation.

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particle de / で
donna / どんな
N no hou ga / のほうが
~ kata / ～かた
kawari ni / かわり に
expression
kanji

4

So, with this I would like to end today's class there are a lot of things lot of different conjugations you have we have revised some learned some you have also done *shitsurei shimasu／失礼します*(FL) different places to use. So, try to go over the lesson once again see the whole *kaiwa／会話*(FL) try to listen to it. So, that your hearing also improves and will meet again very soon in our next lesson. Till then *minasa mata aimashou／皆さん　また　会いましょう. Arigatou gozaimasu／ありがとうございます*(FL).