

Introduction to **Japanese** Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 32

Watashi wa eeiwa jiten ga hoshii desu

私は英和辞典がほしいです

I want an English-Japanese Dictionary

Konnichiwa minasan/こんにちは みなさん(FL) and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. This is our 32nd lecture and in our last lecture we learnt about question words, about expressions. Some expressions we had done earlier like in our restaurant expressions. So, from those expressions we learnt how to use particle *mo*/も(FL) with the question words, what it means and how it is to be used?

So, we could not complete a lot of things last time, we are going to start from there for one and then we will do something new; I will tell you about *tsumori*/つもり(FL) and about *hoshii*/ほしい(FL). So, what are these two words, how they are to be used, what is the construction we are going to do today. Before that we are going to listen to *kaiwa*/会話(FL) as we always do. So, very quickly let us listen to the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) and see what is there for us?:-

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(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 02:18)

Rao: Mira san wa jisho **ga hoshii** desu ka?
Mira : Hai sou desu. Jitsu wa, senshū kara Nihongo no benkyou o **hajimeta node**, ii jisho o **kaitai** desu.
Rao : Eiwa-jiten no hou ga ii desu ka, Wae-jiten **no hou ga** ii desu ka?
Mira : Sou desu ne. **Yappari**, mainichi atarashii kotoba o **narau kara**, **saisho ni** eiwa jiten o kaitai desu.
Rao : Watashi mo Eiwa-jiten no hou ga ii **to omoimasu**.
Mira : Kinou hon-ya ni **kau tsumori de itta kedo**, dore ga ii **ka**, **yoku wakaranakute** kawanakatta desu.
Rao: **Donna jishou demo ii to omoimasu**. Watashi wa senshū kono jishou o kaimashita. **Totemo** ii desu.
Mira: Sumimasen, koko ni jisho no namae o **kaite kudasai**. **Korekara** hon-ya **ni** itte watashi **mo** onaji jisho o kaimasu. Arigatou gozaimasu.

So, you just heard the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) and there are a few things as I told you just now which are new. So, let us see what they are? (FL) So, let us do this first. So, there is this word *hoshii*/ほしい(FL) now *hoshii*/ほしい(FL) means I want; I want something and before *hoshii*/ほしい(FL) you see there is *ga*/が(FL) of course we are going to do *hoshii*/ほしい(FL) in detail later. *Mira san wa jisho ga hoshii desu ka*/ミラさんは辞書がほしいですか(FL) do you want a *jisho*/辞書?(FL). *Jitsu wa*/じつは form last week *Nihongo no benkyou wa hajimeta node*/日本語の勉強は始めたので, ~~So, this (FL) from~~ I have started studying thus *ii jisho o kaitai desu*/いい辞書を買いたいです; ~~this~~ you have done, so I want to buy.

(FL) So, *A desu ka, B desu ka*/Aですか、Bですか; *A desu ka*/Aですか, ~~I want to~~ this is a comma this is a pattern and that is what we are doing over here, do you want this or do you want this; *sou desu ne*/そうですね(FL). So, (FL) ~~so~~, she is thinking over here, *sou desu ne*/そうですね(FL) which one should I buy. *Yappari*/やっぱり(FL) as this to be expected as should be, (FL) because I am learning *narau*/ならう(FL) is learning, (FL) because reason, *saisho*/さいしょ(FL) in the beginning; *saisho ni*/さいしょに(FL) is start beginning so it is a time expression. So, thus particle *ni*/に(FL) there will be some time span for *saisho*/さいしょ(FL) in the beginning. So, thus it is a time expression and we will use particle *ni*/に.

What is *eiwa-jiten*/えいわじてん? *Eiwa-jiten*/えいわじてん(FL) is English Japanese dictionary, we have done it earlier and *waei-jiten*/わえいじてん(FL) is Japanese English dictionary. (FL) I also think English Japanese dictionary will be better I also think. We have

done *to omoimasu*／と 思います(FL) in detail. So, as you know before *omoimasu*／思います(FL) will always come *to*／と(FL) *Kinou hon-ya*／昨日 本屋 book store *ni*／に(FL) for *itta*／いった, *ikimashita*／行きました; *kau tsumori*／買う つもり(FL) this is a new word we are going to do this also in detail.

De itta kedo／で 行った けど(FL) I went over there with the intention of buying but *dore ga ii ka*／どれ が いい か?(FL). So, there were lot of them which was better; which was good, which was not good *dore ga ii ka*／どれ が いい か,(FL) which was better *yoku wakaranakute*／よく 分からなくて,(FL) I did not know or could not figure out, could not understand, could not decide *yoku wakaranakute kawanakatta desu*／よく わからなくて か わなかった です,(FL) this over here *wakaranakute*／わからなくて, *wakaranai*／わからな い, *wakaru*／わらう(FL) this is the verb it is coming from here *wakaranakute*／わからなくて, I could not understand, I could not decide, I did not know. So, the meaning of *shiranai*／しら ない(FL) is also here, *yoku*／よく(FL) is lots.

So, to a great extent not lots as in number, Sso, I could not understand to a great extent so, I did not buy. *Donna jisho*／どんな 辞書,(FL) any *jisho*／辞書(FL) is all-right; any *jisho demo*／辞書 でも,(FL) any one of them is okay I think(FL). So, he shows *jisho*／辞書(FL) and he says last week I bought this one. So, you can look at it, it is exceptionally or you could say it is very good; *totemo*／とても(FL) shows degree of something. Generally is used with adjectives. So, *Mira*(FL) says over here,(FL) please write the name of the show *jisho*／辞 書, *kore kara*／これ から(FL) after this, after our conversation after I have taken the number from you.

Ni／に(FL) again over here for *ikimasu*／行きます;(FL) me too I will also by the same *jisho*／辞書;(FL) same dictionary. So, from here you can very well make out I have told you earlier a number of times that when purpose is very clear then *ni*／に(FL) with *ikimasu*／行 きます(FL) is used. So, I am sure you have understood most of it now, there are a couple of things which I want to do with you now and we will see those.

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ラオ: ミラさん は 辞書 が ほしい です か？
 ミラ: はい そう です。じつは、先週から 日本語の 勉強 を 始めました ので、いい 辞書 を 買いたい です。
 ラオ: 英和辞典の ほう が いい です か、和得辞典の ほう が いい です か？
 ミラ: そう です ね？ やっぱり 毎日 新しい 言葉 を 習う ので、英和辞典 を 買った ほうが いい と 思います。
 ラオ: 私も 英和辞典 の ほうが いい と 思います。
 ミラ: 昨日 本屋 に 買う つもり で 行った けど、どれ が いい か、よく わからなくて 買わなかった です。
 ラオ: どんな 辞書 でも いい と 思います。私は 先週 この 辞書 を 買いました。
 ミラ: すみません、ここ に 辞書の 名前を 書いてください。
 これから 本屋に 行って 私も 同じ 辞書を 買います。
 ありがとう ございます。

Now you have everything in the script and all the kanji's that are given in purple we have done those. So, you have to practice those at home do not look at the roman part, try to read it on your own in the script. Take as little help as you can I will do the kanji's with you later once again.

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hoshi / ほしい – is an 'i' adjective expressing the speakers desire for something.

A wa s. t. (B) ga hoshii desu.

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So, now we just did *hoshii* / ほしい (FL) in the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL), *hoshii* / ほしい (FL) is an *i* (FL) adjective and it means 'I want something'. So, the something has to be a noun, it could be a person, it could be a thing. So, you desire something you want to have something to possess something. Now you can tell what you want to have, you cannot tell about somebody else. So, this very clearly shows that you can talk about yourself using *hoshii* / ほしい (FL).

But if you have to tell about somebody, about third person or about somebody else, about maybe your friend who is right here in front of you, you want to ask him or you want to tell that he wants a certain thing then, question mark will be used, the question particle *ka*/か (FL) will be used. So, you will say *anata wa nani ga hoshii desu ka*/あなたはなにがほしいですか, (FL) is it all right.

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Hoshii is an 'i' adjective expressing that the speaker desires something (a noun). As it is a adjective and not a verb, particle 'ga' follows the object in the sentence. It's a 'wa ga' construction where the experiencer will be followed by particle 'wa' and the object by particle 'ga'

Hoshii

- express ones desire
- ask someone as to what they want

Anatawa nani ga hoshii desu ka?
N₁ wa N₂ ga hoshii desu
Something (N)

So, now we will see how it is done and what is important? *Hoshii*/ほしい (FL) as I just now told you expresses desire or your wish that you want something; also when you have to ask someone as to what they want or want to know what they want, then, what are you going to use? You are going to use *ka*/か (FL) and then ask the person this *anata wa nani ga hoshii desu ka*/あなたはなにがほしいですか? (FL). So, what is the sentence pattern? Noun 1 *wa*(FL) noun 2 *ga*(FL) *hoshii desu*/Noun 1はNoun 2がほしいです, this could be something which would generally be a noun.

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Hoshii is an 'i' adjective expressing that the speaker desires something (a noun). As it is a adjective and not a verb, particle 'ga' follows the object in the sentence. It's a 'wa ga' construction where the experiencer will be followed by particle 'wa' and the object by particle 'ga'

N1 wa N2 ga hoshii (ga) ←

eg - Watashi wa kuruma ga hoshii desu.
私は 車 が ほしい です。

eg - Mira san wa nani ga hoshii desu ka? (Q)
ミラさんは 何 が ほしい です か?

A wa B ga hoshii desu ka? (Q)

★ Particle 'ga' is used with questions words.

A to B to

Nani ga ii desu ka
Doko ga warui desu ka
Dare ga kimasu ka?

Now all this you can read over here, its important the construction is wa/は(FL) and ga/が(FL) as I just wrote for you over there and always the person or the subject will be followed by wa/は(FL) and object will always be followed by ga/が(FL) in case of hoshii/ほしい(FL). Another way of looking at it is that hoshii/ほしい(FL) will be preceded by particle ga/が(FL) always, because you know what you want it is a fact you are trying to say something emphatically.

~~For example (FL).~~ So, pattern is over here wa/は(FL) and ga/が(FL) this. Now if you have to ask somebody then obviously as I said nani/なに(FL) is a question word and nani ga hoshii desu ka/何がほしいですか?(FL). So, always ga/が(FL) will come before hoshii/ほしい. A wa B ga hoshii desu ka/AはBがほしいですか? A san wa B mono ga hoshii desu ka/AさんはBものがほしいですか or A mono ga hoshii desu ka/Aものがほしいですか?(FL) is (FL) You can also have A mo B mo/AもBも this (FL) pattern in this form. Now another very important thing over here as ga/が(FL) is coming again and again. So, one explanation I have given you for using ga/が is that it is a fact you are stating something emphatically.

Now another place where ga/が(FL) is very important is; it is used with question words please remember dare ga kimasu ka/誰が来ますか; nani ga ii desu ka/何がいいですか; doko ga warui desu ka/どこがわるいですか;(FL) what is not good. So, question words dare ga kimasu ka/だれが来ますか? So, you will notice that always particle ga/が(FL) comes with question words keep that in mind and it will be easy for you to frame questions.

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Now you can practice over here, *watashi wa kuruma ga hoshii desu ka* / 私は車がほしいですか (FL) or you can ask *anata wa kuruma ga hoshii desu ka* / あなたは車がほしいですか? *Otousan wa kuruma ga hoshii desu ka* / お父さんは車がほしいですか (FL)? Now there are so many things over here *sentaki* / せんたき, *jisho* / 辞書 (FL) as you already know *megane* / めがね (FL) and ice-cream, *Mariko san* (FL) is having ice cream. So, there are so, many nouns over here you can use any noun in place of *watashi* / 私, *anata wa kuruma ga hoshii desu ka* / あなたは車がほしいですか? *Tanaka san wa nani ga hoshii desu ka* / 田中さんは何がほしいですか? *Okaasan wa kuruma ga hoshii desu* / お母さんは車がほしいです (FL). So, this is a statement again *okaasan* / お母さん okay son is writeright there with you and you are telling somebody *okaasan wa kuruma ga hoshii desu* / お母さんは車がほしいです (FL). So, in that case you can use *hoshii* / ほしい (FL) but if you have to ask *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) as to whether she wants a car or not.

Then, *okaasan, kuruma ga hoshii desu ka* / お母さん、車がほしいですか (FL)? Then, there is *kanai* / かない (FL) or *oneesan* / お姉さん, *ojiisan* / おじいさん, *obaasan* / おばあさん (FL) you can use and use different nouns over here practice with your partner; ask a question and answer you also have lot of options given here. So, you can use these words and these and make small *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL).

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hoshii ~~hai~~ (+ve)

Watashi wa kuruma ga hoshikunai desu. (+ve)
 私は 車 が ほしくない です。

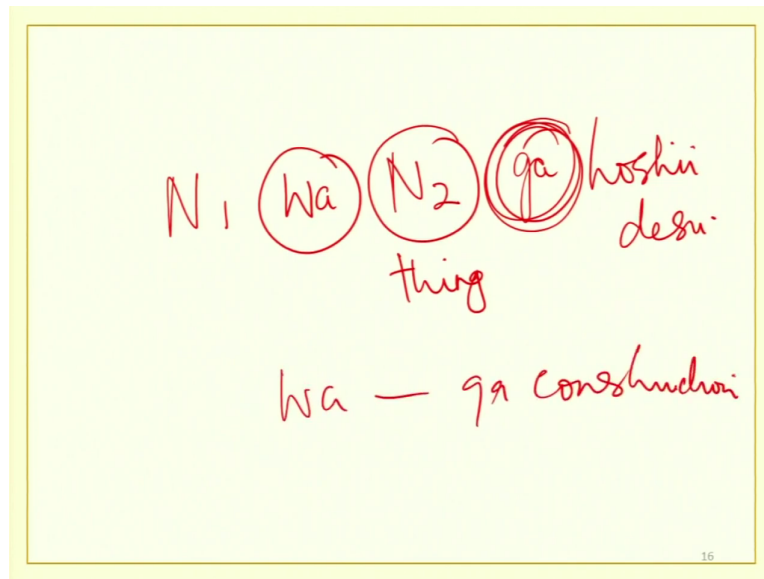


ほしい → ～くありません

ながめくありません
 たかめくありません
 (私) ほしく (ありません) (ない)
 I (ほしい) (-ve)

Now if we have a *hoshii*/ほしい (FL) which is an adjective we also have a negative, this is a positive and we also have a negative. So what is the negative? So, we will start with adjectives *nagai*/ながい, *takai*/たかい (FL). So, if you have to make a negative you have to remove this *ku arimasen*/くありません (FL) as is given over here. So, as *hoshii*/ほしい (FL) is also an adjective. So, similar pattern *hoshiku arimasen*/ほしくありません (FL) and what is the plain form for *arimasen*/ありません (FL)? It is *nai*/ない (FL). So, *hoshiku nai*/ほしくない (FL) and that is exactly what is given over here *hoshikunai desu*/ほしくないです (FL) this in negative. *Watashi wa kuruma ga hoshii desu*/私は車がほしいです (FL) ~~this~~ in negative. *Watashi wa kuruma ga hoshikunai desu*/私は車がほしくありません (FL) you can also say *watashi wa tokei ga hoshii desu*/私は時計がほしいです (FL) and again *tokei ga hoshikunai desu*/時計がほしくありません (FL). So, it is always *watashi*/私, (FL) I and the important thing is particle *ga*/が (FL).

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I will write it again noun 1 *wa*/は (FL) please remember noun 2 anything; noun 1, noun *wa*/は 2 thing *ga hoshii desu*/が ほしい です this. So, the important thing is particle *ga*/が (FL) over here it is a *wa*/は, *ga*/が (FL) construction.

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(N) hoshikunai (-ve)
+ve

Watashi wa inu ga hoshii desu.
私は 犬 が ほしい です。

Watashi wa boushi ga hoshii desu.
私は ぼうし が ほしい です。

Watashi wa ke-ki ga hoshii desu.
私は ケーキ が ほしい です。

Watashi wa se-ta- ga hoshii desu.
私は セーター が ほしい です。

Watashi wa kutsushita ga hoshii desu.
私は くつした が ほしい です。

Now you can practice, *hoshii desu*/ほしい です, *hoshiku nai desu*/ほしくない です (FL) positive and negative I am sure you can understand this, this is just for practice. *Watashi wa boushi ga hoshii desu*/私は ぼうし が ほしい です or *hoshiku nai desu*/ほしくない です (FL). So, in place of *inu*/いぬ (FL), any noun can be put *boushi*/ぼうし (FL). You know that he wants ~~he~~ it is written right here in front of you; you are telling somebody *hoshii desu*/ほしい です (FL). So, again you can see any noun can be replaced.

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Vta + kara Denwa ga kita kara, ikanakereba narimasen.
電話 が 来た から、いかなければなりません。
reason *(-ve)*

(must- must) Denwa ga kimashita. *Gult ilunish*
iku kaeru *anahereba narimasen* *must go*
isogu *isoganakereba narimasen*

V die form + kara Kaigi ga hajimaru kara, junbi shite imasu.
会議 が 始まる から、準備 しています。
has

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Now earlier we have done verb and dictionary form plus *kara*/から (FL) and used it with other verbs to say something more. So, let us see how it is used with adjectives and nouns. So, *denwa ga kita kara, ikanakereba narimasen*/電話 が 来た から、行かなければ なりません; *denwa ga kimashita*/電話 が 来ました then (FL) so, what is the breakup? *Denwa ga kimashita*/電話 が 来ました. *Watashi wa ikimasu*/私 は 行きます (FL). Now when you join the two, *denwa ga kimashita. Watashi wa ikimasu*/電話 が 来ました。私 は 行きます; but we also have *nakereba narimasen*/なければ なりません, (FL) what does this mean? It means that I must go, I cannot not go, I have to go it is a must I have told you earlier as well. So, when you join the two and you are giving reason for must go we do it with *kara*, *Denwa ga kita kara*/から、電話 が 来た から, (FL) it has already come.

This activity is over and because this is over and because of this activity I have to go now *ikanakereba narimasen*/いかなければ なりません, (FL). I have to go. So, verb in *nakereba narimasen*/なければ なりません (FL), so, you can use the same thing with other verbs as well like over here you have *iku*/行く, *kaeru*/買える (FL). So, *kaeranakereba narimasen*/帰らなければなりません; *isogu*/いそぐ - *isoganakereba narimasen*/急がなければ なりません; (FL) how this is to be removed and *anakereba narimasen*/あなければ なりません (FL) is to be put over there which makes it a 'must'. Even though it is in negative *narimasen*/なりません (FL) but it is a must--must you have to do it that is the meaning.

This is a form, there is no other form there is nothing like *ikanakereba narimasu* (FL). This is in *ta* (FL) form this is in plane form. So, *kaigi ga hajimaru kara*/かいぎ が 始まる から, (FL) it is going to start *junbi shite imasu*/じゅんぴ して います, (FL) because the *kaigi*/

かいぎ (FL) is going to start thus/for this reason *junbi shite imasu* / じゅんぴ して います (FL) they image I am preparing for the *kaigi* / かいぎ, (FL) for the meeting. Now we will see more of this but before that let us quickly do *nakereba narimasen* / なければ なりません (FL) properly.

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Vnakereba naranai			
iku いく	ikanai いかない	ikanai いかない	ikanakereba naranai いかなければならない
taberu tabenai 食べる 食べない kaku kakanai かく 書かない		kereba narimasen なければなりません	

So, *iku* / いく, *ikanai* / いかない (FL) where is it coming from *ikanai* / いかない (FL) from the negative and *ikanai* / いかない (FL) remove the *i* / い (FL) and put *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL) or *kereba narimasen* / ければ なりません (FL) whichever you want you can put. You can use *taberu* / 食べる, *tabenai* / 食べない, *kaku* / かく, *kakanai* / 書かない (FL) remove the *i* / い (FL) and put *kereba narimasen* / ければ なりません; *kakanakereba narimasen* / 書かなければ なりません, *tabenakereba narimasen* / 食べなければ なりません (FL) these are all group 1 and this is group 2. For group 2 you will remove *ru* (FL) and for group 1 only *u* (FL) is to be removed or make the negative remove *i* (FL) and put *kereba narimasen* / ければ なりません (FL).

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Practice

Sugu
 Kaigi ga mou sugu hajimaru kara, naka ni haitte kudasai.
 会議 が もうすぐ 始まる から、中に 入って ください。
mō sugu
naka ni hairimashou

Rainen Nihon ni iku kara ima nihongo o benkyou shite imasu.
 来年 日本 に いく から 今 日本語 を 勉強しています。

Shuu matsu ni jikka e kaeru node ima shigoto shinakereba narimasen.
 週末 に じっか へ 帰る ので 今 仕事 を しなければ なりません。
ganbaranakereba
ganbatte imasu

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Now ~~(FL)~~ so, what does it mean? Because everybody knows about the *kaigi* / かいぎ, ~~(FL)~~ it is going to happen right now. So, ~~(FL)~~ it is going to start. So, ~~(FL)~~ you have done *sugu* / すぐ, ~~(FL)~~ immediately, right now, within few minutes but *mou sugu* / もう すぐ ~~(FL)~~ means well not immediately depending on what you are talking about, it is *kaigi* / かいぎ ~~(FL)~~ over here. So, well *mou sugu* / もう すぐ ~~(FL)~~ means within another 10-20 minutes 30 minutes it is going to start.

I have done *mou sugu* / もう すぐ ~~(FL)~~ and *sugu* / すぐ ~~(FL)~~ with you in detail earlier. So, you can go check that out. For example, *kaigi wa sugu hajimaru kara, naka ni hairimashou* / かいぎ は 直ぐ 始まる から、中 に 入りましょう. *Iku kara* / 行く から you are giving ~~(FL)~~ reason over here for doing this activity, if you say *Nihon ni itta kara Nihongo o benkyou shimashita* / 日本 に 行った から、日本語 を べんきょう しました, ~~(FL)~~ means it is activity of the past ~~(FL)~~. So, now *shuumatsu* / 週末 ~~(FL)~~ is during the weekend, *jikka ni* / じっか に or *jikka e kaeru node* / じっか へ 帰る ので, because I am going to return, thus *ima* / 今, now *shigoto o shinakereba narimasen* / 仕事 を しなければ なりません ~~this~~ I have to / ~~must~~ do the work now or you can also say *shuumatsu jikka e kaeru node, shigoto o ganbatte imasu* / 週末 じっか へ 帰る ので、仕事 を がんばって います ~~(FL)~~ or you can say *ganbaranakereba naranai* / 頑張らなければ ならない, ~~(FL)~~ the verb is *ganbaru* / がんばる ~~(FL)~~ but you say *ganbaru* ~~(FL)~~ the m sound comes.

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A + kara *i Asij*

Takai desu. Watashi wa kaimasen / 高い です。私は 買いません。

Takai desu kara kaimasen / 高い です から 買いません。
Takai deshita takakatta desu

Takakatta desu. Kaimasendeshita / 高かった です。買わなかった。

Takakatta kara kaimasendeshita / 高かった から 買わなかった。
yasui katta

Takakunakatta kara kaimashita / 高くなかった から 買いました。

Yasukatta kara kaimashita / 安かった から 買いました。

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Now we are going to see how *kara/から* (FL) is used with adjectives. So, (FL) very clear it is expensive I will not buy; how are we going to use *kara/から* (FL) over here? Because it is *takai/たかい* (FL) I will not buy. Now in past tense: So, how are you going to use *takai/たかい* (FL) in past tense? *Takai deshita/高い でした* (FL) are you going to say that? No you will say *takakatta desu/高かった です* (FL) this. So, this is important it comes in exams and we as foreigners because are not using it all the time we do get confused.

(FL) So, this it was expensive, (FL) how are we going to use *kara/から*? Now in past negative *takakunakatta desu/高くなかった です* (FL) it was not expensive thus I bought it and *yasukatta kara/安かった から*; *yasui/安い*, *yasukatta/安かった* (FL) it was cheap *yasukatta kara kaimasen/安かった から 買いません* (FL) so, I adjectives over here, how to use them?-

(Refer Slide Time: 25:44)

Chikai kara iku / 近い から いく。

Chikakatta kara itta / 近かった から いった。

Chikakunai kara ikanai / 近くない から いかない。

Chikakunakatta kara ikanakatta / 近くなかった から いかなかった。

始める 始 (始) 近 (近) 高 (高) 買 (買) 買 (買) 来 (来) 来 (来)

近い 高 買 買 来 来

来年

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There is another example for you *chikai kara iku* / 近い から 行く; (FL) it is *chikai* / 近い (FL) it is close by, so, I will go; *chikai kara* / 近い から (FL) reason for going is *chikai* / 近い. *Chikakatta kara itta* / 近かった から 行った (FL). So, past activity I went because it was close, so, again *kara* / から (FL) over here. Then *chikakunai kara ikanai* / 近くない から 行かない; *chikakunai* / ちかくない / *chikaku arimasen* / 近くありません. *Watashi wa ikimasen* / 私 は 行きません. *Chikakunai kara ikimasen* / 近くない から 行きません or *chikakunai kara ikanai* / 近くない から 行かない, *chikakunakatta kara* / 近くなかった から, (FL) because it was not close by I did not go *chikakunakatta kara* / 近くなかった から again reason *ikanakatta* / いかなかった (FL). So, you can go over these make different sentences and see how it is done and what it means? Now there were some kanji's also for example *hajimeru* / 始める (FL) very simple kanji *mu* / ム of katakana (FL) and then *kuchi* / 口; *onnano hito* / 女の人, *mu* / ム (FL) and *kuchi* / 口; *hajimeru* / 始める (FL) or *hajimaru* / 始まる (FL).

Then, you have *chikai* / 近い (FL) again very simple over here like this make a Tea and one, two and three *chikai* / 近い (FL). Then, *takai* / 高い (FL) of course you have done a number of times. So, you already know and you know how the kanji has come into being I am just making the kanji's again and again for you. So, that you are able to remember them, *kaimasu* / 買います (FL) is like this and then there is a *me* / 目 (FL) over here and then like this. So, the order is two *me's* maze and then somebody walking for shopping, looking with your eyes and walking ahead and then buying stuff and getting it back home is *kau* / 買う (FL).

And at the end here we have *rainen* / 来年 (FL). So, *rai* / らい (FL) is another reading for *kuru* / くる (FL). So, I will make it here *rainen* / 来年, they come in exams a lot especially in JLPT all these kanji's are there.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:27)

N + kara

datta = da + deshita = datta

Mira datta kara ai ni itta / ミラ だった から 会いに 行った。

reason

Mira desu (da) kara ai ni iku / ミラ です から 会いに いく。

help

Eiwa-jiten datta kara yakunitachimashita. *help*

英和辞典 だった から やくにたちました。

help

Wae-jiten da kara yakunitatanai.

和得辞典 だから やくにたたない。

Now noun with *kara* / から, (FL) because it was *Mira* (FL) thus I went and met her. So, it is all past and *datta* / だった (FL) is the past for *deshita* / でした (FL) plain form for *deshita* / でした (FL) is *datta* / だった; *desu* / です (FL) is *da* / だ, so I write here, (FL) because it is *Mira* (FL) I will go and meet her reason, so, noun over here *ringo dakara kaimasu* / りんご だから 買います; *ringo ga suki da kara kaimasu* / りんご が 好き だから 買います or *tabemasu* / 食べます. It helps, *yakunitatsu* / やくにたつ (FL) is the verb; *yakunitatsu* / やくにたつ (FL) is the verb. Because it is Japanese to English so initially it is not of any help *da kara* / だから, *da* / だ (FL) is for *desu* / です; *datta* / だった is for *deshita* / でした this and (FL) is for (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 29:47)

N + hoshii / V+tai

→ N - hoshii
do - Vtai

Watashi wa ningyou ga hoshii desu. want (N).
私は 人形 が ほしい です。
日本の友達
時計, 車

Watashi wa ningyou o kaitai desu. Buy
私は 人形 を 買いたい です。
日本 の もの を 買いたい
日本人 の 友達 を 作りたい
にほんご を 勉強したい ||

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Now we have done *hoshii*/ほしい (FL) just now in our previous slides. So, you have done another very similar thing with the verb *hoshii*/ほしい (FL) is with noun, *hoshii*/ほしい (FL) you want something and *tai*/たい (FL) form of the verb is when you want to do something. For example, (FL) I want a doll; noun-*ningyou*/にんぎょう (FL) is doll and you can replace this *ningyou*/にんぎょう (FL) over here with any other noun, *watashi wa tokei ga hoshii desu*/私は 時計 が ほしい です; *watashi wa kuruma ga hoshii desu*/私は 車 が ほしい です; *watashi wa Nihon no tomodachi ga hoshii desu*/私は 日本 の 友だち が ほしい です; (FL) I want friends from Japan, I would like to have friends from Japan.

So, any noun can be put over here in place of *ningyou*/にんぎょう (FL) I want that noun I desire for that noun. Now with *kaitai*/かいたい (FL) or verb in *tai*/たい (FL) form, it is *watashi wa ningyou o kaitai desu*/私は にんぎょう を 買いたい です; (FL) I want to buy. So, that action is involved over here, the basic difference is that you want to do something with *tai*/たい (FL) form and you just want with *hoshii*/ほしい (FL). Now another difference over here I am sure which you can see very clearly is with *hoshii*/ほしい *ga*/が (FL) is used and with *tai*/たい (FL) form of the verb *o*/を (FL) is used.

So, in a similar manner you can change all of this with another verb over here you can see or this I want to make Japanese friends. You cannot say *Nihongo ga hoshii desu* (FL). So, please remember where to use *ga*/が (FL) and where to use *o*/を (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 32:03)

hoshigaru / ほしがる

hoshii / ほしい → +garu / ほしい ほしがる

Watashi wa kuruma ga hoshii desu. (O) hoshii

私は 車 が ほしい です。

Anata wa kuruma ga hoshii desu ka? (O) hoshigaru

あなたは 車 が ほしい です か？

Tanaka san wa kuruma o hoshigatte imasu. (O) hoshigaru

田中さんは 車 を ほしがっています。

日本人 の 友達

車 ⑦

友達 ⑩

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Now till now we have been talking about what I want or we can ask somebody what they want, directly first person and second person. But if somebody who is not present there, if somebody who is not with you at that time or if you know that some xyz person wants something; somehow you have knowledge of that and you are telling someone else that. So, and so person wants a certain thing, then how are you going to say it?

Obviously you cannot use *hoshii* / ほしい (FL) because it is for self or for the second person when you can ask the question. So, let us see what the word is and what the construction of the sentence is? So, I want something or *anata* / あなた (FL) want something with a question. So, you have to ask a question. Now if a third person x y z wants something and it is a statement; what are you going to say? The word is *hoshigaru* / ほしがる (FL).

Remove the *i* / い (FL) from *hoshii* / ほしい (FL) and put this *garu* / がる (FL) over there it means third person who is not present over here wants something or has wanted this for a long time. How are you going to make a sentence with it and what is the construction? *Watashi wa kuruma ga hoshii desu* / 私は 車 が ほしい です, (FL) it is about *watashi* / 私 (FL). Now, *anata wa kuruma ga hoshii desu ka* / あなた は 車 が ほしい です か; (FL) this is also very, very clear that you have to ask a question. Because you can only tell about what you want; now how will you tell about *Tanaka san*? (FL) *Tanaka san wa kuruma o hoshigatte imasu* / 田中さんは 車 を ほしがっています.

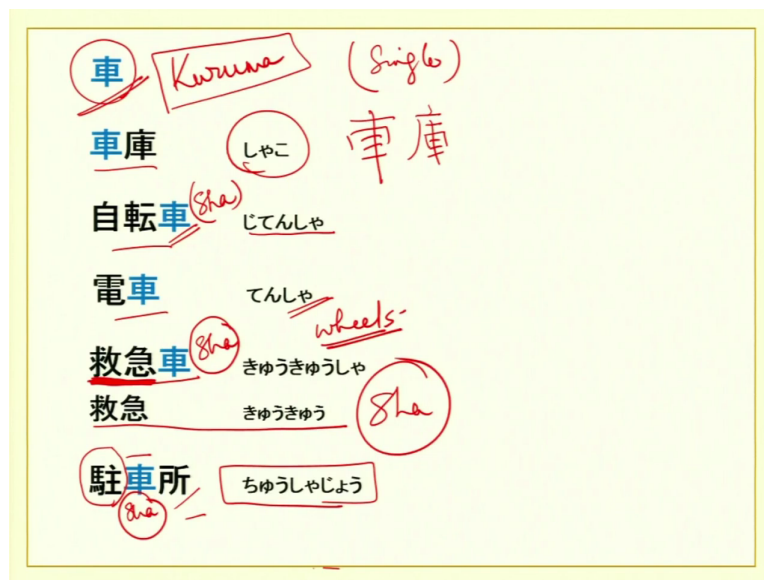
So, please remember that with *hoshigaru* / ほしがる (FL) the particle is particle *o* / を (FL) and with *hoshii* / ほしい (FL) the particle is particle *ga* / が, (FL) that is the most important

thing and this is always about people who are not present over there. Somehow you know what they want and you are telling somebody else but they are not present when you are talking about it. So, that time *hoshigatte imasu*／ほしがって います (FL) is used. *Tanaka san wa Nihon no tomodachi o hoshigatte imasu*／田中さんは 日本 の 友だち を ほしがって います; *Tanaka san* wanted to make friends or have Japanese friends for a long time.

So, *kuruma*／くるま (FL) you know this kanji is very, very simple seven stroke character 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; 7-stroke characters. So, today we are going to do a lot of words with *kuruma*／車 (FL) but before that I want to do *tomodachi*／友達, *tomodachi*／友達 (FL) is very simple like this 1, 2, 3 and 4 over here, then make *do-youbi*／土曜日; (FL) make *tatsu*／たつ (FL) 1, 2, 3 ~~one two three~~ and then 1, 2 ~~one two~~ and 3 ~~three~~. So, how many strokes to it? 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

So, 12 strokes to this and four strokes to *tomodachi*／ともだち (FL) makes it 16 in all so, 16 strokes to *tomodachi*／ともだち. We have done this character I am just repeating it for you to know the stroke order.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:40)



Now there are a lot of kanji's with *kuruma*／車 (FL) some new words this is *shako*／車庫 (FL) which is a garage so like this *kuruma*／車 (FL) you know concentrate on the blue part but this is also easy again *kuruma*／車 (FL) is made over here and becomes *shako*／車庫 (FL) which is a garage. Then *jitensha*／自転車 (FL) something that goes round and round when you work on it or when you pedal it. So, *jitensha*／自転車 (FL) again another reading is *sha*／しゃ, (FL) one is *kuruma*／くるま (FL). Now you have *densha*／電車 (FL) you have

done this *densha*／電車, (FL) I do not have to make it; the new word is *kyuukyuu*／救急車 (FL) again *sha*／しゃ (FL) and *sha*／しゃ (FL) means wheels we have also seen the pictogram for it.

Kyuukyuu／きゅうきゅう (FL) means emergency very, very fast *kyuukyuu*／きゅうきゅうしゃ (FL) a quick vehicle something that is used for emergency. Then *kyuukyuu*／きゅうきゅう (FL) is also given over here *kyuukyuu*／きゅうきゅう (FL) is emergency something that you require suddenly and then *chuushajou*／駐車場 (FL) is again over here, the reading *kuruma*／車 (FL) is used when the character is single. Only this character is used then *kuruma*／車 (FL) reading is there when it is used with other kanji's as you can see over here the *sha*／しゃ (FL) reading is used most of the time.

So, *chuushajou*／駐車場 (FL) this is where you park your cars. So, parking lot *jou*／じょう (FL) is place, *kuruma*／くるま (FL) you know and this kanji means to reside or to put yourself over there or to park yourself over there. So, *chuushajou*／駐車場 (FL) where you park your cars. So, you can concentrate on the blue kanji which is *kuruma*／車 (FL) and just remember the other words.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:57)

Kuruma o kaitai desu / 車 を 買いた い です。

Kuruma o kaitakunai desu / 車 を 買いた くない です。

Kuruma o katte kudasai / 車 を 買っ てください。

Kuruma o kawanaide kudasai / 車 を 買わ ないでください。

Kuruma o katta hou ga ii / 車 を 買っ た ほう が いい。

Kuruma o kau to omoimasu / 車 を 買 う と 思います。 I think must

Kuruma o kawanakereba naranai / 車 を 買わ なければなら ない。

Kuruma ga hoshii desu / 車 が ほ しい です。

Kuruma ga hoshikunai desu / 車 が ほ しく ない です。

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Then there are lot of sentences here for you, (FL) you can see; *kuruma o kaitai desu*／車 を 買いた い です, (FL) I want to buy. *Kuruma o kaitakunai desu*／車 を 買いた くない です, (FL) I do not want to buy. *Kuruma o katte kudasai*／車 を 買っ て ください, (FL) please buy. Then, *kuruma o kawanaide kudasai*／車 を 買わ ないで ください (FL) please do not buy a car or the car. *Kuruma o katta hou ga ii*／車 を 買っ た ほう が いい (FL)

~~either~~ it is better that you buy a car. *Kuruma o kau to omoimasu*／車 を 買う と 思います。
 (FL) I think I will buy a car. Why I think? Because *to omoimasu*／思います (FL) is I think.
 So, maybe you are living in a city or somewhere where it is essential for you to buy a car so for commuting.

So, *kuruma o kawanakereba narimasen*／車 を 買わなければ なりません, (FL) I must buy a car; then, *kuruma ga hoshii desu*／車 が ほしい です (FL) I want a car; *kuruma o kaitai desu*／車 を 買いたい です (FL) okay this I want to buy a car; ~~re~~ *kuruma o kaitakunai desu*／車 を 買いたくない です, (FL) I do not want to buy a car.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:07)

Tanaka san wa kuruma o hoshigatte imasu.
 田中さんは車 を ほしがっています。

Mae kara otouto wa sutereo o hoshigatte ita. 〃
 前から弟はステリオをほしがっていた。

Mae kara otouto wa suisu no tokei o hoshigatte imashita.
 前から弟はスイスの時計をほしがっていました。

Mae kara otouto wa Swiss no tokei ga hoshikatta desu.
 前から弟はスイスの時計がほしかったです。

Mae kara otouto wa Swiss no tokei ga hoshii to itte imashita.
 前から弟はスイスの時計がほしいとっていました。

Mae kara otouto wa Swiss no tokei ga hoshikatta kara agemashita.
 前から弟はスイスの時計がほしかったからあげました。

Mae kara otouto wa Swiss no tokei ga hoshii kara agemasu.
 前から弟はスイスの時計がほしいからあげます。

Then, *Tanaka san wa kuruma o hoshigatte imasu*／田中さんは車 を ほしがって います (FL) so, immediately it is third person, somebody xyz who wants car (FL). He has been wanting or he had been wanting a stereo for a long time. So, when *oniisan*／お兄さん (FL) has given this or he is going to buy a stereo then he uses this sentence. (FL) So, my younger brother wanted a Swiss watch for a long time. So, maybe he is bought it and given it to him or he is telling someone that he wanted to buy or he has always wanted to buy. So, I have bought this for him and will give him later.

(FL) So, maybe he is in front of him, he is giving the *tokei*／時計 (FL) to his brother and telling somebody *hoshikatta desu*／ほしかった です (FL). So, *otouto*／弟 (FL) is very happy, *ii desu ne oniisan*／いい です ね お兄さん, *arigatou gozaimashita*／ありがとうございました, (FL) so *oniisan*／お兄さん (FL) tells somebody else *mae kara*／まえ から, (FL) my brother wanted a Swiss watch. (FL) He was saying that he wants a Swiss watch since

long--long back he was saying that. ~~(FL)~~ So, he wanted it for a long--long time he had told me some time back or somehow I knew and thus I have given it to him. ▀

~~(FL)~~ So, he has not given it as yet over here, he is given the watch he has not given the watches yet he is planning to give the watch to him. ~~(FL)~~ So, for future and *hoshikatta kara agemashita*／ほしかった から あげました, ~~(FL)~~ activity over action over. Over here he was saying that he wants a Swiss watch whether he has *oniisan*／お兄さん ~~(FL)~~ has given or not we do not know. ~~(FL)~~ I knew somehow that my younger brother wanted a Swiss watch since long back. So, these are sentences same *kuruma*／車 ~~(FL)~~ and same *mae kara*／前 から ~~(FL)~~. Sso, please try to understand all of this, this much we have already covered. So, I want you to be very, very fluent when you are doing conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:14)

<div>✓ Hoshigatte ita ✓ ほしがって いた</div> <div>Hoshikatta ✓ ほしかった</div>	<div>Hoshigaru ✓ ほしがる</div> <div>Hoshii ✓ ほしい</div>
<div>Hoshiku nakatta ✓ ほしくなかった</div> <div>✓ Hoshigatte inakatta ほしがって いなかった</div>	<div>Hoshikunai ✓ ほしくない</div> <div>Hoshigaranai 〓 ほしがらない</div>

Now this is for you *hoshii*／ほしい, *hoshiku nai*／ほしくない, *hoshikatta*／ほしかった ~~(FL)~~ and *hoshikunakatta*／ほしくなかった ~~(FL)~~. So, remove the *i*／い ~~(FL)~~ over here and then *hoshikunai*／ほしくない, ~~(FL)~~ remove the *kunai*／くない ~~(FL)~~ put *katta*／かった ~~(FL)~~ and *hoshikunakatta*／ほしくなかった ~~(FL)~~. So, over here you need to remove this and *kunakatta*／くなかった ~~(FL)~~ has to be added. Now you also have *hoshigaru*／ほしがる, *hoshigaranai*／ほしがらない, *hoshigatte ita*／ほしがって いた ~~(FL)~~ and *hoshigatte inakatta*／ほしがって いなかった ~~(FL)~~. Now one thing you need to be very clear is the forms are there but they are not used this one is used more *hoshii*／ほしい and *hoshigatte ita*／ほしがって いた ~~(FL)~~.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:09)

tsumori / つもり

- a noun which shows intention, plan, or belief of the speaker regarding future or past actions or present state.
- with tsumori always plain form of verb is to be used.

V (plain form) || + tsumori
iku/ikanai

Nihon ni iku
Watashi wa rainen kekkon suru tsumori desu. *plan*
私は 来年 結婚 する つもり です。

Watashi wa rokkagetsu ato kaisha o yameru tsumori desu. *plan*
私は 六か月 後 会社 を やめる つもり です。

Nichiyoubi ni nani wo suru tsumori desu ka?
日曜日 に 何 を する つもり です か?

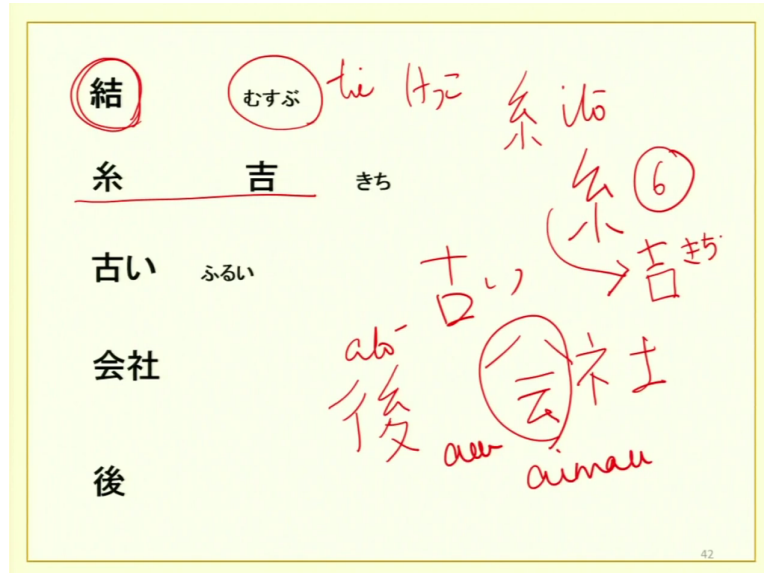
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Now there is something else that was there in the passage. So, I want to do that another word that we had in the passage was *tsumori / つもり* (FL) I know lot of time has already gone. So, what is *tsumori / つもり*? *Tsumori / つもり* (FL) is a noun which shows intention or which shows plan of the person, the person, the speaker tells about his own plan, his own intention what he plans to do and another very important thing with *tsumori / つもり* (FL) is that before *tsumori / つもり* ~~summary~~ always the verb is going to be in plain form.

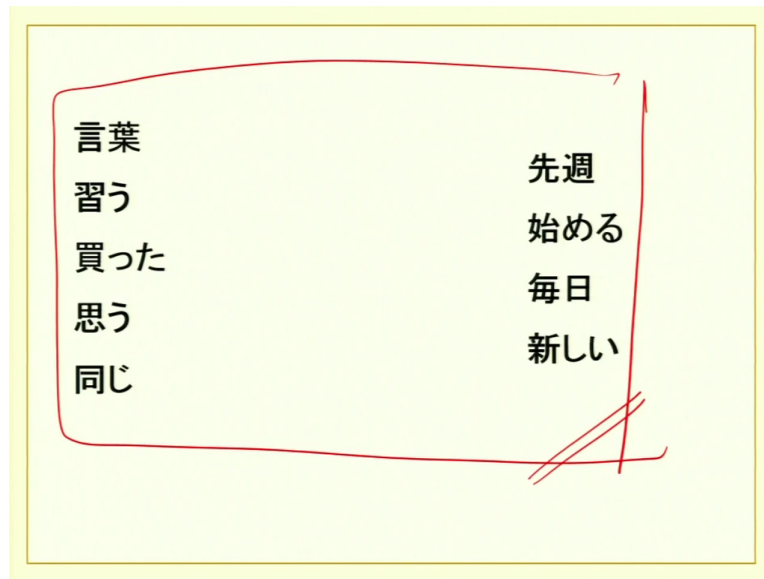
So, let us see from examples what and how *tsumori / つもり* is used. So, you can see over here verb *iku / いく* (FL) and *ikanai / いかない* (FL). So, plain form negative and present positive plus *tsumori / つもり* (FL) always in plain form. Now, what are the sentences? So, *kekkon / けっこん* is wedding, *suru tsumori / する つもり*; I plan to do my *kekkon / けっこん* (FL) next year, plan my *kekkon / けっこん* (FL) next year; that is my intention what I plan to do in the future. If you say *suru tsumori desu / する つもり です* (FL). So, generally you will see that with *tsumori / つもり* (FL) the speaker is talking about either future plans or about immediate actions in the present state.

For example, *watashi wa rainen Nihon ni iku tsumori desu / 私は 来年 日本 に 行く つもり です*; (FL) so, that is my plan that is what I have planned. *Watashi wa rokkagetsu ato / 私は 六か月 あと*, (FL) after six months *kaisha o yameru tsumori desu / 会社 を やめる つもり です* (FL). So, again you will see that plane form is used over here and *tsumori / つもり* ~~summary~~ that is what I plan to do I have not done the action has not taken place I am just planning. So, it is still in the planning stage or that is my wish that is my intention. So,

about somebody about second person you can directly ask, what do you plan to do; what is your intention; what is your *yotei*/よてい? ~~(FL)~~. ~~(FL)~~ So, I can tell about *tsumori*/つもり ~~(FL)~~ and I can ask someone.

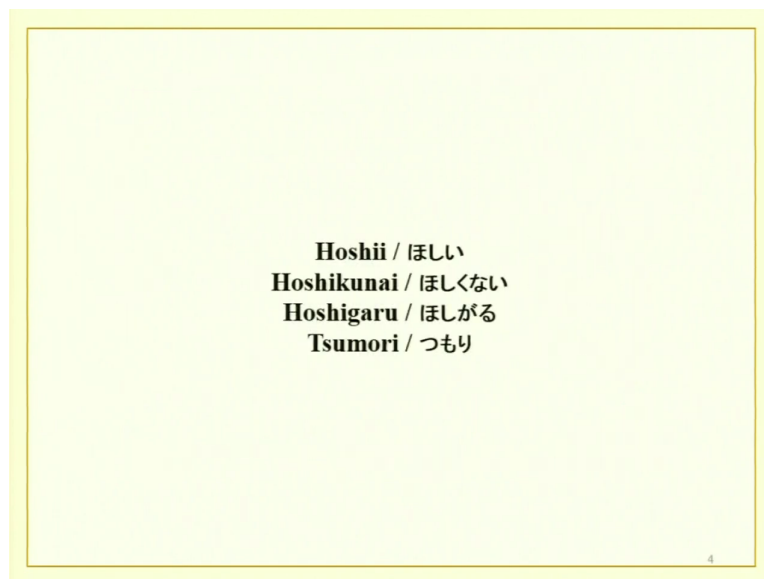


So, interesting kanji over here I thought we can do it and you will remember it this is the kanji for *musubu* / 結 (FL). Then this is *furui* / 古い (FL) which is old and *kaisha* / 会社 (FL) you have already done incidentally this is also the kanji for *aimasu* / 会います, *au* / 会う (FL) okay and this is *ato* / 後 (FL) there was this word *ato* / 後 (FL) here in our *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL). So, *ato* / 後 (FL) and *soto* / 外 (FL). So, remember these kanji characters these are simple they have come in your *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and in the sentences do these kanji characters.



And I will leave you with this over here, this was in your passage I will do this next time in the meantime look up the net and see what these words are?=-

(Refer Slide Time: 47:49)



With this I would like to end today's class, it was a little long there were lot of kanji's but you did two new things you did *hoshii*/ほしい (FL) and you did *tsumori*/つもり (FL) there is lots in *tsumori*/つもり (FL) still left which I am going to cover in your next class. So, in the meantime learn what we have done today and come prepared for your next class *arigatou gozaimashita*/ありがとうございました. *Mata aimashou*/また会いましょう (FL).