

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II

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Lecture: 33

Rainen kekkon suru tsumori desu

来年 けっこん する つもり です

I intend to get married next year

~~Konnichiwa minasan~~(FL) and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. So, in our last class we did *hoshii*/ほしい, *hoshigaru*/ほしがる(FL) and *tsumori*/つもり(FL) we could not complete a lot of things in that class. So, we will try to do that today, do *tsumori*/つもり ~~summary~~ today and maybe revise *hoshii*/ほしい(FL) and *hoshigaru*/ほしがる(FL) as well with that we have to do question words to use in negative. How are you going to use *mo*/も(FL) and *demo*/でも(FL) with question words? So, that is what we are going to do today? So, let us see what we have in our lecture here but before that I would like to do *tsumori*/つもり ~~summary~~ with you.

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(FL)

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Rao: Watashi wa eiwa jiten o kaitai desu ga, chikaku
 ni hon-ya ga arimasu ka?

Mira : Daigaku no kita-mon no sugu hidari ni arimasu.
 Watashi yoku soko e ikimasu.

Rao : Kinou daigaku no naka no hon-ya ni **kau**
 tsumori de itta **kedo**, Eiwa jiten wa nakatta
 desu.

Mira: Daigaku no naka yori soto no hon-ya wa ookii
 kara aru to omoimasu.

Rao: Arigatou.

So, just heard the *kaiwa*/会話 between *Rao*(FL) and *Mira*; *kaitai*/買いたい(FL) means I want to buy, *desu ga*/ですが ~~this~~(FL) polite. *Chikaku*/近く(FL) nearby *honya*/本屋(FL) and *ni*/に(FL) over here is for place nearby, close by (FL) or you can be even more polite and say *arimasen ka*/ありません か,(FL) you have done this earlier. So, *arimasen ka*/ありません か(FL) any of this you can use; *kita mon*/北門(FL) north gate, *mon*/門(FL) is gate *kita*/北(FL) is north(FL). So, we have *higashi*/東(FL) you know that, *nishi*/西, *minami*/南(FL) and now you have *kita*/北(FL) over here East, West, Southern, North is given over here *hidari*/左(FL) is left *ni arimasu*/にあります,(FL) it is situated.

(FL) I go over there often, *no imi desu ne*/の意味 です ね, immediately lots *no imi desu ne*/の意味 です ね,(FL) if you want to understand it simply; *watashi yoku soko e ikimasu*/私 よく そこ へ 行きます;(FL) why? *Soko*/そこ over here because as yet *Rao san* does not know the place; so, *soko*/そこ(FL) over there; *Rao san* says *kinou daigaku no naka no*/昨日 大学 の なか の, inside the *daigaku*/大学, *kau tsumori de*/買う つもり で,(FL) I had all intentions of buying they with that intention I went *itta kedo*/行った けど,(FL) but English Japanese dictionary *wa nakatta desu*/は なかった です / *arimasen deshita*/ありません でした(FL) and do put emphasis he can also add *yo*/よ(FL) over here; (FL) more than *daigaku honya*/大学 本屋,(FL) the one which is outside the bookstore which is outside *wa ookii kara*/は 大きい から(FL) because it is *ookii*/大きい,(FL) it is (FL) thus I think you will find it over there and *Rao*(FL) says. So, I think it is very simple we will do *tsumori*/つもり(FL) over here.

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ラオ: 私は 英和辞典 を 買いたい です が、近く
に 本屋 あります か？

ミラ: 大学 の 北門 の すぐ 左 に あります。
私は よく そこ へ 行きます。

ラオ: 昨日 大学 の 中 の 本屋 に 買う つもり
で 行った けど、英和辞典 は なかった
です。

ラオ: 大学 の 中 より 外 の 本屋 は 大きい
から ある と 思います。

ミラ: ありがとう 。

Now there are some kanji's. So, very, very quickly *kau*/買う, (FL) then *chikaku*/近く (FL) we did that day if you remember. So, *chikaku*/近く, (FL) then *kinou*/昨日 (FL) and you make an F (FL) over here and *nichi*/日, (FL) *daigaku*/大学 (FL) you already know; *honya*/本屋 (FL) and *kita*/北; *kita*/北 (FL) is like this and *mon*/門 (FL) is like this. So, we have done all these kanji's that is why I put them over here for you, *soto*/外 (FL) over here, *omoimasu*/思います, *hon*/本 and *ya*/屋 (FL) this is a new kanji but very, very simple not difficult at all *hon*/本 (FL) and *ya*/屋, *honya*/本屋 (FL).

So, you can practice all these kanji's some point they have been covered, *watashi*/私 (FL) is over here, *watashi*/私 (FL) and *iku*/行く (FL).

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tsumori / つもり

(1) = *tsutomeru* - work

- a noun which shows intention or belief of the speaker regarding future or past actions or present state.

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

Nani o shimasu ka? なにをしますか? *つもり* *何-何:*

Yasumi ni nani o suru tsumori desu ka? 休みになにをするつもりですか? *休*

Yasumi ni ichi-nichi-juu neru tsumori desu. 休み に 一日中 寝る つもり です。 *一日中*

* ashita (ash) nichiyoubi shuumatsu natsuyasumi *au tsumori desu* *work*

Nihon ni iku kurabu e iku tomodachi ni ai ni iku *work*

Rainen kara nihon no kaisha de hataraku tsumori desu. 来年から日本の会社ではたらくつもりです。 *仕事*

Now what is *tsumori*/つもり(FL)? *Tsumori*/つもり(FL) is a noun which shows what it shows intention or belief of the speaker and it is about the future always whatever the speaker wants to do or plans or intends to do in the future. So, let us see how it is made? Well with verbs it is *iku*/行く equal and *ikanai*/行かない(FL) that is plain form of the verb always with *tsumori*/つもり(FL) it is *tsumori*/つもり(FL) and let us see what sentences we have here?-(FL) so, *suru*/する – *shimasu*/します; *nani o shimasu ka*/何を します か;(FL) so, what do you intend to do?-

So, (FL) so, you will see it is in plain form, *yasumi*/休み(FL) is this whenever you are talking about yourself, what you intend to do it is a statement first person but if you want to inquire about somebody else's intention, then you have to put a *ka*/か(FL) over here because you do not know what they intend to do. So, you can ask directly this (FL) which is I think what all of you do during your holidays, you want to relax and sleep.

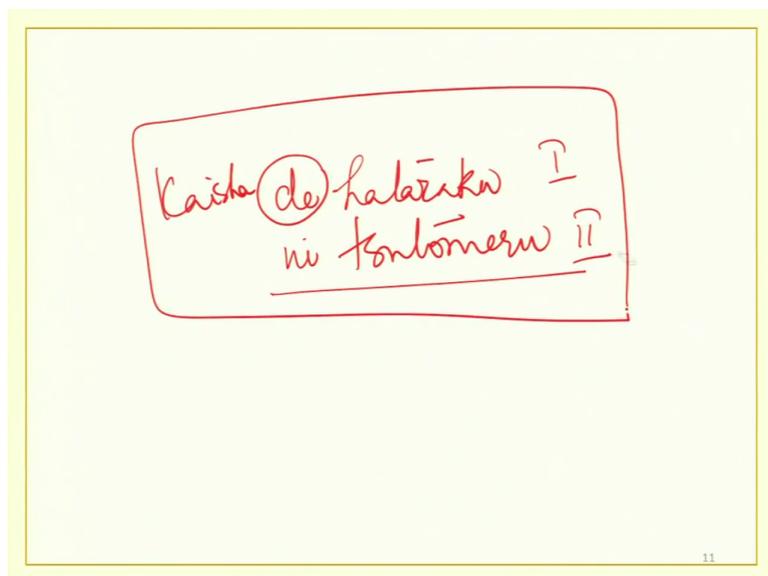
So, *yasumi ni ichi-nichi-juu*/休み に 一日中(FL) the whole day, *ichi-nichi*/一日(FL) and *juu*/中(FL), *juu*/じゅう(FL) is another reading for *naka*/なか(FL). So, *neru tsumori desu*/寝る つもり です,(FL) this I want to sleep. Then we have instead of this *yasumi ni*/休み に(FL) which is a time expression you can have these time E expressions also *nichiyoubi ni*/日曜日 に, *shuumatsu ni*/週末 に; *shuumatsu*/週末(FL) is weekend; *natsuyasumi ni*/夏休み(FL),-(FL) in your summer vacations, during your summer vacations and thus you put *ne*/ね(FL) over here. Now this is an exception *ashita*/明日, *ashita*/あした(FL) will not take particle *ni*/に(FL) there are certain time expressions like *kinou*/昨日, *kyou*/今日, *ashita*/明日(FL) they will not take particle *ni*/に(FL) I have given you the list you can go over the list later.

And then instead of this *neru tsumori desu*/寝る つもり です(FL) you can also put something else for example, *yasumi ni Nihon ni iku tsumori desu*/休み に 日本 に行く つもり です; *natsuyasumi ni Nihon ni iku tsumori desu*/夏休み に 日本 に行く つもり です; *nichiyoubi ni kurabu ni iku tsumori desu*/日曜日 に クラブ に行く つもり です or *kurabu e iku tsumori desu*/クラブ へ 行く つもり です; *shuumatsu ni tomodachi ni ai ni ikimasu*/週末 に 会い に 行きます, to meet my *tomodachi ai ni ikimasu*/友達 に 会い に 行きます or *au tsumori desu*/会う つもり です. So, over here when you say *ai ni ikimasu*/会い に 行きます(FL) you have decided that you will go but when you say *au tsumori desu*/会う つもり です, out (FL) this that means you intend to go over there.

You may or may not go but at least that intention is there that I want to go. ~~(FL)~~ I want to work in a Japanese company from *rainen* / 来年, ~~(FL)~~ from next year and *hataraku* / 働く ~~(FL)~~ means to work and the particle that is going to be used with *hataraku* / はたらく ~~(FL)~~ is *de* / で ~~(FL)~~.

Now, *tsutomeru* / つとめる ~~(FL)~~ is also work somewhere; *hataraku* / はたらく ~~(FL)~~ is also work somewhere with *hataraku* / はたらく ~~(FL)~~ we use particle *de* / で ~~they~~ and with *tsutomeru* / つとめる ~~(FL)~~ we use particle *ni* / に; *rainen* / 来年 ~~me~~ ~~(FL)~~ is next year. So, you will see this kanji over here this also means *kuru* / 来る, *kuru* / 来る ~~(FL)~~ so another reading for *rai* / 来 ~~(FL)~~.

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Now as I just ~~now~~ told you I will write it down and *hataraku* / はたらく *and* *tsutomeru* / つとめる; *de hatarakimasu* / で はたらきます - *kaisha de hatarakimasu* / 会社 で はたらきます or *kaisha ni tsutomemasu* / 会社 に つとめます ~~(FL)~~ this is a group two verb and this is group one ~~word~~ verb.

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Nichiyoubi ni nani wo suru tsumori desu ka? Q to II person
 日曜日 に 何 を する つもり ですか？

Tomodachi ni aimasu / 会います。✓
 au to omoimasu / 会う と思います。 *think*

Tomodachi ni ai ni iku tsumori desu. *intend*
 友達 に 会い に 行く つもり です。 *今日*

Kyou wa sushi o tabetai desu / 今日は すし を 食べたい です。
want to eat

Kyou wa sushi o taberu tsumori desu / 今日は すし を 食べる つもり です。
plan

Ashita tenrankai ni iku tsumori desu ka? →
 明日 展覧会 に 行く つもり ですか？

Hai(ee), sono tsumori desu / はい(ええ)、その つもり です。
that

Lie, ikanai tsumori desu / いいえ、いかない つもり です。 (-ve)

Now again, ~~(FL)~~ when you want to ask a question? Then *ka/か* ~~(FL)~~ is to be put and this is the way you will ask, always plain form before *tsumori/つもり*. 100% I have decided; ~~(FL)~~ I think I am going to meet him, think I have not decided I am just thinking about it; then I intend to do this: *Sso*, verb is in plain form. Now, it is I want to eat; I intend to eat, I plan to eat and *kyou/今日* ~~(FL)~~ is like this, *kyou/今日* ~~(FL)~~ and *aimasu/会います* ~~(FL)~~ over here like this.

And all these kanji's that I am giving you over here and I keep repeating they are for *N4* ~~(FL)~~ and you should know the combinations and words as well. *tenrankai/てんらんかい* ~~(FL)~~ is an exhibition, *iku tsumori/行く つもり* ~~(FL)~~ do you plan to go, do you intend to go; question. So, this means that you are asking someone and you want a reply this is an inquiry. So, the answer is *hai, sono tsumori desu/はい、その つもり です*; ~~(FL)~~ I intend to do exactly that, *sono tsumori desu/その つもり です*. *Hai/はい* ~~(FL)~~ is also there and *ee/ええ* is also there, *hai/はい* is generally used or you can always say *iee, ikanai tsumori desu/いいえ、行かない つもり です* ~~(FL)~~ this I do not plan to go; in the negative. Now look at these in negative statements *tsumori/つもり* ~~(FL)~~ is used as *tsumori wa nai/つもりはない* ~~(FL)~~ and not *tsumori dewa nai/つもりではない* ~~(FL)~~

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Watashi wa rainen daigaku ni ikanai tsumori desu. ^{iku tsumori}
 私は 来年 大学 に いかない つもり です。

Watashi wa rainen daigaku ni iku tsumori wa arimasen. ^(-ve)
 私は 来年 大学 に いく つもり は ありません。
 tsumori dewa nai ^{XX}

Tanaka san to hanashita tsumori deshita ga, hanasanakatta desu ne. ^{int}
 田中さんと 話した つもり でしたが、 話さなかった です ね。

Rao san to hanasu tsumori desu ga, dekiru ka dou ka wa wakaranai. ^{will be able to do that not.}
 ラオさんと 話す つもり です が、 できる か どう か は 分からない。

Watashi wa Rao san to mou hanasanai tsumori desu. ^{(any more) (-ve)}
 私は ラオさんと もう 話さない つもり です。 ^(not any more)
 plain

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I want you to remember this and I have an example for you also over here, I do not plan to go to *daigaku* / 大学 (FL) next year; (FL) negative *iku tsumori desu* / 行く つもり です; *ikanai tsumori desu* / 行かない つもり です (FL). So, you will see *tsumori* / つもり (FL) is not changing, nothing is happening over here the verb before *tsumori* / つもり ~~summary~~ is deciding what you want and what you do not want, what you intend to do. So, over here you will see; now in the negative I do not plan to go, I do not intend to go next year.

It is not *tsumori dewa nai* / つもり ではない (FL) remember this, this is important these are the type of questions that come in N4. in (FL) I had all plans of talking to him I intended talking to him (FL) but *hanasanakatta desu* / はなさなかった です, this reason could be anything you were scared, you were nervous, you did not have time, you were late but you could not talk or you did not talk. So, over here you will see, (FL) I thought I had talked to him but I think I did not talk to him.

So, maybe you were busy and you thought you had talked to him or you had some other business and you somehow got confused and thought that you had talked to him and unfortunately you had not or you mistook somebody else for *Tanaka san* (FL) and you had talked. So, you thought but it was not. So, (FL) I have all plans of talking to *Rao san*, (FL) I really do not know whether I will be able to do it or not will be able to do it or not.

So, (FL) I plan to, I intend to talk to him but whether I will be able to talk to him or not I do not know. (FL) I do not think I am going to talk to him anymore. So, with *mou* / もう, *mou shimasen* / もう しません (FL) the verb is in negative the meaning is in negative before

tsumori/つもり(FL) we are using plain form as you know. So, *mou roku-ji desu*/もう 六時
 です. *Hayaku ikanai to*/早く 行かない と,(FL) if I do not go quickly then, I will be in
 trouble. So, *mou hanasanai tsumori desu*/もう 話さない つもり です,(FL) I have no plans
 of ever talking to him from now any more is the meaning.

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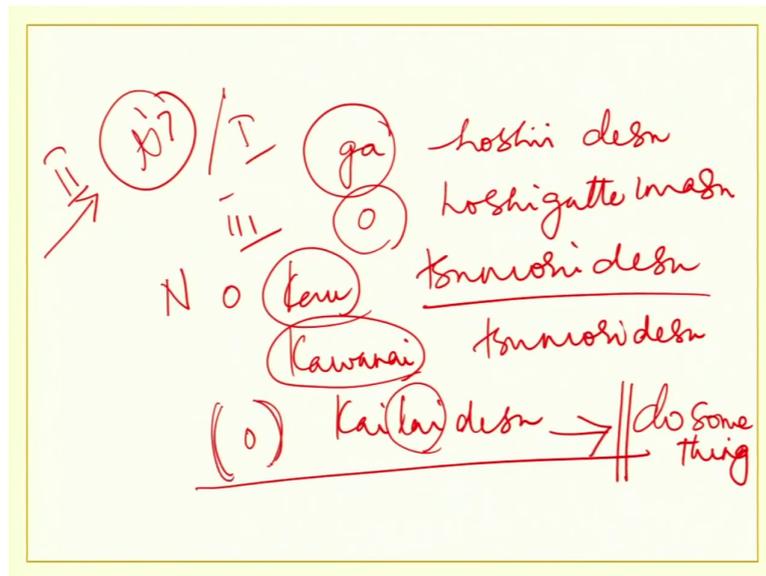
Watashi wa yasumi o toritai desu. want to take (FL)
 私は 休み を とりたい です。
 Watashi wa yasumi ga hoshii desu. want have (FL)
 私は 休み が ほしい です。
 Watashi wa nichiyoubi ni uchi de yasumu tsumori desu. (FL)
 私は 日曜日 に 家 で 休む つもり です。
 Watashi wa okaasan ni purezento o agetai/okuritai tsumori desu. (FL)
 私は お母さん に プレゼント を あげたい/おくりたい つもり です。
 Watashi wa okaasan ni hachiji ni denwa o suru tsumori desu. (FL)
 お母さん に 八時 に 電話 を する つもり です。

Now we can compare these three and let us see how *tsumori*/つもり, *tai*/たい(FL) and
hoshii/ほしい (FL) which you have done in your last lesson are a little different or are used
 in different situations? So,(FL) simple I want to take a break, to take *toritai*/とりたい, *toru*/
 とる(FL) to take, *toru*/とる(FL) is the verb, *yasumi o toritai*/休み を とりたい;(FL)
 particle is *o*/を.(FL) I want leave. So, particle is particle *ga*/が(FL). Now, (FL) at my
 house *uchi de*/うち で, I plan to take a break; plan to relax; plan to just be at home on
nichiyoubi/日曜日; so, *nichiyoubi ni*/日曜日 に, time expression *ni uchi de*/に うち
 で,(FL) I plan to do a certain activity, thus activity place *de*/でay.

Now what can you figure out from this picture; (FL) I want to give a present to my mother.
 So, *agetai*/あげたい (FL) and then *okuru*/おくる and *ageru*/あげる(FL) present ideas
 (FL) this is the kanji of *ue*/上(FL) which is a simple kanji so, I have written it over here.
 Now, *okuru*/おくる(FL) means to send, (FL) present o instead of present you can say *ke-ki*
o okuritai desu/ケーキ を おくりたい です or *okuru tsumori desu*/おくる つもり です
 (FL). So, verb will be in plain form. Now, *denwa*/電話(FL) she is ringing up her mother or
 maybe her friend anyone; (FL) I intend to call her at 8 o'clock.

I intend to send a present to my mother. You can also add on her birthday *tanjoubi ni* / 誕生日に (FL). Now, what do you have to remember over here, what is the most important thing you have done *hoshii* / ほしい, *hoshigaru* / ほしがる, *tai* / たい (FL) and *tsumori* / つもり (FL).

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So, well *watashi wa kuruma ga hoshii desu* / 私は車がほしいです; *Tanaka san wa kuruma o hoshigatte imasu* / 田中さんは車をほしがっています; *watashi wa kuruma o kau tsumori desu* / 私は車を買うつもりです; (FL) *noun o kau tsumori desu* / を買うつもりです (FL) or *kawanai tsumori desu* / 買わないつもりです; *watashi wa kuruma o kaitai desu* / 私は車を買いたいです (FL). So, *ga* / が (FL) is for *hoshii* / ほしい; *o* / を is for *hoshigaru* / ほしがる (FL) which is for third person, this is first person and with *ka* / か (FL) you can ask a question to somebody which is second person and then for *tsumori* / つもり (FL) always verb will be in plain form negative or positive and *kaitai* / かいたい (FL) which is want again to do something will also take particle *o* / を (FL).

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Suru tsumori / する つもり

Shinai tsumori / しない つもり

V(plain form) tsumori desu ka? / です か? Q

Now also *suru tsumori* / する つもり (FL) plain form, *shinai tsumori* / しない つもり (FL) as I just told you and asking someone a question which is second person you can see it and make sentences and remember.

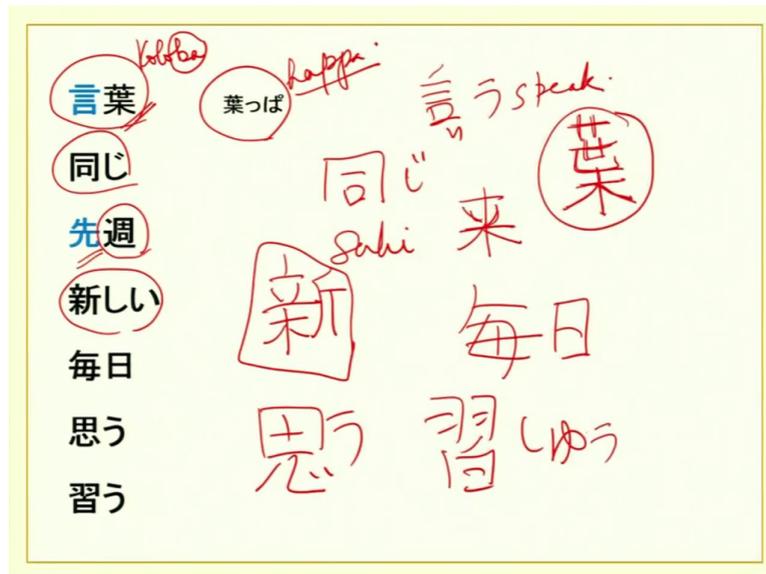
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Handwritten diagram explaining the kanji for 'marriage' (結婚). It shows the components: '糸' (ito, thread), '吉' (kichi, auspicious), and '古' (ko, old). The diagram also shows '会社' (kaisha, company) and '後' (ato, after). A box highlights the character '結' (mu) and its meaning 'tie'.

Now I had done this very interesting kanji with you last time. *Kekkon suru* / けっこん する, (FL) so, this means to *tie* (FL) a knot, to *tie* (FL) an auspicious knot; auspicious knot with thread is *kekkon* / けっこん (FL). So, remember this now this is a combination of *ito* / 糸 (FL) which is thread over here then what is this? This is *kichi* / 吉 (FL) which is fortune and the whole thing means *tie* (FL) and is used in this kanji which is for *kekkon* / 結婚 (FL). This single kanji means *musubu* / むすぶ (FL).

I had told this one to you and the kanji's which were left were *furui* / 古い, (FL) plus *kuchi* / 口; (FL) then *kaisha no kai* / 会社 の 会 (FL) or *au* / 会う (FL) this is another reading and *sha* / 社 (FL) is like this *ne* / ネ (FL) and *do-youbi* / 土曜日, *kaisha* / 会社 (FL) and then we have *ato* / 後 (FL) which is like this, it is a nine stroke character meaning *ato* / 後 (FL) which is later or behind. These are some kanji's which will come in your n4 for kanji exam. So, you should remember them.

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Now I give these kanji's for homework and I hope that you consulted the dictionary and were able to find the meanings also understand the meanings and the stroke order well I am going to do the stroke order with you. So, you can check whether the meanings and the stroke order is correct or not. So, this kanji is *iu* / 言う you to speak. Now this kanji is *happa no kanji* / はっぱ の かんじ, *happa* / 葉っぱ (FL) leaf, so one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

So, you can see the kanji over here this is *happa* / 葉っぱ (FL) which means leaf and this is *kotoba* / 言葉, *ba* / ば (FL) is another reading for this character. Now this is *onaji* / 同じ (FL) simple kanji; *sensei no sen* / 先生 の 先 (FL) or *saki* / 先, *saki* / 先 (FL) means earlier before and this is used in *shuu* / 週 or you saw in *raishuu* / 来週 (FL) like this. Then this is kanji for *atarashii* / 新しい, *ki* / 木 (FL) he and then you have this *atarashii* / 新しい (FL). *Mainichi* / 毎日 (FL) is like somewhat like *haha* / 母, *mainichi* / 毎日; (FL) then, *omoimasu* / 思います (FL) we have done a number of times *omou* / 思う (FL) and this is *shuu* / 週 (FL) or *narau* / 習う row.

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会話

So, remember these kanji's now listen to this *kaiwa* / 会話; (FL) this *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) is between *Rao* (FL) and *Mira* (FL) and we are going to do something new from ~~here~~ today- (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 25:54)

Rao: *Mira san wa natsu yasumi ni kuni e kaerimasu ka?*

Mira: *Kairitai kedo, kaerenai to omoimasu.*

Rao: *Doushite desu ka?*

Mira: *Jitsu wa hachi gatsu ni ronbun happyou ga arimasu.*

Rao: *Madamada jikan ga arimasu ne.*

Mira: *Sore dake janakute kippu mo takai desu.*

Rao: *Zannen desu ne! Iroiro arimasu. Happyou ganbatte ..*

Mira: *Arigatou....*

So, you just heard the *kawia* (FL) and *Mira to Rao san no kaiwa desu* / ミラ と ラオさんの 会話 です. *Jitsu wa ne, anou kore wa Indo no onnana ko no namae desu* / じつ は ね、あのを これは インド の 女の子 の 名前 です. *Mira desu* / ミラ です. (FL) incidentally the same *Mira* (FL) is used for Miller; Miller is an American name but as this reading is not there in Japanese, it is also read as *Mira san* (FL) but here I have used it as a Hindi name, so, do not confuse. (FL) ~~though~~ I cannot go; go I think. Why? (FL) *Jitsu wa* / じつ は actually speaking, *hachi-gatsu ni* / 八月 に (FL) time expression, *ni* / に and *ga* / が

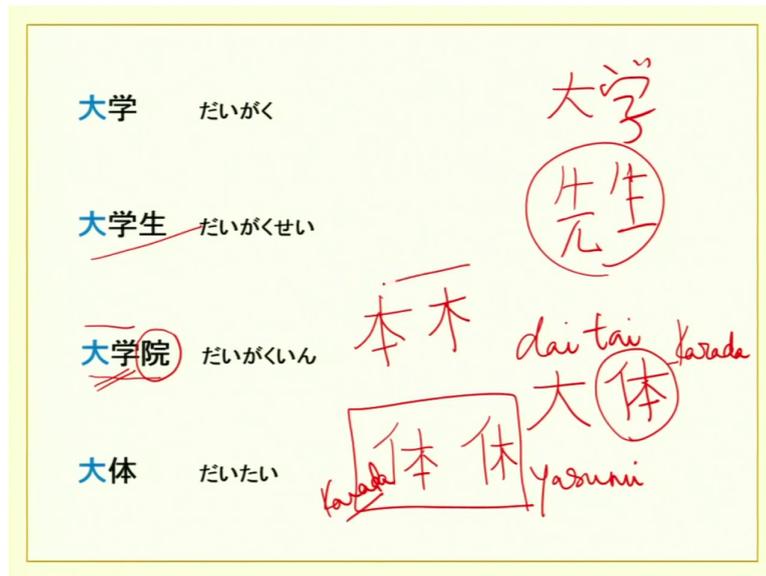
(FL) a combination a construction also *ga* / が (FL) used here because you know that you have your *ronbun happyou* / ろんぶん はっぴょう (FL) in August.

Madamada / まだまだ still; you still have a lot of time, this is two *mada mada* / まだまだ; *mada* / まだ (FL) otherwise means not yet. So, *Mira* (FL) says immediately, *sore dake janakute* / それ だけ じゃなくて, (FL) not only this *kippu mo takai desu* / 切符 も 高い です; when is *kippu takai* / 切符 高い? *Hachi-gatsu ni kippu mo takai desu* / 八月 に 切符 も 高い です. *Zannen desu ne* / ざんねん です ね. *Zannen* / ざんねん (FL) that is very, very sad for what that you cannot go during the holidays. So, (FL) there are lot of things you have to think about is what *Rao san* (FL) is saying. (FL) So, he just leaves after that and *gozaimasu* / ございます (FL) could also be used *arigatou* / ありがとう (FL) is also alright, *doumo* / どうも (FL) is also ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:21)

So, now this is in your script, you have this kanji of *kuni* / 国, (FL) of *kiru* / 切る, *kippu* / 切符, *takai* / 高い, *natsu* / 夏, *kaeru* / 買える (FL)). So, do these at home *hachi-gatsu* / 八月, *jikan* / 時間, *happyou* / 発表 I will do with you later and *kaerimasu* / 帰ります (FL) and I will take these up next time.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:42)



Before that I have *daigaku* / 大学(FL) today, you have done *daigaku* / 大学(FL) a number of times. So, *daigaku* / 大学(FL) is there; then *daigakusei* / 大学生(FL) ~~say~~ is there the same kanji is used for *sensei* / 先生(FL). So, you can remember this *sensei* / 先生(FL) and *daigakusei* / 大学生 or *gakusei* / 学生, (FL) (FL) just *gakusei* / 学生; *daigaku-in* / 大学院 *research student* is *daigakuin* / 大学院(FL). So, you only need to concentrate on *daigaku* / 大学, (FL) *in* / 院 is all-right you do not have to do, it is not in your course you just need to know the word. Then *daitai* / 大体(FL) you have been doing this word for a long time now.

So, *dai* / 大(FL) and *tai* / 体, ~~type~~ incidentally this character also stands for *karada* / 体 (FL). So, you have *karada* / 体(FL) and you also have *yasumi* / 休み(FL). So, very similar looking kanji's *yasumi* / 休み(FL) and *karada* / 体(FL) remember those like *hon* / 本(FL) and *ki* / 木(FL) similar looking characters. So, this is the important kanji today the new kanji that you have done and a new word *daigakuin* / 大学院(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 30:10)

dokoka / どこか	→	somewhere
dokomo / どこも	→	nowhere
dokodemo / どこでも	→	anywhere

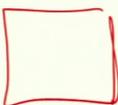
Now we have learned expressions like *nanimo* / 何も (FL), *daremo* / 誰も (FL) and pronouns like *nanika* / なにか (FL) and *dareka* / 誰か (FL) earlier. So, today we will see how to use words like *dokoka* / どこか, *dokomo* / どこも (FL) and *dokodemo* / どこでも (FL) how they are different and what they mean and how they are used in the language?:-

(Refer Slide Time: 30:30)

Dokomo - 'no where' used with verb in negative form.

どこも → V -ve form

Tanaka san **doko e** ikimasu ka? ✓
田中さん、どこへ いきます か?

Watashi wa Place (any) e ikimasu.


doko emo
Nowhere

✓ **Dokomo** ikimasen.
なにも 飲みません。

Will go nowhere

Today we will do *dokomo* / どこも (FL) now how is *dokomo* / どこも (FL) used? w When you add *mo* / も (FL) to any of these question words it is a negative. For example, *doko e ikimasu ka* / どこへ いきます か (FL) where are you going? The answer could be any place *e ikimasu* / へ いきます a (FL). But if you want to say I do not want to go anywhere, then *doko emo ikimasu* / どこへも いきます (FL) and I prefer adding *emo* / へも a (FL) always over here, *deko emo ikimasen* / どこへも 行きません; *e* / へ is for *ikimasen* / 行きません (FL) and *mo* / も (FL) is in the negative. So, it is easy for us in our minds as foreigners to

connect to a negative like this and make a sentence, *doko emo ikimasu* / どこへも 行きます; *dokomo ikimasen* / どこも いきません (FL) is absolutely correct, *doko emo ikimasu* / どこへも いきます (FL) is also correct.

So, place *e ikimasu* / へ 行きます (FL) and nowhere *doko emo ikimasen* / どこへも いきません (FL); now is given over here will go nowhere, *ashita doko e ikimasu ka* / 明日 どこへ 行きます か? *Ashita doko emo ikimasen* / 明日 どこへも いきません. *Ashita kurabu e ikimasu* / 明日 クラブ へ 行きます, so positive; *doko emo ikimasen* / どこへも いきません, negative.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:02)

Doko e ikimasu ka? Know about going —

Dokoka e ikimasu ka? ↑ Surprise /inquiry, do not know about going

Doko e /(dokoka e) iku tsumori desu ka? (—)

So, when you ask a question, then you know or you can see that somebody is going somewhere or you have this knowledge that he plans to go somewhere or intends to go somewhere. When you say; ~~(FL)~~ so your intonation is also rising and obviously it is rising because you are surprised and then you are inquiring you do not know, you had no idea that this person was going or had plans of going somewhere. ~~(FL)~~ do you plan to go somewhere?:-

So, again you are looking at that situation, you are looking at someone who is about to leave and then you are surprised when you ask, *dokoka e iku tsumori desu ka* / どこかへ 行く つもり ですか; you plan to go somewhere or *doko e iku tsumori desu ka* / どこへ 行く つもり ですか; (FL) where are you planning to go? Showing that you have no idea or you had no idea that the person intended to go somewhere or had plans of going somewhere.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:12)

Doko e ikimasu / ikimashita ka? どこかへ 行きます / 行きました か?	Where will you go? Where did you go
Dokoka e ikimasu / ikimashita ka? どこかへ 行きます / 行きました か?	Will you go somewhere?
Dokoemo ikimasen / どこへも いきません。	
(Nanika) arimashita ka? なにか ありました か?	What happened? Did something happen?
Nanika arimasu ka? なにか あります か?	What do you want? Do you have some work with me? Is something over there?
Nanimo nai desu. なにも ない です。	There is nothing. nothing
Nandemo nai (-ve)	

So, now look at these sentences ~~(FL)~~. So, where will you go and where did you go; *ikimashita ka* / 行きました か, ~~(FL)~~ where did you go? ~~(FL)~~ Will you go somewhere? So, intonation is rising. ~~(FL)~~ So, you just come home somebody at home asks you *dokoka e ikimasu ka* / どこかへ 行きます か, ~~(FL)~~ did you go somewhere meaning that you did not have any idea that he was not at home or had gone out somewhere. ~~(FL)~~ I have no plans of going anywhere. So, this is an answer to *doko e ikimasu ka* / どこへ 行きます か? *Dokoemo ikimasen* / どこへも いきません. *Nanika* / なにか ~~(FL)~~ let us see what it means, what happened?:-

So, you are looking very flustered, you are looking lost; *nanika arimashita ka* / なにか ありました か, *nanika atta* / なにか あった, ~~(FL)~~ what happened; did something happen?:- So, ~~(FL)~~ so this has two meanings do you want something from me, one; what do you want you come to my house or you come to my room you go to the class teacher's room and you are just standing over there and the teacher looks at you and says *nanika arimasu ka* / なにか あります か; ~~(FL)~~ what do you want; what is the matter; do you have some work with me; is something wrong, also it can mean is something over there.

So, I point at a place and say, *soko ni nanika arimasu ka* / そこに なにか あります か, ~~(FL)~~ is something over there?:- So, you can say *nanimo arimasen* / なにも ありません ~~(FL)~~ or *hai, arimasu* / はい、あります ~~(FL)~~. So, something is there but I do not know what *nanika arimasu yo* / なにか あります よ; ~~(FL)~~ something is there and then, *nanika arimasu ka* / なにか あります か? *Nanimo arimasen* / なにも ありません, ~~(FL)~~ I have nothing; nothing to say; I do not have any work; there is nothing; nothing to say; nothing to tell *nanimo arimasen*

／*なにも* ありません(FL). So, two people are talking and you suddenly go over there and you say what happened; *nanika arimasu ka*／*なにか* あります か? (FL) So, the people who are talking, might say *nanimo nai*／*なにも* ない, do not have to worry there is an agitated discussion going on and you go and say *nanika arimasu ka*／*なにか* あります か?(FL).

The people who are having that discussion just say *nanimo nai desu*／*なにも* ない です; (FL) do not worry there is nothing. (FL) there is nothing at all, *nandemo arimasen*／*なんでも* ありません, (FL) you do not have to bother; (FL) nothing is there do not have to worry.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:28)

dokoka, dokoemo, dokodemo,

Dokoka e ikimasu ka? / どこか へ 行きます か?

Dokoemo ikanai / どこへも いかない。

doko emo ikimasen
Dokodemo ii desu / どこでも いい です。 *anywhere*

make 作る
A: Dare ga ke-ki o tsukurimasu ka? / だれが ケーキを 作ります か?
sakubun o kaku? 作文 を 書く?

B: Tarou kun ga tsukurimasu / たろう くん が 作ります。
Tarou kun, ga tsukurimasen / たろうくん, が つくりません。
Daremo tsukurimasen / だれも つくりません。
Dare demo ii desu / だれでも いい です。

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Now *dokoka*／どこか, *dokoemo*／どこへも, *dokodemo*／どこでも(FL) we just did it. now look at this, (FL) will you go somewhere? (FL) we can go anywhere. *Ashita yasumi desu. doko e ikimasu ka*／明日 休み です。どこ へ 行きます か? *Doko emo ikimasen*／どこへも 行きません or *dokodemo ii desu*／どこでも いい です; (FL) ~~this~~ anywhere is all-right by me. (FL) *Dare ga ke-ki o tsukurimasu ka*／誰が ケーキ を 作ります か, who is going to make the cake, make *tsukuru*／作る or *sakubun o kaku*／作文 を 書く; ~~the cake~~ (FL) who is going to write the essay? So, (FL) somebody says ~~is~~ *Tarou kun* is going to write the *sakubun*／さくぶん. *Tarou kun ga sakubun o kakimasu ka*／太郎くん が 作文 を 書きます か? *Tarou kun ga kakimasen*／太郎くん が 書きません. *Tarou kun ga tsukurimasen*／太郎くん が 作りません or *daremo tsukurimasen*／誰も 作りません; nobody is going to make the cake. *Dare ga ke-ki o tsukurimasu ka*／誰 が ケーキ を 作ります か? Nobody is going to make the cake. *Dare ga sakubun o kakimasu ka*／誰 が 作文 を 書きます か?(FL) Nobody is going to write the essay; *daremo sakubun o kakimasen*／誰も 作文 を 書きません(FL) or anybody is all-right, *dare demo ii desu*／誰 でも いい です(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 38:14)

Demo / でも is a conjunction and is use at the beginning of a sentence showing contrast.

Watashiwa kocha o nomimasu. Demo ko-hi- o nomimasen.
私は こちゃ を 飲みます。でも コーヒー を のみません。

7

Now you have studied particle *demo/でも* as a conjunction with joins two sentences and shows contrast and some kind of contradiction and with *demo/でも* we also start a sentence.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:33)

Demo / でも → **although, even though**

6

So, now let us see another way, how particle *demo/でも* (**FL**) is used to improve our spoken skills? Now the *demo/でも* (**FL**) that I want to do today is the same *demo/でも* (**FL**) that you did with *dokodemo ii desu/どこでも いい です* (**FL**). Now how is it different? Now this *demo/でも* (**FL**) means although, even though it is used with *na* (**FL**) and nouns.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:53)

Demo - Even if, although, even though

~~N/na + demo~~

Rao: Nihongo ga heta desu kara happyou o shimasen.
日本語が下手ですから発表をしません。

Mira: Heta demo daijoubu desu yo. (Happyou shita hou ga ii desu).
下手でも大丈夫です。

Kodomo demo kore gurai wa dekimasu / 子供でもこれぐらいは出来ます。
wakarimasu よ

Sensei demo machigaimasu / 先生でもまちがいます。

Michi wa benri demo abunai node ikimasen.
道は便利でも危ないので行きません。

Handwritten notes:
- "Reason" with an arrow pointing to "heta desu kara"
- "But Contrast" with an arrow pointing to "heta demo"
- "A Suki demo. Demo B suki dewa nai" with an arrow pointing to "heta demo"
- "even" with an arrow pointing to "demo" in the Mira example
- "even" with an arrow pointing to "demo" in the Kodomo example
- "Kotowaza" with an arrow pointing to "benri demo" in the Michi example
- "sarumoto ki kara ochiru" with an arrow pointing to "benri demo" in the Michi example

~~(FL)~~ So, I am not good at *Nihongo* / 日本語 ~~(FL)~~. So, I will not do my *happyou* / 発表 ~~(FL)~~ reason. Now, ~~(FL)~~ even if you are not good at it, it is all-right. ~~(FL)~~ So, ~~(FL)~~ *A suki desu* / *A* 好きです this full stop, *demo B suki dewa nai* / でも、B 好きではない, ~~(FL)~~ this *demo* / ~~(FL)~~ is 'but' contrast one sentence is positive and one sentence is negative as a conjunction but here it is 'even though', 'even', 'if'. So, *heta demo* / 下手でも, ~~(FL)~~ even if you are not good at it, it is all-right you must do the *happyou* / 発表, ~~happier~~ you must do the presentation. ~~(FL)~~ Even children, even small children can do this much.

So, that is how you will use *demo* / ~~(FL)~~ with *na* ~~(FL)~~ adjectives and with nouns. *Kodomo demo kore gurai wa wakarimasu yo* / 子供でもこれぐらいはわかりますよ; ~~(FL)~~ your even children know this much what are you doing you are supposed to be knowing this much at least. ~~(FL)~~. ~~(FL)~~ So, even teachers can make mistakes not a big thing and we have done a very nice *kotowaza* ~~(FL)~~ earlier *saru mo ki kara ochiru* / さるも木から落ちる ~~(FL)~~. So, even the best of people do land up sometimes making mistakes as even a monkey which is so good which lives on trees does fall sometimes.

So, *sensei demo* / 先生でも ~~(FL)~~ or even *sensei* / 先生 ~~(FL)~~ sometimes can make mistakes; *machigaimasu* / まちがいます is ~~(FL)~~ can make a mistake or can say something different from what is. ~~(FL)~~ Even though the *michi* / 道 ~~(FL)~~ is very *benri* / 便利, *abunai node ikimasen* / 危ないので行きません, ~~(FL)~~ I know the ~~(FL)~~ because it is *abunai* / あぶない; ~~(FL)~~ because it is dangerous, *ikimasen* / 行きません; *michi* / 道 is road. So, try to use this *demo* / ~~(FL)~~ in your conversation it shows that your Japanese has improved.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:34)

Shigoto wa muzukashikute ^{na do} yarimasu.
 仕事は むずかしくて やります。

Muzukashii shigoto ^{N ewer do} demo yarimasu.
 難しい 仕事 でも やります。

Jikan ga kakatte ^{Kakaru. Demo fu shimasu} mo shimasu/tsukurimasu. tsukareru
 時間 が かかって も します/やります/つくります。 tsukareru

Shukudai wa ashita ^{N/A even} demo ii desu ka? 宿題は明日 でも いい ですか?

Shukudai wa ashita dashite mo ii desu ka?
 宿題 は 明日 出しても いい ですか?

Itsu ^{anytime} demo ii desu yo / いつでも いい ですよ。 kamaimasen I don't mind. Kamaimasen

40

Shigoto wa muzukashikute mou yarimasu / 仕事は むずかしい もう やります, *shigoto wa muzukashii desu. demo yarimasu* / 仕事は むずかしい です。でも やります, (FL) it is difficult but I will do it. (FL) even though it is difficult I will do the work. Now, (FL) over here noun and this is *demo* / でも (FL). So, even though the *shigoto* / しごと (FL) is difficult I will still do it. Then, *jikan ga kakaru, demo watashi wa shimasu* / じかん が かかる, でも 私 は します (FL) he is doing some work and he says it is going to take time but still I am going to do it. So, how are we going to change it? *Jikan ga kakatte mo tsukurimasu* / じかん が かかって も つくります, (FL) I will make it; *jikan ga kakarimasu. Demo tsukurimasu* / 時間 が かかります。でも 作ります。 Is it all-right if I give the *shukudai* / 宿題 (FL) tomorrow? (FL) Now this is not with the verb, *in te form mo ii desu ka* / も いい ですか, (FL) it is all-right I give the *shukudai* / 宿題 (FL) tomorrow, (FL) it is alright to give any time.

So, you will notice that even meaning is coming with nouns or *na* (FL) adjectives. So, it is to be used with nouns and *na* (FL) adjectives with *i* (FL) adjectives and with verbs *kute* / くて (FL) is used or *te mo* / でも (FL) is used. *itsudemo ii desu* / いつでも いい です or *itsudemo kamaimasen* / いつでも かまいません, (FL) any time *kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL) I do not mind. Please remember there is nothing like *kamaimasu* / かまいません (FL) only this form is used meaning I do not mind, asking permission if this is the reply then *kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL) I do not mind.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:31)

Demo even/but
 De mo location
 sensei demo machigaimasu
 A suki desu. Demo (but)
 Mumbai de mo ima corona ga arimasu location
 ムンバイでも コロナは 今 広がっています。
 also
 大きな問題になっています。
 A wa suki desu. Demo, B wa suki dewa nai.
 also also ok desu Both
 A mo ii desu B mo ii desu.
 even even
 Ashita demo asatte demo ii kara chanto yatte kudasai.
 Properly

Now *demo* / ~~でも (FL)~~, the *demo* / ~~でも (FL)~~ that we have done over here means ‘either but or even’, *sensei demo machigaimasu* / 先生 ~~でも~~ まちがいます (FL) or *A suki desu* / *A* 好きです. *Demo* / ~~でも but~~, a ~~(FL)~~ this *demo* / ~~でも (FL)~~ but now this ~~(FL)~~ is different from this one, how? Because *de* / ~~で (FL)~~ over here shows location, how is that? *Mumbai de* / ~~ムンバイで (FL)~~ meaning it is there at other places and now it is also come to *Mumbai demo ima corona ga arimasu* / ~~ムンバイでも今コロナがあります (FL)~~ or *Mumbai demo ima corona wa hirogatte imasu* / ~~ムンバイでも今コロナは広がっています (FL)~~ it is spreading. So, *de* / ~~で they place de / で; (FL)~~ then *Mumbai demo corona wa ima ookii na mondai ni natte imasu* / ~~ムンバイでもコロナは今大きな問題になっています (FL)~~ ~~(FL)~~ nothing all these three show that something has happened somewhere at another place and now over here also it is creating some problem.

So, this *de* / ~~で day~~ is for location, *de* / ~~で they and (FL)~~ *mo* / ~~も~~ and this *de* / ~~で day~~ is written together I had given it to you here, ~~this (FL)~~ both, *A (FL)* also and *B (FL)* also ok *desu* / ~~です; this then, (FL)~~ even today even tomorrow or *asatte* / ~~あさって, (FL)~~ day after tomorrow *ii kara* / ~~いい から, (FL)~~ it is all-right if you do it today if you do it tomorrow; ~~(FL)~~ please do it properly. So, these are the three *demo*’s over here there are a lot more things that I want to cover with *demo* / ~~でも (FL)~~ I will try to do it in the next lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:16)

Vocabulary		
deru	でる	to go out
kesseki	けっせき	absence
shusseki	しゅっせき	presence/participation
shukudai	しゅくだい	homework
itsumo	いつも	always
hirogaru	ひろがる	to spread
abunai	あぶない	dangerous
tsukareru	つかれる	to be tired
madamada	まだまだ	still
kita/minami	きた / みなみ	north/south
higashi/nishi	ひがし / にし	east/west
hidari/migi	ひだり / みぎ	left/right

Try to do the vocabulary and make sentences with this I would like to finish today's class.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:22)

tsumori / ほつもり
zannen / ざんねん
dokomo, dokodemo / どこも, どこでも
sore ni / それに
dake / だけ

And revise what we have done all that we have covered here, there are some new things, some old things, some revision has been done, some new things have been taught. So, do all of that whatever is left here we are going to cover it in the next class. So, next class will be a continuation of this as well as your previous class, so, with this *arigatou gozaimashita* / ありがとう ございました. *Mata ashita aimashou* / また 明日 会いましょう(FL).