

Introduction to **Japanese** Language and Culture - II  
Vatsala Misra  
**Foreign (FL) Language Program**  
Indian Institute of Technology - Kanpur

Lecture: 34

*Soto wa kuraku narimashita*  
外 は くらく なりました  
It has ~~B~~ecome ~~D~~ark ~~O~~utside

*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, in our last class we did *tsumori*/つもり, *hoshigaru*/ほしがる, *hoshii*/ほしい(**FL**) and we learned all these things to use them in *kaiwa*/会話(**FL**) how to make *kaiwa*/会話(**FL**) better. So, now today we are going to do a verb which is *naru*/なる(**FL**) which means to 'become' and see how that can be used in our conversation make our language better.

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So, ~~so~~ as I always do let us listen to the *kaiwa*/会話(**FL**) first and see how much you can understand (**FL**).

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Rao: Mira san wa isogashii desu ne.  
 Mira: Jitsu wa hachi gatsu ni ronbun happyou ga arimasu.  
 Rao: Ima ni-gatsu desu kara mada jikan ga arimasu ne.  
 Mira: Sore wa sou desu kedo, happyou ni kochira no sensei gata dake janakute, hokano daigaku no sensei gata mo irassharu node, chotto shipai desu. Soreni, jikken wa omotta yori nagaku natta kara chotto iroiro yaranakya.  
 Rao: Taihen desu ne. Ganbatte / kudasai / ne!  
 Mira: Arigatou....

So you just heard the *kaiwa*/会話 and the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) is between *Rao*(FL) and *Mira*(FL) and I told you earlier also that *Mira*(FL) is an Indian name and I am sure you all know but in Japanese *Mira*(FL) is Miller which is an American name. ~~over here~~ So, well we are using it as an Indian name over here. *Mira san to Rao san no kaiwa desu*/ミラさん と ラオさんの 会話 です. *futari wa ima tabun daigaku ni imasu*/二人 は 今 多分 大学に います. *Rao san wa Mira san ni iro-iro kiite imasu*/ラオさんは ミラさんに 色々 聞いて います. So, *isogashii*/いそがしい(FL) is busy, and *ne*/ね over here(FL) isn't ~~is~~ **not** it because he can see that she is running from one place to another. *Jitsu wa*/じつ は (FL) means actually speaking to tell you the truth, I have a *ronbun happyou*/ろんぶん 発表 in *hachi-gatsu*/八月(FL).

(FL) So, *ima*/今 is now, *ima ni-gatsu desu kara*/今 二月 です から, (FL) is. Now (FL) it is just, *mada*/まだ (FL) still *jikan ga arimasu ne*/時間 が あります ね, you (FL) still have a lot of time, why are you so, flustered? ~~sorry about~~ I know, I understand that but not only teachers from here; (FL) they are going to come thus; *gata*/がた (FL) is polite for *hito*/人(FL) and another word for *kata*/かた(FL). *Kata*/かた(FL) and *gata*/がた(FL) is exactly the same. *Irassharu*/いらっしゃる(FL) again over here because we are talking about teachers and *Mira san*(FL) is just a student. (FL) I am a little worried, *sore ni*/それに(FL) and above this, more than all this that I have just told you; *jikken*/じっけん (FL) is experiments, (FL) it has extended a little *jikken*/じっけん(FL) that I was doing or I was supposed to do has extended.

(FL) And thus; I have to do lot more because I have my *happyou*／はっぴょう(FL) in *hachi-gatsu*／八月(FL) and there are just four months left. (FL) So, Now *Rao san*(FL) understands why she is so, worried and flustered and he says that is really tough on you, *ganbatte*／がんばって(FL). (FL) So, it could just be *ganbatte*／がんばって(FL) it could be *ganbatte kudasai*／がんばって ください(FL) may be polite being nice to her and *ganbatte ne*／がんばって ね(FL) would make it very, very informal or *Rao*(FL) is so much more senior than *Mira*(FL). So, any of these you can use *ganbatte*／がんばって, *ganbatte kudasai*／がんばって ください, *ganbatte ne*／がんばって ね(FL) intonation is always rising and Mira says *arigatou*／ありがとう(FL). So, we are going to do these new words that we have here like *the dare*／だれ, *sore ni*／それに(FL) of course you have done but we are going to revise it over here:

A and *nagaku natta*／ながく なった(FL) as well as *yanakya*／やらなきや(FL) and there is something very interesting also over here for you today in the lesson. So, let us see what we have?:

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ラオ: ミラさん は 忙しい です ね。  
 ミラ: じつ は 八月に 論文発表 が あります。  
 ラオ: 今 二月です から まだ 時間 が あります ね。  
 ミラ: それは そう です けど、発表に こちらの 先生方 だけ じゃなくて ほかの 大学の 先生方 も いらつしやる ので ちょっと しんぱい です。  
 それに 実験 は 思った より 長く なった から ちょっと いろいろ やらなきや。  
 ラオ: たいへん ですね。がんばって/ください/ね!  
 ミラ: ありがとう....

Now this is in the script as we always have and there are some kanji's that you can easily understand, you can even consult the Roman part and see what these kanji's are and not telling you this is your homework.

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<b>ni naru / に なる</b>		<b>to become, to change</b>
N	+	ni
Adj.	+	ku
		+ narimasu

So, well there was a new word over there which was *naru* / なる (FL), you have done *naru* / なる (FL) earlier with nouns if I am not mistaken and you have seen how we use nouns with *naru* / なる? (FL). Now what does (FL) *naru* / なる show? Well, it shows some kind of change and the change happens on its own, let us see how it is done?:-

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N/na ni naru (ni)

Sensei **ni naritai** / 先生 になりたい。want

Sensei **ni narimasu** / 先生 になります。am

(N) ii kodomo ni narimashita. become

(na) Heya wa shizuka **ni narimashita** / 部屋は 静香 になりました。to

ni / に

So, *na* / な (FL) adjectives and nouns *naru* / なる (FL) and what is the particle? Particle is *ni* / に (FL) as you can see over here, *sensei ni naritai* / 先生 になりたい (FL) I want to become a teacher. *Sensei ni narimasu* / 先生 になります (FL) I am going to become a teacher I am very, very clear about what I want. *Sensei ni narimasu* / 先生 になります (FL) I will or I am going to become a teacher. Now this is with nouns *ii kodomo ni narimashita* / いい 子供 になりました (FL). So, you will see that with nouns always *ni* / に (FL) will be used. Then with *na* / な (FL) adjectives, it has become quiet or *rippa na hito ni natta* / りっ

ば 人 になっ**(FL)** he is become a very, very big person, a person who has lot of character, who thinks big, who has a great personality *rippa na hito ni narimashita* / 立派な人になりました**(FL)**.

So, *hito* / 人**(FL)** again over here and *rippa ni natta* / りっぱ になっ**(FL)** for both you can see, so, always with noun *ni* / に**(FL)** is going to be used. You can make a number of sentences have done it earlier as well.

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~ ku naru / くなる To become / to change / get transformed  
**A ku naru**  
 akai — akaku nai — akaku naru

Sensei **ni naru/naritai** / 先生 になる/なりたい。

*outside*  
 Soto wa **kurai** desu / 外 は 暗い です。 *dark*

*already*  
 (Mou) soto wa **kurai** desu / もう 外 は 暗い です。 *もう 6ji desu* *already*

*dark* (It has become dark outside)  
 Soto wa **kura**ku **narimashita** / 外 は 暗く なりました。

So, you can go there and check out. Now today we are going to learn *naru* / なる**(FL)** with verbs and adjectives. In one way it is verbs but finally those verbs are also treated as adjectives you will see how it is done. As I told you earlier *naru* / なる**(FL)** does not take a direct object and why it does not take a direct object? Because no action is happening, whatever is happening is happening on its own. Now you can see over here, *Sensei ni naru* / 先生 になる *or naritai* / なりたい**(FL)** this is what we did in our previous slide.

Now look at this sentence, *soto wa kurai desu* / そと は くらい です**(FL)** it is dark, *soto* / 外**(FL)** is outside *soto wa kurai desu* / そと は くらい です**(FL)**. Now, *mou soto wa kurai desu* / もう そと は くらい です**(FL)** already it is dark outside is the meaning, *more* *mou soto* / もう そと, Sso, you have done *mou* / もう, *mou roku-ji desu* / もう 六時 です**(FL)** try to remember it from here it is already *roku-ji* / 六時**(FL)**. So, it is an easy sentence to remember for *mou* / もう, *mou roku-ji desu* / もう 六時 です. *Ikimashou* / 行きましょう *more* **(FL)**. **(FL)** So, *mou soto wa kurai desu* / もう そと は 暗い です. *Soto* / そと**(FL)** has become dark, it has become dark outside is the actual meaning in English; it has become dark

outside *ku narimashita*／く なりました(FL). Now how is this happening; how are we making this form?:

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～ ku naru／く なる To become / to change / get transformed

akai → akaku nai → akaku naru *narimashita*

*nagai takai* → *akaku arimasen* (ve) (nai) *nagaku natta* *ku natta*

*amais* sweet *Ringō wa amai desu* / りんご は 甘い です。 (甘)

*Ringō wa amaku narimashita* / りんご は あまく なりました。 *become sweet*

*Mou sugu ringō wa amaku naru to omoimasu.* *I think*  
もうすぐ りんご は あまく なる と思います。

*Ni, san nichi ni ringō wa amaku narimasu.* *time expression*  
二、三 日 に りんご は あまく なります。

You can see, so we have *akai*／あかい(FL) over here, *nagai*／ながい, *takai*／たかい(FL) what are we going to remove? We are going to remove this *i*／い(FL) from here and put *ku*／く, *akaku arimasen*／赤く ありません; what does it mean? It is not *akai*／あかい any more *akaku nai*／あかく ない(FL) form for (FL) plain form *arimasen*／ありません(FL). So, you have done this in negative *akai desu*／あかい です; *akaku nai desu*／あかく ない です(FL). Now the same pattern for *naru*／なる, *akaku narimasen*／あかく なりません or *akaku narimashita*／あかく なりました(FL) it has become red. So, that is how you are going to make it. Now you can see for *nagai*／ながい(FL) and for *takai*／たかい, *nagaku nai*／ながく ない; *michi wa nagaku nai desu*／道 は 長く ない です; *michi wa nagaku natta*／道 は 長く なった; *tsukareta toki*／つかれた とき, when you are tired, *michi wa nagaku narimasu*／道 は 長く なります(FL) who is (FL) it becomes very long or *takai*／高い, *takaku nai desu*／高く ない です(FL) this it is not expensive; *takaku natta*／高く なった, it has become expensive. *Yasai wa ima takaku narimashita*／やさい は 今 高く なりました(FL) So, you can do it like this. *Yasai wa ima takaku narimashita*／やさい は 今 高く なりました.

So, now let us see some examples, (FL) *ringō wa*／りんご は sweet *desu*／です, this it is a statement the kanji for *amai*／甘い(FL) is very, very simple, you can see over here like this a simple kanji. Then we have, (FL) it has become sweet by adding *ku*／く to *amai*／あまい, (FL) remove the *i*／い(FL) put *ku*／く(FL). Now (FL) or you can say *mou sugu ringō wa*

*amaku narimasu* / もう すぐ りんご は あまく なります ~~more (FL)~~ So, we did *mou sugu* / もう すぐ ~~(FL)~~ in our last slide, *mou sugu* / もう すぐ ~~(FL)~~ means very soon, not immediately, not in two or three hours five hours but very soon.

And then if you want to add *omoimasu* / 思います ~~(FL)~~ I think, you look at the *ringo* / りんご ~~(FL)~~ and you say *mou sugu ringo wa amaku naru to omoimasu* / もう すぐ りんご は 甘くなる と 思います ~~more (FL)~~. Now what does this mean? I think that the *ringo* / りんご ~~(FL)~~ is going to become sweet very soon. So, you can look at this one as well ~~(FL)~~. So, as I told you just now, *ni* / に ~~is (FL)~~ nearest time expression for time expression. So, ~~(FL)~~ it will become sweet. So, I am sure now this *ku naru* / く なる ~~(FL)~~ is clear to you.

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plain form		to omou
Adj	ku	naru
N	=	harimazu

Now the important thing over here is that *to omoimasu* / と 思います, *to omou* / と 思う ~~(FL)~~ that will take plain form and *naru* / なる ~~(FL)~~ will take *ku naru* / く なる ~~(FL)~~ for adjectives and for nouns it will take *ni narimasu* / に なります ~~(FL)~~. This is the important thing to remember over here with the *to omoimasu* / と 思います ~~(FL)~~ which is I think always plain form is there of verbs. I think this is clear now; you can make more sentences I also have some practice for you here.

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<sup>hot</sup> ~~Atsuku~~ <sup>ku</sup> ~~natta~~ <sup>reason</sup> ~~node~~ mainichi ni-kai shawa o abimasu.  
 あつくなつたので 毎日 二回 シャワ を あびます。

amai  
 akai  
 hiroi

ku nai desu

quickly

Juu-ji han ni natta kara hayaku kaeranakereba narimasen.  
 十時半 になつたので 早く 帰らなければ なりません。

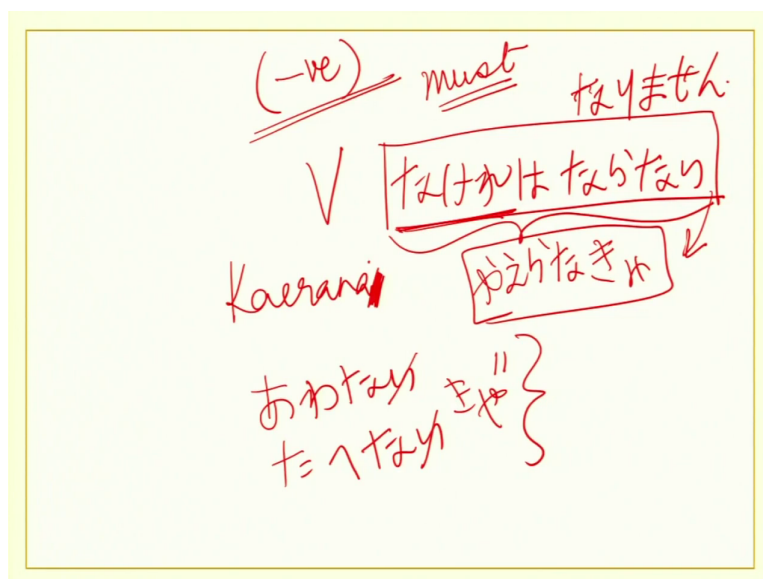
Adj — (ku) → Adv

So, what is he doing? It has become **hot**, thus, because of this reason *ni-kai shawa- o abimasu* / 二回 シャワー を 浴びます, **(FL)** twice I take a shower twice, why? Because it has become hot. Now you have another picture over here it is 10:30, *juu-ji-han ni natta kara hayaku kaeranakereba narimasen* / 十時半 になつた から 早く 帰らなければ なりません, **(FL)** it has become *juu-ji-han* / 十時半, **(FL)** it is 10:30. *hayaku* / 早く **(FL)** is quickly; you also have a *ku* / く **(FL)** over here and what actually is happening? All adjectives when you put *ku* / く **(FL)** over there it changes into an adverb. So, you can do it for *amai* / あまい, *akai* / あかい, *hiroi* / ひろい **(FL)**. So, *amai* / あまい **(FL)** is sweet, *akai* / あかい **(FL)** is red and *hiroi* / ひろい **(FL)** is spacious or *amaku narimasu* / あまく なります, *amaku narimasen* / あまく なりません or *akaku narimashita* / あかく なりました, *hiroku nai desu* / ひろく ない です. **(FL)**

or **(FL)**.

So, you can see over here this is what is happening? *Hayaku kaeranakereba narimasen* / 早く 帰らなければ なりません **(FL)** quickly I have to return. Now what does this mean *kaeranakereba narimasen* / かえらなければ なりません?


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*Nakereba naranai*／なければならなり (FL) verb in this form, so, *kaerana*／かえらな (FL) I will not go but *kaerana*／かえらな (FL) remove the *i*／い (FL) from here and put *nakereba naranai*／なければならなり or *nakereba narimasen*／なければなりません (FL) though it is in the negative I think I have done it a number of times I am doing it again here. So, it is in the negative the meaning is 'must', I must return there is no way but to return. Now why I have done this over here? ~~is~~ Because we have *kaeranakya*／かえらなきや, (FL) this is informal *nakereba narimasen*／なければなりません (FL). So, *awanai*／あわな, *awanakereba naranai*／あわなければならなり (FL) remove the *i*／い, *nakereba naranai*／なければならなり (FL) this one. Then, *tabenai*／たべない, *tabenakereba naranai*／たべなければならなり; *kaerana*／かえらな, *kaeranakereba naranai*／かえらなければならなり (FL) so, instead of this put *nakya*／なきや, (FL) the Japanese have this system a lot.

All these long formations they have these shorter versions of it and they use it in conversation which makes it very, very simple. So, you just need to learn this say these verbs in *kya*／きや ~~care~~ form at least 10 of them and the sound will settle in and you will be able to use it freely, I have told you how it is made and you can try and make it at home. I can give you another one *yomu*／よむ (FL) and *yomanai*／よまない, *yomanakereba narimasen*／よまなければなりません (FL) and *yomanakya*／よまなきや (FL). So, you can try doing this at home practice it loudly and it will be very, very clear.

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Tanaka san wa rippa na sensei ni narimashita.  
田中さん は 立派な 先生 に になりました。

Raigetsu watashi wa hatachi ni narimasu.  
来月 私は 二十歳 に になります。

Mainichi hachi-ji-kan nenai to byouki ni narimasu yo.  
毎日 八時間 寝ない と 病気 に になります よ。


Tarou kun wa ii gakusei ni narimashita.  
太郎くん は いい 学生 に になりました。

Ame ga futta kara kuruma ga kitanaku natta.  
雨 が 降った から 車 が きたなくなった。

Now I will give you practice. Now you can see this picture, *Tanaka san wa rippa na sensei ni narimashita* / 田中さん は りっぱ な 先生 に になりました (FL), noun. *Raigetsu watashi wa hatachi ni narimasu* / 来月 私は 二十歳 に になります (FL), noun; *mainichi hachi-jikan nenai to byouki ni narimasu yo* / 毎日 八時間 寝ない と びょうき に になります よ, (FL) if I do not sleep for eight hours every day I will become sick. *Tarou kun wa ii gakusei ni narimashita* / 太郎くん は いい 学生 に になりました (FL), again noun he has become a good student or good *hito* / 人, *ii hito ni narimashita* / いい 人 に になりました; (FL) with good adjective. (FL) So, *kitanai* / きたない remove this and put *ku natta* / くなった; *ame ga futta kara* / 雨 が ふった から, (FL) there was lot of *ame* / 雨, (FL) there was rain. So, the *kuruma* / 車 (FL) became dirty; I think it is very, very clear now.

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V(tai) naru →



*ikitei nomitaku nai arimasen tabetai*

Nanimo tabetakunakatta kedo, oishii ke-ki o mite tabetaku natta.  
なにも 食べたくなかった けど、おいしいケーキをみて 食べたくなった。

Okaasan to denwa de hanashita ato aitaku natta.  
お母さんと電話で話した後 会いたくなった。



Anata no doresu o mite watashi mo kaitaku natta.  
あなたのドレスを見て 私も 買いたくなった

*ai aitai desu aitaku nai desu*  
*ai ai desu*

Now we have it with verbs it looks as if we have it with verbs but actually again this verb is changing into an adjective using the *tai/たい* (FL) form, how is that done? *Ikитай/いきたい*, *nomитай/のみたい*, *tabetай/たべたい*, *i/い* A (FL) is there remove the *i/い*, *ku nai/く ない*, *ku arimasen/く ありません*; *tabetaku arimasen/食べたく ありません* (FL). So, in the *tai/たい* (FL) form verbs change to adjectives and then we can use it exactly like adjectives and make this *natta/なった* (FL) form, how? (FL) I did not want to eat anything, (FL) the moment I saw the *oishii/おいしい* cake I wanted to eat, *tabetaku natta/食べたく なった* I wanted to eat. Now, (FL) after having talked to my mother, *denwa de/電話 で* (FL) after having talked to her on phone *aitakunatta/会いたくなかった*, (FL) I wanted to meet her; *au/会う* (FL) is the verb *aitai desu/会いたい です*, *aitaku nai desu/会いたく ない です*, (FL) like adjectives *amai desu/あまい です* and *amaku nai desu/あまく ない です* (FL) adjectives over here.

Then, (FL) after having seen your dress, (FL) I also wanted to buy one for myself. So, in *tai/たい* (FL) form verbs which become adjectives you can use it with *narū/なる* (FL). So, basically this *natta/なった* (FL) form is used with *na/な* adjectives, nouns, adjectives and in this form with verbs. So, you can see the dress also over here it is a beautiful dress.

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Mainichi Nihongo o benkyoushimasu.  
毎日 日本語 を 勉強します。 *tanoshii*

Mainichi tanoshiku Nihongo o benkyou shite imasu.  
毎日 日本語 を 楽しく 勉強 を しています。 *I am studying*

Mainichi Nihongo kurasu de tanoshiku benkyou o shite imasu.  
毎日 日本語 クラス で 楽しく 勉強 を しています。 *I am studying*

Mainichi no Nihongo kurasu wa omoshiroi desu.  
毎日 の 日本語 クラス は 面白い です。 *tsumaranakatta*

Mainichi no Nihongo kurasu wa omoshiroku narimashita.  
毎日 の 日本語 クラス は 面白く なりました。 *gradually*

Dandan Nihongo kurasu wa omoshiroku narimashita.  
だんだん 日本語 クラス は 面白く なりました。

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Now, (FL) now look at this construction; *tanoshii/たのしい* remove the *i/い* and put *ku/く*, *tanoshiku benkyou shite imasu/たのしく 勉強 しています*, (FL) I am studying; (FL) I am studying Japanese very happily (FL) every day at class. So, every day Japanese class is very interesting. Now, (FL) so, it has become *omoshiroi/面白い*, (FL) maybe it was not *omoshiroi/おもしろい* (FL) earlier it was very boring, *tsumaranakatta/つまらなかった*

boring~~(FL)~~ but now it has become *omoshiroi*／おもしろい;~~(FL)~~ maybe I did not understand earlier so, it was and *tsumaranakatta*／つまらなかった,~~(FL)~~ now I understand so, it is *omoshiroi*／おもしろい~~(FL)~~ or *omoshiroku narimashita*／おもしろく になりました~~(FL)~~. So, I am sure you can understand from here how you can use *ku*／く~~(FL)~~ and *narimasu*／なります~~(FL)~~ and say something else.

*Dandan*／だんだん gradually, *omoshiroku narimashita*／おもしろく になりました;~~(FL)~~ same *ku narimashita*／く になりました construction but different sentences, different words being used. *Minasan ganbatte kudasai. Dandan Nihongo kurasu wa omoshiroku narimasu*／皆さん がんばって ください。だんだん 日本語 クラス は おもしろく なります~~(FL)~~. So, if you work hard gradually it will become interesting.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:22)

Mira, shuu ni ikkai okaasan ni denwa shite kudasai. *he*  
 ミラ 週 に 一っかい お母さん に 電話 して ください。

Mira, shuu ni ikkai okaasan ni denwa shita hou ga ii. *yo*  
 ミラ 週 に 一っかい お母さん に 電話 した 方が いい。

ikka-getsu / 一か月	ha-gaku / 一か月
tsuki / 月 <i>month</i>	tsuki-to ni iku / 月
ichinen / 一年	ichinen ga o miru / 一年
mikka / 三日 <i>3 days</i>	mikka e kaeru / 三日
san-ji-kan / 三時間	san-ji o taberu / 三時間

*Toku o nagahimasu*

Watashi wa ichinen ni ikkai haha ni omiyage o okurimasu.  
 私は 一年に 一回 母に お土産 を おくります。

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Mira, shuu ni ikkai okaasan ni denwa shite kudasai. *he*  
 ミラ 週 に 一 回 お母さん に 電話 して ください。

Mira, <sup>(week)</sup> shuu ni ikkai okaasan ni denwa shita hou ga ii. *yo*  
 ミラ 週 に 一 回 お母さん に 電話 した 方が いい。

ikka-getsu / 一か月	=	ha o migaku / 一か月
tsuki / 月 <i>month</i>		depa-to ni iku / 月
ichinen / 一年		eiga o miru / 一年
mikka / 三日 <i>3 days</i>		jikka e kaeru / 三日
san-ji-kan / 三時間		gohan o taberu / 三時間

*kutsu o migakimasu*

Watashi wa ichinen ni ikkai haha ni omiyage o okurimasu.  
 私は 一年に 一 回 母に お土産 を おくります。

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So, *Mira* (FL) is going away from her house. So, her father probably is telling her, *Mira, shuu ni ikkai okaasan ni denwa shite kudasai* / ミラ、週 に 一回 お母さん に 電話 して ください (FL). So, I have written *kudasai* / ください (FL) over here but as its father *shite ne* / して ね (FL) would be more appropriate over here because he is father he can be informal he does not have to always request her for something. Then, *Mira, shuu ni ikkai okaasan ni denwa shita hou ga ii* / ミラ、週 に 一回 お母さん に 電話 した ほう が いい (FL) so, again he is saying more emphatically it would be better if you would ring her up once a week.

So, instead of *shuu* / 週 (FL) which is weak we can have other time expressions like *ikka-getsu ni ikkai* / 一ヶ月 に 一回, *tsuki ni ikkai* / 月 に 一回 (FL) month *ni ikkai* / に 一回, *ichi ni ikkai* / 一 に 一回, *mikka* / 三日 three days *ni ikkai* / に 一回 or *san-jikan ni ikkai* / 三時間 に 一回 (FL). So, after time expression *ni* / に (FL) will be used because it is a proper specified time duration and also you can have different activities for example *ikka-getsu ni ikkai depa-to ni ikimasu* / 一ヶ月 に 一回 デパート に 行きます or *tsuki ni ikkai eiga o mimasu* / 月 に 一回 映画 を 見ます; *mikka ni ikkai kutsu o migakimasu* / 三日 に 一回 くつ を 磨きます, I (FL) polish my shoes every three days, in three days once *mikka ni ikkai* / 三日 に 一回; *ichi nen ni ikkai jikka e kaerimasu* / 一年 に 一回 実家 へ 買えます (FL) once in a year I returned to my hometown or *mainichi sankai ha o migakimasu* / 毎日 三回 歯 を みがきます (FL). So, you can also make sentences like this important thing over here is that after time expressions you will have to use particle *ni* / に (FL) and this is the construction over here.

Whatever time expression *ni* / に – *ikkai* / 一回, *nikai* / 二回, *sankai* / 三かい, *yonkai* / 四回 (FL) whatever you want to specify. (FL) is I send a present to my mother once in a year; *ikkai haha ni* / 一回 母 に, (FL) to my mother, *ichinen ni* / 一年 に (FL) for time expression *omiyage* / お土産 or (FL) is of course present *o okurimasu* / を くれます, is (FL) says send.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:59)



Now there is something very interesting which I want to tell you regarding gifts in Japan as we just had this sentence over here *watashi wa ichinen ni ikkai haha ni omiyage o okurimasu* / 私は一年に一回母にお土産をおくれます (FL). So, when do we give gifts in Japan. There are different times to give gifts and gifts are a very, very integral part of their society. Why is it important to give gifts? Well you connect to people very nicely, you show gratitude, you show love, you show respect, you show that you are fond of that person.

Another very important thing is that they have made it a custom that you have to give gifts at certain times in Japan and that is compulsory. So, you connect with family you spend quality time with family and the distances are reduced. So, let us see when they give gifts to each other. So, the first time when they give gifts, is *ochuugen* / お中元 (FL). Now what is *ochuugen* / おちゅうげん? (FL) You can see from the kanji itself *chuu* / ちゅう (FL) is *naka* / 中 (FL). So, during July first week of July till maybe third week of July they give gifts to each other that is the summer time.

And why are gifts given? Gifts are given basically for appreciation to show love affection, to show respect to your loved ones to people you are close to your friends, your family and

it shows that you want to build bonds, you want to continue the association, you want to show closeness and fondness for one another. So, those are the reasons why you give gifts at this time especially.

Now then there is another time when you give gifts and that is around December and it is called *oseibo* / おせいは (FL).

A and why do you give gifts during that time and to whom do you give gifts? *Oseibo* / おせいは (FL) is given basically to show gratitude to people who have been kind to you, you are indebted in some way in some manner and you want to show respect to the person and you want to continue the bond make the bond strong strengthen the relationship. So, then that is the time when you give those gifts.

A and generally those gifts are to your office people, to people who have been very kind to you. So, where in a situation you have taken some help from them they have helped you out and they have been kind, helpful, you are indebted that is the time. So, basically in offices and maybe friends you want to share those gifts. Well there are other times as well.

Then there is *omiyage* / おみやげ (FL) also. *Omiyage* / おみやげ (FL) you all know is presence and when you are travelling it is a custom in Japan that when you go out then you get something for the person souvenirs are got.

A and basically souvenirs are sweets of that place or maybe chocolates or something very small but you give those *omiyage* / お土産 (FL) as gifts.

-Then also you give gifts during marriage or during parties. So, you receive something from somebody and as an *okaeshi* / おかえし (FL) as a return gift you generally give something very small, which is about half the price of what you have given to the person. So, that is another very interesting custom here.

Now on Valentine Day also girls give lot of chocolates to people in the offices men basically to show gratitude for all the help that they receive from them and at parties you give gifts. So, now how do you give gifts? So, one way you could say or maybe the way any gift should be

given is to give with both hands and also to receive with both hands. Then you are supposed to bow also when you give the gift and when you receive the gift.

And also you are not supposed to open the gift anytime you want in front of anybody like that you are supposed to open it quietly because it may be a big gift **or** it may be a small gift could embarrass somebody. So, you should be very careful about feelings. Then also another thing is that gifts are to be given in pairs that is you cannot give one some maybe something small but just one give it in pairs like you want to give two soap cakes or you want to give two something.

So, two books or something that is how you are supposed to give. **Then** as I have mentioned over here you will see later that always the gift is given after the meeting, never in the beginning because it shows as if you want to finish the meeting very, very quickly. So, these things are to be observed when you give gifts and gifting is a cultural thing **now** in Japan please remember that see when you go to a Japanese house take a gift with you to show your appreciation for what they have done.

This was about gifts and also what are the things that you would gift to someone. **Well** something small generally not something very big it could be green tea, it could be chocolates, it could be sweets, it could be cake or anything small the size of the gift is not important, it is the *kimochi* / 気持ち, **(FL)** it is the feeling and how you give the gift. So, this is about gifts.

**(Refer Slide Time: 35:19)**

Soreni jikken mo owatte nai desu.

Soreni - a conjunction equivalent in meaning to - above this, moreover, also, in English.

それ+に → more information

So, now there was a small sentence in our last lesson where *Mira*(FL) says that I cannot go to India because I have a presentation and also the ticket is going to be very, very expensive *sore ni kippu mo takaku narimasu* / それに 切符 も 高く なります (FL) and in our *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) here we have, *sore ni jikken mo owatte nai desu* / それに 実験 も 終わって ない です ~~sorry this~~. So, what does *sore ni* / それに (FL) mean? Well *sore ni* / それに (FL) is a conjunction and is equivalent to above this more than what I have told you. So, basically adding information to what you have told your listener earlier.

▲ and this *sore ni* / それに (FL) here is about what I have told you earlier and *ni* / に ~~me~~ is what I am going to tell you which is the most important thing; it could be positive information or it could be negative information.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:19)

*mazui* →  
Dai-ichi, ko-hi- wa mazukatta. Sore ni, 10 doru mo haraimashita.  
だいいち、コーヒー は まずかった。それに 10ドル も はらいました。

*hadi: sore ni atsukeru mo nahatta*  
Ko-hi wa ichi-ji-kan ato kimashita. Soreni atsukunakatta.  
コーヒ は 一時間 後 きました。それに あつくなかった。

✓  
Kono ryouri wa totemo oishii desu. Sore ni nedan mo takakunai desu.  
この 料理 は とても おいしい です。それに 値段 も 高くないです。

✓  
Atarashii dizuni no eiga wa totemo omoshirokatta. Soreni ongaku mo yokatta.  
新しい デズニー の 映画はとても 面白かった。それに 音楽も よかった。

←→ *also cola*  
Chikin ba-ga sore ni ko-ra onegaishimasu.  
チキン バーガー それに コーラ おねがいします。  
*also*

In the opinion of the speaker what he is going to say now after *sore ni/それに* (FL) is what he thinks is most important? So, let us see some examples, it was not very tasty (FL) and above this I paid ten dollars for a cup of coffee. So, there is also some regret over here, there is also some feeling that I was cheated. (FL) So, I had ordered coffee and it came after one hour, ~~sorry (FL)~~ and after that it was not even hot.

Now if you say the same thing; *sore ni atsuku mo nakatta/それに 暑くも なかった*, (FL) that is even more strong I waited for one hour and then when it came it was finally not even very hot. (FL) It is very tasty sorry, ~~this (FL)~~ and above that it is not very expensive. So, *soreni/それに* (FL) should be written together; it was exceptionally good it was very good and above all the music was very, very nice. And then, (FL) you give me chicken burger and also, and above that after that also give me Cola, Coca Cola.

So, now you know that *sore ni/それに* (FL) means 'above that', 'more than' over here this is the meaning over here adding more information to what has been said. So, *soreni/それに*, (FL) try to use *sore ni/それに* (FL) in your conversation make a few sentences and it will be easy to use because these sentences you have done already, this is what you are doing with *soreni/それに* (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 38:46)

Zannen – is a na adjective and expresses regret or sadness over an action or situation.

Pikunikkun ni ikanakatta nowa zannen da ne.  
ピクニックに 行かなかった のは ざんねん だ ね。

Rao san wa kaigi ni kesseki shita no wa zannen desu ne.  
ラオさんは 会議に 欠席した のは ざんねん です ね。

Tarou kun wa shiken ni ochita no wa zannen da.  
太郎くん は 試験 に おちた のは ざんねん だ。

Sore wa zannen na (koto) desu ne. *Thing* no/koto  
それは ざんねんな こと です ね。

Now there is another word which shows regret which is *zannen/ざんねん* (FL) and that was there in your *kaiwa/会話* (FL) as well. So, *zannen/ざんねん* (FL) is an *na* adjective and as I just now said shows regret or disappointment over an action or over a situation it could be yours, it could be someone else's. So, (FL) ~~so~~, we all went to the picnic you did not go, we

enjoyed over there and I am feeling bad that you could not come for the picnic, *zannen da ne* / ざんねん だ ね (FL).

(FL) He could not attend the *kesseki* / けっせき is (FL) could not attend, was absent. So, could not attend the *kaigi* / 会議 (FL) which is the meeting where probably we learned a lot of things. So, thus it was very, very sad we are a little disappointed. So, anybody does not get good marks or fails obviously nobody is happy about it, *zannen da ne* / ざんねん だ ね, (FL) that is a very, very sad thing, something which has happened is not good which is *zannen* / ざんねん (FL). Now you will see over here *nowa* / のは (FL) is given all over here *no* (FL) is given and *koto* / こと (FL). So, *no* / の (FL) and *koto* / こと (FL) both mean exactly the same thing can be interchanged most of the time *Tarou kun wa shiken ni ochita koto wa zannen desu ne* / 太郎くん は 試験 に 落ちた ことは ざんねん だ ね (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 40:44)

**Dake** - a particle - means only, just, that's all / is that all? (-ve not only just that)

**N + dake**      **N after dake**

A: **Nanika** kaimashita ka? / 何か 買いました か? (only)

B: Iie, **nanimo** kaimasen deshita. Chiisai Ei-wa jiten **dake o** katta.  
いいえ、何も 買いませんでした。小さい 英和辞典 だけを 買った。

A: **Kaisha kara dare ga kaigi ni demashita ka?**  
会社から だれ が 会議 に 出ました か?

B: Rao san **dake ga** kaigi ni demashita.  
ラオさん だけ が 会議 に 出席しました。

Now there was another thing here which I want to do which is *dake* / だけ, (FL) it is a particle, it is a simple particle not very difficult. You see the sentences and you will know the meaning is 'only' and it is used in positive and negative both. (FL) Direct answer, now if you have to use *dake* / だけ; (FL) I just bought a; I only bought a dictionary an English Japanese dictionary. So, the meaning is only and is used after nouns; noun plus the *dake* / だけ (FL).

So, noun plus *dake* / だけ the remember this, *dake* / だけ (FL) means 'only', 'just'; (FL) only he came. So, noun *dake* / だけ (FL) so, I am sure that. Now *dake* / だけ the (FL) is also clear *nani o tabemashita ka* / 何を 食べました か? *Ke-ki dake o tabemashita* / ケーキ だけ

を 食べました. *Pa-ti ni nani ga arimashita ka* / パーティー に 何 が ありました か?  
*Nanimo arimasen deshita* / 何も ありません でした. *Soko ni ke-ki dake ga arimashita yo* /  
 そこ に ケーキ だけ が ありました よ (FL). So, only cake. So, sometimes it can be very  
 strong but generally it just states only, that is all is the meaning and sometimes the meaning  
 could be is that all. So, there is also surprise, *kore dake* / これ だけ only this much. So, you  
 can practice this with your partner and I will give you exercises next time.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:44)

### Exercise 1

We have learnt to use agemasu, moraimasu kuremasu. How  
 will you say this in Japanese - (ask using dochira and and  
 answer using yorii)

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. To Friend     | bought and gave flowers |
| 2. Friend sick   | took him to hospital.   |
| 3. Mother        | gave me money           |
| 4. Cleaned       | sisters room            |
| 5. Gave textbook | to friend               |
| 6. My sister     | did washing for me      |

Now you have an exercise here where you have to make sentences using these clues that I  
 have given over here and use *agemasu* / あげます, *moraimasu* / もらいます and *kuremasu* /  
 くれます (FL) with *dochira* / どちら (FL) and *yorii* / より (FL) ask an answer.

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### Exercise 2

We have learnt to use *hoshii*. Ask your partner what he wants  
 more and why he wants it using **dochira** and **yorii**.  
 Write a small dialogue.

There is another exercise we did *hoshii*／ほしい(FL) also in our last lesson. So, use this and make sentences.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:14)



Now there is a *kotowaza*／ことわざ(FL) for you there is a cat and there is some money lying here, what is the *kotowaza*／ことわざ(FL) that you can think of? The cat is looking a little lost does not know what to do with it. So, (FL)-well, *neko ni koban*／猫に小判; *koban*／こばん(FL) is money actually gold coins and in olden times because money was in gold coins. So, it is *koban*／こばん(FL) oval coins were used earlier. So, *neko ni koban*／猫にこばん(FL) what does it mean? Well what does *neko*／猫(FL) like? *Neko*／猫(FL) only likes milk or fish.

So, if you give it money, what is it going to do with it? Nothing, it is a useless thing for the *neko*／猫(FL) and that is why it's perplexed, why somebody has given me *okane*／お金(FL)? So, casting Ppearls Bbefore swines(FL) basically meaning that you are giving something so important to somebody who does not understand the value of it. For example if you give a small child something which he has no knowledge about, he will just not use it.

It will be of no use to him. So, *neko ni koban*／猫にこばん(FL) or you try to teach a class one child some class 12 physics which has no meaning over there the child will not understand. So, it does not make sense. So, *neko ni koban*／猫にこばん(FL) basically giving something to somebody who has no value for it. Now this is the kanji for cat it is like this one, two and three and then you have a-this one and then *koban*／小判 is *chiisai*／小さい(FL) and like this.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:17)

Vocabulary		
dandan	だんだん	gradually
dake	だけす	only
hokano	ほかの	others
shinpai	しんぱい	worry
soreni	それに	above this
kata/gata	かたがた	polite for hito
naru	なるる	to become
taihen	たいへん	difficult
kurai	くらい	dark
amai	あまい	sweet

And there is lot of vocabulary today go over it and with this I would like to finish today's class. There is lots for you to learn, lots of new things *narimasu*／なります (FL) you have done earlier also in your first series try to do it here make your Japanese better. Learn the *kotowaza's* (FL) that I give you these are proverbs and sayings which are very, very popular in Japan. And I will see you in your next class *arigatou gozaimashita*／ありがとうございます, *mata aimashou*／また会いましょうsure (FL).