

**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II**  
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**Lecture: 36**

*Nihon e itta koto ga arimasu*  
日本 へ 行った こと が あります  
**I have been to Japan**


*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 learned to use *tsumori*/つもり(FL) and we also learnt about *narimasu*/なります(FL) how *narimasu*/なります(FL) is used in the language? Last time I also told you about the gift culture of Japan what is important when you give a gift and how you are supposed to receive a gift. Also last time we did *koto*/こと(FL) and we learned *koto*/こと(FL) with *zannen*/ざんねん(FL).

This time we are going to continue with *koto*/こと(FL) learn something new regarding *koto*/こと(FL) and what is the construction, what is the sentence, what is the meaning, how it is used in the language? So, let us see what we have today and learn something new. So, as I always do let us listen to the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) and then I will do the explanation.

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Hana: Mira, kabuki o **mita koto ga** arimasu ka?  
Mira: Saikin wa mita koto ga nai kedo, mae ni **nan-kai mo** mita koto ga arimasu. Hana san wa kabuki o mimasu ka?  
Hana: Watashi wa kabuki wa suki dewa nai kara **amari** mimasen.  
Mira: Aa, watashi wa daisuki desu.

はな: ミラ、かぶき を **みた 事 が** あります か?  
ミラ: 最近 は **みてない** けど、まえ に **何回 も** **みた 事 が** あります。はなさん は かぶき を **見ます** か?  
はな: 私は かぶき は **好き** じゃない から **あまり** みません。  
ミラ: ああ、私は **大好き** です。



**(FL)**

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Koto/こと – as a noun refers to a thing which is intangible. It could be an incident, an occurrence, a situation, an event, state of affairs etc.

こと (事!)

So, it is a small *kaiwa*/会話(FL) it is between *Hana*(FL) and *Mira*(FL). So, *mita*/見た is *miru*/見る(FL) in past tense, *koto*/事(FL) you have already done and *ga arimasu ka*/があります か; so *mita koto*/見た こと have you seen it; *arimasu ka*/あります か?(FL) *Saikin*/さいきん ~~I have not seen it (FL)~~ means these days, ~~(FL)~~ I have not seen it, *demo*/でも but *mae ni*/まえ に(FL) earlier, *mae ni nan-kai mo*/まえ に 何回 も,(FL) many number of times; many times *mita koto ga arimasu*/見た こと が あります,(FL) I have had the opportunity of watching *kabuki*(FL). ~~(FL)~~ Do you watch *kabuki*?(FL). So, with *amari*/あまり(FL) sentence is always in the negative meaning that I do not like *kabuki*(FL), thus I do not watch. ~~(FL)~~ I love *kabuki*(FL).

So, very, very simple *kaiwa*/会話(FL) only this is new over here and we are going to do it in the lesson. Here you have kanji for *koto*/こと(FL). Generally kanji for *koto*/こと(FL) is not used it is written in hiragana but as the kanji has come over here I will quickly write it for you, you can see it I will do it again later, *koto ga arimasu*/こと が あります(FL). This is *nan-kai*/何回, *nan*/何 and *kai*/回(FL) simple kanji *kai*/回(FL). So, you can do these two kanji's here rest I will do with you later when we do the kanji's there are a number of kanji's today. So, today we will use *koto*/こと(FL) and learn a new sentence construction.

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Koto / こと

Ii koto o oshiete agemashou ka? / いい こと を 教えて 上げましょう か?

Kore wa daiji na koto desu / これは 大事な こと です。 大事

Indo no shuukan no koto o hanashite kudasai.  
インドの 習慣の こと を 話して ください。

Nihongo o oshieru koto wa muzukashii desu/kantan janai.  
日本語を 教える こと は 難しい です 簡単 じゃない。 dewa nai janai

(Shigoto) shinagara Nihongo o benkyou suru koto wa muzukashii desu.  
仕事を しながら 日本語を 勉強する こと は 難しい です。

教 教 習慣 仕事 しごと

We have studied *koto*/こと(FL) earlier also we did it in our last lesson with *zannen*/ざんねん(FL) as well. So, you already know that *koto*/こと(FL) refers to a thing which is intangible which means that it could be an incident, an occurrence a situation, an event state of affairs and is mostly written in hiragana. Now let us very quickly see the sentences. You can see the kanji again *koto*/こと(FL). Now look at the sentences; *ii koto o oshiete agemasu yo*/いい こと を 教えて あげます よ; *ii koto o oshiete agemashou ka*/いい こと を 教えて あげましょう か(FL) both sentences can be used *ii koto*/いい こと; *ii koto*/いい こと(FL) is something good, *oshiete agemashou ka*/教えて あげましょう か? *Daiji*/大事(FL) is very close something which is very important, very dear(FL).

So, you can see the kanji over here I make these kanji's again and again for you. So, that at least if you are not able to write you can at least recognizes them. *Shuukan*/習慣(FL) is custom *no koto*/こと(FL) about regarding, *hanashite kudasai*/話して ください(FL) please talk about customs and rituals of India. (FL) It is an observation a statement by someone, but if you say *Nihongo o oshieru koto wa kantan janai desu yo*/日本語 を 教える こと は かんたん じゃない です よ(FL) or *Nihongo o oshieru koto wa kantan janai desu*/日本語 を 教える こと は かんたん じゃない です,(FL) it is not easy. So, in the negative *kantan*/かんたん(FL) is easy and *janai*/じゃない is *dewa nai*/ではない(FL). So, *kantan dewa nai*/かんたん ではない,(FL) it is not easy. So, what does it mean over here? It means that the person is actually experiencing it or experienced it and then he is saying *Nihongo o oshieru koto wa kantan dewa nai desu*/日本語 を 教える こと は かんたん ではない です; *dewa nai*/ではない(FL) and *janai*/じゃない(FL) both are same.

So, slightly different from *muzukashii desu* / むずかしい です; *muzukashii* / むずかしい (FL) this (FL) is difficult in a general sense both sentences mean the same but here it is more strong, it is stronger than this one over here. You will see it now later also in this lesson. Now (FL) exactly the same meaning; (FL) you have done two actions ~~done~~ simultaneously at the same time. So, *suru* / する, *shigoto o suru* / 仕事 を する (FL) plus *benkyou suru* / 勉強 する (FL) if you do two things together it is difficult to do something else. So, *shigoto o shinagara* / 仕事 を しながらか, (FL) while working at a company or some other work that you are doing; (FL) this it is difficult to learn Japanese *shigoto* / 仕事 (FL) over here basically means *kaisha shigoto* / 会社 仕事 (FL) not any normal other work that you do.

So, there are a lot of kanji's here the first kanji that you have here is of *oshieru* / おしえる (FL). So, do it like this *oshieru* / 教える; then you have *shuukan* / 習慣 (FL) over here *shuu* / 習 (FL) and *kan* / 慣 (FL) and then you make a this *shuukan* / 習慣 (FL). Then you have *shigoto* / 仕事 (FL) over here ~~over here~~ and *goto* / ごと (FL) again. So, you can see *shigoto* / 仕事 (FL) there are lot of kanji's for you today. So, go over these kanji's these come in your exams in N4.

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Rao san wa Deri dai-gaku no koto o yoku shitte iru node watashi yori Rao san ni kiita hou ga ii to omoimasu.

ラオさんはデリー大学のことをよく知っているので私よりラオさんに聞いたほうが良いと思います。

I think it will be better if you ask Rao san about Delhi university as he knows more about that place than me.

koto ✓  
 shitte iru ✓  
 yori ✓  
 V ta hou ga ✓  
 to omoimasu ✓  
 ni ✓

よく

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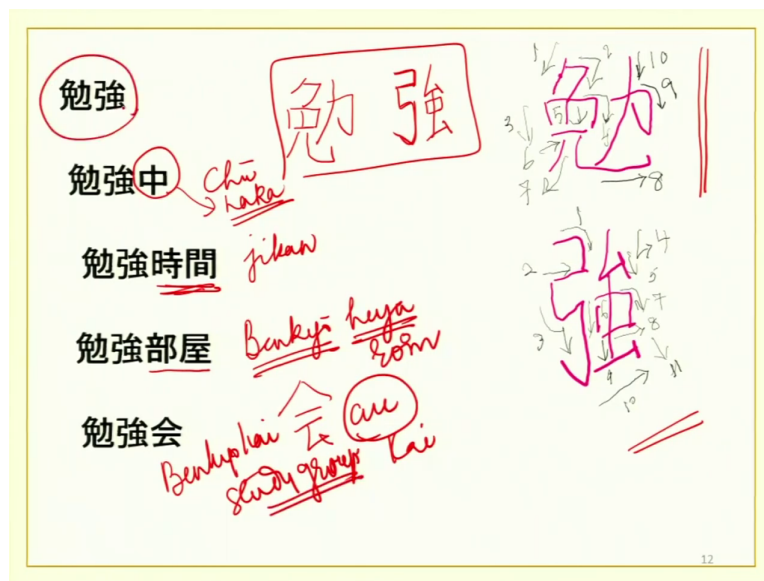
Now there is a sentence over here using *koto* / こと (FL) and I am giving it especially over here because there are a lot of forms that are used in the sentence. So, (FL) So, you can see so many forms are used *koto* / こと (FL) is used, *daigaku no koto* / 大学の こと about *deri daigaku* / デリ 大学, (FL) Delhi university, (FL) knows a lot about Delhi *daigaku* / 大学 (FL) because he knows a lot, *watashi yori* / 私 より (FL) more than me *Rao san ni*, (FL) you ask *kiita hou ga ii* / 聞いた ほうが いい, (FL) it is better that you ask *Rao san* (FL) I think.



So, I think should come over here, I think it is better you ask *Rao san*(FL) more than me as he knows a lot about Delhi ~~university~~University.

So, *koto*/こと, *shitte iru*/しって いる, *yoru*/より, *yoku*/よく(FL) is also there, *ta hou ga*/た ほうが, *to omoimasu*/と 思います(FL) and *ni*/に,(FL) what I want you to do over here is to use these in sentences. So, make sentences at home and practice with your partner this is your homework.

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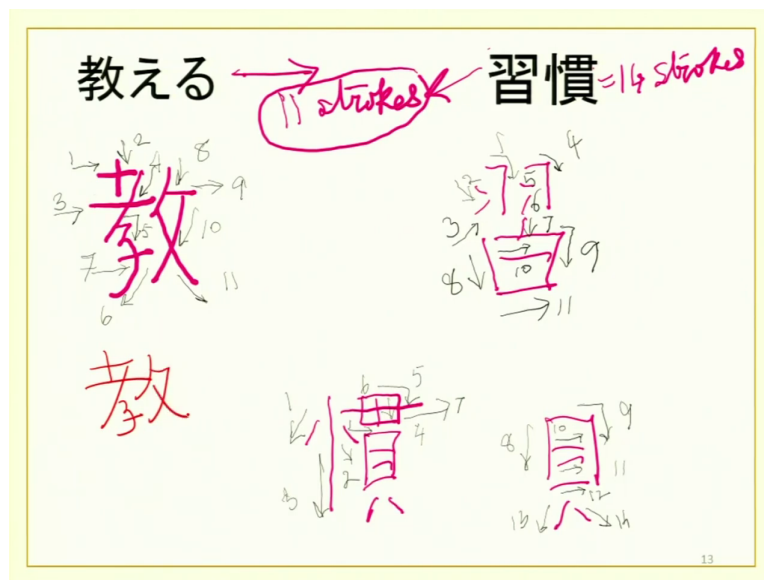
Now you have this kanji of *benkyou*/勉強(FL) as I told you there are a lot of kanji's today, I have given this stroke order for you how to make this kanji I am going to make it once and then you can make it on your own later on. So, 1, 2 and this is very similar to *oniisan*/お兄さん(FL) except for this stroke over here and like this then one, two, three and then like this and similar to *mushi*/虫(FL). So, *benkyou*/勉強(FL) the stroke order is given over here please check it out.

Then *benkyou-chuu*/べんきょうちゅう; *chuu*/ちゅう(FL) is the word and then *naka*/なか(FL) is another reading for this. *Benkyou-chuu*/べんきょうちゅう,(FL) then *benkyou-jikan*/べんきょうじかん(FL) you know the kanji for *jikan*/じかん,(FL) so *benkyou*/勉強(FL) is the same and *jikan*/時間; *benkyou*/勉強(FL) ~~thank you~~ time, study time. Then you have *benkyou-heya*/勉強部屋(FL) ~~here~~ you can just concentrate on the word *benkyou-heya*/勉強部屋, *heya*/部屋(FL) is room so, study room *benkyou-heya*/勉強部屋,(FL) I will do the kanji sometime of *heya*/部屋(FL) later. Then *benkyou-kai*/勉強会; *kai*/かい(FL) is

also *au* / 会う (FL) another reading is *kai* / かい, *kaisha no kai* / 会社 の 会 (FL). So, *benkyou-kai* / 勉強会 (FL) study group this is *benkyou-kai* / 勉強会 (FL) study group.

So, these are some new words for you with just this kanji *benkyou* / べんきょう, ~~thank you~~ go over it again and again and *benkyou* / 勉強 (FL) you will not forget.

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Then there is *oshieru* / 教える (FL) I just did *oshieru* / 教える (FL) with you once again like this and make a *ko* / 子 (FL) over here and *oshieru* / 教える (FL) to teach and *shuukan* / 習慣 (FL) also I made just now. So, go over it.

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**Possession and belonging    →    particle 'no' and arimasu**

**Kore wa watashi no hon desu.**  
 これは 私 の 本 です。

**Watashi wa kuruma ga arimasu.**  
 私は 車 が あります。

Then we have learnt to show possession, belonging and this pattern we have studied as *watashi no okaasan no desu* / 私 の お母さん の です (FL) it is my mother's or you have

also done to show possession as *watashi wa hon ga arimasu* / 私 は 本 が あります。

(FL)

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Person wa N ga arimasu.

Watashi wa N ga aru / 私 は N が ある。

N1	N2
otousan / お父さん	hon / 本
imouto / 妹	tokei / 時計
tomodachi / 友達	kuruma / 車
sensei / 先生	uchi / 家
oniisan / お兄さん	kamera / カメラ

Handwritten example: *otousan wa kuruma ga arimasu* (お父さんは車があります)

I have a book or *watashi wa kuruma ga arimasu* / 私 は 車 が あります, (FL) I have a car or *otousan wa kuruma ga arimasu* / お父さんは車があります, (FL) a person has something; *otousan wa kuruma ga arimasu* / お父さんは車があります; (FL) this pattern we have done. So, now in this pattern what you can do is noun 1 you can replace over here and noun 2 this part you can replace and make n number of sentences and practice we have done this a number of times. So, just go over it what I want to do today is something very different. Now we will use the same form and we will show experience.

Now if we have to show experience we will require a verb. Now this also means that you will have to use the verb in past tense.

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Otousan wa Amerika e itta koto ga arimasu.  
お父さん は アメリカ へ いった こと が あります。  
He has been to Amerika.

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To inquire from someone if the activity you want to know about has ever been experienced by the listener or not. So, how do you think we are going to use *koto*／こと(FL) over here? We will use verb in *ta* form that is past plain form plus *koto*／こと(FL) and *ga arimasu*／が あります(FL) which we will use for experience and particle *ga*／が(FL) plus *arimasu*／あります(FL) we have used earlier to show existence of something or possession of something.

Now, what does this verb *ta*(FL) plus *koto ga aru*／こと が ある mean?(FL) It shows past experience, something that a person has experienced. Now you already know that when we join words with *koto*／こと(FL) it becomes a noun phrase. So, the same thing is going to happen over here as well when we are going to join a verb with *koto*／こと(FL) it will become a noun phrase. For example *otousan wa Amerika e itta koto ga arimasu*／お父さん は アメリカ へ 行った こと が あります. So, what does this mean? It means that *otousan*／お父さん(FL) has had the experience of going to US.

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V ta + koto ga aru / V た + こと が ある -

- It shows past experience.
- Is used to ask about a past activity/experience.
- V plain past + koto ga arimasu/arimasen.

Otousan wa takai kuruma ga arimasu.  
お父さん は 高い くるま が あります。

Otousan wa kuruma o norimasu/norimashita.  
お父さん は くるま を のります/乗りました. *noru -*

Chichi wa kuruma o notta koto ga arimasu.  
父は くるま を 乗った 事 が あります。

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Look at the example now, ~~(FL)~~ he has an expensive car. *Otousan* / お父さん ~~(FL)~~ has had the opportunity of using a car; *notta* / のった ~~not (FL) is~~ or *noru* / のる ~~(FL)~~ is to ride, so, ride ~~at~~ car.

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Chichi wa kuruma ga arimasen.  
父は 車 が ありません。

*Kodomo no toki chichi wa ikkai mo kuruma o norimasen deshita.*  
子供 の とき 父は 一回も 車を のりませんでした。

Chichi wa kuruma o notta koto ga arimasen.  
父は くるま を のった 事 が ありません。

A: Otousan wa Amerika e itta koto ga arimasu ka?  
お父さんは アメリカへ いった こと が ありますか？

Hai, (otousan wa Amerika e) itta koto ga arimasu. *arimasen*  
お父さん は アメリカ へ いった こと が あります。

Manga o yomimasu ka?  
まんが を 読みます か？ *読*

Manga o yonda koto ga arimasu ka?  
まんが を よんだ こと が ありますか？ *読*

*回 Kai*  
*車 事*  
*Yohia koto ga arimasu ka?*

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Now look at more examples and it will become very clear; ~~very clear~~ that *wa* / は ~~(FL)~~ and *ga* / が ~~(FL)~~ construction, he does not have a car. So, when he was a child he never had the opportunity of going in a car ever not even once. I am talking about my father, why? Because *chichi* / 父 ~~(FL)~~ is mentioned over here and *kodomo no toki* / 子供 の とき ~~(FL)~~ when he was a child. So, ~~(FL)~~ so this is of childhood. Now what am I saying, *chichi wa kuruma o notta koto ga arimasen* / 父 は 車を のった こと が ありません; ~~(FL)~~ he has never been inside a car, he never travelled by car, he never used a car.

Now look at this construction; ~~(FL)~~ A is asking B. So, has your father ever been to the US, ever been to America has he had the opportunity of ever going to America, *itta koto ga arimasu ka* / 行った こと が あります か? ~~(FL)~~ he has had the opportunity of going to America? So, the answer is *hai* / はい, it can also be *ie* / いいえ; *ie, otousan wa Amerika e itta koto ga arimasen* / いいえ、お父さん は アメリカ へ 行った こと が ありません like we did *norimasen deshita* / のりません でした, ~~(FL)~~ this was of a specific time when he was a child. So, *arimasen deshita* / ありません でした ~~(FL)~~ or *norimasen deshita* / のりません でした. ~~(FL)~~ Now this is a statement he is telling something that no, he has never been to the US.

So, thus *ga* / が ~~(FL)~~, why *ga* / が? ~~(FL)~~ Because it is a fact, he knows for sure. Now this is even simpler for you, you will understand very quickly; ~~(FL)~~ or ~~(FL)~~ do you read *manga* / まんが? Have you read a *manga* / まんが ~~(FL)~~ ever; have you had the opportunity of reading a *manga* / まんが ~~(FL)~~ ever, *manga o yonda koto ga arimasu ka* / まんが を 読んだ こと が あります か? ~~(FL)~~ So, now the important thing over here is that with *koto ga arimasu ka* / こと が あります か or *koto ga arimasu* / こと が あります ~~(FL)~~ verb is in plain form this is what is important over here.

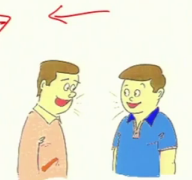
Now there is a kanji which we need to do this is *kai* / かい ~~(FL)~~ number of times you do something; *kuruma* / 車 ~~(FL)~~ is there, ~~(FL)~~ is there ~~koto~~ / こと ~~(FL)~~ again is there over here *koto* / こと, ~~(FL)~~ then *yomimasu* / 読みます ~~(FL)~~ is there this is *iu* / いう you and then *yomu* / 読む ~~(FL)~~. So, remember these *yo* / 読 ~~(FL)~~ and *mu* / む, *yomu* / 読む ~~(FL)~~ is to read.

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Nihon-jin <sup>7au</sup>ni atta koto ga arimasu ka?  
日本人 に 会った こと が あります か?

Tanaka sensei ni atta koto ga arimasu ka?  
田中先生 に 会った こと が あります か?

Nihon-jin to hanashita koto ga arimasu ka?  
日本人 と 話した こと が あります か?



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Now you can practice over here and I am sure it will be better; ~~(FL)~~ have you ever met a Japanese; did you ever get an opportunity to meet a Japanese, *ni atta* / 会った; *ni* / に is for *au* / 会う, *au* / 会う will ~~(FL)~~ always take particle *ni* / に ~~(FL)~~ specific person, some *sensei* in school have you had the opportunity of meeting him; *Tanaka sensei ni atta koto ga arimasu ka* / 田中 先生 に 会った こと が あります か? ~~(FL)~~ So, the answer could be yes *hai, arimasu* / はい、あります or *iie, arimasen* / いいえ、ありません ~~(FL)~~. Have you ever had the opportunity of talking to a Japanese? Now, why *to* / と ~~(FL)~~ over here? Because when you talk there is interaction from both sides. So, *Nihonjin to hanashita koto ga arimasu ka* / 日本人 と 話した こと が あります か? ~~(FL)~~ If you say, *Nihonjin ni hanashita koto ga arimasu ka* / 日本人 に 話した こと が あります か; ~~(FL)~~ from your side only one sided.

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Nihon-jin <sup>7au</sup> ~~ni~~ *atta koto ga arimasu ka?*  
日本人 に 会った こと が あります か? → ←

Tanaka sensei ~~ni~~ *atta koto ga arimasu ka?*  
田中先生 に 会った こと が あります か?

Nihon-jin <sup>to</sup> ~~ni~~ *hanashita koto ga arimasu ka?*  
日本人 と 話した こと が あります か? <sup>no times</sup> <sup>N times</sup>

*Nankai mo hanashita koto ga arimasu.*  
何回も 話した こと が あります。

Mae ~~ni~~ *Nihongo o benkyoushita koto ga arimasu ka?*  
まえ に 日本語 を べんきょうした こと が あります か?

*Nihon ni kuru mae ni Nihongo o benkyoushita koto ga arimasu ka?*  
まえ に 日本語 を べんきょうした こと が あります か?

So, what is the answer? He says I have talked to him a number of times. You did *nandemo ii desu* / なんでも いい です, ~~(FL)~~ number of times *hanashita koto ga arimasu* / 話した こと が あります. ~~(FL)~~ So, this verb over here changes into a noun phrase, makes the whole sentence into a noun and then *koto* / こと ~~(FL)~~ can be used because *koto* / こと ~~(FL)~~ can only be used after a noun or a noun phrase and you will see that always verb is in plain form in past plain form. Now what are they doing over here? He is teaching, *sensei* is teaching they are in class.

*Mae* / まえ ~~(FL)~~ is *mae ni* / まえ に expression, time expression *ni* / に ~~(FL)~~ earlier; ~~(FL)~~ have you had the opportunity of learning or studying Japanese earlier? ~~(FL)~~ So, making it even more clear *Nihon ni kuru mae ni* / 日本 に 来る まえ に, ~~(FL)~~ before coming to

Japan, *Nihongo o benkyou shita koto ga arimasu ka* / 日本語 を 勉強 した こと が あり  
ます か, (FL) have you studied Japanese?=-

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A: Nihon e itta koto ga arimasu ka?  
日本 に いった こと が あります か?

B: Hai, arimasu. Soshite, shinkansen ni notta koto mo arimasu. *and*  
はい、いった こと が あります。そして、  
新幹線に のった こと も あります。

A: Tempura o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka?  
てんぷら を 食べた こと あります か?

B: Hai, tabeta koto ga arimasu. *(Iie) arimasen*  
はい、食べた こと が あります。

Mira wa Yeroppa mo Amerika mo sore ni Eikoku nimo ryouko o shimashita. *also*  
ミラは ヨロッパ も アメリカ も それに、英国 にも りょうこ を しました。

Nihongo o oshieru koto wa muzukashii desu/kantan (janai). *(-ve)*  
日本語を 教える こと は 難しい です/簡単 じゃない。

Now look at this one, there is lot of practice for this. So, ~~that~~ this becomes very clear because there is lots more to do with *koto* / こと (FL) and *koto* / こと (FL) needs to be very, very clear in your mind, it is something that you use in conversation a lot. So, please pay attention over here and try to understand *koto* / こと (FL). So, (FL) ~~it takes~~ have you been to Japan? (FL) ~~and~~ I have also been inside *shinkansen* / しんかんせん, (FL) which is the bullet train, *notta koto mo arimasu* / のった こと も あります (FL) also and *soshite* / そして (FL) over here is used to join this thought that *Nihon e ikimashita* / 日本 へ 行きました, *soshite, soko de shinkansen nimo norimashita* / そして、そこ で しんかんせん にも のりました, (FL) also *norimashita* / のりました (FL).

Another short dialogue; (FL) have you had the opportunity of having or eating *tempura*? (FL) *Iie, tabeta koto ga arimasen* / いいえ、食べた こと が ありません。 So, you can use it whichever way you want only *iie* / いいえ (FL) and *hai* / はい (FL) has to be kept in mind, also the answer could be *tempura o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka* / 天ぷら を 食べた こと が あります か? *Iie, mada desu* / いいえ、まだ です, (FL) still not had; *iie, arimasen* / いいえ、ありません, (FL) I have not had or eaten. (FL) ~~w~~ We did *sore ni* / それ に (FL) also, above this these two places this also she went to ~~Sso~~, (FL) ~~so~~, she has also been to Britain besides these two places. ~~So~~, this is how you can use.

Now you will see that verb is being used over here. Over here it is just *ryokou*/りょこう a noun. If you want to use *ryokou*/旅行(FL) and not *itta*/行った(FL) which is a verb; how are you going to use it? So, *ryokou o suru*/りょこう を する, *ryokou o shita koto ga arimasu*/りょこう を した こと が あります;(FL) instead of *ryokou o shimashita*/りょこう を しました; *ryokou o shita koto ga arimasu*/りょこう を した こと が あります,(FL) she has been to all these places. I told you earlier also there was this sentence. So, this just an observation—a statement somebody has said I have heard and I am just repeating. I have nothing to do with Japanese; I do not feel anything about it I just say, just a simple statement.

Now, so when you use it in the negative like this then it is more emphatic meaning that you are one trying to say that I have actual experience of it and also you feel a lot about it that is all. So, ~~you can~~ you can make such sentences and see on your own and you will be able to understand the difference.

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#### Particle **no wa** and **koto wa**

- Both change the sentence into a noun phrase.
- ‘Nowa’ expresses the speakers feeling more strongly than ‘koto’. When we use ‘koto’ it is more of a statement and the involvement of the speaker in the activity mentioned is less. It’s a general observation. Where as with ‘nowa’ the speaker has experienced the activity and thus feels strongly about it. Is involved in the activity.

Oshieru koto wa muzukashii desu / 教える こと は 難しいです。

Oshieru nowa muzukashii desu / 教える のは 難しいです。

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So, we have done *koto*/こと(FL) in different ways now you can say the same thing in another way by using *nowa*/のは(FL) in place of *koto wa*/こと は(FL). Both change the sentence into a noun phrase. So, let us see how it is done? Now as I was telling you earlier with *koto wa*/こと は(FL) it is a general observation whereas with *nowa*/のは(FL) the speaker expresses his feelings more strongly and he tries to also convey that he has some involvement or has had some involvement or knows from experience about what he is talking.

With *koto*/こと(FL) there is no such involvement it is just an observation something the speaker is just saying. ~~You can see from here (FL) it is difficult just a statement (FL) this.~~ So, over here the speaker is trying to say that I have experienced this and thus I am telling you this is just an observation.

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Nihongo o oshieru <sup>no wa</sup> koto wa muzukashii desu/kantan janai.  
日本語を 教える ことは 難しい です 簡単 じゃない。

Shigoto shinagara Nihongo o benkyou suru <sup>oishu</sup> koto wa muzukashii desu.  
仕事を しながら 日本語を 勉強する ことは 難しい です。

Nihon de benkyou suru <sup>koto wa</sup> nowa kantan dewa nai.  
日本で 勉強する のは は 簡単 ではない。

Nihon no daigaku ni hairu <sup>koto wa</sup> nowa muzukashii desu.  
日本の 大学に 入る のは 難しい です / 簡単 ではない。

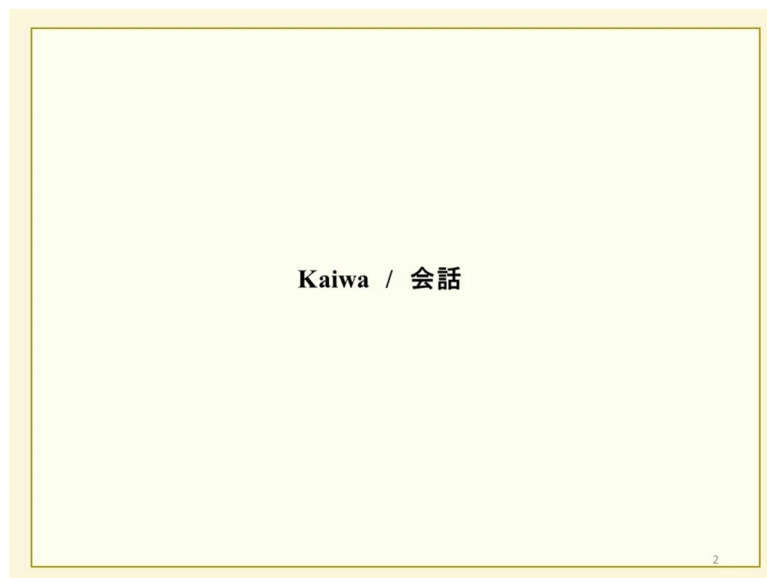
Rao san wa Nihon e iku <sup>koto o</sup> no o shitte imasu ka?  
ラオさんは 日本に 行く のを 知っています か?

We have just done this in our previous slide. So, you can replace *koto wa*/ことは(FL) which is given over here with *nowa*/のは(FL). Most of the time you can replace *koto wa*/ことは(FL) with *nowa*/のは(FL) there are certain sentences where you cannot well you don't have to bother at the moment with those we will only try to do sentences where you can replace *koto*/こと(FL) with *no*/の(FL). So, (FL) we had these sentences earlier as well. Now you can see that you can replace *koto wa*/ことは(FL) with *nowa*/のは; *shigoto shinagara*/仕事 しながら,(FL) while you are working *Nihongo o benkyou suru koto wa*/日本語を勉強することは; *benkyou suru nowa muzukashii desu*/勉強するのはむずかしいです.(FL) ~~this (FL) It~~ is very difficult to study in Japan.

So it could be that tuition fees is very expensive or living in Japan is very expensive or you do not know Japanese. So, any of the reasons could be given for ~~this (FL)~~ or you do not like the food. So, now *kantan dewa nai*/かんたん ではない(FL) is one you can also say it is *kantan desu*/かんたん です; *Nihon de benkyou suru nowa kantan desu*/日本で勉強するのはかんたん です(FL) or you can say *Nihon de benkyou suru nowa dekimasen*/日本で勉強するのはできません,(FL) I cannot afford to study in Japan. So, now this is very clearly related to *okane*/お金(FL) that tuition fees is very high. So, I cannot afford it thus *dekimasen*/できません(FL).

So, the entrance exam is very difficult; *hairu koto wa muzukashii desu*／入る ことは むずかしい です, that entering a Japanese ~~u~~University is very, very difficult. So, ~~(FL)~~ A is asking about someone else, *Rao san wa Nihon e iku*／ラオさんは 日本へ 行く, ~~(FL)~~ he is going to Japan; *sono koto anata wa shitte imasu ka*／その こと あなたは 知っています か, ~~(FL)~~ do you know of this? So, joining these two sentences with *no o*／の を; *Rao san wa Nihon e iku no o*／ラオさんは 日本へ 行く の を / *Nihon e iku koto o shitte imasu ka*／日本へ 行く こと を 知っています か, ~~(FL)~~ do you know that he is going to Japan? So, this is how you can use *koto*／こと ~~(FL)~~ and *no*／の ~~(FL)~~ you can interchange most of the time not all the time.

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So, there is a small *kaiwa*／会話 ~~(FL)~~ listen to this *kaiwa*／会話 ~~(FL)~~ carefully and there is something new that is there in the *kaiwa*／会話 ~~(FL)~~ let me see if you can catch it ~~(FL)~~.

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Hana: Mira san wa doushite kono shigoto o shitai desu ka?  
ミラさんは どうして この 仕事 を したいです か?

Mira: Omoshiroi kara desu. Soreni Nihon jin ni aeru shi and au au au au  
Nihongo no renshuu mo dekiru shi. meet au あう 会う  
面白いからです。それに、日本人と会えるし、日本語の練習もできるし。

Hana: Ii, kangae desu ne. Shigoto o shinagara Nihongo mo naraeru.  
いい 考え です。仕事を しながら 日本語 も 習える。 can learn

Mira: Sou shitai desu. そう したい です。

Hana: Ganbatte! がんばって。

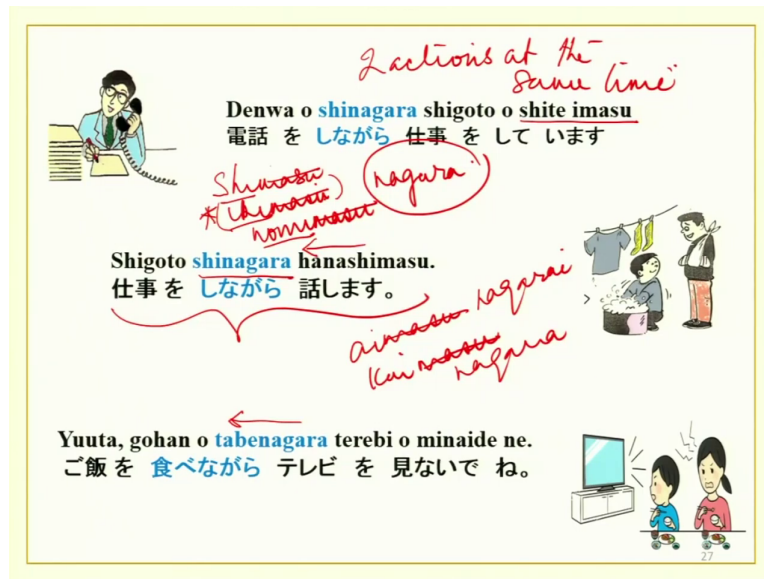
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So, could you follow something over here, there was something new well I will read it again; -  
~~(FL)~~ why do you want do it this shigoto / 仕事? ~~(FL)~~ Because it is omoshiroi / 面白い;  
~~(FL)~~ it is interesting. ~~(FL)~~ I can meet them and meet au / 会う ~~(FL)~~ is the verb au / 会う ~~(FL)~~;  
this shi / し over here means 'and'. ~~(FL)~~ ~~this name~~ This is a very good thought, ~~(FL)~~ while  
doing shigoto / 仕事 ~~(FL)~~ you can learn. So, I have put it in plain form over here. So, ~~(FL)~~  
~~this~~ I want to do exactly that.

Sou shitai / そう したい ~~(FL)~~ means this is what I want to do whatever you were saying that I  
can work and also learn Japanese. ~~(FL)~~ So, intonation is rising, simple kaiwa / 会話 ~~(FL)~~ go  
over it on your own and look at shi / し.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:22)





Now there is practice for you. So, look at this picture; *denwa o shinagara shigoto o shite imasu* / 電話をしながら仕事をしています, (FL) he is working. *Shigoto shinagara hanashimasu* / 仕事をしながら話します, (FL) while working he is also talking. This situation all of you have been through I am sure you want to watch TV and your mother is not happy about it. So, well *Yuuta, gohan o tabenagara terebi o minai de ne* / ゆうた、ご飯を食べながらテレビを見ないでね (FL). So, do not watch TV while eating, performing two actions at the same time doing two actions simultaneously. So, *denwa o shimasu* / 電話をします or *shigoto o shimasu* / 仕事をします; *denwa o shinagara* / 電話をしながら; so, *shimasu* / します, *ikimasu* / 行きます, *nomimasu* / 飲みます (FL) simple just remove the *masu* form and put *nagara* / ながら (FL).

So, *shinagara* / しながら, *ikinagara* / 行きながら, *nominagara* / 飲みながら (FL) of course the form is there but this is not used. So, we can make another *au* / 会う, *aimasu* / 会います, *kaimasu* / 買います I must (FL). So, remove the *masu* *ainagara* / 会いながら and *kainagara* / 買いながら (FL). So, just you need to add the *nagara* / ながら (FL) remove the *masu* two actions at the same time. Lot of times you study and you are listening to music or you are talking to your mother and also may be watching TV. So, *terebi o minagara okaasan to hanashite imasu* / テレビを見ながらお母さんと話しています or *okaasan to denwa de hanashinagara aruite imasu* / お母さんと電話で話しながら歩いていきます; (FL) okay or so, you can practice this loudly using two verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:42)

A: Rao san wa **rajio** o kikinagara **benkyō** o shimasu ne.

B: Un, daijōbu desu.

ga dekimasu ne.

terebi / テレビ  
denwa / 電話  
repo-to  
ronbun

gohan / ご飯  
repo-to / レポート

miru / 見る  
taberu / 食べる  
hanasu / 話す  
kaku / 書く

There is more practice; **(FL)** that is alright I have no issues or *Rao san wa rajio o kikinagara benkyou ga dekimasu ne* / ラオさんは ラジオ を 聞きながら 勉強 が 出来ます ね; **(FL)** he can do his *benkyou* / 勉強 **(FL)** while listening to radio. So, instead of *rajio* / ラジオ **(FL)** you can have any of this *terebi* / テレビ, *denwa* / 電話, *repo-to* / レポート, *ronbun* / ろんぶん and *shimasu* / します **(FL)** instead of this verb you can have any of these verbs *miru* / 見る, *hanasu* / 話す, *taberu* / 食べる, *kaku* / 書く **(FL)** and over here instead of *benkyou* / 勉強, *gohan* / ご飯, *repo-to* / レポート **(FL)** report or anything you can put over here and make sentences and practice you can ask also and answer; do it with your partner and it will help you in conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:47)

Nihon jin **ni aeru shi**,.....

‘Shi’ is a conjunction used to join sentences and is similar in meaning to ‘and’ in English. It states what the speaker feels more emphatically. For e.g. not only this, what’s more, moreover, but also etc.

V (taberu/tabeta)  
A yasui/yasukatta  
N da/datta  
naa benrida/datta

shi

Kyou wa yasumi **da shi** tenki mo **ii shi**, dokoka e ikimashou ka?  
今日は 休み **だし**、天気も **いいし** どこか **へ** いきましょう か?

Shigoto o **mitsuketa shi**, kekkon mo **shita shi**, totemo ureshii desu.  
仕事を **見つけたし**、結婚も **したし**、とても うれしい です。

Now in our *kaiwa* / 会話 **(FL)** we just had a new word which is *shi* / し **e**. So, we have learnt to join different parts of speech by using *to* / と **(FL)** and *kute* / くて **(FL)** to make sentences;

*to*/と(FL) is for nouns and *kute*/くて(FL) is for ~~it~~ adjectives. So, how will we join verbs now? One thing that you have done is with *te*/て; *gakkou e itte*/学校へ行って, *benkyou shite*/勉強して, *uchi e kaerimasu*/家へ帰ります(FL) isn't it. So, this *te*(FL) form you have done verb plus verb in ~~the~~ form plus again verb in ~~the~~ form plus ~~they~~ form plus *te* form *iku*/いく(FL) or *kaeru*/かえる(FL).

Now today we have *shi*/し where we are going to join verbs with this conjunction. So, you have it here verb in plain form, adjectives also *yasui*/やすい(FL) and *yasukatta*/やすかった(FL) in past tense over here, then noun is with *datta*/だった(FL) and *da*/だ(FL) which is again plain form and *na*(FL) is exactly like noun *benri da*/べんりだ(FL) and *benri datta*/べんりだった;(FL) let us see how the construction is now and what it means? (FL). So, *yasumi da shi*/休みだし,(FL) and today is *yasumi desu*/休みです; *tenki*/てんき is good, *dokoka e ikimashou*/どこかへ行きましょう;(FL) plus, plus, plus three sentences into one *kyou wa yasumi da shi*/今日は休みだし, *tenki mo ii shi*/天気もいいし, *dokoka e ikimashou ka*/どこかへ行きましょうか?(FL)

*Dokoka e tabe ni ikimashou ka*/どこかへ食べに行きしょうか;(FL) shall we go and eat somewhere? Generally we say that it is such good weather let us go out *dokoka e pikunikku ni ikimashou ka*/どこかへピクニックに行きしょうか?(FL). So, any of this you can use over here. *Shi*/し(FL) joining sentences always plain form is used, you can see it over here *shigoto o mitsuketa shi*/仕事をみつけたし, *kekkon mo shita shi*/けっこんもしたし, *totemo ureshii desu*/とてもうれしいです(FL). So, three sentences *shigoto o mitsukemashita*/仕事をみつけました; *kekkon mo shimashita*/けっこんもしました; *totemo ureshii desu*/とてもうれしいです; *shigoto o mitsuketa shi*/仕事をみつけたし,(FL) I have found then, *kekkon mo shita shi*/結婚もしたし,(FL) I am married thus I am very, very happy. So, I am very content at the moment joining like this. So, here you can see is a noun, here it is a verb, over here also it is a verb and this is an adjective. So, all of this is given over here how to join them, how to use *shi*/し(FL) in your sentences?-

(Refer Slide Time: 40:18)

shi/し

A: Nihongo no shinbun ga yomemasu ka?  
日本語の新聞が読めますか?

Kanji ga wakarimasen. <sup>grammar</sup> Bunpou mo muzukashii desu.

B: Kanji ga yomenai shi, bunpou mo yoku wakaranai  
shi, amari yomenai desu. <sup>(-ve)</sup>  
漢字が読めないし、文法もよくわからないし、  
あまり読まないです。

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You can practice over here, *Nihongo no shinbun ga yomemasu ka* / 日本語の新聞が読めますか; **(FL)** can you read the Japanese paper? *Kanji ga wakarimasen* / 漢字が分かりません. *Bunpou mo muzukashii desu* / 文法もむずかしいです; **(FL)** two sentences *kanji ga yomenai shi* / 漢字がよめないし, **(FL)** I cannot read kanji; *bunpou mo yoku wakaranai shi* / 文法もよく分からないし, **(FL)** I do not understand the grammar *amari yomenai desu* / あまり読めないです, **(FL)** I do not read that much with *amari* / あまり **(FL)** always sentence will be in negative the verb is going to be in negative. So, this is how you will use *shi* / し **(FL)** this is with verbs **(FL)**.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:03)

A: Rao san ga suki desu ka?  
ラオさんが好きですか?

B: Iie, suki dewa nai desu.  
いいえ、好きではありません。

A: Doushite desu ka?  
どうしてですか?

Usou o tsukimasu/iimasu. Yakusoku mo mamorimasen.

B: Usou o tsuku shi, yakusoku mo mamoranai  
shi, amari suki dewa nai desu. <sup>つく</sup>  
うそをつくし、約束も守らないし、  
あまり好きではありません。

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So, you do not like *Rao san*, **(FL)** what is the reason? *Usou o tsukimasu* / うそをつきます, **(FL)** he tells a lot of lies *yakusoku mo mamorimasen* / やくそくもまもりません, **(FL)** he does not keep his promise. So, *usou o tsuku shi* / うそをつくし; *tsuku shi yakusoku mo*

*mamoranai shi*/つく し やくそく も まもらない し,(FL) he does not even keep his promise *amari suki dewa nai desu*/あまり 好き ではない です,(FL) I do not like him.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:46)

Exercise

A: Atarashii apa-to wa dou desu ka?  
新しい パート は どう です か?

*close* ○ *shi*

Eki kara chikai desu. Atari wa shizuka desu.

B: 駅 から 近い し、 しずか だし、 とても いい でしょう。

*and* *na* *and*

駅 から 近くて、 便利で とても いい でしょう。 *Adj* *ta i dai*

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So, another exercise for you; *atarashii apa-to wa dou desu ka*/新しい アパート は どう です か? So,(FL) hint is *eki kara chikai desu*/駅 から ちかい です. *Atari wa shizuka desu*/あたり は しずか です. *Atari*/あたり is surrounding area *wa shizuka desu*/は しずか です. *Eki kara chikai desu*/駅 から 近い です(FL) this is it is close from the *eki*/えき(FL). So, how are you going to use *shi*(FL) over here? I have written it in the script for you I want you to read it. So, try yes *eki kara chikai shi*/えき から 近い し, *shizuka da shi*/しずか だし, *na*(FL) adjective; *totemo ii desu*/とても いい です,(FL) it is very, very good. Now you can also say it in another manner *eki kara chikakute*/駅 から 近くて,(FL) it is close to *eki*/えき(FL) and *benri de totemo ii desu*/べんり で とても いい です(FL). So, this pattern you have done with adjective, *na*(FL) adjective and *i*(FL) adjective.

*Benri de*/べんり で, *kirei de*/きれい で, *oishikute*/おいしくて(FL) so, using 'and', *shi*/し(FL) is also 'and' used with verbs most of the time but well you can use it with nouns adjectives as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:11)

**koto, nowa / こと、のは**  
**~ koto / ~こと**  
**adjective + koto / こと**  
**~ ta koto ga aru / ~た こと が ある**  
**~ nagara / ~ながら**  
**shi / し**  
**kanji**

1

With this I would like to finish today's class, there are a lot of things that we covered today *koto ga aru* / こと が ある (FL) one, then we also did *shi* / し (FL) conjunction joining adjectives, nouns and verbs meaning 'and'; and then we also did *nagara* / ながら (FL) which is two actions done simultaneously. How you are going to use it in your sentences? Well practice with your partner and I am sure everything will be very clear. So, with this I would like to finish the class today come prepared for your next class; till then *arigatou gozaimashita* / ありがとう ございました. *Mata aimashou* / また 会いましょう (FL).