

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 06

Kodomotachi wa asonda kara benkyou ashimasu

子供たちは遊んだから勉強します

Children will study after playing

Konnichiwa／こんにちは(FL) and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Japanese Language and Culture. So, in our last class we were doing *te*／て(FL) form, which is equivalent to the continuous form in English the 'ing' form of English. So, we will continue with this form and see how *te*／て(FL) form of the verb can be used in different ways and can help us in conversation.

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Watashi no uchi no mae ni kouen ga arimasu.

Watashi wa tokidoki kouen ni ikimasu. Kouen ni

takusan ki ga ariamsu. Kouen ni ike mo arimasu.

Ike ni sakana ga oyoide imasu. Ookii sakana mo

chiisai sakana mo imasu

So, last time if you remember we had done this conversation. (FL) So, you can see very clearly over here that *ga*／が is there. Now what does *ga*／が show? *Ike ni sakana ga oyoide imasu*／池に魚が泳いでいます(FL) something that is happening there which you can see, which is a fact you can state with particle *ga*／が(FL) that is the easiest way to remember how to use particle *ga*／が. (FL) Then we have *A mo*／Aも(FL) you have done this *B mo*／Bも(FL) and verb. So, *ookii sakana mo*／大きい魚も, *ookii sakana*／大きいさかな also and *chiisai sakana*／小さいさかな also *imasu*／います(FL) so, this is what we had done.

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Watashi no uchi no mae **ni** kouen **ga** arimasu.
Watashi wa mainichi kouen ni ikimasu. Kouen ni takusan ki ga arimasu. Ki no shita de kodomo tachi wa issho ni **asobimasu**. Watashi **mo** minna to issho ni sunaba de asobimasu.

Kouen ni ike **mo** arimasu. Ike ni sakana ga **oyoide imasu**. Ookii sakana **mo** chiisai sakana **mo** imasu.

Now listen to the dialogue very carefully and after that we will do the grammar. ~~(FL)~~

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Ki no shita ni tsunaba ga atte kodomo tachi wa soko de **asobimasu**. Okaasan tachi wa soba **kara** kodomo tachi o **mite imasu**.

Kinou watashi wa tomodachi to isshoni kouen **ni** ikimashita. Watashitachi wa hana o **mite**, ike no mae ni **aru** benchi ni **suwatte**, minna de o-bento o tabemashita. Totemo **tanoshikatta desu**.

Now we are going to do this; *ki no shita ni sunaba ga atte* / 木の下にすなばがあつて, *te* form of the verb, *kodomotachi wa soko de asonde imasu* / 子供たちはそこであそんでいます ~~(FL)~~. So, you just now heard in the conversation *ki no shita ni* / 木の下に, *ni* / に and *ga* / が is a pattern; *place ni* / に something or someone *ga imasu* / が います or *arimasu* / あります. So over here *ga arimasu* / が あります in *te* form, *kodomo tachi wa soko de* / 子供たちはそこで, *place de* / で activity *asobimasu* / 遊びます. *Okaasan tachi wa soba kara* / お母さんたちはそばから, from nearby, *soba* / そば ~~(FL)~~ patter ~~(FL)~~ something ~~(FL)~~ in play form ~~(FL)~~ place ~~(FL)~~

activity. So, ~~(FL)~~ is near, nearby *kodomo tachi o mite imasu* / 子供たち を 見えています ~~(FL)~~ they are watching. So, the 'ing' form is this form, which is that an activity is happening now and it will happen for a little while longer, so, for short spans of time continuous tense. Now I have also told you earlier that there are two types of continuous tense one an activity that is happening and to a state that you are in.

So, we will do both of them again today; *kinou watashi wa tomodachi to issho ni* / 昨日 私は 友達 と 一緒に, ~~(FL)~~ together with *kouen ni ikimashita* / 公園 に 行きました ~~(FL)~~ you can also say *e* / え it is motion movement in a certain direction towards your goal and with *ni* / に ~~(FL)~~ you show that you are going there for a purpose or with the purpose in mind. *Watashi tachi wa hana o mite* / 私たちは 花 を 見て, ~~(FL)~~ now are in *te* / て ~~(FL)~~ form + *ike no mae ni aru benchi ni suwatte* / 池 の 前 に ある ベンチ に 座って, verb again in *te* form + *minna de o-bento o tabemashita* / 皆 で お弁当 を 食べました last ~~(FL)~~. So, you said two things over here first *mite* / みて, ~~(FL)~~ then *suwatte* / すわって ~~(FL)~~ and then finally you use this verb *tabemasu* / 食べます ~~(FL)~~. So, in one sentence you try to put in two verbs and then finally with this verb you have shown tense and you have shown finally what you did.

So, basically the *te* / て they form over here verb in *te* / て and ~~(FL)~~ plus, verb in *te* / て and ~~(FL)~~ plus, verb over here. This *te* / て ~~(FL)~~ basically is used to or helps in joining two verbs like this and this and means 'and'. In short we can say that it helps to give a lot of information in a single sentence. So, now before doing this *te* / て they form I will quickly revise *te imasu* / て います ~~(FL)~~ form which is the continuous form which is what we just learnt over here and then go on to doing this and something else as well.

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私の家の前に公園があります。私はときどき公園に行きます。公園にたくさん木があります。公園に池もあります。池に魚が泳いでいます。大きい魚も小さい魚もいます。

木の下にすなばがあつて子供達はそこで遊びます。母さんたちはそばから子供達を見えています。

昨日私は友達と一緒に公園にいきました。私達は花を見て、池の前のベンチにすわって、みんなでお弁当を食べました。とても楽しかったです。

So, now we can say that the *te imasu*／て います(FL) form expresses a continuous action over a period of time.

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A continuous action over a period of time.

Ima gohan o tabete imasu.
今ご飯を食べています。

Shawa o abite imasu.
シャワを浴びています。

Mariko san wa okaasan ni denwa o shite imasu.
ミウさんはお母さんに電話をしています。



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As you just now saw time would be generally 10, 15, 20 minutes or maybe 30 minutes or maybe an hour but not longer than that, basically an action over a short period of time. So, this you did last time, *ima gohan o tabete imasu*／今ご飯を食べています I am eating food which is not going to last for two hours or three hours. Then *shawa- o abite imasu*／シャワーを浴びています(FL) it is a short period and then *Mariko san wa okaasan ni denwa o shite imasu*／まり子さんはお母さんに電話をしています(FL) she is talking to her mother.



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State of being or living that state

Tomodachi wa kekkon shite imasu.
 友達 は 結婚 しています。

Watashi wa tsukarete imasu.
 友達 は お金を 持って います。

Watashi wa kazoku to isshoni Tokyou ni sunde imasu.
 私は 家族 と 一緒に 東京 に 住んでいます。

& live / living

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Then, what else does it show? State of being or living that state basically meaning being in a certain state. So, there are certain verbs you can use over here not all verbs will work. So, the verbs are *tomodachi wa kekkon shite imasu* / 友達 は 結婚 しています, ~~(PL)~~ that they are married and not that the ceremony is continuing. So, they are leaving that state, they are in that state. Similarly for this one so, *watashi wa tsukarete imasu* / 私 は つかれて います I am tired, I am in the state of being tired. Now over here also you will see *watashi wa kazoku to issho ni Toukyou ni sunde imasu* / 私 は 家族 と 一緒に 東京 に 住んでいます, ~~(PL)~~ *Sunde imasu* / 住んでいます is to live or living.

So, I am living in Tokyo. So, I am experiencing living in Tokyo. So, this is a state that you are in.

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Some activity that is done regularly.

Mainichi basu ni notte imasu yo.
毎日 バス に 乗っています よ

Mainichi asagohan ni pan ^{and} to tamago o tabete imasu.
毎日 朝 ご飯 に パン と 卵 を 食べています。

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Now there is something else that you can do, which is some activity that is done regularly. Now this is something new for you. For example, *mainichi basu ni notte imasu yo* / 毎日 バス に 乗っています よ, ~~(FL)~~ it means that ~~(FL)~~ *mainichi* / 毎日 I ride a bus but here the meaning would be, I take a bus every day that I travel by bus practically every day. So, something that you do regularly something that is a habit a habitual action that is what you show with the *te imasu* / ています ~~(FL)~~ form.

Then also you have breakfast every day, *mainichi asa gohan tabemasu yo ne minna san* / 毎日 朝ご飯 食べます よ ね 皆さん. *Dakara sono toki, mainichi asa gohan ni pan to tamago o tabete imasu* / だから その とき、毎日 朝ご飯 に パン と 卵 を 食べています, ~~(FL)~~ regularly as a habit I eat *pan* and *tamago* / たまご, *pan to tamago* / パン と 卵, ~~(FL)~~ which is *and*. ~~(FL)~~ *and*—I am trying to repeat all that we have done earlier for you to be comfortable; *mainichi asa gohan ni pan to tamago o tabete imasu* / 毎日 朝ご飯 に パン と 卵 を 食べています, ~~(FL)~~ I eat every day.


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Express present state with motion verbs


iku kuru kaeru →

Come home

Tomodachi wa uchi ni kite imasu.
 友達 は うち に きて います。



Shujin wa shigoto ni itte imasu.
 主人 は 仕事 に 行っています。



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Then as we did last time it expresses present state with motion verbs. Now motion verbs are *iku*／いく, *kuru*／くる(~~FL~~) and *kaeru*／かえる(~~FL~~) and with this you show movement in a certain direction. So, how can you show a state, when the verb itself states that it is a motion verb? So, let us see what it is. So, it expresses a present state over here that is what it has said. So, *tomodachi wa uchi ni kite imasu*／友達 は うち に 来ています, (~~FL~~) they have come home, so, basically saying that they are present at home. So, you will see that it also shows existence at a certain point/existence at a certain place or location at a certain place, location of a person.

Then we also have for example *shujin wa shigoto ni itte imasu*／主人 は 仕事 に 行っています(~~FL~~). So, in conversation you can say maybe you will understand better. *Goshujin irasshaimasu ka*／ご主人 いらっしゃいます か? Aa, *sumimasen, shigoto ni itte imasu*／ああ、すみません、仕事 に 行っています; (~~FL~~) does not mean that he is still going or in the process of going, he is not in the process of going at the moment action is not happening means that he is at office. So, his location is where, office. So, it shows place also it shows present state also that where exactly are you or what you are doing. So, how to use *te imasu*／ています the image-form and show continuous action and how to use *te imasu*／ています the (~~FL~~) form and show that you are leaving a state you are in a state or at a location.

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made = till 9:00 kara 10ji made.

Tarou wa sanjuppun mae made gohan o tabete imashita.
 太郎は 三十分前 まで ご飯 を 食べていました。



Minasan, wa sanjuppun mae made shigoto o shite imashita.
 みなさん は 三十分 まで 仕事 を していました。



So, now let us see how it can be used in past tense as well. So, we have done *made*／*まで* (FL) as which is till we have done as *ku-ji kara juu-ji made*／*九時 から 十時 まで* (FL) till. So, he was eating. So, *Tarou kun* (FL) was eating food or *gohan*／*ご飯* (FL) just *san-juppun mae made tabete imashita*／*三十分 前 まで 食べていました* (FL) in past tense. Similarly they were working 30 minutes back in past tense please remember this.

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kiite <u>imasu</u> /聞いています	kiite <u>imasen</u> /聞いていません
kaette <u>imasu</u> /帰っています	kaette <u>imasen</u> /帰っていません
nonde <u>imasu</u> /飲んでいます	nonde <u>imasen</u> /飲んでいません
haratte <u>imasu</u> /払っています	haratte <u>imasen</u> /払っていません
hashitte <u>imasu</u> /話しています	hashitte <u>imasen</u> /走っていません
tabete <u>imasu</u> /たべています	tabete <u>imasen</u> /食べていません
mite <u>imasu</u> /みえています	mite <u>imasen</u> /見ていません
oshiete <u>imasu</u> /教えています	oshiete <u>imasen</u> /教えていません
tsukutte <u>imasu</u> /作っています	tsukutte <u>imasen</u> /作っていません

Now I had given this to you last time put it here again. So, that you can compare it with the past form and the past negative as well.

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Kodomotachi wa ima sunaba de asonde imasu. // 子供達 は 今 すなば で 遊んでいます。 //	
asonde imashita // 遊んでいました	asonde imasu 遊んでいます
asonde imasen deshita // 遊んでいませんでした	asonde imasen 遊んでいません

This we did last time and this time concentrate on this one *asonde imashita*／遊んでいました (FL) past tense positive and *asonde imasen deshita*／遊んでいませんでした (FL) past negative. This was the sentence that we did *kodomo tachi wa sunaba de asonde imasu*／子供たちは すなば で あそんでいます (FL).

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hashitte <u>imashita</u> / 走っていました
hashitte <u>imasen deshita</u> / 走っていませんでした
tabete <u>imashita</u> / 食べていました
tabete <u>imasen deshita</u> / 食べていませんでした
oshiete <u>imashita</u> / 教えていました
oshiete <u>imasen deshita</u> / 教えていませんでした
tsukutte <u>imashita</u> / 作っていました
tsukutte <u>imasen deshita</u> / 作っていませんでした

Now this is in past tense here *hashitte imashita*／はしって いました, *hashitte imasen deshita*／はしって いませんでした; *tabete imashita*／食べて いました, *tabete imasen deshita*／たべていませんでした; *oshiete imashita*／おしえて いました, *oshiete imasen deshita*／おしえていませんでした; *tsukutte imashita*／つくって いました, *tsukutte imasen deshita*／つくっていませんでした (FL). So, you can practice this loudly

and get the correct intonation. Now another function of the *te*／て(FL) form is to show action occurring in a sequence and what does that mean? We can interpret *te*／て(FL) form as and as I told you joining verbs like particle *to*／と(FL) joins nouns.

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Vte + Vte + Verb – shows successive actions in the order performed.

It helps to connect sentences and generally is equivalent to 'and' in English.

It does not take tense and the tense is shown by the final verb in the sentence.

(*Watashi wa kippu o katte densha ni norimashita/norimasu.*)
 私は きっぷ を 買って 電車 に のりました/のります。

Watashi wa kippu o katte densha ni norimasu.
 私は きっぷ を 買って 電車 に のります。

So, by doing this we can show more activity as we did in the first example. Like we can use more verbs and convey more to our listener in a single sentence. So, let us see how it is done? Verb in *te*／て(FL) form well it shows successive action in the order it is done or performed/ it happens. It helps to connect sentences and generally is equivalent to 'and' in English. It does not take tense please remember this is the most important thing, it does not take tense at all. If you remember I told you earlier that verb in *te*／て(FL) form.

Actually has no meaning it is a hanging state. Till you add something to it, it will not convey anything and the tense is shown by the final verb in the sentence as you saw just now in the dialogue that *kouen e itte*／公園 へ 行って, *ike o mawatte*／池 を まわって, *benchi ni suwatte*／ベンチ に すわって, *gohan o tabemashita*／ご飯 を たべました(FL). So, finally where is the tense coming from, from *tabemashita*／たべました(FL) that all this we did and then finally we ate food. So, the final verb in the sentence gives the tense. We will see this right away. Now you see over here *watashi wa kippu o katte densha ni norimashita*／私は 切符 を 買って 電車 に 乗りました(FL) I bought my *kippu*／切符(FL) and then I boarded the train.

Now see how it is happening? *Watashi wa kippu o kaimasu* / 私は切符を買います, (FL) So, there is this one sentence, then *watashi wa* / 私は (FL) again you can have and then *densha ni norimasu* / 電車に乗ります (FL). So, two sentences in one I have given you. So, what do we do *watashi wa kippu o katte* / 私は切符を買って, (FL) one verb and then *watashi wa* (FL) can be removed again from here then *densha ni norimasu* / 電車に乗ります, (FL) I buy a *kippu* / 切符 (FL) and then I bought the train. Now this is a general statement. So, if I say *watashi wa kippu o katte, densha ni norimasu* / 私は切符を買って、電車に乗ります (FL) means that is generally what I do? If I say *watashi wa kippu o katte densha ni norimashita* / 私は切符を買って電車に乗りました, (FL) then one time I did this that I bought it and then I boarded the train. So, please remember the difference between *masu* / ます (FL) and *mashita* / ました (FL) the meaning completely changes.

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Vte + Vte



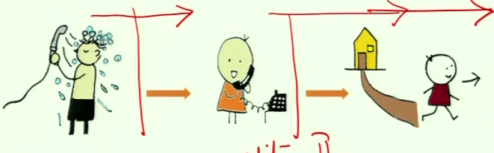
Watashi wa uchi ni kaerimasu / 私は家へ帰ります。
Soshite, benkyou shimasu / そして勉強します。Ⅲ
Sono ato nemasu / その後ねます。

(*Watashi wa uchi ni kaette, benkyou o shite, nemasu.*)
 私は家に帰って、勉強をして、ねます。 Ⅱ

Now you have this picture of a person returning home, then something like studying and then sleeping. So, what do we have? *Watashi wa uchi ni kaerimasu* / 私はうちに帰ります (FL) one sentence; *soshite benkyou shimasu* / そして勉強します (FL) another sentence; *sono ato nemasu* / その後ねます (FL) another sentence. So, how do we make one sentence out of this? *Watashi wa uchi ni kaette, benkyou shite, nemasu* / 私は家に帰って。勉強して、寝ます (FL) *Watashi wa uchi ni kaette* / 私はうちに帰って, *te* / て form group 1, *benkyou shite* / 勉強して (FL) group 3 and then

nemasu／寝ます(FL). So, the tense is coming from here this is what is written you can see very clearly what it means. This is what I do all the time this is a statement and not something that happened.

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Watashi wa maiasa shawa o ~~abimasu~~ /私は毎朝 シャワを 浴びます。
 Soshite, haha ni denwa shimasu /そのあと 母に 電話します。 *shite III*
~~Sono ato~~ kaisha ni ikimasu /それから 会社に いきます。 *ikimasu I*

Maiasa shawa o abite, haha ni denwa shite, uchi o demasu.
 毎朝 シャワ を 浴びて、母に 電話して、家 を 出ます。 *Kaisha ni ikimasu*

Again there is another example for you, let us see what it is? *Watashi wa maiasa shawa- o abimasu. Soshite haha ni denwa shimasu*／私 は 毎朝 シャワー を あびます。そして 母 に 電話 します(FL) second sentence; *sono ato kaisha ni ikimasu*／その後 会社 に 行きます。 *Shawa o abite*／シャワー を あびて, (FL) group 2, *haha ni denwa shite*／母 に 電話 して(FL) group 3, *sono ato*／その あと, you can add *sono ato*／その あと-(FL) let it be as is or you can remove *kaisha ni ikimasu*／会社 に 行きます(FL) group 14, this is what I do every day I take a shower, I call my mother and then I go to office. So, after this activity I do this activity and then finally I go to office. Now let us see what it is. *Maiasa shawa- o abite, haha ni denwa shite, uchi o demasu*／毎朝 シャワー を あびて、母 に 電話 して、家 を 出ます, *kaisha ni ikimasu*／会社 に 行きます。(FL) So, you can have this also and *uchi o demasu*／家 を 出ます(FL) means I leave my house. So, I do these two activities and then I leave my house for wherever I have to go.

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Mainichi shinbun o yomimasu. 毎日 新聞を 読みます。
 Mainichi asa gohan o tabemasu. 毎日朝ご飯を 食べます。
 Sonoato kaisha ni ikimasu. それから 会社に 行きます。

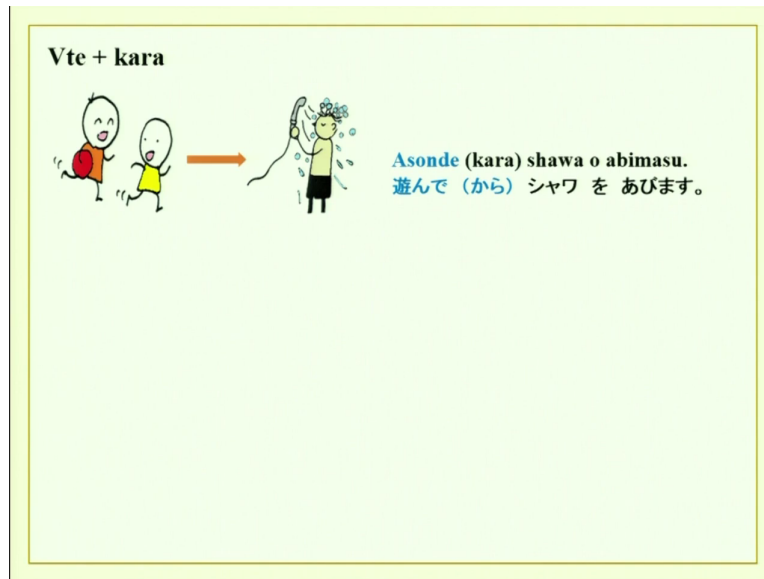
Mainichi nani o shimasu ka?

Mainichi shinbun o yonde, asa gohan o tabete, kaisha ni ikimasu.
 毎日 新聞を 読んで、朝ご飯 を 食べて、会社に 行きます。

Now there is another one for you this is just practice for you to understand *te imasu* / ています (FL) form and be able to use it in your sentences. So, we have *shinbun* / 新聞 (FL) we have somebody eating food and then somebody running to probably office. *Mainichi shinbun o yomimasu* / 毎日 新聞 を 読みます (FL) group 1, *yonde* / 読んで (FL) then *asa gohan o tabemasu* / 朝 ご飯 を 食べます, *asa gohan o tabete* / 朝ご飯 を 食べて group 2, *sono ato kaisha ni ikimasu* / その あと 会社 に 行きます (FL) so you can see after first activity, second activity happens and then after the second activity, finally what you want to do is right here. Now let us see what it is? *Mainichi shinbun o yonde, asagohan o tabete, kaisha ni ikimasu* / 毎日 新聞 を 読んで、朝ご飯 を 食べて、会社 に 行きます (FL)

So, different verbs you can use; different situations you can make and practice with your partner. *Mainichi nani o shimasu ka* / 毎日 何 を します か (FL) is the question you can ask *Mainichi nani o shimasu ka* / 毎日 何 を します か? *Mainichi shinbun o yonde, asagohan o tabete, kaisha ni ikimasu* / 毎日 新聞 を 読んで、朝ご飯 を 食べて、会社 に 行きます (FL) and then you can describe the whole day or just this activity.

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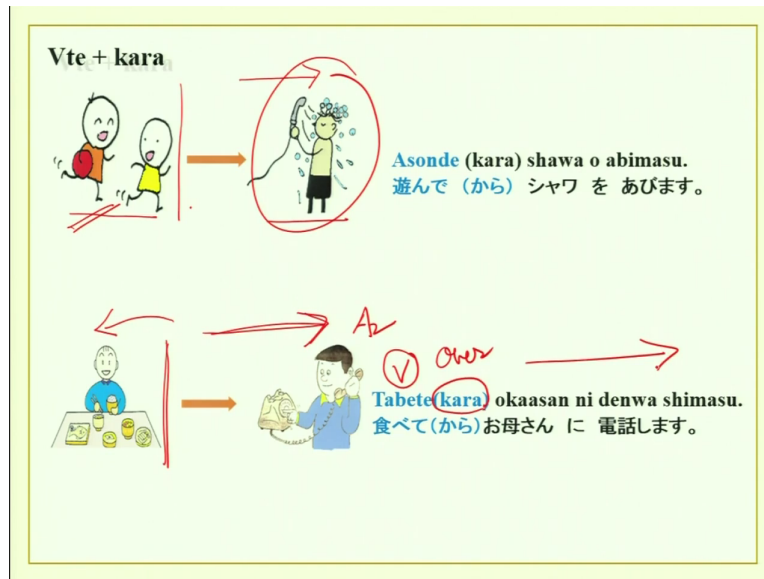
If we use particle *kara* / から (FL) after *te* / て (FL) form of the verb, what does it convey? As you know *kara* / から (FL) means 'from' and so, it indicates the starting point. So here as well it is indicating a source or a starting point. Now the source can be anything it could be a person, it could be something else or it could be a reason with *kara* / から (FL). So, the only thing that you have to keep in mind is that *kara* / から (FL) indicates that the first action has to be completed for the second to take place.

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So, if you are using *te* / て (FL) form plus *kara* / から (FL) then the first action which comes before *kara* / から (FL) has to be over for the second action to take place.

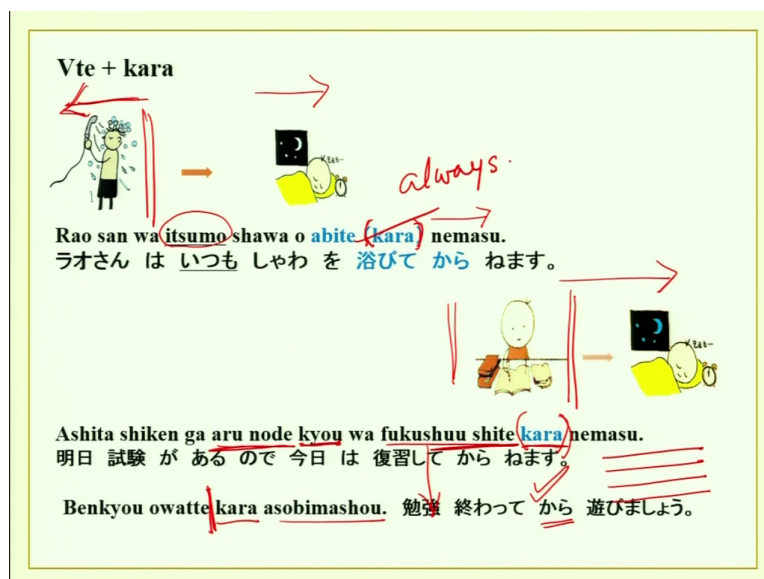
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Now let us see how it is done. Over here you can see there are two activities happening one is *asobimasu*／遊びます(FL) and one is *abimasu*／あびます(FL). So, *asonde kara shawa- o abimasu*／あそんで から シャワー を あびます(FL). So, once I have played I am over with my playing, then only I will take a shower. Shower is not happening before this activity. So, once this is over then only something will happen. Now there is another one. *Tabete kara okaasan ni denwa shimasu*／食べて から お母さん に 電話 します. (FL) So, only after I have finished this activity I am going to do this activity or you can say that this activity that is activity 2 is going to happen only after the first one is over it has been completed.

So, please remember with *kara*／から, (FL) always this action has to be over before you can do what follows *kara*／から(FL).

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There is more practice coming. So, ~~(FL)~~Rao san wa itsumo shawa- o abite kara nemasu／ラオさんは いつも シャワー を あびて から 寝ます. So, itsumo／いつも ~~it is more~~ means 'always' I think we have done it earlier. Rao san wa itsumo／ラオさんは いつも, ~~(FL)~~ always shawa- abite kara／シャワー を あびて から, ~~(FL)~~ after taking a shower always nemasu／寝ます ~~(FL)~~ he does not do any other activity except nemasu／寝ます ~~(FL)~~. So, for sleeping he has to take shower first this activity has to be over and then only he will sleep he will not sleep and then this activity is going to happen. Now there are some do's and don'ts also as happens in all languages.

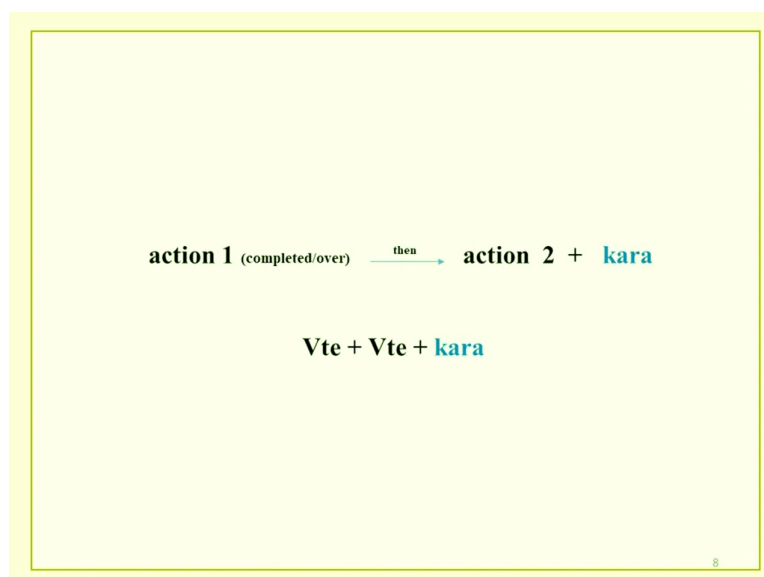
So, well benkyou shite nemasu／勉強 して 寝ます ~~(FL)~~. So, this activity is followed by this activity. Now I have put kara／から ~~(FL)~~ in bracket over here and in all the other examples as well. So, over here because it is not such a strong suggestion, it is not something so, important it is not an order, it is not something that if you do not add kara／から ~~(FL)~~ the sentence is not complete or the meaning is not conveyed. So, you can remove kara／から ~~(FL)~~ also from here.

Still the meaning is the same Rao san wa itsumo shawa- o abite nemasu／ラオさんは いつも シャワー を あびて 寝ます. ~~(FL)~~. So, after taking a shower he sleeps. Over here you cannot remove kara／から ~~(FL)~~. Why you cannot remove kara／から? ~~(FL)~~ **B**Because the speaker's intention is very clear, he is determined to do something. He has told himself he has decided that I will do this and then only I will perform this second activity and

what is the reason? The reason is *ashita shiken ga aru node*／明日 しけん が ある
 ので(FL) because there is an exam tomorrow *kyou*／今日(FL) today, *watashi wa fukushuu*
shite kara nemasu／私 は ふくしゅう して から 寝ます. So, you are putting
 importance over here by *kara*／から(FL) and you are telling yourself that no I cannot sleep
 before revising =

So, this is revision, *fukushuu*／ふくしゅう(FL) is revision. So, I have to revise before I
 sleep, because it is important to the speaker it is his decision, he has told himself to do
 something like this thus *kara*／から(FL) is very, very important over here. In other cases
 you may remove *kara*／から(FL) or may keep *kara*／から(FL) with *te*／て they form that is
 the only difference that you have to keep in mind, that anytime there is some suggestion or
 made by someone made by you something you have decided, you are determined to do
 something or it is a command; then *kara*／から(FL) is essential. For example look at this
 one *benkyou owatte kara asobimasu*／勉強 終って から 遊びます(FL). So, only
 when *benkyou*／勉強(FL) is over I will not play before that, only once it is over then I will
 play *benkyou owatte kara*／勉強 終って から(FL) after finishing *asobimasu*／遊びま
 す(FL). Remember this small difference in using and not using *kara*／から(FL).

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The difference between and *te kara*／て から and *verb, te + verb te form* (FL) plus *verb*
~~they form~~ is that *te kara*／て から(FL) indicates and focuses on order of events, as we
 have seen just. Now that you do this and then you do this more on chronological order and

planning of events as you saw with not being able to remove *kara*／*から*(FL) where you decide something and you do it of choice. Whereas the *te*／*て*(FL) form that is the *verb te* + *verb te*(FL) plus *verb* (FL) plus *verb* form only lists events, only tells you about events as desired or as they have happened.

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Vte + kara / Vta + kara

Buchou no denwa ga kite kara Rao san ni denwa shimasu.
部長の電話が来てからラオさんに電話します。

Buchou no denwa ga kita kara ima denwa o shite imasu.
部長の電話が来たから今電話しています。

Nihon ni itte kara Nihongo o benkyou shimasu.
日本に行ってから日本語を勉強します。

Nihon ni itta kara Nihongo o benkyou shimashita.
日本に行ったから日本語を勉強しました。

Like in particle *to*／*と*(FL) which joins noun with nouns. So, now we can say that verb *te*／*て*(FL) joins verbs in a similar manner like *to*／*と*(FL) joins nouns. Let us see the difference between *te kara*／*てから*(FL) and *ta kara*／*たから*(FL) one is in past and one is in *te*／*て*(FL) form. So, let us see *buchou no denwa ga kite kara, Rao san ni denwa shimasu*／部長の電話が来てから、ラオさんに電話します. So *kite kara*／来てから(FL) only once his *denwa*／電話(FL) comes, then I will call *Rao san*／ラオさん(FL). So, the action is not happening now it is for the future something that you are going to do for the future; something that you plan for the future as we said earlier something that you plan that you do that, you decide.

So, *buchou no denwa ga kite kara, Rao san ni denwa shimasu*／部長の電話が来てから、ラオさんに電話します. (FL) Now look at this sentence *buchou no denwa ga kite kara*／部長の電話が来てから(FL) now his phone has come, *buchou*／部長(FL) was your boss, *buchou*／部長 is you which was the head. So, *buchou no denwa ga kite kara*／部長の電話が来てから(FL) it has come, *watashi wa ima denwa shimasu*／私は今電話します or *shite imasu*／しています or *Rao*

san ga ima denwa shite imasu／ラオさんが今電話しています。Buchou no denwa ga kite kara, Rao san wa /部長の電話が来てからラオさんはor ga ima denwa shite imasu／が今電話しています。(FL) With wa／は and ga／が different sentences are going to be made I have just written it together. Sso, please be very careful about that. Buchou no denwa ga kite kara, Rao san ga ima denwa shite imasu／部長の電話が来てから、ラオさんが今電話しています。Buchou no denwa ga kite kara, Rao san wa ima denwa shite imasu／部長の電話が来てから、ラオさんは今電話しています。(FL) So, you can see this activity has already happened this is over and now this activity is taking place. Nothing has happened over here, no activity and this is for the future.


Once the phone comes then I will call. The phone has come thus I am calling now for this one. Now you can understand this over here as well Nihon ni itte kara Nihongo o benkyou shimasu／日本に行ってから日本語を勉強します(FL). So, once I go to Japan, then I will study Japanese and now over here Nihon ni itta kara Nihongo o benkyou shimashita／日本に行ったから日本語を勉強しました(FL). So, it is all for the past that I had gone to Japan thus I studied Japanese over there. So, in this case it is for the future and this something has happened earlier. Remember with te kara／てから and ta kara／たから(FL) the difference between the two I think it is very clear now.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:53)

Q nani? *nan what* *numbers nani*


Nani o shite imasu ka? 何をしていますか？
yomu / 読む

shinbun o yonde imasu. ||
新聞を 読んでいます ||



Nani o shite imasu ka? 何をしていますか？

(haha ni) denwa o shite imasu.
母に電話をします。



So, there was a word I had given over here *nan*／なん, *nan*／なん(FL) and *nani*／なに, (FL) what is the difference? Basically the meaning is the same ‘what’ but it has been seen that *nan*／なん(FL) is generally used with numbers and *nani*／なに(FL) with other things like adjectives and verbs. *Nani o shite imasu ka*／なに を して います か, *shite imasu ka*／して います か? *So yomu*／飲む(FL) here he is reading the paper. So, *shinbun o yonde imasu*／新聞 を 読んで います, (FL) simple continuous tense. Now if he wants to perform another activity after this then, *shinbun o yonde kara*／新聞 を 読んで から *something o shimasu*／を します. *Nani o shite imasu ka*／なに を して います か? Again. *Haha ni denwa o shite imasu*／母 に 電話 を して います, (FL) again continuous tense calling my mother or talking to my mother.

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Now let us very quickly do some kanji's as well. You have done this kanji *taberu*／食べる (FL). So, I will give you the stroke order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 *taberu*／食べる. So, the stroke order is very clear, then there are some words with *taberu*／食べる(FL). So, that you can understand the kanji better *tabemono*／食べ物, *tabemono*／食べ物(FL) means eatables. So, *mono*／物 (FL) is like this one, two, three and then just a slight mistake over here 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 *tabemono*／食べ物(FL). So, this *mono*／物 (FL) can be used with other words as well like *nomimono*／飲み物, *wasuremono*／忘れ物, *kaimono*／買い物(FL) and we are going to do these words right away with the kanji.

So, this kanji is 9 strokes and means to eat and here you have *nomu*／飲む(FL) which is very similar to *taberu*／食べる(FL) you can see over here okay I will make it here 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. So, that is how it is made one 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 *nomu*／飲む(FL) which means to drink and again *nomimono*／飲み物(FL). So, you have *mono*／物(FL) again over here, *nomi*／飲み and *mono*／物(FL) and (FL) *Nomimono*／飲み物 once again very, very quickly- *nomimono*／飲み物(FL).

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Now we have another kanji *kaimono*／買い物(FL). So, we will do the *kau*(FL) over here is like this *me*／目(FL) another *me*／目(FL) and then *hito*／人(FL). So, *kau*／買う, so *kaimono*／買い物; *mono*／物(FL) you already know, you know the ~~kanji country~~ have made it a number of times already *kaimono*／買い物(FL) then *wasuremono*／忘れ物. So, again over here *wasureru*／忘れる(FL) like this it does not start from here, it starts from here and this is the sign of *kokoro*／心(FL) which is heart only the lower part. So, *kokoro*／心(FL) is like this. So, *wasure*／忘れ(FL) and *mono*／物(FL) again *mono* like this and this kanji itself is *wasureru*／忘れる(FL).

So, *wasure*／忘れ(FL) and over here you can write *ru*／る(FL) and *wasureru*／忘れる and *wasuremono*／忘れ物(FL) okay I will make it once again *wasureru*／忘れる, - a you have *kau*／買う(FL) over here and *wasureru*／忘れる(FL) over here.

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Vocabulary		
Shiken	しけん	exam
Renshuu	れんしゅう	practice
Fukushuu	ふくしゅう	revision
Kaisha	会社	office
Umai	うまい	delicious
Kisetsu	きせつ	season
Kyouiku	きょういく	education
Shawa-	シャワー	shower
Abiru	あびる	to take (shower)
Maiasa	毎朝	every morning
Noru	のる	to get on

Now there is this vocabulary you can go over the vocabulary.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:11)

A mo B mo / Aも Bも
Vte + Vte + masu / Vて+Vて+ます
Vte + kara / Vて+から
Vta + kara / Vた+から
Nan/Nani / なん/なに
Kanji / 漢字

Remember the words there are some new verbs and with this I would like to finish your class over here I think lot of *te*／て(FL) form we have done we have done the continuous *te*／て(FL) form which is *te imasu*／ています. Then we have also done the *te*／て(FL) plus verb *te*／て(FL) plus verb form which you have here in your lesson there is lot of practice for you. Then we have also done the verb *te kara*／て から(FL) form for that also you have lot of practice and all the important things that you are supposed to remember.

There was *nan*／なん(FL) and *nani*／なに(FL) also over here some little bit of kanji. So, please do all of it and digest this today and come prepared for your next class soon. So, see

you then *sono toki made arigatou gozaimasu*／その とき まで ありがとうございます
す and *mata aimashou*／また 会いましょう(FL).