

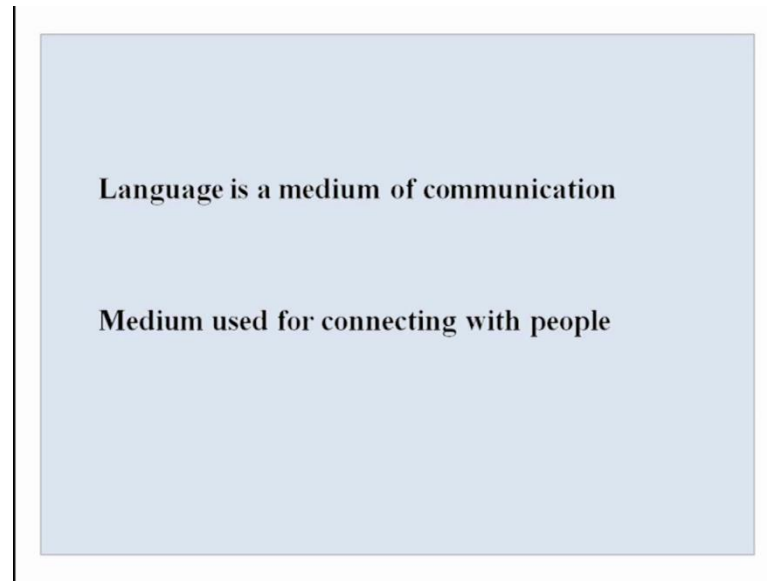
Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 1
Introduction to Japanese Scripts

Hello everybody, and welcome to this course on, Introduction to Japanese language and culture. Well before I formally start telling you about the language. I would like to introduce myself, first and for most. I am Vatsala Misra, and I am teaching Japanese here in IIT Kanpur, in the foreign language program, and will be with you all through the forty lectures, and we will learn Japanese together. We will learn all the expressions, all the proverbs, we can all different forms of verbs, and a lot of other things in this course, and towards the end of the course, I am sure you will be very confident, about talking in Japanese. Well these lectures are basically based on my experience, which students over these years; what they want of the course, what questions they ask, what is important for them, and on all these things I have, made this course.

I have tried to simplify it, as much as I can. Try to give you as much information, in a very simple way, and try to provide, try to give you an insight, into the Japanese life. How the Japanese people think, how they interact, what are the kinds of expressions they use, what is their mannerism, how they speak, what is the body language. All those things I have tried to do, in various ways; through pictures, through audios, and through a lot of other things, which you will see when, we actually start with our lessons. Well before I actually begin now, I would like to tell you what I plan to do, in the course, but even before that, people tell me, and a lot of students always ask me; the Japanese is a very difficult language, and very difficult to learn. There are a lot of scripts, and it is difficult to memorize all of them, and write in the language. So, well I would like to ask you before I tell you, how difficult or how easy the language is. What is language?

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What is the purpose of language, what do you think about it. Well as you can see over here, it is given; language is a simple medium of communication. In olden times when the scripts were not there, when man was not aware of scripts, of writing. At that time communication was done, as it is a medium of communication. Communication was done through pictures, through paintings, through body language, by means of gestures, and it was considered alright. As you could communicate a lot of things, you could say a lot of things in, by doing all those things, but what is the purpose of language. You can see. The main purpose of language is, to talk to people, to connect to people, to be able to convey, in a better way; to be able to talk, and to be able to say a lot of things, and be understood; that is what the purpose of language is, that is what language is for. So, what is required, what is important, to cultivate what is required, to cultivate a basic language ability. What are the important things that are required for you, for someone, to be able to speak or communicate.

So, well to communicate, there are two important things; one is the spoken part, and one is the writing part. So, for the spoken part, there are different things that are required, for the writing part, there are certain different things that are essential. Now what is a essential for speaking, or the spoken part of the language. The most important thing, for the spoken part, is for you to be able to say some sounds, to be able, to pronounce something to be able to utter something, to make a sound, to be able to form words. So, for that what do we need; for spoken language we need phonetics. Now by doing that, by

using that, we can make words. With those words, we can make sentences, and by learning some simple sentences, we can make complicated sentences, and are able to convey, nicely what we want to say, to the other person.

For writing what do you need, for reading what do you need. Well the most important thing for reading or for writing, is a script. A script is very essential, and that is the only way you will be able to write something, or read something. Now for a lot of languages, you have a simple script. You have alphabets as in English or in Hindi, you have your alphabets, and you can join the alphabets and make words, and with words you can make sentences, and convey and do conversation. In Japanese we have that script yes, but we also use pictograms and ideograms, because of this vary reason that we use phonetic script, and these pictograms. Lot of time it is felt, that the language is difficult, because it is a little difficult to read. Well in India, we are exposed to a lot of languages. We know that there are different scripts, there are different languages. We hear them most of the time. We here them a lot of times, and for example, if you hear a person talking in Urdu, and you listen to a person talking in Hindi.

Well it is understood, you can understand Urdu to a great extent, and the person who knows Urdu can understand Hindi easily. But if you see it written, well Urdu script is very different from the Devanagari script. So, what do you think. does this mean that the person does not know Hindi, or vice versa. No, it does not mean that, and that happens with the lot of other Indian languages as well. There are lots of south Indian languages, where you can understand when it is spoken, but may not be able to read, and same applies to a lot of European languages. They use the, European languages use the English alphabet, but you may be able to read what is written, but then you cannot understand, or even decipher what it means. So, well all these things are there, and Japanese also depending on what your motivation is, what you want to do with the language, whether you just want to do the spoken part, or you want to do the written part. You will see the difficulty.

So, as such any language is difficult, and any language can be easy, it depends on the person who is learning the language. So, well if we think of the writing part, the spoken part can be taken care of; by learning words, by doing conversation, by learning a few expressions and other things, doing grammar, but if we think of the writing part. Well writing part may seem a little difficult, but that can be learnt, can be done by a person,

and you can start writing and reading very easily in Japanese. The reason foreigners are unable to do, or the reason they find it a little difficult, is because you are not learning the language in the environment, we are learning Japanese. For example, we are learning Japanese here in a very non-Japanese environment, where you are not exposed to Japanese twenty four seven. If you are doing something in Japan, or may be whichever language, you are learning, you doing it in that environment, then it is much faster.

Though now you can say, that there is the internet now, and we have more exposure, and we can connect better, but still if you're talking to Japanese people. If you're in that environment dealing with the natives, looking at people interacting, looking at people using expressions, idioms, phrases, and the situations that you will encounter, it is much easier to learn, but well you do not have to get worried about it. We have tried to make it very simple and shown, and I have tried to show all of you through pictures, through audios, and I am sure it would not be as difficult as it seems, and after having done these forty lectures, I am sure that you will be very comfortable with the language, with a expressions, and grammar in this course of course, we will concentrate on the spoken part of the language, and with that will also lay a foundation for the written part; the writing and the reading of the language, but the main thrust is; obviously, on the conversation.

Now having said that this does not mean that, I will sort of, we will just do some kind of situational conversation, you will mug it up, you will learn it by heart, and you will reproduce it in a situation, and that is conversation. No, that is not conversation at all, and that is not what we are going to do over here. We are definitely going to do conversation, situational conversation, but with that I also plan to, teach you language as such. Your interest should be not only on the conversations, but also on learning the language, on understanding how the people are, how they think, how they behave, and how they interact with each other. This course is about teaching you, how to speak the language, how to enjoy the language, how to learn about the Japanese people, and their culture.

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Target audience –

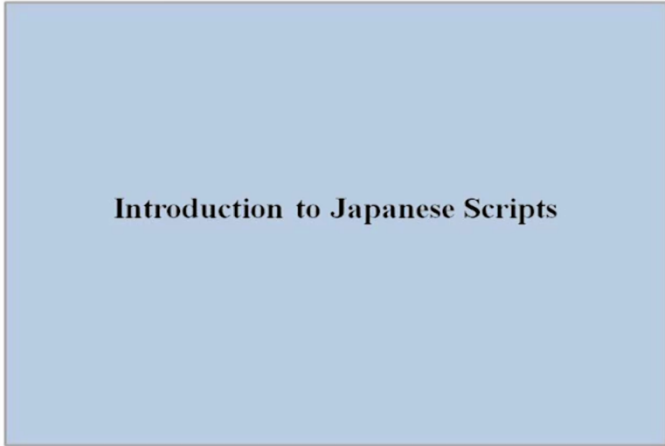
- Students planning to pursue further studies in Japan
- People with academic interest and preparing for language proficiency examinations
- Those applying for jobs in Japan
- Short term visitors to Japan

And well the people that I think would want to want to sort of do the course. Will be students planning to pursue studies abroad in Japan, would want to visit Japan for a short periods; not a tourists, this is not a course of tourists as such. This is about learning the language. So, people who want to, stay in Japan for short periods, and as it is very difficult, to move about in Japan without knowing the language, it would be very helpful for them. If they learn, and then go to the country, it is always better. You interact better with people you're comfortable, and things are very easy. And of course, for students who are applying, for jobs in Japanese companies, and most of all. The most important thing people who have and academic interest, and would like to know more about the language. So, this course is all about this, and that is how we are going to move ahead. As this is the course, meant for people, who want to learn the language.

Well this is going to be, a very basic Japanese course, where anybody can learn. Whatever the age you could be a child or an adult. Anybody could learn the course, anybody could go over all the lectures, and learn the language. And also I would like to tell you, that we will start from the very basics of the language; that is from the alphabets itself. The equivalent of a b c d is what we are going to do, in the beginning. Then gradually graduate from class one to class two to class three and go ahead till class twelve. So, well will do a lot of things here, slowly, and you will feel comfortable, I am quite sure. Also with the alphabets, also with a b c d which I told you, which is very basic. We will of course, concentrate on vocabulary, on grammar, on punctuation, on

intonation, on different verb forms. And with all these, as I have been telling you all along, we will also do proverbs, and see how the people are and what the culture in Japan is. So, all those things together, we will try to do this course, with the help of pictures, with the help of audios, try to help you as much as I can, and give you an insight into the Japanese life style, and the people and their culture.

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Introduction to Japanese Scripts

So, well now enough of all this, and I think we should start with our class, and the first thing that we have to do over here, is the scripts.

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Introduction to Japanese Scripts

Hiragana – for words of Japanese origin

Katakana – for words of foreign origin

Kanji – Chinese pictograms and ideograms

私 は ラオ です

So, well there are three scripts in the language, we have. As you can see over here, we have hiragana, katakana, and kanji.

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So, these are the three scripts; the hiragana and the katakana are called the kana scripts in Japanese, and kanji is the ideograms and the pictograms. We will discuss kanji of course, in detail later as well, but first we should talk about hiragana and katakana. Now it is interesting that till the fourth century A. D. the Japanese did not have a script, and they had a language, they could talk freely, but there was no script. So, now if you do not have a script. Well you cannot document anything, you cannot write anything. So, as travelling increased, and as people started coming to Japan, trade was happening. So, through trade, and through people coming into Japan from China and Korea. Lot of pictograms from China entered Japan. they realized that this was some kind of a script, which they could use for documenting, and slowly over period of time, with the help of these pictograms, which entered Japan at that time via trade hiragana came into being they developed this new script which was called hiragana.

Hiragana is a script, which is used for Japanese words; words of Japanese origin, belonging to Japan, and then we trade with people coming in, with Japanese people going out probably to Korea or to China. Foreign words also entered into Japan, foreign words slowly came, and there will be used in the language. So, now there was a problem is to, how to write those foreign words. From these pictograms and ideograms, which

were already there, katakana was made; katakana was developed for foreign words. So, the difference between hiragana and katakana, basic difference, is that hiragana is for words of Japanese origin, and katakana is words for Chinese or foreign that time Chinese, and now of course, foreign origin. Also because kanji came first, the pictograms came first to Japan. The ladies were not allowed or could not get access to these kanji characters, and they were not allowed to write. Slowly over period of time, when hiragana was developed, the ladies got the script of hiragana, and they started writing in hiragana, and thus this you will notice that this script. When I show you the script you will see, that it is very cursive. It is round, it is circular, where as katakana, is very angular, we will discuss of course, these Chinese characters later also.

For the time being these are just pictograms and ideograms, meaning pictures and ideas shown depicted in line form. We have a few for example, a sun, when someone says make sun. What do you do, this is exactly what you draw, and automatically anybody would say that this is sun. Now what is the sun do, the sun divides day and night into a day into two parts which is day and night. So, well if you want to show this in lines, this is how it is going to come. It is going to divide like this, so it is to be square, and it will be divided in this form, in this manner like this. So, when you look it, when a Chinese or Japanese would look at this character, immediately the picture that comes to their mind, is of sun. Now after the course when you look at this picture, all the time, you will think of the sun, or something to do with light, something to do with brightness, something to do with day, or date. So, these are the things that'll come to your mind; this is how these pictograms and ideograms have come into beam. A certain idea a certain picture, that forms in your mind. When you look at something, is shown or depictate like this, in form of straight horizontal and vertical lines.

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Kana Scripts

- Hiragana and Katakana are phonetic symbols
- Each set has 46 symbols each
- Second set of kana symbols has 25 syllables each

So, well we will go ahead now, and see what hiragana and katakana are. Well, the kana scripts are, phonetic scripts. They are symbols, phonetic symbols, whatever you say you write. So, hiragana has 46 basic symbols, and so has katakana also 46 basic symbols. Now there is a second set also of both the scripts, for both the scripts. The second set has 25 characters, each and the interesting part is that the second set, is made from the first set by using just two symbols like this, and this. These two symbols are used, in the first set and another second set of 25 symbols is made.

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Hiragana Set – 1 Stroke order

n	w-	r-	y-	m-	h-	n-	t-	s-	k-		
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	だ	さ	か	あ	-a
N	WA	RA	YA	MA	HA	NA	TA	SA	KA	A	
ゐ	り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い		-i
WI	RI		MI	HI	NI	CHI	SHI	KI	I		
ゑ	る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う		-u
RU	YU	MU	FU	NU	TSU	SU	KU	U			
ゑ	れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え		-e
WE	RE		ME	HE	NE	TE	SE	KE	E		
を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お		-o
WO	RO	YO	MO	HO	NO	TO	SO	KO	O		

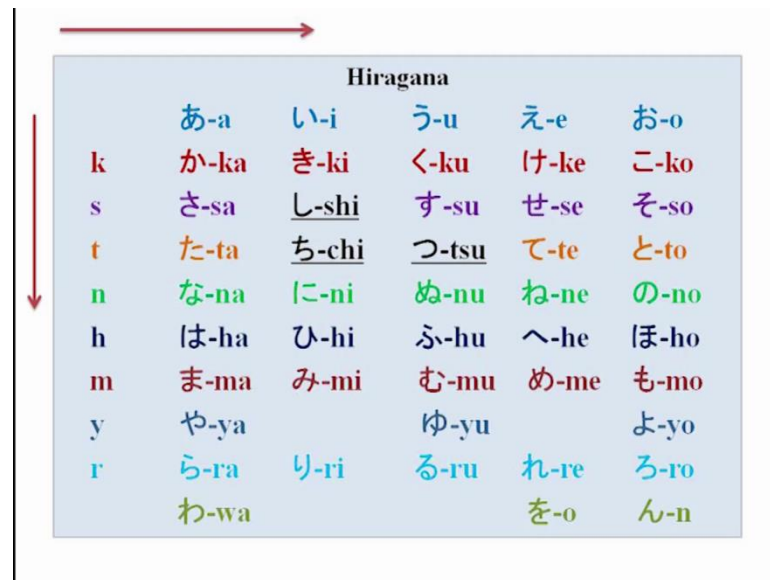
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiragana>

So, this is the kana script of course, when you see. You will know you can see this stroke order. Stroke order means how the character is made what is to be drawn first, and what comes after that, and what follows later. Well you have this set, the first set of 46 symbols of hiragana, right in front of you over here, and you can see. The first line, is the vowel line, the vowels are here. I will read them out to you once, then we have the k sound, or the ka sound, s or sa sound, t or ta sound, n or na sound, h or ha sound, m or ma sound, y or ya sound, r or ra sound. And then we have this w over here, n over here, and o over here. These two are given of course, in the olden script, but now these are not in use anymore. First let us do the vowels. well the vowels are, you can repeat after me; a e u a o, once again aa e oo a o.

Then we have the k series, and you have to join this k with the vowel here, which makes it ka ki ku k and ko, and in a similar manner, for the s series sa shi su say and then so. You will notice over here that this is a little different. The sound is not c, but it is she, this is an exception, please keep that in mind. Then we have the ta series, and again in a similar manner ta chi tsu te tho, chi and tsu again are little different, these are also exceptions. So, you need to remember these three exceptions shi tsi and tsu. Then we have the n series, and again in a similar manner na ni nu ne and no. Then the h series ha he hu hey and ho, and then the ma series or the m series; ma me mu mey mo. Now you will notice something over here, that all these consonants, all these k s t n h m so far, are joining with ovals here, and then the sound is there, then the syllable is may. So, in Japanese please remember all syllables, will always have a vowel in the end.

No syllable is complete without a vowel, except for one and we are going to do this very soon. Well then will come to the y series ya yu yo. The r series; ra ri ru re ro. then we have wa, you can leave these two out wo and wum. Now as I told you just now this is the only one which does not end in a vowel. You will say how will we use this. Well I will give you a word; very simple, how would say orange in Japanese, well it is orangee. So, the sound in orange, is this alphabet over here. Then if you take the word in Japanese it is [FL] for orange. So, well me ka wum. You see this sound; that is how it is going to be used, and you will notice for all of them that they all end in vowels. you can write them very nicely the stroke order is given, very clearly over here, and of course, you can go on that and see hiragana and katakana, and different ways of writing hiragana and katakana.

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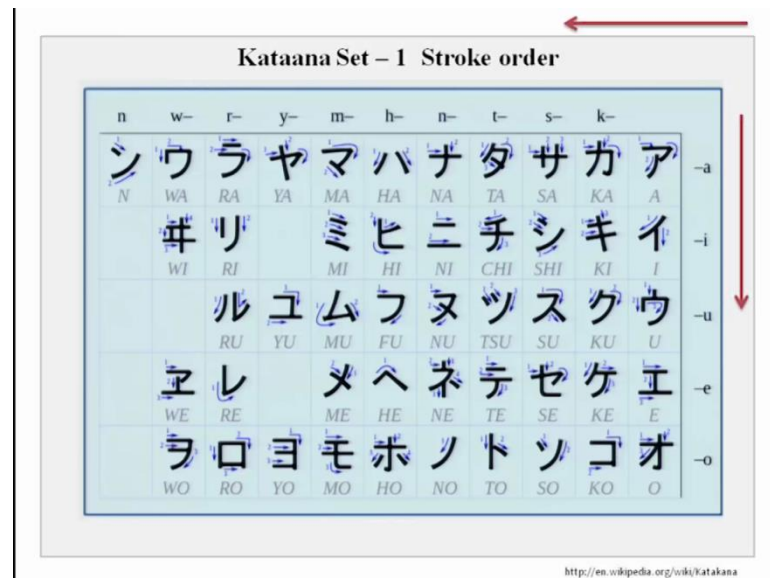


Hiragana

	あ-a	い-i	う-u	え-e	お-o
k	か-ka	き-ki	く-ku	け-ke	こ-ko
s	さ-sa	し-shi	す-su	せ-se	そ-so
t	た-ta	ち-chi	つ-tsu	て-te	と-to
n	な-na	に-ni	ぬ-nu	ね-ne	の-no
h	は-ha	ひ-hi	ふ-hu	へ-he	ほ-ho
m	ま-ma	み-mi	む-mu	め-me	も-mo
y	や-ya		ゆ-yu		よ-yo
r	ら-ra	り-ri	る-ru	れ-re	ろ-ro
	わ-wa			を-o	ん-n

Well this is very clearly given in different colors for you to remember. The exceptions are also given over here, and you can revise it and do it at home.

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Katakana Set - 1 Stroke order

n	w-	r-	y-	m-	h-	n-	t-	s-	k-		
シ	ウ	ラ	ヤ	マ	ハ	ナ	タ	サ	カ	ア	-a
N	WA	RA	YA	MA	HA	NA	TA	SA	KA	A	
	ヰ	リ		ミ	ヒ	ニ	チ	シ	キ	イ	-i
	WI	RI		MI	HI	NI	CHI	SHI	KI	I	
		ル	ユ	ム	フ	ヌ	ツ	ス	ク	ウ	-u
		RU	YU	MU	FU	NU	TSU	SU	KU	U	
	ヱ	レ		メ	ヘ	ネ	テ	セ	ケ	エ	-e
	WE	RE		ME	HE	NE	TE	SE	KE	E	
	ヲ	ロ	ヨ	モ	ホ	ノ	ト	ソ	コ	オ	-o
	WO	RO	YO	MO	HO	NO	TO	SO	KO	O	

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katakana>

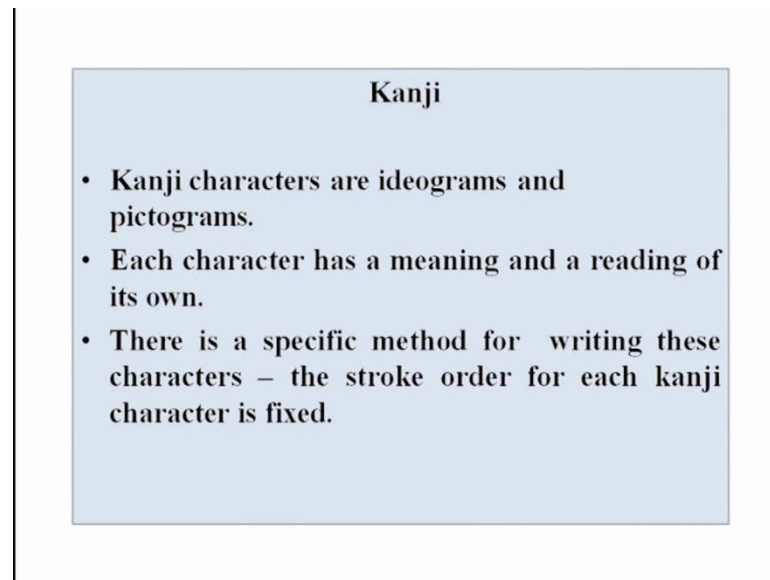
Now, you will see the katakana, though pronunciation is the same, writing system is given over here, but you will notice that it is very angular, unlike hiragana. I will show you the slide once again, you can see how cursive and round it is, how feminine it looks, and then this katakana over here, extremely masculine very angular. So, well it is the same aa e oo a o ka ki ku k ko sa shi su se so ta tsi tsu the tho na ni nu ne no ha hi hu he

ho mas mi mu me mo ya yu and yo. Well these two are missing in both hiragana and katakana, because it is very similar to this sound. So, that is it has been left out. Then you have ra ri ru re ro wa wo and um. Now this wo and this o for both hiragana and katakana, have a different meaning. This is a vowel, and this is used as a particle, in the language. Now we will talk about particles also, but a little later. For the time being, you could just keep it in mind that wo over here is used as a particle, and not this o, but the o in hiragana. Please remember that hiragana are used for words of Japanese origin, and also to change tenses of verbs, and to show different verb forms hiragana is used, and katakana of course, is for foreign words. Well this is katakana for you, you can see very clearly, again different colors, easy to memorize, so you can do this.

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Katakana					
	a-ア	i-イ	u-ウ	e-エ	o-オ
k	ka-カ	ki-キ	ku-ク	ke-ケ	ko-コ
s	sa-サ	<u>shi-シ</u>	su-ス	se-セ	so-ソ
t	ta-タ	<u>chi-チ</u>	<u>tsu-ツ</u>	te-テ	to-ト
n	na-ナ	ni-ニ	nu-ヌ	ne-ネ	no-ノ
h	ha-ハ	hi-ヒ	hu-フ	he-ヘ	ho-ホ
m	ma-マ	mi-ミ	mu-ム	me-メ	mo-モ
y	ya-ヤ	-	yu-ユ	-	yo-ヨ
r	ra-ラ	ri-リ	ru-ル	re-レ	ro-ロ
w	wa-ワ				wo-ヲ
					n-ン

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Kanji

- **Kanji characters are ideograms and pictograms.**
- **Each character has a meaning and a reading of its own.**
- **There is a specific method for writing these characters – the stroke order for each kanji character is fixed.**

Now, as was telling you kanji's are ideograms and pictograms, each character has a meaning. Each symbol as you can see over here, this symbol has a meaning, and each character has minimum two readings; one a Chinese reading, and another one a Japanese reading. So, please as can we see each character has a meaning, and reading of its own. there are specific ways of writing, and one has to memorize the stroke order, which is how the strokes are to be made, in kanji it is extremely important, to memorize and learn the stroke order, because the stroke order for a character is, fixed that does not change, and there is a reason, because you need to go to the next character or word. So, it has to end over here; one, and it has to start from here like this. You cannot start a character from here, and may be go here, and do something like this. No, there is a specific set order, to write kanji characters pictograms.

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Kanji Characters		
Nihon	日本	Japan
Kazan	火山	Volcano
Jinkou	人口	Population

Well now, what are kanji characters, what are pictograms. As I just told you about [FL]

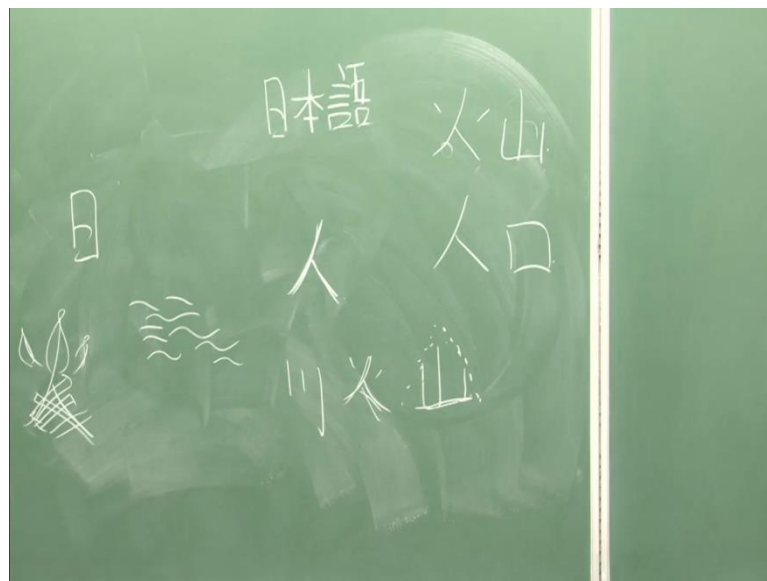
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So, when you look at this now. I think you will think of the sun, how would you show man in line, man in lines. Well this is how a man looks, when you want to, talk about someone you, say this person over here, but you cannot make this picture all the time, and write about man and say this is what is man. So, what will you do? Well just remove the head from here, just make it like this. When you look at this picture now, what does it look like. Does not it remind you of a man. Well you can see now, see when you make

this; you know it is a man. So, in Japanese, or Chinese in pictograms, when you write this character, it tells you that it is a man, you are talking about someone. Well if you look at this, what do you think it is. It is water, is it not? It looks like a river flowing. So, well it is going to be made like this. If you look at fire, how will you show fire in a character, how will you show it in lines. Well this is how fire looks like, you have the logs over here, you have wood over here, and when it burns, well this is what it looks like. Now how will you show it in picture form, or in line form. Simple, like this this and make it like this, so simple like this this and this. So, when you look at this, you will know we are talking about fire. This is what pictograms are all about. Of course, these are very simple pictograms, these are not difficult pictograms, you can relate to them, you can you can understand these very clearly. It only gets complicated when, it becomes a little abstract.

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So, well we will do all of that later. As I told you this is [FL], this is [FL]. Now what does this look like. This looks like a mouth, an opening, isn't it. So, if you join these two characters, it means population; so many mouth, so many people, so, many mouths to feed, and what is that; that is population. So, well that is how, you would think of kanji characters. There is one more very simple you have done this one over here this means fire, and what is a volcano. Volcano throws fire, a mountain is like this. You can see, with the base over here, this looks like a mountain. So, well if you have this and this, automatically even if you do not know the word, you know that this is a mountain which

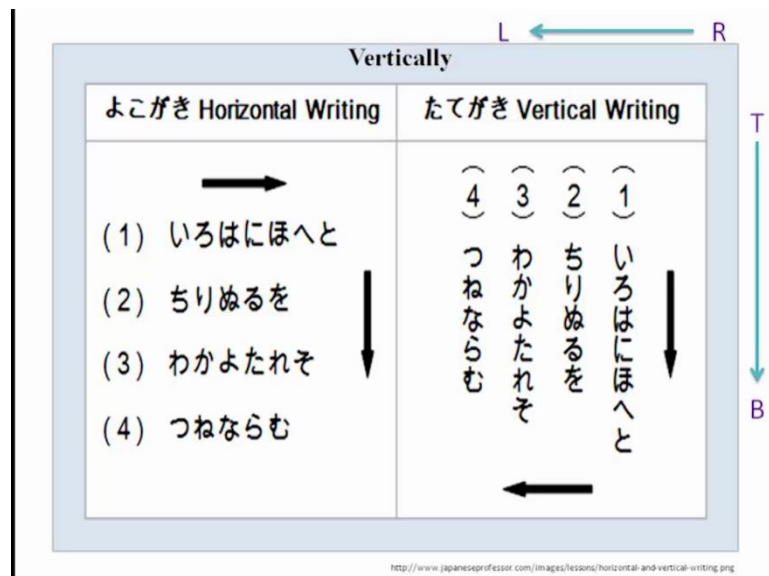
throws fire, so it is a volcano. So, that is how these kanji characters, have come into beam, and that is how you write them, that is how you show them and you understand.

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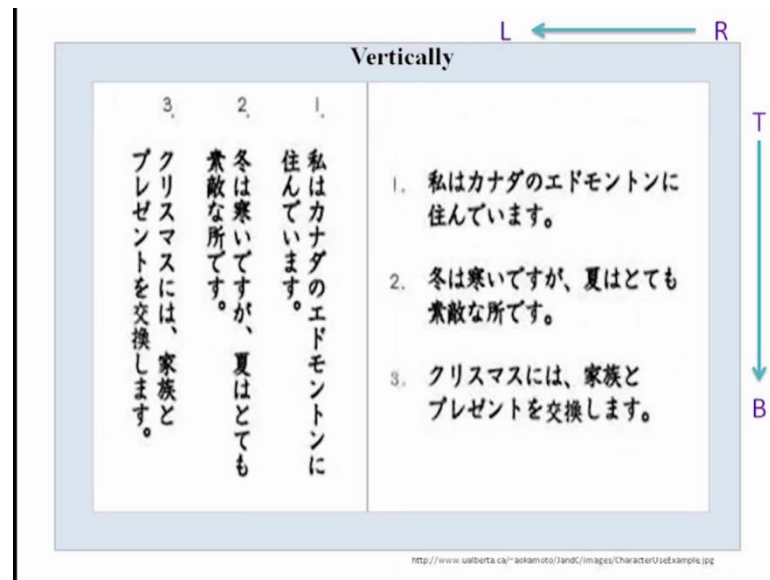


Now, Japanese is written horizontally and vertically as well. You can see horizontally, you can see it is written over here, and vertically you can see, how its written. You can also write like this, but it starts from the right side, please remember not from this side, you go this way, but when you write horizontally, it starts from the left side; that is very important.

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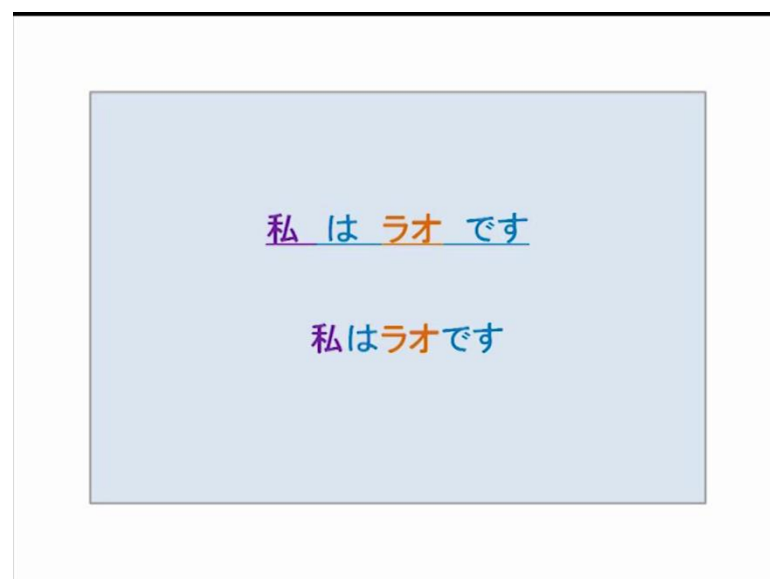


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Also you will notice something else over here, there are no spaces at all, and kanji characters, hiragana characters are all used simultaneously together, and of course, you can see there is this katakana also used over here. So, in the language, all three scripts are used simultaneously, which was not happening earlier. Earlier for a long time the Japanese continued to write, in either kanji katakana, or hiragana, but now as you can see very clearly in this slide, all three are used together.

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Now, as I told you there are no spaces, something is written over here in Japanese, and something is written over here. we are used two space in between words, but the Japanese have no problem at all in reading this, why because you have kanji pictogram, you have the hiragana in blue, and then in red you have, in orange you have katakana. So, without even spacing it is very clear.

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Vowels				
a	あ	あひる あり	ahiru ari	duck ant
i	い	いす いぬ	isu inu	chair dog
u	う	うし うち	ushi uchi	cow house
e	え	えび えき	ebi eki	prawn station
o	お	おりがみ おうむ	origami oomu	paper folding parrot

Now, we will do the vowels very quickly, and give you some vocabulary. You can repeat after me; the meanings are given over here in black. I will not read out the meanings, I will just read out, what is written in hiragana, and of course, in Roman it is given over here you can read this as well. This is the vowel series aa e u a and o. As I told you a for apple b for bat is what we are going to do here. So, well ahiru ari isu inu ushi uchi ebi eki origami oomu. So, you can repeat all these again and again, and I am sure you will feel comfortable very soon.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:12)

Vocabulary		
あし	ashi	feet
あせ	ase	sweat
いし	ishi	stone
いと	ito	thread
うさぎ	usagi	rabbit
うえ	ue	up
うた	uta	song
えき	eki	railway station
えだ	eda	branch
おに	oni	demon
おかし	okashi	snacks
おてら	otera	temple

There is more, you can repeat after me; ashi ase ishi ito usagi ue uta eki eda oni okashi otera. So, all the meanings are given very clearly, you can learn these.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:04)

Practice

ari あり

se あせ

inu いぬ

isu いす

usagi うさぎ

uma うま

enpitsu えんぴつ

fukurou ふくろう

oum おうむ

(Refer Slide Time: 44:10)

ka	か	かに かさ	kani kasa	crab umbrella
ki	き	きりん きもの	kirin kimono	giraffe dress
ku	く	くさ くつ	kusa kutsu	grass shoes
Ke	け	ケーキ	ke-ki	cake
Ko	こ	コーヒー コアラ	ko-hi- koala	coffee kola bear

Then we have the k series or ka series; you can see the sound ka series kani kasa kirin kimono kusa kutsu ke-ki. Now this is a foreign word thus it is written in katakana, cake and also ko-hi coffee and koala kola bear [FL] [FL] [FL] kola bear, and you will notice that we do not have l in Japanese. All l's are supposed to be pronounced as ra sounds. So, all the meanings are given very clearly, you can learn these.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:32)

Vocabulary		
かばん	kaban	bag
かぎ	kagi	keys
き	ki	tree
きつね	kitsune	red fox
くち	kuchi	mouth
くだもの	kudamono	fruit
くし	kushi	comb
ケーキ	ke-ki	cake
けいたい	keitai	mobile
けしごむ	keshigomu	eraser
こども	kodomo	child
こちゃ	kocha	tea

Then vocabulary for the k series; kaban kagi kitsune kuchi kudamono kushi ke-ki keitai keshigomu kodomo kocha. So, well the meanings are again given, it is given in roman as well. So, you can please read all of it, and learn it.

(Refer Slide Time: 46:45)

sa	さ	さかな さる	sakana saru	fish monkey
shi	し	しか しまうま	shika shimauma	deer zebra
su	す	すずめ すいか	suzume suika	sparrow watermelon
se	せ	せみ せびろ	semi sebiro	moth suit
so	そ	そら そば	sora soba	sky noodles

Now, we have the sa series, and in the sa series you already know, the she is an exception. So, well sakana saru shika shimauma suzume suika semi sebiro sora soba. So, this is the sa series for you, the she of course is different, please try to pronounce the she... It is she as in the english s h e she, but over here the pronunciation is she over here. It is the spelling or the syllable is s h i.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:10)

Vocabulary		
さけ	sake	Japanese alcohol
さら	sara	plate
さめ	same	shark
しち	shichi	seven
しんご	shingo	signal
すもう	sumou	wrestling
すし	sushi	Japanese dish
せなか	senaka	back (of body)
セーター	se-ta-	sweater
そら	sora	sky

Some words again sake sara same shichi shingo sumou sushi senaka se-ta- is a sweater and the sound is a little long, and in the end we have sora. So, why I have given the vocabulary, like this to you, is for you to make sentences, for you to speak out loudly, and one thing very important over here is, that you should speak out loudly, and say it very clearly. So, that it is heard by you, and you can understand where you are fumbling or going wrong.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:27)

Practice

sara さら

sakana さかな

shika しか

suzume すずめ

senpuki せんぷき

sushi すし

soba そば


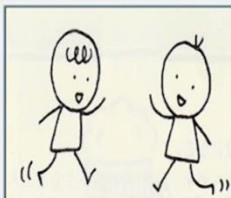
So, well the meanings are again given, it's given in roman as well. So, you can please read all of it and learn it.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:38)

Numerals			
Ichi	いち	一	one
Ni	に	二	two
San	さん	三	three
Yon / Shi	よん / し	四	four
Go	ご	五	five
Roku	ろく	六	six
Nana/Shichi	しち / なな	七	seven
Hachi	はち	八	eight
Kyū / Kū	きゅう	九	nine
Jū	じゅう	十	ten

Now, for your first lesson there are a lot of things, but well we should do the numerals over here the numbers. So, well very quickly, it is given the equivalence of all this over here; Ichi Ni San Yon Go Roku Nana Hachi Kyu Ju. Once again Ichi Ni San Yon Go Roku Nana Hachi Kyu Ju. It is a long sound. So, please practice this, so that you are comfortable when we do something new in our next class.

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Expressions	
Ohayō gozaimasu	 おはようございます
Konnichiwa	 こんにちは

There is a small expression. In fact, there are two there is Ohayo gozaimasu, with a raising intonation here meaning good morning. So, anytime you meet someone from 6 in the morning till 10 o'clock, well you can say Ohayo gozaimasu very freely, and also if you're very informal with the person Ohayo will suffice, and then you have konnichiwa, which means good day, and you can use it from 10 o'clock onwards till 5 or 6 in the evening, just before dark; konnichiwa and Ohayo gozaimasu. So, it is Ohayo gozaimasu and konnichiwa. Well practice these expressions, will be doing more of these in our classes later. Now my work is over for today, and your work begins. You have some assignments here for you.

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Assignment -1		
<i>Match group A with group B</i>		
A		B
ashi	あし	monkey
ari	あり	dolphin
karasu	からす	fish
isu	いす	sparrow
kani	かに	crow
iruka	いるか	leg
ko-hi-	コーヒー	chair
saru	さる	crab
sakana	さかな	coffee
suzume	すずめ	ant

The first one is, you have these words, the vocabulary that we did and the English meanings over here, just match group A with group B. Then we have one two three four till ten, well match one two three four with the equivalence in Japanese. There are a number of pictures here, I want you to name all the pictures, and practice loudly, and then there is a small exercise. There is a small picture here, of a lot of things, just list objects in the picture. With that I will end for today. Today has been a little long for you. well with this I would like to end, thank you very much and [FL] and this phrase that I am using, I will explain to you tomorrow [FL] [FL].

Thank you.