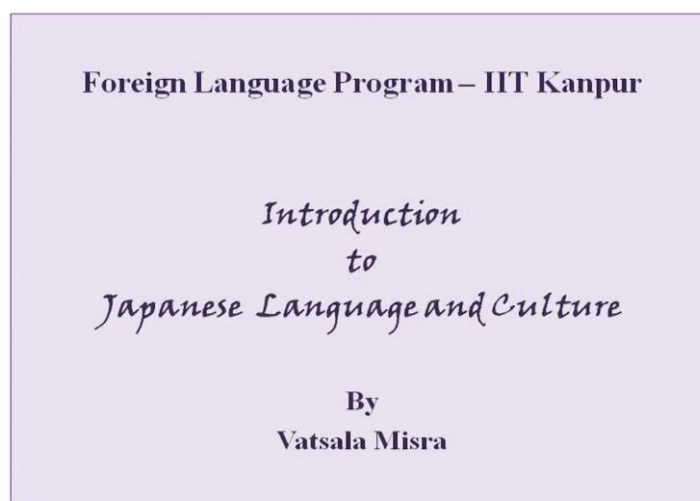


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
Prof. Mrs. Vatsala Misra
Foreign Language Program
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Lecture - 10
Watashi wa mainichi roku-ji ni okimasu
I wake up at 6'oclock everyday

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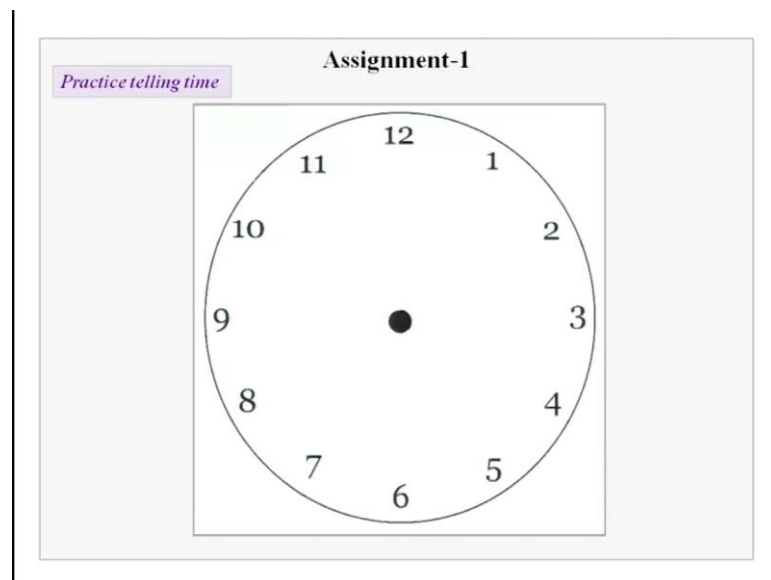
[FL] everybody and welcome to the Japanese class. Are you all ready to learn more Japanese? Well, in our previous classes we have been doing a lot of verbs. We have done number of new particles and today also, we will do the same. We will learn more new verbs, some new expressions and also, we will do some new particles today related to time and other things as well as some new kanjis's as well. So, are you all ready for the class well?

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But before I actually start telling you something and we start learning something new, we will go over our assignments that I have given you. I will just go over those and let us see if you have done it properly.

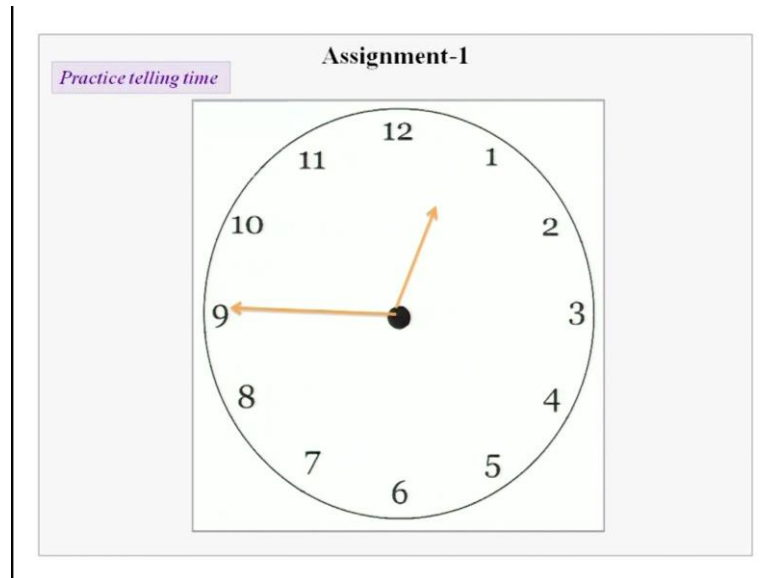
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The first one over here is practice telling time. Well, over here you are supposed to practice numbers. You are supposed to practice, learn how to tell time. Why we need to do numbers again and again is basically because we need a lot numbers for asking price,

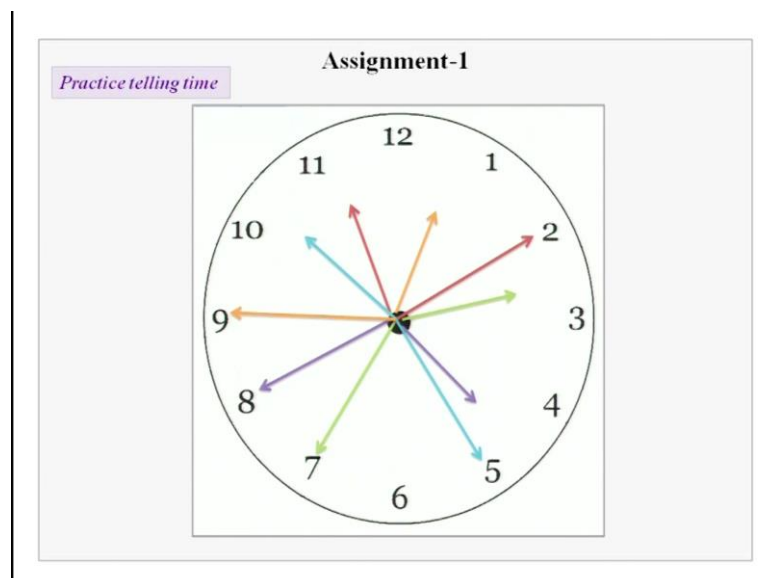
for day, for date, for any of these things for telling time. So, please we need to actually really do numbers very well. So, please learn them at home over here will practice time.

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So, well you could practice with your partner or you could ask your partner or you could also let your partner ask you, and you could answer. Well, look at this one. This is quarter to one. So, how you will say quarter to one in Japanese. We have done it earlier. Well, you can practice [FL] or you can also say [FL] which we did in our last class. So, you can practice like this with your partner.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:23)










The next one is [FL]. I hope you got this one right.

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Assignment-3

Match the pictures with the kanji characters

 木	けつ 月 getsu
 土	か 火 ka
 金	すい 水 sui
 日	もく 木 moku
 川	きん 金 kin
 月	ど 土 do
 日	にち 日 nichi

Now, the next assignment was we had done lot of kanji's, with the kanji's for days of the week. So, the kanji's are listed over here and the days are listed over here and the pictures. So, please try to figure which one is which. So, we have [FL] as you can see from water [FL], from key [FL], [FL] and the last one is [FL]. See we have only done one reading at the moment we have done [FL] and [FL]. These are some of the readings for these characters. There are other readings as well which we will do in our next part. I hope you got this one right.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:29)

<i>Assignment-4</i>	
<i>Write the reading for the following kanji characters</i>	
火曜日	ka-yōbi hi
一時半	ichi-ji-han
九	kyū
百五十八円	hyaku-go-jū-hachi-en
水	mizu
木	ki
お金	o-kane
一日	ichi-nichi
土	tsuchi

So, this one is the readings for the following kanji characters just now we did [FL]. FL] this number [FL]. You did earlier [FL]. Now, we did [FL] in our previous exercise over here. There is another reading for this which is [FL] which means the water. The basic meaning of this character is water. Now, there is another one for you. We just now did in our previous exercise [FL] which is Thursday. Now, over here the basic meaning is key for this character. So, we have two readings for key [FL]. Now, this character we did just now as [FL]. Basic meaning is [FL]. So, you will notice that these characters have a lot of readings. Please remember that and how to use them as well. This also we did in our previous exercise. This is [FL]. So, now we go on to the other one. I hope you got this one right. Please revise it once again.

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Assignment-5

Match the readings with the kanji characters

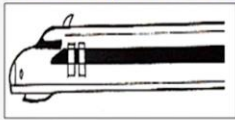

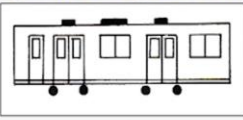

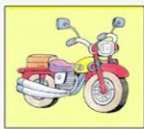
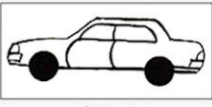



A	B	
木曜日	みず	mizu
お金	たなか	Tanaka
火山	インドじん	Indo-jin
火曜日	きん	kin
水	おかね	o-kane
インド人	かようび	ka-yōbi
木こり	もくようび	moku-yōbi
田中	きこり	kikori
金	き	ki
木	かざん	kazan

Match group A with group B. So, the kanji characters are given over here in group A and the readings are given in group B. [FL]. Now, you will remember we did this character in the beginning, this character. This is for [FL] as I have told you earlier, the other reading for this character is [FL] to be used with the country meaning belonging to that country, person of that country. Over here it is [FL] which is India. Then, we have [FL] is a wood cutter [FL], Tanaka. This is a name Tanaka, a very common name in Japan [FL] and key. So, these are some of the kanji characters with readings. Please try to remember them.

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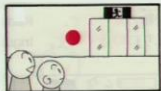

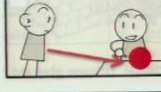


Assignment-6

Look at the pictures and tell what mode of transport you will use to go somewhere

 shinkansen	 jitensha	 densha
 densha	 baiku	 kuruma
 hikōki	 basu	 takushi

Now, this is a simple one. We did particle day last time. If you remember this was a new particle we did last time and some pictures are given over here. Tell by what means or mode you go from one place to another. So, the first one is you have done these words, this vocabulary, I am sure you already know [FL]. See there is a long sound over here [FL]. So, please not [FL], but [FL]. Please remember that [FL]. So, these are some of words that you have already done and by this means, you travel from one place to another. These are some of the exercises that I had given you now. Today just before starting, we will try to revise what we did last time and last time if you remember we did [FL] meaning where location is basically. So, well just look at the pictures and tell me the answer.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:59)

<i>Ball wa doko desu ka</i>	
Ball wa <u>asoko</u> desu	
Ball wa <u>asoko</u> desu	
Ball wa <u>soko</u> desu	
Ball wa <u>koko</u> desu	
Ball wa <u>asoko</u> desu	
Kaban wa <u>asoko</u> desu ka	

Where a certain thing or where a certain person is? Well, over here in this case, it is a ball we are talking about a ball. Where is the ball [FL]? So, you have two people standing over here together close by and the ball is a little farther away from them. So, well what are you going to say let me see. Well ball [FL]. Now, the second picture you have these two people here. One person is pointing at the ball, but both of them are far away from the ball once again. So, well what is it going to be ball? [FL]. So, please try to fill in the space yourself. Now, the third picture is this time we have two people over here. Gentleman A is close to the ball and this gentleman B is far away from the ball as we did last time. Well, he is pointing at the ball and what he is saying, what he is asking? He is asking ball [FL].

So, this gentleman over here as he is far away from the ball, then he could say ball [FL]. Yes ball [FL]. This gentleman could also say ball [FL]. Now, we have another picture for you. In this picture again these two are close by and the ball is again far away. So, what are you going to say? Well, this is just revision. So, quickly do it. You know exactly what to say? [FL]. Now, what do we have? We have this gentleman and a lady here and the gentleman is pointing at the [FL] which is a bag over here. They are both far away from the [FL]. So, what does he asks? [FL]. What does she ask? [FL] and he say [FL]. Yes that is right [FL]. So, I hope by now you all have understood what [FL] and [FL] means and how it is to be used.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:02)

I get up at 6 o'clock everyday

Watashi wa mainichi roku-ji ni okimasu

私は 毎日 六時 に おきます

Now, today we are going to learn something new, lot of new particles, a couple new particles, lot of new vocabulary, lot of verbs. So, we begin with of course time because time is very important. So, I get up at 6 o'clock every day. How will you say that in Japanese? So, we will come to that. Well, now please listen to this radio conversation and see how much you can actually understand from the conversation and then, whatever is not understood, we will do right away in class. [FL]. Now, the conversation is between Arun san and Meera san, two people, a very casual conversation [FL]. You all know [FL] is a school.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:21)

Dialogue	
Arun:	Gakkō wa nan-ji kara desu ka.
Mira:	Shichi-ji kara desu.
Arun:	Nan-ji ni okimasu ka.
Mira:	Mainichi roku-ji ni okimasu.
Arun:	Gakkō wa nan-ji ni owarimasu ka.
Mira:	Gogo san-ji-han desu.
Arun:	Ja, nan-ji ni hiru-gohan o tabemasu ka.
Mira:	Jū-ichi-ji desu.

Wa of course because we are talking about [FL]. You know it means what. [FL] is for time, [FL] is from [FL] and [FL] makes it an interrogative. So, [FL] from 6 o'clock, [FL] is for time, [FL] is to get up, [FL] everyday. [FL]. I get up every day at 6 o'clock. [FL] what time does your [FL] get over [FL]? 3.30 in the afternoon [FL]. Well, then in that case when your [FL] gets over at 3 o'clock, 3.30. Well, in that case [FL] what time do you have your lunch? [FL] is to eat and [FL] 11 o'clock. So, this is a simple conversation. Now, you can see that there are two new particles for you [FL] and [FL] and a simple word expression [FL] is to be used when something is already being said and then, well then in that case that is what [FL] means. Now, I will do the two particles with you.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:11)

会話

アルン: 学校は何時からですか。
ミラ: 七時からです。
アルン: 何時におきますか。
ミラ: 毎日六時におきます。
アルン: 学校は何時におわりますか。
ミラ: 午後三時半です。
アルン: じゃ、何時にひるごはんを食べますか。
ミラ: 十一時です。

This is of course in the script I would like to tell you something over here. You can see all of it is written in katakana because these are foreign words and these are names, not Japanese names and thus, they will all be written in katakana and then also, there is something very interesting over here which generally does not happen in a Japanese script. This has been done basically for you to understand it better, make it easy for you. In Japanese when you write, then there are no spaces as you can see over here. In Japanese these spaces are not there and we would come over here. I will write it down for you and tell you just now it makes it a little complicated for us to understand as we are used to English or Hindi in India, where spaces provided or is given between words. So, for you to understand better, space has been given. Otherwise, it is not written like this in Japanese. Then, we have meanings in English for you.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:26)

Ni / に

When a verb denotes action or movement at a particular time then the time is marked with particle **'ni'**. Particle **'ni'** corresponds to the English prepositions **'in', 'at', and 'on'**.

'Ni' is used with time expressions, as long as the time expressions can be specified in terms of digits or numbers i.e. **(6 ji, 8 ji)**. Time expressions like **"kyō, ashita, asa"** and many more will not be followed by the particle.

e.g. *Watashiwa 6 ji ni okimasu* *I get up at 6 o'clock.*
 わたしは六じにおきます
 Ashita Delhi e ikimasu *I will go to Delhi tomorrow.*
 あしたデリへいきます
 Kinō tabemashita *I ate yesterday.*
 きのうたべました

Well, now we will do particle [FL]. This is a new particle. You will notice that we did time [FL]. Now you want to perform a certain activity. You want to do something at a certain time [FL] or [FL]. So, what am I doing? I am actually performing an activity at a certain time [FL]. So, after a certain time, after a specified time, at a specified time I perform an activity. So, after a specified time [FL] is going to practice. Particle [FL] is going to be used after time and please remember that it will not be [FL]. Please it is [FL]. This is important. So, time will be followed by particle [FL] especially when an activity is based and done at a certain time as you can see it is written over here.

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Ni / に

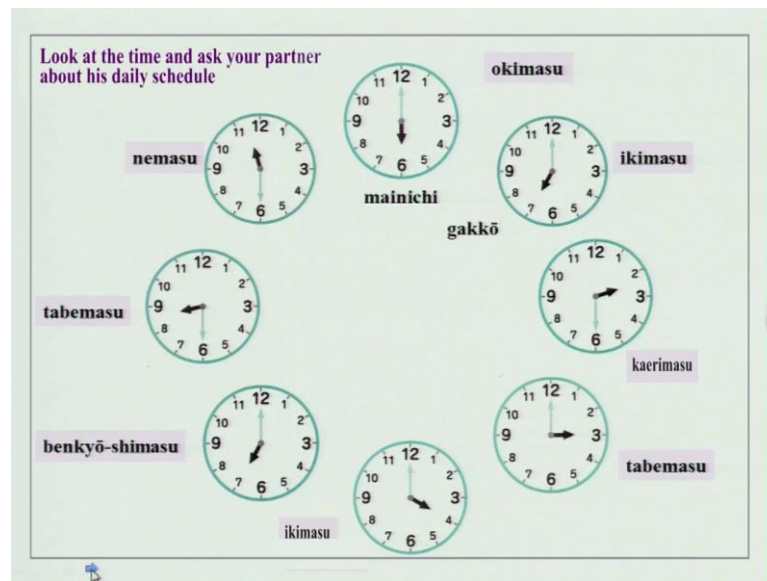
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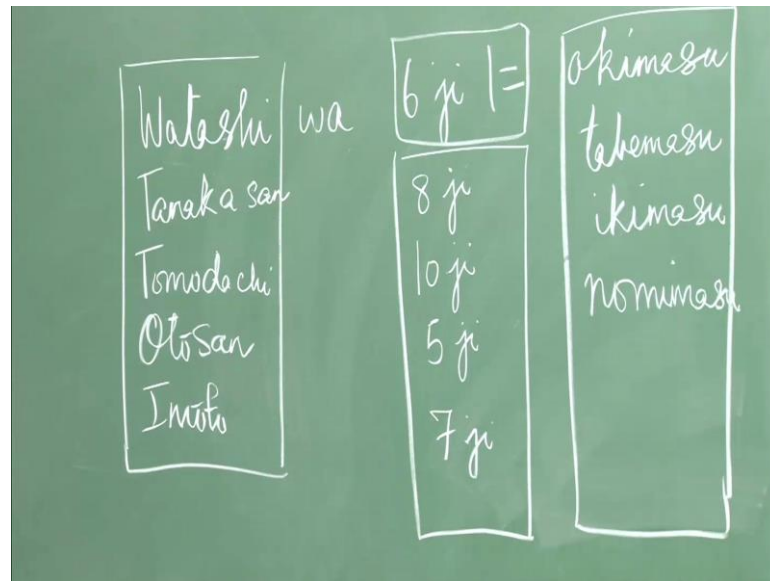
When a verb denotes action or movement at a particular time, then the time is marked with particle. [FL] actually means in at and on as in the example, [FL] I get up at 6 o'clock. This time expression [FL], you have done in your previous lesson [FL]. All these expressions you have done. These words you know. So, [FL] Delhi [FL] A also you have done in your last lesson. So, [FL] Delhi, [FL] tomorrow I go to Delhi. I will go to Delhi tomorrow. So, this is for [FL] particle [FL] now you can practice particle [FL].

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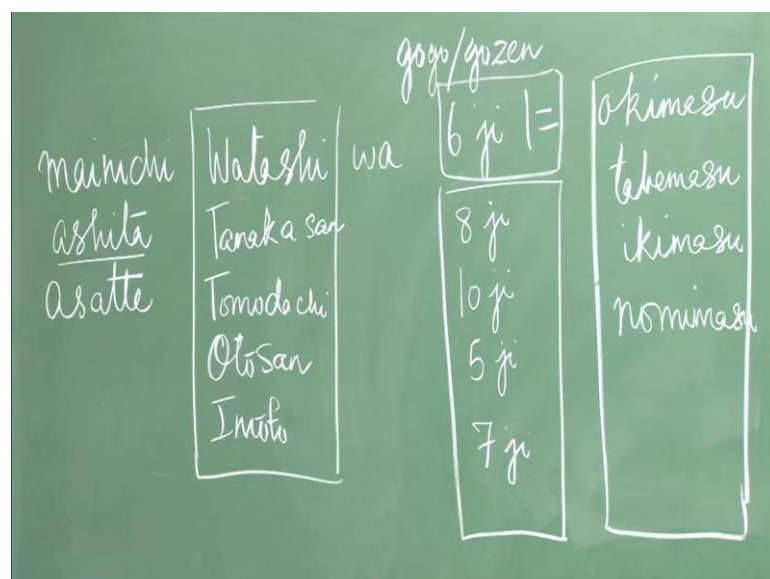
Look at these clocks. You have time over here. You can ask your partner what you do at a certain time. For example, it is 1 o'clock, it is 7 over here, 2.30 over here, 3 o'clock, 4, 7, 8.30, 11.30, 6 o'clock. So, what you do at these times? At this point what do you do? Well, let us see what we do? What your friend does every day? [FL] is to get up, [FL] once again you have [FL] over here, [FL] once again [FL] over here, then we have [FL] which used to sleep [FL]. So, these are some verbs for you which you can practice at a certain time. What activity you are performing [FL]?

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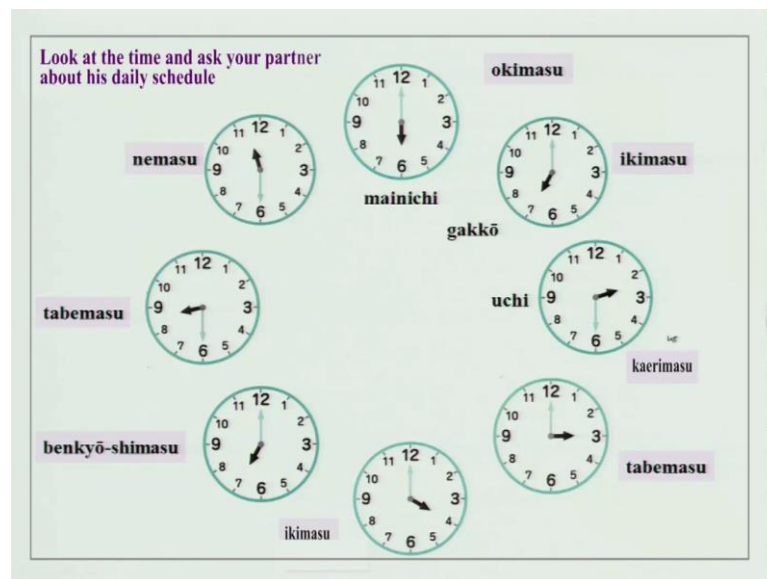
As I told you earlier after time particle [FL], you can change this also over here. *Ta na ka san* [FL]. Again time you can change, the time over here and again you can also change the verb over here. You can put any verb you want [FL] or any other verb that we have done. For example, you could say [FL]. So, you can make a lot of small sentences with this and practice time. You can practice the vocabulary that you have done and also, you can practice the new verbs that we are going to do and some that we have already done. Now, in this only you can also practice something else. For example, there is [FL] given over here word that you have already done [FL].

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You have done [FL]. So, you can also say [FL]. Every day I get up at 6 o'clock in the morning. You can also add [FL] or [FL] before time [FL]. So, you can also make dialogue like these sentences like this and have a small simple dialogue. There is another one [FL]. So, tomorrow Tanaka san will go at 8 o'clock. So, a certain activity is being performed at a certain time. You can add [FL], you can add these time expressions, words that you have done practice with your partner. Well, now you have some words over. I have some words over here for you. So, you can practice with the words.

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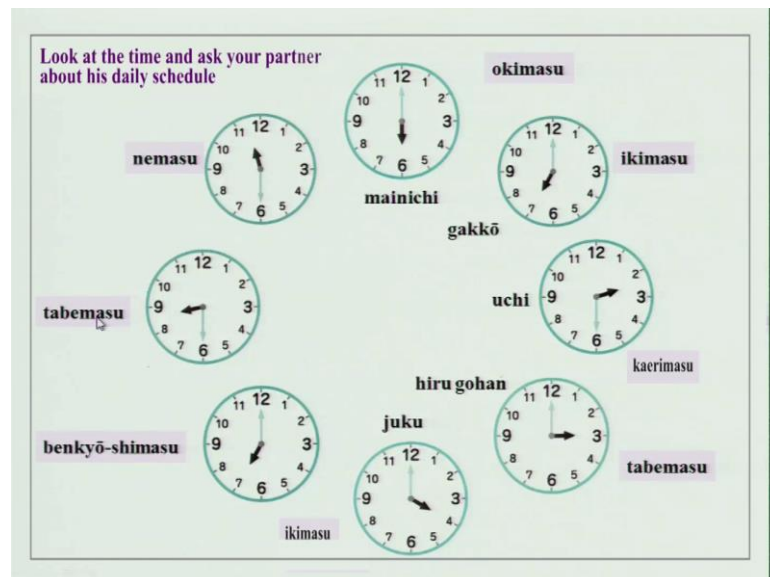
For example, [FL] we did just now there is [FL] means school as I have already told you. So, well [FL] a particle you have done which shows direction. So, well the second one is [FL].

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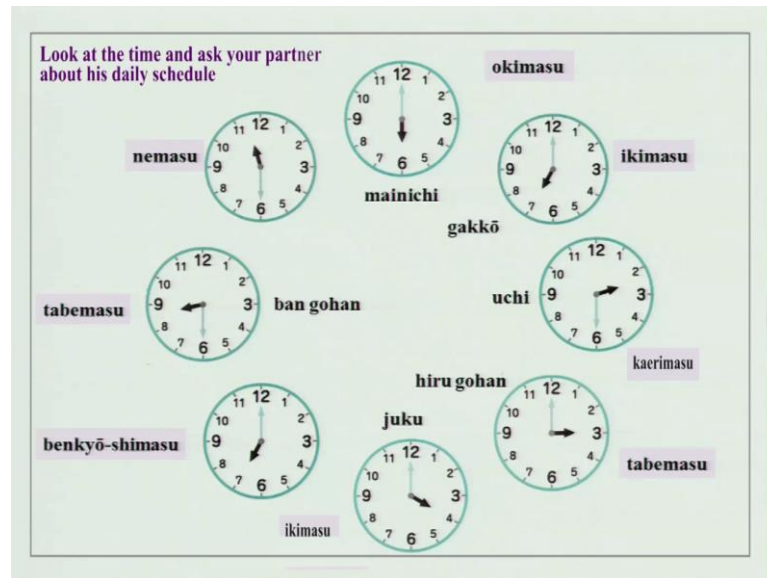
As I told earlier, particle a will always come before verbs like [FL], motion verbs, basically [FL] and any other verb, any other motion verb that we will do later. For the time being please remember [FL] and [FL] are two verbs which are going to take particle a, and naught e as is written in Roman. Please remember that.

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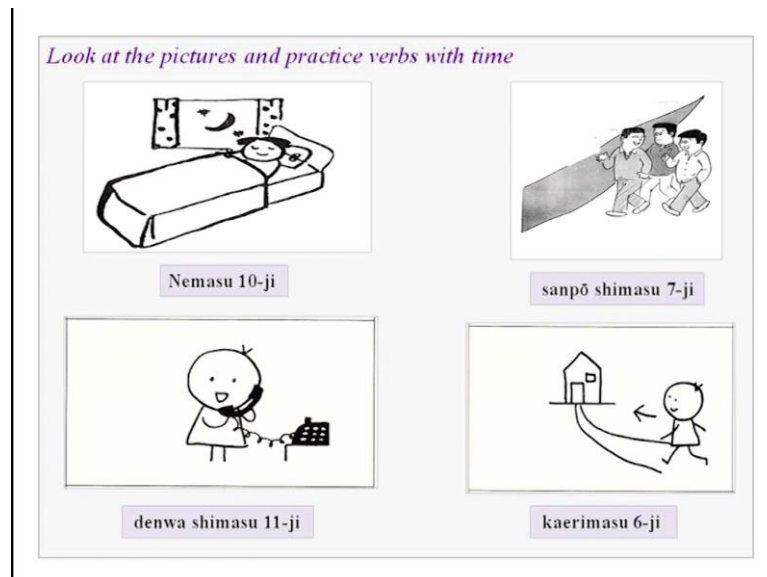
Then, we have [FL] is lunch. I eat [FL] everyday at 3 o'clock [FL]. I go for my special class at 4 o'clock and then, you have [FL].

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So, at 8.30 every day I have my dinner. Then, we have [FL]. So, every day I sleep at 11.30. Now, I hope after doing this exercise, you will be very comfortable with particle [FL], with these verbs that we have done. How to make sentences with these verbs? How to use particle [FL] and how to use particle a? We will also do particle o very soon.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:37)



Now, there is another one. Look at the picture and practice verbs with time. This is again practice for you, basically for you to get used to the verbs, get used to the new sounds, new vocabulary and how to use time and verbs together. So, we have this you see

someone sleeping over here. It is night time. You can get from here. Well, what is it then? [FL] you see some people walking [FL] which is to take a walk. Well, you see this gentleman returning. So, what is it will call him Tanaka san [FL], and then we have Tanaka san again over here talking to someone on the phone? So, we have Tanaka san wa [FL]. So, this way you can practice your verbs and your time.

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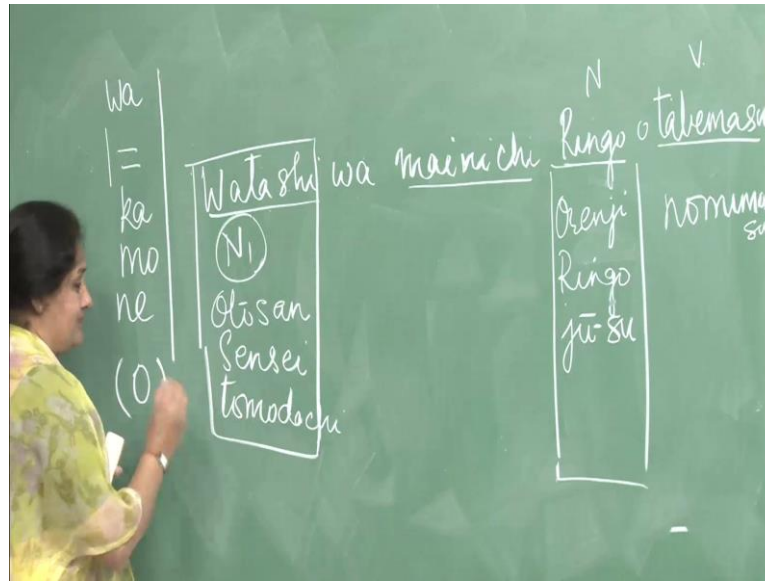
Particle 'o'

Particle 'o' indicates that the word preceding 'o' is the direct object of the verb following it. When the verb 'shimasu-to do' is used then 'shimasu' means that the action denoted by the noun is being performed.

e.g.	Ringo o tabemasu りんご を たべます	<i>I eat an apple</i>
	Ju-su o nomimasu ジュ-ス を のみます	<i>I drink juice</i>
	Shigoto o shimasu しごと を します	<i>To do one's work</i>

Now, there is particle o. This is a new particle. So far we have done particle wa which is the subject particle or the topic particle [FL] which tells about time particle [FL] which is a question particle.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:22)



Particle [FL] which means also then particle [FL] which is used for confirmation. So, we will do a new particle. Now, particle o, now these particles are actually used to join words, to connect words with one another to make proper sentences. So, well over here [FL] everyday. [FL] is I, [FL] is apple [FL]. Now, this is a noun, this is a verb. We already know that the subject comes in the beginning of a sentence every time whenever you are talking about something. The topic or subject of conversation is always right here in the beginning. Then, the verb is in the end in Japanese. Well, then what happens about the object. Well, the object will always come in the middle then.

So, over here you can see action-word directly related with the noun. So, Japanese as a subject object verb construction basically with the subject coming here, the object coming in between and the verb come in the end. Now, this verb is directly related with the noun or the object over here. What do I do every day? I eat an apple. I hope it is clear particle o. Now, over here what you can do is, you can again replace [FL] over here with noun one which could be anybody [FL]. This noun two over here could be anything. Again it could be [FL]. [FL] means to drink. So, you can use this construction with particle o. Simple basically showing relationship between the verbs. So, I hope this much is clear. Practice it, right.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:44)

Particle 'o'

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e.g.	Ringo o tabemasu りんごをたべます	<i>I eat an apple</i>
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	Shigoto o shimasu しごとをします	<i>To do one's work</i>

Now, particle o indicates that the word preceding o is the direct object of the verb following it. So, you can very clearly read when the verb [FL] to do is used. Then, [FL] means that the action denoted by the noun is being performed. For example [FL] what is the action? You are eating. I eat an apple [FL]. I drink juice [FL]. What am I doing? I am walking. So, you can see the direct relationship with the verb.

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Practice replacing ringo with words given below

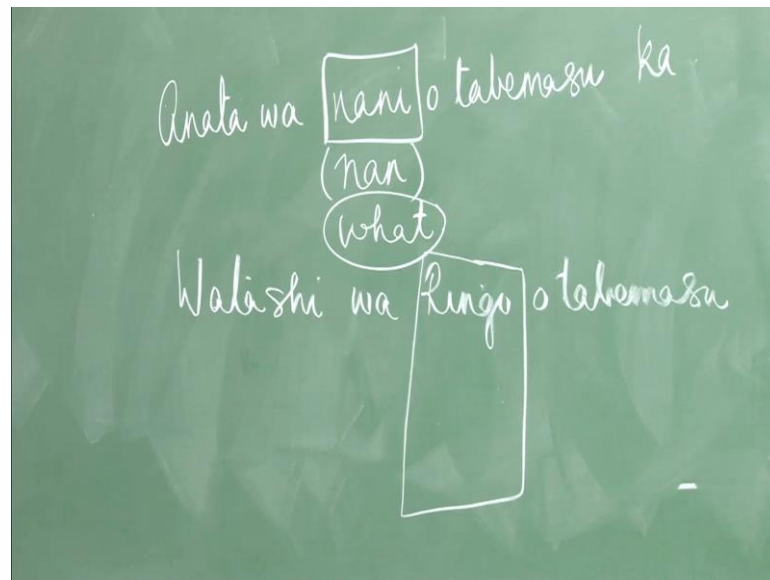
A: Watashi wa mainichi ringo o tabemasu.

sakana	さかな
mikan	みかん
yasai	やさい
kudamono	くだもの
niku	にく
aisukuri-mu	アイスクリーム

Now, this is practice for you. You can replace the noun [FL] with words given below. [FL] is fish, [FL] is orange, [FL] is vegetable, [FL] fruit, [FL] is meat and [FL] is ice

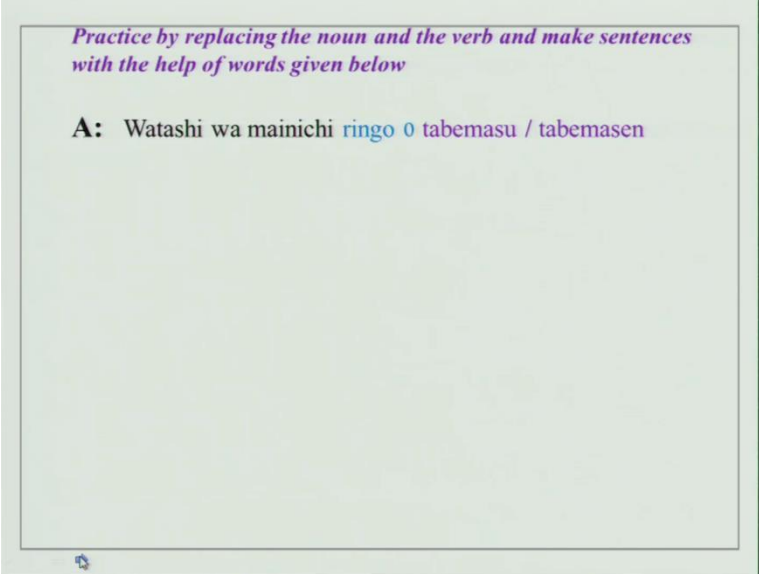
cream as in English because you can easily make out because it is in katakana. So, well it is an English word [FL]. Well, this is some practice for you here. Just replace this word [FL] with any of these and you eat that. Practice it with your friend. The question would be [FL].

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So far you have only done nan which means what if. You remember you have not done nani. So, far nani is here meaning exactly the same. Nan and nani are exactly similar. There is no difference. The only place where they differ is nan. Generally it is used with numbers and nani is used in other places. Most of the time meaning is exactly the same means what. So, [FL] [FL] [FL] [FL]. So, you could practice like this. Put any noun over here in place of ringo o and practice with your partner and use the vocabulary that we have learnt.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:43)



Practice by replacing the noun and the verb and make sentences with the help of words given below

A: Watashi wa mainichi ringo o tabemasu / tabemasen

You can also remember the sentence construction, sentence pattern and practice by replacing the noun and the verb and make sentences with a help of words given below. Well, this is another practice for you which you can do. We have [FL] exactly what we did in our previous exercise. Well, you can also use the negative which is masen.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:09)



As you can see [FL] is I and [FL] is eat. I eat an apple. Now, the negative for [FL] is tabe and masen [FL] and [FL] is positive, [FL] is masen is negative. [FL] means I will. I do not eat an apple. So, you can use any [FL] or [FL] whichever you want.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:00)

Practice by replacing the noun and the verb and make sentences with the help of words given below

A: Watashi wa mainichi ringo o tabemasu / tabemasen

<i>sakana</i>	<i>tabemasu</i>	<i>shimasu</i>
<i>shigoto</i>	<i>nomimasu</i>	<i>sanpō shimasu</i>
<i>gohan</i>	<i>tsukurimasu</i>	<i>kaimasu</i>
<i>ju-su</i>	<i>yomimasu</i>	
<i>yakyuu</i>		
<i>kudamono</i>		
<i>fuku</i>		
<i>shousetsu</i>		

There is this group of words over here and there is this group of verbs over here for you. You can use either in mas form or in masen form as I just showed you on the board. Instead of mas over here, you can put masen and that will become negative. So, there are n numbers of sentences you can make with these two sets [FL] which is baseball [FL]. So, whichever you want to use mas or masen, you can use that. It is called the mas form because it has mas in positive and masen in negative, and later on also you will see in the past and the past negative also it has mas form somewhere. Thus, it is called mas form. So, you can practice this at home with your partner and feel comfortable with mas and masen and particle o.

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Now, look at the picture and please tell what they are doing. Tanaka san will have Tanaka san as a friend from now onwards in class all the time and will refer to people as Tanaka san anywhere in the picture. So, what is Tanaka san doing [FL]? He is working [FL] to study [FL]. So, this is how you can practice particle o. You can practice all your verbs and you can make sentences with different combinations which will help you in conversation later.

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Now, we have been talking about eating all the time. Well, the Japanese do a certain action before actually starting to eat. Can you tell me what they do? Well, generally say a small prayer before they start eating and it could be even before eating it or could be even before just having a cup of tea or generally a small snack. Generally they would say something. Well, what is that? That is to join your hands before your food and say thank you god for all the food that you giving me. Well, the word is [FL] meaning thank you god for the food that you are giving me. So, this is a custom. This is a system followed by all Japanese anywhere before they start eating. They generally say this phrase. You can start doing it from today as you all are learning Japanese. So, you can start this.

Well, now there is a small conversation for you, a radio conversation. Please listen to that and see how much you understand. I will tell you and read out to you once again, but before that please listen to this. [FL]. Well, now again the [FL] is between two people Amit and Rao. I will read out.

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Kaiwa	
Rao:	Ashita kara shuccho desu ka.
Amit:	Hai, sō desu.
Rao:	Doko e ikimasu ka.
Amit:	Mumbai e ikimasu.
Rao:	<u>Itsu</u> modorimasu ka.
Amit:	<u>Rai-getsu no muika</u> desu.
Rao:	Aa, watashi wa muika ni kuni e kaerimasu. <u>Soshite</u> , go gatsu no futsuka ni modorimasu.
Amit:	Aa, sō.

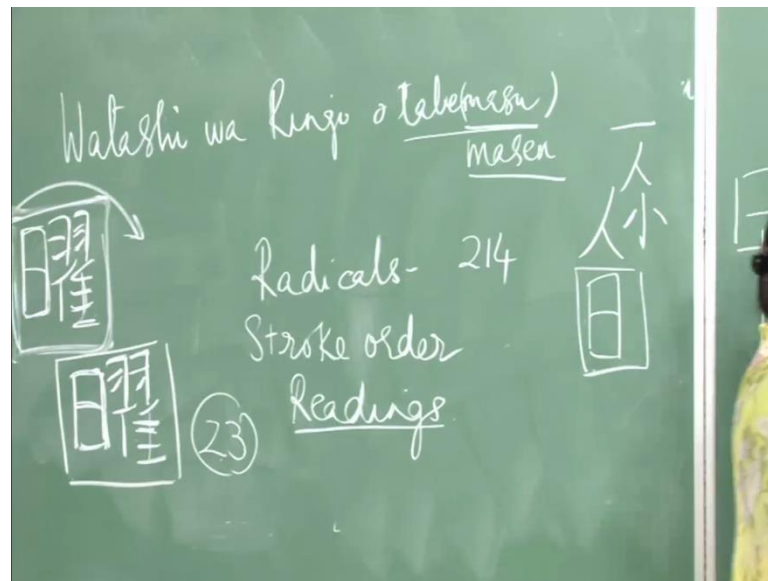
The kaiwa is conversation or dialogue [FL]. Well, this is a simple conversation, a small dialogue and [FL] you already know the new word is [FL] is a business tour. When you go out from office, it is called [FL]. So, [FL] from tomorrow you are going for your tour. [FL] means when you have already done this. Well, [FL] is when for time, [FL] when are you going to return, [FL] is next month, [FL] is the sixth of next month, des it is the sixth of next month [FL].

So, again you will see with date particle ni is used over here. Earlier we have done particle ni with time. Now, this time over here in this conversation you will see that particle ni is also used with date [FL] on sixth I will return to my country [FL]. Now, [FL] is a new word which is a conjunction and unlike English where conjunctions join sentences in Japanese, conjunctions start a sentence over here. You will see the sentence ends over here after [FL] and then, [FL] which means and starts over [FL] and [FL] is fifth month that is may, [FL] is the second, [FL] I will return, [FL] again is date, [FL] ni. So, on the date [FL] I see that is a simple expression. I have understood.

So, this is a simple conversation with this new particle. [FL] which means an always begins a sentence. So, you can practice this again at home. Now, as we always do, we will do kanji which are pictograms and ideograms and we have been doing a lot of kanji characters in our previous lessons. Kanji's is you know can be divided into different groups. How you would look up a kanji. In a kanji dictionary, how would you do that?

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Well, for that Kanji's are divided into different sections. As you can see it is divided into radicals, it is divided into groups by stroke order and it is also divided into groups with the help of the readings. Well, we will not go too much into detail of what exactly each one is and how it is done, but well there are about 214 radicals and these radicals are very interesting because the basic meaning of the kanji character comes from these radicals. Now, these radicals in a character can be anywhere. It could be on the left side, it could be on the right side, it could be on top over here in a kanji character, it could cover the kanji character completely, it could also be on the left side like this, and it could also be on the top like this. So, it can be anywhere. As you can see it can be all over the place. The radical could be placed anywhere in a complicated kanji character.

Now, some simple kanji's that you have already done in class are actually radicals. For example, this character which is hito which means a man is itself a radical. This character which means sun or can also mean light or brightness or day is also a radical. So, lot of characters, lot of kanji characters which will have the meaning of light, bright, day or sun associated with that will be in this group. In this radical, we will have this radical definitely as a character. For example, you have done this character of [FL] yo which means day as in days of the week like this. This is what we did earlier. Isn't it in our previous class?

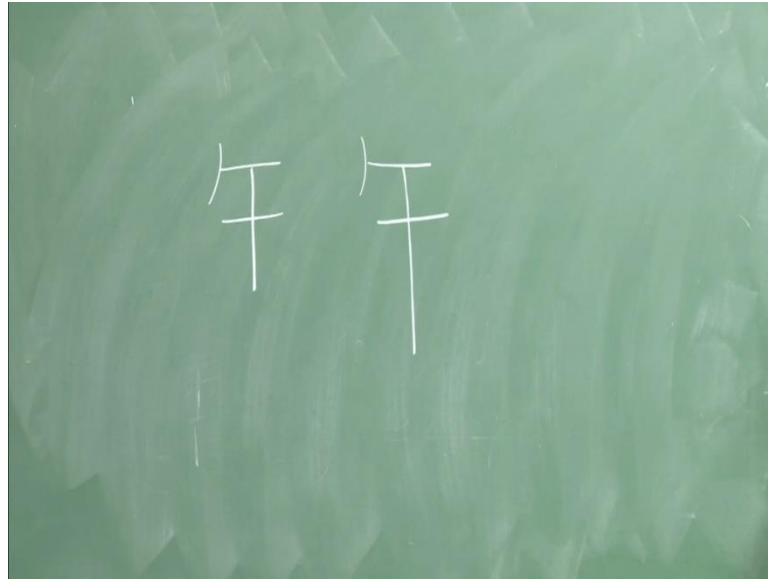
So, now this is one single character. This means yo means day. So, the sun flies on the wings of a bird, on the wings of a fat bird from one place to another. Now, how do you depict that? So, thus you have this character over here as sun, this kanji goes under this

radical. That is how radicals are divided. There are 214 radicals and all the kanji characters about 1900 kanji characters are divided into these radical groups. Now, then also you have with stroke order complicated kanji like this has about how many strokes. Let us count. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, sorry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. So, in all it has 18 lines. So, it is divided with the help of stroke order because there are single stroke Kanji's also, there are two stroke kanji's also, there are three stroke kanji's also. So all that goes up till 23.

So, you have complicated characters of 23 strokes. Then also, kanji's are divided with the help of readings. For example, each kanji has a number of readings. A number of readings are given to each kanji. We have already done quite a few of them. So, they can also be divided with those readings. A certain reading could be a certain set of kanji's with a similar reading could be in one group and certain set of kanji characters and a certain set of kanji readings could be in another group. As we go ahead, you will realize what it is. So, for the time being, I think this much is enough. We would not go in too much detail and will try to do the kanji's that we have to do.

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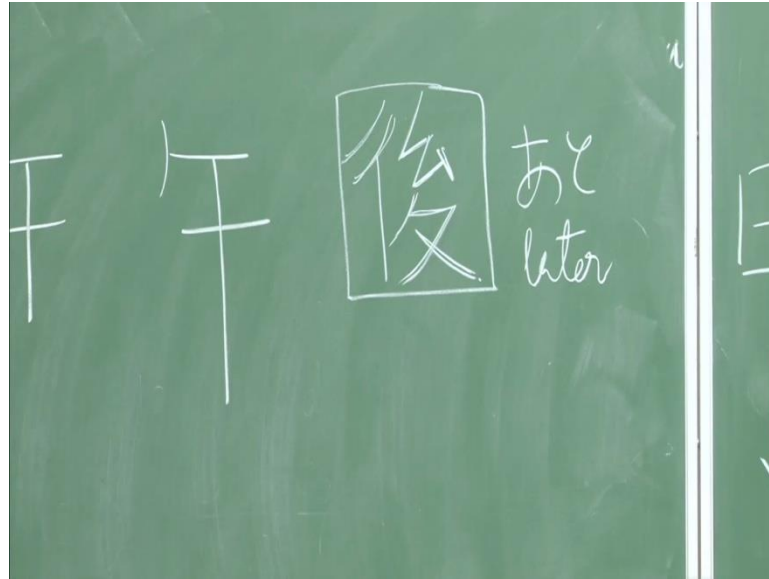




So, well the kanji's that we are going to do are gogo. Gogo a four stroke character and you can see over here, go means noon. Noon again I will make it for you once again over here 1, 2, 3, and go then.

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Kanji		
午	go	ご noon (4-strokes)
後	go/ato	ご/あと after/behind (9-strokes)



We have go again. So, well now you can see [FL] and [FL]. So, you will see as I told you earlier every time the kanji character will end over here on the right end corner of the square, and this character over here. Gogo means [FL] or later on go go you did gogo and gozen. So, you have go and go as gogo afternoon. So, well this character is of 9 strokes.

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Kanji			
午	go	ご	noon (4-strokes)
後	go/ato	ご/あと	after/behind (9-strokes)
前	mae/zen	まえ/ぜん	morning front/ahead

Also, you have one more character 1 2 3 4 5 and will have to do it once again. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, it is a nine stroke character. This means before mae or another reading is zen as you can see. So, it is go zen gozen means am or morning and it is also a 9 stroke character.

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<i>Some words with kanji characters</i>			
毎日	まいにち	mainichi	everyday
明日	あさ	asa	morning
今日	きょう	kyō	today
昨日	きのう	kinō	yesterday

Now, there are some words with these kanji characters. For vocabulary you have done these words earlier. All you need to do now is to know the kanji character. [FL] everyday, asa morning, kyo today and if you remember we have done this character ima as well as earlier this is also ima kyo kyo is ima nichi which is day, today. Then, we have kino. Kino is yesterday. So, these are some of the new characters you can learn these, do these and remember them. At least if you look at them regularly, you will be able to recognize them when you see them somewhere written somewhere.

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<i>Some words with kanji characters</i>			
午前中	gozen-chū	ごぜんちゅう	all morning
以前	izen	いぜん	before, ago
以後	igo	いご	since then
人前	hito mae	ひとまえ	in public
二人前	ni nin mae	ににんまえ	for two people
午後	gogo	ごご	afternoon P.M.
午前	gozen	ごぜん	morning A.M.
前	front	まえ	ahead
後ろ	back	うしろ	back
前川	Maekawa	まえかわ	name

Now, some words with kanji characters [FL] means [FL] means morning and chu means all through all morning, [FL] means before or earlier, igo means since then, [FL] means in front of people, mae means front of ahead. So, front of in front of people [FL] means for two people, gogo as you already know you did with time is p m, [FL] is am as you have done with time earlier. Now, another reading for zen is mae and the kanji is here which I made for you on the board which means ahead and over here [FL] and over here is gogo. So, this character has two readings go and [FL] is you look at the kanji slight. You will see that two readings are written over there. Then, a name for you, simple name we did earlier in one of our lessons, lot of names. Well, you can write these names. Now, in kanji you can understand them how it is written [FL], ok.

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Vocabulary		
sen-getsu	せんげつ	last month
kon-getsu	こんげつ	this month
rai-getsu	らいげつ	next month
sarai-getsu	さらいげつ	month after next
sakana	さかな	fish
fuku	ふく	clothes
gohan	ごはん	food
shoosetsu	しょうせつ	novel
yakyuu	やきゅう	baseball

So, now we have some new words for you, some vocabulary for reference. Well, you could repeat after me [FL] and the meanings are of course given over here [FL] and some verbs as well [FL].

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Verbs		
shimasu	します	work
nomimasu	のみます	drink
kaimasu	かいます	buy
tsukurimasu	つくります	make
okimasu	おきます	get-up
modorimasu	もどります	return
tabemasu	たべます	eat
yomimasu	よみます	read
mimasu	みます	see
nemasu	ねます	sleep
sanpoo shimasu	さんぽうします	take a walk

Please repeat after me. [FL]. Well, now it is for you to do all the assignments. It is your work now that begins.

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Assignment-1

Write kanji characters for the underlined words

- a) Kawakami san wa doko desu ka.
- b) Tanaka san wa nan sai desu ka.
- c) Mikan wa ni-hyaku-go-jū-en desu.
- d) Kyō wa getsu-yō-bi desu.
- e) Watashi wa roku-jū-san sai desu.
- f) Kono ki wa ookii desu.
- g) Nihon-go kurasu wa yo-ji kara desu.
- h) Ima gogo ichi-ji desu.
- i) Kore wa watashi no hon desu.
- j) Ima shichi-ji desu

There is a work where you have to write the kanji characters for all the underlined words. So, please try to do these kanji characters, try to practice these. All the characters are given in your previous lessons.

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Assignment-2

Match the following kanji characters with words in Roman

A 前川 川上 午後 十分 人 火山 二十日 二百円 日本 つき 大人 川 本だ 五日	B hondana otona itsuka tsuki kawa hito maekawa juppun gogo hatsuka hyaku-en Nihon kazan ue
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Match the following kanji characters with words in roman in column B. So, you have kanji characters in column A and then, you have the roman written in column B. Look at the pictures and practice with your partner by asking him about his daily schedule. So, the schedule is given. All the pictures are there, the time is given plus the verbs are given in English. So, you have to do the verbs in Japanese and of course, you could look at the picture and ask [FL].

This would help in vocabulary and in the end; this is for you to tell what the verb is. Practice your verbs by looking at the picture asking your partner what they are doing and then answering. So, please try to do that at home. Practice that. All we have done. Do the vocabulary, do the verbs, do time and practice particle ni, particle o and then, we will meet next time again. [FL].

Thank you.