

**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture**  
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**Lecture - 11**  
**Itsu Kanpur e kimashita ka**  
**When did you come to Kanpur?**

[FL] everyone and welcome to the class. Well, are you ready today for the class? Are you ready to learn Japanese? Well we have done a lot of things in our previous classes. We have learnt a lot of particles, lot of vocabulary, lot of verbs in our last class. We did verbs in master forms and mass end form. So, well today we will do [FL] form which is the past tense of the verb and also, with that we will do new particles, again sum new vocabulary field and some new kanji characters here in the class right away, but before that I would like to ask you one thing. Have you done your homework? Have you done the assignments that I have given you? Well, then you can check them right away whether what you have done is right or not.

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*Assignment-1*

*Write kanji characters for the underlined words*

<u>Kawakami</u> san wa doko desu ka.	川上
<u>Tanaka</u> san wa nan sai desu ka.	田中
Mikan wa <u>ni-hyaku-go-jū-en</u> desu.	二百五十円
Kyō wa <u>getsu-yō</u> -bi desu.	月
Watashi wa <u>roku-jū-san sai</u> desu.	六十三才
Kono <u>ki</u> wa <u>ookii</u> desu.	木 大きい
<u>Nihon</u> -go kurasu wa <u>yo-ji</u> kara desu.	日本 四時
Ima <u>gogo</u> ichi-ji desu.	午後
Kore wa watashi no <u>hon</u> desu.	本

So, here we are the first assignment was write kanji characters for the underlined words. So, the words were given here. You have done these kanji characters in previous classes. It is just a revision with what you have done in your previous class. So, see you can see [FL] is a name, [FL] is also a name, [FL] the next one is [FL] is over here which means month. You have already

done. You can check it out. [FL] is what you are supposed to write [FL]. So, you can see [FL] and [FL] are very similar. All you need to do is cut the [FL] and [FL] is made.

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Well, the next assignment is again a simple one. Match group A with group B. So, you can see if you done it properly over here. [FL] means an adult, [FL] you will see is the twentieth and you will not say [FL] for twentieth. That is an exception. So, please remember that [FL] is a book shell [FL] and [FL]. So, well this was your assignment 2. You can check it.

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**Assignment-3**

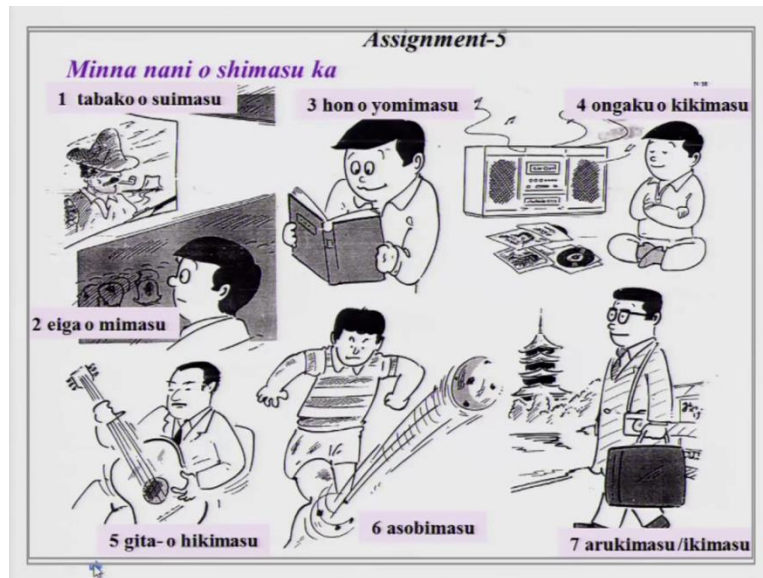
*Look at the picture and practice with your partner by asking him about his daily schedule.*

The assignment consists of nine illustrations arranged in a grid, each depicting a different activity from a person's daily routine. The activities and their corresponding times and Japanese descriptions are as follows:

- 6:00 A.M. okimasu**: A person waking up in bed.
- 8:00 A.M. kaisha e ikimasu**: A person sitting at a desk with a laptop, representing going to work.
- 12:45 P.M. hiru-gohan tabemasu**: A person sitting at a table eating lunch.
- 4:30 P.M. kocha o nomimasu**: A person sitting at a table drinking tea or coffee.
- 8:15 P.M. bangohan o tabemasu**: A person sitting at a table eating dinner.
- 7:00 P.M. uchi e kaerimasu**: A person walking home towards a house.
- 9:00 - 10:00 P.M. terebi o mimasu**: A person sitting on a sofa watching television.
- 11:00 P.M. nemasu**: A person sleeping in bed.

Well, this assignment is there are lots of pictures and you will practice with your partner. Ask about his daily schedule or tell him about your daily schedule. So, we will look at this picture and see what he is doing. It says [FL] the exercise is for you to practice, work [FL] an as aim is given over here [FL], then you have [FL]. So, what is it [FL]? So, well over here he could be studying or working in office. So, he says [FL] I go to office at 8 o'clock and then, [FL] who is our friend also our lectures is eating over here so well and because pm is given so well [FL], then you have been drinking tea or coffee. Let us see what it is? [FL] pm is given, [FL] for drinking and [FL] for time. So, always after time [FL] will be added and [FL] of course is tea and then, we have [FL] going back home, what time is it [FL] and then, again eating food and this would be dinner time so well [FL] and then, she is watching TV so well [FL], and again pm could be added and then, clock says 11 o'clock. Over here it is showing time. So, you can say [FL]. So, this is how you have your schedule. You can ask your friend [FL] and any of the things that are listed over here.

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Now, there was another assignment. This is a picture over here of [FL]. You can say doing a lot of things. So, let us see what he is doing or people, different people over here are doing. So, the first one is this over here. Of course, this is a single picture which you can take it as 2 or practice and the first one is [FL] is cigarettes or [FL]. So, smoking a cigar, then the second one is [FL] who is watching a film, then we have [FL] is read, then [FL] is listen, [FL] is music as you can see from the picture and then, we have [FL] we can call him he has a guitar in his hand. He is playing the guitar. So, [FL] which is [FL] is play and then, we have this boy or [FL] again playing with football. [FL] is play and then, we have [FL] which is walk or [FL] means go somewhere. So, you have verbs listed over here, different verbs. You can look at the picture and practice with your partner.

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**When did you come to Kanpur**

*Itsu Kanpur e kimashita ka*

いつ カンプル へ 来ました か

You can see over here when did you come to Kanpur? When of course you know is [FL]. Did you come to Kanpur [FL]? Kanpur is a [FL]. You have done verbs in mass forms which is present and masen which is negative and present as well. So, remove the mass and put masen for negative now [FL]. Remove the [FL] and put [FL] for past tense. In a similar manner [FL] and [FL] this is asked for to come. You can practice all the other verbs as well in a similar manner. So, over here this is what we are going to do today. We are going to practice verbs in past tense.

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**Radio Dialogue**

Well, listen to this dialogue now and see how much you can understand from the dialogue and after that, we will do right here in class. [FL].

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**Dialogue**

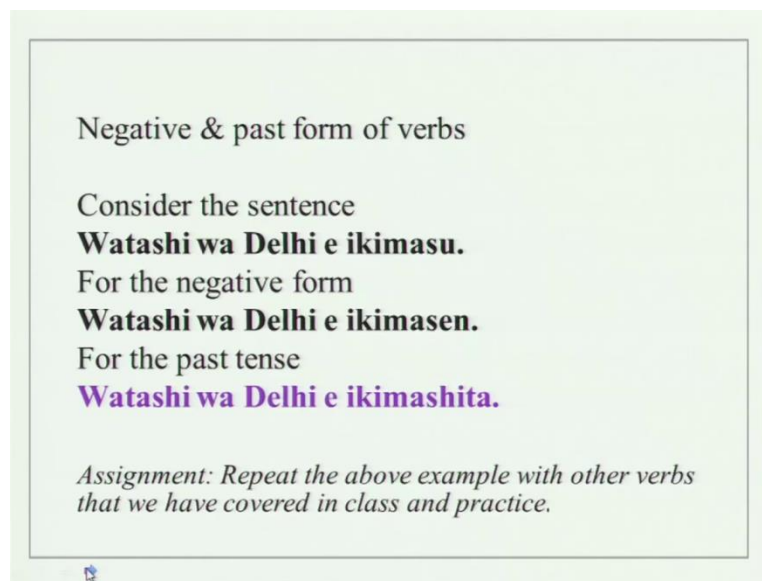
Rao: Tanaka san, itsu Kanpuru e kimashita ka.  
Tanaka: Kyō nen kimashita.  
Rao: Deri kara densha de kimashita ka.  
Tanaka: Iie, hikōki de kimashita.  
Rao: Hikōki de Deri kara Kanpuru made ichi-ji kan desu ne.  
Tanaka: Hai, ichi-ji-kan kakarimasu.  
Rao: Indo no seikatsu wa dō desu ka.  
Tanaka: Watashi wa daijōbu desu.  
Rao: Shitsurei desu ga, Nihon-jin wa o-hashiri de tabemasu ne. Are wa .....  
Tanaka: Aa, are mo daijōbu desu.

So, well I am sure you could make out that the dialogue was between two people over here. You can see who those two are [FL] and [FL]. [FL] is asking [FL] a lot of things. So, well we will see what he is asking him. I will just read the dialogue right away and then, explain [FL]. So, well there are a lot of new words over here and there is verbs in past tense as well and a few you can see expressions also. So, we will discuss them right away over here [FL]. Now, we have done [FL] which means go somewhere. Then, you have also done this verb [FL] which means to return. Now, there is a new verb over here [FL]. These two verbs are in group 1. This is in group 3 of the verb division. Well, this is a new verb over here [FL]. This is when you go somewhere, [FL] this is when you return as I told you earlier either to your home or to your country or where you stay at that time.

Now, this verb also means come and when you use this verb, when you are present at that point as over here. [FL] is present in Kanpur. He is here. [FL] is also here in Kanpur. So, then what does he say? [FL] when did you come to Kanpur and not when did you go to Kanpur? Please remember this is very important when you are present at a certain point and when you are talking about that place, then always refer verb. [FL] is used. [FL] says [FL] I came last year. [FL] you

have done this particle day earlier in one of the previous lessons for mode of transport particle. [FL] says did you come by train? [FL] I came in by plane [FL] and now, this is a new word for you used with time means span meaning time period, time spent over a certain activity. [FL] over here we will do these practices a little later. [FL] Is it takes that much time? [FL] it takes one hour. How do you find living in India? [FL] oh is alright with me. [FL] is again a simple phase which we have done earlier. [FL] I am sorry for asking so directly, but [FL] is sub sticks. [FL] so this particle [FL] over here is what we are going to do. This is similar to this one, but [FL] is a little different over here. [FL] when it is used, it is for mode of transport. [FL] when it is used when you perform an activity with the help of something. So, [FL] I eat with the help of sub sticks [FL] and he leaves the question incomplete. [FL] Oh I am alright with that also. So, now we will practice all of this that we have done here. This is of course written in a script and the translation or explanation is in English.

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Negative & past form of verbs

Consider the sentence  
**Watashi wa Delhi e ikimasu.**

For the negative form  
**Watashi wa Delhi e ikimasen.**

For the past tense  
**Watashi wa Delhi e ikimashita.**

*Assignment: Repeat the above example with other verbs that we have covered in class and practice.*

Now, as I just told you we have done verbs in negative and present form today. We will do verbs in past form. Now, look at this sentence. [FL] I will go to Delhi or I am about to go to Delhi for the negative of course. As I told you, it is [FL]. I will not go to Delhi. Now, for the past tense how will you use it? As I told you over here [FL] and of course, one you remove [FL] for past you can put [FL]. So, [FL] I went to Delhi. Now, you have done time expressions like [FL]. So, you can use all these [FL]. You can use all these and say [FL] or you could say [FL]. So, now

instead of [FL] again, you can practice this again over here any of the vocabulary that you have done. For example, you could say [FL] or [FL] or [FL] and of course, then you can again change the name of the place and make use of new sentences. So, this is how [FL] is going to be used. You can replace the verb also later on.

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Verbs in past form	
ikimashita	いきました
kaerimashita	かえりました
tabemashita	食べました
nomimashita	のみました
yomimashita	よみました
nemashita	ねました
benkyō shimashita	べんきょうしました

Well, you could practice the verbs with me over here. [FL]. All the verbs that you have done in mass form and masen form, you can now practice those in [FL] form.



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**Practice**

Tanaka san wa 8-ji kara 10-ji made **nemashita.**

9:00 ~ 11:30  
11:00 ~ 5:00  
1:00 ~ 6:00

**gozen and gogo**

Now, you can see something on your screen over here. So, you can use [FL] like this and use the verb in [FL] form. For example [FL] or [FL] or [FL] you can practice like this with time from a certain time till a certain time in some activity was performed, and of course with time as we have done number of times, you can also use [FL] and practice with your partner.

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**Practice**

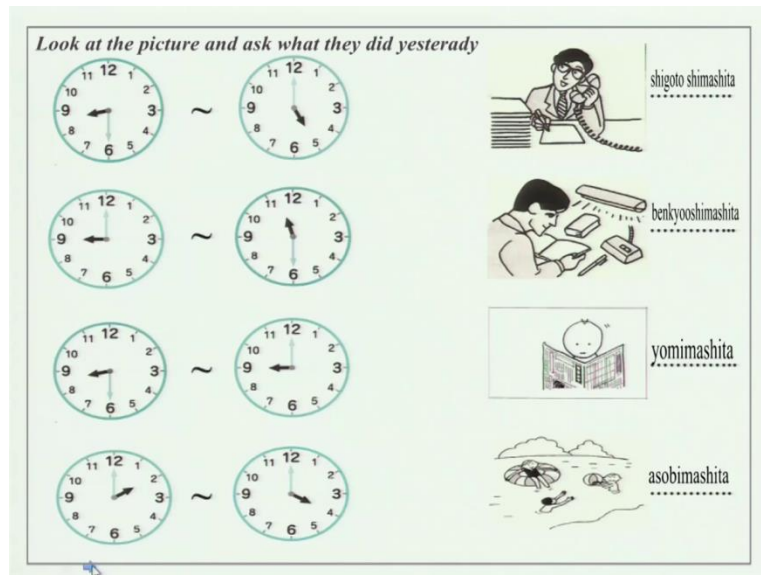
Tanaka san wa 8-ji kara 10-ji made **nemashita.**

ongaku	おんがく	kikimashita
terebi	テレビ	mimashita
shinbun	しんぶん	yomimashita
shukudai	しゅくだい	shimashita
		benkyō shimashita

**gozen and gogo**    ござん/ごご

Also, now you can do is as you can see over here [FL] is what we did last time. You can change the verb over here. [FL] with these don't seem complete somehow. So, what did they do from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock [FL], but what did they listen? So, well what you can do now is [FL]. That is how you can put it have done particle o also. So, you can put it over here. Again you can try. [FL] is television, [FL] is to see once again, [FL] newspaper, [FL] is to read once again, [FL] is homework, [FL] is to do so, and [FL] is done. So, you can practice like this later on and also, of course you can again add [FL] and [FL] before time and practice with your partner, revise your verbs like this, learn your verb like this, learn your new vocabulary, learn to use particle o, learn to use particles [FL] and verb in past form. Again we are going to practice verbs in past form.

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So, over here are few pictures for you. Look at the pictures and ask what they did yesterday [FL]? So, you can ask this question from this time to this time. What did he do? Well, from this time to this time whatever in this picture where you can see in the picture and try to say that. We will practice the second one as well from 9 till 11.30 [FL]. So, well he is reading. So, you can say thank you. [FL] is thank you and [FL] is this one more for you, [FL]. So, you can give this person over here a name. It could be [FL] or [FL] or any other name you want to put. So, [FL] well what is it? Tell me quickly [FL]. So, now you practice this. Tell me what it is? Those are [FL]. So, I hope you have got in past tense. Now, you have understood how to make past tense

for verbs, how to use them well. Practice them with your partner at home, so that you remember them and can use them easily later on in conversation.

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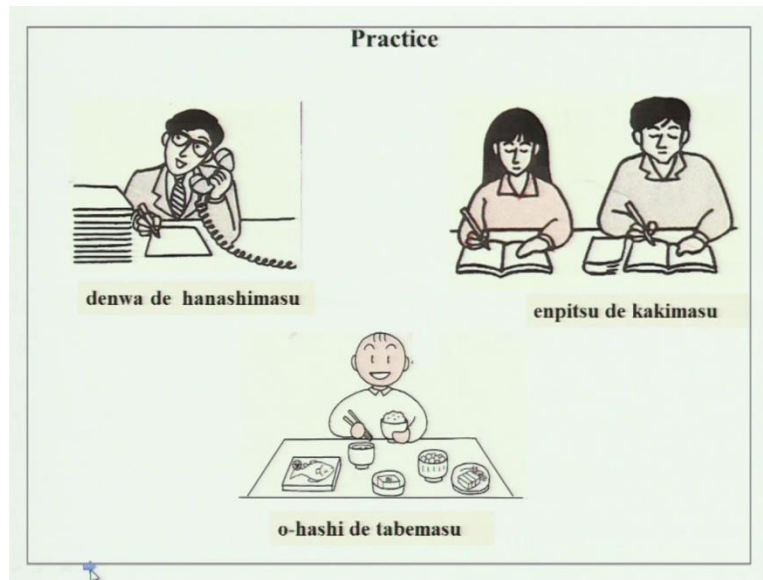
**~de**

**Particle 'de' indicates a method or tool which is employed or used to perform an action. To do something another thing is used or required.**

e.g. Enpitsu <b>de</b> kakimasu えんぴつ <b>で</b> 書きます	<i>I write with a pencil.</i>
Hashi <b>de</b> tabemasu/ はし <b>で</b> 食べます	<i>I eat with a chopstick.</i>

Now, in conversation we had particle de, one particle de. We have already done, we have studied which is mode of transport, by what method, by what means you travel one place to another. Generally by train, by plane, cycle, by ship whatever mode of transport you use. Well particle de is used at that place. Now, over here we have another usage of particle de which is with the help of something, you perform another activity as is given over here. So, I write with a pen with the help of the pen. Now, I use a pen to perform an activity. So, pen can be replaced with [FL]. So, [FL] with the help of I write [FL] with the help of these things are performed a certain activity. So, over here depending on what you are using, the verb is going to change [FL] or [FL] or any other verb you want to use you can use. So, particle de is going to be used with these verbs over here and what you are using to perform a certain activity as given over here [FL].

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Now, you can practice. Well, look at the picture and see what the gentleman is doing? What can you see? What is he doing? He is talking on the phone. So, what is he using to talk? He is using a telephone. So, you can add [FL] over here. [FL] is a phone, [FL] you can see [FL]. Well, look at this picture now and see what they are doing? They are writing with the pencil. So, [FL] as given over there what is this gentlemen doing [FL]? So, well [FL] chop sticks are being used for [FL]. So, this is how you will use particle de. What tool is being used to perform certain activity? Now, we have been doing [FL], ok. [FL] you perform a certain activity which is to talk, [FL] to sleep, [FL]. Well, during a certain time, during a certain period you perform a certain activity. So, what is this called? This time span, this period is called [FL]. So, you study for an hour from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock for an hour. So, that period of one hour is called [FL]. [FL] over this is written [FL] time and duration.

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**~kan**

“**Kan**” denotes time duration. Time taken to perform an activity. E.g. ‘**ni-ji**’ means ‘**2 o’clock**’ whereas ‘**2-ji-kan**’ means “**two hours**” spent in doing some work.

e.g. *Watashi wa 2-ji kan nemashita*      *I slept for two hours.*  
わたしは 二じーかん ねました

*3-ji-kan terebi o mimashita*      *I watched TV for three hours.*  
さんじーかん テレビ を 見ました

*Ni-shū-kan yasumimashita*      *I took a break for two weeks.*  
二週間 休みました

For example, [FL] means 2 o’clock whereas, [FL] means 2 hours spent in doing some work. So, [FL] over here you can see. So, [FL] is just [FL]. So, [FL] for a period of one hour, for four hours, and for one hour for that span of time [FL]. Perform this activity. Please learn to use [FL]. So, you can tell exactly how long you performed a certain activity.

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**Practice**

<i>Time span/ hours</i>	
ichi-ji-kan	一時間
ni-ji-kan	二時間
<b>ichi-ji-kan-han</b>	一時間半
<b>ni-ji-kan-juppun</b>	二時間十分
san-ji-kan	三時間
<b>yo-ji -kan</b>	四時間
go-ji-kan	五時間
roku-ji-kan	六時間
<b>shichi-ji-kan</b>	七時間
hachi-ji-kan	八時間
ku-ji-kan	九時間
<b>jū-ji-kan-han</b>	十時間

Over here now you can practice after number you have to use, [FL] after time. [FL] is used and not [FL]. Please remember it comes after the time over here. You have [FL]. So, this is how it goes and over here you will see that your or 4 o'clock is [FL] and not [FL] or [FL]. It is [FL] and again for [FL], it is [FL] and not [FL]. Please remember that in a similar manner for 9 o'clock, it is [FL] and not [FL]. So, please practice this and remember it properly.

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### Practice

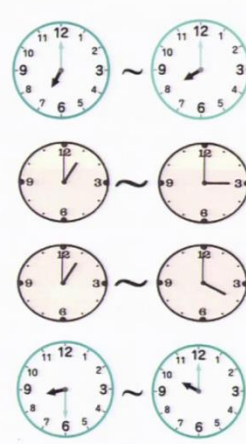
*Practice using ~kan*

**denwa de hanashimashita**  
**ichi-ji-kan hanashimashita**  
 (nanji kan hanashimashita ka)

**benkyō shimashita**  
**ni-ji-kan benkyō shimashita**  
 (nanji kan benkyōshimashita ka)

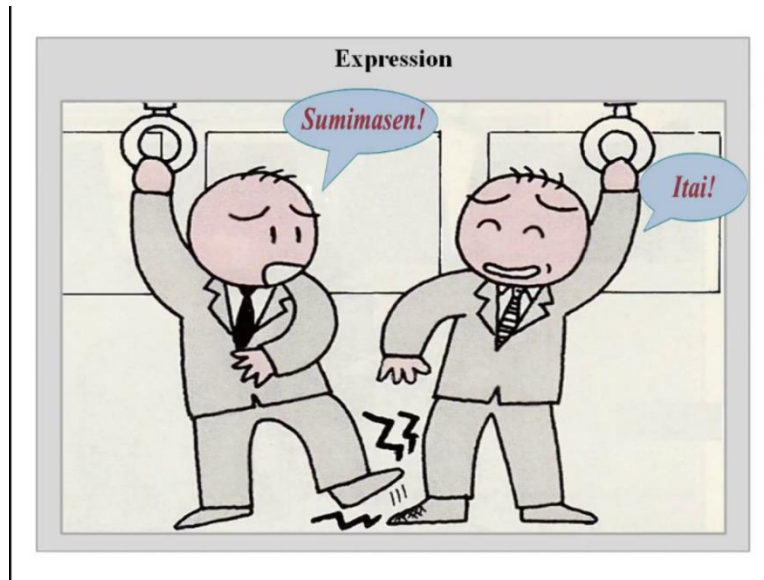
**nemashita**  
**san-ji-kan nemashita**  
 (nanji kan nemashita ka)

**terebi mimashita**  
**ichi-ji-kan han terebi o mimashita**  
 (nanji kan terebi o mimashita ka)



Now, how to use [FL]? You can practice over here. You have the time [FL]. Again you have time [FL]. So, you can ask your partner now in a similar manner [FL]. So, you can tell [FL] and practice this one with your partner [FL].

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So, what are you going to say [FL] or 4 o'clock subway and it is crowded probably and then, that is somehow manages to hurt him, step on his foot. So, what does he do? [FL], it means it is hurting. [FL] means it is hurting and then, once he hears that, what does he say? [FL] I am sorry. So, well you know this expression, you know this word. You use it as excuse me, you can use it as sorry also depending on the situation.

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Kanji			
週	しゅう	shū	week (11-strokes)
間	かん	kan	time span (12-strokes)
電話	でんわ	denwa	phone

Now, lot of practice is needed as lot of new words and lot of grammar over here. Now, simple just look at this [FL] characters and try to memorize them. You have done this word [FL] as a [FL]. So, well this is what we are going to do today [FL]. You remember doing this. So, one [FL] here, there is another [FL] over here. This covers it and this is a radical which has meaning. So, this is how you make it over here. It is not in proportion at the movement like this. This is [FL] means weak. Now, this radical means load or pass or through or going through continues over here. Now, this character comes from a paddy field. Rice is all spread over and takes a while may be a week, may be a more, may be a less to collect all the rice and put it back in the bag. So, we have [FL] which is period of 7 days for this [FL] which is a period of 7 days. That is how long it would take to collect rice which is scattered all over in rice field.

So, this is [FL]. I will make it once again for you on 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 and 11. So, it is 11 stroke characters like this. I hope you got it, right. So, it is an 11 stroke character over here for you [FL]. There are other [FL] also. We will do that. You can see it is an 11 stroke characters. There is another one. [FL]. This word [FL] which you did just now, it means period of time. If you remember we did this character. This means son. Now, if you just (( )) little and make another (( )) over here and do this, does it look like something to you? Well, it means a gate and this character [FL] which means son. So, basically what it means is the son between two gates which means in between either and also means [FL]. So, over here once again it is 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4 and 1 2 3 4, so this is [FL] for you over here a 12 stroke character. Now, we are doing this word [FL] a lot. [FL] means phone, telephone. [FL] is made out of a lot of [FL] characters to 3. [FL] characters combine to make one character. So, over here this means [FL] which is rain. This means to speak and this means tongue. So, then this whole character means to speak.

So, you talk through this. So, this is a [FL]. (( )) do a explaining of these two characters later, not today. I just want you to learn this word which is [FL] and remember this [FL] for [FL]. That is all we will do. The character later on once again makes it for you. Remember right here this word you have done. So, I want you to remember the word with this character.



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*Some word with kanji characters*

毎週	まいしゅう	maishū	every week
今週	こんしゅう	konshū	this week
先週	せんしゅう	senshū	last week
来週	らいしゅう	raishū	next eek
週末	しゅうまつ	shūmatsu	weekend
二週間	にしゅうかん	nishūkan	two weeks

Now, some [FL] characters, these words we have covered in our previous classes and in these classes. Well, [FL] is a new word. [FL] means weekend and [FL] is a period of two weeks.


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**Vocabulary**

shinbun	しんぶん	news paper
ongaku	おんがく	music
shukudai	しゅくだい	homework
kakarimasu	かかります	it takes time
kirimasu	きります	cut
oyogimasu	およぎます	swim
o-hashhi	おはし	chopsticks
denwa	でんわ	telephone

So, you can learn this new vocabulary. There is more vocabulary which we covered in the lesson. [FL].

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**Assignments**  
**Shukudai**  
**宿題**

Well, now you have some work to do at home. You have your assignments here. Group A and group B. You have to match these. Words in Japanese are given here and the meanings are here in group B. Match group A with group B and then, you look at the pictures. What are these people doing? So, I want you to write verbs over here what these pictures show. Look at the pictures and practice with your partner by asking him about her or his daily schedule. So, over here we have to practice time expressions that we have done, and now you could always ask your partner from morning till evening what time they perform what activities. So, this way you can practice your verb, you can practice your time, you can practice the vocabulary. We have done and will feel comfortable in conversation. So, with that we will end the class today. There is a lot of work for you to perform at home, to do at home. So, do that and come prepared for the next class. [FL].

Thank you.