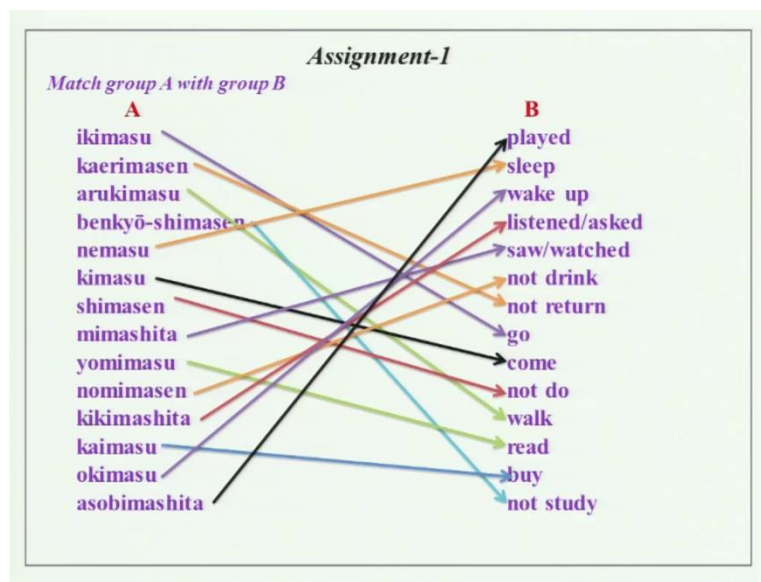


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
Prof. Mrs. Vatsala Misra
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Lecture – 12
The post office is over there

[FL] everyone and welcome to the class. Are you all ready to do Japanese today also? Well, we did a lot of things in our previous class. We did past tense of verbs, we did particle *da*, and we also did the time span, the time period which is [FL] and a lot of assignments I had given you last time in the previous class. Well, today before I actually start the class, we will review the assignments. We will just go over the assignments and I will do them right here with you and you can check whether you have done them properly or not.

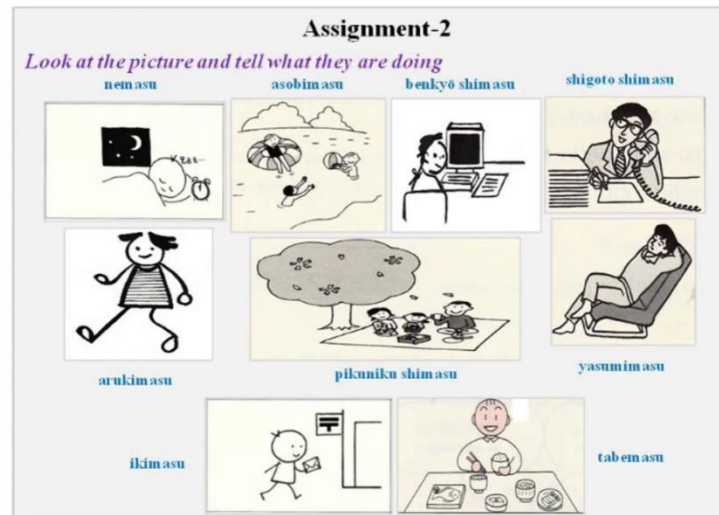
(Refer Slide Time: 01:04)



So, well here we are the first assignment that I had given you were match group A with group B which you have been doing all along from lesson 1. So, these are some verbs here in the left side in the left column, column A and the meanings of these verbs in column B. You also have verbs in present tense, in past tense and in negative. So, please properly try to do them and you could repeat after me as well [FL] and the answer is go, [FL] not return, [FL] walk, [FL] not study, [FL] sleep, [FL] come, [FL] not do, [FL] saw or watched, [FL] read, [FL] not drink, [FL] asked or listened, [FL] buy, [FL] to get up in the morning after a long sleep or wake up as it is generally said and [FL] played. So, well you have the verbs in the present, negative and the past

forms and the word meanings over here. So, you can just check your answers also [FL] over here as I had explained to you in your previous classes as well. [FL] is used when you are at a point at a place and you come over there that time, [FL] is not used, [FL] is used, [FL] again over here, and [FL] means to listen and also to ask.









(Refer Slide Time: 03:37)



Well, the next exercise is you have a lot of pictures here and we would like to know what they are doing in the picture. It is very clear you know the verbs. All you have to is to tell it in Japanese. So, well the verbs, all the verbs are. The first one is [FL]. You could also say [FL] or [FL]. Any of these could be used over here. In a similar manner for [FL] here could also say [FL], then we have [FL] to walk, [FL] is to relax, is to take a break, is to take a vacation as well so over here is relaxing with his eyes closed. So, it is [FL]. Then, of course you see over here, he is eating. So, [FL] and what are these people doing over here altogether on a sheet under the tree [FL] and then [FL].

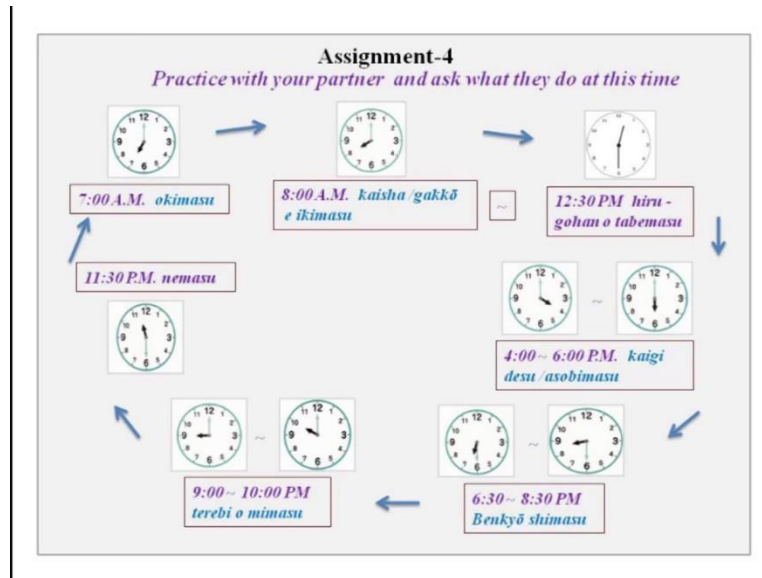
(Refer Slide Time: 05:25)

Assignment-3
Look at the picture and practice time expression with verbs in past tense

 <i>kinō gozen 6:00 ni okimashita</i>	 <i>kinō gozen 8:00 kaisha e ikimashita</i>	 <i>gogo 12:45-1:45 hiru yasumi desu</i>
 <i>mainichi 11:00 ni nemasu</i>		 <i>otokonō 10:00 kocha o nomimashita</i>
 <i>mainichi gogo 9:00 – 10:00 terebi o mimasu</i>	 <i>kin-yōbū no ikkan 8:15 ni ban-gohan o tabemashita</i>	 <i>kinō gogo 7:00 ni kaerimashita</i>

Well, the next exercise is again you have to look at the pictures and tell verbs in past tense, write verbs in past tense. So, please in the last exercise we did [FL] form which is present tense over here. We will do past tense of verbs. The first one is [FL]. So, well with past tense of verbs, you will use time expressions which are in past. So, please remember them. [FL] means yesterday [FL]. So, working in office over here, [FL] over here, [FL] now we have someone drinking tea or coffee. So, well [FL] and then, a general statement, [FL] another general statement. So, these are some time expressions. There are lots of time expressions that you have already covered. So, you could use any of those. For example, [FL] which is today morning, [FL] is your breakfast or [FL]. So, you can use any of these time expressions over here and change your sentence using proper past tense of verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:02)



Well, this one is very simple over here. Practice with your partner and ask what they do at this time. The basic exercise over here is for you to speak the verbs that you have done out aloud, practice them with trying in past, in present and in negative forms, all of it. So, please over here you have the time listed from morning till night. You could ask your friend what they do. If they go to school, well your exercise can be according to school, according to homework, what time they have lunch, what time they return, what time they go play, what time they study in the evening, have food in the evening and then, sleep or if you are asking your colleague from morning till night, then what he does. Well, it could be what time he gets up, what time he goes to office, what time he has his lunch over there, again what time tea in the afternoon, gets back home in the evening, watches TV and then, goes to sleep. So, all of it you can do. You can use the verbs according to which you are asking there are some listed over here. You can see those and do it at home with your partner.

So, now I hope all the exercises were done at home properly and most of it was all right. Now, I have a small radio conversation for you. Well, listen to the conversation and then, let us see how much you have understood.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:38)



Radio Dialogue

(Refer Slide Time: 10:00)

Kaiwa

A: Ashita wa imōto san no tanjōbi desu ne.

B: Sō desu.

A: Tanaka san no tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.

B: Watashi no tanjōbi wa ni-gatsu no jū-ichi-nichi desu.

A: Aa, watashi no tanjōbi mo ni-gatsu desu.

B: Nan nichi desu ka.

A: Hatsuka desu.

So, well you heard the conversation just now and I will just go over the conversation right here with you. So far you have told your name, you have told about your hobbies, your subject, what you want to do, all those things, but you have not told about your birth date. So, well today we will talk about your birthday. How to tell people when your birthday is? So, this conversation is between two people again over here and they are just talking it simple, normal daily conversation, A and B. So, [FL] so all these words you have already covered, we have already

done. The new word over here is [FL] which is birthday. So, how do you tell about your birthday?

(Refer Slide Time: 11:20)

Dialogue

A: Tomorrow is your sister's birthday isn't it?
B: That's right.
A: When is your birthday?
B: My birthday is on the 11th of February.
A: Really! My birthday is also in February.
B: What date? / When in February?
A: 20th of February.

Well, this is the explanation in English, translation in English. Anyway you get stuck with your dialogue in roman, you can look this up.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:36)

会話

A: 明日は 妹さんの 誕生日 です ね。
B: そう です。
A: 田中さん の 誕生日 は いつ です か。
B: 私の 誕生日 は 二月 の 十一日 です。
A: ああ、私の 誕生日 も 二月 です。
B: 何日 です か。
A: 二十日 です。

Of course, this is again in the script and you can see lot of new [FL] characters and [FL]. So, you can practice that and get use to [FL] characters now.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:56)

Practice			
A:	Anata no tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.		
B:	Jū-gatsu no jū-go-nichi desu.		
いちがつ	ichi-gatsu	ついたち	tsuitachi
さんがつ	san-gatsu	みっか	mikka
ごがつ	go-gatsu	二十五日	ni-jū-go-nichi
はちがつ	hachi-gatsu	ふつか	futsuka

Well, before that I want you to do something which is important for this and that is you need to know your months. So, we have January, February till December. It is very simple Japanese. It is numbers. [FL]. After this you just need to put [FL] counter of a month is [FL]. So, you can go like this. [FL] January, [FL] February, [FL] March, [FL] and it is not [FL] or [FL]. It is [FL] which is April, [FL] which is May, [FL] which is June and again an exception over here, [FL] which is July and not [FL], [FL] over here July, [FL] August, [FL] September, [FL] October, [FL] November and [FL] which is not written over here, well I will write it over here. It is not in serial, but well I am sure you will understand [FL] is December. So, it is very simple in Japanese. You just need to put the numbers over here and [FL] and that will give you the month equivalent would be the January, February till December. So, please repeat it after me once and you will get it right before we do this exercise [FL]. In the end we have [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 14:15)

Practice			
<i>Months of the year</i>			
ichi-gatsu	いちがつ	January	一月
ni-gatsu	にがつ	February	二月
san-gatsu	さんがつ	March	三月
shi-gatsu	しがつ	April	四月
go-gatsu	ごがつ	May	五月
roku-gatsu	ろくがつ	June	六月
shichi-gatsu	しちがつ	July	七月
hachi-gatsu	はちがつ	August	八月
ku-gatsu	くがつ	September	九月
jū-gatsu	じゅうがつ	October	十月
jū-ichi-gatsu	じゅういちがつ	November	十一月
jū-ni-gatsu	じゅうにがつ	December	十二月

So, these are the 12 months which are very simple marked by a [FL]. [FL] means January, February and [FL]. So, please remember that is different. Both are the character is this [FL] or [FL]. Two readings for the same character. This means January, February and [FL] itself means month.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:36)

Practice			
A:	Anata no tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.		
B:	Jū-gatsu no jū-go-nichi desu.		
いちがつ	ichi-gatsu	ついたち	tsuitachi
さんがつ	san-gatsu	みっか	mikka
ごがつ	go-gatsu	二十五日	ni-jū-go-nichi
はちがつ	hachi-gatsu	ふつか	futsuka

So, now we go back to our exercise over here [FL]. You know the word [FL]. [FL] is new. I just told you birthday. [FL] means when, [FL] we did just now. [FL] is October, [FL] the, [FL] part you have done in your previous lessons. So, well [FL] is the 15th. So, 15th of 15th of October is what it means over here. So, we have [FL]. So, you can have over here [FL] and as in the exercise over here [FL]. So, for [FL] you can replace it with any of these words that you have learned and also, over here it is given [FL]. So, you have done all these. All these you have done. [FL] means when. So, you have to write the month and then, you have to write the date. So, month you can write with you have done [FL] and then, date you have done already. So, it could be [FL] or any date you want to put over here and [FL].

So, now you can practice very easily [FL]. So, you can practice like this with your partner also. You can ask [FL]. You can make a question of this as well instead of [FL], you can put the date and then, put [FL]. So, well you can practice with your partner, you can practice dates like this, you can practice months like this, you can practice all the vocabulary that we have done earlier and do your conversation. Well, now in our previous lesson, in our last lesson we did [FL] and [FL] or place. If you remember [FL] means here, [FL] means there, [FL] means over there and [FL] it is a question word, interrogative word. So, well today we will do exactly this, but in a different manner. We did [FL]. So, it just says [FL]. Now, over here you will see something is written [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 20:42)

The post office is over there

Yūbinkyoku wa asoko ni arimasu

郵便局は あそこ に あります

So, there is this particle, [FL] there is, [FL] there is [FL] is verb as you can see from [FL] form over here. It is a complete verb and what does it show? It shows existence of an object of an inanimate object, inanimate thing at a certain place. Now, how is that done? Well, now one [FL] place [FL]. This shows that some noun is at a certain place. Now, this is a pattern noun one, [FL] place, [FL] this particle, [FL] you have done in your previous lesson with time. If you remember [FL] so over here this has a different use, different usage over here. Noun one, [FL] place, [FL] [FL] shows existence of something at a certain place, presence of something at a certain place.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:22)



Radio Dialogue

So, let us see how it is done. You have this small radio conversation. Please listen to it carefully and then, I will try to explain it to you. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 22:56)

Dialogue

Rao: Sumimasen, yūbinkyoku wa doko desu ka.
Arun: Asoko ni arimasu.
Rao: Ano, hana-ya san no tonari ni arimasu ka.
Arun: Iie, sore wa ginkō desu. Yūbinkyoku wa
ginkō no tonari desu.
Rao: Arigatō gozaimasu.

Now, did you understand what it said? Well, [FL] says [FL] so well, [FL] you already know all of you what it means. [FL] is post office, [FL] is a question word, interrogative word which you already know, [FL] is over there, it is present over there at that point, [FL] is it over there next to the flower shop, [FL] that is a bank, [FL] post office, [FL] it is next to the, [FL] and [FL] it is a very informal conversation, informal situation maybe on the road, maybe just informally you tap someone and you just ask, excuse me. So, well you could leave it at, [FL] you could also say [FL] the whole thing. Thank you very much or just [FL] which is thanks. So, now I will explain all of it in detail. You just have a general idea here is to what the conversation was about.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:55)

会話

ラオ: すみません、郵便局はどこですか。
アルン: あそこにあります。
ラオ: あの花屋のとなりにありますか。
アルン: いいえ、それは銀行です。郵便局は銀行のとなりです。
ラオ: ありがとうございます。

This is in Japanese in the script with [FL] and [FL] today and there is no [FL]. Of course, there is [FL] here for names, where in the conversation we do not have a foreign word. So, there is no [FL]. So, [FL] and [FL] you will see are written together simultaneously and of course, we give space in between words because it is easy for us to understand.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:25)

Dialogue

Rao: Excuse me, where is the post office.
Arun: It's over there.
Rao: Is it next to the flower shop.
Arun: No, that one is a bank. The post office is next to the bank.
Rao: Thanks.

That English equivalent is here and for you explanation is here.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:30)

Practice

A: **Yūbinkyoku wa doko desu ka.**
ゆうびんきょく は どこです か。

B: **Asoko ni arimasu.**
あそこに あります。

ginkō	ぎんこう
hana-ya	はなや
su-pa	スーパー
depa-to	デパート
gakkō	がっこう

So, now we go to our practice which is what we have to do. Now, the practice is [FL] as you can see [FL] and in the conversation we had [FL]. So, now what you can do is very simply you can replace with other words that you have done. So, simple this is a question. You can replace [FL] with [FL]. [FL] is a school, [FL] is a bank, and [FL] is a bookshop. So, well you can ask where are these things placed, where are they, where is [FL], where is the, [FL] where is the, [FL] and what will your answer be. In simple words, it will be either [FL] or [FL]. Those are the only two things you can say because that is all that we have done. So, well we will do something new today over here with reference to noun 2 where is it placed. You have just done [FL] means it is present at that point. So, where is [FL] present if you just point [FL] in a very busy place or in which has lot of buildings. How will you explain where exactly [FL] is? So, well [FL] is the flower shop, florist, [FL] is in front of the, [FL] shop in front of the flower shop. [FL] again any of these [FL] is your flower shop, [FL] is stationary shop or bookstore, [FL] is your dining hall, canteen, [FL] school and [FL] is park.

So, well instead of just [FL] which means in front you can have other location words like this, they are called location nouns in Japanese and you could have those. [FL]. So, [FL] noun 2 [FL] means below or under, [FL] means inside, [FL] means on top, [FL] means behind and [FL] means front. Well, there are others as well. We have them for you listed here in this lesson. You can go through those and you can ask and answer these questions. Now, over here just see, look

at this over here and I will ask you and you let me know what it is which is a dictionary. Now, if I ask you the position of [FL], where it is placed, where would you say it is? Well, it is on top of the table. So, the [FL] is on top of the table, [FL] is that ok. [FL] this, [FL] over here, [FL] this, [FL] over here. So, that is how you would show position of a certain object or thing. For example, a very simple one. I have a chalk here in my hand. So, well chalk, [FL] chalk, [FL] like this chalk [FL] which means below or under chalk, [FL] this is from my side and [FL] chalk.

In a similar manner, [FL] this is a blackboard. So, blackboard [FL] it is behind me. So, this is how you could practice. Well, now let me see if you got it right. So, this is a pen. Now, tell me pen, [FL] pen, [FL] pen. Let me see if you got it right. Pen [FL] pen [FL]. Well what about these things over here? Look at this and tell me where it is? [FL]. That is right. So, well you can practice like this, show things where they are and then, you can ask your partner where these things are located and placed. It is right here for you [FL] and you can replace [FL] with whatever is given over here and practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:18)

Arimasu

Arimasu is a verb which show the existence of small thing or things, irregular in shape and size at a certain location. It is also used to demonstrate the presence of inanimate objects as plants, fruits eatables etc.

e.g.	Terebi wa asoko ni arimasu Ringo no ki wa soko ni arimasu	<i>TV is over there.</i> <i>The apple tree is there.</i>
------	--	---

(Refer Slide Time: 33:57)

Practice

A: Kuruma wa doko desu ka
B: Kuruma wa genkan no mae ni arimasu.



jitensha	じてんしゃ	kuruma no soba
omocha	おもちゃ	heya no naka
isu	いす	erebeta no mae
hon	本	hondana no ue
terebi	テレビ	hon-ya no tonari

Well, now I have already explained this to you. [FL] is a verb which shows existence of small things, things of irregular shape and size at a certain point or place and as is given over here [FL]. [FL] is over there and [FL] the apple tree is over there. So, you can just go through this. Now, we just did some location nouns and the practice over here is [FL]. So, the pattern is noun one, [FL] noun two and if you want to ask a question, well [FL] can be used over here or [FL] can be used. So, which ever you can practice this over here that is exactly how it is given. [FL] is a gate. So, like this you can practice of course over here with some of these [FL] does not work. So, you have all the others. [FL] is elevator, [FL] is a bookshelf, [FL] is a bookstore, [FL] is stairs and [FL] is nearby. So, there are some new words over here, some new words and some old words which you have done. You can practice as I told you just now.


(Refer Slide Time: 36:14)

Practice

Look at the picture and practice saying where the things are

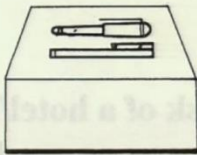


Byōin wa asoko ni arimasu



Hasami wa doko desu ka

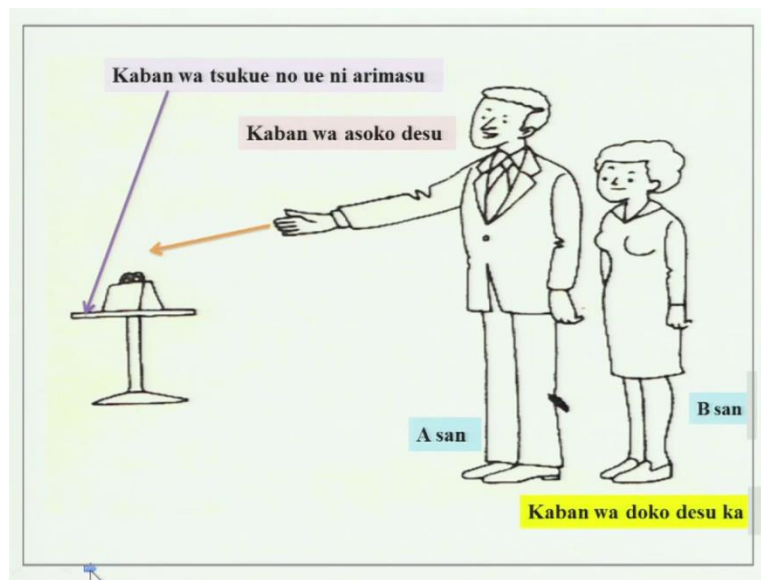
Hasami wa kami no shita ni arimasu



Pen wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu

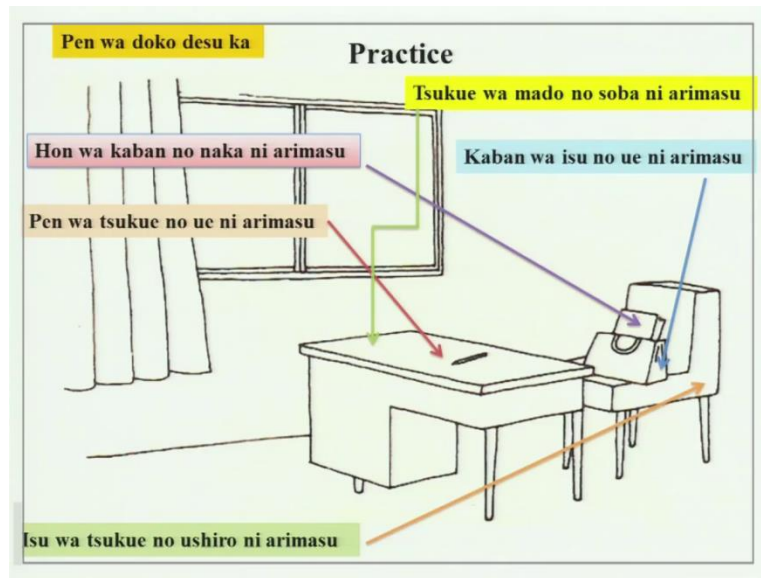
Now, we have a small practice, exercise for you. Here you have to practice with your partner. Look at the picture and practice saying where the things are. Well, the first picture is you can see two people and this gentleman over here is pointing at something. It looks like a hospital over there. So, well what does he have to say? It is [FL]. Last time we had done [FL]. Now, over here exact location of the [FL] is the [FL] is over there. So, well the next picture is you have this gentleman here and he is thinking of scissors which is [FL], and he wants to ask where the [FL] is. Well, [FL] is paper [FL] under the [FL]. So, you have another picture. You have some pens on the table. Well pen [FL] or pens [FL] and the answer is pen [FL]. So, well you can practice like this.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:43)



Now, you have two people here in the picture, a gentleman and a lady. Well, they are talking about something and he is pointing at this object over here, something over here. Well, what is it what is the question. The lady asks, [FL] now, [FL] you have done. You remember interrogative word which means where [FL] and he says [FL]. The [FL] is over there or [FL]. So, any these answers you can give to be more specific. You can say [FL]. This is just practice again and again for [FL] which is very important because it is a proper verb and this as I told you earlier is not a complete verb. We cannot continue using this instead of [FL] tells you exactly where a place, where a thing is placed or located. So, get used to [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 39:06)



Well, there is this picture over here. Just practice again for [FL]. You have pencil, you have [FL] here in the room and someone can ask you, can ask your partner and partner can answer or your partner can ask you and you can answer over here. Pen [FL] directly at the pen, [FL] pen, [FL] can also be used as pen. [FL]. Then, we are pointing at the chair which is [FL]. I am repeating this again and again for you, so that you just get used to [FL]. You get used to listening to [FL], you get used to using [FL] instead of this of course it is not that this is not going to be used after this. It is going to be used as you can see over here. Pen [FL], but [FL] is definitely going to be used more. So, please get used to this [FL] over here in a book [FL] and then, we have our table [FL]. Well, [FL] is a window, [FL] this word, [FL] is near, and [FL] means nearby. For example, you have these two things over here and you can ask [FL]. It is close by with reference to the table. This table is small. So, anything [FL] will be over here, close by [FL] pen. [FL]. It is a little far away from here. So, with reference to the table, it is a little far. [FL] is over here close by.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:58)



Radio Dialogue

Now, we have well there is a small radio conversation. Listen to this one and see how much you can understand. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 42:30)



Kaiwa

- A:** **Keki wa doko ni arimasu ka**
- B:** **Keki wa teburu no ue ni arimasu**
- A:** **Ichigo wa keki no ue ni arimasu ka.**
- B:** **Hai, ichi go wa ke-ki no ue ni arimasu.**

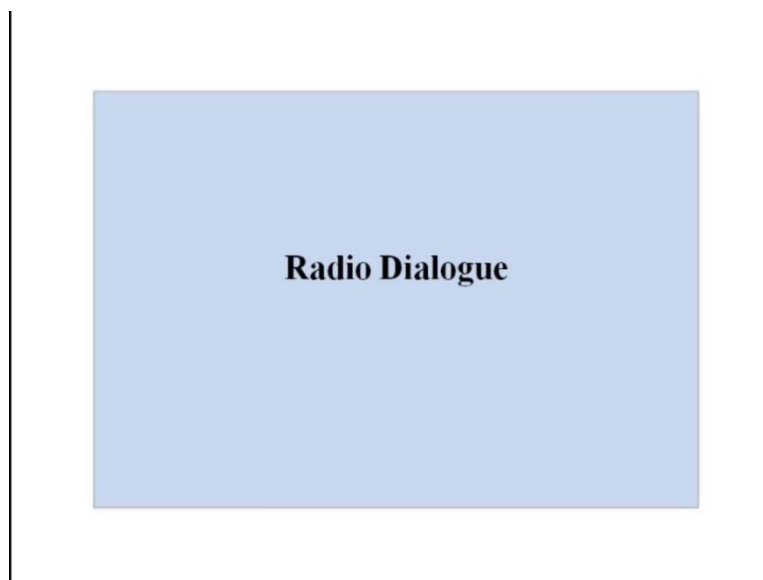
You heard the conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:36)



Now, let us see what you understood from there? Practice this and let me see pointing at the cake [FL]. So, can you give me answer? [FL] is also used which is table in English and [FL] in Japanese. So, you can either use [FL] or you can use table [FL]. Now, let us see what they want to know about next. Well, [FL] is candles, [FL] or as is given over here [FL]. Then, we have these two glasses over here and let us see [FL] while can you tell me where the cups or will you try? [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 44:20)



Now, listen to this small radio conversation. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 44:49)

Kaiwa

A: Anoo, basuketto no naka ni ringo wa **ikutsu arimasu** ka.

B: **Muttsu** arimasu.

A: Sono basuketto mo muttsu ringo **arimasu ka**.

B: Iie, kono basuketto **ni itsutsu** arimasu.

Well, this tells you about numbers. How many things are present in a certain thing or someplace [FL]?

(Refer Slide Time: 45:38)

Ikutsu

This series of counters is used to count small objects from one till ten. (1-10). For numbers from eleven and above the number itself is used with 'ko' where 'ko' refers to the thing which is being counted.

e.g. jū-ik-ko *eleven things*
 mittsu / san-ko *three things*

The interrogative word '*ikutsu*' means "how many" in English and is used to ask the number of things present.

e.g. Hako no naka ni ringo wa **ikutsu** arimasu ka
 How many apples are there in the box.

So, well [FL] we did last time also. [FL] means how many. So, you count irregular things, irregular shaped things in [FL]. You count them. So, we will practice this first and then, I will

ask you. So, this series of count is used to count small objects from 1 to 10. The other count that you did for small objects was [FL]. If you remember [FL]. So, this is also used. This is very informal. This counting method is also used for irregular objects, but from 1 till 10 if you ask [FL] question word [FL], then from 1 till 10, it is [FL] and after that you have [FL] as you did in the [FL] series [FL]. So, please [FL] is only from 1 till 10 and after that you have to take [FL], but with [FL] you can start with [FL] also. One onwards you can start with [FL]. It is only till 10.


(Refer Slide Time: 47:38)

<i>Practice counting objects</i>	
<i>hitotsu</i>	ひとつ
<i>futatsu</i>	ふたつ
<i>mittsu</i>	みっつ
<i>yottsu</i>	よっつ
<i>itsutsu</i>	いっつ
<i>muttsu</i>	むっつ
<i>nanatsu</i>	ななつ
<i>yatsu</i>	やつ
<i>kokonotsu</i>	ここのつ
<i>tou</i>	とう
<i>jū-ik-ko</i>	じゅういっこ
<i>ikutsu</i>	いくつ

So, now as you heard in the conversation, you can try doing this [FL] till 10. You can count [FL] and [FL] is the interrogative word how many. So, you can do this later on at home.

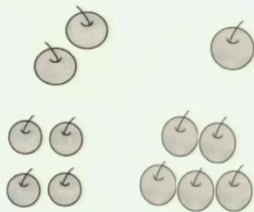
(Refer Slide Time: 48:32)

Practice counting objects



A: Ringo wa *ikutsu* arimasu ka.
B: *Mitsu* arimasu.

<i>hitotsu</i>
<i>futatsu</i>
<i>Yottsu</i>
<i>itsutsu</i>
<i>ikutsu?</i>



Quickly we will practice this over here, practice counting objects. How will you count? So, objects are given. You have a small rubber, an egg or a potato, small glasses or cups, things like apples, oranges, lemons, fruits generally, then small bottles can be counted, but long bottles cannot be counted, eatables like donuts or cakes or small round pastries can be counted like this. So, [FL] you can look at this and ask [FL] 1, 2 and 3 [FL]. So, you have this over here [FL] and [FL]. So, you can ask [FL]. Of course this is not [FL]. This is [FL]. So, well you could replace it with [FL] and say [FL], and you can practice like this with your partner [FL] or [FL]. So, you can use both for counting small irregular shaped objects.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:15)



Now, we have been doing [FL] all along these [FL] characters, these Chinese pictograms we have been doing and we have done quiet a few characters today. Some very simple ones because we have done these location nouns. So, a couple of those for you we have [FL]. [FL] means on top or above. Now, how has it came into being it is very simple. The Chinese would show [FL] as something a dot like this on something on the ground. So, later on it change to [FL] like this. It is a three strokes character, horizontal first vertical later and then, like this. So, this means [FL] means on top or above any time. You look at this character. Well, it means something is on top. So, you have it here for you. [FL] over here. [FL] means upper, above or on top, a three stroke character. Then, you have another one. This is another word that you have done today which is [FL], meaning under or below.

Now, how is that coming to being? Well, underground like this a dot over here which was later made into this character which you can see on your screens. A straight line as is given over here, a vertical line and then, like this. So, it is like this. [FL] is like this. So, please try to remember this and please one thing is very important over here is that you have to remember this stroke order. The stroke order of a character, that is extremely important. Otherwise, it is difficult to go to the next character.

When we start doing some complicated characters, we start writing in Japanese. Then, you have to see that this stroke order is done properly, it is written properly. Well, this is also three stroke characters. You saw just now well the third one over here is [FL] which you have already done. This is a four strokes character to be made like this 1, 2, 3 and 4 which means inside or passing through and this is actually a board of something is passing through the board. It is how the character has come into being. So, well a quick revision over here. We have [FL] for you three characters that we did just now.

(Refer Slide Time: 53:51)

<i>Some words with kanji characters</i>			
上る	noboru	のぼる	rise/ go up
下水	gesui	げすい	drainage
下りる	oriru	おりる	get off/down
中国	chūgoku	ちゅうごく	China
一日中	ichi-nichi-jū	いちにちじゅう	whole day
日本中	nippon-jū	にっぽんじゅう	all over Japan
川上	Kawakami	かわかみ	name

Now, we have with these characters [FL] and the meanings are given here in black in the end. [FL] is to come down from a staircase or get off a bus or a train, [FL] is of course china, [FL] all day long, [FL] is all over Japan and [FL] is a name. So, these are some words how they are used in daily conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 55:00)

Vocabulary		
ushiro	うしろ	behind/back
naka	なか	inside
mae	まえ	front
shita	した	under
ue	うえ	up/above
tonari	となり	next to
soba	そば	near by
yoko	よこ	along side
soto	そと	out side

Well, this is vocabulary which these words we have done. These are all location nouns which we just covered in this lesson [FL], and all the others also. There are lots of them. So, all others also we will do them on and off in our next classes. For the time being, these you can remember.

(Refer Slide Time: 56:00)



So, now well your time has come. You have to work now at home. Look at this picture over here on your screen and tell me where all these things listed are located in this picture. Well, all the

pictures are for you here, so many of them. You can just tell me where they are located. Then, you can practice your numbers here. What we did with [FL], how many are present over here in each picture, also you can ask look at the picture, ask how many are there and answer. So, all of it is given. You can ask and you can answer.

(Refer Slide Time: 57:01)











Assignment-4	
<i>Match the words in group A with group B</i>	
A	B
<i>mikan hitotsu</i>	<i>six cups</i>
<i>keshigomu kyū-ko</i>	<i>how many senbei</i>
<i>ringo itsutsu</i>	<i>three chocolates</i>
<i>koppu muttsu</i>	<i>seven peaches</i>
<i>hako jū-ik-ko</i>	<i>one orange</i>
<i>chokore-to müttsu</i>	<i>nine rubbers</i>
<i>donatsu futatsu</i>	<i>two doughnuts</i>
<i>senbei nan-ko</i>	<i>eleven boxes</i>
<i>momo nana-ko</i>	<i>five apples</i>

Then, as we have been doing match words over here listed in group A with words listed in group B.

(Refer Slide Time: 57:08)

Assignment-5

Write the words given below in hiragana

<i>ringo</i>		
<i>ichigo</i>		
<i>mikan</i>		
<i>isu</i>		
<i>enpitsu</i>		
<i>tamago</i>		
<i>saifu</i>		
<i>momo</i>		

Then, there are some pictures for you here. Write the words given below in [FL]. So, see we also have to practice how to write in [FL] and [FL]. So, we will start with [FL] and then, slowly also do [FL]. Later look at the pictures and then, see what they are.

(Refer Slide Time: 57:31)

Assignment-6

Choose the correct kanji characters from the brackets for the words given

hon	ほん	(本, 木, 大)
han	はん	(半, 本, 木)
tsuki	つき	(月, 日, 円)
do	ど	(十, 土, 六)
hito	ひと	(人, 火, 大)

Then, all the [FL] characters that we have done in our previous lessons, well they all look very similar. So, try to give the readings for the [FL] characters over here. So, please try to do that and

with that I think I will finish today. You have a lot of work to do at home, lot of things to memorize. So, well we will finish here and meet again tomorrow. [FL].