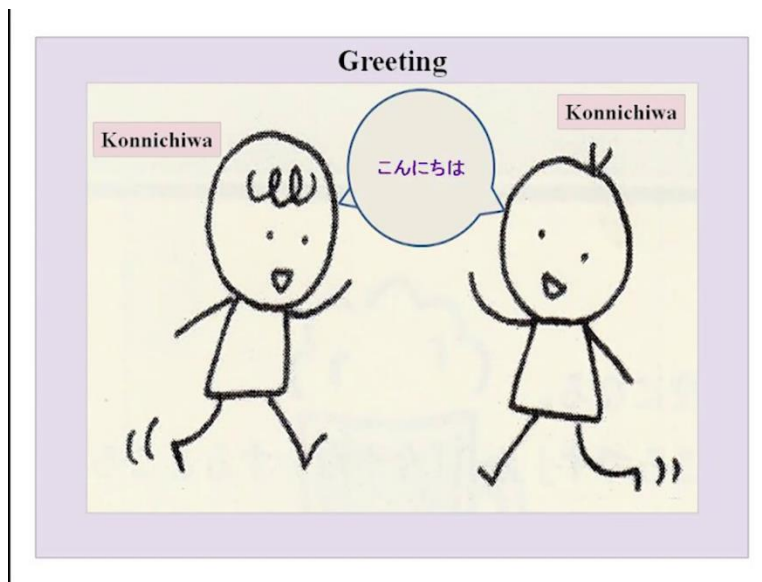


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 14
Pikuniku e ikimasho
Let's go for a picnic

Hello, and [Konnichiwa] everybody. Welcome to the class. Are you all ready for more Japanese today? Well, we will do a lot of things today with the help of what we have done in our previous classes. Last time we did [FL] and [FL], that is, to show existence of living and non living things. So, well, with the help of that we will do something new in this class and also learn new ((Refer Time: 00:55)) and newer expressions.

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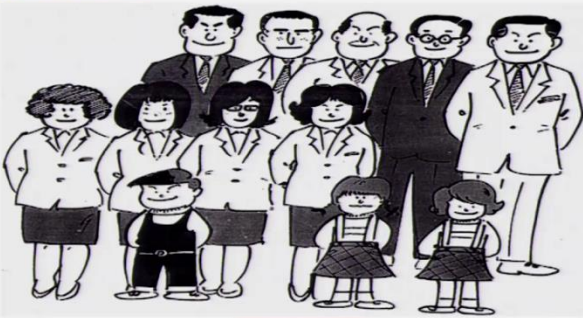


So, well, first of all let me tell you about this greeting, that I keep using all the time, Konnichiwa. This is the simple expression, a simple greeting, which means hello in Japanese, and you can use it anytime you want, but not in the evening. It is the day time greeting, around 11, 10 in the morning till 5 or maybe, till sunset you can say Konnichiwa to anybody you meet, anywhere you meet. So, you have two people here, each of them is saying Konnichiwa.

Now, before we actually start doing, as I had said earlier, something new in Japanese, well we will go back to our assignments, do the assignments, and see you can check your assignments and see what you have done is correct or not.

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Practice counter ~nin Assignment-1



Nan nin imasu ka ju-ni-nin imasu
Nan nin otokono-ko imasu ka hitori imasu
Nan nin onna-no-ko imasu ka futari imasu
Nan nin onna-no-hito imasu ka yo-nin imasu

Well, this is your assignment 1. And you can see a lot of people standing over here, it is a family picture photograph and you have children, you have ladies, you have male members, gents standing at the back. So, well let us see what the exercise is. [Nan nin imasu ka], so we have to count people. We have to tell how many people are there in the picture. So, the first one, the question is [Nan nin imasu ka]. Nin is the counter for people. So, let us see how many are there. You can count I am sure. And [ju-ni-nin imasu]. So, there are 12 people in the picture.

And then, we have the second one, [FL] and the answer to that is [hitori imasu]. And we are only talking over here of [otokono-ko], which is a boy, [FL] girls, [FL] ladies and [FL] males. So, we are trying to be very specific. And [nan nin imasu ka], how many people are there. So, please try to answer. Then, you have [FL], so you have two girls over here, [futari imasu]. If you remember, here we have done [FL] and so on for counting people, so you can practice that over here.

[FL], you have these ladies standing over here. [FL], let us see how many are there [FL]. And please remember, over here it is [yo-nin] and not [yon-nin]. As I told you earlier as well, it is

[yo-nin] and not [yon], please remember that, that is very, very essential. And then, we have at end another question for you, [FL] and well, the answer is [FL]. I hope you got it alright.

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Practice counter ~sai Assignment-2

Practice with your partner by asking how old is our friend Mr. Tanaka and how old are his family members (go-shujin, okusan, musuko, musume, mago, otoko-no-hito, onna-no-hito, akachan, etc) .

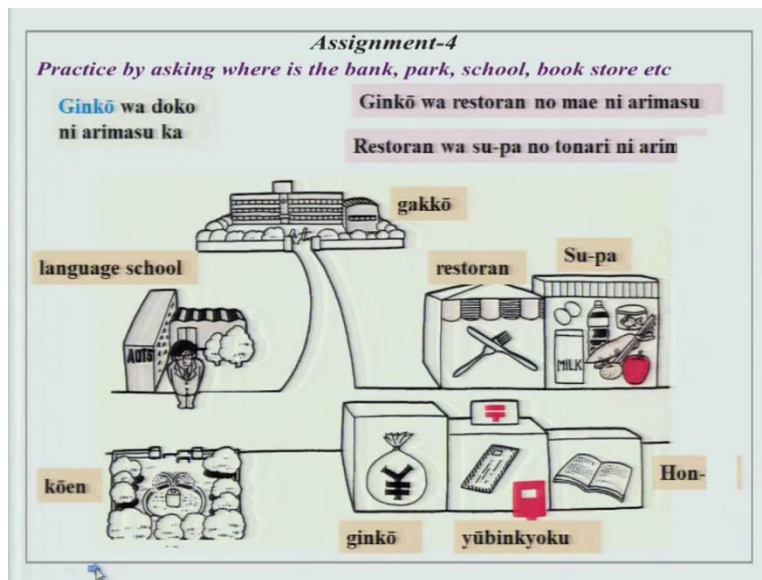
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Tanaka san wa nan sai desu ka

Now, we go on to the next assignment practice, saying [sai], which is age. So, you have this photograph here and you have a lot of people. You can see here, there age is given and you have to ask how old they are. Well, this is [Tanaka san, Okusan, Musume san, Musuko san] and [FL]. So, you have these people over here of [Tanaka san], his family. You can ask, [Tanaka san wa nan sai desu ka] in the beginning and then you can go on to ask how old his wife is [FL] and so on. All the words are given over here for you, you can see and ask your partner, practice like this, your age and all this vocabulary.

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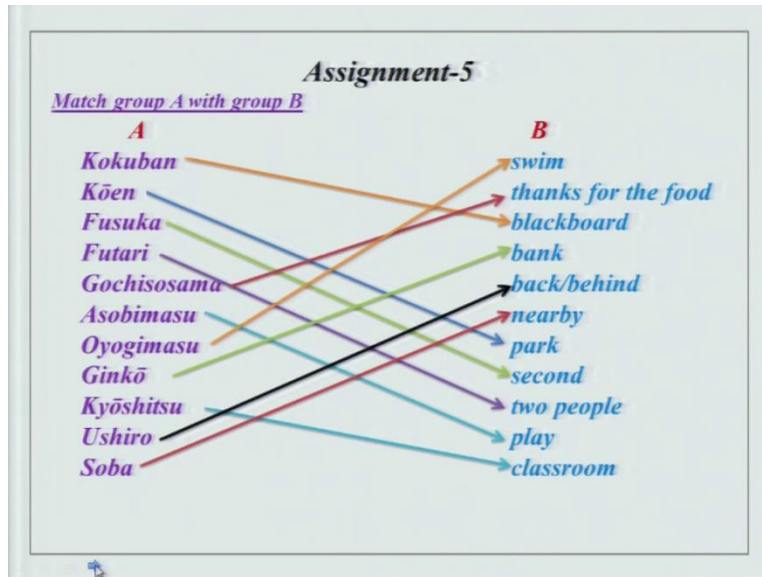
Now, we also did last time, locational nouns. If you remember how to tell where a certain thing is, where a certain place is, whether it is on something, next to something, under something, inside something, outside a certain place. So, well, practice your locational nouns here.

The questions are like this, [Ginko wa doko ni arimasu ka]. So, [ginko] is over here, [Ginko wa doko ni arimasu ka]. You can also say, [FL]. [Arimasu] shows existence of nonliving things. So, well, you can practice that and then your answer could be, [Ginko wa restoran no mae ni arimasu]. So, this is the restaurant or cafeteria. [Ginko], where is [ginko]? [Ginko] is in front of the cafeteria. So, well [Ginko wa restoran no mae ni arimasu] or you could also say, [FL].

Instead of [ginko] you can also use some other noun over here, another place you can say and you can talk about that, you can ask about that. So, well let us see, [Restoran wa su-pa no tonari ni arimasu] [Restoran wa doko ni arimasu ka], question and then answer is, [Restoran wa su-pa no tonari ni arimasu]. This is the super market, so well, [restoran wa], super market, [su-pa no tonari ni arimasu].

So, you can practice like this, practice your locational nouns and the vocabulary that we have done in our previous lessons.

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Now, we have match group A with group B. We have been doing this all through. So, well let us see what it is. [Kokuban], blackboard; [Koen]; [Fusuka], second; [Futari], two people; [Gochisosama], thanks for the food; [Asobimasu], play; [Oyobimasu], swim; [Ginko], bank; [Kyoshitsu], classroom; [Ushiro], back or behind; and we have in the end, [Soba], which is nearby.

[Gochisosama], as you can see we did last time. This is an expression used after having had food. Thank you God for all the good food that you have given me. So, this is just an expression. So, well try to remember, that it is nice to know these expressions because if you are there in Japan or with Japanese people, it is always nice to use their expression that somehow make things very easy and convenient.

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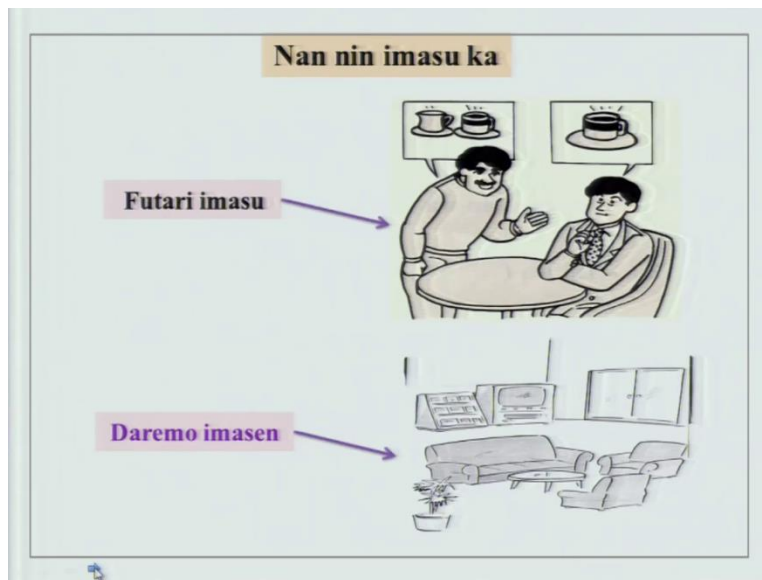
Assignment-6
Write the readings of the characters given below in hiragana

A	B
金	おかね
大きい	おおきい
下	した
十人	じゅうにん
十一	じゅういち
水	みず
火曜日	かようび
五月	ごがつ
本	ほん
一日中	いちにちじゅう

Write the readings of the characters given below in hiragana. Now, we have done quite a new things in in the previous lessons and it is actually very important to learn hiragana as well because this is a new script. We are doing it in Roman over here, but it is essential for us to be able to write what we are doing in hiragana and kanji. So, these things are very, very important with conversation with what we are doing.

Now, with grammar, with conversation, hiragana is also essential. So, please practice this at home and try to write it. So, well, we have the first one is, [FL] and please practice this, write it again and again, so that the words come out very, very nicely.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:42)



Then, we also did last time [Nan nin imasu ka]. How many people are present? So, well look at this picture and see how many people are present over here. How many do you see? Well, two people are present, so what will the answer be? We just did [FL]. So, well, [Nan nin imasu ka]? [Futari imasu], so there are two people over here.

But now, when you look at this picture what do you see? There is no one. So, what should the answer be, [Nan nin imasu ka]. It could be zero people, it could be zero [nin imasu], ok. But that is not used at all. There is a better way of saying it, which is [Daremo imasen]. Now, this word, question word, dare, we have done dare is a question word, which means, who and if you add mo to it, dare mo is equal to no one or nobody nobody is present

so [Nan nin imasu ka] (refer time: 13:00) [Daremo imasen] nobody is present

(Refer Slide Time: 13:09)

Let us go for a picnic

Pikuniku e ikimashō

ピクニックへ行きましょう

Now, as I have promised, we are going to do something new today. We are going to learn new kanjis and also how to ask politely someone to do something for you or to invite people over. So, well invite them to do something with you. So, well [Pikunik e ikimasho], that is what we are going to do.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:35)



Radio Dialogue

Before that listen to this radio conversation and let us see how much you have understood, and then I will explain.

[FL]. So, well do you understand something? I am sure, quite of this would be understood by you. Now, well I will read it once for you and explain it as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:40)

Dialogue

Rao: Moshi moshi....
Arun: Moshi moshi....
Rao: Arun san, konnichiwa. Rao desu.
Arun: Konnichiwa, Rao san. O-genki desu ka.
Rao: Okagesama de genki desu. Arun san, ashita yasumi desu ne.
Arun: Hai, sō desu.....
Rao: Nani o shimasu ka.
Arun: Nanimo shimasen.
Rao: Ja, kurabu e ikimasen ka.
Arun: Sore wa ii desu ne.
Rao: Ja, ashita hachi-ji wa dō desu ka.
Arun: Hachi-ji wa daijōbu desu. Kuruma de ikimasu ka.
Rao: Iie, densha de ikimashō.

This is conversation between two people, [FL] Rao san and Arun san. So, well, I will just read it out to you. [FL]

So, simple conversation between Rao san and Arun san on the phone. [Moshi Moshi], Arun san [Konnichiwa], of course you understand. The new phrase is [FL]. Well, are you in good health, in good shape, you are keeping well. [FL], Thank you very much. I am alright Arun san. [FL], tomorrow is a holiday. [FL], what are you going to do tomorrow? [FL], nothing. [FL], well, let us go to the club. [FL], that is really, really nice. That is very good. [FL] is another phrase. So, how about tomorrow eight o' clock? [FL], well it is alright at eight o' clock. [FL], are we going by car? No, let us take the train. So, now I will explain all of this to you in detail.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:34)

会話

ラオ: もしもし....
アルン: もしもし....
ラオ: アルンさん, こんにちは。ラオ です。
アルン: こんにちは。お元気 ですか。
ラオ: はい、おかげさまで 元気です。アルン
さん あした やすみ です ね。
アルン: はい、そうです。。。
ラオ: 何を します か。
アルン: なにも しません。
ラオ: じゃ、クラブ へ いきません か。
アルン: それは いい です ね。
ラオ: じゃ、明日 八時 は どう です か。
アルン: 八時 は だいじょうぶ です。くるま
で いきます か。
ラオ: いいえ、でんしゃ で いきましょう。

This is in the script, you can see how it is written and go through it. Learn all the hiragana, how to write the hiragana.

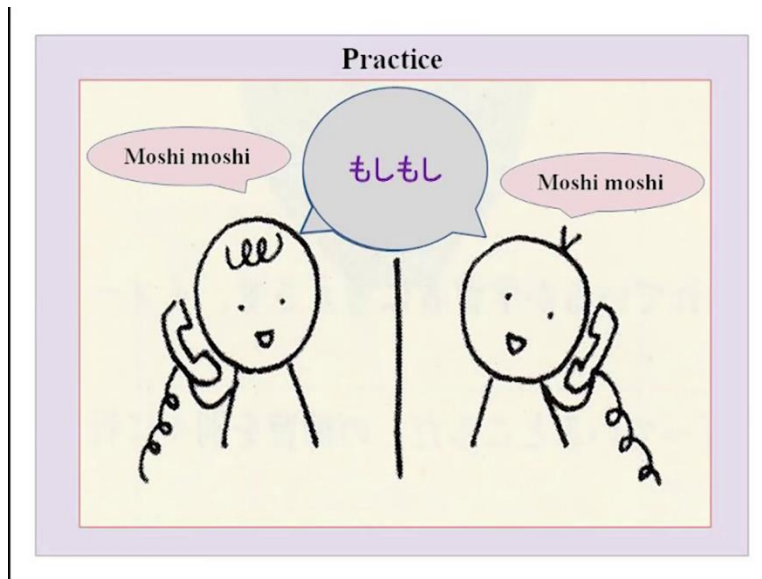
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Dialogue

Rao: Hello!...
Arun: Hello!.....
Rao: Hi! Arun. Rao here.
Arun: Hi! How are you?
Rao: I am fine. Arun, Isn't tomorrow a holiday.
Arun: Hmm.....
Rao: What are you doing tomorrow?
Arun: Nothing at all.
Rao: Well then lets go to the club.
Arun: That's great.
Rao: Well, how about 8 o'clock tomorrow.
Arun: That's fine with me. Are we going by car?
Rao: No, lets go by train.

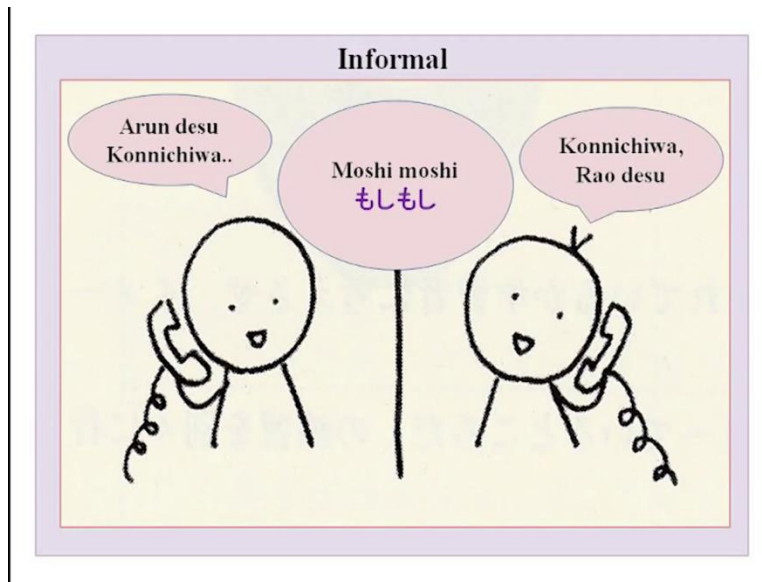
And this is the translation of what is there in Roman for you. But I would like to tell you one thing that this translation is not a literal translation of what is actually there. Because if you try to translate it, then the meaning changes. So, this is what you would say in English. So, please keep that in mind when you are going through this translation.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:14)



Well, now the first word over there was, [moshi moshi]. When you talk to people on phone, you would say, hello as [moshi moshi]. Please remember that is a telephone expression and not hello as in, hi, how are you. [Moshi moshi], how are you, you know that is not done. Moshi moshi is to be only used on phone for hello. So, well, both of these people can say [moshi moshi] [moshi moshi] as was there in the conversation like this.

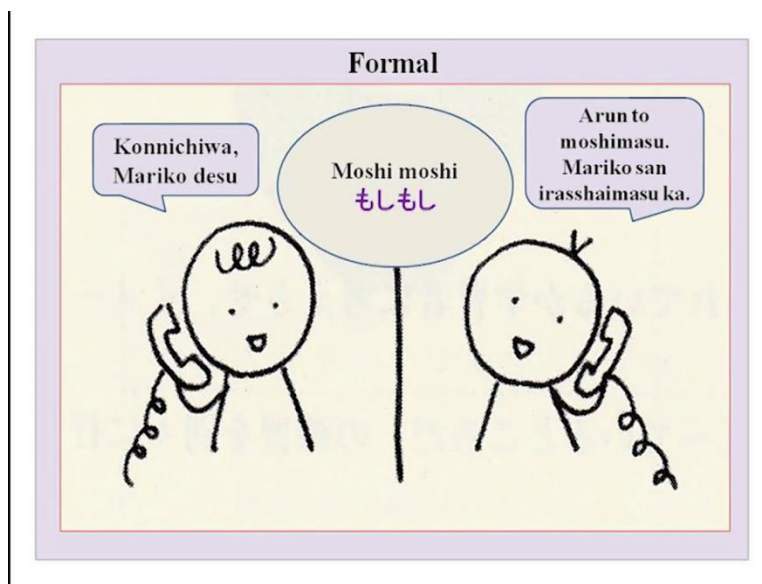
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Then, we have these two people. If you are talking informally to someone, you just ring up your friend or you ring up someone at home, what would you do? Moshi moshi is, of course, you have just done. Moshi moshi is what you would say first. And then, what would you say? Well, I am Arun. [FL] or just Arun desu, as in this conversation over here, and then [Konnichiwa]. And the other person will also tell his name and [Konnichiwa] or [Konnichiwa] and name as is given over here. So. this is a very, very informal way of talking on phone.

But there are, there are situations, there are places where you have to be very formal. For example, if you, if you, if you call your friend at home and you want to know whether your friend is at home or not or maybe, you call your friend in office and you want to enquire your friend is there in office or not, what would you say? How would you enquire? How would you talk on the phone then?

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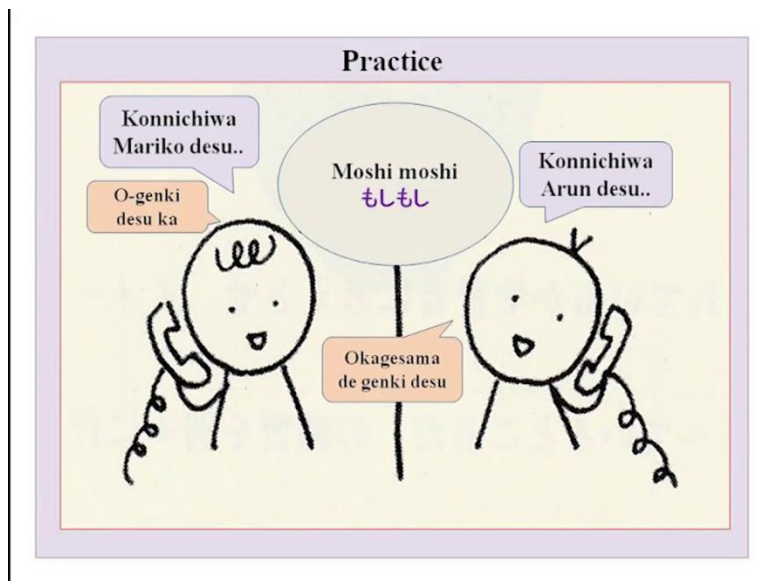


Well, there is a different way. There is a formal way of talking and you would say, moshi moshi of course. And then [FL] is what we did last time over here. [FL], I am Arun. [Moshimasu] is a polite way of saying, I am Arun. And why polite? Because you are talking to someone else and not to a friend on the phone in office.

And then, your, may be your friend is Mariko or Rao or Neha, whosoever, Tanaka san, anybody [Mariko san irasshaimasu ka] is polite for [imaska]. So, whenever you are talking formally like

this, enquiring like this on phone, you would generally say the name of the person and then, [irasshaimasu ka] instead of [imaska]. [Imaska] would be very, very informal, important. And then, the answer would be, well, if a person is Mariko san, whom you want to talk to, Mariko san would say [Konnichiwa Mariko desu]. If it is not Mariko san and someone else, there is a different way of saying, which we will do later.

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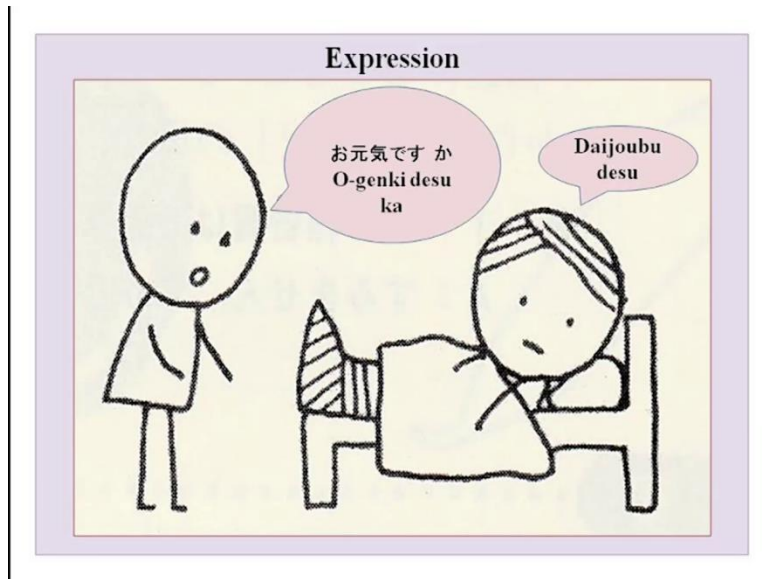
Now, you have met Mariko san, you have said I am Arun. Mariko san has said I am Mariko. And then, what should be the next question? What should you ask next or what would you say next? Well, [O-genki desu ka]. [O-genki desu ka] is a phrase as was there in the conversation also and it means, how are you; literal translation would be, are you in good health. So, in English, it would be how are you, and what is the answer to that? Another phrase over here, [Okagesama de genki desu]. [Okagesama de genki desu] means, thank you, I am in good health, I am alright, thank you very much.

And you could also ask the same question, Arun san [FL], arun san [FL]. And Arun san could say, [FL]. Now, one thing you will notice over here, which is, when you are asking someone you say, [Asan wa O-genki desu ka] and the answer is, [Hai, Okagesama de genki desu] and not [O-genki desu]. [O-genki desu] is to be used for someone and [genki] is to be used for oneself. O is ((Refer Time: 22:24)). So, this O, as we did earlier with [FL], is going to be used a number of

times later. So, please, for your family members, for yourself, for friends, who are very, very informal with you, generally O is not used and O is used in formal situations and never for oneself as we did [FL].

So, [FL], whatever your name. So, please, O is not to be used for oneself.

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Now, we just now did [O-genki desu ka] as a phrase enquiring about someone, how are you. Well, there is another, another meaning to [O-genki desu ka]. Actually, you could ask someone if someone, as is in the slide, ask if they are, they are actually sick or as is given over here, this gentlemen is with plaster, so [O-genki desu ka]. Are you alright now? How are you feeling now? And the answer could be anything actually. Over here, let us see what the answer is [Daijoubu desu]. Now, this is another phrase [Daijoubu desu], means I am alright. Just a simple informal I am ok, I am alright now.

These are some of the usages, different ways of using these phrases, different situations where you can use these phrases.

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~ masen ka

Verb in ~masen form with interrogative particle 'ka' is

- ❖ used as a polite invitation.
- ❖ used when the speaker wants someone to do something for him.

e.g. Isshoni gohan o tabemasen ka *Won't you have food with us?*
Isshoni Delhi e ikimassen ka *Won't you come with us to Delhi?*

Now, in our previous lessons we have done the mass form of verbs, if you all... We had done [FL]. So, over here, for example if you say, [tabemasu]. So, if you say, [watshi wa tabemasu], it means, I eat or I will eat. If you say, [watshi wa tabemasen] means, I will not eat or I do not eat, any of these.

But now, over here I want to use something different, [watshi wa tabemasen ka]. I do not eat or I will not eat. But now, I put a ka over here, which is a question article, makes this sentence into a question form, question statement, [watshi wa tabemasu], [Anata wa tabemasen ka]. If I use this with a rising intonation, then it has a different meaning. It means, would not you eat this place,

[Anata wa], over here, something, something could be any noun, [ringo keki]. Would not you eat this apple; would not you eat an apple or [FL], would not you eat this cake please?

Or as is given over here, [Isshoni gohan o tabemasen ka]. Would not you have food with us? [Isshoni Delhi e ikimasen ka], would not you come with us to Delhi? So, please remember, with [FL], if you put this ka with the rising intonation, it has a meaning which is used as a polite invitation as is given over here. And also, when you want someone to do something for you, it is a polite way of asking people to do something for you and not negative. Please remember, that though negative is there, but with ka it changes meaning completely. So, now we will practice this over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:19)

Practice

Practice the dialogue with ~masen ka and different time expressions

A: Ashita yasumi desu. Gorufu no renshū o shimasen ka.

B: Ii desu ne.

A: Ashita gozen 9-ji wa dō desu ka.

B: Daijōbu desu.

nichi-yōbi	tenisu
go-gatsu-jū-go-nichi	yamanobori
rainen	ryokō
raishū	eiga
natsu yasumi ni	yachting
shūmatsu	bijutsu-kan

Practice the dialogue with [masen ka] and different time expression, as is given over here for you. There is a small dialogue, I will just read it out, [FL]. So, well you can replace [ashita] over here with any of these time expressions. And [gorufu no renshu] is practice; [renshu] is practice. So, [gorufu] practice. [O shimasen ka], will you please do golf practice tomorrow, [Ashita yasumi desu]. Tomorrow is a holiday, so would not you please do golf practice, and with me is understood from the conversation.

So, you have tennis, [yamanobori] is mountain climbing, [ryoko] is actually tourism or a trip, going on a vacation, then [eiga] is films or movies, [yachting] is you go sailing somewhere,

[bijutsu-kan] is a museum. So, well, would not you do these things with me? So, you can replace golf, [gorufu no renshu], with any of these over here and [ashita] with any of these time expressions over here, and practice with your partner and answer. Of course, time is also over here, you can put different times also and practice.

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~Mashō

The volitional form ‘~**mashō**’ of the verb is roughly equivalent to ‘*lets do V*’. For example, it could be ‘*let’s go*’, ‘*let’s eat, let’s see a movie*’ etc. It is used -

- when the speaker invites or urges someone to do something and includes himself in the decision or action.
- as a positive response to an invitation.

e.g. Ikimashō / いきましょう *Let’s go.*
 Ginkō e ikimashō *Let’s go to the bank.*
 ぎんこう へ いきましょう

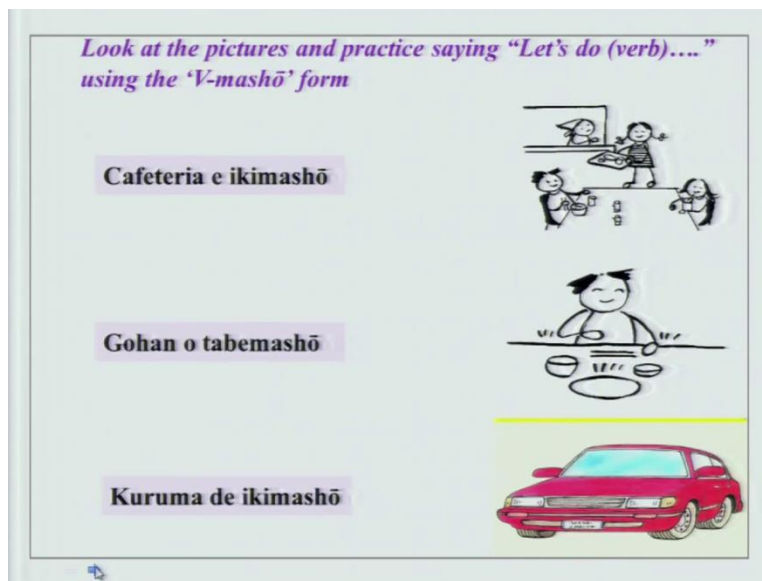
Now, this was how to invite people over, how to ask people to do certain things for you, request people in a polite way to do something for you. Now, as you can see over here and also in the conversation, there was this [masho] form, which was given. So, well this [masho] form of verb is simple to make, [masho] over here, verb in [masho] form, verb plus [masho]. Now, how do you make it?

First thing, we have [ikimasu], [yomimasu]. All you need to do is, just remove the [masu] form over here and put masho instead. [Ikimasu] means, go or will go; [yomimasu] means, read or will read; [nomimasu] means, drink or will drink. The moment you remove [masu] from here and put [masho] over here, it means, [ikimasho] means let us go, [yomimasho] means let us read and [nomimasho] means, let us drink.

Now, when you say let us do a certain activity, what exactly are you doing? Well, you are actually including yourself in the conversation. You are deciding for the person that let us do a certain thing. You are not asking the person, you are simply deciding let us do whatever the verb

says over here. [Ikimasho], let us go. [Ginko ikimasho], let us go to the bank. So, when you say, let us go to the bank, do you, do you actually ask the person shall we go? No, you just decide for the person and you say, just let us go to the, go or do whatever the verb is asking us. So, with [masho] form you include yourself in the conversation and also decide for the listener whatever the verb is wanting you to do.

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Now, look at the pictures and say, let us do whatever the verb is saying and use [masho] form. Look at this picture over here. Let us see what they are doing. They are in the cafeteria, so before at, [cafeteria e ikimasho], place- [e ikimasho]. Then, the second one is, look at this picture, this gentleman is eating. So, before at, [gohan o tabemasho]. [Gohan] is food and [Gohan] is also cooked rice, so [gohan o tabemasho].

Then, the third one is [kuruma], [kuruma de ikimasho]. So, let us go by [kuruma]. Now, over here you can see, we are using three different particles, place- [-e ikimasho]. So, we are using [e], something- [-o tabemasho]. So, we are using particle [o] and something- [-de], by means of, [ikimasho]. So, let us use a certain means of transport and go somewhere.

So, we are using three different particles over here and you can practice all these with your partner using different, different verbs, different nouns with these particles.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:00)

Practice

A: Doko e ikimasu ka.

B: Sō ne.....depa-to e ikimashō.

bijutsu-kan

tenrankai

boringu

pu-ru

yakyū no renshū

cafeteria

びじゅつかん

てんらんかい

ボリング

プール

野球の練習

カフェテリア

Now, over here you can ask your friend [doko e ikimasu ka] or [FL], both can be used. In the first one, you are actually asking the person where, where should we go and in the second one you ask, [FL], where should we go, let us go somewhere. [FL], let us go somewhere or were shall we go. Answer could be [FL] or [so ne], as is given over here. [Depa-to e ikimasho], so any place- [-e ikimasho].

Over here the place names are given. [bijutsu-kan], art museum; [tenrankai], exhibition; [boringku], the bowling stadiums that you have, bowling places you have where you can practice bowling; and then, [pu-ru]. [pu-ru] is swimming pool. Then, you have [yaku no renshu]. [Yaku] is baseball, practice baseball. Cafeteria, of course, you all know, so you can go to any of these places. You have to use particle [e] and [ikimasho] with particle [e], so [doko e ikimasu ka] or [doko e ikimasho ka], [FL], and so on. So, you can practice this small conversation with your friends.

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Ne

Particle '**ne**' is a confirmation seeker with a rising intonation and is equivalent to "*right*", "*don't you agree*", "*isn't it*" in English. It always comes at the end of a sentence expressing expectation that the speaker will agree to what is being said.

e.g. Anata wa gakusei desu ne あなたは がくせい です ね	<i>Aren't you student?</i>
Tanaka san no kuruma desu ne 田中さんの くるま です ね	<i>Isn't this that your car?</i>

Now, we did particle [ne] also in the conversation, particle [ne]. Now, particle [ne] like particle [ka] always comes in the end, at the end of a sentence. It is an, it is a sentence ending particle. With [ka] you are asking a question. Actually, you are asking a direct question, but with [ne] there is a slight difference. It is a confirmation of what you are saying. So, you want the list now to confirm to what you are saying. You already know what you are saying is correct. You have

knowledge of what you are saying, you just want your listener, your partner to confirm to what you are saying. So, thus it is used in the end.

Over here it means, right, do not you agree, is not it, in English. It is quiet similar to that. So, well, [Anata wa gakusei desu ne]. So, I already know, that you are a student, I am only confirming, as is given over here, [Anata wa gakusei desu ne], are not you a student with a rising intonation. [Tanaka san no kuruma desu ne]. So, I have a faint idea, that it is your car, I know that it is your car, I have some knowledge of it and thus, I am putting [ne] over here. If I have no knowledge of it, then I would say [ka] and it would be a direct question. So, with [ne] with a rising intonation you can ask and confirm from your partner about what you are saying.

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Radio Dialogue

Now, listen to this radio conversation and then, we will do something new. [FL].

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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. Soshite , go-gatsu no futsuka ni modorimasu.
Amit:	Aa, sō.

Well, most of it is understood, I will just read it out. [Rao san] and [amit san], [FL]. So, just a simple conversation between two people.

And over here, we have a new word, which is [kara]. We have done [kara] in our previous chapters earlier. [FL] for time, over here it is for time expressions. [Ashita kara], from tomorrow. So, with time expressions also you can use [kara]. And then, [FL], where are you going? Mumbai [FL]. [Itsu] means, when. We have done this [itsu] earlier.

And [modorimasu] is a new word, means to return. So, you go out somewhere, you staying somewhere, you just go out somewhere for a short while and then come back is [modorimasu ka]. [Rai-getsu no muika desu], 6th of next month. [FL], well, I am retuning to my country or to my home on the 6th of next month. [FL], and I will be retuning on the 2nd of May over here.

The new word is [soshite], which means, and. It is a conjunction, but surprisingly, it is a little different from English. And, in English, and joins two sentences without a full stop, but in Japanese, the conjunction begins a sentence. As you can see over here, after a full stop a new sentence is using [soshite] as the first word even though it joins two sentences. So, well, with [soshite] we have sentence 1, full stop, [soshite], sentence 2, like English.

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Soshite

Soshite is a conjunction connecting two sentences and is equivalent in English to the word 'and'.

e.g. Kyō gakkō e ikimashita. Soshite, sensei ni aimashita.
I went to school today and met the teacher.

Kinō wa asa tennis no renshuu o shimashita. Soshite, gogo cricket o shimashita.
Yesterday I practiced tennis in the morning and then played cricket in the afternoon.

And you can see in the example over here. [FL], I went to school today and met the teacher. And over here you can see, [soshite] is starting a sentence. In a similar manner, [FL]. Yesterday I practiced tennis in the morning and then played cricket in the afternoon. So, well, you can see the difference in soshite and and.

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会話

ラオ: 明日 から しゅっちょ です か。
アミット: はい、そう です。
ラオ: どこ へ 行きます か。
アミット: ムンバイ へ 行きます。
ラオ: いつ もどります か。
アミット: 来月 の 六日 です。
ラオ: ああ、私 は 六日 に 国 へ 帰ります。そして、ごーがつの ふつか に もどります。
アミット: ああ、そう。。。。

And this is again in the script. You can practice your kanji characters. So, new kanjis are there.

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Kaiwa

Rao: You are going on tour from tomorrow?
Amit: That's right.
Rao: Where are you going?
Amit: To Mumbai.
Rao: When are you returning?
Amit: 3rd of next month.
Rao: Oh I see. I am leaving for my country on the 6rd and returning on the 2nd of May.
Amit: I see.

And this is the translation of what is there in roman for you.

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Kanji

明日	ashita	あした	tomorrow
今日	kyō	きょう	today
昨日	kinō	きのう	yesterday

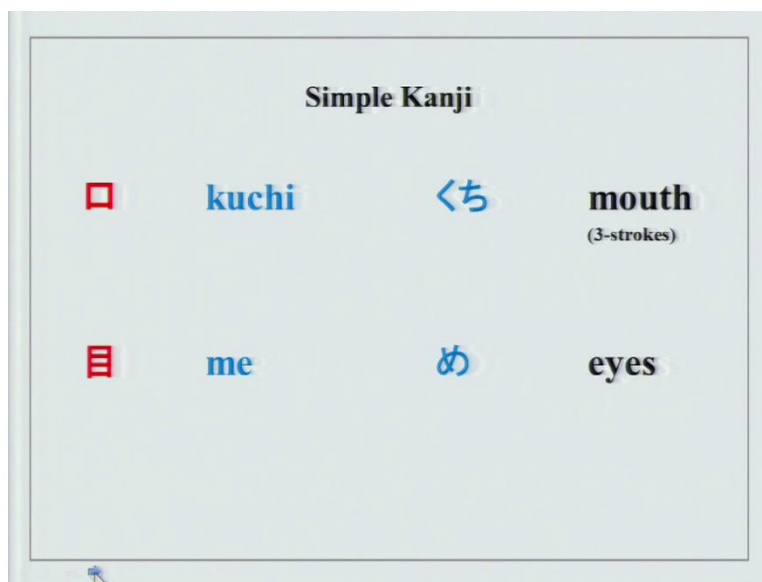
And now, as we always do, we will do kanji. I have been telling a lot about kanji, all these in these previous lessons. And also, I have talked about, once about the book that I was using. Well, there is another book, that I am using over here for kanji, which is a very good book and you can all refer to that book sometime. The book is called Kanji and Kana, a handbook and dictionary of

the Japanese writing systems by Wolfgang Hadamitzky and Mark Spahn. And this is a very good book. It has about 1900 kanji characters with stroke order, with meaning, with new words. And I am using this book, you could, you could also use this. You know the name of the book now, you could look it up and actually refer to this book for any, any detail on kanji. It is a very detailed book and gives a lot of information.

Now, we have some new, new kanji words for you over here. These words you have just done in this class. One is ashita. If you remember, we did this kanji character [FL], and we also we did this kanji character, [ski]. So, [FL] and [ski] together make one character. Again, [nishe] over here make it [ashita]. So, please, [ashita]. Now, there is a reason for doing this. There are certain words, which you should remember as words only and not just as simple kanji characters, they are written together, done together and easy to recognize. So, these are some words over here.

You have also done [ema], means now, and [nishe] again. [Ema, nishe], now meaning today, this is [FL], day; [ema] means now; now, day today. So, this means, [kyo]. Today is [kyo], [kyo], today. Then, we have [kino]. There is another word given here. Again, [nishe] over here, together and [nishe] again means [kino], yesterday. So, these are three characters, which you must know, ashita, kyo, kino or kino, kyo, ashita. These are given over here, tomorrow, today and yesterday.

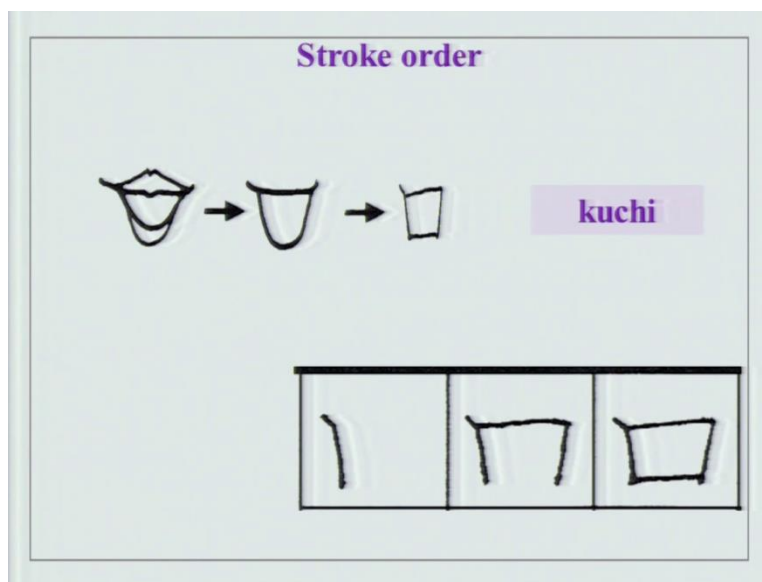
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Now, we have some simple kanji for you. This is interesting. When you look at this character what does it remind you of, and you guess what it is. All of you, you think what it could be. Well, this character is, this over here, this means [kuchi]. [kuchi] means mouth and I will show you the slide also. Mouth is like this, while my drawing is not good, so well, you have to show it in, in lines like this in lines and it will come like this, one, two and three. So, it is a three stroke character, kuchi, as is given over here, mouth, and then we have simple kanji.

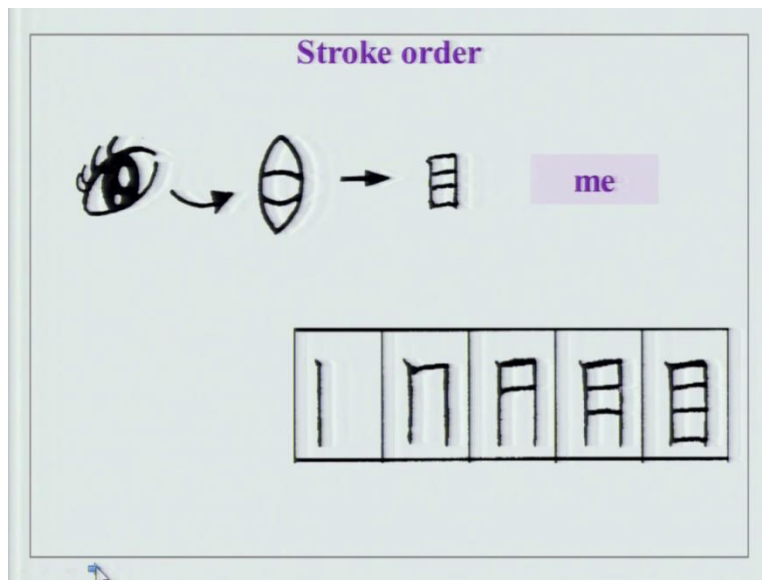
[me], [me] is eyes, as you can see. And if you look at eyes, it is like this. So, well, just turn it and try to show it in line and this is how it is going to come, [me]. So, when you look at this character, it will always remind you of eyes like this, ok. So, please remember, that these are some of the simpler kanjis, which you can actually visualize and see, but they do become very difficult also and difficult to understand sometimes.

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Well, now if you look at this slide over here, kuchi you can see. This is a stroke order of the character, so you have one, you have two, and then you join it like this. And all your kanji characters should end in the lower right corner of the block always. It is easy to go to the next character after that.

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And then, we have [me], as I told you just now, just turn it and you will get [me]. And the stroke order is what, one, two, three, four and then five. You have the last line, which is five, going in the end of the, lower end of the block. So, this [me], how is to be done.

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Now, from today we will also do hiragana as that is also very, very important integral part of the language. So, I will try to first draw the hiragana characters for you, make them over here for you and then we will do it on the slide. [FL].

So, please try to make them at home, the stroke order is given over here, you can look at the stroke order and draw it in exactly this manner. There will be the times when may be, my stroke order is not as it should be, so I do not want you to learn in the wrong way. Please look at the stroke order and learn it as it is given over here, [FL]. So, the stroke order is very clearly given, so please practice in this manner at home. [FL], all of it is here for you, you can see it at one glance and practice.

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<i>Some new words with kanji characters</i>			
人口	jinko	じんこう	population
入り口	iriguchi	いりぐち	entrance
出口	deguchi	でぐち	exit
人目	hitome	ひとめ	one glance
明るい	akarui	あかるい	bright
今ごろ	ima goro	いまごろ	these days
今年	kotoshi	ことし	this year
今月	kongetsu	こんげつ	this month
一日	tsuitachi	ついたち	first (date)

There are some words with kanji characters. You can use them in your conversation. You can use to make sentences, you can learn these words. They are important, they are interesting kanjis over here, easy to memorize, so try to learn them. [Jinko], [jinko], the meanings are given over here, you can please go through the meanings. [deguchi], [hitome], [akarui], [ima goro] [kotoshi] [kongetsu] [tsuitachi].

So, these are some new kanji characters words. You have already done most of them, but the kanjis are new, so you can remember those.

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Vocabulary		
yamanobori	やまのぼり	mountaineering
ryokō	りょこう	tourism
eiga	えいが	movie
natsu yasumi	なつやすみ	summer vacation
yottingu	ヨッチング	yachting
shūmatsu	しゅうまつ	week end
bijutsu-kan	ぶじゅつかん	museum
boringu	ボリング	balling
pu-ru	プール	swimming pool
modorimasu	もどります	return
renshū	れんしゅう	practice
moshimasu	もします	to say (polite)

This is the vocabulary that we are using in the lesson. [FL] and the meanings are given here, [FL].

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Assignments
Shukudai
宿題

And now, of course, your work begins. You have to do all this at home. Whatever you have done today you need to practice with your partner or practice loudly at home, so that you can remember and not forget what we have done.


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Assignment-1


Look at a calendar and practice verbs and dates with your partner by inviting them to do various things during the holidays.




6月15日 火曜日 えいが




6月17日 木曜日



六月 二日 ピクニック 水曜日




6月27日、日曜日



Delhi ikimasu
7日三日、土曜日

Cricket
Shimasu
五月25日
金曜日

7月25日
金曜日
ヨッチング



7月25日
金曜日
ヨッチング

These are some dates given from a calendar, you can look up for any calendar for that matter and practice with your partner by inviting them to do various things during summer vacations or during holidays or any time during the week. Over here lot of things are given, you can practice that with your partner.

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Radio Dialogue

Then, we have a small radio conversation, listen to the radio conversation, [FL].

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Assignment-2

Listen to this radio conversation and answer the questions

- a) Arun san wa mainichi benkyō shimasu ka.
- b) Arun san wa ichi-nichi-juu benkyō shimasu ka.
- c) Gozen nan-ji kara nan-ji made benkyō o shimasu ka.
- d) Gogo mo san-ji-kan benkyō o shimasu ka.
- e) Arun san wa mainichi nan-ji-kan benkyō o shimasu ka.

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions given here.

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Assignment-3

Choose the correct kanji characters for the readings given

ue	うえ	(上, 土, 十)
shita	した	(木, 下, 人)
naka	なか	(中, 四, 日)
han	はん	(半, 火, 六)
dai	だい	(本, 木, 大)

Now, there is another assignment, which is basically kanji character are given over here. You have to choose the correct reading for the kanji characters.

(Refer Slide Time: 53:58)

Assignment-4

Match the kanji characters in column A with meanings in column B

A	B
大学	<i>juu-gatsu</i> <i>october</i>
電車	<i>tsuitachi</i> <i>first-date</i>
今日	<i>ookii</i> <i>big</i>
明るい	<i>daigaku</i> <i>university</i>
明日	<i>mikka</i> <i>third-date</i>
大きい	<i>densha</i> <i>train</i>
十月	<i>ashita</i> <i>tomorrow</i>
三日	<i>kyou</i> <i>today</i>
一日	<i>akarui</i> <i>bright</i>

And match the kanji characters in the column A with readings in column B, which I am sure, you are used to by now and do it properly.

(Refer Time: 54:20)



And whatever, whatever you are unable to do, well we will try to do it in our next lesson, next time, till then [mata aimashoo]. I keep using this all the time in class. You can use this phrase after you finish class to any one, to the students. You can also, you can also use this phrase when

you are parting in office, [mata aimashoo], if you are going to meet the person or you can also say that to a friend anywhere you are going to meet the person after a while. [mata aimashoo], let us meet later some time. That is what it means. So, well, [FL] [mata aimashoo] [FL].

Thank you very much.