

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 15
Kesa pan to tamago o tabemashita
I ate Eggs and Bread for Breakfast

Hello everyone and welcome to the class. We have been doing a lot of things in Japanese. We have done verbs, nouns, expressions, new vocabulary everyday lot of [kanji] characters. Today also, we will do something new, some new forms of verbs, some new expressions, but before that we will try to do our assignments that I had given you. Just check you assignments and see, whether what you have done is right or not.

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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.

 <p>6月15日 火曜日 Eiga o mimasen ka</p>	 <p>6月17日 木曜日 Tanakasan no pa-ti ni ikimasen ka</p>	 <p>7月25日 金曜日 Yatching e ikimasen ka</p>
 <p>6月27日 日曜日 ni pati o shimasen ka</p>	 <p>7日 三日 土曜日 Delhi ikimasen ka</p>	<p>Cricket Shimasu</p> <p>五月 25日 金曜日 ni Kuriketto o y arimasen ka</p>
	 <p>六月 二日 水曜日 ni pikku-toku e ikimasen ka</p>	

So, the first assignment over here is, look at a calendar and practice verbs and date with your partner by inviting them to do various things during the holidays. So, the pictures are over here for you, lot of pictures are given, date is given, the verb is given and you were to practice with your partner and ask them, whether they want to do these things or not. So, well, the first one over here is, [FL]. So, well, over here the subject is I, which is hidden and you do not have to say, [FL] will suffice.

So, well, this is how you can practice over here and ask you partner and learn new verbs and new words.

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Assignment-2
Listen conversation

Listen to this radio conversation and answer the questions

Tanaka: Arun san, mainichi nan ji kan benkyō o shimasu ka.

Arun: Sō desu ne. Asa 6-ji kara 9-ji made desu.

Tanaka: Ban wa benkyō o shimasen ka.

Arun: Iie, 5 ji kara 8 ji made shimasu.

Tanaka: Sō desu ka. Ja, mai nichi 6-ji kan benkyō o shimasu ne.

Kato: Sō desu.

The second one is a conversation between two people. It was an audio exercise where you were to listen to the conversation and do the questions here. So, well, now you can read the conversation as well and then do the questions here. [FL].

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Questions

Read the conversation and answer the questions below

a) Arun san wa mainichi benkyō shimasu ka.
(hai)

b) Arun san wa ichi-nichi-juu benkyō shimasu ka.
(ie)

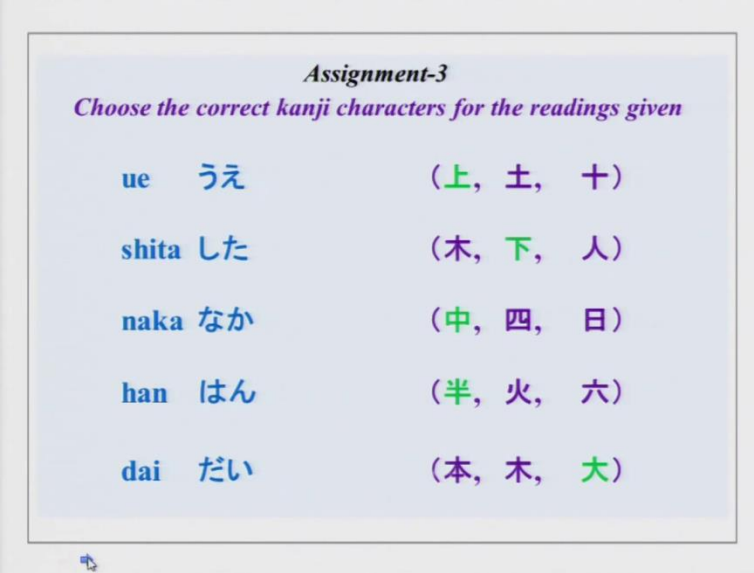
c) Gozen nan-ji kara nan-ji made benkyō o shimasu ka. (rokuji kara kuji made desu)

d) Gogo mo san-ji-kan benkyō o shimasu ka.
(hai)

e) Arun san wa mainichi nan-ji-kan benkyō o shimasu ka.
(okujikan)

So, these are the questions. I am sure you would have done that correctly. So, well you can check with your partners as well now and see what you have done.

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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)

The third assignment here is, choose the correct reading for the [kanji] character. Now, we have done a lot of [kanji] character, as you know, in our previous lesson and some of them are listed here for you. You have to choose the correct one. The reading is given over here in hiragana as well as in roman.

So, well the first one is, as you can see in green, [ue], which means, on top or above or up. The second one is again in green, [shita], which means, down, under or below, beneath. Then, [naka], which means, inside or passing through or center. Then, you have [han], which means, half and then, we have [dai], the reading given is [dai], it also means ok, which is big. So, I hope you got this right.

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Assignment-4
Match the kanji characters in column A with reading in column B

A	B
大学	juu-gatsu
電車	tsuitachi
今日	ookii
明るい	daigaku
明日	mikka
大きい	densha
十月	ashita
三日	kyou
一日	akarui

Then, of course, we have been doing this all along, match the [kanji] character in column A with reading column B. So, the first one is [FL] and the last one is [FL]. So, I am sure you have done them properly and correctly.

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Formal

Shoushou o-machi kudasai

Moshi moshi
もしもし

Arun to moshimasu.
Mariko san
onegaishimasu.

Well, now in our previous lesson we did telephone conversation informal and formal, how you would talk on the phone to a friend, one. How you would inquire in an office, at a reception,

about someone. If you want to call someone over, you want to know whether the person is there or not, how would you call on phone? So, we did some part last time, this time again we are going to do some formal phone conversation. So, let us see what it is.

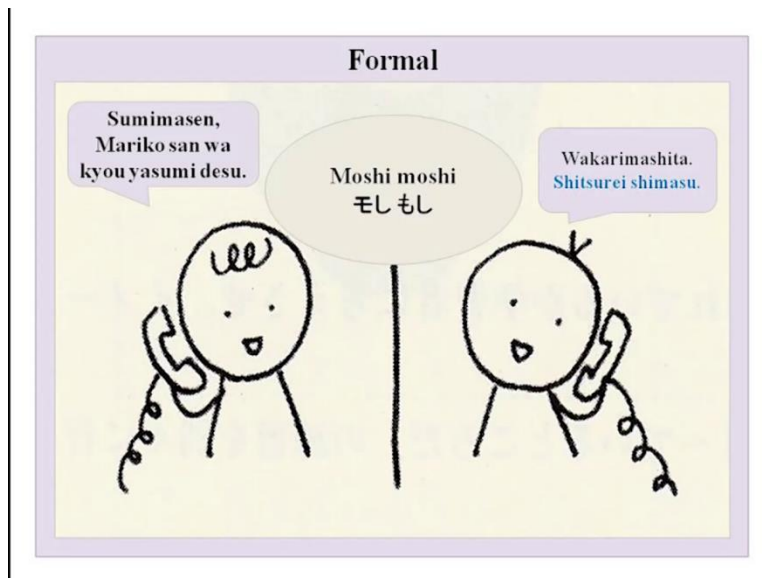
You can see this picture over here, two people are talking and let us see what they have to say. [Moshi moshi], of course we did [moshi moshi] is hello only on the phone. Please remember it is not hello, as you would say how are you to someone. Hello, how are you, is not [moshi moshi]. It is something else. We have done those expression earlier over here only, [moshi moshi], which is to be used on the phone for hello.

Now, the formal way of telling who you are is, [Arun to moshimasu]. Now, [FL] you can also say this on the phone, [FL]. I am Arun or [FL], I am called Arun, so please. A better way would be [FL] on the phone. And then, if you want to call someone, say may be your friend, you want to inquire whether the friend you want to know about is in office or in that place or not, what would you say now? [FL].

So, now [onegaishimasu] is actually a request. It is, it means, please do as the verb say. It is a request you make, request to the listener to do as the verb is saying, [onegaishimasu]. There are other ways of saying otherwise of requesting as well, but for the time being we will do [onegaishimasu].

Now, when you are asking for someone, you say, [FL] or [FL] or [FL], whomsoever you want to call over on the phone. So, now what should answer be of the receptionist? Well, [FL], please wait for a minute and you go in, and the receptionist goes and checks. The telephone operator will go and check whether the person is there or not. So, it is [FL].

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So, well, then what happens? The person goes and checks and comes back on the phone and says something. Now, what is that? Well, [FL]. [Yasumi] is a holiday. She is on leave, [FL] or [FL], she is not present at the moment. And then, what is the reply of the person who is enquiring? [FL], I have understood. And then, something else is given over here in blue, which is [FL].

So, well [FL] has a lot of meaning. One, just [shitsure], just [shitsure] means, just [shitsure] mean, I am sorry, I am leaving, I am sorry, I am, I am late, any of these meanings could be there. For example, in a meeting if you come late and you want to enter, generally you just cannot barge in and you just sit down. You would say, I am sorry, I am late and just make some kind of an action or gesture. Well, [shitsure] is one word, which you can use with [shimasu] [FL]. I am sorry for barging in like this or I am sorry for intruding.

Sometimes when, a lot of times [FL] is also used when you leave a meeting earlier than the others. When still people are having the meeting and you want to leave, you have some work or for whatever reason and before leaving you would say, [FL]. Please excuse me, I am leaving a little earlier.

Another place where you generally would use [FL] is, when you enter a Japanese house. Generally, when you enter someone's house, you apologize before entering and you say [FL]. I

am sorry, I am intruding like this, I am taking your time. And when you leave, then you would say, [FL], that I have taken your time, please forgive me, I am sorry. So, this is a very nice expression to know, to remember when you are in Japan dealing with Japanese. It is a polite expression.

Also, sometimes [FL] is used in place of [Sayonara]. I am sure you all know [FL] is bye-bye in Japanese and sometimes the Japanese people use [FL] in place of [FL], it is more formal and polite.

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Onegaishimasu

A convenient phrase used when making a request meaning “*I request you to doas the verb says*”. The answer to this is generally ‘*Hai, wakarimashita*’. “*Yes, I have understood or I see*”.

*e.g. Place X made onegaishimasu.
Mizu onegaishimasu.*

Well, [FL] is a convenient phrase used when making a request and generally, the person who is listening to or the person whom the request has been made to, when say [FL], I have understood. For example, it can be used in the lot of places. For example, say if, if you go somewhere, you call a taxi, what would you say to the taxi man? Well, you would say, please drop me to a certain place. So, [FL], please drop me to this place. So, [FL], it is a request.

For example, if you are thirsty and you want to have water, so you go to a restaurant and you ask for water. So, simple, [FL]. So, these are, these are situations where you can use [FL] for requesting to do something.

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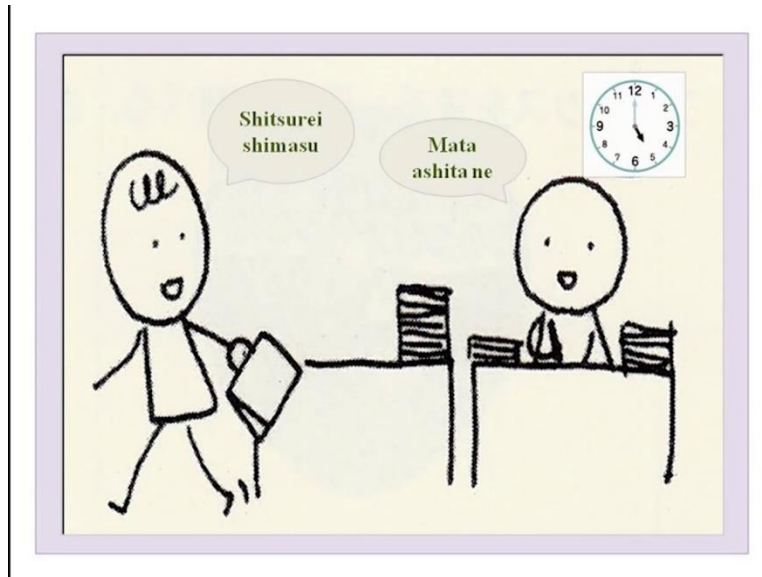
Shitsurei shimasu

Shitsurei shimasu is an expression used when

- **entering someone's house or a room**
- **entering or leaving a meeting**
- **are late for something**
- **excusing one's self from some where**
- **It is also used as a parting expression instead of "sayōnara" as its more formal**

And over here, as i explained to you earlier, [FL] is an expression used when entering someone's house or entering a room where people are already there, or entering or leaving a meeting when it is in progress, or you are late, you want to apologize for being late or excusing yourself from somewhere, from a meeting, from a table, from a conference, anywhere. And also, it is a parting expression instead of [FL], which is commonly used in Japan. And the gesture you make is, you bow and you would say, [FL], sorry, I am leaving.

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Now, you can also say, [FL]. For example, in a situation like this where you were leaving office at 5 o' clock and people are still working in office. So, while you are leaving them you want to excuse yourself and you say, sorry, I am leaving a little earlier than you, so [FL]. So, this gentleman over here can say, [FL] as it is given over here. And the person who is here staying back can say, well, [FL]. This expression we did in the beginning, which means, let us meet again tomorrow. So, this is [FL]. You can, you can remember that. You can use it in similar situation.

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Practice

A: Tenrankai e ikimashō ka.
B: Ee, ikimashō.

undokai bijutsukan cafeteria doubutsu-en hakubutsu-kan	sports art museum cafe zoo museum
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And now, last time we also did [FL]. If you remember, [FL], which means, let us go. And when you say let us go, you, one, you include yourself in the activity and two, you also decide for the listener. You do not ask for the opinion, you just decide. So, [FL] is what we did last time, but we have something over here, [FL]. So, well, if you just put a [FL] over here, question word [FL] over here in the end, it means, shall we go now. You are, you want the opinion of your partner, you want to, you are asking your partner and not deciding for your partner. So, it is shall we go instead of let us go.

[FL] [FL] is exactly high actually. [FL], yes let us go. And you have, [FL] is an exhibition, as we did last time. You have some other words also, for you some new vocabulary. [FL], sports day; [FL], art museum; [FL] is a café; [FL] is a zoo; [FL], a museum. So, well you have these new words for you, you can practice with. Instead of [FL] you can say [FL] and you can, of course, add the name of the person and ask him directly and expect an answer.

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I ate bread and eggs today morning

Kesa pan to tamago o tabemashita

今朝 パンと 卵 を 食べました

Now, we will do something new. I ate bread and eggs today morning; [FL]. There are some new things in this conversation, listen very carefully to the conversation and then I will explain what it is [FL].(Refer Slide Time: 20:45)

Kaiwa

A: Kesa nan ji ni okimashita ka.

B: 6-ji han goro okimashita.

A: Nan-ji ni gakkō e kimashita ka.

B: 7-ji-han goro kimashita.

A: Ja, asa gohan o tabemasen deshita ka.

B: Iie, tabemashita yo. Pan to tamago o tabemashita.
Gyūnyū mo nomimashita yo.

A: Mainichi pan to tamago o tabemasu ka.

B: Iie, mainichi tabemasen. Tokidoki tabemasu.

So, well, the conversation is again between two people [FL]. I will read it out to you once and let us see how much you have understood. [FL]. So, how much did you understand from this?

We have done quite a few things over here. Almost all the verb form over here have been covered well. There are few new words, like [FL] is a particle, [FL] is a particle and [FL]. And another new word, which we will do in this lesson here, [FL].

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Dialogue

A: What time did you get up in the morning today?
B: **Around** 6 o'clock.
A: What time did you come to school?
B: I came around 7 o'clock.
A: Well then you did not have breakfast today.
B: No, I had eggs **and** bread for breakfast.
(Infact) I also had milk.
A: Do you have eggs and bread every day for breakfast?.
B: Not everyday. **Sometimes.....**

So, what we can do is, we can quickly go through the translation and then explain what we have to do later. What time did you get up in the morning today? Around six o' clock. What time did you come to school? I came around 7 o' clock. Well, then you did not have breakfast today. No, I had eggs and bread for breakfast. In fact, I also had milk. Do you have eggs and bread everyday for breakfast? Not every day, sometimes.

So, well, this is the translation, may not be exact translation, but this is how you would say what is there in the language in Japanese, like this in English.

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会話

A: 今朝 何時 に おきました か.
B: 6時半 **ごろ** おきました.
A: 何時に **がっこう** へ 来ました.
B: 七時半 **ごろ** 来ました.
A: じゃ, 朝ごはん を 食べません でした か.
B: いいえ, 食べました よ. **パン と たまご** を
食べました. **ぎゅうにゅう** も のみました.
A: 毎日 **パン と 卵** を 食べます か.
B: いいえ, 毎日 食べません. **時々** 食べます.

So, please do not try to translate it word by word. The meaning just might change.

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Practice

Practice answering with 'tokidoki'

A: Anata wa maishū **eiga o mimasu ka.**
B: Iie, **tokidoki mimasu.**

niku	tabemasu
kaimono	shimasu
tegami	kakimasu
kabuki/dorama	

And now, what we will do is, we will see what all is there in the lesson. Practice, answering with [FL]. [FL]. [FL] you have done, means every weak, [FL]. [FL] is sometimes.

So, well, let us see, [FL]. Well, another example for you, [FL]. So, over here when you are using this verb, [FL] will come over here. If you are using [FL] over here, [FL] will come over here. So, please try to do it as is given in the example, you will feel more confident once all of them are done and you will be able to speak in a better way, do more conversation easily.

[FL], [FL] is a letter, [FL]. Let us see what is the verb over here, [FL] is to write. In the end, we have, [FL], is the traditional drama form of Japanese where it is similar to our, I would say, Kathakali because only male character perform in [FL] all the time. Female character are not there. All female characters are also performed by male characters. So, that is one specialty of [FL] and this is a traditional Japanese drama form. So, well, let us see what it is, [FL].

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Practice

Practice using Verb in negative form with 'tokidoki'

A: Anata wa mainichi eiga o mimasu ka.

B: Iie, mainichi mimasen. Tokidoki mimasu.

にく	niku	たべます	tabemasu
おさけ	o-sake	のみます	nomimasu
てがみ	tegami	かきます	kakimasu
さんぽ	sanpo	します	shimasu

Over here we will practice negative form of the verb with [FL]. So, [FL]. So, well, [FL] this you can replace with any name. For example, [FL], any of the vocabulary that you have done for person. Then, [FL]. So, in this manner you can change [FL] for names over here. Any of the vocabulary that you have done, you can use any noun over here, like [FL], any of these that you have done. And over here, you can change the verb according to what you are doing over here with the noun and ask a question and answer. Now, the options are given over here, [FL].

So, well you can ask like this and you can answer, either in [FL] form or [FL] form. Of course, over here [FL] form is given, practice is for [FL] form. So, you can use [FL] form over here with [FL].

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Practice

Practice S1 ka S2 ka as done earlier for preference.

A: Anata wa mainichi eiga o mimasu ka, tokidoki mimasu ka.

B: Mainichi mimasu. or Tokidoki mimasu.

まいしゅう maishuu	niku	tabemasu	たべます
まいつき maituki	o-sake	nomimasu	のみます
まいとし maitoshi	tegami	kakimasu	かきます
	sanpo	shimasu	します
	jikka	kaerimasu	じっか

Now, you have done this exercise earlier where you ask preference, [FL]. If you remember, noun one, [FL], noun two, [FL]. This is exactly what we have over here, [FL]. So, [FL] is here in the question over here. You can answer as [FL], you can choose, you can say [FL] or [FL].




Now, over here, [FL] instead of [FL]. We will just now do it there as well instead of [FL]. You can replace it with [FL]. [FL] is every week, [FL] is every month and [FL] is every year. Of course, with [FL] you cannot say [FL]. You can ask your friend, [FL]. You can also ask [FL].

So, any of these words you can use with nouns, with verbs and make sentences, make conversations. These simple conversations will help you in doing long conversations easily and comfortable without faltering. So, these help a lot. Try doing them at home with a partner, with someone and also try doing it loudly, not inside, just quietly you mumble something and say, ok, you know. No, always, whenever you are practicing, try to do it out aloud.

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Practice

Practice by telling and asking how long it takes from Kanpur to Lucknow by the mode of transport you can see in the picture. (kara ~made)

Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de nan-ji-kan kakarimasu ka 2-ji-kan desu	
Kanpur kara Lucknow made basu de nan-ji-kan kakarimasu ka 3-ji-kan desu	
Kanpur kara Lucknow made jitensha de nan-ji-kan kakarimasu ka 6-ji kan desu	

Now, we have another practice for you over here. If you remember, we did [FL]. Whatever exercise you are doing, whatever you are performing, activity you are performing. So, from a certain time till a certain time, certain activity is done. Now, over here we will do [FL], but from a certain place to a certain place.

So, we have place one, [FL], place two [FL]. Now, what do you want to do with place one [FL], place two, [FL]. Now, place one, [FL], place two, [FL]. For example, Kanpur [FL], Lucknow [FL]. So, now you should say, [FL]. How long does it take from Kanpur to Lucknow by walking or car or train or something else or cycling probably.

So, well, we need to tell by what mode of transport it takes a certain number of hours to get from one place to another. So, over here you have a lot of, in this exercise over here you have some pictures. You can see the mode of transport and you can try to tell how long it takes from one place to another. So, for example, Kanpur [FL], place two [FL], Lucknow [FL]. We have done [FL], if you remember in a previous lesson, [FL], by some mode of transport. So, well, place one [FL], place two [FL], whatever mode of transport [FL]. How long does it take from place one to place two to go by this mode of transport. So, well, let us see what it is.

You can see a picture of train over here. Well, Kanpur [FL], Lucknow [FL], then [FL]. So, this is the question you can ask, you can enquire. So, well the answer would be [FL], you have done earlier. [FL] means, span of time, period of time. [FL], now we have another picture for you. There is a bus here, same question, Kanpur [FL], Lucknow [FL]. [FL]. Then, we have what mode of transport? Well, we have cycle, so [FL], Kanpur [FL], Lucknow [FL]. So, of course, the fastest would be the train, then the bus and then, the cycle. So, let us see how long it takes [FL]. So, this is how you could tell by what mode of transport how long it takes [FL].

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~goro

When time expression is followed by the suffix '**~goro**'

- it indicates approximate time
- **Only** indicates time and not approximate duration of time
- when '**goro**' is used particle '**ni**' will not follow time

e.g. **san-ji goro** *around three o'clock*
 tsuitachi goro *around the first of the month*

Now, there was a word [FL] in our conversation and [FL] means, approximate, around. But one thing is important, [FL] is only used for time, approximate time. Word [FL], only for time and one important thing with [FL] is, ok, before that, well, [FL] means, 5 minutes plus minus around eleven thirty, around tenth, 10 o'clock or ten thirty or 1 o'clock, 5 minutes plus minus approximately around this time is [FL].


Now, one important thing is, you have to remember is [FL] is if [FL] is to be used with time like this, for example, [FL]. Then, particle [FL], which generally follows time, will not be used. For example, [FL], for example, [FL]. So, please when you say [FL], it is exactly at 6 o'clock. When you say [FL], then it is around 6 o'clock and you will notice, that it is either [FL] or [FL] and not both together, as you can see over here.

When time expression is followed by the suffix [FL], it indicates the approximate time and please only indicates time and not approximate duration of time. So, it is exact time and not [FL], something like this. No, that is not to be used only for exact time, for indicating time. When [FL] is used, particle [FL] will not follow time, as I just told you. For example, [FL], it can also be used for exact date.

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Practice

Practice by asking your friends around/about (goro) what time they do the activities you see in the pictures



Nan ji goro nemasu ka

Nan ji goro okimasu ka

Nan ji goro sōji o shimasu ka

Now, you have this picture over here. You can ask and whatever time is there in the watch over here, [FL], you can tell or whatever time you sleep, you can say, [FL] or [FL] or [FL]. Now, we have another picture over here of someone getting up, [FL].

What time do you get up approximately? What time do you get up? Someone cleaning, and [FL], so what time do you clean. So, this how you can use [FL] instead of [FL] for approximate time.

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To

Particle 'to' joins two nouns in a sentence and is equivalent to 'and' in English. N1 to N2 to N3 wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu.

*e.g. Kocha to ko-hi-o nomimasu. I drink tea and coffee.
Ringo to mihan o tabemasen. I don't eat apples and oranges.*

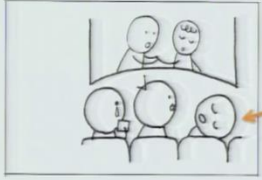
Now, there was another particle, a new particle for you, particle [FL], not to please, particle [FL]. Last time we did [FL], if you remember, which joins sentence one with sentence two like this, ok. [FL], sentence two and it is a conjunction, used as conjunction. Unlike English, it begins a sentence. Well, over here, [FL] is also and, but it joins one noun to another.

For example, in a class all of you are there, well, a [FL], b [FL], c [FL], d [FL]. Number of students, all of them are listed and are present in class. So, this is how you would, you would use particle [FL] over here. Example is, [FL]. I drink tea and coffee and also [FL], I do not eat apples and oranges. So, this is how you would use [FL]. Only thing with [FL] is, that you have to name all the objects, all the nouns present over here. For example, in class you have to name all the students present in class or if you place few things on the table, whatever is, for example, on my table, you have to name all the things with [FL].


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~ masen deshita


Look at the picture and ask your partner what they did yesterday, last week, day before etc. and practice past negative form of the verb



*Kinou eiga o mimashita ka
Iie, mimasen deshita*



*Kesa ke-ki o tamemashita ka
Iie, tabemasen deshita*



*Kinou ko-hi o nomimashita ka
Iie, nomimasen deshita*

Now, look at the picture and ask your partner what they did yesterday, last week, day before and practice negative form of the verb, which we have not done so far. So, well, you can look at this picture and see what is happening.

These people are sitting and they are watching a film, someone is sleeping, someone is crying and well, someone is watching. So, [FL]. So, the answer is, because he is sleeping, [FL]. This is a cake, [FL], today morning, [FL] because it is still here, [FL]. And then, we have this cup of tea, it is full, so well, [FL]. So, this is how you would use negative past with [FL]. With these words you would use past and past negative.

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Yo

'Yo' is a particle of assertion and comes in the end of a sentence. It is commonly used in

- contradictions.
- in assurances and warnings indicating that the information provided by the speaker is new.
- to emphasize information which the listener does not know.
- It is important to remember that particle **'yo'** should not be used in formal situations.

e.g. Muri shinaide yo *Don't stress over work*
Ikaniai hoo ga ii yo *It would be better if we don't go.*

Well, now, yes there was one more particle in the conversation, which came in the end. There are two particles, which we have already covered in class, which come in the end of a sentence. We did [FL], we did [FL], a conformation particle.

Now, today we will do particle [FL], like [FL] and [FL]. This also comes write in the end over here. Now, why, why, and when do you use [FL]. Well, you have it right here. [FL] is a particle of assertion and comes at the end of a sentence. It is commonly used in contradictions; in assurances and warnings indicating, that the information provided by the speaker is new; to emphasize information, which the listener does not know.

And it is important to remember, that particle [FL] should not be used in formal situations and also to seniors most of the time, especially to teachers, to, to people who are senior to you in age or in rank. For example, over here you have, [FL], it is better that we do not go. [FL], do not stress over work.

Now, with [FL] also the intonation is very different. It is stress on subject. It could be stress on anything and stress on particle [yo] as well. For example, [FL] you have done, [FL] so that [FL] is very, very strong. Of course, it is, it is [FL], so the stress is over there with [FL]. Generally,

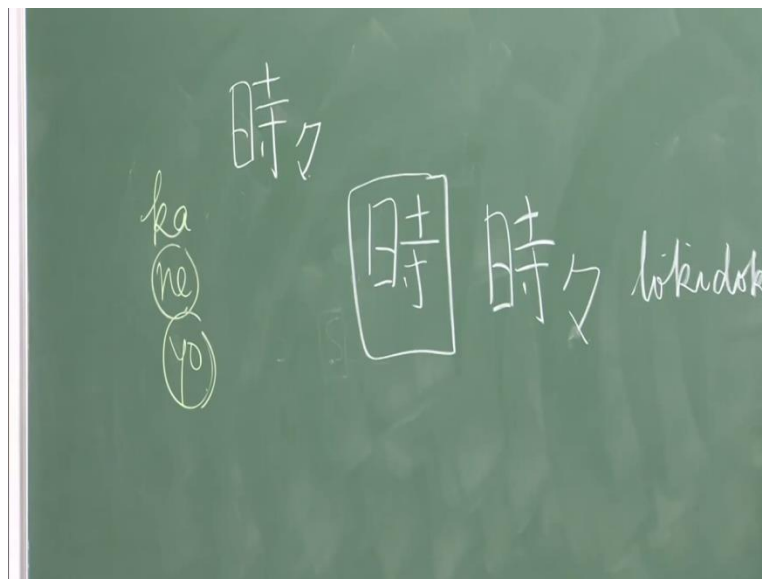
ladies do not use this, but yes nowadays, well the younger generation does use [FL] a lot, with generally [FL] is a male speech particle most of the time.

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Kanji			
時々	tokidoki	ときどき	sometimes
時間	jikan	じかん	time span

Now, we have [FL]. We have been doing [FL] all along the class. There are new [FL], I tell you all the time. This is a little different as we have done the word [FL].

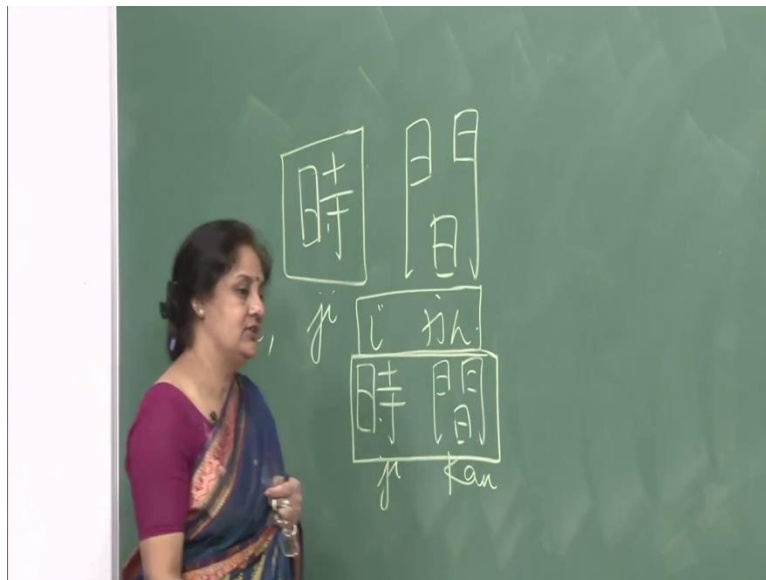
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You remember this, I am sure. This means, [FL]. This is [FL] and this whole thing we did for time. So, well, you have, you have done this character earlier, [FL], I am sure you remember as I just told you this. And then, this over here and if you just put this again, this is a repetition of this [FL] and write it down once again. You can see the stroke order now. So, this is the word we did, only the [FL] is coming over here for [FL].

Now, we have another word, [FL]. This word also you have done, you know, the word you have seen the [FL] also. Well, next time when you just see this [FL], this character in red over here, you will know what it is. It is [FL].

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So, I will draw it for you again. [FL] we did just now as [FL]. Now, another reading is [FL]. One reading we did just now was [FL] and other reading is [FL]. So, once again [FL]. This is how you have done it earlier, now you do it like this. Remember it as this character [FL] for time.

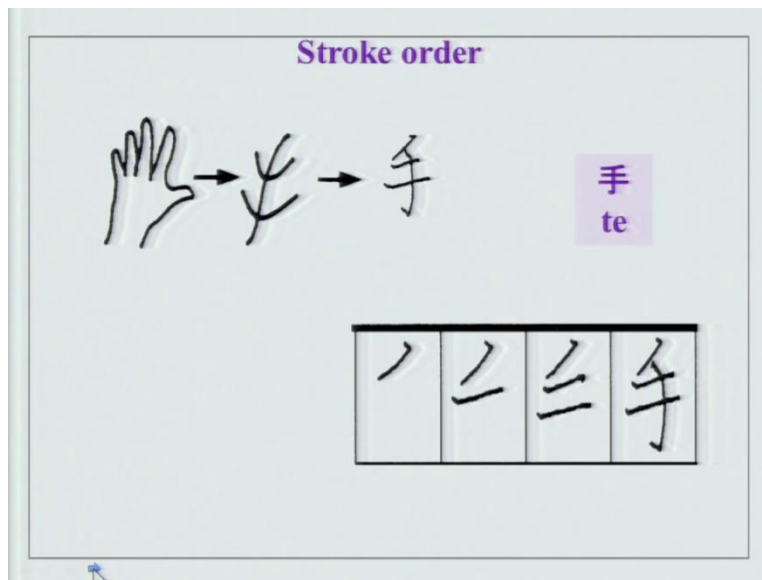
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I have some very simple [FL] today, very, very simple new characters, two new characters for you. One is [FL], which is hand; [FL], which is hand. And the other one is [FL], which is foot. So, I will make [FL] for you first [FL] like this, one, two, three and four; one, two, three and four. Now, you see, one is like this, two is little longer then this and then the third one is the longest of them all and you have it here, a straight one. This is [FL] or [FL].

Then, we have another one for you, [FL], like this make a square, make a line, [FL] ,make another one like this and [FL]. So, I think you got the stroke order.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:38)



See how [FL] is made. You have one, two, then you have three and then, one, two, three and four. So, this is how it is made. [FL] is there and then how it is divided, you can see it [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 49:02)



And then, [FL], one, two, three, then you have four, five, six. And then, the last one, seven. So, now you can see, that this is seventh stroke character and [FL], which I made over here is a four

stroke character. You can remember it like this as well, of 4-stroke character in a 7-stroke character [FL].

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Now, as we have started doing [FL] from our previous lessons, well we did [FL] last time, today we have [FL] and you can see the stroke order is given very nicely [FL].

And this small thing, when you lift your pen or you lift your brush, this is what comes in and it gives a nice look to the character [FL], and then [FL]. So, well this is [FL] practice, your [FL] and write it properly, [FL], and [FL]. This is all together so that you can compare the strokes as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:13)

Some new words with kanji characters

時計	tokei	とけい	watch, clock
間	aida	あいだ	in between
間違い	machigai	まちがい	to make a mistake
間に合う	maniau	まにあう	to be in time
足跡	ashi ato	あしあと	foot prints
足りる	tariru	たりる	sufficient
手袋	tebukuro	てぶくろ	gloves
手紙	tegami	てがみ	letter

Now, there are some new [FL] characters, well I will go over it very, very quickly. [FL], the meanings are given over here in the right column. Then, [FL] is when you are getting late and you are able to make it that is [FL].

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Vocabulary

kesa	けさ	today morning
asa	あさ	morning
tokidoki	ときどき	sometimes
ban	ばん	evening
yonaka	よなか	midnight
kakarimasu	かかります	time taken
kusuri	くすり	medicine
doubutsu en	どうぶつえん	zoo
hakubutsu-kan	はくぶつかん	museum
kabuki	かぶき	Japanese drama form

Then, this is vocabulary, [FL].

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Assignment-1

Spell the words given below correctly and tick the correct option

<i>school</i>	(gakko, gakkō, gakō, gakkuu)
<i>sometimes</i>	(tokitoki, tokidoki, tokiidokii, tokkidoki)
<i>last week</i>	(senshiyu, senshu, senshū, senshiu)
<i>moon</i>	(tsuuki, tsuki, suki, tsukii)
<i>first</i>	(suitachi, tsuitachi, suitachii, tsuitachii)
<i>birthday</i>	(tanjoubii, tanjobi, tanjiyōbi, tanjobi)
<i>June</i>	(rokku getsu, rokugetsu, rokugatsu, rokkugatsu)
<i>everyday</i>	(maenicchi, maenichi, mainicchi, mainichi)
<i>big</i>	(ōki, okii, ōkii, okkii)
<i>milk</i>	(gyūnū, gyunyu, gyūnyu, giyunyū)

Of course, now it is your part. You have to do all the assignments now. It is not very difficult. Some words are given, then the readings in Japanese are given. There is only one correct reading, you have to tick the correct reading. For school, so many are given, which is the correct one? So, try doing that.

(Refer Slide Time: 53:33)

Assignment-2

Choose the correct kanji character for the words given

(田,	口,	日)	kuchi	くち
(大,	六,	下)	shita	した
(右,	足,	左)	ashi	あし
(手,	半,	千	sen	せん
(八,	六,	九)	roku	ろく
(目,	自,	百)	me	め
(今,	分,	万)	pun	ぶん
(手,	左,	千)	te	て

Then, of course, as we have done previously, [FL] is given and you have to get the correct reading of the [FL] character.

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Assignment -3

Tick the correct kanji character from the brackets

- a) Mariko san no me wa (入きい, 人きい, 大きい) desu.
- b) Tanaka san wa Amerika (入, 人, 六) dewa arimasen.
- c) Tanaka san wa (日本人, 日本人, 自本人) desu.
- d) Honda san wa (二十歳, 二土, 二上) desu.
- e) Kono (本, 木, 大) wa ikura desu ka.
- f) Watashi no tomodachi wa (二十五, 二土五, 二九五) desu.
- g) (インド, イント, インオ) wa ōkii na kuni (国, 田, 目) desu.
- h) (日曜日, 目曜日, 白曜日) wa yasumi desu.
- i) (明日, 明目, 月日) wa ka-yōbi dewa arimasen.
- j) Watashi wa mainichi (午前, 後前, 五前) 5-ji ni okimasu.

Now, some sentences are given and you have to fit in the correct [FL], which goes with the meaning of the sentence, which is the most appropriate [FL] character and which gives the meaning to the sentence as well.

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Assignment-4

Match words in group A with meanings in group

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
maitsuki	everyday
hiru	time taken
tokidoki	midnight
kusuri	today morning
mainichi	swim
yoru	every week
maiban	every month
kesa	sometimes
maishuu	every evening
kakarimasu	noon
oyogimasu	medicine
yonaka	night

Then, match words in group A with meanings in group B. This is in Roman, the words are in Japanese and this is the English meanings.

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Assignment-5

Fill in the brackets with appropriate particles, verbs & question words

- a) Keki wa reizoko (**naka, ni, mo**) arimasu ka.
- b) Tanaka san, wa uchi ni (**arimasu, imasu, irimasu**) ka.
- c) Gakkō ni gakusei ga nan (ikutsu, nin, jin) imasu ka.
- d) Hako ni ringo wa nan (ko, ikutsu, nin) arimasu ka.
- e) Watashi wa getsu-yōbi ni party (**ni, no, o**) shimasen.
- f) Tomodachi wa aisukurimu o (**tabemashoo, tabemasen, tabemasen ka**).
- g) Summasen desu ga, watshi wa pizza (**no, mo, to, o**) pasta (**no, o, mo**) tabemasen.
- h) Nichi-yōbi ni pu-ru e (**kimasu, ikimashoo, imasu**) ka.
- i) Jikken shitsu wa (**nan-nen, nan-kai, nan-nin,**) desu ka.
- j) Minna kuruma (ni, o, de) kaisha e kimasu.

And of course, fill in the brackets with appropriate particles verbs and questions words. They are all given in the brackets, you have to check out the correct, tick the correct word. And then, there is a small conversation for you. Listen to this conversation. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 55:14)

Questions

Listen to this radio conversation and answer the questions below

- a) *Rao san wa doko ni imasu ka*
- b) *Jiken-shitsu wa nan-kai desu ka.*
- c) *Jikken-shitsu wa kaidan no mae ni arimasu ka.*
- d) *Kasetto wa dare no desu ka.*

Listen to this conversation and answer the questions given over here. I am sure you will be able to do it, it is not very difficult. So, well, we will keep our lesson till here today and do whatever we have to do next time, enough for today. Practice all of this at home and learn your vocabulary and we will continue next time. [FL].