

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 17
Taj hoteru wa ookii hoteru desu
Hotel Taj is a big hotel

Hello everybody, welcome to the class, [FL]. Well, in our previous classes we have been doing lot of things in Japanese and in our last class we did adjectives. We learnt some adjectives and we did i- adjectives, if you remember. Well, today also we will continue doing i- adjectives with some new things, but before that as we always do, we will just go over the assignments, that I had given you in your previous class. So, let us see what the assignments are and you can check.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:02)

- Assignment-1*
- Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives*
- a) *Ringo wa akai desu. (red)*
 - b) *Pinokiyo no hana wa nagai desu. (long)*
 - c) *Watashi no inu wa shiroi desu. (white)*
 - d) *Sora wa aoi desu. (blue)*
 - e) *Kusa wa midori desu. (green)*
 - f) *Mikan wa orenji desu. (orange)*
 - g) *Michiko san no me wa ookii / aoi desu. (big, blue)*
 - h) *Zō san wa ōkii desu. (big)*
 - i) *Ari san wa chiisai desu. (small)*

Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives. So, well now you can check. [FL], [Pinokiyo] is this fairy tale character with a very long nose. [FL]. So, well, you can just check what you have done.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:15)

Assignment-2

Fill in the blanks with kanji characters

- a) *(Futsuka — 二日) wa yasumi desu. (second)*
- b) *Tanaka san wa (mainichi — 毎日) jinja e ikimasu. (everyday)*
- c) *Basu wa (ichi-ji — 一時) ni kimashita. (1:00 P.M)*
- d) *Nan (ji — 時) ni nemasu ka. (time)*
- e) *Natsu yasumi wa (nan-nichi — 何日) kan desu ka. (how many days)*
- f) *Natsu yasumi wa 6 (gatsu — 月) to 7(gatsu — 月) desu. (June&July)*
- g) *Yasumi ni (nani — 何) o shimasu ka. (what)*
- h) *Zoo san wa (ookii — 大きい) desu. (big)*
- i) *Ari san wa (chiisai — 小さい) desu. (small)*

Then, we have fill in the blanks with kanji characters. We have done a lot of kanji characters, so this is just a, is just revision. So, it is not what we have done in previous lessons. Well, [FL], and you have second over here. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 03:38)

Assignment-3

Write hiragana/katakana for kanji characters & words in column A

A	B
yasumi	やすみ
natsu	なつ
boushi	ぼうし
小	ちいさい
tomato	トマト
kuroi	くろい
shiroi	しろい
hana	はな
大	おおきい
ground	グラウンド

Write hiragana/katakana for kanji characters and words in column A. So, you have in the beginning [FL]. So, please do your hiragana and katakana revision properly practice properly.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:57)

Assignment-4

Choose the correct reading for the kanji character given

口	(kucchi, kuuchi, kuchi)
左	(hiidari, hidari , hedari)
足	(ashi , asshi, ashii)
手	(ti, te , chi)
半	(hen, haan, han)
八	(hachi , hachii, hacchi)
六	(rokku, rouku, roku , rokuu)
百	(hyaku , hyakku, hyakuu)

Choose the correct reading for the Kanji characters given below. We have [kuuchi] in the beginning, so it is all in green, [kuuchi], it is a normal sound, [kuuchi]. [hidari, hidari], [ashi], [te], [han], [hachi], [roku], [hyaku].

(Refer Slide Time: 05:46)

Assignment-5

Remon to ju-su wa nani iro desu ka

The images and their corresponding labels are:

- kiroi**: Glass of orange juice
- akai**: Watermelon
- nurasaki**: Purple flower
- shiroi**: White mouth
- akai**: Red bucket
- kuroi**: Black eye

Now, we have in the next assignment, [FL]. So, you are suppose to practice colors over here with particle [to], [to] means and. [kiroi], [murasaki], [shiroi], [kuroi], [akai]. So, well, by now I am sure all your colors are all alright with you, you remember all your colors.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:26)

Assignment-6

You have listened to this radio conversation in Lesson-16. Now read the conversation and answer the questions given.....

Indo wa ookii kuni desu. Indo ni takusan kōjo ga arimasu. Kinō watashi wa kaisha no tomodachi to issho ni kuruma no kōji e ikimashita.

Honda: Kono kōjo wa ōkii desu ne. Kōjo ni shain wa nan nin imasu ka.

Tanaka: 130 nin desu.

Honda :Kōjo wa mainichi nan dai kuruma o tsukurimasu ka.

Tanaka : 25 ka 30 dai desu.

Honda :Aa, sō desu ka. Ja, mai-tsuki 800 ka 900 dai desu ne.

Tanaka : Sō desu ne.

Honda :Kōjo no naka ni shokudo ga arimasu ka.

Tanaka : Iie, arimasen. Shain wa chikaku no kafeteria e ikimasu.

Now, there was a small conversation for you in the previous lesson. This is the conversation. You can now read the conversation and then, try to see if these questions you have answered properly.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:45)

Assignment-6

After reading the radio conversation carefully answer the questions below


- a) Nan nin no kaiwa desu ka. (futari)
- b) Nan no koujo desu ka (jidousha)
- c) Minasan doko ni imasu ka. (koujou)
- d) Nan nin shigoto o shimasu ka. (130 人)
- e) Mai-tsuki nan-dai kuruma o tsukurimasu ka. (800 ka 900 dai gurai)
- f) Shain wa doshite cafeteria e ikimasu ka (shokudo ga nai)

As they are not very difficult, I do not think we need to go over them. You can just do it on your own as you have the conversation right in front of you.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:00)


Nan nin imasu ka

Futari imasu



Heya ni dareka imasu ka

Daremo imasen



Now, in our last lesson, in one of our previous lesson we have done [nan nin imasu ka], how to count people. So, the question, you look, you look at a group of people, look at a picture where lot of people are present, you say [FL]. You want to ask how many people are there. So, well, let

us see what is there in this. We have a picture for you over here. There are two people, so well what will you say, [FL], that two people are present.

Now, we have another picture over here, you have done this earlier as well, there is no one over here. So, you will ask [FL]. But when you look at the picture, you know, that no one is there, so this question is not correct, so what will you say? You will say, [FL]. Is someone in the room, and the answer would be [FL] because there is no one present over here. So, instead of saying [FL] because no one is there, so naturally you cannot use [ni]. You will say [FL], which means, someone or anyone, [FL], is someone over there? [FL], there is no one over there. So, you can practice this over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:41)

Dareka/Dare mo

‘Dareka’ is a noun written in hiragana meaning someone or somebody.

e.g. **Soko ni dareka imasu yo** *Someone is present there.*
そこに だれか いますか

Sumimasen, dareka imasu ka *Excuse me, is someone there?*
すみません, だれか いますか

[Dareka] is a noun meaning someone or anyone. [FL], someone seems to be over there and [FL] is someone over there. So, you can use [dareka] like this. You can ask if someone is present or not.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:05)



Taj Continental is a big hotel

Taj Conchinentaru wa ookii hoteru desu

タジコンチネンタル は 大きい ホテル です

Now, we will do our adjectives, as I had told you, i- adjectives again in class today.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:13)



Radio conversation

Listen to this radio conversation and let us see how much you understand. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 10:04)

Kaiwa

- A: Senshyū no nichi yobi ni doko e ikimashita ka.
B: Senshyū no nichi **yōbi ni Neha** san no kekkon kinenbi no pa-ti ga arimashita. Watashi wa tomodachi **to issho ni soko e** ikimashita.
A: Sō desu ka. Party wa doko deshita ka.
B: Taj Continentaru ni arimashita.
A: **Ookii hoteru** desu ne. Rao san **ni aimashita** ka.
B: Iie, Rao san wa **kimasen deshita**.
A: Kumaru san wa kimashita ka.
B: Hai, kimashita yo. Okusan to issho ni kimashita.
A: Sō desu ka.

So, well, now I will read it for you and will explain. [FL] between two people. [FL]

So, there are lot of new words over here. For example, you have [FL] in blue, then you have [FL] and [FL]. Most of it, I am sure is understood, [FL] will do later, [FL] as you already know is big, we did it last time and [hoteru] is hotel. [FL] is did not come, [FL] is meet or as is given over here, [FL] did you meet Rao san and [FL] verb will always take particle [ni].

(Refer Slide Time: 11:57)

Dialogue

- A: Where did you go last Sunday?
B: Last Sunday was Neha's wedding anniversary. I had gone there with my friend.
A: I see. Where was the party?
B: It was at Taj Continental.
A: That's a big hotel. Did you meet Mr. Rao?
B: No, Mr. Rao did not come to the party.
A: Did Mr. Kumaru come to the party?
B: Yes, he was there with his wife.
A: I see.

So, well, now the explanation of this is given over here in this dialogue in English. And please remember, that when you are going through this, this is not an exact translation of what is there in Roman. This is what you would actually say in English when you are talking.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:23)

会話

A: 先週の日曜日にどこへ行きましたか。
B: 先週の日曜日にネハさんの結婚記念日のパーティがありました。私は友達といっしょにそこへ行きました。
A: そうですか。パーティはどこでしたか。
B: タジコンチネンタルにありました。
A: 大きいホテルですね。ラオさんに会いましたか。
B: いいえ、ラオさんはきませんでした。
A: クマルさんはきましたか。
B: はい、来ました。おくさんといっしょに来ました。
A: そうですか。

So, this is not word to word translation of Roman.

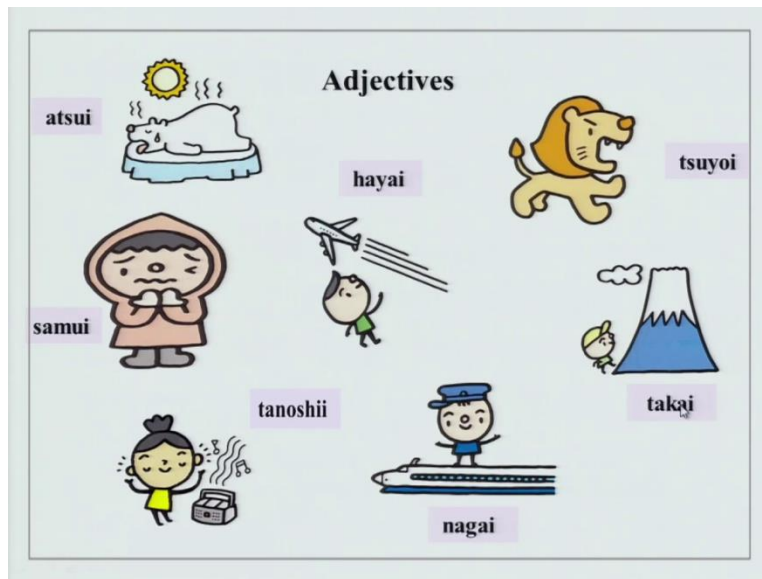
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‘I’ Adjectives

atsui	あつい	hot
nagai	ながい	long
takai	たかい	high, tall
hayai	はやい	quick, fast
tsuyoi	つよい	strong
samui	さむい	cold
tanoshii	たのしい	happy
kurai	くらい	dark
akarui	あかるい	bright
yowai	よわい	weak

So, now I will explain, we will do i- adjectives. As I had said adjectives are [FL], so we can practice some adjectives in the beginning. You can see them here, [atsui], [nagai], you can repeat after me, [takai], [hayai], [tsuyoi], [samui], [tanoshii], [kurai], [akarui], [yowai]. You can go through it.

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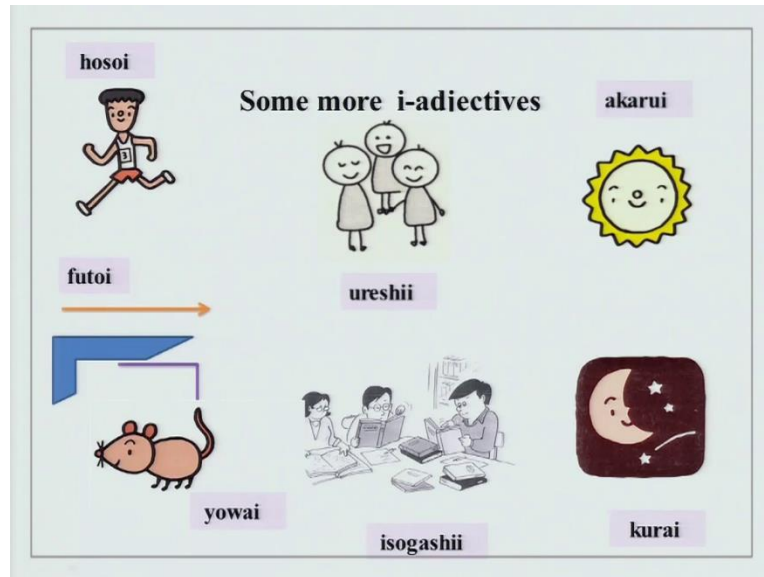


Now, look at these pictures and tell me what it is. Well, this polar bear, it is feeling very hot over here. So, [FL]. Let us see what it is, [atsui]. Then, we have an aeroplane, [FL], so [FL]. [FL] is very strong, so [FL] is fast, quick, also early sometimes. There is a mountain and a small boy over there, so well, what is it? [takai, takai] as in height and [takai] is also as expensive, something is very, very expensive.

Now, someone on this bullet train over here. [FL] is very, very fast. So, one thing you could use is [hayai], which we have already done and another adjective you could use is [nagai]. As I told you last time, [nagai] is something, which is long or lengthy. Then, we have [FL] or [FL] enjoying the music. So, [FL] is actually happy or glad, feeling good, [tanoshii]. And then, someone is all wearing a coat, feeling very cold, shivering, so we have [samui].

So, you have so many adjectives over here, new adjectives, you could repeat after me once. [atsui, samui, tanoshii, hayai, nagai, tsuyoi, takai]. So, well, please say it out aloud.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:04)



Now, we have some more adjectives for you. Well, someone very thin like Popeye and that is [hosoi], as in shape, [hosoi] as in structure. Then, we have, what does this look like? [Futoi], so you can see the contrast over here, this is thin, these lines are thin and this is thick, so [futoi] is thick, not like this. This is a contrast, opposite [hosoi] and [futoi] is over here. Then, we have [FL] is a rat and what is with the rat, [yowai]. [Yowai] is weak.

Then, we have people, girls happily laughing, smiling, that is, [FL]. [ureshii] is happy. Now, people are working here, probably in a school or in an office. So, [FL], working, busy. Then, we have, it is night time you can see moon and stars, so it is dark, [kurai, kurai]. And then, we have [akarui]. [Akarui] is nice and bright or this could also be [atsui], hot. So, these are some adjectives for you, i- adjectives, all ending in i-.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:18)

Issho ni

'Issho ni' means together with someone.

A wa B to issho ni place e ikimasu.

e.g.

A wa B to issho ni eiga o mimasu AはBと一緒に映画を見ます	<i>A will go with B to see a movie.</i>
A wa B to isshoni pikuniku e ikimasu AはBと一緒にピクニックへ行きます	<i>A will go with B for a picnic.</i>
Watashi wa kodomo to issho ni koen e ikimasu 私は子供と一緒に公園へ行きます	<i>I will go with the children to the park.</i>

You will see, now there was a word [issho ni] in the [FL]. [Issho ni] means together with, as is given [FL]. So, A san is going with B san to the restaurant [FL], department [FL], any place [FL]. So, [FL]. Please remember, that it is a good, good expression to use.

For example, it is given over here, [FL]. I saw a film with [FL]. So, you can use it like this, [FL]. I will go with B for a picnic. [FL], I will go with children to the park. So, you can use [issho ni] like this. It is a good thing to know.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:51)

Radio conversation

Now, listen to this radio conversation between Arun and Rao, and we will do something new with this.

[FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 21:49)

Kaiwa

Arun: Rao san, ashita pikuniku e ikimashō ka.
Rao: Ii desu ne. Doko e ikimasu ka.
Arun: **Furui** jinja wa dō desu ka.
Rao: Furui jinja desu ka.....
Arun: Anoo ne, soko no kōen wa **hiroi** desu yo.
Soshite, soba wa **oishii** desu.
Rao: Aa, sō desu ka. Ja, nan ji ni ikimasu ka.
Arun: Koko kara **tōi** desu **kara** asa 8-ji goro wa daijōbu desu ka.
Rao: Hai daijōbu desu yo. Soshite, eki mae no mise **de** ioshii keki o kaimashō. Keki no mise de soko no ke-ki wa oishii desu.
Arun: Hai sō shimashō. Ja, ashita 8-ji ne.
Rao: Hai.....

Well, how much did you understand? Were you able to catch some adjectives here, i- adjectives? I will read it out now and explain whatever is new. [FL]. I am sure this much is understood. [FL] how about an old temple? [FL]. Why do you want to go [FL]? If you remember, we did this expression, [FL] is when you are trying to tell about something, trying to attract someone's attention or trying to talk about something, then you will use [FL]. It is very, very big and huge and spacious.

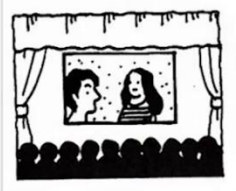
[FL], now [FL] over here is not good locational noun, it is a dish, a very popular dish in Japan and the Japanese love having [FL]. It is dry as well as in a soup. So, [FL], it is very, very tasty. [FL] is from here, it is very, very far. So, [FL], around 8 o' clock [FL]. Let us buy tasty cakes from, delicious cakes from this small shop in front of the station. [FL], among the bakery shops this bakery shop has very tasty cakes. [FL], let us do that. [FL].

So, this, the conversation now we will practice. What all is there in conversation? There are quite a new things. You have some i- adjectives, which we just did. Then, you have [kara], which is a new way of using [kara]. [Kara], you know of course, but this is the new way, method of using [kara]. And then, we have particle [de], you have done particle [de], but this usage is again new. So, we will just do it very, very quickly over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:00)

Practice

Look at the pictures and ask your friend where they will go on Sunday

<p>Yasumi no hi ni doko e ikimasu ka</p> <p>Furui jinja e ikimashō ka</p>	
<p>Yasumi no hi ni doko e ikimasu ka</p> <p>Atarashii eiga o mimashō ka</p>	

Now, look at the pictures and ask your friends where they will go on Sunday. So, you can see the picture over here. Well, this is a picture of a [FL], of a temple, Japanese temple. [FL]. Then, we have this picture over here and again the question is [FL]. Some people are watching a film, so well, [FL]. Shall we go and see the new film? So, these are simple ways of practicing [FL], your i- adjectives, asking questions, doing simple dialogues.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:00)

Practice

A: **Yasumi no hi** ni doko e ikimasu ka.
A: **休みの日** に どこ へ 行きます か。

B: **Omoshiroi** tokoro e ikimasu.
B: **おもしろい** ところ へ 行きます。

あたらしい	atarashi	depato	ikimasu	いきます
	mise/su-pa			
うるさい	urusai	basho	ikimasen	いきません
とおい	tooi	tokoro	ikimashō	いきましょう

Now, we have [FL] as the previous question. [FL]. So, where are you going on a holiday? Well, I am going to a very, very interesting place. So, now what you can do is, you can replace [FL] over here with [FL], which is another i- adjective meaning new. [FL] means, making a lot of noise, which is noisy and the noise sound is not pleasant to the ear; making lot of noise is [FL] or disturbing is [FL]. [FL]. So, you can replace [FL] over here with [FL] or [FL] or any other adjective and then, you can put whatever you want for [FL]. You could, place [FL], school [FL], that is, [FL], anything.

[FL]. So, you would not want to go to a place, which is very noisy and crowded. So, [FL]. Let us go to a very, very faraway place. So, this is how you can just practice your i- adjectives with different vocabulary that you have done.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:55)

Practice

A: **Natsu yasumi ni doko e** ikimasu ka.
A: 夏 休み に どこ へ いきます か。

B: **Doko emo** ikimasen.
B: どこ へも いきません。

yasumi no hi	休みの日
nichi-youbi	日曜日
ashita	明日
fuyu yasumi	冬休み

Now, [FL]. Well, if you are going somewhere, you can say, America [FL] or Europa [FL]. But if you do not want to go anywhere, then [FL]. So, please remember, that with [FL], verb is always in the negative, always you will use the negative verb. [FL]. Over here, for [FL], you can replace [FL] or [FL].

[FL] is winter, [FL]. So, if you want to go somewhere you can say, [FL] or [FL] or America [FL], Europe [FL], any place A [FL]. But if you do not want to go anywhere, then you would say [FL]. I do not want to go anywhere; I will not go anywhere. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 29:38)

Practice

Make a list of questions using 'i' adjectives and ask your friends what they have to say

A: Kudamono de oishii furuts wa nan desu ka.
B: Ringo desu.

terebi テレビ kurasu クラス kaisha かいしゃ kuni くに	omoshiroi bangumi おもしろいばんぐみ urusai gakusei うるさいがくせい Isogashii hito いそがしいひと Ookii machi おおきいまち
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Now, we had this sentence over there in the conversation, among the bakery shops this has the most delicious cakes. So, well, among a certain group, within a certain group, so make a list of question using i- adjectives and ask your friends what they have to say. Well, [FL]. So, within the group of [FL], within the groups of fruits, which is the most tasty? [FL]. If you like ringo, [FL].

So, for example, you can practice like this. Over here the sentence is [FL]. So, over here this [de], [de] is different, usage of [de] is different. You have done with transport, mode of transport, what mode of transport you would use to go to a certain place. [FL]. So, over here it is a little different. Within this group of [FL] is a group [FL]. [FL] is, [FL] is, [FL], within [FL]. So, [FL]. You can also use [FL], you have done [FL] or [FL].

So, you can use any of these within a certain group. What do you, what is good or what is bad, what you find interesting, what you like, you can use it in this manner. Now, over here you have some groups, instead of [FL] you can use, you can ask for [terebi] [FL]. Teribi is television, [terebi de], [FL] is a serial, [FL]. So, whatever the name of [FL], whatever [FL] you like you can name it, [FL] because we are using person over here, the [FL] over here, [FL]. It cannot be [FL], it has to be [FL] for [FL] because it is a thing. Well, we can say [FL]. Then, [FL] de [FL] again

because it is [FL]. We have to use [FL], then [FL]. So, [kuni] is country, [oki] is big, [FL] is town or city. So, you can use any of these with [de], meaning within a certain group.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:49)

~de

‘De’ is a particle showing a group or a category. It is equivalent to ‘in’, ‘with in’, ‘among’ a certain group of things like sports, fruits, vegetables etc.

e.g. Yasai **de** oishii yasai wa nan desu ka.
やさい **で** おいしい やさい は なん です か
Which is the tastiest vegetable among vegetables.

Supotsu **de** omoshiroi supotsu wa nan desu ka.
スポーツ **で** おもしろい スポーツ は なん です か。
Which is the most interesting sport with in sports.

Now, you can see, that this is an explanation given over here. For example, [FL] or [FL]. So, you can practice like this. It means, in, within, among a group or a category, showing a group or a category. Well, in the dialogue we had another usage of [de], which is again new for you. Now, this [de] shows, specifies, indicates action, certain place or a location. For example, [FL].

Now, what are we doing over here? We are all studying Japanese. And where are we studying? We are studying in the class. So, there is something happening, something, activities happening at this place. So, [FL] de. Now, you will say why not [ni] over here. This is little different because with [ni] you show, indicate presence. So, [FL]. We are present over here, but what is the activity we are doing? We are studying. So, we are studying in the class. [FL].

So, please remember, with [de] is a action at a place and with [ni] it is presence at that point or location.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:00)

Kara

'Kara' is a particle and indicates reason or cause. It is equivalent to 'so', 'because', 'therefore' in English.

Arun: Koko kara tooi desu kara 8 ji goro wa daijoubu desu ka.
アルン: ここ から とおい です から 8じ ごろ は だいじょうぶ です か。
Rao: Hai, daijoubu desu yo.
ラオ: はい、だいじょうぶ です。

e.g. Tōi desu kara 8-ji ni ikimashō. *It is far so let us leave at 8 o'clock.*
とおい です から 8じ に いきましょう。

Kyo wa isogashii desu kara *Because I am busy today I will go*
ashita ikimasu. *tomorrow.*
今日 は いそがしい です から
明日 行きます。

Now, there was another new way of using [kara] in the dialogue. Over here it is given [kara] [FL]. [Koko kara] means, from here [FL] it is far. Thus, [FL]. So, with [kara] you can see, over here we have two [kara] together in a sentence. [Koko kara] [FL] [kara]. So, this is the [kara]. What we are going to do now? This [kara] you have already done from this point, place, from this place, so [koko kara] [FL]. It is far, thus, therefore, thus, therefore and a reason is going to come. This is the reason and what is going to follow is actually what you want to say. So, over here is given [koko kara] [FL] is 8 o' clock, alright, with you [FL].

So, [kara] is a particle and it indicates reason or the cause it is equivalent to. So, because, therefore in English. You can see the example over here, [FL]. It is far, so let us leave at 8 o' clock and [FL], because I am busy today I will go tomorrow. So, please there are two [kara] over here, one [kara] is from a certain time to a certain time and from a certain place to a certain place. Now, this [kara] over here indicates reason for doing a certain activity.

So, always remember the reason is going to come first and the activity later. Because of this reason I am going to do this. That is how it is going to be used in Japanese.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:32)

Practice
Practice time expressions with adjectives/verbs

A: **Kesa** nani o tabemashita ka.
A: **けさ** 何 を 食べました か。

B: Oishii **gohan** o tabemashita.
B: おいしい **ご飯** を 食べました。

きのう	kinō	cutlets	カツレツ
昨日の晩	kinō no ban	pizza	ピーザ
よる	yoru	spaghetti	スパゲッチ

Now, practice time expression with adjectives and verbs. Different adjectives, different time expressions, different nouns, different verbs. You have this example over here, [FL]. So, [FL] can be replaced with [FL]. So, you can replace and use these time expressions with different nouns and practice simple conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:28)

Practice
Practice time expressions with adjectives/verbs

A: **Kesa** nani o **tabemashita** ka.
B: Oishii **gohan** o **tabemashita**.

kinō	nomimashita	atsui miruku
asa		atsui kocha
		tsumetai miruku
		ataakai su-pu
yoru	shimashita	omoshiroi eiga
	mimashita	

Now, practice time expression once again with different verbs. [FL].

[FL] is cold as in touch. [FL]. [FL] is nice and warm, nice and hot. So, when it is cold you have something warm and hot, it feels good, that is, [FL]. And soup, if it is nice and warm and hot, then only you enjoy it. So, well [FL]. So, with another verb you can use a different adjective, noun and again do some conversation. So, [FL]. So, different verbs you can use and practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:05)

Practice

Practice adjectives with nouns

A: Kesa nani o nomimashita ka.
B: Oishii ju-su o nomimashita.

つめたい	tsumetai	miruku/ ミルク
あつい	atsui	kocha/ こちゃ
あたたかい	atatakai	su-pu/ スープ



See it is being done again and again for you to remember the nouns, the verbs, adjectives, the structure of the sentence and do simple conversation. Once you are ready with simple conversation, then it is easy to do long conversation also, but you have to be first confident with these small dialogues.

Practice adjectives with nouns, [FL]. We just did this in the previous slide. So, now what should come with milk? Let us see what [FL] and [FL]. What would come with [kocha]? Well, tell me what would come with kocha? [FL]. If it is nice and hot, then it tastes good and with soup [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 42:25)

Practice
Practice adjectives with different verbs

A: Yoru nani o shimashita ka.
A: よる 何 を しました か。

B: Omoshiroi shousetsu o yomimashita.
B: 面白い しょうせつ を 読みました。

tsumaranai ronbun つまらない 論文	yomimashita 読みました
omoshiroi hon 面白い 本	
omoshiroi eiga 面白い 映画	mimashita 見ました

Now, practice adjectives with different verbs, [FL]. [FL] is a novel, so novels are [FL] or they are boring, which [FL]. So, [FL] is [FL]. You can remove this over here and also use [FL] with another noun. [FL] is boring pieces [FL]. [FL] interesting book, [FL]. So, whatever you are using you have to keep in mind that the verb is to be used accordingly. You have to remember what verb is to use with which word, when to use what verb or which verb.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:34)

Hiragana - ta

The diagram illustrates the stroke order for four hiragana characters: た (ta), で (de), ち (chi), and と (to). Each character is shown with numbered arrows indicating the direction and sequence of strokes. For 'た', stroke 1 is a diagonal line down-left, stroke 2 is a diagonal line down-right, stroke 3 is a horizontal line to the right, and stroke 4 is a horizontal line to the right. For 'で', stroke 1 is a horizontal line to the right, stroke 2 is a curved line down and right, and stroke 3 is a curved line down and right. For 'ち', stroke 1 is a horizontal line to the right, stroke 2 is a curved line down and right, stroke 3 is a curved line down and right, stroke 4 is a curved line down and right, and stroke 5 is a curved line down and right. For 'と', stroke 1 is a horizontal line to the right, stroke 2 is a curved line down and right, stroke 3 is a curved line down and right, and stroke 4 is a curved line down and right.

Now, we have been doing all of this practice over here. I think we should do something hiragana as well. We have been doing hiragana for our, in our past lessons, so today we will do [ta]. Now, you can see this stroke order very clearly, one, two, three and four. And how it is made? Please remember, from left to right most of the time, very rarely from right to left, in fact almost zero. Sometimes it goes from bottom to top, but most of the time it is from top to bottom. [FL] and it is [FL] please, it is [FL] and [FL]. So, you can see how clearly it is done.

Now, you have all of them right in front of you. [FL] and [FL]. Please write it down, learn it and practice. I will just write it down for you once over here on the board, [FL]. So, please remember [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 46:00)

Kanji			
黒い	kuroi	くろい	black (11 strokes)
赤い	akai	あかい	red (7 strokes)
青い	aoi	あおい	blue (8 strokes)

And now some [kanji] characters. These [kanji] characters are little difficult I would say, but you know the word, it will be easy to remember. So, the first one is [FL]. I will make it for you over here, [FL], one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven. So, it is an 11-stroke character like this [FL]. Once again for you, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven. It is an 11-stroke character, please remember.

Then, we have [FL] for you over here. [FL] once again, one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, 7-stroke character. And then, we have [FL]. We have [FL] over here, one, two, three, four, five,

six, seven and eight. So, I will draw it once again [FL]. And please remember, this is a stroke order.

When you look at these characters, automatically you will know what it means. [FL] once again for you, [FL] and [FL]. So, please remember, these are these three colors, that we have done today.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:06)

Some more 'I' Adjectives		
furui	ふるい	old
ureshii	うれしい	happy
isogashii	いそがしい	busy
kurai	くらい	dark
akarui	あかるい	bright
futoi	ふとい	thick
hosoi	ほそい	thin
urusai	うるさい	noisy
tsumetai	つめたい	cold
atatakai	あたたかい	hot
tsumaranai	つまらない	boring
muzukashii	むずかしい	difficult

Now, some more i- adjectives. We have [FL]. So, all the meanings are given over here, It is given in hiragana as well. So, you can just go through the hiragana and the meaning and practice out aloud.







(Refer Slide Time: 50:18)

Assignment-1

Look at the pictures and practice the dialogue given below with adjectives . (takai, atarashii, oishii, akai, shiroi)

A: *Nani o kaimasu ka.*

B: *(Adjective) N o kaimasu.*



Now, it is your time to work. I have your assignments ready for you. You have lot of work to do at home. The first assignment is, look at the pictures over here and practice your adjectives. [FL]. And the conversation is [FL]. Use the adjective and use it with these nouns.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:57)

Assignment-2

Match the words in column A with words in column B

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
aoi	boring
takai	brown
murasaki	purple
nagai	interesting
hiroi	cute
chiisai	expensive
omoshiroi	long
tsumaranai	blue
chairoi	spacious
kawaii	small

Then, the second assignment is match A with B, match A group with B. So, you have the colors over here in group A and you have meanings given over here, you have to match which one is which.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:14)

Assignment-3

Write hiragana/katakana for the words given below

a) <i>Atsui</i>	.....
b) <i>Akarui</i>	.....
c) <i>Sumetai</i>	.....
d) <i>Nagai</i>	.....
e) <i>Akai</i>	.....
f) <i>Pikuniku</i>	.....
g) <i>Remon</i>	.....
h) <i>Omoshiroi</i>	.....
i) <i>Ookii</i>	.....
j) <i>Orenji</i>	.....







Then, write hiragana or katakana characters for the words given below. There are these words here and you have to write the hiragana on the right side.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:29)

Assignment-4

Look at the pictures below and fill in the blanks with kanji characters

a) <i>Hana wa</i>	<i>desu.</i>
b) <i>Zoo san wa</i>	<i>desu.</i>
c) <i>Mikan wa</i>	<i>arimasu.</i>
d) <i>Sentaki wa</i>	<i>desu.</i>
e) <i>Basu wa</i>	<i>ni kimasu.</i>
f) <i>Natsu yasumi wa</i>	<i>ni arimasu.</i>



Now, the 4th assignment is, look at the pictures below and fill in the blanks with kanji characters. We have been doing kanji characters, these are simple characters not only the ones we have done in this lesson, but also in our previous lessons. So, you can look at the pictures and try to see what you have to write over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:58)

Assignment-5

Fill in the blanks with proper verb forms

- a) *Mainichi nanji ni ka (getup).*
- b) *Kinou watashi wa tomodachi no uchi e(went).*
- c) *Kodomo wa ashita gakkoo e(will not go).*
- d) *Nichiyoubi ni kazoku to issho ni pikuniku e(will go).*
- e) *Ototoi watashi to tomodachi wa eiga o (saw).*
- f) *Raigetsu no mikka ni sensei no uchi ni pa-ti ga ... (is a...).*
- g) *Tomodachi wa kuruma de kaisha e(come).*
- h) *Hiru gohan o ka(shall wa eat).*
- i) *Getsuyoubi ni Rao san wa kaisha e (did not come).*

Now, you can write verbs in proper form please. The meaning is given over here, what I want you to write is given over here. Over here, please write the verb form in the blanks spaces.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:19)

Assignment-6
Look at the pictures and make sentences using 'i' adjectives

-----desu -----desu -----desu -----desu

-----desu -----desu -----desu -----desu

-----desu -----desu -----desu -----desu

Look at the pictures and make sentences using i- adjectives. So, these are the pictures given, please try to make good sentences using all the adjectives that we have studied and I think, that is quite a bit for today. Lot of new things we have done, lot of new adjectives we have learnt and lot of new particles we have done, so try to revise that at your home. Try to do it out loudly, practice with your partner and we will meet in our next lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 53:01)

また
あいましょう

Mata aimashoo

[FL].