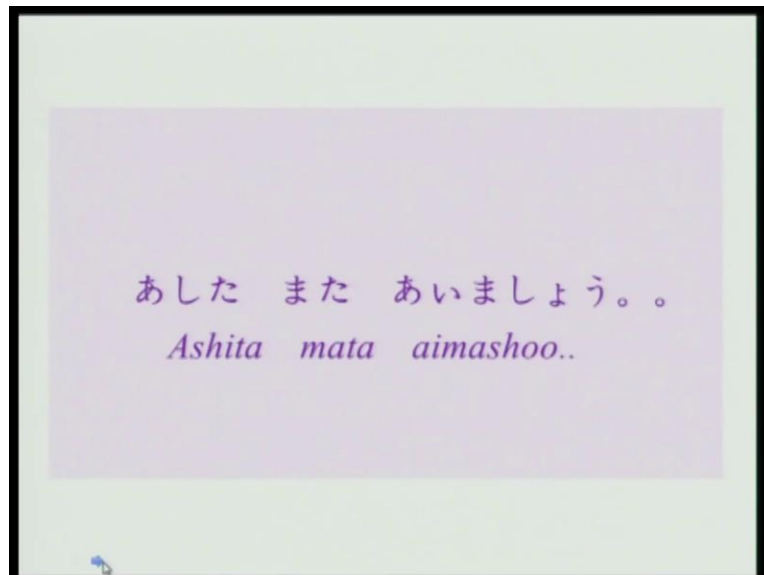


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 2
Jiko Shoukai
Self Introduction

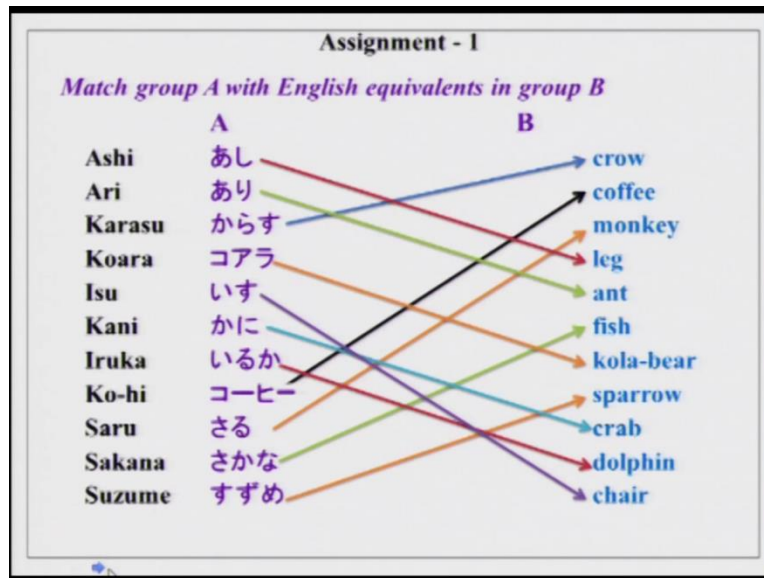
[FL] and hello everybody; I hope you all are geared up for your Japanese lesson today. Well last time in our last lesson, I left you with the small phrase in the end which I did not explain. So, I will explain it today.

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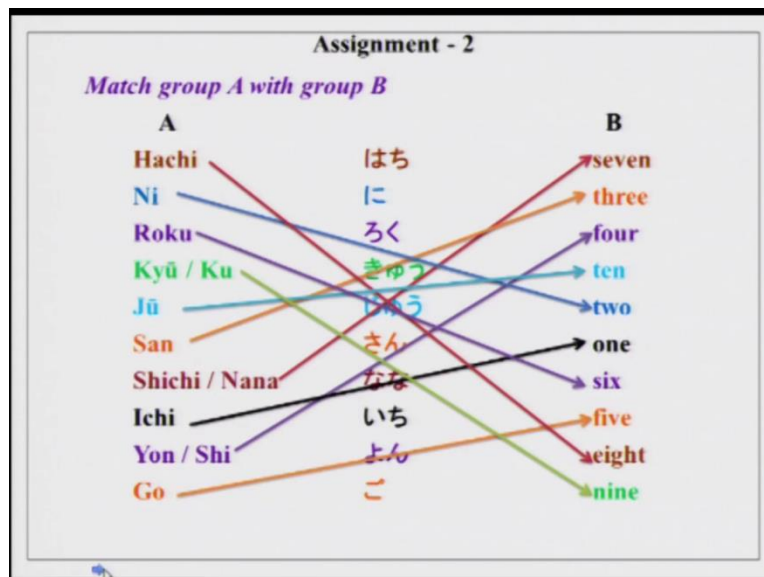
I left you with this phrase ashita mata aimashoo; a simple phrase which is used very commonly in Japan when you part from someone, when you part from somewhere, say, probably from a class or from a meeting you generally say and if you are going to meet the person again people again, then you say mata ashita aimashoo. So, well I used ashita mata aimashoo; ashita is very simple. Ashita means tomorrow; mata means again, and aimashoo means lets meet. So, the meaning of this phrase is let us meet again tomorrow. So, well just repeat after me once ashita mata aimashoo; once again ashita mata aimashoo. So, now last time in our last lesson I had given you some assignments; did you complete them? Well, I am going to give you the solution as well; it is a very simple one.

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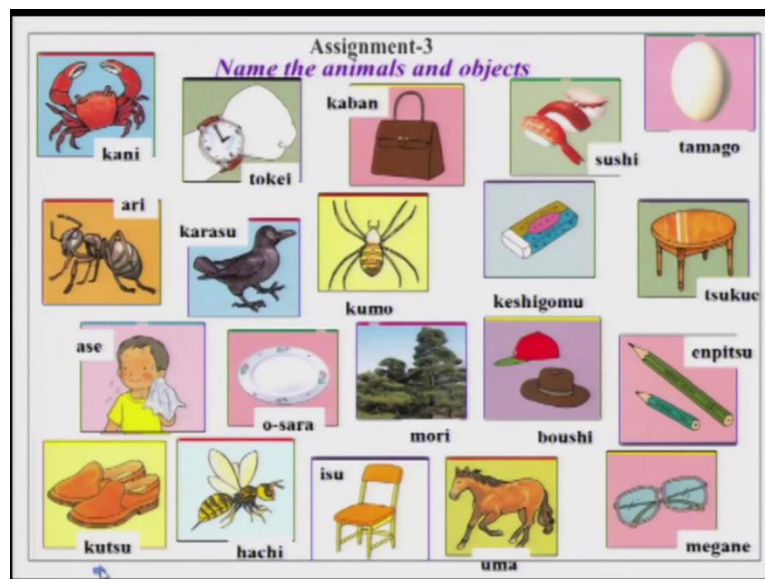
Assignment one was match group a with group b. So, you have group a over here, here listed in roman. You have it in hiragana as well, and then we have group b over here which is the English meanings. So, I will just point it out to you once for pronunciation, so that you get the right pronunciation. The answers are ashi leg, ari ant, karasu crow, koara kola-bear, isu chair, kani crab, iruka dolphin, ko-hi coffee, saru monkey, sakana fish, suzume sparrow.

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Well, I had given you another assignment to match group a with group b. Now group a have numbers written over here in Japanese and group b has the English equivalent written over here; so, you just have to match them. I will do the matching right here in front of you, so that you can also get the pronunciation well. So, I start now. Hachi eight, ni two, roku six, kyu/ ku nine, ju ten, san three, shichi or nana seven, ichi one, yon or shi four, go five. So, I hope now you would remember all the pronunciations properly.

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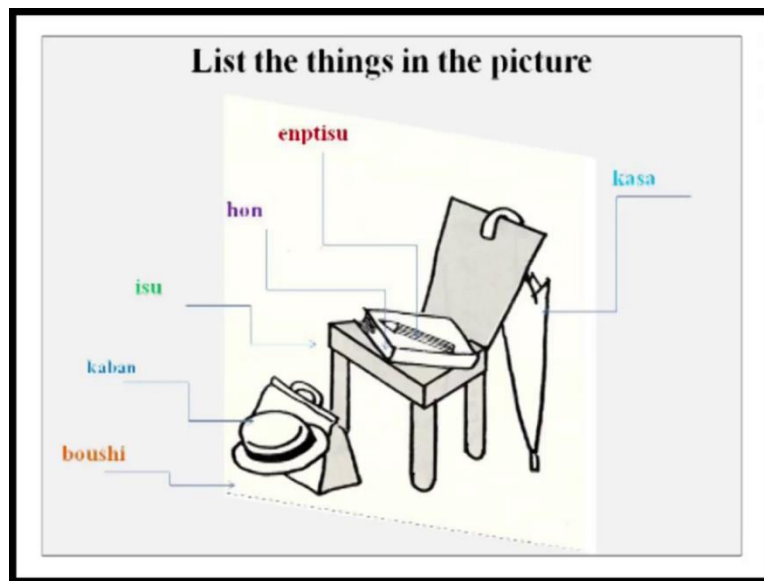
Now this was your third assignment where there are a lot of pictures given and you have to name the animals and the objects in the pictures. So, well let us see what the first one is. Well, the picture is of a crab; so, what is a crab in Japanese? You have done the word, it is kani and then we have a wrist watch which is tokei, kaban. We have sushi here which is a Japanese delicacy and you can see rice in white; these are rice balls and on top of the rice balls you have raw fish. So, it is called sushi and it is had with soya sauce. Then we have tamago which is egg. You can see a table over there; a table is called a tsukue it is t s u k u e tsu ku e and not sukue s u k u e.

Please remember that it is tsu ku e, keshigomu which is rubber or an eraser, then we have kumo which you can clearly make out is a spider and karasu which is a crow; it is all black with a long beak, it's a crow karasu. Ari, ari is an ant. You have this boy sweating; so, well sweat is ase and then we have osara which is a plate you can see and lot of trees in this picture; it is mori, looks

like a wood, looks like a small forest. So, a forest is a *mori* in Japanese. We have *boushi* over here and the pronunciation is *boushi* which is a long *o* sound means a cap.

Enpitsu and you can see the spelling is *e n p i t s u* but when you pronounce it, it is *e m m pitsu*. So, before *p* the sound *n* changes to *m*; please remember it is *en pitsu*. Then we have *megane* which clearly you can see what it is, *uma* a horse, *isu* and then we have *hachi* which is a bumble bee and *hachi mitsu* is honey and then we have *kutsu*. So, this is your vocabulary section for you; you can learn a lot of words over here, speak aloud, say it out aloud, and you will feel comfortable. So, now I hope you will also practice at home and get the right pronunciation

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This is a small picture for you over here; you were supposed to name the objects in the picture. So, again for the pronunciation, we will do it right here *boushi*, *kaban*, *isu*, *hon*, *enpitsu*, *kasa*.

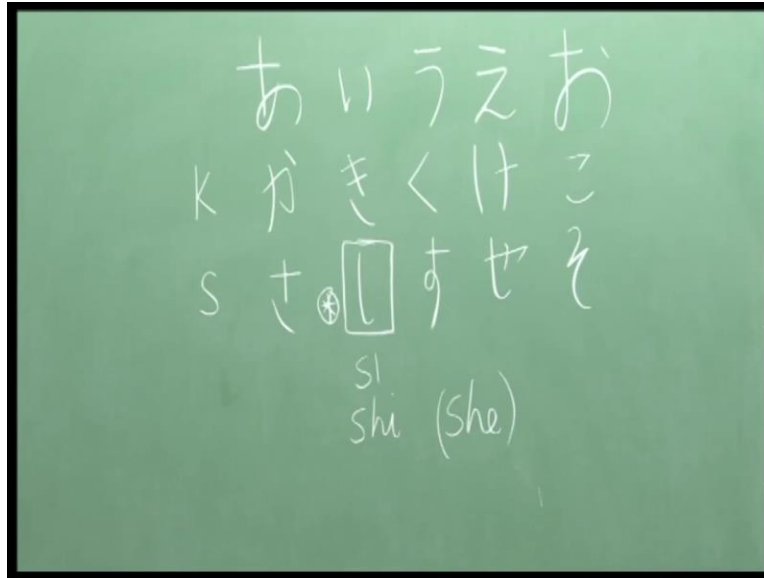
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Pronunciation practice			
aiue	あいうえ	hohihihe	ほひひへ
aiuo	あいうお	sasusase	さすさせ
kekikuko	けきくこ	tachitatsu	たちたつ
kokikuke	こきくけ	tachitsute	たちつて
kakikuke	かきくけ	techitsuto	てちつと
kekikuko	けきくこ	techitatsu	てちたつ
oiie	おいいえ	tochitate	とちたて
ooie	おおいえ	sashisuse	さしすせ
eiue	えいうえ	sehisuso	せしすそ
sashisusu	さしすず	naninune	なにぬね
hahihahu	はひはふ	neninuno	ねにぬの

Now we were doing pronunciation practice; it will help you in saying words, you will get used to the sounds. So, this pronunciation practice is extremely essential, try to do it out aloud and over here; please repeat after me. So, let us see what the first one is a i u e ho hi hi he, a i u o sa su sa se, ke ki ku ko ta chi tatsu, ko ki ku ke ta chitsute, ka ki ku ke te chistsuto, ke ki ku ko te chitatsu, o i i e to chitate, o o i e sa shi su se, e i u e se shisuso, sa shisusu naninune, ha hi ha hu ne ninuno.

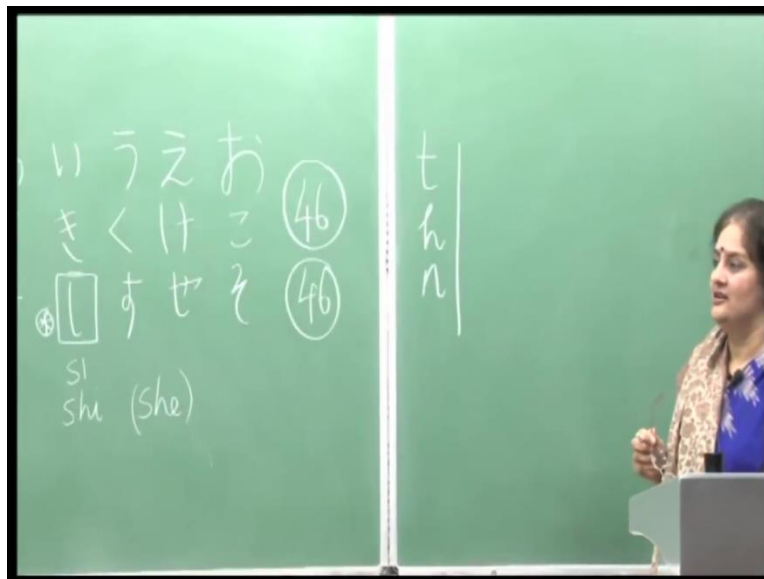
So, well this was your pronunciation practice. Now if you remember in the last lesson, we did the scripts in Japanese. So, we started with hiragana script; we did three sections of hiragana which is the vowels. We did the ka series and we did the sa series for you. I will write down all of it for you on the board before I start on pronunciation practice.

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The vowel series is ah e u a o, then the k series is ka ki ku ke and ko. Please try to get the right pronunciation, then we have the sa series or the s series. Sa shi su se and so; this is what we did. Last time you will notice that this sound is a little bit different; this is an exception here. It is not si but it is shi similar to this English she; pronunciation wise it is similar to s h e in English, so please remember that.

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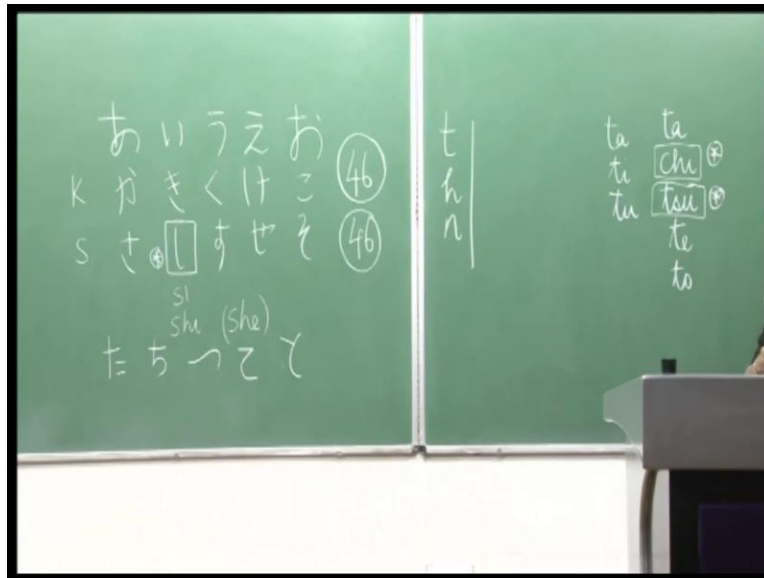
Now today we will do the t sound, the h sound and the n sound for you hiragana. As I have told you earlier, hiragana has 46 such symbols; hiragana has 46 symbols for 46 different sounds. So, the first set of hiragana is 46 symbols; we have already done 15 over here, now again we will do 15 more.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:24)

Practice				
ta	た	たけ たてもの	take tatemono	bamboo building
chi	ち	チュリップ ちず	churippu chizu	tulips map
tsu	つ	つくえ つち	tsukue tsuchi	table soil
te	て	てがみ てぶくろ	tegami tebukuro	letter gloves
to	と	とら トマト	tora tomato	tiger tomatoes

Ta with vocabulary as well, ta take tatemono, chi churipu chizu, tsu tsukue tsuchi, te tegami tebukuro, to tora tomato. So, you have so many words new words for you to learn now.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:32)



You will notice that the sound ta is not followed by sound ti and tu as in ka ki and ku; it is ta chi tsu te and to. This is an exception over here and again this is also an exception; please remember these two are exceptions in the ta series. I will write down the ta series also for you, ta chi tsu te and to, ta chi tsu te to. So, please repeat after me, ta chi tsu te to.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:44)

Vocabulary		
たぬき	tanuki	red fox
たまご	tamago	egg
タバコ	tabako	cigarettes
チタ	chita	cheetah
ちかてつ	chikatetsu	sub-way/metro
ち	chi	blood
つなみ	tsunami	high wave
つる	tsuru	crane
テレビ	terebi	television
とかげ	tokage	iguana
とけい	tokei	watch

Some new vocabulary with ta series, tanuki, tamago, tabako, chita, chikatetsu, chi, tsunami, tsuru, terebi, tokage, tokei. Now this is tsu; please remember tsu, it is different from tu. The next series is the na series, the na series.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:01)

Practice				
na	な	なな なみ	nana nami	seven waves
ni	に	にんぎょ にんじん	ningyo ninjin	dolls carrots
nu	ぬ	ぬいぐるみ ぬの	nuigurumi nuno	stuffed toys cloth
ne	ね	ねこ ねずみ	neko nezumi	cat mouse
no	の	のこぎり のり	nokogiri nori	saw sea weed

Na nana name, ni ningyo ninjin, nu nuigurumi nuno, ne neko nezumi, no nokogiri nori. So, you have more vocabulary for you to learn.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:59)

Vocabulary		
なべ	nabe	pots
なみだ	namida	tears
にじ	niji	rainbow
ニュース	news	news
ぬる	nuru	to paint
ぬま	numa	swamp
ねじ	neji	screws
ねだん	nedan	price
のど	nodo	throat
のうぎょう	nougyou	agriculture

Nabe, namida, niji, news, nuru, numa, neji, nedan, nodo, nougyou; all these new words new vocabulary that we are doing over here now will actually come in handy. So, please practice at home, get this vocabulary, try to say these things more often, so that is your tongue is used to these new sounds. You can pronounce easily and it is easier for you to speak when we actually start conversation. So, now we have ha series for you over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:21)

Practice				
ha	は	はな はさみ	hana hasami	flower scissors
hi	ひ	ひげ ひも	hige himo	beard thread
hu	ふ	ふね ふうせん	funo fuusen	ship balloon
he	へ	へび へや	hebi heya	snake room
ho	ほ	ほね ほうせき	hone houseki	bones gems

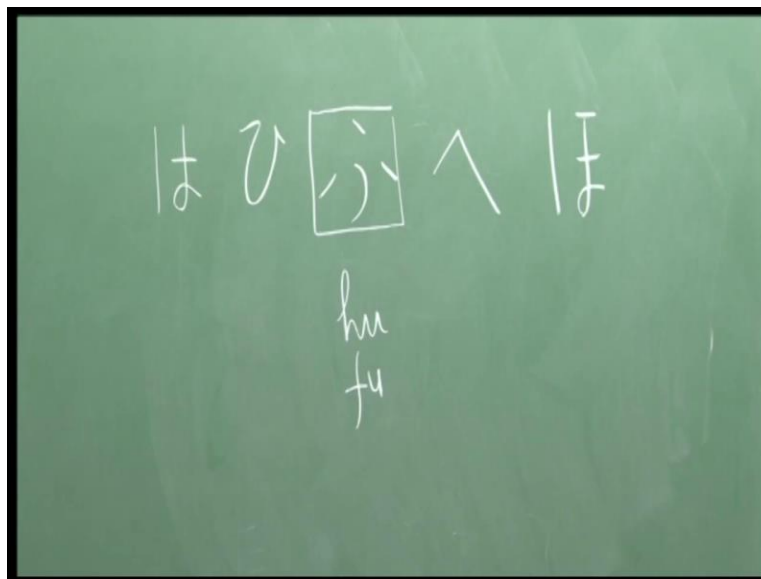
Ha hana hasami, hi hige himo, hu fune fuusen, he hebi heya, ho hone houseki; so, these are all new words for you for your tongue to get used to these sounds, for your mind to get used to these sounds when you speak, so that it comes out easily; you need to practice it more at home, some more vocabulary with ha series.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:36)

Vocabulary		
はな	hana	nose
はち	hachi	bee
ひも	himo	thread
ふすま	fusuma	sliding screen
へんじ	henji	reply, answer
へいわ	heiwa	peace
ほうき	houki	broom
ほん	hon	book
はさみ	hasami	scissors
ひげ	hige	beard
ふね	fune	ship
ほうげき	houseki	gems

Hana, hachi, himo, fusuma, henji, heiwa, houki, hon; now I will write down the ha series as well for you.

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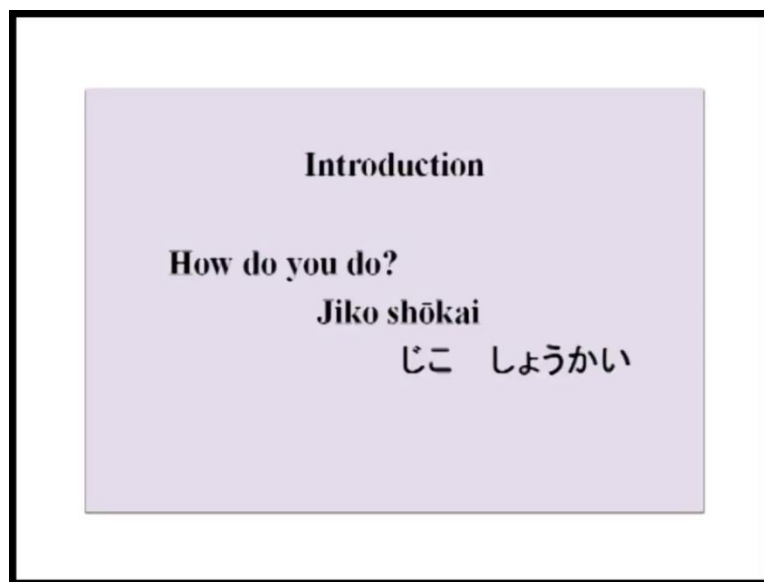


Ha hi hu he ho; now you will notice this sound is somewhat hu and somewhat fu. So, whichever is easy, the actual sound is hu as you blow air out but you can also say fu if it is very very inconvenient. Well, I would like to tell you one thing that as we are doing hiragana that is the

first script that we do in Japanese, and of course, everything can be written in hiragana. We do not require all the three scripts that I told you about in our last lesson, but later on, you will notice yourself that without kanji and without katakana, it becomes a little difficult for Japanese to read the script, why; you would like to know why?

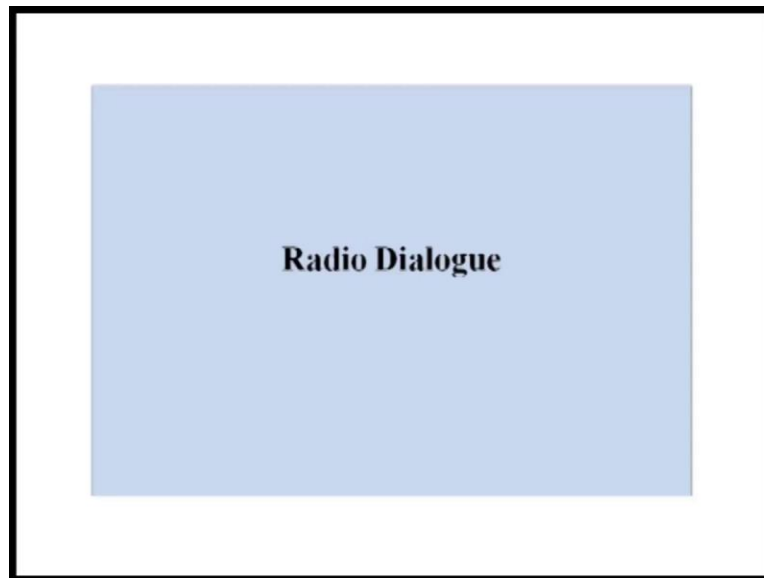
It is very simple because when you write in Japanese, you do not put spaces in between words as we are all used to do in English, and because there are no spaces, one does not know when the word begins and when the word ends. So, it is extremely essential; so, it is easy when you have three scripts, it is easy to understand when a word is beginning and when a word is ending even if the space is not there. So, well now enough of vocabulary for today; there is lots to learn at home. We will start on simple conversation over here.

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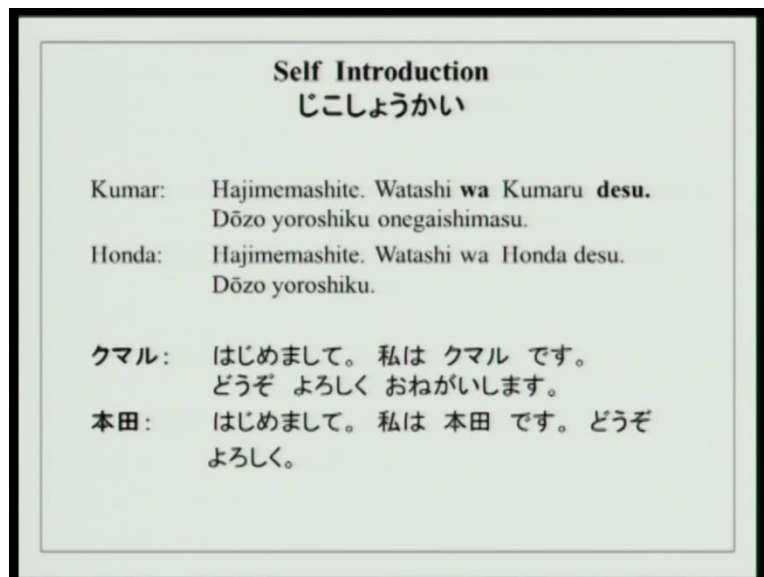
Something very very simple; this is how do you do; how would you introduce yourself in Japanese, how would you tell who you are in Japanese? So, simple word is jiko shokai; jiko shokai means self introduction.

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We will do self introduction today first chapter for you, simple conversation; Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Kumaru desu. DozoYoroshiku onegaishimasu. Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Honda desu. DozoYoroshiku.

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The image shows a rectangular slide with a light green background and a black border. The title "Self Introduction" is centered at the top in a bold, black, sans-serif font, with its Japanese equivalent "じこしょうかい" below it. The dialogue is presented in three lines, each with a speaker's name followed by their lines in English, Romanized Japanese, and Hiragana.

Self Introduction
じこしょうかい

Kumar: Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Kumaru desu.
Dōzo yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Honda: Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Honda desu.
Dōzo yoroshiku.

クマル: はじめまして。私は クマル です。
どうぞ よろしく おねがいます。

本田: はじめまして。私は 本田 です。どうぞ
よろしく。

I will read the conversation to you first and then I will explain it. Now you can see over here how it is written; it is written in all the three scripts. Of course, this is hiragana; I am sure you would

have understood this part is hiragana. Now this small thing over here, the small character that you see over here this is kanji. These characters we will do a little later; there is one over here, then there is another one over here and then you can see something written two characters written over here also. So, you will notice that we have hiragana, we have kanji and then as I told you in our previous chapter in our previous lesson, katakana is used for foreign words. So, well it is a foreign word.

So, it is very very clear; of course I had given the spacing for us to understand and read but generally when you write in Japanese, there is no spacing at all in between words. Now I will read it out that this conversation is between Kumar and Honda Kumar san and Honda san. As I told you for mister and mistress we use san in the end after the name, so Kumar san and Honda san conversation between the two; I will just read it out to you. Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Kumaru desu. Dozo Yoroshiku onegaishimasu. Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Honda desu. DozoYoroshiku.

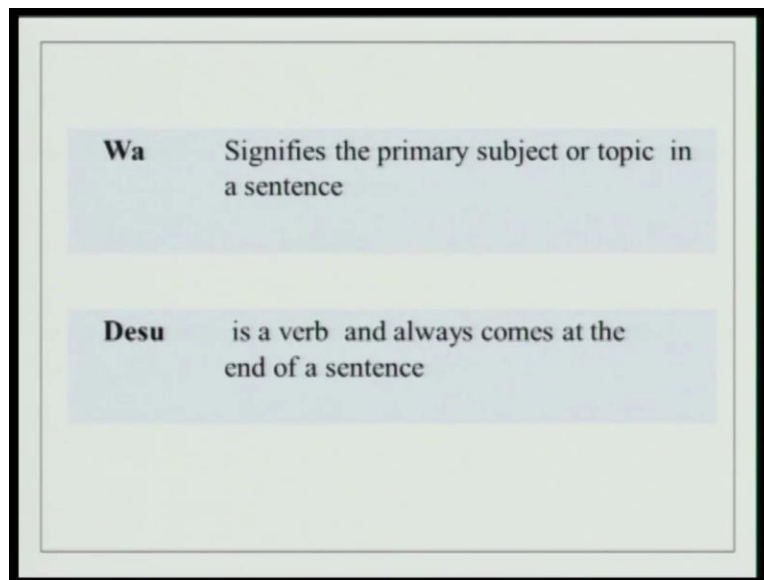
Of course, it is a little difficult to understand anything now but I am sure two words you would have caught kumar and Honda, okay. So, now I will explain this to you. Hajimemashite this word actually means to start, to begin, anything. Hajimemashite word means to start or to begin. Now this is a very very common phrase very common phrase used when you meet someone for the first time; when you introduce yourself to anybody to a group or to anybody for the first time only, then you will use this phrase Hajimemashite watashi wa, you tell your name, watashi wa so and so this and Dozo Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

I just told you Hajimemashite which means to start or to begin, its association, friendship let us begin. Watashi word watashi means I; this word this sound written here in bold is wa. It is a particle and particles are a very very important integral part of the language, why? Because they join words to make proper complete meaningful sentences; so, we need wa over here, then Kumar is the name of this person who is introducing himself and this over here in the end is a verb. So, from here I am sure you can make out the Japanese is a subject object verb combination.

The subject comes in the beginning, object in the middle of the sentence and verb unlike English comes in the end. I will of course explain what to you later but for the time being I will read it

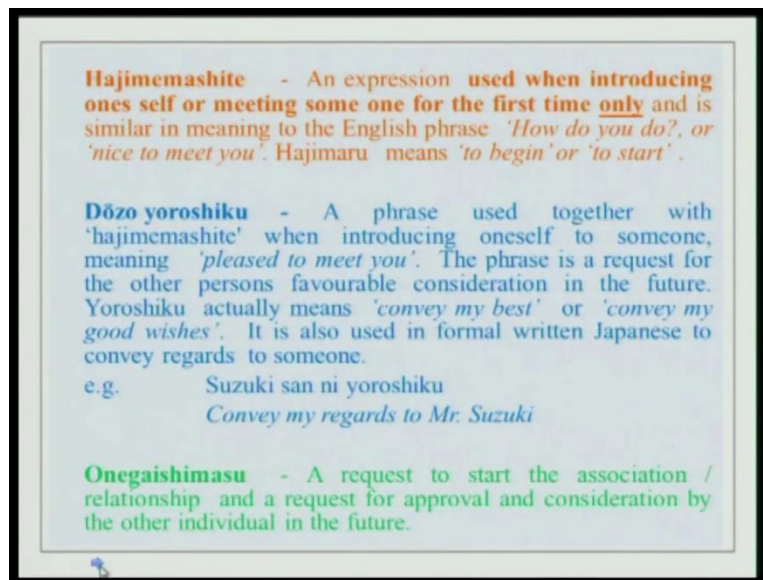
again Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Kumaru desu. So, now you can understand this gentleman here is introducing himself as Kumar; I am Kumar. We go on to the third one Dozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu; this is a phrase. It can be divided into parts, of course, the complete meaning of the phrase is that I am introducing myself, I am so and so; I place myself in your hands for your favorable consideration in the future. So I am sure you can understand some of it over here, of course, why and this I will explain a little later. So, once again hajimemashite watashi wa Kumaru desu. Dozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu and Honda san again does exactly the same; he says hajimemashite. Watashi wa Honda desu. Dozo yoroshiku.

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Now as I told you earlier wa is a very important particle. It is a grammatical particle, and it tells you about the topic or the subject of conversation. Wa signifies as is written over here the primary subject or topic in a sentence. So, it is very very important and generally the topic would be a noun or pronoun would be there. So, generally vowel follows a noun or a pronoun. As I said the verb part comes in the end. This is a verb, but it is not a complete verb as such; it is a combination of verb and a particle and is being used in the language as a verb.

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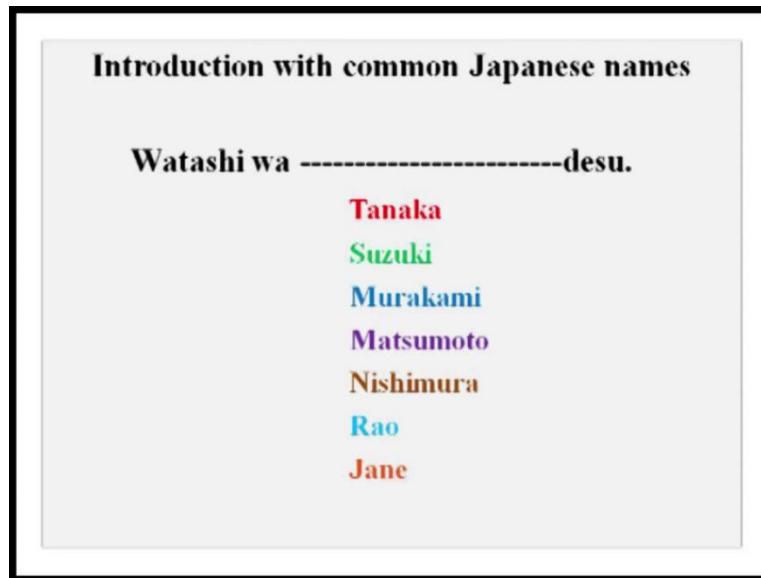
Hajimemashite - An expression used when introducing oneself or meeting some one for the first time only and is similar in meaning to the English phrase 'How do you do?', or 'nice to meet you'. Hajimaru means 'to begin' or 'to start'.

Dōzo yoroshiku - A phrase used together with 'hajimemashite' when introducing oneself to someone, meaning 'pleased to meet you'. The phrase is a request for the other persons favourable consideration in the future. Yoroshiku actually means 'convey my best' or 'convey my good wishes'. It is also used in formal written Japanese to convey regards to someone.
e.g. Suzuki san ni yoroshiku
Convey my regards to Mr. Suzuki

Onegaishimasu - A request to start the association / relationship and a request for approval and consideration by the other individual in the future.

Well, it is given for your reference over here. Hajimemashite, an expression used when introducing oneself or meeting someone for the first time only and is similar in meaning to the English phrase, how do you do or nice to meet you. Dozo yoroshiku, a phrase used together with Hajimemashite; when introducing oneself to someone meaning pleased to meet you. The phrase is a request for the other person's favorable consideration in the future. Yoroshiku actually means to convey my best, convey my good wishes. It is also used in formal written Japanese to convey regards to someone and you have the example here; you can read it. Onegaishimasu is the request to start the association or relationship and is a request for approval and consideration by the other individual in the future. So, these are just phrases which you have to learn and memorize.

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Well, now as we did this first sentence over there *Watashi wa desu*; it is very simple. *Watashi* as I told you is I; *wa* is the particle which I talked about earlier and over here you can have your name. So, it can be any name, anybody can be introduced like this. *Tanaka* a Japanese name, *Suzuki* another Japanese name, *Honda* another Japanese name, an English name *Jane*, *Rao* an Indian name. So, anyone, you can introduce yourself like this *Watashi wa Tanaka desu*, *Watashi wa Suzuki desu*, *Watashi wa Honda desu*, *Watashi wa Jane desu*, *Watashi wa Rao desu*. So, simple introduction over here *Watashi wa Tanaka desu*, *Watashi wa Suzuki desu*, *Watashi wa Murakami desu*, *Matsumoto desu*, *Nishimura*, *Rao* and *Jane*.

So, very very simple you can do this on your own now, then you can also tell about your profession; you can talk about your profession. The pattern does not change over here; again it is about yourself. So, the subject is over here which is I, after subject *wa* will come, and instead of name, you can put your profession over here. So, you could be doctor *Isha*, engineer *Gishi*, you could be a nurse *Kangofu*, you could be a teacher *sense*. You could be a secretary *Hisho*, you could be lawyer *Bengoshi*. So, whatever you are doing whatever your profession, instead of name, you can put the profession, and you can introduce yourself like this in a very very simple manner.

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Introduction with common professions

Watashi wa -----desu.

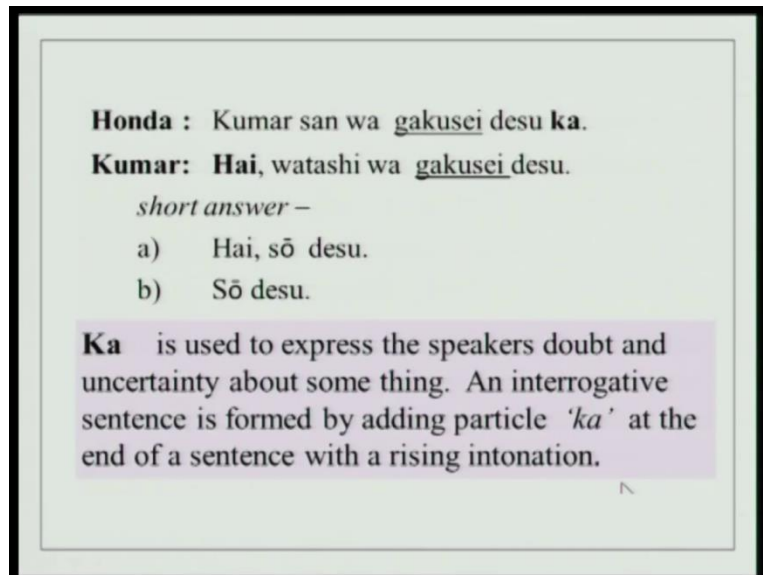
- Isha
- Kangofu
- Hisho
- Shufu
- Gakusei
- Bengoshi
- Gishi

Watashi wa Isha desu, Watashi wa Kangofu desu, Watashi wa Hisho desu, Watashi wa Shufu desu; Shufu is a house wife. Watashi wa Gakusei desu; Gakusei is a student. Watashi wa Bengoshi desu as I told you lawyer, Watashi wa Gishi desu as I told you engineer. So, now this is this is a very very simple way of introducing yourself. Now you could say the whole thing once again. Hajimemashite Watashi wa Panaka desu, Watashi wa Bengoshi desu dozo yoroshiku onegaishimasu. So, you have your complete introduction now in a proper manner. Now, of course, this is you are just stating something; you are just telling something, but what about when you want to ask; are you a student, are you a lawyer, are you a doctor?

So, what will you do then? Very very simple, nothing much has to be done; the pattern remains the same. It does not change at all; instead we just add something in the end which is particle ka, okay. We just added a simple particle in the end to make it an interrogative sentence, statement over here. We have done Watashi wa Isha desu, simple. It is a statement; I am a doctor, but, well, if I want to ask, are you a doctor? The word for you is you have done the word for I, the word for you is anata you anata. Anata wa Isha desu ka anata wa anata wa Isha desu ka. This particle ka over here; ka is an interrogative particle, important particle making a sentence into a question, simple to be used in the end of a sentence.

Now one thing I want to tell you before I go any further; I have told you about *watashi*. Now I give you this word *anata* which means you, but in Japanese, whenever you ask a question you will generally not use *anata* which means you. You will take the name; use the name of the person you are asking. For example, if you are asking Panaka san, you are asking Rao san or you are asking Jane san, then you will say Jane san *anata wa Isha desu ka*, Panaka san *anata wa Isha desu ka* or just Panaka san *Isha desu ka*; that also can be done. *Anata* is, of course, you unlike English, in English, of course, we use you all the time for any one, any age, but in Japanese, *anata* is considered a little direct. So, generally you would use the name of the person; we have this over here for you.

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Honda : Kumar san wa gakusei desu **ka**.
Kumar: **Hai**, *watashi wa* gakusei desu.
short answer –
a) Hai, *sō* desu.
b) *Sō* desu.

Ka is used to express the speakers doubt and uncertainty about some thing. An interrogative sentence is formed by adding particle '*ka*' at the end of a sentence with a rising intonation.

Again Honda san and Kumar san over here; Honda is asking Kumar san, Kumar san wa *gakusei desu ka*. See you can see Kumar san is given over here; so, Kumar san wa *gakusei desu ka*, *hai watashi wa gakusei desu*. So, this word *hai* which I am introducing here now means yes; means yes, I am a student, *gakusei* is a student. So, Kumar san wa *gakusei desu ka*, Kumar san, are you a student? Yes, I am a student *watashi wa gakusei desu*; pattern is the same *watashi wa gakusei desu*, *gakusei*, of course, *gakusei desu*. So, it is very very simple; a statement can be changed into an interrogative statement by just using *ka*. You can ask and answer in this very simple manner. Out a stop here and say *hai watashi wa so and so desu*.

Short answers are also listed over here for you. For example, if I ask Kumar san wa gakusei desu ka. So, instead of saying the whole thing hai watashi wa gakusei desu, you can always say very simply hai so this; it is a simple short answer which means yes, what you are saying is correct or you can also make it even more simpler by just saying so this, so long sound this. Of course, this is not very formal; this is extremely informal to be used amongst friends only and not to your seniors at all. Now over here you can see ka is used to express the speakers doubt and uncertainty about something; an interrogative sentence is formed by adding particle ka at the end of a sentence with a rising intonation.

So, please remember the rising intonation is very very important; with ka, always the intonation is high that is what makes it into a question statement. So, please remember that. So, now simple phrase for you; we have done so much wakarimashita ka, a simple statement over here; we have already done so much. I have explained so many things to you. Wakarimashita ka, have you understood, have you understood what we have done so far? Wakarimashita ka, say that please, wakarimashita ka. This is with ka over here; this is a question I am asking you. So, you can say hai wakarimashita hai wakarimashita.

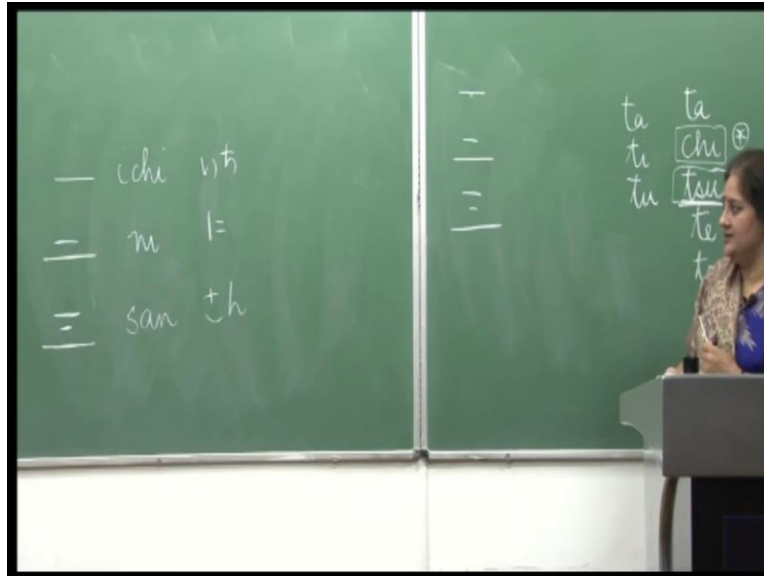
You have done hai means yes, wakarimas means understood. So wakarimashita ka means have you understood? Hai, I have understood. Now last time I had talked to you about these three scripts, the hiragana, katakana and the kanji script. Of course, the hiragana script I have been doing with you, last time I did and this time also I did about fifteen characters with you, fifteen symbols with you, fifteen sounds with you.

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Kanji			
一	Ichi	いち	one
二	Ni	に	two
三	San	さん	three

Now today I will just introduce the kanji script a little, just three kanji's for you today not too many and we will be doing it from this book here. It is 250 essential kanji characters for everyday use. This book is very simple and why I find it interesting is that it has things given very clearly, the stroke order of the kanji how it is to be drawn, how it is to be made is given very clearly in this book. Which stroke comes first, which comes second and then how it is to be written? So, all those things are there, and the most important part about the book is that how the kanji has come into being is also given very clearly in the book. This book is by Kanji text research group of Tokyo University 250 essential kanji for everyday use; you could use it at home. So, I will write it down for you on the board.

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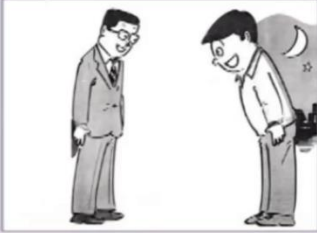
It is a straight line horizontal line drawn like this; the Chinese count their numbers and write kanji like this. It is counted like this and the picture, the character comes from the single finger which is horizontal in horizontal like this. I will show it to you, can you see it? Can you zoom in a little please, okay, is this clear now; is it visible over here? See, look at this, this one over here; this is how it is to be written and shown. In a similar manner, we have ichi, we have ni also for you; two lines two horizontal lines to be made like this. The first one is short and the second one is longer than the first one; if you make it like this, then it becomes an equal sign. So, that you have to please remember.

The first line is small, and the second one is longer. This is ni like this; this is how they show it in Chinese. Then we have three which is san you all know ichi ni and san. So, you will see very clear; the first one is long, the second one is a little shorter than the first one, and the third one is the longest of them all; this is san. So, ichi ni and san. Please I will draw it once again for you ichi ni and san, is it clear. Please remember that these are very simple; of course, for the time being, we will only do one reading each for all of them. There are a number of readings for ichi ni and san but for the time being only just one each.

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Useful expressions

Konbanwa
こんばんは
Good evening



Now we have a simple expression for you konbanwa; konbanwa, please say that konbanwa. So, it means good evening as you can see very clearly, but please remember this n over here is, of course, n, but the way it is pronounced is press your lips like this, close your lips and it is an en sound. So please konbanwa, konbanwa konbanwa. So, please remember that it is easier and there is a reason for it; of course, the reason we will do later when we do more words.

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Numbers 11-20

11	jū-ichi	十一	じゅういち
12	jū-ni	十二	じゅうに
13	jū-san	十三	じゅうさん
14	jū-yon/shi	十四	じゅうよん/し
15	jū-go	十五	じゅうご
16	jū-roku	十六	じゅうろく
17	jū-nana/shichi	十七	じゅうなな/しち
18	jū-hachi	十八	じゅうはち
19	jū-kyū/ku	十九	じゅうく/きゅう
20	ni-jū	二十	にじゅう

Last time in our last lesson, we did vocabulary from one to ten. I hope you remember all of you we did ichi, ni, san, shi, go, roku, nana, hachi, kyu, ju.

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Numbers 1-10			
Ichi	いち	一	one
Ni	に	二	two
San	さん	三	three
Yon / Shi	よん / し	四	four
Go	ご	五	five
Roku	ろく	六	six
Nana/Shichi	しち / なな	七	seven
Hachi	はち	八	eight
Kyū / Kū	きゅう	九	nine
Jū	じゅう	十	ten

So, now after ju, today I will just read this out for you from eleven till thirty. Ju ichi, ju ni, ju san, ju yon or shi, ju go, ju roku, ju nana or shichi, ju hachi, ju kyu or ku, ni ju. Again after twenty, it is back to one.

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Numbers 21-30			
21	ni-jū-ichi	二十一	にじゅういち
22	ni-jū-ni	二十二	にじゅうに
23	ni-jū-san	二十三	にじゅうさん
24	ni-jū-yon	二十四	にじゅうよん/し
25	ni-jū-go	二十五	にじゅうご
26	ni-jū-roku	二十六	にじゅうろく
27	ni-jū-nana	二十七	にじゅうなな/しち
28	ni-jū-hachi	二十八	にじゅうはち
29	ni-jū-ku	二十九	にじゅうく/きゅう
30	san-jū	三十	さんじゅう

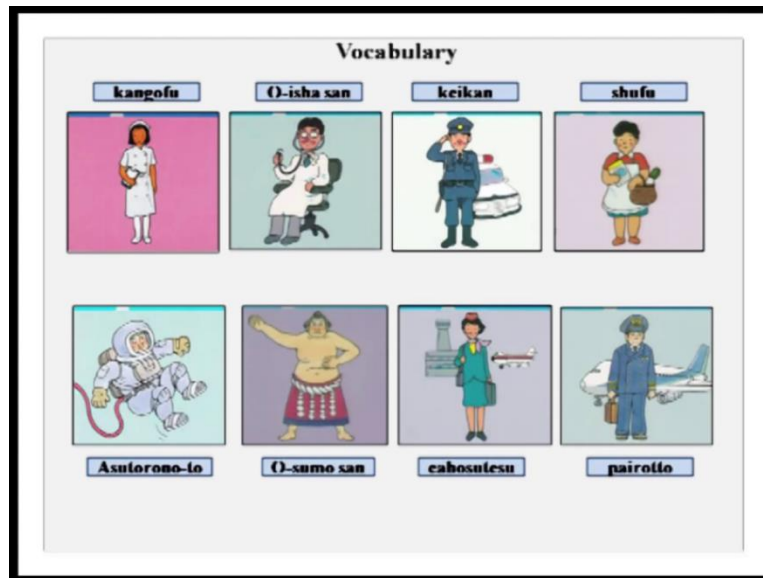
So, ni ju ichi, ni ju ni, ni ju san, ni ju yon, ni ju go, ni ju roku, ni ju nana, ni ju hachi, ni ju ku, and san ju. So, please remember these; these are very important. These will come very handy when we are doing other things later on. So, you need to remember your numbers very very nicely. Of course, there is vocabulary for you; you can introduce yourself better now with this vocabulary. I will just read it out so that you get the pronunciation.

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Vocabulary		
Daigakusei	だいがくせい	graduate student
Rugakusei	りゅうがくせい	foreign students
Kyōju	きょうじゆ	professor
Sensei	せんせい	teacher
Bengoshi	べんごし	lawyer
San-nen-sei	さんねんせい	3 rd year student
Hisho	ひしよ	secretary
Shufu	しゆふ	housewife
Untenshū	うんてんしゆう	driver
Kenkyū-in	けんきゆういん	researcher
Kenkyū-sei	けんきゆうせい	research student
Joshu	じよしゆ	assistant

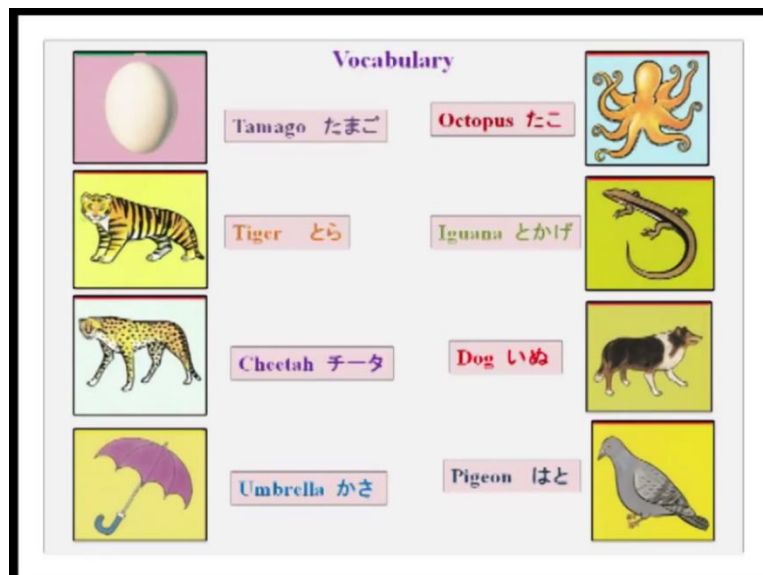
Daigakusei, rugakusei, kyoju, sensei, bengoshi, sen-nen-sei, hisho, shufu, untenshu, kenkyu-in, kenkyu-sei, joshu; some of the vocabulary I have already done in the conversation. There is new vocabulary for you; you can learn it, introduce yourself in a better way.

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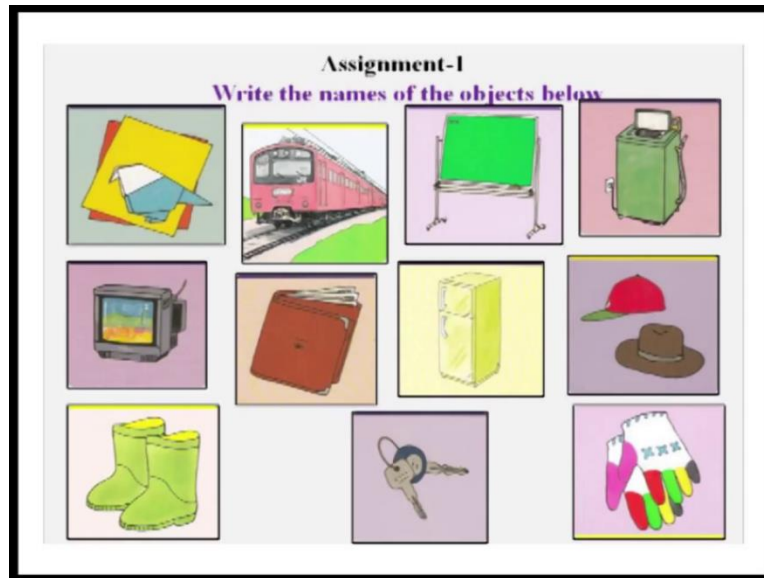
Of course, there is more vocabulary again. Kangofu, o-isha san, keikan, shufu, asutorono-to, o-sumo san, eahosutesu, pairotto; so these are all new words news ways of pronouncing these words.

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Tamago, tiger, cheetah, casa, tako, tokagey, einu, hatho; so, you got all those vocabulary earlier. Now it is with pictures; so, it is easier; it is easier to remember with pictures, visuals are always very strong. So, please try to remember this.

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Now is the difficult path you have; you have your assignments. So, you need to do these assignments at home; you have done a lot of vocabulary, some conversation you have done, lot of new vocabulary you have learnt. So, now we have the pictures for you; here I have put these pictures. I want you to name what the object is. So, please try to name them and then we will see it tomorrow whether you have done it properly or not.

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Assignment-2

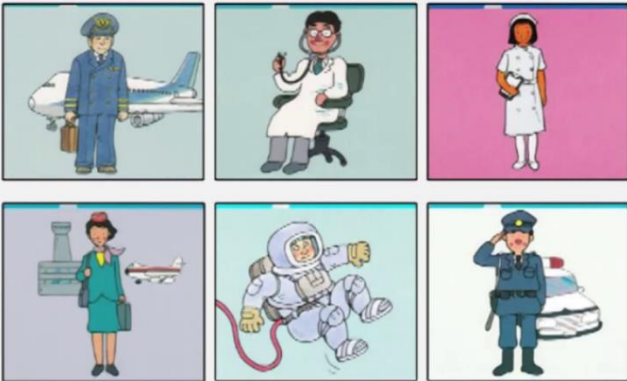
Match column A with column B

A	B
gakusei	Japanese
sensei	foreigner
kangofu	lawyer
isha	graduate student
shufu	professor
pan-ya-san	2 nd year student
benoshi	nurse
ni-nen-sei	teacher
kyojuu	housewife
dai-gakusei	baker
nihon-jin	student
gaijin	doctor

Assignment two is again match a and b; it is very simple. You have done this earlier in primary school I am sure, match group a with group b. So it is similar to that; group a have Japanese words here listed for you, group b has the meanings. So, I want you to match these.

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Assignment-3



The image contains six small illustrations arranged in a 2x3 grid. The top row shows a pilot in a blue uniform standing next to an airplane, a doctor in a white lab coat sitting at a desk, and a nurse in a white uniform. The bottom row shows a chef in a green uniform holding a tray, an astronaut in a white space suit floating in space, and a police officer in a blue uniform saluting.

Then as we did earlier given you some pictures; you have to name the pictures, you have done it. So, please try to do it without looking at what is given.

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Assignment-4

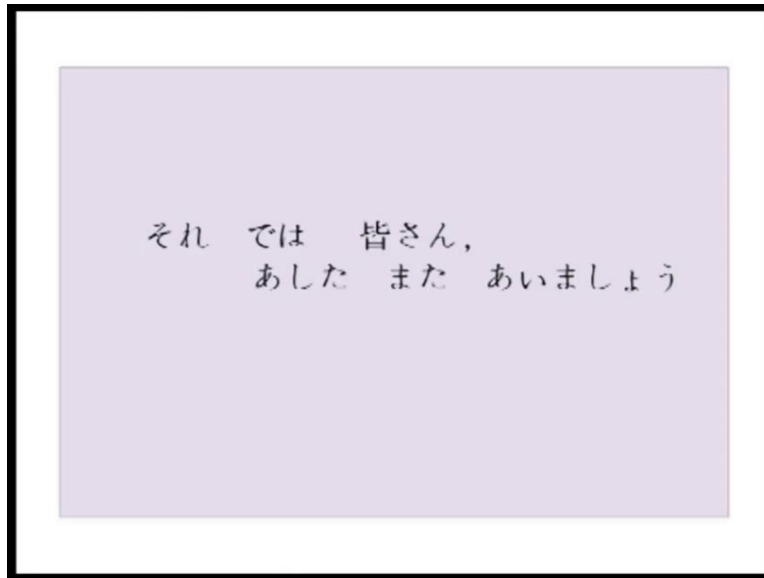
Honda : Kumar san wa gakusei desu ka.
Kumar: **Hai**, watashi wa gakusei desu.

Practice by replacing with options given below

a) sensei desu
b) bengoshi	hai,
c) isha	hai,
d) kangofu, sō desu.

Over here, I have the small conversation which we did. I want you to use these words a b c d option is here; use it in place of this word underlined which is gakusei, use these and then answer these questions. These are short questions; you could answer them anyway which way you want. It could be short answers; it could be full answers, whichever you want and you just see how much you remember actually. Well, this is for today; I think we have done quite a bit; we have done a lot of things. So I will leave you here today; there is lot of work for you also to do. Remember, memorize, learn, practice everything, try writing also if you can with a small phrase again.

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[FL] ashita mata aimashoo and this I will explain to you next time in our third class.

Thank you very much.