

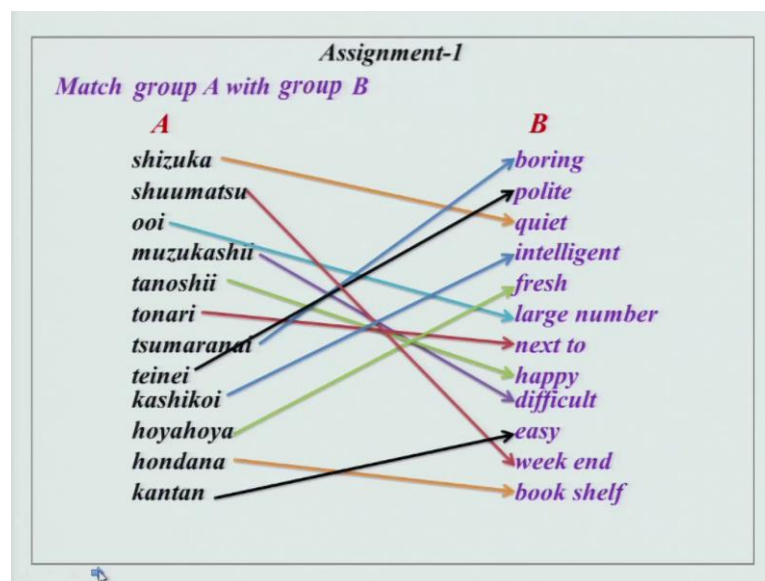
Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 20
Ko-hi wa oishiku arimasen
Coffee is not tasty

Hello everybody and welcome to the class. Are you all ready to do more Japanese today? Well, we have been doing a lot of new things in all these past lessons. We have learnt a lot of things. And, in some of our previous lessons, we have been doing adjectives, and different forms of adjectives, and how to join adjectives. So, today, we will do how to make negative for, i adjectives and na-adjectives.

But, before that, as you all know, I generally check your assignments. So, that is exactly what we are going to do now. First we will do the assignments, and then actually start on our lessons. So, let us see what we have here for you.

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The first assignment, please open your notes and just see. The first assignment that I gave you was, match group A with group B. So, you have some words here in column A, and then the meanings in column B, you are just supposed to match the words with their meanings. So, well, let us see.

Shizuka – quiet; shuumatsu – week end; ooi – large number, you have done, ooki, is for big in size, ooi, is large or big in number, please remember that. Then, we have,

muzukashu which is difficult; tanoshii which is happy; tonari - next to; tsumaranai – boring; teinei – polite; kashikoi which is intelligent; hoyahoya – fresh, generally used for fruits and for vegetables, nicely fresh picked fruits, right from the orchard; hondana - book shelf; and, kantan is easy. So, do you find Japanese easy, or do find it tsumaranai; even if you find it tsumaranai, you have to study, so, it is ok.

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Assignment – 2
Write hiragana for the words given below

a)	shūmatsu	しゅうまつ
b)	kinō	きのう
c)	Tokyo	とうきょう
d)	ashita	あした
e)	megane	めがね
f)	muzukashii	むずかしい
g)	kiiroi	きいろい
h)	iriguchi	いりぐち
i)	tsumaranai	つまらない

Assignment 2 was, write hiragana for the words given below. Well, lots of words were given. They have been put there, basically for you to practice hiragana; that is the important part. So, the first word is, shumatsu, and hiragana is given overhere; you can practice all the hiragana nicely. Kino, and you will notice that o has a bar on top, and the reading is [FL] states that it is a long sound, as you can see over here with [FL] as well.

Tokyo, now we write Tokyo in English and we pronounce it as tetā in English, but in Japanese it is to [FL], ashita, megane, muzukashii, kiiroi, iriguchi, tsumaranai. So, you have all these words overhere, you have the hiragana as well, you can practice right in the hiragana.

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Assignment-3
Fill in the blanks with interrogative words from the parentheses

- a) Rao san wa (dare, donna, **doko**) ni imasu ka.
- b) Mira san wa ashita (nani, ikutsu, **nan**) ji ni gakkō e ikimasu ka.
- c) Hako ni (ikutsu, ikura, nan-kai) tomato ga arimasu ka.
- d) Minasan wa mainichi (dore gurai, ikura, doko) benkyōshimasu ka.
- e) Rao san no uchi kara eki made (ikutsu, ikura, **nan-pun**) kakarimasu ka.
- f) Shūmatsu ni (doko, **donata**, dore) to isshoni pikuniku e ikimasu ka.
- g) Tanaka san no atarashii shatsu wa (ikutsu, ikura, ikaga) desu ka.
- h) Heya ni (**nan-nin**, nani-jin, ikutsu, nan-ko) ga imasu ka.
- i) Anata no musume wa (nan-nin, nan-ko, **nan-sai**) desu ka.
- j) Jimushitsu wa (**nan-kai**, nan-sai, nan-nin, nan-jin) desu ka.
- k) (**Dono-hito**, dore-hito, dare-hito) wa Rao san desu ka.

Now, fill in the blanks with interrogative words from the brackets. So, the answers are in purple, you can see. I will read it out to you once. Rao san wa doko ni imasu ka; dare, donna, of course, we will do now in the lesson, dare means who. Mira san wa ashita (nani, ikutsu, nan) nan and nani means the same as we have already done, but nani is used at different places, and nan is used with numbers; ikutsu is, how many; nan ji ni gakkō e ikimasu ka. Hako ni ikutsu tomato ga arimasu ka, how many.

Minasan wa mainichi dore gurai benkyōshimasu ka. We just did, dore gurai, in our previous lesson; ikura is for how much; and, doko is where. So, dore gurai, approximately for how long, benkyōshimasu ka. Rao san no uchi kara eki made (ikutsu, ikura, nan-pun) kakarimasu ka; so, nan-pun. Shūmatsu ni donate to isshoni pikuniku e ikimasu ka; dore, of course, is choice between 2 things; and doko means, where.

Tanaka san no atarashii shatsu wa ikura desu ka; shatsu. Heya ni nan-nin ga imasu ka, how many people. Anata no musume wa nan-sai desu ka; nan-ko is for number, nan-nin is for person. Jimushitsu wa nan-kai, nan-ko, nan-sai desu ka; so, nan kai, Jimushitsu is a place, nan-kai desu ka. Dono-hito wa Rao san desu ka; dono-hito is again choice between 2 or 3 people. So, may be pointing and asking which one of these 2 or 3 people are, or is Rao san; dore-hito cannot be used, because with dore [FL] and dore, noun is not used. And then, dare-hito, again hito will not be used over here because dare itself is who.

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Assignment - 4

Choose the correct kanji character from the parentheses

- a) Okane wa kaban no (半、中、口) ni arimasu.
- b) Bara mo hi mo (白い、赤い、黒い) desu.
- c) Yama no (水、木、大) mizu wa oishii desu.
- d) (五月、五日、五明) wa atsui desu.
- e) (今朝、明日、毎日) doko e ikimasu ka.
- f) (友達、友立ち、友週) wa eiga o mimasen.
- g) Watashi wa (来日、今年、来年) Tokyo e ikimasu.
- h) Rao san wa (二十九、二十か、二十力) sai dewa arimasen.
- i) Watashi wa (赤井、赤い、黒く) suka-to o kaimashita.
- j) Tanaka san wa mainichi (毎日、海日、母日) okaasan to hanashimasu.
- k) Bara mo (日、火、小) mo akai desu.

Then, as we always do, we have kanji overhere; kanji is in purple I think, and let us see what it is. Okane wa kaban no ka ni arimasu. Bara mo hi mo akai desu; hi is fire. Yama no mizu wa oishii desu. Gogatsuva wa atsui desu. Asta doko e ikimasu ka. Domonachi wa eiga o mimasen. Watashi wa rymen Tokyo e ikimasu. Rao san wa niyu sai dewa arimasen. Watashi wa akai suka-to o kaimashita; it is [FL] not skirt. Tanaka san wa mainichi okaasan to hanashimasu. Bara mo hi mo akai desu. So, please you can check your answers.

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Assignment - 5

Write kanji characters for the words given below

a)	kuchi	口	くち
b)	kinou	昨日	きのう
c)	iriguchi	入り口	いりぐち
d)	ashita	明日	あした
e)	me	目	め
f)	ashi	足	あし
g)	kuroi	黒い	くろい
h)	deguchi	出口	でぐち
i)	hyaku	百	ひやく

And then, we have another assignment for you. Write kanji characters for the words given below. Now, these kanji characters are important; it is a good revision. Some words are written; you know the words; you have done these simple characters; you should be able to write. And of course, for your convenience, hiragana is also given with the kanji characters. So, please try to do it. Kuchi, kinou, iriguchi; so, you have been doing these words again and again; I am sure by now you know the words; it is just that you have to remember the kanji characters now. Ashita, me, ashi, kuroi, deguchi, hyaku.

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Assignment – 6

Make proper questions to fit the answers given below

a) A: *Asoko no kissaten no ko-hi-wa (dō) desu ka.*
B: *Oishii desu.*

b) A: *Kono hon wa (anata) no desu ka. (dare no)*
B: *Hai, watashi no desu.*

c) A: *Anata no gakkō wa (doko) desu ka.*
B: *Watashi no gakkō wa ano danchi no ushiro ni arimasu.*

d) A: *Kinō (nani) o shimashita ka.*
B: *Shōsetsu o yomimashita.*

e) A: *Anata no otouto wa (nan-sai) desu ka. (o-ikutsu)*
B: *Otouto wa hatachi desu.*

f) A: *Mainichi (nan de) kais̄sha e ikimasu ka.*
B: *Kuruma de ikimasu.*

Then, there is another assignment where you have to read the conversation A and B, read this conversation; and then, after reading the answer, understanding the answer, you have to make the question overhere.

A: *Asoko no kissaten no ko-hi-wa do desu ka.* B: *Oishii desu.* If it was, oishii, overhere, then the answer would have been, hai oishii.

A: *Kono hon wa anatana no desu ka.* B: *Hai, watashi no desu.* *Kono hon wa dare no desu ka,* hai will not be there; *watashi no desu.* So, please you have to read the answer first and then make the question.

A: *Anata no gakko wa doko desu ka.* B: *Watashi no gakko wa ano danchi no ushiro ni arimasu.*

A: *Kino nani o shimashita ka.* B: *Shosetsu o yomimashita.*

A: *Anata no otouto wa nan-sai desu ka.* B: *Otouto wa hatachi desu.*

A: Mainichi nan de kaisha e ikimasu ka. B: Kuruma de ikimasu. If it is, A: Mainichi kuruma de kaisha e ikimasu ka. B: Hai kuruma de kaisha e ikimasu ka. So, please read the answer and then make the question.

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Dialogue

Mira: Rao san, ashita pikuniku e ikimashō ka.
Rao: Ii desu ne. Doko e ikimasu ka.
Mira: **Hirokute kirei na** tokoro e ikimashō.
Rao: Sō desu ne.....
Mira: Nehru koen wa dō desu ka.
Rao: Sono koen wa hiroi desu ga, **shizuka dewa arimasen.**
Mira: Aa, sō desu ka. Ja, Central park wa daijōbu desu ka.
Rao: Aa, Central park wa ii desu ne. **Shizuka de kirei na bashō** desu. Doko **de** aimashō ka.
Mira: Eki no iriguchi no mae wa dō desu ka.
Rao: Wakarimashita.
Mira: **Soredewa**, ashita 8-ji ni aimashō ka.
Rao: Hai.....

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 this questions you have answered properly.

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Assignment-7

Read the dialogue and answer the following questions.

a) Rao san wa dare to issho ni pikuniku e ikimashita ka. **(tomodachi/Mira san)**
b) Futari wa doko e ikimashita ka. **(Central Park)**
c) Central Park wa donna basho desu ka. **(kirei de shizuka desu)**
d) Futari wa doko de aimasu ka. **(eki de/eki no iriguchi)**
e) Nan-ji no yakusoko o shimashita ka. **(8-ji)**
f) Futari wa nan de ikimasu ka. **(densha de)**

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. Well, we just did this word donna in one of the assignments.

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We have done the series kore, sore, are and dore; kono, sono, ano and dono; with this we use noun, kono hito wa [FL]. So, well, sam series, but with the different meaning. We have something overhere konna, sonna, anna and donna. So, this is what we are going to do here. And this, we will do a little later. Donna, it is a question word, meaning what type of or what kind of; could be a person, it could be a thing as well.

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Practice 練習

A: Rao san wa donna hito desu ka.
 B: Rao san wa shinsetsu na hito desu.

A: ラオさんは どんな ひと ですか。
 B: ラオさんは しんせつ な ひと です。

shizuka	しずか
omoshiroi	おもしろい
kirei	きれい
kashikoi	かしこい

Let us see the conversation here. A: Rao san wa donna hito desu ka. B: Rao san wa shinsetsu na hito desu. Instead of shinsetsu, you can use shizuka, omoshiroi, kirei, kashikoi. So, Rao san wa donna hito desu ka, what kind of a person is he; Rao san wa shinsetsu na hito desu. As we have been doing na adjectives earlier also just before a noun; in case of a na adjective, na is going to be used. So, you can replace hito overhere with kata also, which is more polite; and shinsetsu here with any of these na adjectives.

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Donna

'Donna' is an interrogative word meaning

- what type of or what kind of
- when more information is required about people, things or place donna is used with a noun.

e.g.

A: Rao san wa donna hito desu ka *What kind of a person is Mr. Rao?*
ラオさん は どんな人 ですか。

B: Rao san wa omoshiroi hito desu *Mr. Rao is an interesting person.*
ラオさん は おもしろい 人 です。





Now, you can read overhere. You can see, donna is an interrogative word, a question word. And, it means, what kind of or what type of. And, generally, it is used when you want more information about a person, a place, or a thing. And, it will always be used with a noun. Now, the example overhere is, A: Rao san wa donna hito desu ka, what kind of a person is Mr. Rao. B: Rao san wa omoshiroi hito desu, Mr. Rao is an interesting person.

So, well you can practice like this, donna kito desu ka. And, you tell me, kana ka san wa donno hito desu ka, you can use any of these adjectives overhere that we have done so far; kana ka san wa omoshii roi kito desu, kana ka san wa shinsitsu nai kito desu, kanaka san wa shisuka nai donno desu, kana ka san wa tha ne na dono desu. So, any of these adjectives you can use, donna kito desu ka.

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V~ mashita and V~masendeshita

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

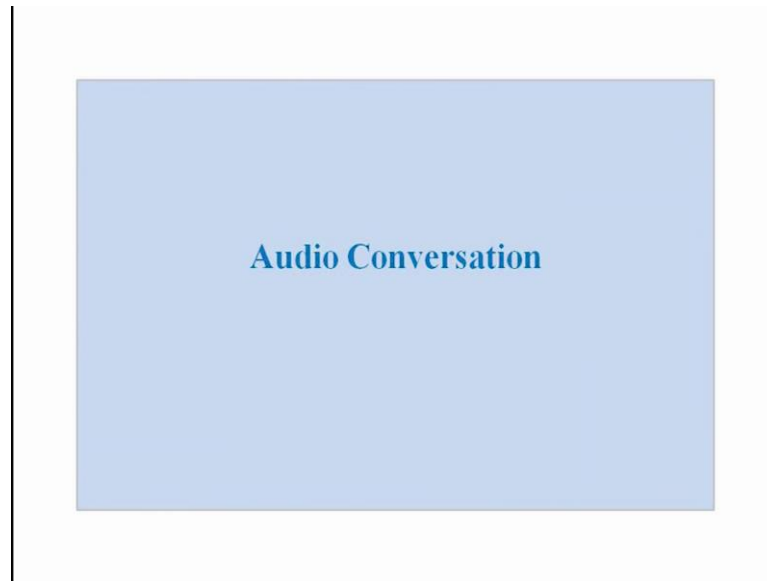
 kesa / kusuri 今朝/くすり	 kinō / shinbun 昨日/新聞
 asa / kocha あさ/こちゃ	 ototoi / pu-ru おととい/プール

Well, we have also done in one of our previous lessons earlier, before adjectives I think, mashita and masendeshita. So, you can look at these pictures and ask your partner what they did yesterday, last week, day before, and practice past and past negative form of the verb; last week, day before, yesterday, last month, they are all time expressions. So, you use can these time expressions with past form of the verb.

Now, let us see what is happening in the first picture overhere. Of course, this gentlemen overhere is having his medicine. So, what should the question be? Kesa kusurio nomi mashita ka. Hai, kusurio nomi mashita. Kino kusurio nomi mashita ka. So, well, if he did not have kino kusurio nomi ma san mashita. Now, the second one is, kino shinbum nomi ma san mashita ka. Hai, shinbun o mashita, because he is reading.

Now, you have the kocha overhere, the cup is full. So, well, someone may be did not have. So, asa kocha o nomi mashita ka. Iia nomi ma san mashita. Then, we have ototoi, pu-ru ki mashita ka. Yes, they all went to the pool. So, hai, pu-ru hai iki mashita. [FL] or if they did not play [FL]. And let us see what they have in the end [FL]; and, if you did not do, well, [FL]. So, you can practice your verbs as well. Now, as I had promised, we will do adjectives, and how to make negative for i and na adjectives.

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Listen to this audio conversation and see how much you understand. [FL].

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Dialogue

Mira: Rao san Indo wa ima atsui desu ka.
Rao: Hai atsui desu.
Mira : Fuyu wa dō desu ka. Atsui desu ka samui desu ka.
Rao: Fuyu mo atsui desu. Minami Indo wa **amari samuku arimasen.**
Mira : Ja, **ichinen juu** atsui desu ka.
Rao: Hai, minami Indo wa atsui desu. Demo kita Indo wa 12-gatsu to 1-gatsu wa samui desu.
Mira : Aa, sō desu ka.

So, how much did you understand actually? I am sure most of it is understood, except for, maybe a couple of new words, new vocabulary overhere. So, I will read it out to you once and then explain. Mira and Rao [FL]. So, this is very simple. They are talking about the weather, tenki, weather. Rao san Indo wa ima atsui desu ka, it is hot. Fuyu wa do desu ka, what about winter. Atsui desu ka samui desu ka, is it hot or is it cold? Fuyu mo atsui desu, winter is also hot. Minami Indo wa amari samuku arimasen, South India is not that

cold. Ja, ichinen juu atsui desu ka, all through the year it is hot. Hai, minami Indo wa atsui desu. Demo kita Indo wa 12-gatsu to 1-gatsu wa samui desu, December to January wa samuei desu. Oh really, is that so. That is the conversation over here. We will do, samuku arimasen, amari and ichinen juu, very soon.

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会話

ミラ: ラオさん インド は 今 暑い ですか。
ラオ: はい、暑い です。
ミラ: 冬 は どう ですか。暑い ですか、寒い ですか。
ラオ: 冬 も 暑い です。南 インド は あまり あつく ありません。
ミラ: じゃ、一年中 暑い ですか。
ラオ: はい、南 インド は 暑い です。で、北 インド は 12月 と 一月 は 寒い です。
ミラ: ああ、そう ですか。

This is in the script, you can see.

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Dialogue

Mira: Rao san, is it hot in India now?
Rao: Yes. It is hot.
Mira: How about winter? Is it hot or is it cold?
Rao: It's hot in winter also. It's not very cold in South India.
Mira: Well then it's hot all the year round.
Rao: That's right. South India is hot but it is cold in December and January in the North
Mira: Oh, I see.

And now, we have the explanation for you. This is how you would talk in English. So, it is not a little translation with just what you would say in English.

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Practice 練習

I adjectives in negative form

A: Nihon wa ookii desu ka.
B: Iie, Nihon wa ookiku arimasen.

りんご ringo	oishiku arimasen	おいしい
くるま kuruma	takakute benri dewa arimasen	たかい
ドレス doresu	yasuku arimasen	やすい
本 hon	omoshiroku arimasen	おもしろい

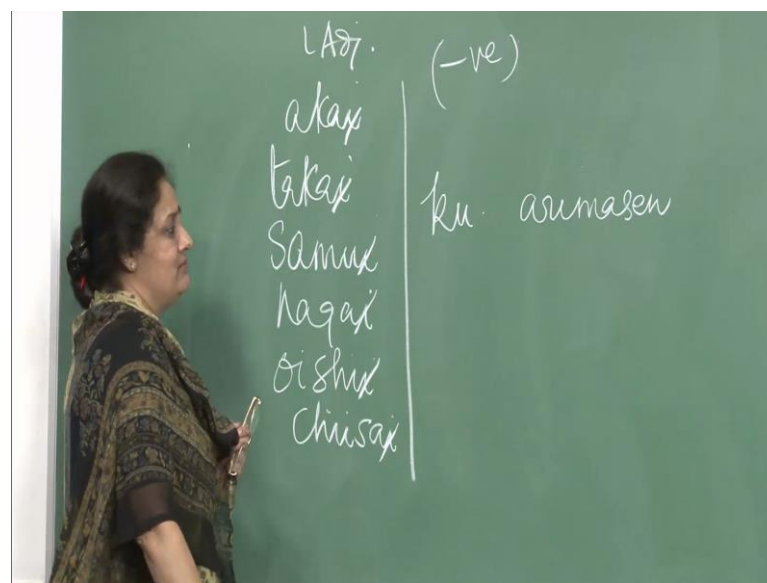
Now, we have done joining 2 adjectives, i adjectives and i adjectives, i adjectives and na adjectives, na adjectives and i adjectives, na adjectives and na adjectives. Now, we will do negative of i adjectives today. So, there is a small conversation overhere.

A: Nihon wa ookii desu ka.

B: Iie, Nihon wa ookiku arimasen.

So, I will show you how it is made.

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Akai, takai, samui, nagai, oishii, chiisai. So, what you have to do for a negative? If you have to make negative for i adjectives, you just need to remove this i from here, the last i, as in case of i adjectives, and put ku instead. So, aka ku arimasen, taka ku arimasen, samu ku arimasen, naga ku arimasen, oishi ku arimasen, and chisa ku arimasen. Aka ku arimasen means it is not akai, not takai, not samui, not nagai, not oishii, and not chiisai. So, please this is how it is made.

We have the conversation overhere. You can practice it. A: Nihon wa ookii desu ka. B: Iie, Nihon wa ookiku arimasen. Now, you can replace Nihon with any of these nouns overhere: ringo, kuruma, doresu is dress, and hon, or any other noun that you want to, and replace this i adjective with any i adjective that you want, but it should be used properly.

So, for example.

A: Ringo wa oishii desu ka. B: Iie, oishiku arimasen.

A: Kuruma wa ookii desu ka. B: Iie, takaku arimasen.

A: Doresu wa yasu desu ka. B: Iie, yasuku arimassen.

A: Hon wa omoshiro desu ka. B: Iie, omoshiroku arimasen.

And, overhere, it is a little different. Kuruma wa takai desu ka, so, you want to say it is takai or it was takai. But it was it is not as benri or as convenient, as I thought it would be. So, kuruma wa takakute, this form you have done, and takakute benri dewa arimasen. So, this is how you will make for i adjectives.

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Now, you see a lot of pictures overhere. Let us see what it is. Atarashiku arimasen, so, this is an old system probably; atarashi desu ka. Iie, arashiku arimasen. Kana ka san. Kana ka san isogashi desu ga. Iie, isogashiku arimasen. Ima atsi desu ka atsuku arimasen, ima amui desu. Then, these 2 are busy with their exam, shikan, Mondai, mondai is a problem.

Mondai wa muzukashi desu ka. Hai, muzukashi desu. Iie, muzukashiku arimasen. Then, shiko to, work, working at office. Shiko to wa omoshiroi desu ka. Iie, omoshiroku arimasen. And then, we have this cute looking girl [FL] with the huge daikon, daikon is a radish. So, daikon wa chiisai desu ka. Iie, chiisaku arimasen. Daikon wa ookii desu.

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Practice 練習

Practice—ve form for of 'na' adjectives

A: **Mariko san wa shinsetsu desu.**
まりこさん は しんせつ です。

A: **Mariko san wa shinsetsu desu ka.**

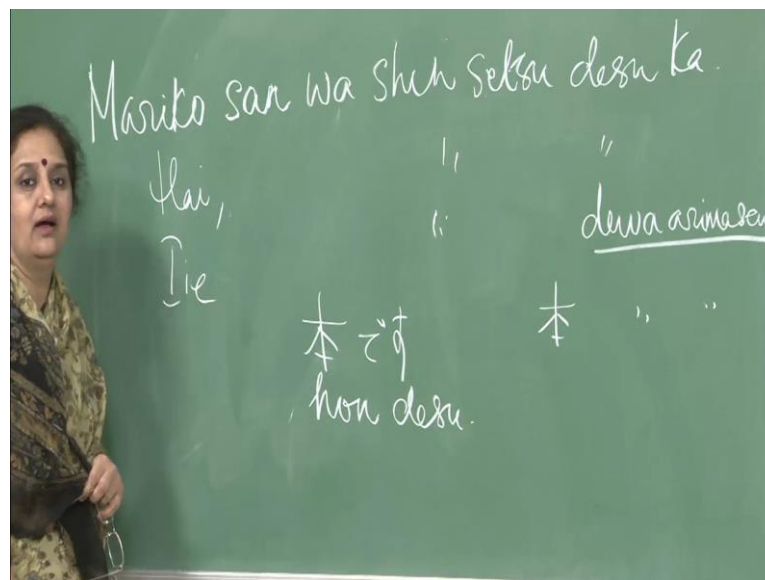
B: **Hai, shinsetsu desu.** (はい、親切 です)

Iie, shinsetsu dewa arimasen. (いいえ、親切 では ありません)

okusan	おくさん	げんき	genki	
okaasan	おかあさん	ていねい	teinei	desu
sensei	せんせい	りっぱ	rippa	dewa arimasen
Tanaka san	たなかさん	ゆうめい	yūmei	
Tokyo	とうきょう	きれい	kirei	

Now, we did for i adjectives just now. So, let us us also do for na-adjectives. Practice negative form of na adjectives. So, positive is, Mariko san wa shinsetsu desu. And then, A: Mariko san wa shinsetsu desu ka. B: Hai, shinsetsu desu; simple answer in the positive. If Mariko san is not shinsetsu, then what? Iie, shinsetsu dewa arimasen.

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Hai, shinsetsu desu; but in the negative, Iie, shinsetsu dewa arimasen. Now, do you remember how dewa arimasen was used in our first and second lessons, when we introduced the negative for this? Hon desu. Hon dewa arimasen. Overhere, you can

write, hon dewa arimasen. It is not a book, it is a book. Shinsetu desu. Shinsetsu dewa arimasen. She is not a very kind person. So, na adjectives and nouns follow a similar pattern, please remember that.

Now, overhere, you can replace, Mariko san, with any of this vocabulary, any these nouns. And, shinsetsu, can be replaced with any of this na adjectives. Of course, there is desu also, and there is dewa arimasen. So, I will just practice one with you, and then you can practice it with your partner. Okusan wa genki desu. Okusan wa genki desu ka. Hai, genki desu. Iie, genki dewa arimasen. So, you can do it in a similar manner with your partner; these are words in hiragana.

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Practice 練習

A: Ringo wa takai desu. Ringo wa amai desu.
— Ringo wa takakute amakuarimasen.

A: りんごは たかい です。りんごは あまい です。
— りんごは たかくて あまくありません。


ringo	wa takakute oishiku arimasen
kuruma	takakute benri dewa arimasen
eiga	nagakute tsumaranai

Now, this pattern we have done. Ringo wa takai desu. Ringo wa amai desu. How do you join 2 i adjectives with kute overhere? So, now, Ringo wa takai desu. Ringo wa amai desu. Ringo wa takakute amakuarimasen. So, we can join this negative overhere with this. It is takai, and it is not even tasty or sweet actually overhere. Well, you can replace ringo again, with kuruma or eiga or any other noun that you want. Kuruma wa takakute benri dewa arimasen, as we did in our previous slide. Then, eiga wa nagakute tsumaranai desu. It is very long and not at all interesting.


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Practice 練習

Shizuka na basho desu ka
Iie, shizuka na basho dewa arimasen
Urusai basho desu



Kurasu wa omoshiroku arimasen ka
Iie, kurasu wa omoshiroi desu

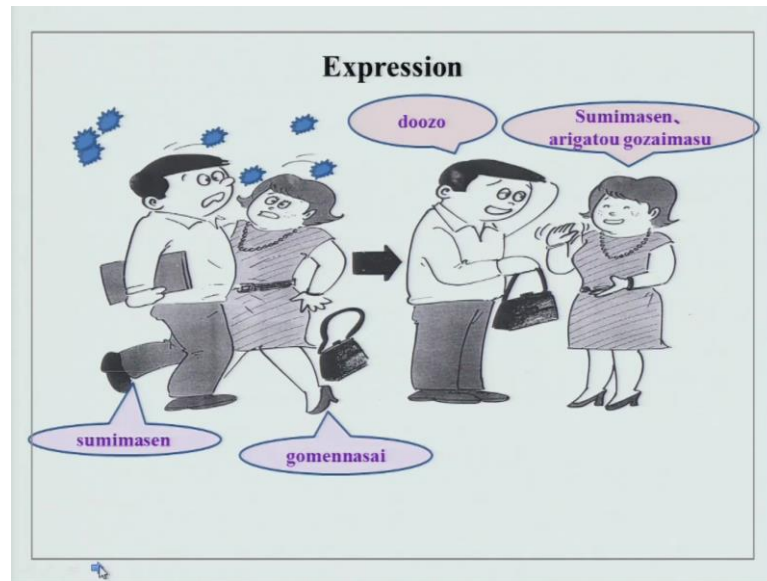


Now, you can practice this. There is a picture for you overhere. You can see this gentlemen, Tanaka san sitting, and it is very noisy. There is this phone ringing which is disturbing him. There is this picture where 2 ladies are talking, and that is also disturbing him with araji ka sai, and the music ongaku is also very very urusai.

So, well, Shizuka na basho desu ka. Iie, shizuka na basho dewa arimasen. Urusai basho desu. So, Shizuka is quite, and Urusai is noisy which is not pleasant to the ear; ongaku is pleasant to the ear. So, it is not urusai, but where there is lot of noise which is not pleasant to the ear it is urusai.

Then, there is another picture for you where we have [FL] and [FL]. And, what happens overhere? Kurasu wa omoshiroku arimasen ka. Iie, kurasu wwa omoshiroi desu. Class is very interesting, why? Because, everybody is smiling and enjoying the class.

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Now, what happens overhere? This is a very simple expression. You bang into someone, you say sumimasen, and then you are very kind and you pick up the bag which is fallen and you give it to the lady, and the lady will say something. Let us see what she says, and what happens. Well, it bang into each other, get hurt, and then sumimasen, and then what is the lady have to say, gomennasai. So, it is actually, gomennasai, also means sorry, and sumimasen means also sorry. And, when you say, gomennasai, then you are being extra polite and you are also apologizing for what you have done.

And then, doozo is an action actually. And, whatever action you are making, you expect the person to perform that activity. So, overhere, he picks up the bag and he offers the bag to her, and says, doozo. And then, what does the lady have to say, sumimasen arigatou gozaimasu. So, thank you very much. So, this is a simple expression. These are simple expressions used every day in Japan, sumimasen, gomennasai, doozo, arigatou gozaimasu.

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Kanji			
国	くに	kuni	country (8 strokes)
体	からだ	karada	body (7 strokes)
休み	やすみ	yasumi	holiday (6 strokes)
年	ねん	nen	year

Now, as we always do, we are going to do kanji today also. Simple kanji characters; not very complicated. These words you know, you have done these words, and we will try to learn them as kanji characters.

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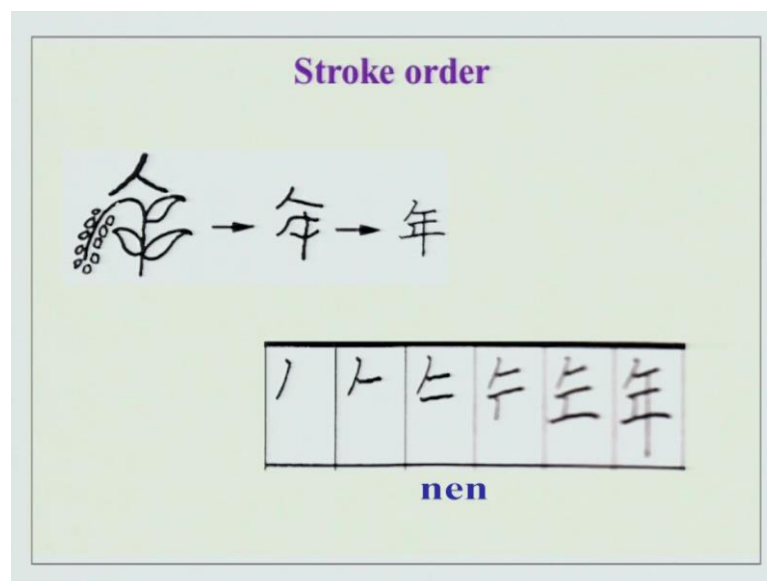
Let us see kuni. Kuni means country. Let us see how many strokes there are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and then 8. So, it is an 8 stroke character, and in a box. Now, how it has come into being. It is very simple. A man, a king, in fact, tries to keep all his treasures in a closed place, stands up and tries to protect all his treasures, and thus country is closed. So, this

is kuni; for you I will make it once again, one more time – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Then, as you can see, it is 8 stroke character.

Then we have, karada. Karada means body, human body. So, as you know, this is the character for person, hitho. So, 1, 2, karada; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. So, it is a 7 stroke character. Now, we have another one for you, which is yasumi, very similar. Generally, we make a mistake with yasumi and karada. Well, overhere, hitho, and then just ki, a person sitting under the tree like this and relaxing, is it ok. So, that is how yasumi is come into being. It is a 6 stroke character.

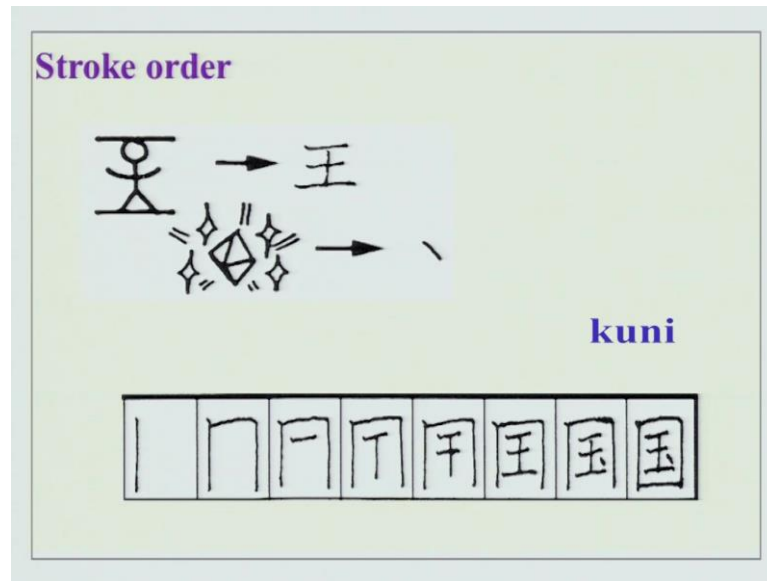
Now, the last one is, nen. Nen means year – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 overhere. So, it is a 6 stroke character. Now, why nen? Because, what happens is, as we were all agrarian society earlier, once a year you sow your grain. So, it takes a certain amount of time to grow to mature, and then again next year you sow it at a certain time. Thus, it is associated with grain, and that is how it has come into a being.

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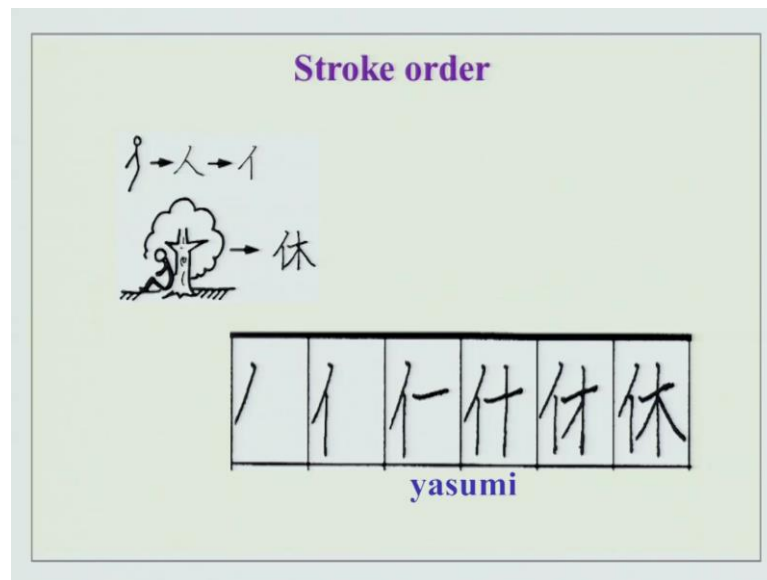
I will just show it to you, ichi, ni, san, yon, go and ro. So, this is the correct stroke order. Please remember this order; this is very important.

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Then, we have kuni overhere. It is an 8 stroke character, as you can see. This is how it is made. Please try to learn this way. Now you can see, this man standing like this, the king, and trying to save his jewels from being stolen away. So, that is how kuni is made.

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And, there is yasumi for you, a man sitting under the tree and relaxing. So, this is how yasumi is made. Please remember this stroke order.

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Some new words with kanji characters

人体	jintai	じんたい	human body
大体	daitai	だいたい	generally
休日	kyūjitsu	きゅうじつ	holiday
一休み	hito-yasumi	ひとやすみ	short break
休み中	yasumi-chū	やすみちゅう	shop closed
三年生	san-nen-sei	さんねんせい	3rd yr. student
中国	chūgoku	ちゅうごく	China
大国	taikoku	たいこく	major power

Now, there are some new words with kanji characters, the ones that we just done. Jintai, and the meanings are given overhere, please you can read the meanings. Jintai, daitai, kyujitsu – holiday, hito-yasumi - a short break, yasumi-chu - shop is closed, san-nen-sei, chugoku, taikoku - major power.

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Now, we have hiragana, as we have been doing all along. You have to learn the stroke order – ma, mi, mu. It is very clearly given, and you can make it exactly in this manner; ma and mo in the end. So, please remember, mo, is like this, right, till here. You have to take it right till the top. And then, you have them all in one, for you to memorize. Now, you will see over here that the stroke order points this side; and the point, the tip of the dot is on top. This happens when you use a brush; you just put the brush on the paper and lift it. So, the tip will always be over here at this point.

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Vocabulary		
haru	はる	spring
natsu	なつ	summer
aki	あき	autumn
fuyu	ふゆ	winter
kita	きた	north
minami	みなみ	south
ippo	いっぽ	one step
isogashii	いそがしい	busy

Well, now, you have vocabulary. The vocabulary that we did in our lesson: haru – spring, natsu - summer, you can also repeat after me, aki – autumn, fuyu – winter, kita – north, minami – south, ippo - one step, isogashi – busy, urusai - noisy. So, you can also practice at home, but please practice loudly.

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And, as last time, we just started doing proverbs which is kotovaza in Japanese, Kotovaza. You can see this [FL], and you can see a long long long long michi which is a road. So, even a long journey begins with a single step. Senri no michi mo ippo yori. Sen is 1000, ri is the measurement how you measure distance, no michi is road, mo ippo - you have to take the first step even for a very long journey. So, your long journey will always begin somewhere with the first step.

So, our journey also of learning Japanese, it has already begun. We have already done quite a few. We have taken this one step, the single step long back. And, we have been doing a lot of things, we will do lots more, and lot of things we will learn in class; but, before that you really have to work hard.

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Assignment-1

Match group A with group B

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Indo wa	o yomimasu ka
Anata wa mainichi	jitensha ga arimasu
Asoko no takai tatemono	omoshiroi eiga o mimashita
Donna shōsetsu	oishii ke-ki o tabemashita
Tanaka san wa	ichi-nen-juu atsui desu
Senshuu tomodachi to isshoni	uchi ni imashita
Shūmatsu ni ichinichi jū	mainichi isogashii desu
Kaidan no soba ni	wa byōin desu
Ototoi watashi wa	nan ji kan nemasu ka

Well, now my work ends over here. You have to do the assignments. There are quite a number of exercises that you have to do. First one is, match group A with group B. These are sentences broken, make good sentences.

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Assignment - 2

Write the correct reading for the kanji characters given below

a)	毎日	.....
b)	昨日	.....
c)	東京	.....
d)	明日	.....
e)	一年生	.....
f)	お金	.....
g)	大きい
h)	朝
i)	来週

Then, kanji characters, write hiragana and correct reading for it.

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Assignment – 3

Write kanji characters for the words given below

a)	iriguchi
b)	nen	.....
c)	deguchi	.....
d)	jinkō	.....
e)	kuni	.....
f)	yasumi
g)	karada
h)	hon
i)	ima

You have the words over here, write kanji characters.

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Assignment-4

Fill in the blanks with proper verbs
(します、います、かいます、いきます、はたらきます、あります、かえります、かかります、べんきょうします)


a)	Rao san wa ashita doko e	ka.
b)	Mira san wa nan-ji ni gakkō kara	ka.
c)	Hako ni ikutsu mikan ga	ka.
d)	Minasan wa mainichi dore gurai	ka.
e)	Anata no uchi kara eki made jitensha de nan-pun... ..	ka.
f)	Shūmatsu ni nani o	ka.
g)	Tanaka san wa atarashii shatsu o	ka.
h)	Heya ni nan-nin ga	ka.
i)	Musume wa doko de kaimono o.....	ka.
j)	Watashi wa mainichi 10-ji-kan	

Then, you have blanks over here. I want you to write verbs; verbs that we have done previously.

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Assignment-5

Match kanji characters in group A with meanings in group B

A		B
一年生		big
黒い		tree
白い		population
毎日		book
木		holiday
本		black
体		everyday
休み		first year student
人口		body
大きい		white

Then, kanji is given, meaning is given match the 2.

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Assignment - 6

Choose the correct kanji character from the parentheses

- a) Neko wa isu no (才、 下、 外) ni imasu.
- b) Sora wa (白い、 赤かく、 黒い) arimasen.
- c) (出、 山、 画) no kuuki wa oishii desu.
- d) (六月、 小月、 木月) wa atsui desu.
- e) (来朝、 来月、 来明) doko e ikimasu ka.
- f) (田中、 田日、 田仲) san wa eiga o mimasen.
- g) Watashi wa (来年、 来日、 今年) Tokyo e ikimasu.
- h) Rao san wa (昨日、 昨火、 昨二) kaisha e ikimasendeshita.
- i) Watashi wa (赤井、 赤い、 黒く) sukato o kaimashita.
- j) (お母さん、 お海さん、 お毎さん) wa mainichi oishii gohan o tsukurimasu.
- k) Ringo no ki wa (大きい、 火きい、 木きい) desu.

And, of course, tick the correct kanji character.

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Assignment – 7

Make proper questions to fit the answers given below

a) A: Asoko no onna no hito wa (-----) desu ka.
B: Mariko san desu.

b) A: Kono hon wa (-----) no desu ka.
B: Hai, Watashi no desu.

c) A: Sensei wa (-----) desu ka.
B: Sensei wa kyōshitsu ni imasu.

d) A: Shinbun wa (-----) desu ka.
B: Iie, takaku arimasen.

e) A: Ginkō wa (-----) desu ka.
B: Hai, ginkō wa tōi desu.

f) A: Tomodachi wa (-----) desu ka.
B: Hatachi desu.

g) A: Ano kuruma wa (-----) no desu ka.
B: Iie, Tomodachi no dewa arimasen.

And again, a similar exercise which you did last time; make proper questions to fit the answers given below. So, you need to read the answers first, and then read the question, and then put whatever words fits in over here.

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Assignment –8

Fill in the blanks with appropriate particles

Kesa watashi wa 6-jiokimashita. Soshite, uchi no
soba no kōen 30-pun gurai sanpo o shimashita.
Kaisha wa kyō yasumi desu. Watashi wa tomodachi
.....issho golf renshuu o shimasu. Kanai
wa issho ni ikimasen. Ashita kodomo no shiken
arimasu. Golf no ato watashitachi wa sotogohan
.....tabemasu.

Gogo 4-ji watashi-tachi no Furansu go
kurasu ga arimasu. Kurasu no ato chikatetsu uchi
e kaerimasu.

Eki uchi kara tooi kanai wa mukaini
kimasu. Uchi kazoku to issho ni terebi o
mimasu., ban gohan no ato 11-ji ni nemasu.

And also, this time there is something different for you. Well, there is a passage over here. I want you to put particles in these blank spaces. So, please you will be practicing your particles as well do that.

So, well, with this, with this lot of assignment and homework, I will leave you here today. Practice all of this at your home. Do all that we have done, so far. Revise loudly, revise with your partner. And then, we do something in our next class. Till then [FL] or whenever we meet mata aimashoo [FL].