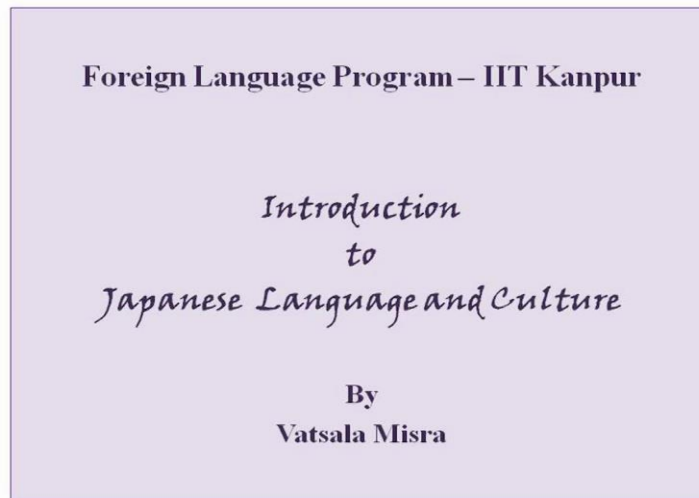


**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture**  
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**Lecture – 23**  
**Watashi wa oniisan ni kamera o moratta**  
**I received a camera from my brother**

(Refer Slide Time: 00:17)



Hello everybody and welcome to the class. So, we have been doing a lot of Japanese, in these past lessons you have learnt verbs and adjectives. In our last lesson we did verbs in base form, in the dictionary form, in the present plain form. So, now this time, in this class, we are going to do verbs in past form, plain past form of the verb. That is what we are going to practice with a lot of other things also.

Also we will do something new today. I want to tell you about festivals in Japan. So, we will learn about a festival which happens, which is celebrated during this time of the year. So, before that we will do our assignments as we always do, and let us see how much is right, how much is correct, whatever you have done.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:27)

**Assignment – 1**  
*Match group A with group B and make good sentences*

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Tanaka san wa mainichi	nani o shimasu ka
Watashi wa kinō	e ikimasu
Minasan pu-ru de	ni-ji-kan benkyō o suru
Ashita gogo 7-ji ni	daigausei desu ka
Natsu yasumi ni kazoku	uchi de eiga o miru
Imōto san wa	roku-ji ni okimashita
Raigetsu Amerika	raigetsu desu
Tomodachi wa mainichi	to doko e ikimasu ka
Daigaku no shiken wa	kaigi ga arimasu

The first assignment is, match group A with group B, and make good sentences. So, this is a very simple exercise. We have been doing sentences all these days in our previous lessons. So, what you have to do is, you have to match them. Let us see what it is, and you can check as well. [FL]. So, if you remember, we have done the plain form of the verb in our previous lesson; instead of [FL] we are using [FL] which is the plain form or the dictionary form of this verb of group 3. It means exactly the same as I told you last time, meaning does not change, only this is plain form of the verb.

[FL], past form. [FL], if the intonation is rising and high, you can omit the [FL] overhere; you do not have to use the [FL] only if the intonation is rising; it becomes a question statement. [FL], can you tell me what is the plain form for [FL]? It is [FL]. [FL] is omitted overhere, not written. [FL], [FL] or [FL] as is given overhere. [FL]. So, I hope, this was all correct.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:03)

**Assignment-2**  
*Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative words*

a) ( **Dare** ) ga tegami o kakimashita ka.  
b) Isu no ue ni ( **nani** ) ga arimasu ka.  
c) Kinō, watashi wa ( **doko** ) ( **emo** ) ikimasen deshita.  
d) Kinō ( **dare** ) ga kimashita ka.  
f) Kono jisho wa ( **dare** ) no desu ka.  
g) ( **Dono** ) kuruma wa Nihon no desu ka.  
h) Aanata no tanjoubi wa ( **itsu** ) desu ka.

Now, we have this second assignment where fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative word is given, which you have to do. So, let us see, what is the first interrogative word. [FL], dare is who. Then, [FL], because of arimasu you have to use nani overhere; arimasu is for inanimate. [FL], as we did in our previous lesson; well, doko, emo, will always have a negative verb in the end. [FL], dare is again who. [FL], dare no is whose, as you know already. [FL], now with dono and a noun overhere, it is choice between 2, so which one of these 2. [FL], please remember, tanjoubi is always itsu, and [FL] is [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 05:42)

**Assignment – 3**  
*Write hiragana for the words given below*

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Watashi</b>	わたし
<b>Arigatou</b>	ありがとう
<b>Kazoku</b>	かぞく
<b>Natsu-yasumi</b>	なつやすみ
<b>Kokuban</b>	こくばん
<b>Tomodachi</b>	ともだち
<b>Okurimasu</b>	おくります
<b>Oyasuminasai</b>	おやすみなさい
<b>Atsumarimasu</b>	あつまります
<b>Hashirimasu</b>	はしります

Write hiragana for the words given below. The hiragana is given here in the right column, and you have the words here. You can check them out and practice your hiragana; write it and practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:58)

**Assignment - 4**  
*Match kanji characters in group A with meanings in group B*

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
日本語	daigaku
大人	Tokyo
大学	gozen
昨日	mainichi
電話	nihon-go
東京	nen
話す	denwa
午前	hanasu
毎日	otona
年	kinō

Now, you have to match the kanjis overhere. Kanji is given overhere in the left column, in column A, and you have the words in Roman in column B. So, let us see what is the first one overhere, that is what we are doing actually, nihon-go; this [FL], and this is [FL], means otona, an adult; daigaku, again [FL] overhere, and gaku is seat of learning or place of learning, so [FL] place of learning, will naturally be a daigaku which is a university.

Kino; then denwa, we have done this kanji; it is little complicated; you do not have to write it now; you can remember it from the visual and try to memorize it. Tokyo; hanasu, so you can see overhere also, there is the same character, and you have this character here for hanasu; the reading overhere is denwa, and overhere it is hanasu, both mean to talk. So, talking on phone is denwa; and this is, hanasa is to talk. Gozen; mainichi; and then in the end we have nen. So, I hope everything was correct.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:08)

**Assignment - 5**

*Fill in the blanks with appropriate particles*

Kinō wa yasumi deshita. Watashi **wa** tomodachi **to** densha de kaisha **no** hito-tachi to isshi ni pikuniku e ikimashita. Minasan wa Kanpur eki **no** iriguchi no mae **ni** atsumarimashita. Eki **kara** densha ni norimashita. Soshite, ichi-ji-kan ato basu **ni** norikaemashita. Basu wa yama **no** naka **o** hashirimashita. Watashi tachi wa pikuniku **no** bashō ni 11 ji **ni** tsukimashita. Soshite, 30-pun yasumimashita. 11:30 ni soba no restoran **de** oishii hiru gohan **o** tabemashita. Gohan no ato, watashitachi wa yama michi o sankiro **gurai** arukimashita. Takusan shashin **o** torimashita. Tsukare mashita **kara** takushi de kaerimashita. Watashi no pikuniku wa tanishikatta desu.

Now, fill in the blanks with particles, proper particles. Particles are not given. You are supposed to write the particles on your own. I will just read it out once, and let us see what you have done. [FL]. So, [FL], we have done the mode of transport mode of particle de. Then, [FL]; atsumarimashita is to gather. [FL]; norikaemashita is to change from one mode of transport to another.

Then, [FL]; ni will be because of time; [FL], basho is place. [FL]; soba is nearby; [FL] at [FL]; gurai you already know, is approximate time duration or amount. So, well, overhere, sankiro gurai, approximately for 3 kilometers we walked. [FL]; torimashita is to take pictures because of [FL]; shashin is picture. Then, [FL]; kaerimashita is to be tired, because tired [FL]. [FL], I was very happy during the picnic; it was an enjoyable experience, what it says. So, you can check your particles now.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:04)

*Assignment – 6*

*Read carefully and answer the questions*

*Senshū no nichiyōbi ni watashi wa kaisha no tomodachi to isshi ni pikuniku e ikimashita. Watashitachi wa eki no kaisatsuguchi no mae ni atsumarimashita. Pikuniku no bashō wa yama no chikaku ni arimasu kara Tokyo eki kara Kyoto made densha de ikimashita. Kyoto eki kara basu ni norikaemashita. Watashi tachi wa pikuniku no bashō ni 11 ji goro tsukimashita. Soshite , 1-ji-kan gurai soba no koen de yasumimashita. 12:30 goro restoran de oishii hiru gohan o tabemashita. Gohan no ato, minasan wa yama michi o sankiro gurai arukimashita. Yama no shashin mo torimashita. Ban no jū-ji goro uchi e kaerimashita . Watashi-tachi no pikuniku wa tanishii katta.*

And, this was reading comprehension. You were to read the passage and answer the question. So, well you can do it again.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:16)

*Read carefully and answer the questions*

- a) Tanaka san wa hitori de pikuniku e ikimashita ka. **(iie)**
- b) Eki kara Kyoto made nan de ikimashita ka. **(densha de)**
- c) Minasan wa nan ji-ni tsukimashita ka. **(11 ji goro )**
- d) Yama no shashin o torimashita ka. **(hai, takusan)**
- e) Minasan wa *haikingu* o shimashita ka. **(hai, shimashita )**

*Meanings*

*atsumaru* - to meet/collect

*toru* - to take a photograph/to snatch

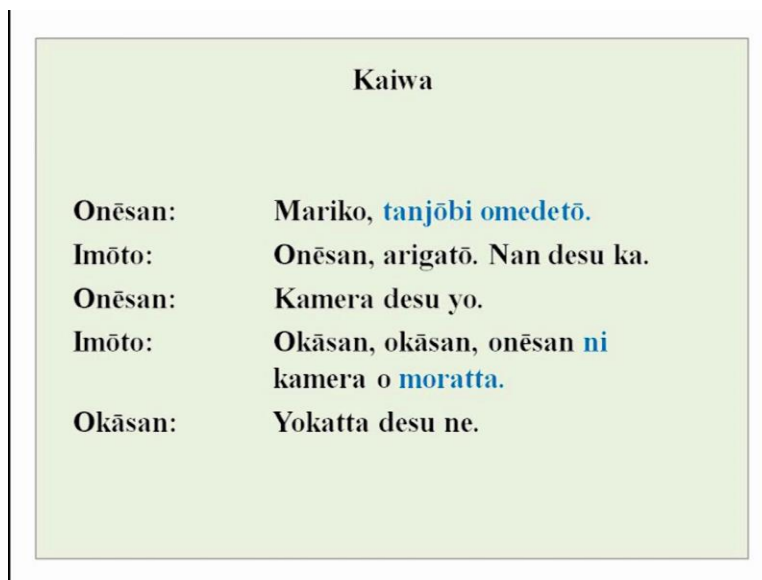
The answers are given right here. In short, you can write proper sentences, make proper sentences, and write full answers overhere. The answers are right here for you. Atsumaru is to meet, and toru means to take up photograph or to snatch something from someone. So, well, this was your assignment, set.

(Refer slide Time: 11:42)



And now, you can listen to the radio conversation; it is a simple conversation; very short; and then we will discuss it. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 12:13)



Well, a very simple conversation overhere, between 2 people, Onesan and Imoto. Onesan is elder sister; Imoto, is off course, you already know, is younger sister. And then there is a another person overhere, Okasan. So, actually this conversation is between 3 people. Kaiwa is conversation. So, I will read it out once, and you can see how much you understand. [FL]. So,

this is your conversation; this is in the script; there are a few words overhere, there are a few expressions which, of course, I will do with you.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:18)

**Dialogue**

**Onēsan:** Mariko, happy birthday.  
**Imoto:** Onēsan, thankyou. What is it?  
**Onēsan:** It's a camera.  
**Imoto:** Mommy! Mommy! I got a camera from onēsan.  
**Okāsan:** That's great!

And, this is the English, not translation, but this is what you would say in English when you get a present.

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**Expression**

So, let us see what it is...



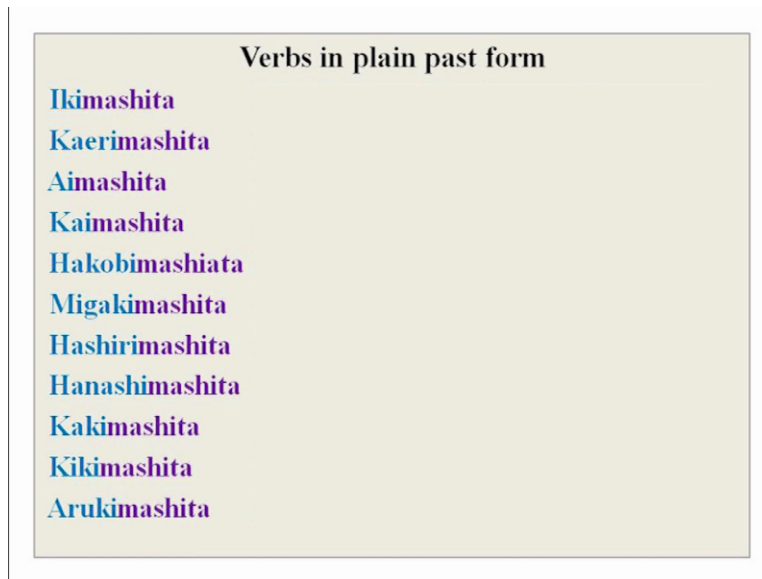
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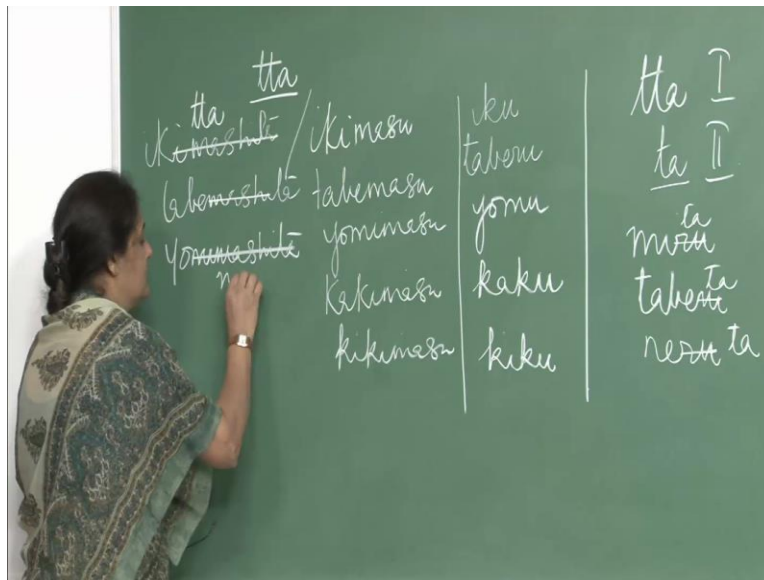
Now, you have this expression overhere. You see 3 people on a table with a birthday cake, and some presents wrapped up very nicely with paper, and bose, and some glasses are kept on the table, some candles are there. So, let us see what they are saying and doing; tanjōbi omedeto goaimasu. So, omedeto goaimasu, is an expression which generally you would use for congratulating people; it could be birthdays, it could be on getting a good job, it could be when you have a child, or you get good marks in class, or you do well, it could be [FL] on any occasion like this, and omedeto means congratulations.

So, they are congratulating this girl, we can call her [FL] overhere. This 2 friends are congratulating [FL] on her birthday. So, let us see, what it is; tanjōbi omedeto goaimasu. Well, we have these 2 saying this to Marikosan. And what is Marikosan have to say? Well, [FL]; so answer to tanjōbi omedeto goaimasu, is thank you [FL]. So, you can use this phrase anywhere you want; for example, in our conversation she just received a present from her sister, so tanjōbi omedeto goaimasu, [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 15:18)



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So, now, in our previous lesson we did verbs in dictionary form, present plain form, like this, ikimasu, tabemesu, yomimasu, kakimasu, kikimasu. We have been doing verbs in masu form – masu, masen, mashita. This form we did in plain form as well; iku, if you remember, taberu - group 2, yomu - group 1, kaku - group 1, and kiku - group 1 again. Now, we have also done, ikimashita, tabemashita, and so on, yomimashita, kakimashita and kikimashita.

Now, how will you make the past plain overhere? It is very simple. All you have to do is, you have to add, tta, for group 1, ta for group 2. So, look overhere, remove the mashi form overhere,

and tabeta, for group 2. So, you have group 2 verbs like miru, taberu, in plain form, neru. So, meta, tabeta, and neta. That is how you will make for group 2.

For group 1, you have to add, tta; so overhere [FL], [FL], [FL]. So, well, group 1 has lot of exceptions also. Thus, sometimes you will add, tta; sometimes you may have to add, ita; sometimes you may have to add, nda. So, there are thses exceptions. We will do these exceptions during our class over the lessons now from now onwards.

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Verbs in plain past form			
Ikimashita	いきました	いった	itta
Kaerimashita	かえりました	かえた	kaetta
Aimashita	あいました	あった	atta
Kaimashita	かいました	かった	katta
Hakobimashita	はこびました	はこんだ	hakonda
Migakimashita	みがきました	みがいた	migaita
Hashirimashita	はしりました	はしった	hashitta
Hanashimashita	はなしました	はなした	hanashita
Kakimashita	かきました	かいた	kaita
Kikimashita	ききました	きいた	kiita

For the time being, you have this set overhere, which you can practice, get it from the sound; it is easier and simpler. So, we have ikimashita in the beginning. I will say it out, please repeated after me. Ikimashita – itta, kaerimashita – kaetta, aimashita – atta, kaimashita – katta, hakobimashita – hankonda, migakimashita – migaita, hashirimashita – hashitta, hanashimashita – hanashita, kakimashita – kaita, kikimashita – kiita, [FL].

So, now you will see that in some places you have tta; tta overhere; in this case it is all tta. Then, here you have nda, ita, ita, ita, ita. So, well, there are these verbs which have tta, which have nda, and which also have ita. We will get use to these verbs as we practice here in class during our lessons. So, it is not very difficult. It is simple; get it from sound initially; and then we will make sentences.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:51)

Practice verbs in plain past form 練習

<p>Asa 8-ji ni uchi o demashita Asa 8-ji ni uchi o deta</p>	
<p>11-ji ni nemashita 11-ji ni neta</p>	
<p>Onna-no hito ni kikimashita Onna-no hito ni kiita</p>	

Now, practice verbs in plain past form. You have done in present form, in our dictionary form. Now, we will do in plain past form. What is the first one, let us see. There is this picture of this gentlemen leaving his house, his wife is inside; Asa 8-ji ni uchi o demashita. So, what do we have now? Plain form, Asa 8-ji ni uchi o deta. So, you can see, demashita and deta, in plain form. It does not change the meaning at all. Only, the verb changes from mashita to plain form. That is all.

Then, we have this gentlemen sleeping. It is 11 o'clock in the night, probably, and he is sleeping. And let us see what it is? 11-ji ni nemashita. So, he has, he slept at 11 o'clock. And what is the plain form? I told you here, on the board, it is right for you, neta. So, let us see what is written overhere; 11-ji ni neta.

Now, we have another picture where this gentlemen is asking something and this lady is pointing at something, so let us see what it is? onna-no hito ni kikimashita; kikimasu is to ask overhere, kikimasu means to listen also, and kikimasu also means to ask. So, overhere, as he is asking, let us see what it is? onna-no hito ni kiita. So, the verb in plain form is not kita, [FL], but kiita means it is a long sound; so please remember that it is a long sound overhere, kiita.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:14)

**Practice 練習**

**nimotsu o .....**  
**hakobu**  
**hakonda**  
**Kare wa nimotsu o hakonda**

**benkyō .....**  
**suru**  
**shita**  
**seito wa 11-ji made benkyō o shita**

**gohan o.....**  
**taberu**  
**tabeta**  
**Tanaka san wa gohan o tabeta**

Now, you can practice this with other verbs as well. You can make sentences with these verbs in masu form, and then you can try making the same sentence in plain form. We have more practice for you. Now, what is this gentle man doing overhere? He has a box in his hand. What is he trying to do? Well, let us see. Nimotsu; nimotsu is luggage, baggage, or something that you are carrying. So, he is carrying a box, nimotsu o; tell me what it is? We did it in the practice just now; let us see, ok. Hakobu; nimotsu o haobu, to transfer, nimotsu, to transfer something from one place to another is hakobu.

Now, it is in plain form, in dictionary form, in present plain form, now what are we going to do with past tense? Nimotsu o hakonda. Please practice. You can see, nda, is given overhere. So, all verbs in the plain form if they end in 'bu' like this, then in past form it is [FL], please remember that. Kare wa nimotsu o hakonda; he transferred luggage from, baggage from one place to another.

Now, let us see what we have in the next picture. We have a class room, teacher is leaving, and the students are saying thank you very much, or [FL]. So, what is it? Benkyo o; tell me what it is? It is suru; benkyo o suru, to do. What it is in plain past form? Can someone tell me please? Benkyo; ok let us see, benkyo o shita because it is already over. So, what is the sentence? Seito wa 11-ji made benkyo o shita. And in masu form, it will be, seito wa 11-ji made benkyo o shimasta. Seito wa is [FL] peoples or students; made is till.

Now, we have another picture overhere. There is Tanaka san who is about to eat, and have finished eating as there is nothing on the plate now. So, well, gohan o; can you tell me? We did it here just now, on the board, right here for you; gohan o tabeta, that is right. In plain form it is, gohan o taberu; and then gohan o tabeta. Tanaka san wa gohan o tabeta. Masu form is, Tanaka san wa gohan o tabemashita. So, I hope, it is clear now, how to use past plain form; meaning does not change at all.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:47)

**Practice 練習**

*Practice past tense of verbs*

A: **Nanika tabemasu ka.**  
 B: **Iie, ima nanimo tabemasen.**  
 A: **Doshite desu ka.**  
 B: **Kesa **tabeta** kara ima tabemasen.**

さき	saki	食べた	tabeta	
家で	uchi de	たべた	tabeta	
しごと	shigoto	ある	aru	<u>kara</u>

Now, there is a small conversation here. [FL]. So, I am sure, this is understood. You all have understood this. Doshite is why; nanika – something, we have done this earlier. Nanika tabemasu ka, will you have something? Iie, ima nanimo tabemasen, I will not have anything. And whenever there is nanimo, whatever verb follows is always in the negative. Doshite desu ka, why; kesa is today morning; tabeta kara, I had in the morning; thus, ima tabemasen, I will not eat it now. So, you can practice it.

Saki - a little while ago. Same conversation you can replace, kesa with saki. For example, [FL], I just had a little while ago [FL]. So, you can replace all this, whatever is going to follow now. [FL]. Now, overhere, shigoto and kara. So, you can see before kara, before you give a reason, always plain form will come, because masen is in the end. Now, as I told you earlier, in Japanese, masu form is always going to come in the end, always masu form is used in the end.

Now, when you want to make sentences like this, when you want to make complicated sentences, when you want to use more than 1 verb, what will you do? You have to use verb in plain form because masu form will come only in the end; you cannot have 2 masu forms in a sentence. Please remember that, and things will be very easy. Now, saki tabeta, uchi de tabeta, shigoto aru, and kara, you are giving reason overhere. So, you will see, before kara, verb is always in plain form.

That is what is important overhere. You have to remember that when you are talking. Then, when to use plain form, when to use masu form, you have to keep in mind. Now, what is next? [FL], I will eat later; [FL], so this is how you can make your sentences. A small dialogue, a very small dialogue, but everything is stated very clearly. Another one, doshite desu ka; why you are not eating now? [FL], I am busy overhere, thus I will not eat now.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:51)

**Practice**

*Practice past tense of verbs*

A: **Indo ryōri** o tabemashō ka.  
 B: Iie, **kinō tabeta kara** kyō tabemasen.  
 A: **インドリょうり** を 食べましよう か。  
 B: いいえ、**昨日 食べた から** 今日 食べません。

<b>Indo no eiga</b>	<b>mimashō</b>	<b>senshuu</b>
インドの映画	見ましよう	先週
<b>tenrankai</b>	<b>ikimashō</b>	<b>ototoi</b>
てんらんかい	行ましよう	一昨日
<b>shokudo</b>	<b>nomimashō</b>	<b>saki</b>
食堂	のましよう	先
<b>ko-hi-</b>		<b>uchi de</b>
コーヒー		

Now, you can also do this with other time expressions that you have done. For example, in this conversation, [FL]; I had it yesterday, thus I will not have it now. So, let us see, what other time expression we can use. Indo no eiga, as you can see on the board, [FL]. So, you can use these time expressions that you have done in class earlier, and make sentences, give reasons for not doing a certain thing, or for performing a certain activity, like this overhere, instead of [FL] you can replace it with [FL]; it is very clear. [FL], so you have to replace the verb accordingly. [FL]. What else do we have? [FL], we did this word ‘saki’ in the previous slide, [FL]. Then, we have

[FL]. So, that is how you can practice with your partner, one person can ask and one person can answer, and you can do simple conversation like this in Japanese.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:29)

**Practice 練習**

*Practice ageru*

**A: Rao san, imōto san no tanjōbi ni nani o agemashita ka.**

**B: Watashi wa kamera o agemashita.**

<p>otōto okaasan imōto tomodachi kodomo otōsan</p>	<p>kekkon shiki kekkon kinenbi sotugyou no toki</p>	<p>shōsetsu tokei doresu niwatsukuri 本 nekutai shatsu omocha</p>
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Now, let us see what is next. We have 2 verbs overhere which are little difficult, and there is lots to do in these verbs as well. I will just introduce these verbs today, and then we will do these verbs in our next lesson also. Agemasu and moraimasu; agemasu means to give, and moraimasu means to receive or to get. So, you will see overhere, who is giving and who is receiving, is what is important with these 2 verbs overhere.

And, in Japanese, it has a lot of importance because relationships are important, your position is important, when you are giving something to someone, when you are talking to someone, when you are performing activity with someone, your relationship with that person is extremely important, where you are placed is important, and that is how you will use these 2 verbs, agemasu and moraimasu, in conversation.

So, overhere, a simple introduction; 2 people are again talking. [FL], what did you give. Now, overhere, A san is talking about younger sister of Rao san. So, he is using, san, overhere. Please remember, san is not to be used for family members; only for someone else, or someone else's family members you would use, san. So, overhere, [FL]; I gave a camera. So, this is, agemasu, very simple.



You have this vocabulary overhere. Lot of words are given: otosan, okaasan, imoto, tomodachi, kodomo, otosan. So, lots of words you can replace for imoto san. And again, for camera, it is given overthere, you can also replace for camera with [FL] or anything. [FL], overhere. So, well, [FL]. So, you can practice it like this. It is given overhere; you can make any combination; overhere, [FL], any of these. And then you have instead of [FL], you can have kekkon shiki, which is marriage; krkkon kinenbi, which is marriage anniversary, and sostugyou no toki which is graduation, you can replace it with [FL] or [FL].

Well, we have, let us see, shosetsu, tokei, doresu, nekutai, shatsu, omocha, any of these things you can give. This is niwatsukuri kan which is a gardening book. [FL]. You can practice like this with your partner.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:51)

**Practice 練習**

*Practice morau*

A: Rao san, okaasan kara nani o moraimashita ka.

B: Watashi wa okaasan kara tokei o moraimashita.

otōto	おとうと	shōsetsu	しょうせつ
okaasan	おかあさん	tokei	とけい
imōto	いもうと	Doresu	ドレス
tomodachi	ともだち	niwatsukuri	本庭作り本
kodomo	こども	nekutai	ネクタイ
otōsan	おとうさん	Shatsu	シャツ
		Omocha	おもちゃ

Now, we did this verb just now, agemasu; and now we are going to do moraimasu. So, well, [FL]; practices are give overhere, you can practice; [FL] from my mother, kara overhere means from, you have done it for time, you have done it for place. Well, you can use kara now, in this manner. [FL], and so on you can replace okaasan for any of these words overhere. And then we have all these words for you, [FL]; you have shosetau which is novel; [FL]. So, you have all these. You can say, [FL], any of this and make good sentences and do [FL].

So, this is what it is. Verb is expressing to give to receive [FL] and [FL], respectively depend who gives what to whom, that is very important; you can just read this, and you will understand.

Of course, we will be doing these verbs again in our next chapter, in our next class, and also after that, because there are a lot of things that need to be covered with *agemasu* and *moraimasu*. This is a very small introduction to these 2 verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:38)

**Practice 練習**

A: Tanaka san wa mainichi **nan-kai** gohan o tabemasu ka.  
B: **San-kai** tabemasu.  
A: Watashi wa **ni-kai** tabemasu.

<b>ha</b>	<b>migakimasu</b>	<b>san kai</b>
<b>kagami</b>	<b>mimasu</b>	<b>juk-kai</b>
<b>shower</b>	<b>abimasu</b>	<b>ni-kai</b>

Now, we have another practice. You have done this counter *kai* earlier, if I remember correctly; do you remember doing this word *kai*, [FL] which floor, number of floors [FL]. So, well, it is on the second floor. Now, today, we are going to do *kai* again, but in a different way. [FL], for example, how many times do you eat food? So, well, let us see now. [FL], *nan-kai*, number of times, [FL]. So, how many do you eat food? [FL]. So, depending on the number of times you eat, you can put the number over here, and add *kai* to it; number is here and *kai* is to be added; so many number of times.

Now, instead of *gohan* over here, you can have *ega*, or you could say [FL], or more interesting [FL]. So, how many times do you call your friends, how many times do you talk to your friend, how many times you brush your teeth, how many times do you have juice, you can ask like this and answer; and practice simple conversation, the conversation is right here.

We will do it right away. [FL]. So simple, both are giving information about themselves. You have, *ha*, which is teeth, *kagami* which is mirror, and shower of course, you all know. *Migakimasu*, is to brush. How many times do you brush your teeth? *Mimasu* is to see, and *abimasu* is to take a bath. So, well, [FL]. So, well, you can answer like this. [FL], I do not even

see it once. So, you can practice like this and use all these times, and number of activity is done in your conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:06)

**Practice 練習**

*Practice 'kai' with time expressions*

A: Tanaka san wa **mainichi** nan-kai **gohan** o tabemasu ka.  
B: San kai tabemasu.  
A: Watashi wa ni-kai tabemasu.

kinō	ha	migakimasu	ni-kai
shū ni	kaimono	shimasu	san-kai
ikka-getsu ni	tegami	kakimasu	yon-kai

Now, again, you can practice with time expressions. For example, instead of mainichi, you can put kino, shu ni meaning in a week, ikka-getsu ni - in a month. So, [FL]; I write to my mother 4 times. [FL], I do it thrice in a week. So, you have these words overhere, you can practice kai with time expression, and make simple conversation using kai. These small words actually help your conversation, help you do conversation in a better way.

(Refer Slide Time: 46:19)

~kai

~kai is a counter for counting number of times an activity is performed or work is done during a certain period of time.

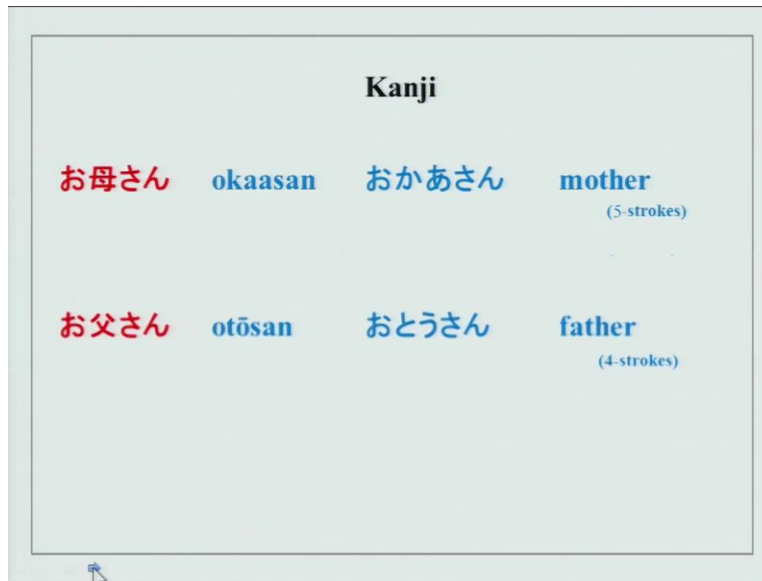
ikkai, ni-kai, san-kai, yon-kai, etc

e.g.

Watashi wa <b>san-kai</b> tabemasu	<i>I eat three times.</i>
Mainichi <b>ni-kai</b> sanpo-shimasu	<i>I go for a walk twice in a day.</i>

Kai, is given, is a counter for counting number of times an activity is performed or work is done during a certain period of time. So you have, ikkai, ni-kai, san-kai, yon-kai. It is simple; you just take that number and add kai after that.

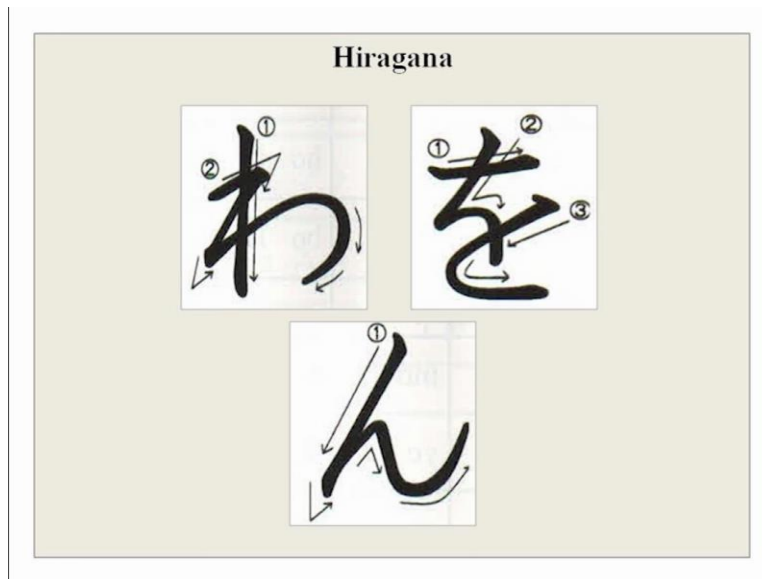
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Then, as we always do, I am going to do kanji with you. We have okaasan, kanji for okaasan, it is a simple kanji, mother; you already know the word – 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; it is a mother feeding her child, feeding her baby like this. So, that is okaasan, like this. You can see the number of strokes given overhere. Let us see; it is a 5 stroke character.

And then we have otosan. This word also you have done. Otosan means father. It is interesting. This character is a 4 stroke character. Fathers are always frowning; they are always angry and always scolding, so it is from the face expression, you have the browse frowning; and there is father, always scolding and always ready to beat, if the children make a mistake. So, that is what it is.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:46)



We have been doing hiragana. There are a lot of things we need to cover now. So, well, hiragana is there. This is the last section of hiragana, for the first set of 46 syllables. This is [FL] as you can see. Please, kindly note the stroke order; the right, correct, stroke order is right here for you. You need to draw the straight line first, and then make it like this. So, please get the order right, make it properly, and learn it like that, while you can see why is right here for you.

Then, we have o. Again, o is like this – 1, 2, 3 and 4. So, please, again the stroke order is given properly over here for you. Please check it out and then write. Now, we have [FL], this is the last syllable of the 46 syllables in the first set. It is the sound of n, which you will see in [FL] or [FL]. So, these are, this is the sound you get over there. Well, please learn it like this. It is similar to our, h, in the English alphabet. You can see the stroke order now. It is a little slanty, stilted, and that is how it is made.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:28)

Vocabulary		
oneesan	おねえさん	address
oniisan	おにいさん	clothes
hakobimasu	はこびます	shopping
demasu	でます	enter
agemasu	あげます	send
moraimasu	もらいます	receive
chichi	ちち	stairs
ryōshin	りょうしん	think
tegami	てがみ	show
kagami	かがみ	mirror
niwatsukuri	にわつくり	gardening
suki	すき	like

This is vocabulary. You can go through the vocabulary. It is given in Roman, in the script, in hiragana, and then the meanings are given overhere. Just go through the vocabulary and practice it loudly at home.

Now, as I have promised to you earlier, I am going to be doing important festivals of Japan, here in class. Today, I have a very nice festival, the [FL] festival of Japan. And why I have chosen [FL] today is because we have just seen that festival end in the middle of May. So, well, this is [FL]; festival is also called [FL] in Japanese. And we will see what it is? It is a beautiful festival. It is a festival of flowers. It is an old traditional festival of Japan. And you will see the pictures; and the pictures are all from the net. You can also go and look up all of it on the net, it is there, with this is just an introduction; and I hope, you enjoy it and like it.

It is called Hanami, as I told you just now. Hana means flower; and mi, you have done this character here, this means [FL], to see or to view. So, viewing flowers bloom is Hanami. Celebrating the spring season is Hanami.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:50)



Now, you just see the pictures, and you will know. Well, these are the Sakura trees, the Sakura blossoms, and this particular flower is also the unofficial national flower of Japan. They are beautiful flowers. These trees are planted alongside the road, next to the river side, in symmetries, all over Japan. And when they bloom, it is a beautiful site, because the sky looks pink and not blue. It is beautiful. People go there, people celebrate the Hanami season, people go to watch these flowers.

Now, this custom of viewing flowers, this custom of going enjoying like this, celebrating the spring is very old. In Japan, that started some time long back in, somewhere in the 8th century or the 7th century, where initially only the imperial house, the royal family, would go, view this flowers, would enjoy this season with their family and friends. But, over period of time, gradually this shifted to [FL] section, and also then to the common man.

And, initially, instead of the Sakura flowers, which are very popular now in Japan, Sakura flowers, or the plum flowers, were actually more popular, and they were viewed. The people of Japan would celebrate under those trees – picnic, party, enjoy with friends. Now, it is off course, the Sakura flowers, if you see more pictures, then you will see.

(Refer Slide Time: 53:15)



Now, you see, Sakura overhere, it is just wild all over. And once it blooms in the month of April and May, it is a wonderful site to see actually. It starts from the lower southernmost island of Japan which is [FL], and from there as it gets warmer and warmer, it moves northwards, towards the topmost island of [FL], and gradually it blooms. So, that is called the Sakura [FL], and in the news, the metrological agency always follows that blooming of the flowers and they celebrate it in Japan. So, this is one.

(Refer Slide Time: 54:05)





Well, you can see another one. You can see this river overhere. It is planted alongside rivers, brooks, and ponds, lakes, all over in symmetries, and how beautiful it is. These are, actually the flowers just five petals to it, they boom in groups, bunches. And you can read all of this, all the material is given. You can also go on the net and see for yourself.

(Refer Slide Time: 54:35)



That is how they celebrate. Sit under the tree, enjoy good food with friends and family, chat and enjoy. All this, you can see, how beautiful it looks. They are called cherry blossoms. And alongside rivers also river side you will have, and you just go and celebrate; enjoy the day out, enjoy the spring season, after a long harsh winter.

(Refer Slide Time: 55:04)



Now, there is a saying overhere also. I have been doing proverbs with you. And this interesting proverb is Hana yori dango, means actually that the person instead of watching flowers is more interested in eating food. But, there is a deeper meaning to it, and it means that you are very practical. A person is very practical, is interested only in practical things and material things, and would actually not enjoy something as beautiful as flower. So, well, someone who is very practical does not bother about beauty is what it is, Hana yori dango, more interested in eating than viewing flowers.

(Refer Slide Time: 55:57)



Well, this is dango, and you can see how it is. It is made out of sticky rice in Japan. It is roasted also. And you can go on net and see. Now, in the end, you have your assignments; my work is over. We have discussed a lot of things, practiced a lot of things. You have your assignments right here. You have to finish these assignments today. Match group A with B, as we have been doing all along. Match kanji with hiragana, proper readings. Then, we have, you have to choose the most appropriate word from the brackets, tick the word. Then change all of this into past form, verbs and words that you can change. And look at the pictures and practice your verbs.

And that is all for today. That is all we have for you. There is less home work but lot of learning to be done because there are verbs in past tense. So, please practice all this at home because we are going to do something new in our next class very soon.

[FL]. Thank you.