

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 24
Nani o tabetai desu ka
What do you want to eat?

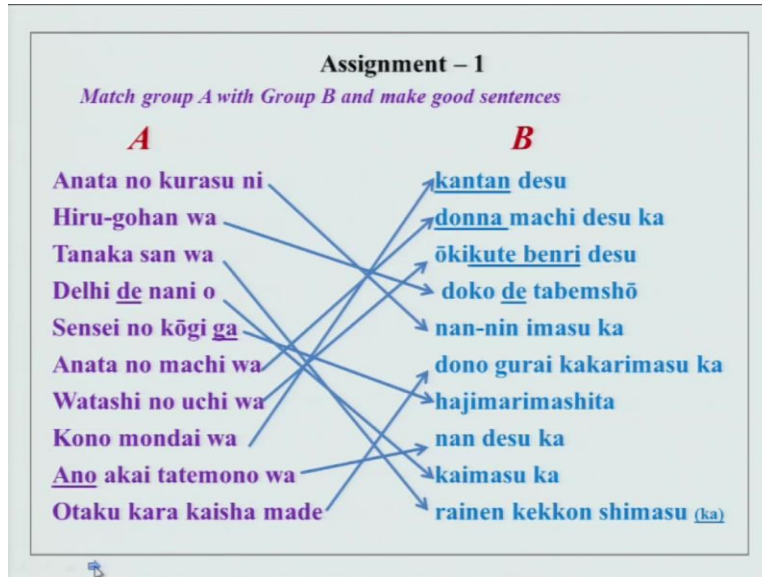
Hello everybody and welcome to the class. In our previous classes we have been doing a lot of things; we have done verbs in plain form. And a lot of other information I have given you about, festivals in Japan, about a lot of other forms in verbs.

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So, today also we will continue, in this class, with verb forms.

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So, first and foremost, we will do our assignments. And, let us see, whether you have done them properly or not. So, the first assignment that I gave you was, match group A with group B, and make good sentences. So, these sentences are all jumbled up, and you have to make proper sentences. The first one is, anata no kurasu ni – nan-nin imasu ka; Hiru-gohan wa – doko de tabemsho, doko de, place - de, something - o shimasu; Tanaka san wa – rainen kekkon shimasu, a statement; and, Tanaka san wa – rainen kekkon shimasu ka, is a question you can ask.

Delhi de nani o – kaimasu ka, Delhi de - place de, nani o kaimasu ka. Sensei no kogi ga – hajimarimashita; ga overhere is for emphasis; it is a statement. Anata no machi wa – donna machi desu ka; dona, a question word, which means which type of. Watashi no uchi wa – okikute benri desu. So, when you join, i adjectives with na adjectives, the first adjective will change; the i adjective will change to kute plus benri.

Knono mondai wa – kantan desu, or kono mondai wa kantan da mondai desu; the moment you use na, the noun is going to follow. Ano akai tatemono wa – nan desu ka; ano overhere is because you are pointing at tatemono, and the subject is known to the speaker and the listener, both. Otaku kara kaisha made – dono gurai kakarimasu ka, approximately how much. So, this was your first assignment. I hope you did it correctly.

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Assignment – 2
Match kanji in group A with kanji in group B

A	B
話し	とうきょう
日本語	ひがし(Tokyo)
父	はいる(ireru)
お姉さん	よみます
お母さん	はなし
東京	ひだり
読みます	ちち(otousan)
入る	おかあさん(haha)
東	にほんご
左	おねえさん

Well, the second one is, match kanji in group A with kanji readings in group B. So, the first one is [FL], [FL], [FL], [FL], [FL], or [FL] is also used; [FL] is another reading for the same character. [FL], [FL], [FL] or [FL]. [FL], and the same character is used with or is used in [FL]. You can see overhere, this character and this character is similar; 2 readings, [FL] and [FL]. And then we have [FL]. Well, this is your kanji section for you. You can see, each character will have minimum 2 readings – one, the Chinese, and one, the Japanese reading.

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Assignment – 3
Choose the most appropriate word from the parentheses

- (果京、東京、東果) wa ōkii machi desu. (Tokyo / とうきょう)
- Watashi wa (昨日 作日、今日) Nihon no eiga o mimashita. (kinou / きのう)
- (入学、大学、犬学) wa uchi kara tōi desu. (daigaku / だいがく)
- Rao san wa (お毎さん、お海さん、お母さん) ni mainichi denwa o shimasu. (okaasan / おかあさん)
- Isu no (ト、下、才) ni nani mo arimasen.(shita / した)
- Sora wa (赤い、青い、精、) desu. (aoi / あおい)
- Dare ni (日本語、日本読、日本語) onaraimashita ka.(nihongo)
- Otōsan wa mainichi uchi de ichi-ji-kan gurai shinbun o (読みます、飲みます、売ります).(yomimasu / よみます)

Then, choose the most appropriate word from the brackets. Well, the first one is, Tokyo wa okii machi desu. Watashi wa kinou Nihon no eiga o mimashita. Daigaku wa uchi kara toi desu. Rao san wa okaasan ni mainichi denwa o shimasu; ni overhere is 2. Then, Isu no shita ni nani mo arimasen; shita ni, with reference to something. Sora wa aoi desu. Dare ni nihongo onaraimashita ka, a question dare ni from whom. Otosan wa mainichi uchi de ichi-ji-kan gurai shinbun o yomimasu; gurai is approximately. I hope, you did your kanji section properly.

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Assignment – 4

Change the passage to past form by replacing time expression kyō for kinō and verbs in past form

(**Kinō**) wa watashi no yasumi (**deshita**).
 Watashi wa depato e (**ikimashita**). Soko de (**kinō**)
 atarashi shokki o (**kaimashita**). Se-ru ga (**atta**)
 kara fuku mo (**kaimashita**). (**Kinō**) wa tenki ga
 (**yokatta**). Sora mo kirei (**deshita**) kara
 tomodachi to soto de gohan o (**tabemashita**). Depa-to no
 chika ni yūmei na chūka-ryōri no mise ga (**atta**).
 Soko e (**ikimashita**).
 (**Kinō**) shujin wa uchi ni (**imashita**). (**Kinō**)
 wa nichī-yōbi (**deshita**). Kaisha wa yasumi (**deshita**).
 Musume mo doko emo (**ikimasen deshita**) kara
 watashi wa yukkuri kaimono o (**shimashita**). (**Kinō**)
 tomodachi to issho ni takusan hanashi mo (**shimashita**).


Then, change the passage to past form by replacing time expressions kyo for kino and verbs in past form. So, the first one is, kino. This passage was given to you in your last class, and all kyo have to be changed to past; all verbs in present form have to be changed into past form. The first word is, Kino wa watashi no yasumi deshita. Watashi wa depato e ikimashita. Soko de kino atarashi shokki o kaimashita; soko de overhere is [FL]. Se-ru ga atta kara fuku mo kaimashita; fuku is cloths.

Kino wa tenki ga yokatta; yokatta is past for [FL], that is an exception. Sora mo kirei deshita kara tomodachi to soto de gohan o tabemashita. Depa-to no chika, means basement, ni yumei na, chukka-ryori is chinese cuzine, no mise ga atta. Soko e ikimashita. Kino shujin wa uchi ni imashita. Kino wa niche-yobi deshita. Kaisha wa yasumi deshita. Musume mo doko emo ikimasen deshita kara watashi wa yukkuri kaimono o shimashita. Kino tomodachi to issho ni takusan hanashi mo shimashita; hanashi overhere is talked a lot to my friend.


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Assignment – 5


Look at the picture and write the verb in past tense



Kurasu ga owaru /owatta
くらす が おわる/おわった



kaimono o suru/shita
かいものを する/した



Shower o abiru/abita シャワ を あびる/あびた

Look at the picture and write the verb in past form. So, sensei is leaving; kurasu ga owaru, past form is owatta. Someone is taking a bath; shower o abiru; shower o abita, or shower o abimashita. Doing lot of shopping; kaimono o suru; kaimono o shita, group 3.

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Assignment – 6

Choose the most appropriate word from the parentheses

- a) Yūbinkyoku wa **doko (no, ni, ga)** arimasu ka.
- b) Kinō go-kiro ringo (**mo, o, no, wa**) kaimashita.
- c) Gakkō (**no, ni, ga, mo**) kodomo ga 1500-nin gurai imasu ka.
- d) (**Nan-de, dore-ni, nan-ko**) tegami o kakimasu ka.
- e) Isu no ue ni (**nan, nani, dore, dare**) ga arimasu ka.
- f) Dono hon (**wa, mo, o**) takai desu ka.
- g) Dare (**no, kara, wa**) Nihongo o naraimashita ka
- h) Heya ni (**dareka, daremo, nanika**) imasu ka.
- i) Watashi wa depa-to (**o, de, ni, mo**) mikan o kaimasen.
- j) Uchi no ni-kai (**ga, ni, no, wa**) san-dai terebi ga arimasu.

Choose the most appropriate word from the parenthesis. Well, Yubinkyoku wa doko ni arimasu ka; wa and ni, in a pattern. Kino go-kiro ringo o kaimashita. Gakko ni kodomo ga 1500-nin gurai imasu ka; nin is the counter for people, gurai is approximately. Nan-de tegami o kakimasu ka; with what? Tegami o kakimasu, you write a letter. Isu no ue ni nani ga arimasu ka; nan is used

with numbers, nani with other things. So, overhere, as it is a relationship, Isu no ue ni nani, what? Ga arimasu ka.

Ni and ga is a pattern; nan and nani both mean exactly the same; only, where to use nani and where to use nan, has to be kept in mind. Dono hon wa takai desu ka, which one of the 2 or 3 books is expensive. Dono is, dono and noun, which one of the number 2 or 3. Dare kara Nihongo o naraimashita ka. Heya ni dareka imasu ka; dareka is someone; dareno is no one; nanika is something. Watashi wa depa-to de mikan o kaimasen; place – de; activity –o shimasen. Uchi no ni-kai ni san-dai terebi ga arimasu; ni-kai ni – place, ni because arimas is there; san-dai is 3; terebi - number of [FL]; ni and ga, again a pattern; ni is used for arimas overhere.

In our previous classes, we have done verbs in plain form. So, today also we will continue in this class with verb forms. We have done dictionary form of the verb, plain dictionary form of the verb. We have done negative form of the verb in masu form. We have done past plain form of the verb. So, now, today, the negative masen form, we will do in plain form. Well, how it is made? How you will say it? How you will use it? I am going to do it here in class with you.

Why we have to do this, is very important because to be able to speak better Japanese, to be able to make difficult construction, to be able to say a lot of things that you would want to say actually in Japanese, can be done by using this plain form of verbs. I told you earlier also that we use masen, masu, mashita, masen deshita, which is the masu form in the end. So, to use verbs inbetween sentences, to join sentences, we require these plain forms. Thus, we will do these plain forms in our classes regularly, and practice as well.

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Verbs in plain past form			
Ikimasen	いきません	いかない	ikanai
Kaerimasen	かえりません	かえらない	kaeranai
Aimasen	あいせん	あわない	awanai
Kaimasen	かいません	かわない	kawanai
Hakobimasen	はこびません	はこばない	hakobanai
Migakimasen	みがきません	みがかない	migakanai
Hashirimasen	はしりません	はしらない	hashiranai
Hanashimasen	はなしません	はなさない	hanasanai
Kakimasen	かきません	かかない	kakanai
Kikimasen	ききません	きかない	kikanai
Arimasen	ありません	ない	nai

So, the first one overhere is, Ikimasen – Ikanai. You could repeat after me, and then I will tell you how it is made. Kaerimasen – kaeranai. Aimasen – awanai; please see, wa is there. Kaimasen – kawanai. Hakobimasen – hakobanai. Migakimasen – migakanai. Hashirimasen – hashiranai. Hanashimasen – hanasanai. Kakaimasen – kakanai. Kikimasen – kikanai. And, arimasen is just nai.

So, well, you could just go over it once again. I will tell you how it is made; ikanai, yomanai, nomanai, awanai; now, how do you make these forms? Well, all you need to do is, to remove the masen from there; say, ikimasen, yomimasen, nomimasen, aimasen, all you need to do is to, remove imasen and put anai, imsen and put anai, imsen and put anai, and imasen again overhere, and in this case it is wanai. So, there are exceptions in group 1 which you have to keep in mind all the time, and make your negative plain form accordingly. So, some of them are listed overhere, you can practice them on your own at home. And, I am sure you will be very comfortable soon with the plain form.

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Practice 練習
Practice 'plain negative form of verb with your partner.'
A: Tanaka san wa eiga o minai.

<p>gohan shinbun okane tegami tomodachi</p>	<p>tabenai yomanai agenai kakanai awanai nenai</p>
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Now, how do you practice? Well, how do you use it? Tanaka san wa eiga o minai. So, well, you could replace Tanaka san, as we have done a number of times, with any vocabulary that you have studied in class earlier, and use it like this. You can put, okosan, otosan, imoto, sensai, tomodachi, anybody, in place of Tanaka san. And then in place of eiga – gohan, shinbun, okane, tegami and tomodachi.

And then in place of the verb which is given overhere you can put, tabenai, yomanai, agenai, kakanai, nenai, and awanai. Any of these overhere, they were all jumbled up; you can use them, any which way you want. For example, Tanaka san wa gohan o tabenai; Tanaka san will not eat gohan, or is not going to eat gohan. Then, we have shinbun; Tanaka san wa shinbun o yomanai. Tanaka san wa okane o agenai. So, in this manner, you can use these verbs in nai form which is the plain negative. And make, n number of sentences; practice with your partner and feel more comfortable.

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What do you want to eat?

Nani o tabetai desu ka

何を食べたいですか

Now, what we have to do is, this form where you would like to know or tell what you want to do, which is the tai form of the verb, which we are going to do right now. [FL].

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Kaiwa

Mise de.....

A: **Gomenkudasai.**
B: **Irasshaimase, nani o agemashō ka.**
A: **Watashi no imōto no tanjōbi desu kara kaban o kaitai desu.**
B: **Okuyaku san, kore wa dō desu ka.**
A: **Chotto okii desu. Chiisan no arimasen ka.**
B: **Aa, kore wa ikaga desu ka.**
A: **Anoo, akai kaban arimasu ka.**
B: **Aa, yokatta desu. Akai kaban mo arimasu.**
A: **Kono kaban wa ikura desu ka.**
B: **5000 en desu.**
A: **Ja, kono kaban o kudasai.**

So, well, what did you understand? There are a lot of new things here; lot of phrases; lot of forms. I am sure some of it is understood; whatever is not, we will try to do it right away in class. So, the first one overhere is Gomenkudasai. This is a new phrase for you. Gomenkudasai is knock, knock; is someone there? Irasshaimase means welcome. Why we are using this, is because we are here at a shop; nani o agemasho ka, we have done this form. Well, kaban o kaitai desu, this is a new form with a verb; how it is made, how it is used, we will do it a little later. For the time being, this means I want to buy.

Okuyaku san, kore wa do desu ka, how about this one. Chotto okii desu, it is a little big. Chiisan no arimasen ka, do you have a smaller one? Aa, kore wa ikaga desu ka, how about this one. Anoo, akai kaban arimasu ka, do you have a red bag. Aa, yokatta desu. Akai kaban mo arimasu. Oh, that is really good for you. I have a red bag also. Kono kaban wa ikura dsu ka. 5000 en desu. Ja, kono kaban o kudasai. You have also done this phrase. So, I will explain in detail now. This is your script. You have kanji characters, you have hiragana written overhere. Well, there is no katakana today, but I am sure, you are quite familiar and you can distinguish the 3 now.

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Dailogue

At a gift shop

A: Excuse me.....
B: Yes....., what would you like to see?
A: I want to buy a bag for my sister's birthday.
B: How about this one?
A: It is a little too big. Do you have a small one?
B: Well! How about this one?
A: Do you have a red bag?
B: Well you are lucky. We do have a red bag.
A: How much is this bag for?
B: 5000 yen.
A: In that case I will buy/take it.

And, this is in English. What you would actually say in a situation like this, not a literal translation of what is given in the kaiwa.

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Expression

Ringo wa ikaga desu ka

Irasshaimase...

¥ 200

Mitsu ringo o kudasai

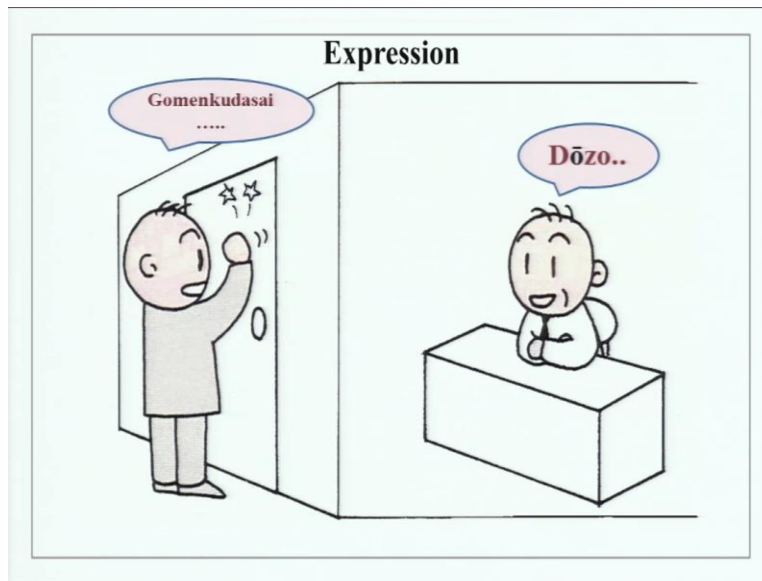
Well, the first expression that we did was [FL]. Now, what does it mean? When you go to someone's house, when you go to a shop, or when you enter a room, what would you say? What would you do? Either you would say excuse me, or you would knock over there, and enquire if someone is around, is someone there. So, that is exactly what it is, [fl]; when you go to someone's house, you looking for someone, well, you just knock over there, knock, knock, is

someone around? Is someone there? Is whose neighbours name is there? Is around, is in the house? So, that is what you do, [fl]. And, when you enter a shop if no one is around, then you say, [fl], is someone around?

So, well, let us see, what he is doing? Now, what would someone in a shop say to you, in Japan? Well, irasshaimase, is one expression which means welcome; welcome to the shop. And also, when someone comes to your house, you would say, irasshai, you are welcome, please come inside. This is a common expression used in Japan to welcome someone. Overhere, that is, this lady, there is this gentlemen; he is a customer, she is selling apples; so what does she say now? After, irasshaimase, is, let us see, ringo wa ikaga desu ka. There was this expression in our conversation; ringo wa ikaga desu ka, you have done, do desu ka, how about, whatever, the noun.

So, this is a polite way of saying exactly that. How about some apples? Overhere, as you can see, ringo wa ikaga desu ka, how about some apples? Because this lady is talking to a customer, thus she is not using, do desu ka, she is using, ikaga desu ka. And, she has a lot of apples, she is showing, the price of the apples is well overhere, and let us see what he has to say now? Ringo wa ikaga desu ka, for you once again; and this man says, mittsu ringo o kudasai, you have done this expression, o kudasai; this means, please give it to me, or I am going to buy it. So, mittsu, is 3; you can see 3 fingers overhere; so mittsu ringo o kudasai, please give me 3 apples. This is a very common expression, irasshaimase, when you enter a shop, so you should remember that.

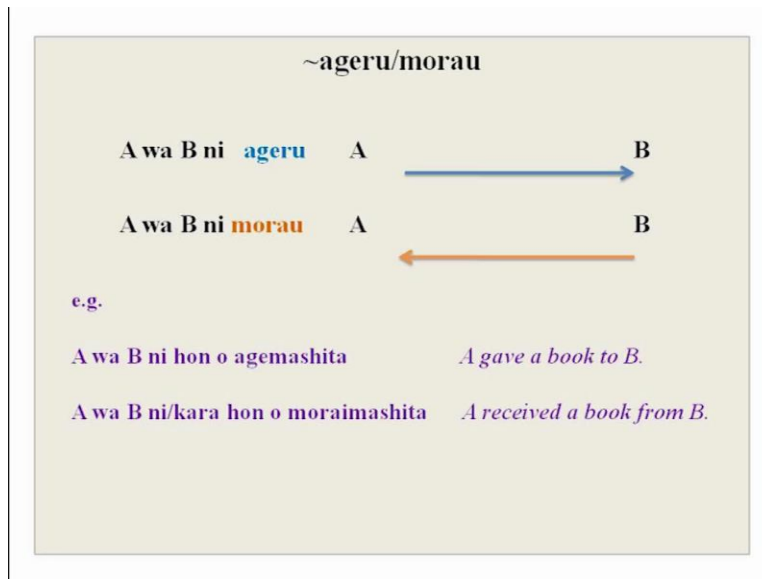
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Now, as we were talking about, gomenkudasai, you can see over here, you can knock like this; gomenkudasai, please, may I enter your room, or is someone, around is someone there, wanting to know if someone is inside. And, the expression is, gomenkudasai, with a raising intonation always. And, only after you get a response from inside, you enter. So, what is the response, let us see. Let us see the response. Well, the response is dozo; dozo is an expression which says permission is given, for whatever the verb is same.

For example, if you are eating, or if you are going out or leaving a place, then the teacher could say; you are leaving your classroom for example, the teacher could say, dozo, meaning you are permitted to leave, permission has been granted. Or, for example, if you are about to eat, ok, dozo, meaning you are given permission to start eating. Or, before an exam, dozo, obviously it is for writing; you can start writing your exam. So, dozo can be used for anything, for giving permission. As is here, this gentlemen wants to enter, and he is giving permission, that ok you are allowed to enter now.

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Now, I explained this verb, agemasu and moraimasu, to you in your previous class. Agemasu, moraimasu, very simply I just introduced, agemasu and moraimasu, like any other verb but this is very important. Why it is important is because, in Japan, your relationship with the person whom you are talking to, where you are placed, is extremely important. Whom you are talking to, for example, if you are talking to your friend, to someone who is your equal, you have different verbs; if you are talking to your teacher or to someone who is higher in rank or position or is older to you in age, also at that time you have to use a different verb.

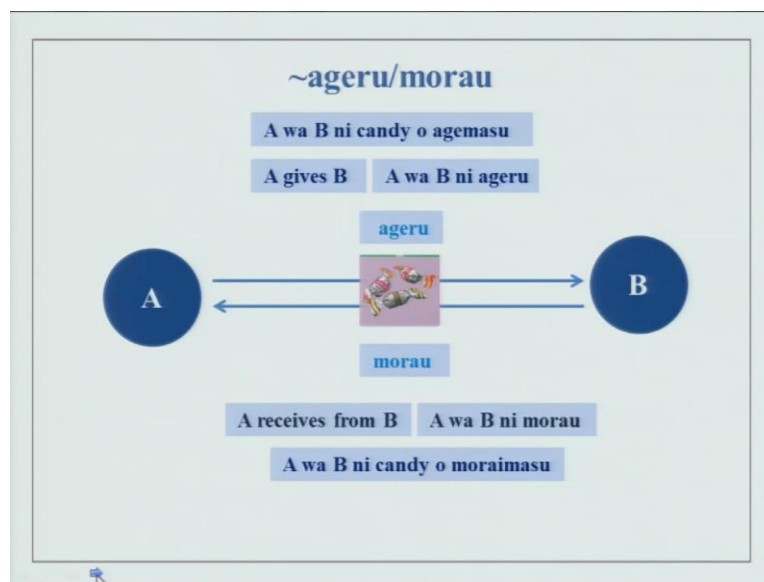
If you are receiving something from someone who is higher in rank or position or in age, then also you will use a different verb. So, for different situations, depending on your relationship with the person, depending on where you are placed, the verb is going to change. We have 2 verbs overhere, agemasu and moraimasu; last time I just told you the verbs; this time I will tell you, how to use them, and what are the particles to be used, and what is the meaning of those particles.

Well, as is given overthere, you can see: A wa B ni ageru, as is given overhere you can see A wa B ni ageru; a direct relationship overhere, A gives to B. Now, A is the subject overhere, A wa B ni ageru; ni overhere means 2. You have done, ni, in different ways - ni with time, ni with date, ni with presence of objects at a certain point. Now, today, we will do, ni, as in to give, meaning to in English, A wa B ni ageru; I, A as in I, or you could have A as in Tanaka san, A as I, A as imoto, ototo, sensai, anybody wa B ni ageru, to someone else, agemasu.

Now, another verb overhere; again we could just change the verb here and use, A wa B ni morau. So, of course, B is overhere, like this, A receives from B, that is very important. A gives to B, and A receives from B, the particle does not change in this case. This means, from, and in this case it is, to; particle remains the same, only the verb changes. In this case it is ageru, in this case it is morau; or, agemasu and moraimasu; this is very important, please remember.

It is given overhere, A wa B ni morau. Example is, A wa B ni hon o agemashita, A gave a book to B; and, A wa B ni kara hon o moraimashita, A received a book from B. So, it is very simple; ni is the particle to be used when you give or receive something from someone.

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Now, overhere, you can see, it is even more clear, A wa B ni ageru. And, what does A gives to B? A wa B ni ageru, A gives to B. What does A give? You can see this object overhere, what is it? A wa B ni candy o agemasu, A gives a candy to B. Well, you have moraimasu overhere, and again we have the candy; what happens with the candy now? A receives from B, A wa B ni morau. So, A receives something, which is a candy in this case, from this gentlemen B; A wa B ni candy o moraimasu. I hope, that now, agemasu and moraimasu, is clear to all of you; and, you will be able to use it freely in your sentences.

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Practice 練習

Practice morau

*Watashi wa tomodachi ni purezento o moraimashita
moratta*

Kodomo wa otōsan ni omiyage o moraimashita

5 -ji-ni tomodachi ni denwa o moraimashita



You can also practice now. You can see, A is giving something to B. So, what is he giving, let us see: *Watashi wa tomodachi ni purezento o moraimashita*, as we have practicing *moraimasu* overhere, so A is this person and B is this person, *A wa B ni pureento o moraimashita*. So, A overhere, in this case is, *watashi*, so *Watashi wa B san ni purezento o moraimashita* or *moratta*. We have done past plain form of the verb in our previous lesson. So, well, *moratta* can also be used.

Now, we have another picture overhere, where Tanaka san is there with his family and he is giving something to his children, so what is it? *Kodomo wa otosan ni omiyage o moraimashita*; *Kodomo* is, *kodomo thachi wa*, they are getting something from their father; so *ni*, overhere is, from. Of course, in these 2 cases, you are getting something overhere. What is this gentlemen doing? Well, he is either ringing up or receiving a call; let us see what it is? *5 -ji-ni tomodachi ni denwa o moraimashita*, I received call from my friend. So, it can also be for a call, for a *denwa*.

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Practice 練習


Practice ageru

Watashi wa tomodachi ni purezento o agemashita

ageta

Shogatsu ni haha ni kimono o agemashita

Nyūgaku shiki ni kodomo ni kaban o agemashita



Now, we have, agemasu, where again A is the subject, so what do we do? We have a picture overhere, of these ladies having a birthday party as the cake is there, so well, *Watashi wa tomodachi ni purezento o agemashita*; so *watashi wa* is or [FL], these 2 *wa*, *tomodachi ni*, to, *purezento o agemashita*, I gave or we gave a present to our friend.

This is a picture of Shogatsu in Japan. so let us see what it is? *Shogatsu ni haha ni kimono o agemashita*. In Japanese, the subject is left out when you are having a conversation. So, during conversation as subject is left out, *watashi wa*, is not written overhere. *Shogatsu ni haha ni kimono o agemashita*, i, is understood overhere. So, Shogatsu is time, *ni* again for time we use *ni*, and *haha ni* overhere for agemasu which is to, *kimono* is your dress something that you wear, and of course, the traditional dress of Japan is kimono which is this.

So, now we have another picture overhere. This is a picture of the small girl going to school; so this is entering school first time in April which is a very big event in Japan, joining school that is, and what do we have to say, *Nyūgaku shiki ni kodomo ni kaban o agemashita*; *kaban* is bag, at o *agemashita*; *Nyūgaku shiki ni kodomo ni kaban o agemashita*. So, well, this is how you will use agemasu and moraimasu; and *ageta*, is as you can see overhere, is plain form for agemasu.

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Practice 練習

A: Rao san wa nani o tabetai desu ka.
B: Watashi wa Indo ryouri o tabetai desu.
A: ラオさんは何を食べたいですか。
B: 私はインド料理を食べたいです。

先生	sensei	mitai	eiga	映画
奥さん	okaasan	shitai	yasumitai	休みたい
友達	tomodachi	yomitai	shousetsu	小説
妹	imouto	kaitai	kutsu	くつ

Now, there was something else also in your conversation which we will cover right now. This is a very nice form, the tai form of the verb. It is very simple to make for group 1 and group 2, both, group 3 as well. ikimasu, tabemasu, yomimasu, nomimasu, agemasu, so well this is a jumbled up group 1 and group 2, just remove masu from all, and put tai instead. So, verb plus tai, means I want to do something, and that something is whatever the verb is saying.

So, you can practice now. You can see overhere, it is very clear. Rao san wa nani o tabetai desu ka. Watashi wa Indo ryouri o tabetai desu. We can practice like this: Watashi wa eiga o mitai, group 2 mimasu, remove the masu and put tai overhere, so mitai; I want to see a film. I is overhere. In place of this, you can put anything, Tanaka, any name, Imouto, Mariko San, Tanaka san, any of these; Tanaka san wa eiga o mitai; Tanaka san wa gohan o tabetai; Tanakasan wa pikuniku e iki tai.

So, you can use it for, you can use it with anything like this and make sentences; you can use a ka overhere in the end, and have a small conversation; ask and the answer can be given, as is given overhere. Rao san wa nani o tabetai desu ka. Watashi wa Indo ryouri o tabetai desu; Indo is India, and ryouri is cuzene, as you have already done. So, you have in place of Rao san, sensei, okaasan, tomodachi, imouto. And then in place of tabetai in blue, as is given overhere, you have mitai, shitai, yomitai and kaitai. And in place of Indo ryouri, eiga, yasumitai, shousetsu, kutsu. So, any of these you can use, and talk to your friend, do simple conversation, ask and get an answer.

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Practice

<p>gohan manga jū-su miruku fuku kasa shower</p>	<p>tabetai yasumitai yomitai nomitai mitai benkyō-shitai kaimono-shitai kaitai</p>
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Watashi wa gohan o tabetai

Watashi wa miruku o nomitai

Watashi wa shower o abitai

Now, let us see what we have next. Well, there is a small practice. There are lot of words, all jumbled up. The sentences are not made. These all are jumbled up words overhere, and you have the verb form in tai overhere, you can make different combinations, you can add the vocabulary for Watashi, or Tanaka san, or any of that you can add; any name you can put overthere, and then you can make a sentence: Tanaka san wa ju-su o nomitai; Tanaka san wa miruku nomitai; Tanaka san wa fuku o kaiatai.

As is given overhere, Watashi wa gohan o tabetai. Watashi wa miruku o nomitai. Watashi wa shower o abitai. I am sure, this is interesting; you can make a lot of sentences; you can do lot of conversation; and, you will feel comfortable with this form, it is a daily conversation form, which you will use for talking to anybody, enquiring about their daily schedule or enquiring about what they want to do, so you could use this tai form.

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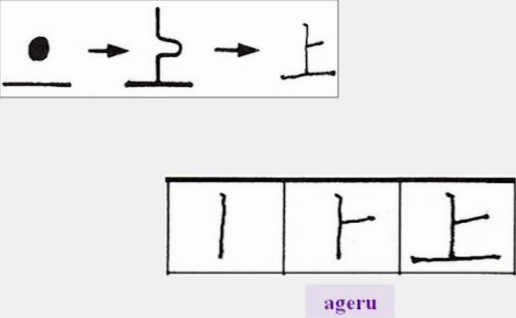
Kanji

上げます	ageru	あげる	to give (3 strokes)
会う	au	あう	to meet

Now, as we always do, we will do kanji overhere today. Let us see what is the first character; ageru, you have done this word, ageru, just now, ageru. And, you have also done this word, ue; if you remember, in one of your previous lessons, you have done this word ue. So, what is the character for ue – 1, 2, and 3. The same character is for ageru, which means to give – so 1, 2, and 3; the character has been done, you just need to use it for this word also. It is a 3 stroke character as we did earlier, agemasu to give. Well, there is another character overhere which is au, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. So, it is a 6 stroke character, meaning to meet.

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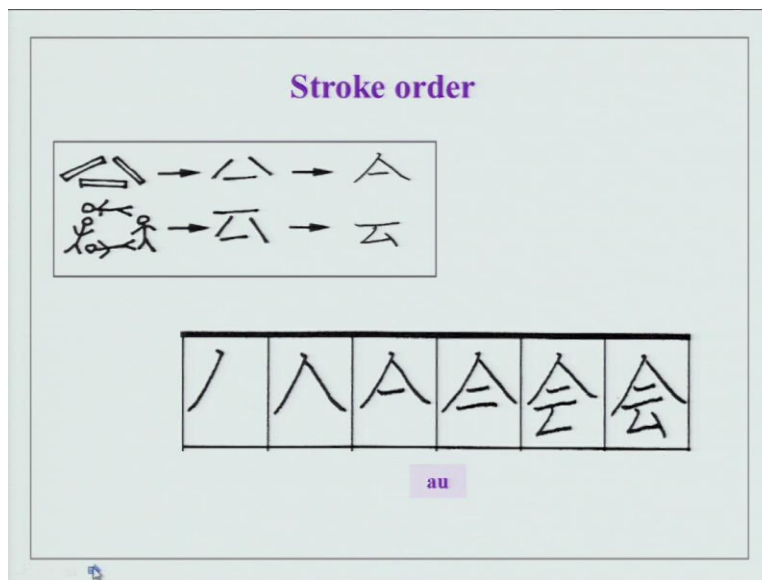
Stroke Order



ageru

Now, we will see how they have been made. So, you can see, it is a Chinese character as we all know; and, in ancient China just to show that it is on top, a small dot would be put as a pictogram, and it meant it is on top. Later on, this developed into this. So, you can see overhere, it is a 3 stroke character, that is how it is come into being, which means, ageru or ue.

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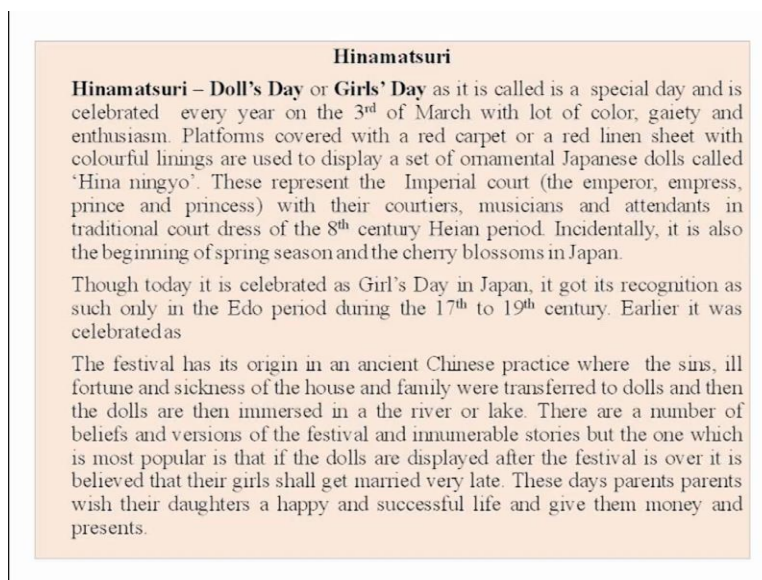
And then there is this character, au. It is a 6 stroke character. And, you can see from here, with people overhere, it means to gather or to collect. So, gather together like this under roof, and meet is what is the meaning of the character which is au overhere. So, you have people meeting under a roof collecting like this, and basically enjoying or talking or doing whatever.

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Now, as I have promised to you earlier, and we have done one festival of Japan, I will again tell you today about something that happens in Japan during this period. So, it is a festival, it is a nice festival, it is a colorful festival, and it has lot of meaning and importance as well. Now, what is the festival, the festival is Hina matsuri, as you can see.

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And there is lot of things written about Hinamatsuri. You can go on the net, you can check it out, there are interesting things about Hinamatsuri given on the net. There are lots of pictures which I will show to you; the links are given, you can go and see them yourself. Well, this Hinamatsuri is

a very popular festival. It is a special day which is celebrated in Japan, on the 3rd of March every year. As you can see, it is written overhere, it is a festival of color, it is a festival of gaiety, of merry making, enjoying with friends and family.

And, it has a lot of meaning also. In olden times, in ancient times, in Japan, this festival would represent the imperial court; the king and the queen, the emperor and empress, would actually be celebrating this festival, this day with their courtiers, their attendants, their friends, their family their children.

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And, as I told you last time, this month of March is the Hanami month, where the cherry blossoms bloom, and the whole of Japan watches cherry blossoms and enjoys the spring, after a very harsh winter. So, in ancient times, in the, somewhere around the 8th century, in the Heian period, this system, this custom started where the imperial family, where the royal family would watch the cherry blossoms with their friends and their family, and they would enjoy the spring season in this manner.

Today, in Japan, this festival, this watching of Hanami, the watching of Sakura blossoms, or the omai blossoms, which began long back is celebrated also as, the Girl's day in Japan. And, there are lot of things that are done; it is lot of festivity, lot of gaiety, lot of merry making, partying; it is very colorful. And, what they do is, they decorate these Hina dolls, these Japanese dolls, and beautifully it depicts the royal court. And, I will show you the pictures right now, they have the

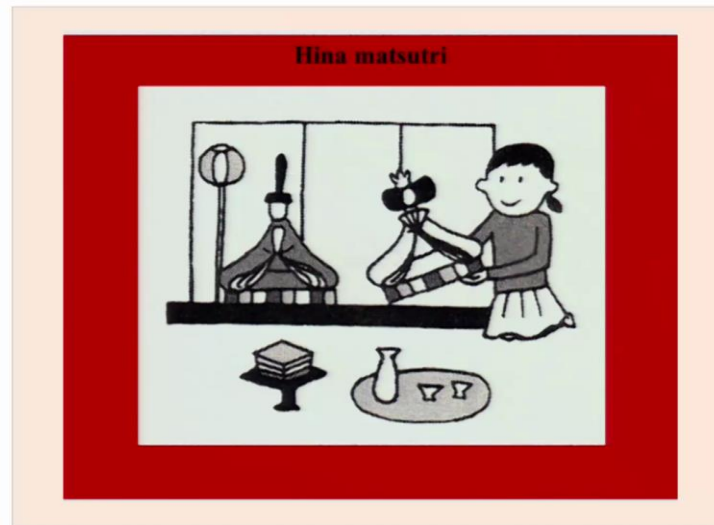
the king and queen, the emperor and the empress, on top, with their attendants, with their family members, with musicians, with courtiers, all nicely decorated on a platform.

And, then lot of goodies are served, lot of tasty things that are made on that day are served to them, and they are enjoying the Sakura season, enjoying it with their family and friends. This festival actually originated or started somewhere in ancient China, long back. And, the reason why it actually started was that the Chinese would make paper dolls or dolls made out of cloth. And the reason why they made was, to actually transfer all ill fortune, or all sins of the family, or whatever bad was happening, whatever disease was there in the family into the dolls, and then the dolls were taken out of the house and sort of immersed in some water body which could be a lake or a river or a pond or anything; and they would take away all the ill fortune or the disease from the family, and then good fortune would come to the family.

So, that was basically how the festival started. There are number of believes, number of customs that are followed, and these dolls are displayed beautifully with, the most interesting part that happens in the belief or the custom that is there is that if you display the dolls after the 3rd of March, as is believed in Japan and China, the girls in the family get married a little late. So, generally, after the 3rd of March, all of this is removed and everything becomes normal, so that things are alright in the family.

And, naturally, on this day they give their daughters, their girls, they wish them well and they give them lot of money, lot of cloths, and always wish well for them. It is a nice festival because they celebrate girls on this day which is very important; it is a Girl's day, it is a dolls day. And, it is celebrated all over Japan with lot of festivity, and lot of colour, happiness and magnitude.

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So, well, you can see overhere, this is Hina matsuri where the girls decorate everything and they serve whatever is being made at home, to the emperor and empress.

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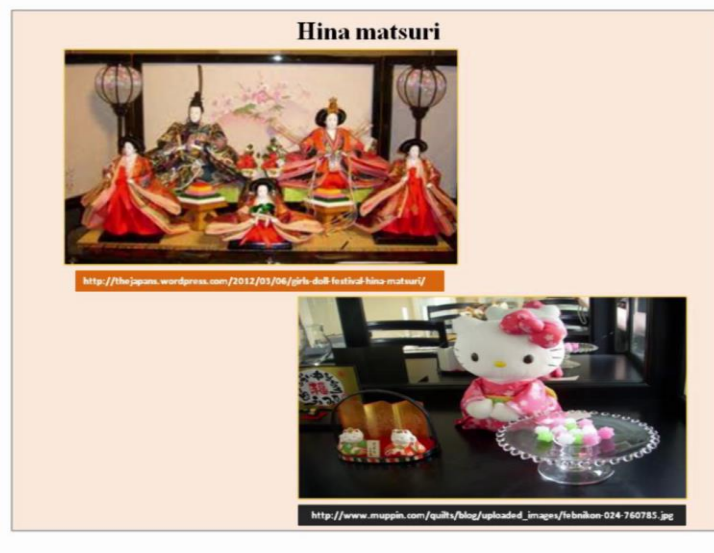
And, this is how it is done; spread a nice red cloth or a carpet, on this board which is specially made and erected; and, the king and the queen the emperor and the empress sit on top; it is a court scene, and they sit overhere with their family, with courtiers, with musicians, all goodies, all food, that is served to them and they enjoy the Sakura season and the sakura you can see is right here, and it is enjoyed by them.

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It can be simply done in a small, on a small scale, can just have these 2, and not the courtiers, depending on how much you, how much space you have, how much you want to do. And it could be done in a big way like this where everything is decorated and shown. This is a scene of temple where on the steps they are decorated and displayed. And, you can see the Sakura flowers overhere.

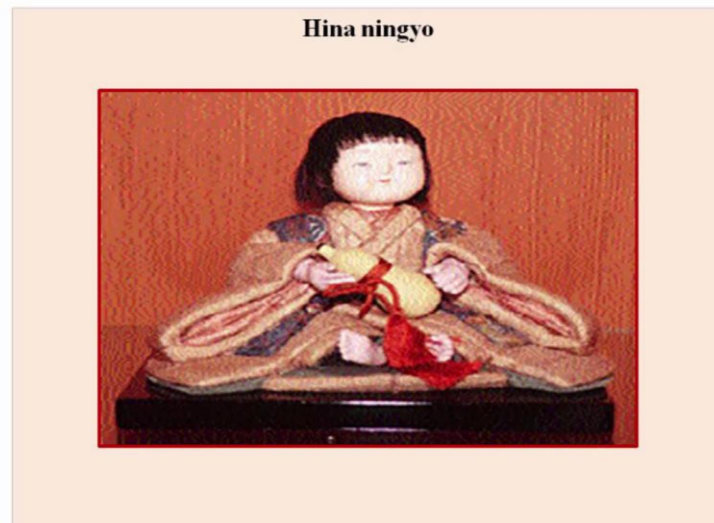
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And, it can be done simply like this. Now, in recent times, we have the kitty character which is very popular. It is decorated as a ningyo, as a doll, and with all these nice Japanese sweets, they

are served and they are decorated in their houses, in small places. Overhere also, you can see on [FL] there, [FL] is the cats, and they are for, they are considered very auspicious.

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This is a typical hina ningyo. And, these dolls are decorated with lot of colors, and lot of good cloths. So, this is about [FL]; you can look up the net, you can see there are lot of believes; I have just told you about one, there are lot of customs that are followed, you can see; and, you can learn more.

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Some words with kanji characters

学会	gakkai	academic society
国会	kokkai	The Diet
会社	kaisha	office
社会	shakai	society
上る電車	nobori densha	in-bound train
年上	toshi-ue	older
買い物	kaimono	shopping

Some words with kanji characters are there: gakkai, kokkai, kaisha, shakai, nobori densh, toshi-ue, so these words you can see look up the meanings; the meanings are given of course, you can still look them up and see what it means.

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Vocabulary		
dansei	だんせい	men
josei	じょせい	woman
hina-ningyo	ひなにんぎょ	doll
hina-matsuri	ひなまつり	doll festival
kashimasu	かします	lend
karimasu	かります	borrow
sashiageru	さしあげる	give to seniors
itadaku	いただく	receive from seniors
mado	まど	window
yofuku	よふく	clothes
zubon	ずぼん	pants
toki-doki	ときどき	sometimes

Then, there is vocabulary. You can do this vocabulary at home, and practice making sentences with this, with these words. Well, now my work finishes, as always, and you have your assignments, you have your [FL] which you need to do.

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Assignment – 1

Match kanji in group A with readings in group B

A	B
大きいて	kaisha
時間	haha
大学	toshi-ue
会社	ji-kan
上げます	shichi-nen
十時	ookii-te
七年	nan-ji
何時	daigaku
年上	juu-ji
母	agemasu

As we do, you have to match group A with group B.

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Assignment – 2

Fill in the blanks with particles, question words and counters

- a) Yuubinkyoku wa (**dono, doko, dore**) ni arimasu ka.
- b) (**Ikura, ikutsu, o-ikutsu**) ringo o kaimashita ka.
- c) Gakkoo ni kodomo ga (**dore, nan-nin, ikura, nan-ko**) gurai imasu ka.
- d) (**Nan-de, dore-ni, nan-ko**) tegami o kakimasu ka.
- e) Isu no ue ni (**nan, dore, nani, dare**) ga arimasu ka.
- f) (**Donna, dore, dare, doko**) mono ga takai desu ka.
- g) Dare (**no, o, ni, mo**) Nihongo o naraimashita ka.
- h) Heya ni (**dareka, daremo, dareni**) imasu ka.

Then, tick the correct option overhere.

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Assignment – 3

Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative words

e.g. Anata wa nan sai desu ka.

- a) Anata wa () ni tegami o kakimasu ka.
- b) Okaasan ni () o moraimashita ka.
- c) Anata wa () de norikaemashita ka.
- d) Rao san wa () kaerimasu ka.
- e) Mariko san wa () hito desu ka.
- f) () ni kaban o moraimashita ka.
- g) () jisho wa ii desu ka.
- h) Depa-to de () haraimashita ka.
- i) Se-ru wa () kara desu ka.
- j) Doresu wa () iro desu ka.

Fill in the blanks with proper interrogative words.

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Assignment – 4

Fill in the blanks with plain form of verbs done in class

- a) Okāsan wa mainichi gohan o (). **make**
- b) Sensei wa nihongo de uta o (). **sang**
- c) Kodomo-tachi wa kōen de (). **play**
- d) Watashi wa kinō ichi-nichi-juu (). **slept**
- e) Senshū sensei ni tegami o (). **received**
- f) Okāsan ni tokei o (). **gave**
- g) Watashi wa depa-to de kaimono o (). **do**
- h) Senshū sensei ni (). **met**

You have to use verbs overhere, clues are given; the words are given in English, use those in Japanese

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Assignment – 5

Translate the following sentences to English

- a) How many apples are there in the box?
- b) My bate of birth is 1985.5.18.
- c) When is your birthday?
- d) I want to go to Japan.
- e) Tanaka san works for 10 hours everyday.
- f) My house is beautiful and spacious.
- g) The baby wants to have milk.
- h) I go to school everyday.

Make sentences, Japanese sentences; from here, translate these into Japanese.

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Assignment – 6

Replace time expressions, verbs, adjectives and noun in the sentences with vocabulary done in the lessons.

A: Kesa (1) nani o tabemashita (3) ka.

B: oishii gohan (2) o tabemashita.(3)

And, now you have this conversation here. Please, fill these three blocks with words, time expressions over here. You have verb forms overhere, and then you can put in your nouns accordingly. So, you can try this at home. Do these assignments; and, these will help in conversation. So, well, we will finish over here today. And, hope that you will do all of this at home properly, and will be able to do more in our next lesson.

Well, till then thank you very much, [FL] and [FL].