

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 26
My teacher gave me a book

Hello everybody, and welcome to the class today. In our previous classes, we have been doing a lot of things. We have done [FL] and [FL] and also last time we did about [FL]. We learnt about this very nice festival in Japan [FL], what they eat there, what all things they make, how they use phrases over there in [FL] time, what all they say, what is the action? So well today, also we will talk a little about [FL], we will also talk about another very interesting and very popular festival of Japan. And of course, we will do something new today related to [FL] and [FL] and something else as well.

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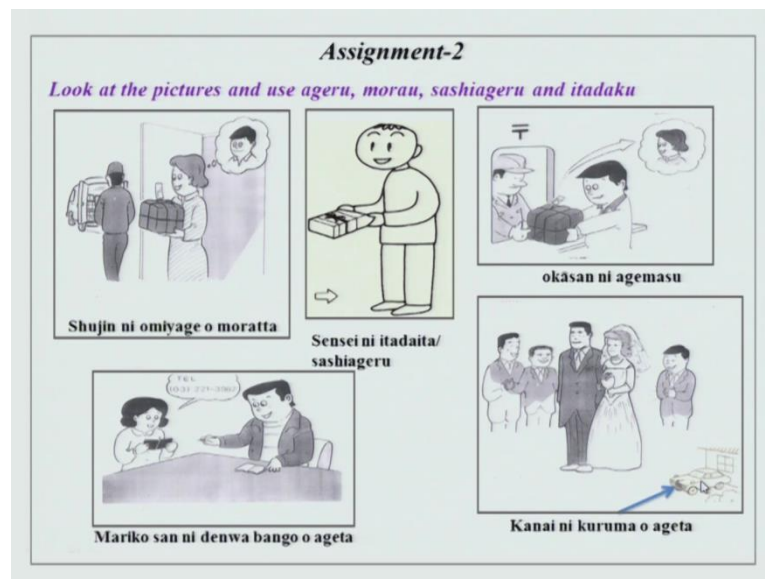
Assignment-1
Match group A with group B and make proper sentences

A	B
Kuruma no (naka) ni	shōsetsu o yomitai desu ka
Anata wa shūmatsu ni	ni kaerimashita
Watashi wa kotoshi	hikkoshi o shimashita
Kaidan no soba ni	ni imasu
Ginkō wa ano	omoshiroi eiga o mimashita
Anata wa donna	jitensha ga arimasu
Rao san wa sengetsu	nani o shitai desu ka
Tanaka san wa 8-ji	dare ga imasu ka
Kinō tomodachi to	takai tatemono desu
Ryōshin wa Indo	kazoku <u>to</u> ryoko o shimasu

So well, before I actually start telling you something today, something new, we will do the assignments, as I always do. So well, open your assignment sheets and let us see, what is there. Well, the first one is match group A with group B, and make proper sentences as I have been doing all along with you. The first one is [FL] so well, [FL] over here, can also be removed and [FL] can be used [FL], then we have [FL], over here [FL] is given, you can use [FL] that makes it very clear, you can remove the [FL] and also put the [FL] over there, whichever way you feel comfortable.

[FL] and [FL] is the pattern, and you state something with that. [FL] over here again is used, because can you tell me why, well because, the subject is known to the listener and the speaker. Then [FL] which type off, [FL], because of [FL] is used time expression in the past. [FL] after time [FL] particle will be used, as we have been doing all along. [FL] again, you can leave or you can use [FL]. Then we have [FL] over here you can see if it was a question [FL] then [FL] would have been used, because it is about someone else is parents, over here it is [FL] and a statement [FL] thus it is my parents.

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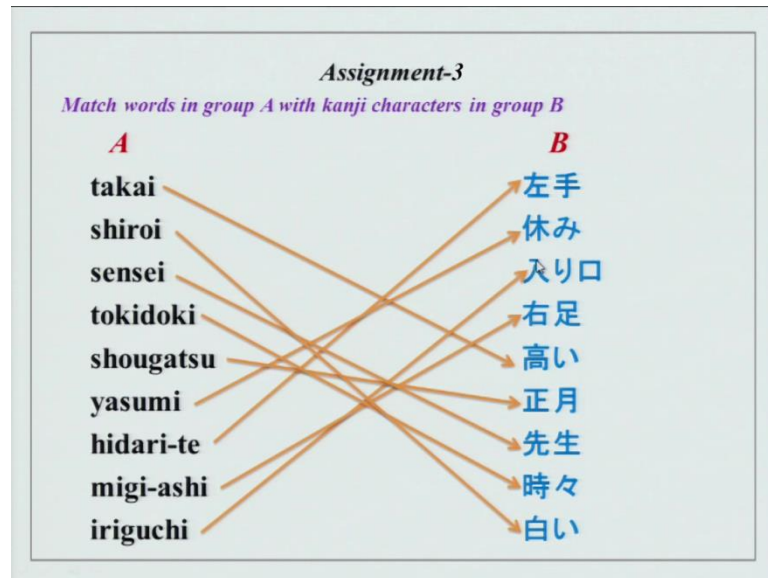


Now, the second one is look at the pictures and use [FL] and [FL], you have done these, this is in plain form, in dictionary form, let us see what it is. You can see this picture, this lady she has received something from someone, it could be her husband, so let us see. [FL] over here, because it is her husband and she is talking, thinking, thus it is [FL], if someone else is to talk about her husband; it has to be [FL]. Then again he is giving something let us see, what he is giving. Well, [FL] is giving, his telephone number to [FL].

Then we have this gentleman over here; he is receiving something or could be giving something, if you remove this arrow from here, so well, what is it [FL] received from [FL], because of the arrow, the arrow is pointing towards him, and if you remove the arrow, then [FL] or [FL] as it should be in case of your teacher. Then we have someone giving something at the post office. This sign over here is for post office.

So, what is it, [FL] this gentlemen is thinking, I will give or send this to my [FL] to my mother, so [FL]. Then what is this, somebody is getting married and then we have a car over here, and let us see what it says [FL], [FL] is wife, so [FL] is not written over here [FL] to my wife, [FL] I give. So, I hope you got this [FL] properly, correctly, without any mistake.

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Now, in this third one we have match words in group A with [FL] characters in group B. So, we have these words over here, and we have the [FL] characters, let us see what it is. [FL] and you can see [FL] over here is very similar to [FL] except for that, stroke on top. [FL] and this character or this symbol signifies or shows that, this is what is being repeated over here; the same [FL] or the same reading is being repeated. [FL] and in the end we have [FL]. Now, you will see [FL] is very similar to [FL], but there is a slight difference you have this, stroke here on top. Of course, it is not a stroke as such, but just to separate it or make it a little different from [FL], which is a straight line, this bow has been given.

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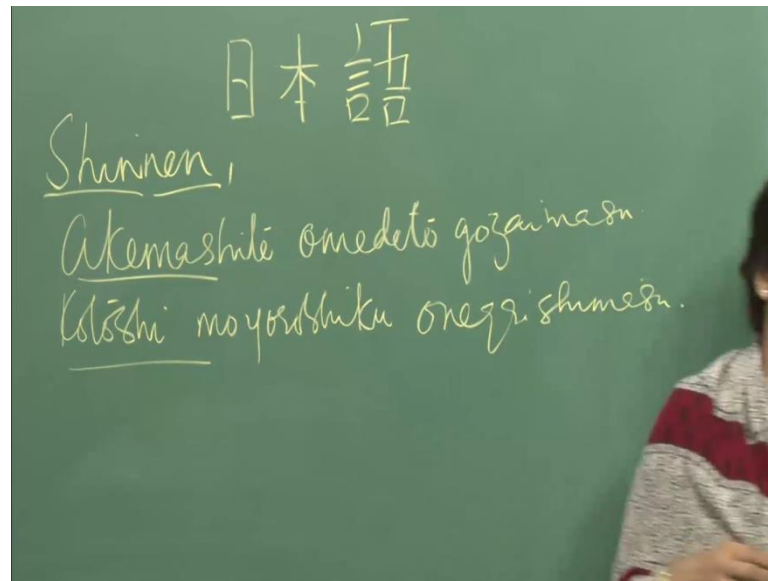
Assignment-4
Fill in the blanks with proper verb forms

a) Okāsan nani o (tabetai) desu ka. *want to eat*
b) Watashi wa sensei ni jisho o (moraimashitata). *received*
c) Ke-ki wa oishii kara kodomo ni (agetai). *want to give*
d) Buchō ni wain o (agemashita). *gave*
e) Ashita kaisha e (ikimasen). *not go*
f) Rao san wa tomodachi ni shatsu o (ageta). *gave*
g) Kanai ni saifu o (moratta). *received*
h) Jikan nai kara tomodachi ni (aimasen). *not meet*
i) Watashi wa mainichi sentaku o (shimasu). *do*
j) Watashi wa ichi-nichi ni 2-kai ha o (migakimasu). *brush*

Now, this one is fill in the blanks with proper verb forms. Well, let us see what it is. The clue is given over here in English and you are supposed to write it in Japanese. [FL] then we have [FL], then we have [FL] not go, because of [FL]. Then [FL] gave to his friend, [FL] received from my wife. So, [FL] is time [FL] is no time, I do not have time, thus [FL] and [FL] over here is for [FL] verb [FL] will always take particle [FL], [FL] is [FL], [FL] means to brush or to polish.

So, [FL] you have done [FL], [FL] means number of times an activity is performed, so [FL] twice in a day [FL]. Well, that finish is your assignments, your [FL], I hope you all did it properly and correctly. Last time, I had also given you a very small [FL] about [FL]. We had done [FL], we had talked about [FL] seen pictures. So, I had asked you to collect some more material on [FL].

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Well, I also collected some again, and the phrase that I gave you was [FL]. Well, you are already know the meaning, what this means, what this means.

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Now, over here there is a new word for you, the phrase is the same, there is a new word [FL] right on top you can see. So, [FL] means, [FL] means new, and [FL] means year. So, a very, very nice year for you, I congratulate you, I wish you all the best in the coming year. And please, let us continue our association, our friendship in this year as well.

And one thing you have to see over here in the picture which is given, you have to pay attention to where your hands are, when you are seeing this it should be straight, and not anywhere you want you have to bow, and then you have to say [FL]. And then the answer will be the same thing again repeated by the other person. So well, you should keep that in mind, and all this is for festivity.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:39)

Oshōgatsu

As we now know Oshōgatsu is the most important festival in Japan. All work is completed by the end of the year and families gather to spend the days together with each other. The year end “bonenkai” parties or “year forgetting parties” are held to leave the old year's worries and troubles behind and enter the New Year with gaiety and happiness. On New Year's eve, toshikoshi soba or noodles symbolizing longevity are also served with o-sechi ryouri and o-zooni.

Also on January 1st watching the sunrise is considered auspicious. It is a tradition to visit a shrine during o-shōgatsu time. “Firsts” that are marked as special events include -

- shigoto-hajime* – the first working day of the new Year.
- hatsu hinode* – the first sunrise
- hatsu mode* - first trip to the shrine
- waraijome* – beginning the New Year with a smile.
- hatsu dayori* - first exchange of letters and many more.

Oshōgatsu is a time of enjoyment and relaxation with friends and family.

You can read more over here about [FL]. One interesting thing is that at [FL] time which starts around the 28th of December, and continues on till the 4th or the 5th of January. There is a small party which is mentioned over here, it is a [FL] party which is the year ending party, which all Japanese celebrate with friends and family to sort of say good bye to the year which has gone. And remember the year with friends and family, and welcome the New Year on [FL] day.

So, there is something about [FL], you can read about it later, and also something very interesting in Japan is during New Year, what you do first has great meaning. For example, when you go to office first time, when you meet people first time, when you smile or enjoy your laugh. The first time see the sunrise on New Year day; go to a shrine, all these things are very, very important, because that is what you do first time in the New Year.

And it is a time of relaxation as is given over here, enjoyment, friends and family and basically, just enjoying with everyone. So, that is [FL] for you, you can look up the net,

you can see pictures and read, what customs and practices are done, what food is made, what are the special things they do on New Year day.

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~tokidoki

Practice using "tokidoki"

A: *Tanaka san, mainichi uchi de ban gohan o tabemasu ka.*

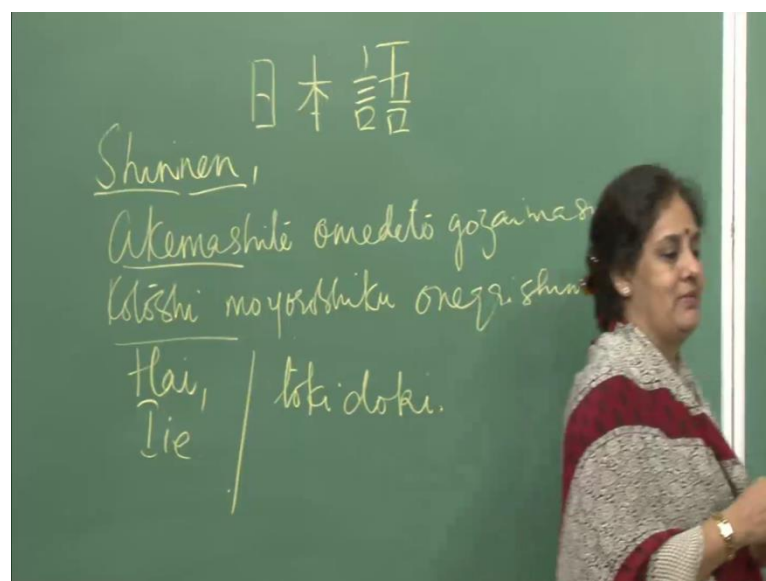
B: *Hai, mainichi uchi de tabemasu.*

Or *Iie, mainichi uchi de tabemasen.*

Or *Tokidoki tabemasu.*

Now, there is something new over here. This is a new word [FL], which means sometimes. There is a small conversation here between A and B. [FL] or [FL] that is one answer which you have done. You can also say, [FL] this also you have done, which means no, I do not eat every day at home.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:45)



Now, there could be another answer using this simple word over here. It could be [FL] [FL], a new word for you [FL] meaning sometimes. [FL] for example, [FL] or [FL].

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~tokidoki

Practice using "tokidoki"

A: *Tanaka san, mainichi uchi de ban gohan o tabemasu ka.*

B: *Hai, mainichi uchi de tabemasu.*

Or *Iie, mainichi uchi de tabemasen.*

Or *Tokidoki tabemasu.*

<i>sensei</i>	<i>shokudo</i>	<i>tabemasu</i>
<i>Taro kun</i>	<i>kafeteria</i>	<i>nomimasu</i>
<i>tomodachi</i>	<i>restoran</i>	
<i>otōto</i>	<i>tomodachi no uchi</i>	<i>nemasu</i>

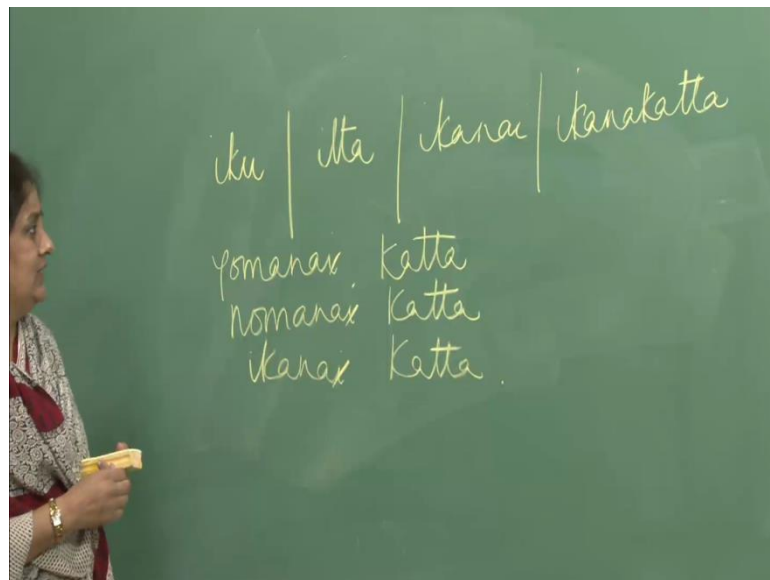
So, you have the practice over here in place of [FL], you can use any of these words given in place of [FL], which is a place you could use [FL]. And then in place of [FL], a verb you can use [FL] any of these verbs, but remember the vocabulary has to be related. You cannot use something for [FL], which is to be used for watching for [FL], for [FL] or for [FL]. So please, the vocabulary has to be connected, for example [FL]. So, you can try practicing this, with your partner at home, but please do it loudly.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:31)



Now, we have been doing verbs in plain form. We have done dictionary form, we have done the past form, past plain form; we have done the negative form. Now today, we will do the negative past.

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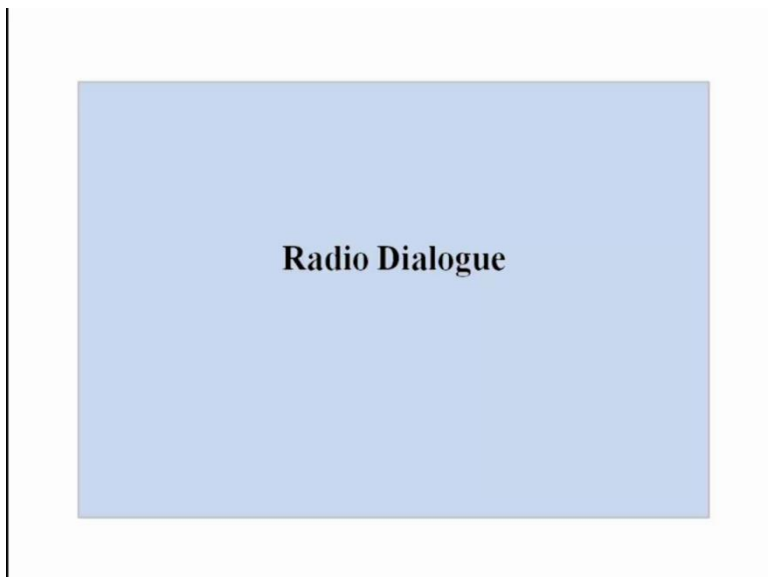
We have done [FL] these are the three that we have done. Today we will do [FL]. Now, how do you make [FL], simple [FL], remove the i from here, [FL] that makes it past negative plain. So, it is very simple, it is not difficult at all, all you need to do is to get used to the sound.

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Verbs in plain past form			
ikimasen deshita	いきませんでした	ikanakatta	いかなかった
kaerimasen deshita	かえりませんでした	kaeranakatta	かえらなかった
aimasen deshita	あいませんでした	awanakatta	あわなかった
kaimasen deshita	かいませんでした	kawanakatta	かわなかった
migakimasen deshita	みがきませんでした	migakanakatta	みがかなかった
hanashimasen deshita	はなしませんでした	hanasanakatta	はなさなかった
kakimasen deshita	かきませんでした	kakanakatta	かかなかった
kikimasen deshita	ききませんでした	kikanakatta	きかなかった
arimasen deshita	ありませんでした	nakatta	なかった

You can repeat after me now, and we will practice right here [FL] and it is [FL]. So please, you will notice somewhere there is a w, somewhere there is an s only instead of s h i. So well, these are all exceptions, and slowly you will understand, how these exceptions are made, so well we will do that. Now, you could do that at home, and we will go ahead with our lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:50)



Listen to this radio dialogue, and let us see how much you have understood [FL]. Well, how was it, did you understand, I am sure you did.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:16)

Kaiwa

A: Kore wa omoshiroi shōsetsu desu ka.
B: Sō desu. Omoshiroi desu yo.
A: Doko de kaimashita ka.
B: Kaimasen deshita. Sensei ni **itadakimashita**.
A: Itsu desu ka.
B: Watashi no tanjōbi ni sensei ga watashi ni kono hon o **kuremashita**.

Well, let us see I will read it out once, and then explain [FL]. So, there are a few new things over here, most of it you have done, there is a new word [FL], that is what we are going to do today, we have done [FL]. Now, we will do [FL] and [FL] today, how it is to be done, how it is to be used, well we will see right away.

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会話

A: これは おもしろい 小説 ですか。
B: そうですね。面白 ですね。
A: どこで 買いましたか。
B: 買いませんでした。先生 に **いただきました**。
A: いつ ですか。
B: 私の 誕生日 に 先生 が 私 に この 本を **くれました**。

This is in the script, you can see.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:23)

Dialogue

A: Is this an interesting book?
B: Yes, it's a very interesting book.
A: Where did you buy it?
B: I did not buy it. I got it from Professor Yamada.
A: When was that?
B: On my birthday Yamada Sir gave this novel to me.

And this is the translation may not be literal translation, because it may change the meaning, it is what you would say in English.

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Kureru / kudasaru

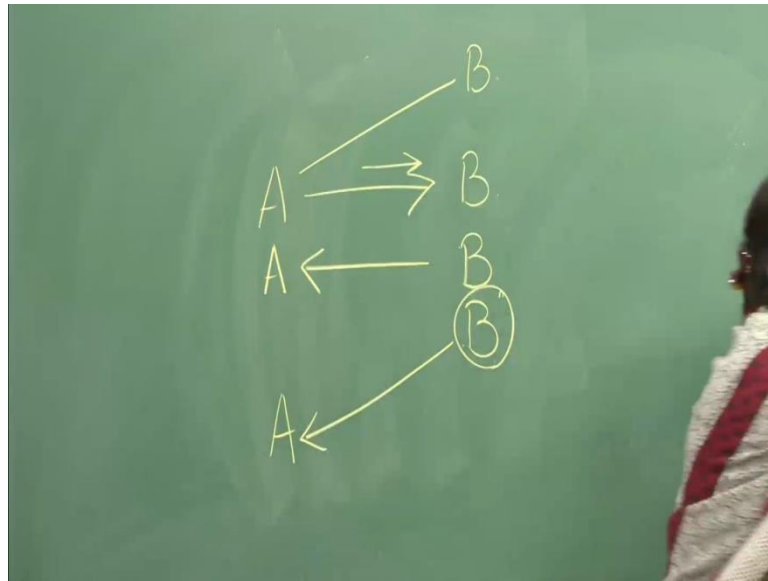
When **“he/she and you”** (2nd or 3rd person) gives something to **“me/us”** or **“he/she”** (3rd person gives to you) then **“kureru”** is used. When I (1st person) receives something from someone who is superior in position and rank then for respect **“kudasaru”** is used.

e.g

Watashi wa hon o ageru/sashiageru	<i>I give a book to (sensei)</i>
Watashi wa hon o morau/itadaku	<i>I receive a book from (sensei)</i>
Sensei wa hon o kureru/kudasaru	<i>Sensei gives a book to (me)</i>

Well, [FL] and [FL].

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Now, you can read what is written over there, but A gives to B [FL]. So, you can see your position is very, very clear [FL] and [FL] or polite for [FL] and [FL].

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~ kureru / kudasaru

A wa B ni hon o ageru / sashisashiageru
agemashita / sashiagemashita

A wa B ni/kara hon o morau / itadaku
moraimashita / itadakimashita

A wa B ni/kara morau / itadaku
B wa A ni kureru / kudasaru

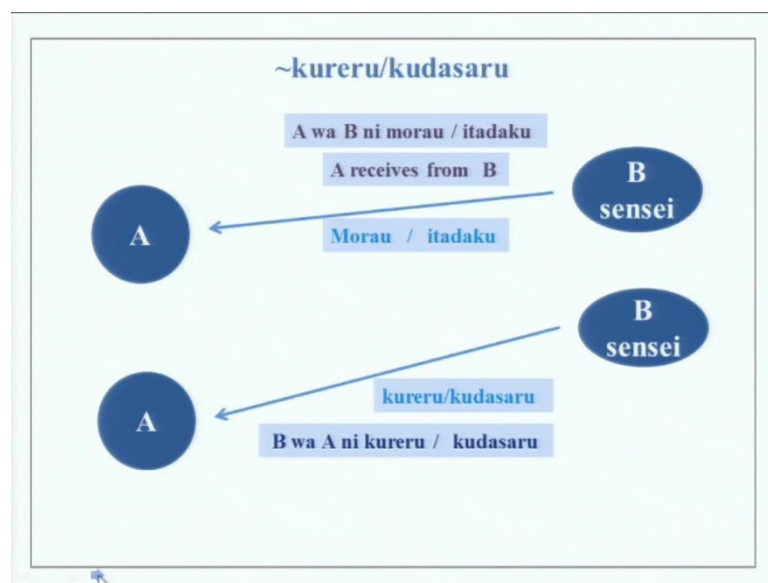
e.g. Sensei wa watashi ni hon o kuremashita/kudasaimashita.

Now, there is a new word over here [FL] and [FL], what happens with that, let us see, that is exactly what is given [FL], and then what do we have over here, we have [FL]. So, now what happens? In this your position is here, B is over here, higher in rank, higher in older, age, rank, position, everything much above you higher, and you are

placed over here or a formal situation and when someone gives something to you over here, then it is [FL] is that All right, please remember [FL].

Now, over here A is the subject over here, B is your subject and [FL], B gives to A, that is the only difference over here, all along A has been the subject over here, B becomes the subject, and we are talking about, what B is giving A. So please, that is very important with [FL] and [FL], [FL] gave a book to me. So, [FL] is the subject over here and please.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:32)




You will see now what it is, this is what you have done so far, and this is, what we are going to do now, B over here, A over here. So, naturally B is a little higher, older in age, higher in rank, in position could be your boss, could be your teacher, could be someone, you have met for the first time. And what is it, B gives something to A, and it is [FL] or [FL] or [FL], B gives to A. So, please remember with [FL] and [FL], it is always someone senior, older is giving something to someone junior.

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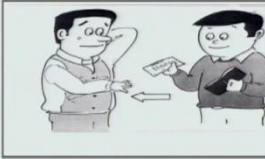
Practice

Practice ~kureru / kudasaru


Tanaka san wa watashi ni purezento o kuremashita.



Tanaka san wa watashi ni okane o kuremashita



Otōsan wa watashi ni hikōki no kippu o kuremashita



Now, you can practice [FL] and [FL]. Look at the picture over here there is, this gentlemen, and a lady and he is giving something to her. So, let us see, what it is [FL] from this lady side, he is giving something to her, thus [FL] formal situation over here, he is giving money. So well, [FL] he is giving money to me or gave money to me, what is there in the third picture, well we have [FL] again, looking at his passport probably he is going out. So well, let us see what it is [FL] is my father, [FL] is plane, [FL] is ticket, [FL] gave it to me.

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Practice 練習

Practice ~kureru / kudasaru

otousan
sensei

okane
jisho
hon

kureru
kudasaru

Otousan wa watashi ni tokei o kuremashita

Sensei wa watashi ni jibiki/jisho o kuremashita

So well, you can practice now, we just did [FL] and [FL], you can practice it now with these words here, [FL] and of course, you have [FL] and [FL] here. So, you can make different combinations, for example, [FL] so obviously, you can see, when someone gives something to you, you place yourself, your position where it is, it is lower and thus, [FL] and over here with [FL], it is humble you are accepting something very, very humbly from someone, whose senior to you or older in age, position, rank and thus, [FL]. So well, you can use these over here you can see [FL] and [FL] or [FL]. So well, you can use [FL] and [FL] in this manner.

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Practice 練習

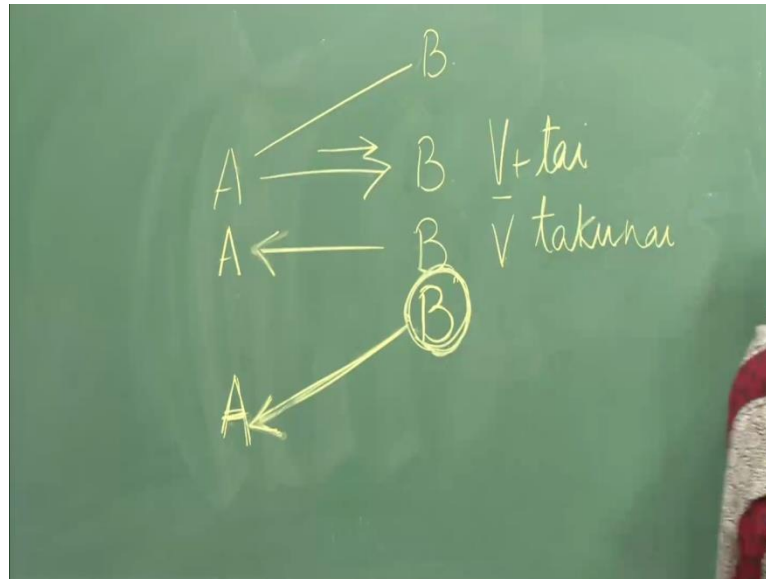
Practice V~takunai
Restoran de... ..

Otousan: Nani o **tabemashō** ka.
Okāsan : Watashi wa **tempura** o **tabetai**.
Kodomo: Kinō tabeta kara ima **tabetakunai**.
Otōsan: Nani o tabemasu ka.
Kododmo: **Supageti** o tabetai.
Otōsan: Ja, supageti o tabemashō.

tabemasu	<i>pizza,</i>	<i>soba,</i>	<i>Indo ryouri</i>
	<i>ba-ga-</i>	<i>udon,</i>	<i>pasta</i>
nomimasu	<i>juu-su,</i>	<i>miruku,</i>	<i>O-sake,</i>
	<i>Biru,</i>	<i>wain,</i>	<i>mizu</i>

Now, I am sure now you have understood all the six [FL] and [FL]. So, please try to practice it with your friends, with your partner and please, whenever you are practicing, do it loudly.

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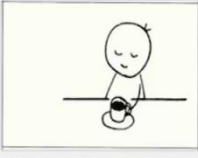



Now, in one of our previous lessons we did [FL] form, verb plus [FL] means I want to do something, whatever the verb is saying. Well, negative is [FL], I do not want to do as the verb is saying, for example, [FL]. So well, we will do [FL] over here; there is a small conversation between [FL] and [FL]. And let us see, what they are saying, [FL], I am sure this is understood over here [FL] is the new word, [FL] is a Japanese dish, a very popular dish in Japan and generally, foreigners love this dish very much.

So well, [FL] what shall we have, [FL] I want to have, [FL] is what the mother says, [FL] is saying, child is saying, I had it yesterday, so, I do not want to have it, now. [FL] so, let us all have ((Refer Time 34:13)), so you can replace [FL] with any other verb that you want, it could be a different situation completely you could replace it with [FL].

And then have the conversation over here, you could replace [FL] with pizza, you could say [FL] burger or [FL], as it is said in Japanese, [FL] or pasta. So, [FL] are two Japanese dishes, where [FL] is thin noodles, and [FL] is very, very thick noodles in clear soup. And then you can have this conversation practice it with your partner, it is a simple conversation easy to do and learn.

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Practice
Practice V~takunai

 denwa o shitai / shitakunai	 hanashitai / hanashitakunai	 ko-hi o nomitai / nomitakunai
 asobitai / asobitakunai	 yasumitai / yasumitakunai	 gohan o tabetai / tabetakunai

Now, we have some pictures for you over here, and let us see what the pictures are all about. You can see someone on the phone, and you have to practice [FL] that is I do not want to do, whatever the verb is saying, so well, [FL]. Now, what is this person doing over here playing, so [FL]. Then we have these two people talking [FL] or it could also be [FL] depending on what you want to say. Gentleman is relaxing over here, so what is the verb, can you tell me the verb.

Well, it is [FL] or [FL], I do not want to relax or I want to take off or relax or take a break. Then someone is just about to have tea, well [FL] or [FL]. And then we have someone just about to start eating, so well, what is the verb for eating, [FL] and [FL] or [FL], whichever way you want to take. So, you can practice like this all other verbs with or without pictures you can practice, saying whatever the verb in [FL] form and in [FL] form with your partner, you could ask [FL] or [FL].

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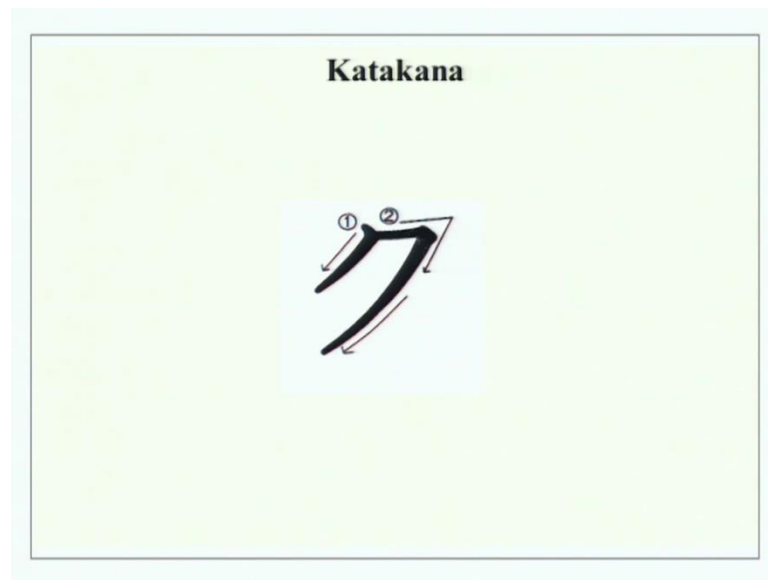
Now, I have been doing [FL] with you, we have been practicing [FL], how to write [FL], we will do that again, some we have done, some we have to do, let us see what we have here today. Well, we have the [FL] series here, and you can see how it is written, how slanting it is, where to put your pen first, and how to make the stroke, how angular it is [FL], and you can see well.

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Then we have [FL], the first one is small, the second one is little longer, and then it is straight [FL].

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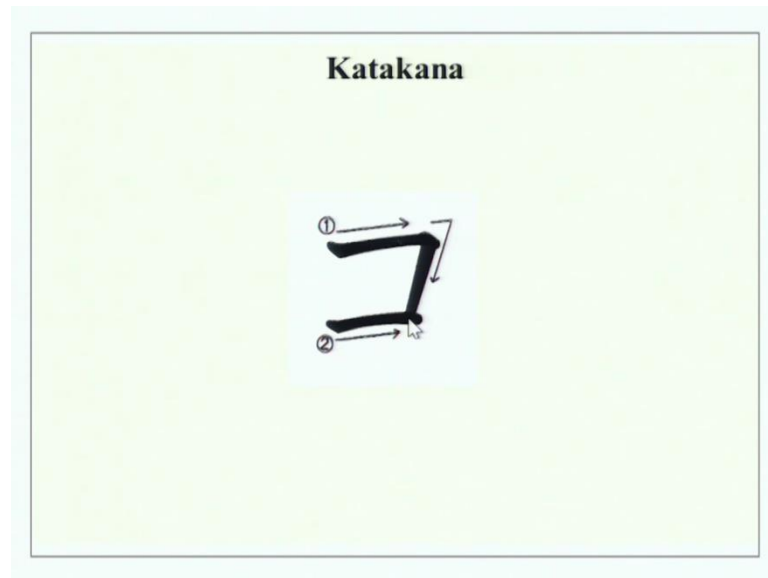
[FL] and remember, it does not touch like this; it is just half a way [FL].

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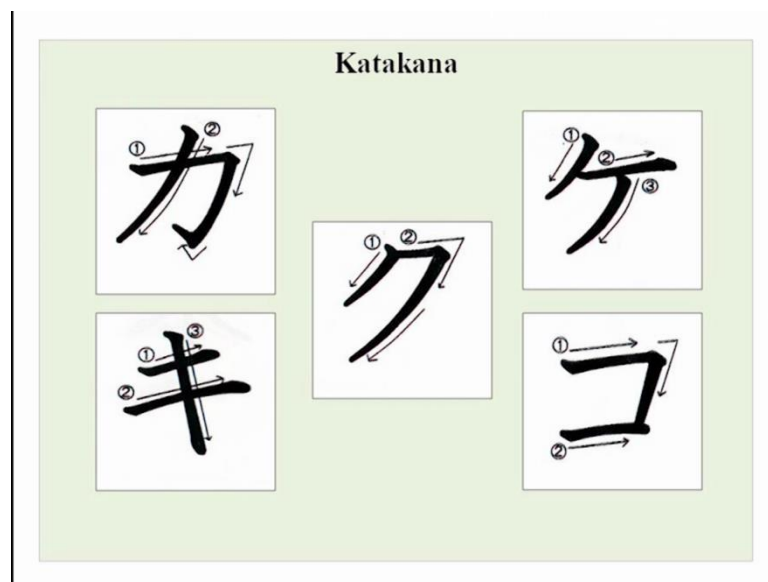
And then we have [FL] and the stroke order is important. So, please do not forget the stroke order, remember the stroke order [FL].

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And then we have a simple [FL] after that. So, [FL] is one and two, and not one and two like this please remember. That is also important for all [FL] characters also. This stroke is one.

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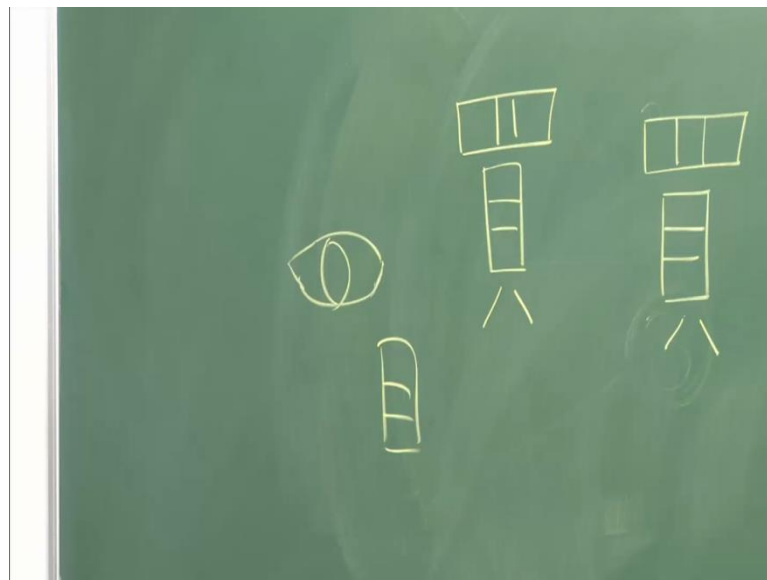
So, now you can see it is right here in front, all the stroke order is given properly.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:58)



Now, as we always do after our syllabus, practice of syllabus [FL] and [FL], we do [FL] characters. So, well let us see what we have here, today. We have [FL] which is to buy. [FL] is the simple character.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:11)



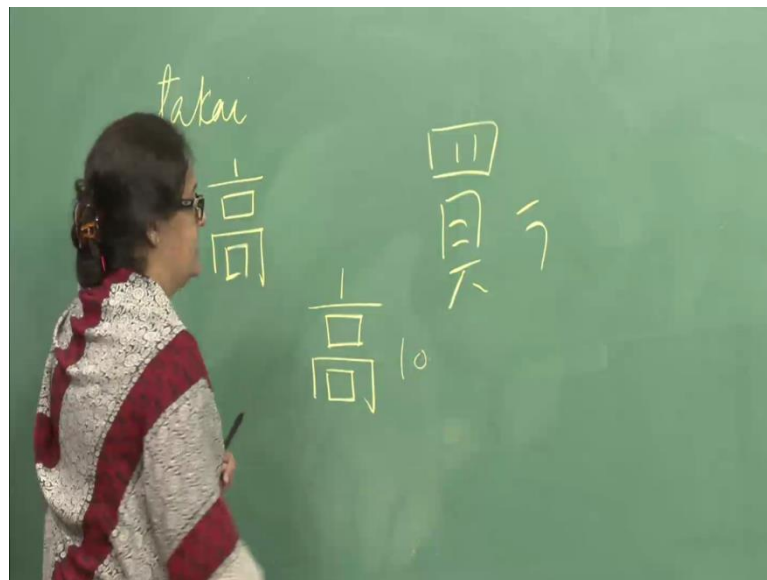
We have done eye, if you remember, like this. So well, turn it, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 then we have another eye over here, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. And then we have two lines over here in the end, which makes it [FL]. So, let us see, how many strokes do it, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and then we have an 11 and 12.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:09)

Kanji			
買う	kau	かう	to buy (12-strokes)
高い	takai/kō	たかい	high/expensive

So, we have 12 strokes to this character, which is [FL] and you can see it is 12 strokes over here, how it is come into being. We will do once we are through with this [FL] section. Let us see, what is the next one, it is [FL] or [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 41:27)



Well, there are more readings to this character [FL], but we will only do one reading over here for the time being to buy, which is [FL]. The second character that we have over here is, [FL] 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. So, this is a 10 stroke character, you can see over here [FL], as you can see it is 10 strokes, I will write it once again for you, once

again 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. So, 10 strokes character meaning [FL]; meaning high; meaning expensive.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:40)

Stroke Order

Money and bag for shopping

1	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎				

kau

Now, how is, how have these characters come into being is you can see from here. When you go shopping, you have a small bag in hand generally, and you have fish in it. So well, all the net over here, all this over here, all this over here is from the bag, which has a net and you can see your fish in it. That is how [FL] has come into being, and you can see the stroke order over here, how it is to be made.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:21)

Stroke Order

Shows a double storied house which was big in ancient times.

1	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
一	一						

takai/kō

Then we have [FL] and you can see from the house here, how [FL] has come into being. Well, in olden times, generally huts were there, and anybody having a room on top of the house would be considered a big house. So well, that is how [FL] came into being. A doubled storied house was considered very, very big, large in ancient times. So, that is how [FL] height or expensive came into being. The stroke order is given over here you can practice it at home.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:16)



Now, I have been doing festivals of Japan with you, important festivals, interesting festivals, and today also I have something very interesting. This festival is a community festival, is a social festival, it has lot of importance, and it is practiced by young and old since ancient times, and is still practiced here in Japan even now.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:58)



So well, what is the festival let us see, Bean throwing festival or [FL]. So, you can repeat it after me, it is [FL] or the Bean throwing festival. Of course, you will know why it is called the bean throwing festival. [FL] is actually change of season. [FL] marks the change, marks the period or time when the season changes. From, maybe winter to spring or spring to summer or summer to winter again or autumn, and then autumn to winter.

So, in ancient times this [FL] was celebrated, four times in a year, but now it has somehow gotten associated with spring time only, and it is celebrated only in spring time, why I have taken up [FL] is, because we did [FL] last time, which is in January, which is the first of January. And now, [FL] which is spring time or just a day before, spring is in February, it is celebrated in February. Generally, falling now on the third or the fourth of February.

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Bean Throwing Festival

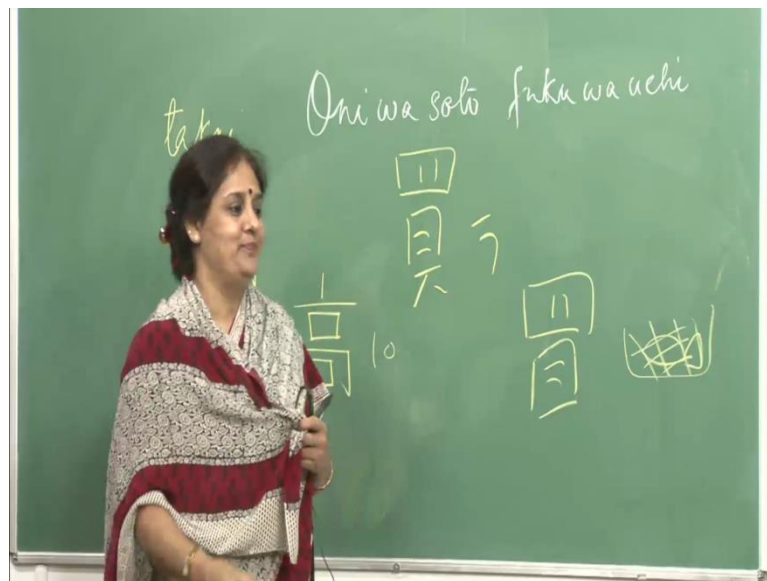
The period or time marking change of season is called Setsubun. In ancient times in Japan this was celebrated four times in a year. Today this festival is restricted to spring season only. Spring Setsubun or the "Bean Throwing festival" as it is called now is celebrated one day before the Spring day, which falls around the 3rd or the 4th of February every year. After a harsh winter it is a festival welcoming the Spring season.

In ancient times in Japan, Setsubun was celebrated as New Year and "roasted mame" which grows during this time and is considered auspicious, was offered to the Gods and thrown out of the house chanting – "oni-wa-soto, fuku-wa-uchi" meaning "demons out and happiness in". This custom is called "mame maki" and it was believed that by doing so the house would be clean of diseases and freed from evil spirits.

Gradually with time Setsubun became an important imperial event and became associated with climate change, removal of negativity, preparation for the coming planting season and new life with Spring season. During this season of festivity and gaiety the people of Japan have various rituals, perform different activities and spend time with family and friends.

So, you can read a lot of things over here, lot of things are written. It is also called [FL].

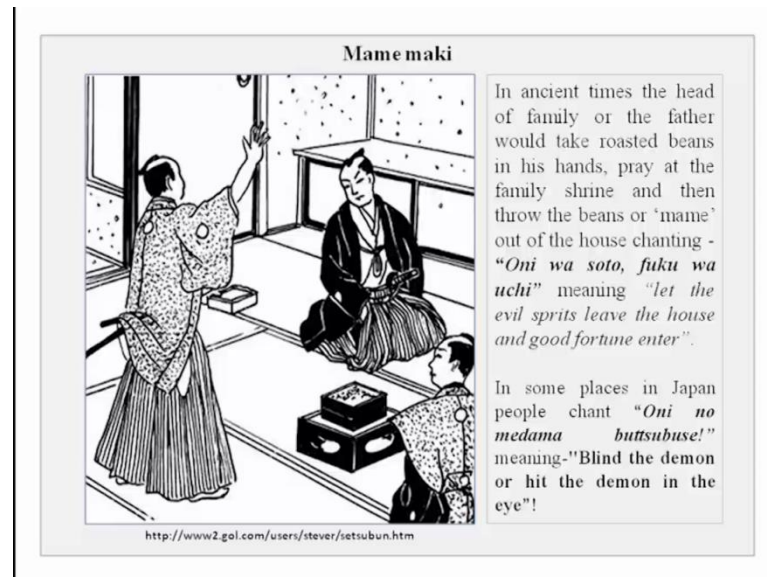
(Refer Slide Time: 46:55)



And on this day, roasted soya bean is thrown outside of the house, and something is chanted, the words that are chanted are [FL] and [FL]. This is chanted all the time and you just take soya beans, roasted soya beans in a bowl and you throw it outside of your house. Now, [FL] means, a demon or evil, and [FL] means outside, [FL] means good fortune, and [FL] means house, as you have already done.

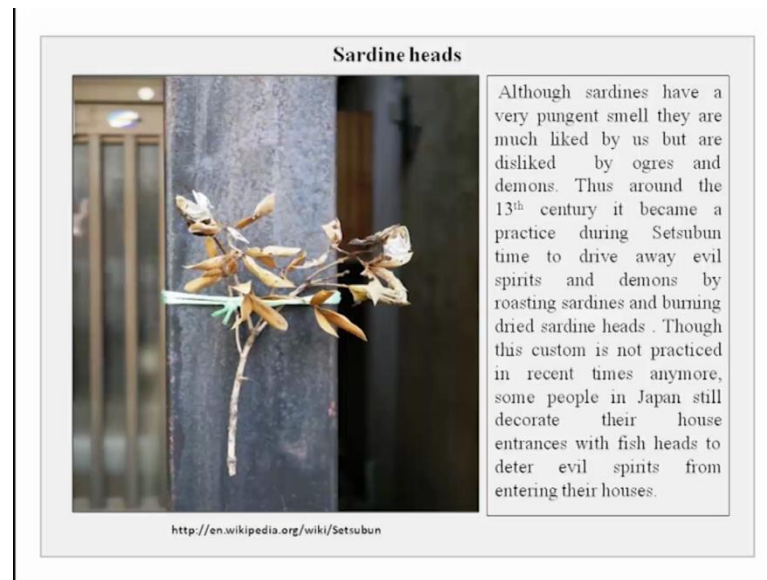
So, [FL] means to get rid of all the evil, all the negativity, all the negative feelings, negativity of the house, all in fortune, from the house and throw it outside, and get all good fortune, all positivity in the house. [FL] means positivity, [FL] means good fortune. So, all is given over here, everything is listed.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:30)



And this was actually celebrated by all in ancient times, and the master of the house, the lord of the house would actually on [FL] day, try to on [FL] day, would take some [FL], go to the shrine, pray to the gods and then come and throw these [FL], come and throw these soya beans out of the house. And it would be a feeling of happiness, why because, after a harsh winter, people would be meeting each other, people would be celebrating, they would be enjoying all the food once again; the sunshine once again, and they would be general festivity and gaiety around. So well, that is exactly what was done at that time.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:05)



And one interesting thing that was custom, that was followed a practice, that was done was, it was believed that [FL] or the demons, do not like sardines, because it smells a lot. And thus sardine heads were roasted sardine heads were placed outside of the house to ward off evil, to keep evil away, to keep in fortune away from the house, and to welcome positivity, to welcome good fortune in the house. So, this is how it was placed, it was kept.

In Japan, it was decorated like this to ward off evil basically. All diseases from the house would be removed by doing this. The houses were cleaned at that time and generally it is, as we can understand. Generally, change of season brings diseases, brings problems. So, at that time to keep your house clean, to clean up to do all kind of things like this would be actually very good for the people of the house.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:33)

Eho maki



Fortune beans as they are called bring good luck and happiness. It is customary to eat roasted soya beans one for each year of one's life plus one to bring good luck during the coming year. Eating fortune sushi rolls is also a Japanese custom on Setsubun day.

<http://kyotofoodie.com/setsun-ehomaki-mame-maki-and-grilled-sardine/>

Now, during [FL] or on that day, generally fortune beans as these beans are called [FL] or these rolls are made, these beans are roasted, they are eaten, and they are enjoyed by all, and specially the [FL] are, these fish are eaten and enjoyed by the family. And of course, as you can see, fortune beans as they are bring good luck, it is customary to eat roasted soya beans for each year of one's life, and one for good luck, and eating [FL] rolls is also a big, big custom on [FL] day.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:14)

Eho maki



The roll with rice and other ingredients is called "**ehomaki**" where "**eho**" is the direction of the God of fortune and happiness and "**maki**" means rolled-up. The direction of "**eho**" changes every year. "**Ehomaki**" or rolled-up sushi, with seven lucky ingredients, is eaten without pause while facing the auspicious direction of the year.

<http://kyotofoodie.com/setsun-ehomaki-mame-maki-and-grilled-sardine/>

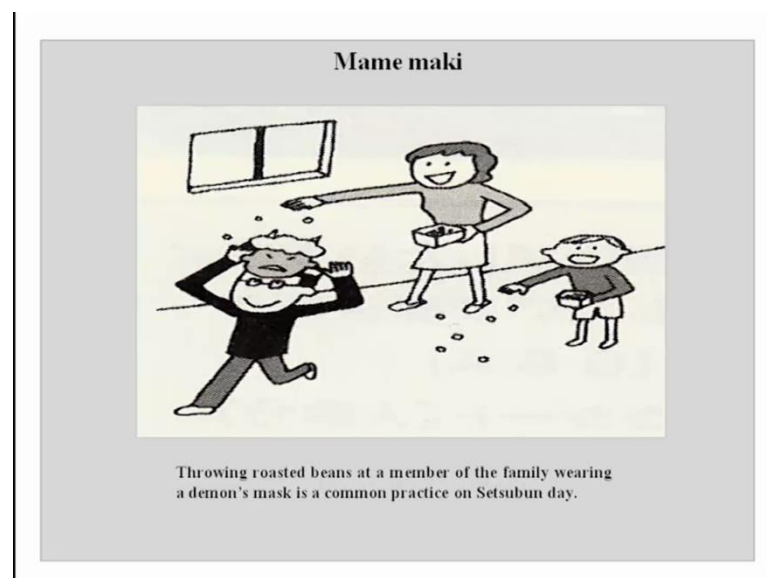
Now, important part over here is that these rolls, these rice rolls or [FL], as they are called are eaten, that they sitting in the direction of the God of fortune and happiness. You face the direction, where the god of happiness and fortune is, and you eat these rolls thinking that good fortune will come to you.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:39)



Children throw roasted soya beans like this at each other, and try to sort of play and enjoy, chanting all the time, fortune in and evil out.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:57)



And of course, what the children do is that one person in the family could be wearing a demons mask or an evil mask, and all the others would be running around the house throwing beans at him, and sort of playing in this manner. So, it is basically a community feeling of enjoyment, of gaiety, of being together, just enjoy being together. And that happiness is, what is shown over here in this picture.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:34)



Well, we have been talking about [FL] all the time, and that [FL] is bad, and evil, and negative, and all the time, very grumpy. So well, there is a small [FL] or a [FL] saying in Japan, and of course, we all know that saying that appearances can be deceptive. And even stern looking people, very mean looking people, bad people, also have a kind spot in their heart, they can also be very, very kind.

So, the saying is [FL] is tears. So, [FL], [FL] means eyes, [FL] even [FL] can cry, even demons can cry, even demons have a good, good spot somewhere in their heart, they can be nice once in a while. So, generally appearances can be deceptive, it is not necessary that all the time, people who are looking very mean or looking very stern or angry or all the time, very, very mean or negative. So well, this was one saying for the [FL], we have been talking about [FL] so much. So well, that is what it is.

(Refer Slide Time: 54:12)

Assignment-1

Circle the correct spelling

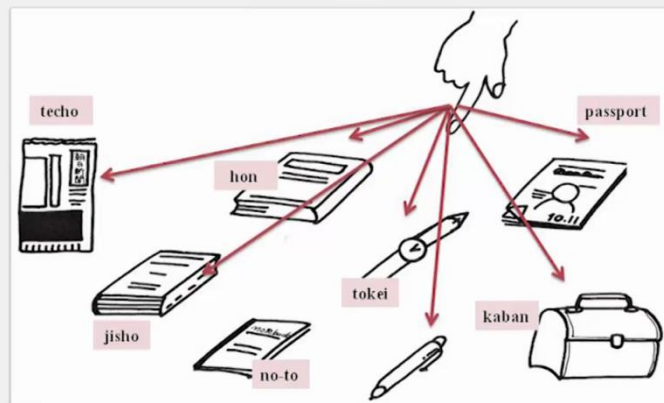
- a) Tanaka san wa (しずか、しずうか、しすか) na kata desu.
- b) Watashi wa (しゅまつ、しゅうまつ、しゅまつう) ni kuni e kaeru.
- c) Kinō no (よる、ようる、よるう) ame ga furimashita.
- d) Watashi wa (ときょう、とうきょう、とうきよ) ni sumitai.
- e) Nihon-go kurasu wa (くじはん、くうじはん、きゅじはん) ni hajimarimasu.
- f) Eki kara (タクシ、クタシ、タクウシ) de kaerimashita.
- g) Watashi wa (せんぜい、ぜんせい、せんせい) ni tokei o sashiagemashita.
- h) Anata wa mainichi nan-ji ni (さんぽ、ざんぽ、さんぼう、さんぽお) o shimasu ka.

And in the end, we have [FL] for you, my work is over. I have taught you whatever we are suppose to do in this lesson. Now, it is your time to practice, what has been taught. So, there is [FL] for you, there is work for you, circle the correct spellings.

(Refer Slide Time: 54:19)

Assignment-2 At a shop

Look at the objects and ask the price using kore, kono, koko, dare, ikura and practice simple dialogue with your partner.










Then we have looked at these pictures, and ask price using [FL], which we have done in our previous lessons. List the price, ask your friends do small [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 54:37)

Assignment-3

Match the kanji in column A with pictures in column B

本		
上		
大		
手		
人		
見る		
口		

And then we have these [FL] characters over here. Some pictures for you, just match [FL] characters with the pictures given.

(Refer Slide Time: 54:53)

Assignment-4

Tick the correct kanji character for the readings given below

a) Han	(平ら、半、年)
b) Kan	(門、間、閉)
c) Getsu	(月、日、目)
d) Me	(日、目、自)
e) Karada	(木、体、休み)
f) Chichi	(火、父、水)
g) Hanasu	(話す、読む、語)
h) Yomu	(読む、話す、言う)
i) Pun	(今、分、水)

And then the words are given over here, you have to see and tick the correct reading given.

(Refer Slide Time: 55:06)

Assignment – 5

Make proper questions to fit the answers given below

- a) A: Sensei wa (-----) ni (-----) o kuremashita ka.
B: Watashi ni jisho o kureta.
- b) A: Kono shatsu wa (-----) no desu ka.
B: Iie, Tanaka san no dewa arimasen.
- c) A: Ginkō no saba ni (-----) ga arimasu ka.
B: Hana-ya ga arimasu.
- d) A: Kesa (-----) o yomimashita ka.
B: Iie, zasshi o yomimashita.
- e) A: Anata no otōto wa (-----) desu ka.
B: Amerika ni imasu.
- f) A: Mainichi okaasan ni (-----) denwa o shimasu ka.
B: San-kai desu.

Well, let us see what else do we have? Make proper questions to fit the answers given below. So, you have to read the small [FL], and read the answer, and then write the question word over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 55:28)

Assignment-6

Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs forms using the verbs given below (ageru, morau, itadaku, kureru) (use proper tenses).


- a) Watashi wa sensei ni denwa bango o -----.
- b) Tomodachi wa watashi ni takai tokei o -----.
- c) Watashi wa tomodachi ni aoi shatsu o -----.
- d) Okāsan wa watashi ni okane o -----.
- e) Watashi wa otōto ni ii kamera o -----.
- f) Tanaka san wa okusan ni kirei na doresu o -----.
- g) Watashi wa Taro kun ni omoshiroi shousetsu o -----.
- h) Kanai wa watashi ni atarashii nekutai o -----.
- i) Watashi wa buchō ni wain o (ワイン) -----.

And fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs or verb forms.


(Refer Slide Time: 55:38)

Assignment-7

Look at the pictures and answer the questions



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mi_tarashi_dango_by_dewer935.jpg



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Preparing_mitarashi_dango_Mino_Oifu.JPG

Now, we have pictures for you over here, a couple of pictures are given. Look at the pictures carefully, and then it is a listening comprehension. So please, listen to what is being said, and then answer the questions. So well, let us see what it is [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 57:01)

Assignment

Listen to the passage and answer the questions

a) **Kore wa Nihongo de nan desu ka.**
b) **Kono mono wa doko no mono desu ka.**
c) **O-sara no mono wa nani iro desu ka.**
d) **Ippon takegushi ni ikutsu dango ga arimasu ka.**
e) **Yaki-dango wa shiroi desu ka kuroi desu ka.**

tatoeba-for example kuri-chestnut hanami dango
goma-sesame yaki-barbecued take-gushi-skewers

So well, this is a small listening comprehension, so please listen to it carefully, and then answer the question given over here. The new words used in the comprehension, listening passage are listed over here with the meanings, which will help you answer

these questions. And whatever you are not able to answer, find difficult, we will do it in our next lesson. So well, now you can practice it at home, and till our next lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 57:48)



Thank you very much [FL].