

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 27
Just a minute please

Hello everybody, and welcome to the class. We have been doing a lot of things in class, over these lectures in our past lectures, and every time I tell you something new. Of course, today also we will learn something new. We will learn about culture about how the Japanese behave about, how the Japanese interact in our coming lessons and lectures. But today, we will do how to say politely; how to use the polite expression in Japanese, and how to request people to do something. So, well before that I will as usual as always I do the assignments with you; we will do the assignments today before we actually start with our class. So well, are you ready, all of you geared up for more Japanese, so well, let us begin now [FL].

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Assignment-1

Circle the correct spelling

a) Tanaka san wa (しずうか、 しずか、 しすか) na kata desu.

b) Watashi wa (しゅうまつ、 しゅまつ、 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、 きゅじはん、 くじはん、) ni hajimarimasu.

f) Eki kara (クタシ、 タクシー、 タクウシ) de kaerimashita.

g) Watashi wa (ぜんせい、 せんぜい、 せんせい、) ni tokei o sashiagemashita.

h) Anata wa mainichi nan-ji ni (ざんぼ、 さんぼ、 さんぼう、) o shimasu ka.

The first assignment that I had given you last time was circle the correct spellings. Spellings are extremely important, because in Japanese, we have the long sound. So, thus we need to concentrate on spellings as well, the first one is [FL], [FL] over here is for, [FL], which is a [FL] adjective. [FL] over here is for this time expression [FL]. [FL] is for the past is for, [FL] please remember in English, we write t o k y o, where in Japanese, it is t o o k y o [FL] o, so please it is a double sound. [FL] is over here for time.

[FL] please that is long sound over there. [FL] over here is for to [FL]. Then we have [FL]. So well, this was spellings over here.

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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.

A: **Techo wa ikura desu ka.**
B: **Techo wa 1500 ¥ desu.**

The diagram shows a hand pointing to several objects with red arrows. The objects are labeled with their English names: techo (calculator), hen (book), jisho (dictionary), no-to (note), tekei (watch), pen, kaban (bag), and passport.

This is a simple exercise, where, you are to ask price, look at these objects here, they are give in English, you are to write in Japanese. You know all the words over here; I do not need to tell you anymore. You can use [FL] to ask price, you can use [FL], also for who, [FL] is what over here, whose watch it is, whose book it is, is it [FL] book and [FL] of course, is for price. So, you can do, small conversation, important conversation by just looking at this picture.

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Assignment-3

Match the kanji in column A with pictures in column B

本	上	大	手	人	見る	口

The diagram shows a matching exercise. Column A contains the kanji characters: 本 (hon), 上 (ue), 大 (oo), 手 (te), 人 (hito), 見る (miru), and 口 (kuchi). Column B contains seven pictures: an elephant, lips, a person at a computer, a hand, a hand holding a pen, a yellow hand, and a person. Colored arrows connect the kanji to the pictures: 本 to elephant, 上 to lips, 大 to person at computer, 手 to hand holding a pen, 人 to person, 見る to yellow hand, and 口 to mouth.

Then we have match the [FL] in column A, with pictures in column B. So, let us see, these are the [FL] given, simple [FL] over here, with some pictures for you. So well, the first one is [FL] on top of this, [FL] and [FL]. So well, these were some of the [FL] characters given; I hope you did it.

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Assignment-4

Tick the correct kanji character for the readings given below

a) Han	(平ら、半、年)	はん
b) Kan	(門、間、閉)	かん
c) Tsuki	(月、日、目)	げつ
d) Me	(日、目、自)	め
e) Karada	(木、休み、体、)	ほん
f) Chichi	(火、父、水)	ちち
g) Hanasu	(話す、読む 語)	はなす
h) Yomu	(言う 話す、読む、)	よむ
i) Pun	(今、分、水)	ぶん

Tick the correct [FL] characters from the readings given. Well, you have the readings over here, you have to tick the [FL] corresponding to the reading. So well, this is [FL] is time period [FL] means half, this is [FL] meaning moon, [FL] eyes, [FL] body, [FL] father, [FL] to talk, [FL] to read and [FL] is minutes. So well, this was readings in [FL] for you, please try to remember these [FL], these are important. You can do lot of games with [FL], jumble them up, put them on a table, try to match [FL] characters, try to match the readings, it is interesting and you learn as well.

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Assignment – 5

Make proper questions to fit the answers given below

a) A: Sensei wa (anata) ni (nani) o kuremashita ka.
B: Watashi ni jisho o kureta.

b) A: Kono shatsu wa (Tanaka san) no desu ka.
B: Iie, Tanaka san no dewa arimasen.

c) A: Ginkō no saba ni (nani) ga arimasu ka.
B: Hana-ya ga arimasu.

d) A: Kesa (shinbun) o yomimashita ka.
B: Iie, zasshi o yomimashita.

e) A: Anata no otōto wa (doko) desu ka.
B: Amerika ni imasu.

f) A: Mainichi okaasan ni (nan-kai) denwa o shimasu ka.
B: San-kai desu.

Then we have assignment 5, which is make proper questions to fit the answers given below. So well, the question is given over here, the answer is given here. Read the answer first, and then try to fit in the question words or whatever fits in best. [FL] give it to me, [FL]. So, this is the answer [FL] dash [FL]. So, what should the question be over here, [FL]. So, what should the question be [FL] dash [FL]. So, the answer is [FL], what should be the question [FL], how many times [FL] or [FL].

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Assignment-6
Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs

- a) **Watashi wa sensei ni denwa bango o (itadaita).**
- b) **Tomodachi wa watashi ni takai tokei o (kuremashita).**
- c) **Watashi wa Rao san ni shatsu o (ageta/ageru/moratta).**
- d) **Okaasan wa watashi ni okane o (kureta).**
- e) **Watashi wa otouto ni ii kamera o (ageta/moratta).**
- f) **Tanaka san wa okusan ni kirei na doresu o (ageta).**
- g) **Watashi wa Taro kun ni omoshiroi shousetsu o (moratta).**
- h) **Kanai wa watashi ni atarashii nekutai o (kureta).**
- i) **Watashi wa buchou ni wain o (sashiageru/ageru/itadaita).**


Now, fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs. Well, you have done [FL]. So, let us see, what all verbs are going to fit where, [FL] or [FL] for plain form. And [FL] over here is from [FL] give it to me, [FL] or [FL]. So, this sentence over here, can have any of these as the answer, [FL] I gave it to [FL], I received a shirt from [FL]. So, any of these can fit in over here, [FL] gave it to me, [FL] is older, so [FL] or [FL] or again you can use [FL], I received from my brother. [FL] over here, it is only [FL], because of dress.

So well [FL], gave a dress to his wife, it cannot be [FL], because it is a dress. So, you have to remember, when to use [FL] and when to use [FL]. [FL] again, both can be used over here. [FL] again, it is neck tie, thus [FL] and [FL]. [FL] so, it can be any of these [FL] is obviously, higher in rank. So, [FL], if you are in formal [FL] and [FL] of course, you are receiving from [FL], then you have to say [FL], in formal [FL].


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Assignment-7

Look at the pictures and answer the questions



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mitarashi_dango_by_dlover935.jpg



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Preparing_mitarashi_dango_Miso_G66a.JPG

We have another assignment for you, look at the pictures and answer the questions. Well, let us see what the pictures are. This is something you had, you have done, when we did [FL], if you remember, this is called [FL], this was a listening comprehension for you, there is one kind of [FL] here on the plate and there is another kind of [FL], which is being roasted, [FL] is made out of rice, sticky rice and it is over here, it is salty.

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Assignment-7

Kore wa dango desu. Kore mo dango desu. Dango wa nihon no yūmei na tabemono desu. Kodomo-tachi mo otona mo dango ga dai-suki desu. Dango wa amakute oishii tabemono desu. Nihon ni iroiro na dango ga arimasu. Tatoeba-

Amai dango, kuri no dango, yaki dango, hanami-dango, goma dango.....Hanami dango wa hanami no toki ni tsukurimasu.

Watashi wa kinō gakkō no shokudo de tomodachi to issho ni oishii dango o tabemashita. Oishiikatta kara watashitachi wa ashita mo dango o tabemasu.

So well, this was the passage that had read out to you, you can read it now, [FL].

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Assignment – 7
Listening Comprehension

Listen to the passage and answer the questions

- a) Kore wa Nihongo de nan desu ka. (**dango**)
- b) Kono mono wa doko no mono desu ka. (**Nihon no tabemono desu**)
- c) O-sara ni ikutsu dango arimasu ka. (**12 ko**)
- d) Ippon takegushi ni ikutsu dango ga arimasu ka. (**yottsu**)
- e) O-sara ni nan bon takegushi ga arimasu ka. (**san-bon**)

<u>tatoeba-for example</u>	<u>kuri-chestnut</u>	<u>hanami dango</u>
<u>goma-sesame</u>	<u>yaki-barbecued</u>	<u>takegushi-skewers</u>

The answers are given over here. New word over here for you is [FL], [FL] is, if you look at the picture again, you have the [FL] stick, [FL] are, the [FL] is or are as in English, are put into it and roasted. Over here, you can see the meaning, it is given. This is the new word for you, [FL] is another one, [FL] is made, when you celebrate [FL] or you go watch. [FL] flowers, that time you make special [FL], that is called [FL], there is [FL], which is [FL] is also made.

All these [FL] are very special, very tasty and this was the assignment, you can go through the answers and see whether you have done them correctly or not. There is one thing, which is new over here, this [FL] is a counter, and I am going to discuss about [FL] very soon.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:07)

~pon/bon		
<i>Counting long, cylindrical objects</i>		
ippon	いっぽん	一本
ni-hon	にほん	二本
san-bon	さんぽん	三本
yon-hon	よんほん	四本
go-hon	ごほん	五本
roppon	ろっぽん	六本
nana-hon	ななほん	七本
happon	はっぽん	八本
kyū-hon	きゅうほん	九本
juppon	じゅっぽん	十本
nan-bon	なんぽん	何本？

We have been doing counters for quite some time now. And, you have done a number of counters like, counting people, counting small objects, counting big objects and counting dates, counting a lot of other things. One more counter today for you, that is [FL] or [FL], this is used to count specially, long cylindrical things, long cylindrical objects, like bottles, logs, you could have pencils, you could have brushes, pens, all these long cylindrical brooms, long cylindrical objects are all counted, using this counter over here.

So well, we will practice this very, very quickly and then go ahead with our lesson, you could repeat after me [FL] and of course, when you have to ask, how many, there are [FL]. So well, you will see over here, [FL] and [FL] are in [FL], all the others are in [FL] or [FL]. So well, you will remember them slowly, gradually, when to use [FL] and when to use [FL]. So well, now you will be able to count, how many [FL] were there on the plate very easily.

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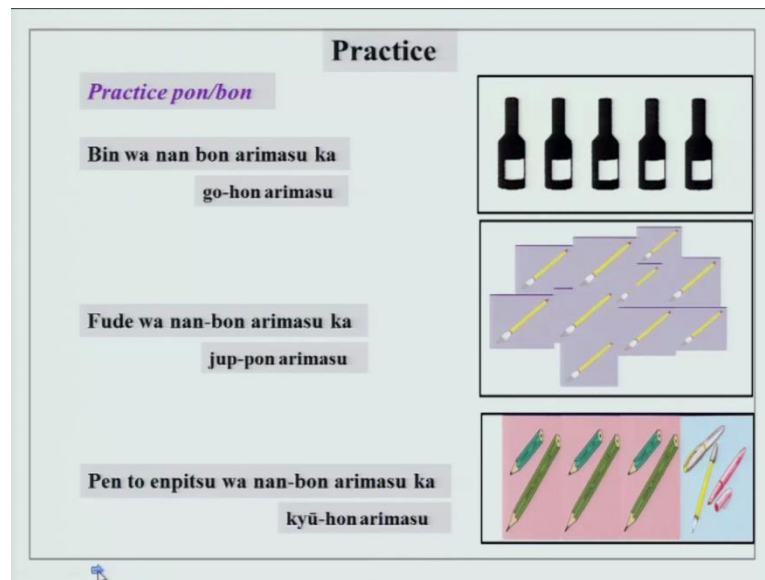
Practice

Practice pon/bon

Bin wa nan bon arimasu ka
go-hon arimasu

Fude wa nan-bon arimasu ka
jup-pon arimasu

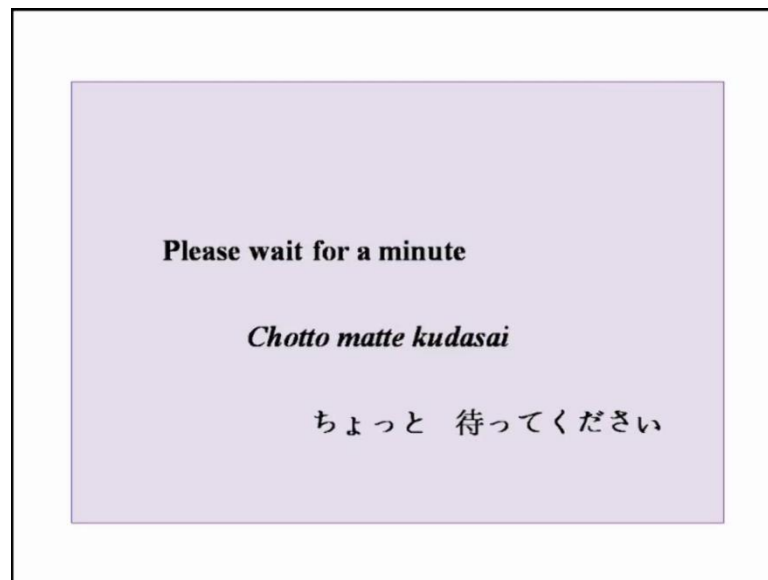
Pen to enpitsu wa nan-bon arimasu ka
kyū-hon arimasu



You can also practice over here, [FL] or [FL] for long cylindrical objects. Over here, you can see some bottles [FL], so [FL], can you tell me, we just practiced [FL] and [FL], how many [FL] and [FL]. So, we have [FL], you have another picture over here, you have brushes over here. Well [FL], so well let us count, [FL] and [FL]. So, let us see, how many there are, [FL]. Then we have another picture for you, where you have a lot of pencils and [FL], how many are there, [FL] and [FL] and this is just the cap [FL].

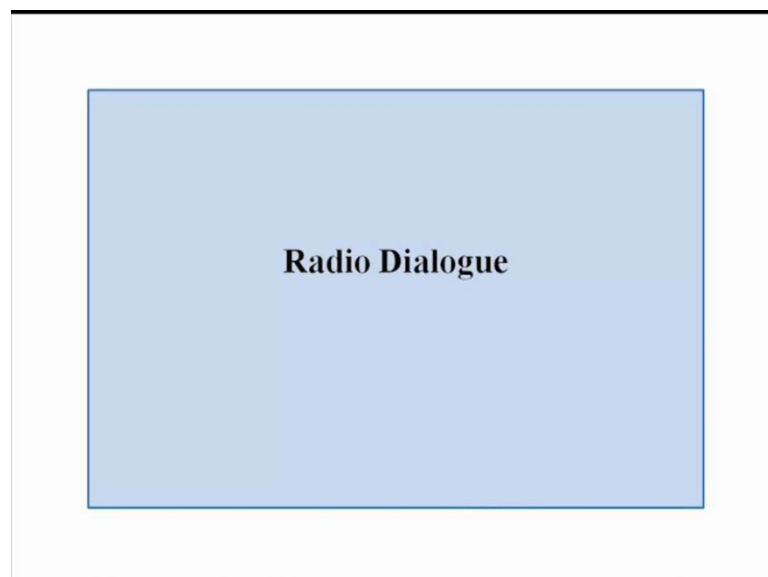
So, I am sure, now you can practice your [FL] easily with your partner, you can show number of things, long cylindrical objects. And, you can ask, how many they are and answer as well. But please remember one thing, it is very, very essential that you have to count, whenever you count or whenever you speak in Japanese in fact, always speak loudly and practice loudly, what can be heard very clearly by you, that is most important.

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Now today, we will do this [FL]. In fact, we will do [FL], verb in [FL] form. This is requesting people to do something for you.

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Well, let us see the conversation first, we will listen to the conversation and then go ahead [FL].

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Kaiwa

Yamada: Kono shousetsu o yomimashita ka.
Rao: Iie, **mada** desu.
Yamada: Omoshiroi shōsetsu desu yo. **Yonde kudasai.**
Rao: Hai, ima kaimasu.
Yamada: Rao san, watashi wa okane harau kara, **harawanaide ne.**
Rao: Arigatō gozaimasu....

[FL] so well, this is the simple conversation between [FL] and [FL]. They are at the book shop and [FL] says [FL] have you read this book, [FL] means not yet. [FL] it is a very interesting novel, [FL] please, please read, [FL], so he says, I will buy it right away, [FL] I am going to pay for this book, so do not pay. So, [FL] obviously will say [FL], thank you very much. So, there are a couple of things, which I knew [FL], as I told you means, not yet. [FL] please read. You have already done this [FL] earlier. We will discuss it right away and then [FL]. So well, we will do it right now.

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Kaiwa

山田: この小説を読みましたか。
ラオ: いいえ、よみたいけど、**まだ**です。
山田: おもしろい小説ですよ。**読んでください。**
ラオ: はい、いま買います。
山田: ラオさん、私はお金を**払う**から、**払わないで**ね。
ラオ: ありがとうございます。

Now, you can, I am sure, read as we have done [FL] and [FL] also, you can read I am sure, you will be able to read quite a few of this easily, whatever you cannot, you can look up a dictionary and see the word meaning.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:54)

Kaiwa

Yamada: **Have you read this book?**

Rao: **No, not yet. Though I want to read.**

Yamada: **It's a very interesting book.**

Rao: **Well I will buy it right now.**

Yamada: **Rao san, don't pay for the book. I will pay for it.**

Rao: **Thank you.**

This is a translation of what we just read. Sometimes, it is not exact translation, it is what, one would say in English. So, please keep that in mind, when you reading this.

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~ te kudasai

“V+te kudasai” is a verb form where the verb ends in **“~te/de kudasai”** form and is used to **“request or instruct”** someone to do something. In case the listener is older in age or higher in rank or unknown to the speaker then **“sumimasen”** will precede the request.

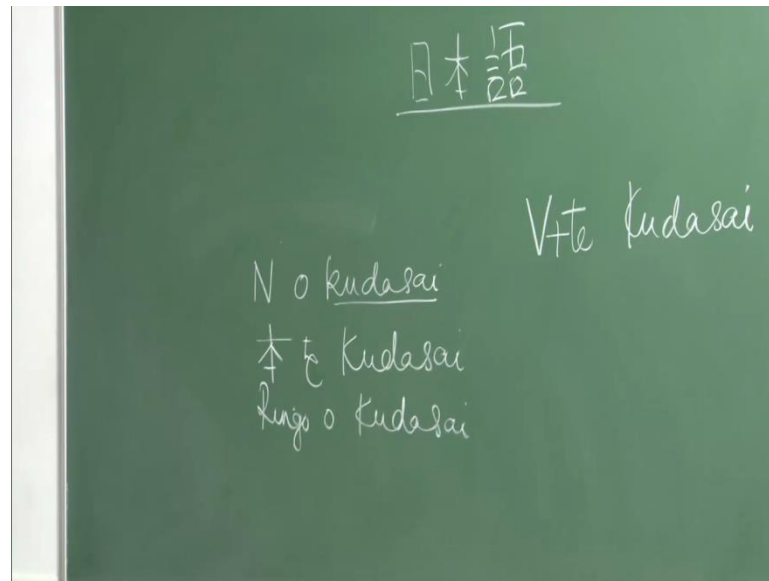
N o kudasai / V+te kudasai

e.g. **Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai** *Write your name over here.*
(Sumimasen, kore wa doko desu ka) *Excuse me, where is this?*

Sumimasen, koko ni seinengappi o kaite kudasai.
ここに 生年月日 を 書いて 下さい。
Kindly, write your date of birth over here.

Now, we did [FL] just now, verb in [FL] form, you can read what is given over here, I will explain right away.

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You remember, do you remember, doing this word [FL]. We did it in the beginning with noun [FL] please, give the noun to me. For example, if it is a [FL] please, give the book to me or [FL] meaning, please, give the [FL] to me; I am going to buy it, so well, over here, noun [FL]. Now, this [FL] is being used with verb [FL], verb in [FL] form, plus [FL]. Basically, this [FL] form is new, [FL] form actually with the help of [FL] form, you can say a lot of things, you can express better, you can join a lot of verbs together, and say, what you want to say in a better way, you can convey more in short.

So, thus [FL] form is extremely essential, it is important and we will be doing a lot of [FL] form, using a lot of [FL] form in different, combining it with different things, and saying learning, new ways of speaking in Japanese, saying more complicated things, making more difficult sentences, trying to say what we actually want to say. So well, over here, you can see noun [FL], and verb in [FL] form.

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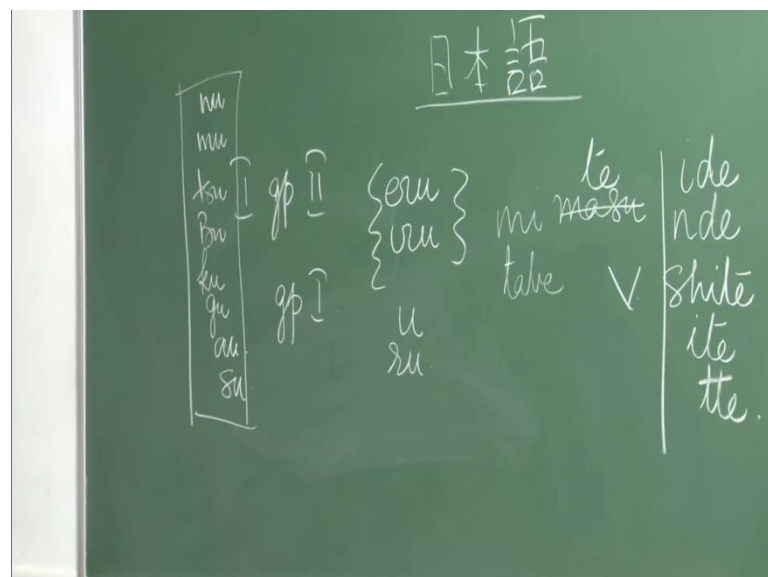
~ te kudasai

Practice verb + te/de kudasai

oyoid e kudasai	tabet e kudasai
kaet t e kudasai	mit e kudasai
at t e kudasai	net e kudasai
kat t e kudasai	aket e kudasai
miga i t e kudasai	shimet e kudasai
hanash i t e kudasai	shirabet e kudasai
ka i t e kudasai	ok i t e kudasai
yond e kudasai	det e kudasai
warat t e kudasai	kangaet e kudasai

Now, what I want to do first is, I want you to practice this and then I will tell you, what exactly it is. Well [FL]. So well, you will see that, in this section you have [FL] as only t e plus the verb and [FL]. But over here, in this column, you have, i d e, t t e, i t e, n d e, s h i t e. So, you have a lot of [FL] form over here, which is different from, what we have been talking about.

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Well, that is, there is a reason for it, and I will just tell you, what the reason is, column two is group two. So, it is very simple, all verbs in e r u and i r u are in group two. And

by just removing the [FL] form and adding [FL] to it, you can get the [FL] form for group two. For example, [FL] remove the [FL] form over here, it is easy to do it. Thus, we are doing like this, but there is also different way of doing it. Then for group one, there are a lot of exceptions in group one, besides the normal group one verbs, all verbs ending in u and r u are in group one.

Now, what you have seen over here, is i d e n d e, s h i t e, i t e and t t e, the verb is over here. So well, the reason is that there are a lot of exceptions in group one. There are lot of verbs, which end in [FL] two vowels and [FL]. So, there are a lot of verbs ending in this and thus, we have all this variation over here. That is the reason, you will see, that there are lots of different endings over here. But well, you do not have to be worried, it looks very difficult, but it is not that difficult at all. The sound is very simple, you just get used to this sound and you start using it, in conversation.





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So well, let us see, we will practice and you will get to know, what is he doing? The verb is [FL], the verb is [FL], there is [FL] over here, and the verb is to do [FL]. Well [FL] and what is it [FL]. Well, the next picture is [FL] is writing over here. So [FL], then [FL] is teaching in class, is teaching [FL] in class and then [FL] and [FL] is the black board [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 29:55)


Practice

 <p>kashite kudasai okane o kashite kudasai</p>	 <p>irete kudasai posuto ni irete kudasai</p>
 <p>kiite kudasai kore wa nan desu ka</p>	 <p>nonde kudasai ko-hi-o nonde kudasai</p>

Well, we can practice more now. There is more practice for you. You can see, two gentlemen over here, he is giving money to [FL]. Well, what is it [FL]. So please, lend me some money. [FL] she is looking at the menu, a little worried, what do you do, waitress [FL] also means, to listen, to hear, as you have done in your previous lessons, [FL] also means to ask. [FL] is putting it in the post. Well, [FL] and [FL]. Then we have, [FL] and [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 31:09)

Practice saying -te/de kudasai **練習**

 <p>tegami o okutte kudasai eiga o mite kudasai</p>	
 <p>shiken aru kara 5 ji ni okite kudasai kocha o nonde kudasai</p>	
 <p>shinbun o yonde kudasai shigoto o shite kudasai</p>	

So, well now, I want you to practice, let us see, whether you remember your verbs, well or not. So, we have this gentleman going to the post office for what, [FL] to send, what do we have over here, people watching a film. So, what is watching, watching is, can you tell me, watching is [FL]. Then we have someone just gotten up, so well [FL], so well, you have a test tomorrow [FL], someone is just about to drink tea [FL]. So, it is a request for, for someone to do as the verb is saying. So, I am requesting you to do something for me, [FL] form. This is [FL], another one is writing [FL] or [FL], any of these you can use or [FL], any of these you can use and practice [FL].

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Pratice

A: Irasshaimase..... いらっしゃいませ...

B: Sumimasen, ano kutsushita o misete kudasai.
すみません、あの くつした を 見せてください

B: Dore desu ka. どれですか。

A: Asoko no akai kusushita desu. あそこの 赤い くつした です。

B: Okuyaku sama, kore desu ka. おきやく さま、これですか。

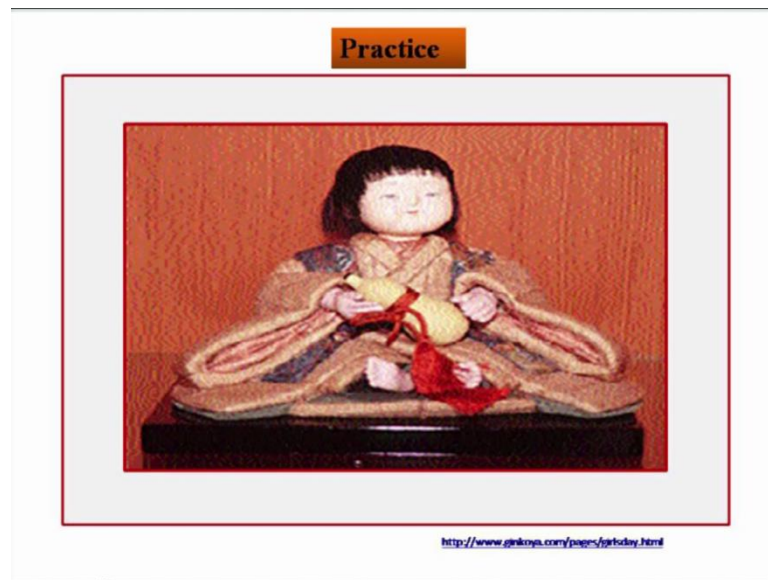
A: Hai sō desu... はい、そう で.....

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">kutsu くつ</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">boushi ぼうし</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">tokei とけい</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">kaban かばん</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">jisho じしょ</td></tr> </table>	kutsu くつ	boushi ぼうし	tokei とけい	kaban かばん	jisho じしょ	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">shiroi しろい</td><td style="padding: 2px;">白い</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">ookii おおきい</td><td style="padding: 2px;">大きい</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">kawaii かわいい</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">chiisai ちいさい</td><td style="padding: 2px;">小さい</td></tr> </table>	shiroi しろい	白い	ookii おおきい	大きい	kawaii かわいい		chiisai ちいさい	小さい
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kawaii かわいい														
chiisai ちいさい	小さい													

Well, there is a small dialogue over here [FL]. So, I am quite sure, that you would have understood all of it over here, and I do not need to explain anything, except [FL]. [FL] is a phrase, which is used, when you either go to someone's house, you enter someone's house or you enter a shop, meaning welcome [FL]. Most of the time, it is used in shops, in hotels, in restaurants, in all these places [FL], it could have been [FL] also over here, [FL] is [FL] meaning exactly the same, [FL] means guest or customer.

So well, instead of [FL], you can use [FL], and you have this and instead of [FL], you can use [FL] and [FL] please, show it to me, it is a request to show something to you. So, when you say please, [FL] it means that, you are requesting the person to do something for you that is, what the verb is saying. Please, do this for me, that is what [FL] means.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:17)



Well, now we have, this is an exercise for you; I hope you remember this picture. We did it in one of your lessons. Look at the picture carefully, try to remember where you saw it, I have something to say about the picture, listen to it carefully and then answer the questions that are given. So well, or doll festival [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 39:13)

練習一-Listening exercise

Look at the picture and listen to the audio carefully

Watashi-tachi wa kono e o mae ni mimashita. Kore wa dō iu mono desu ka, sore mo benkyō shimashita. Kono e no naka no mono wa nihon-go de nan to iimasu ka, sore mo kurasu de sensei ga oshiemashita. Kono mono wa donna matsuri ni kazarimasu ka, ima wakarimasu ne.

Omoidashimashita.....

Ja, minasan, ima iroiro omoishita kara shitsumon o shimasu.

Gambatte kudasai ne.....

Gambatte kotaete kudasai / kaite kudasai.....

<i>e - <u>picture</u>,</i>	<i>dochira - <u>where</u>,</i>	<i>oshiemasu - <u>tell</u>,</i>
<i>mono - <u>thing</u>,</i>	<i>kazarimasu - <u>decorate</u>,</i>	<i>kotaemasu - <u>answer</u></i>

[FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 39:24)

Shitsumon
Shitumon ni kotaete kudasai

- a) Minasan, e no mono wa nan desu ka. Ningyoo desu
- b) E no mono wa dochira no mono desu ka. Nihon
- c) Kono mono wa donna matsuri ni kazarimasu ka. Hinamatsuri
- d) Matsuri wa dochira no matsuri desu ka. Nihon
- e) Nan gatsu nannichi ni arimasu ka. 3-gatsu mikka
- f) Matsuri wa nan to imasu ka. Hinamatsuri/
Doll festival

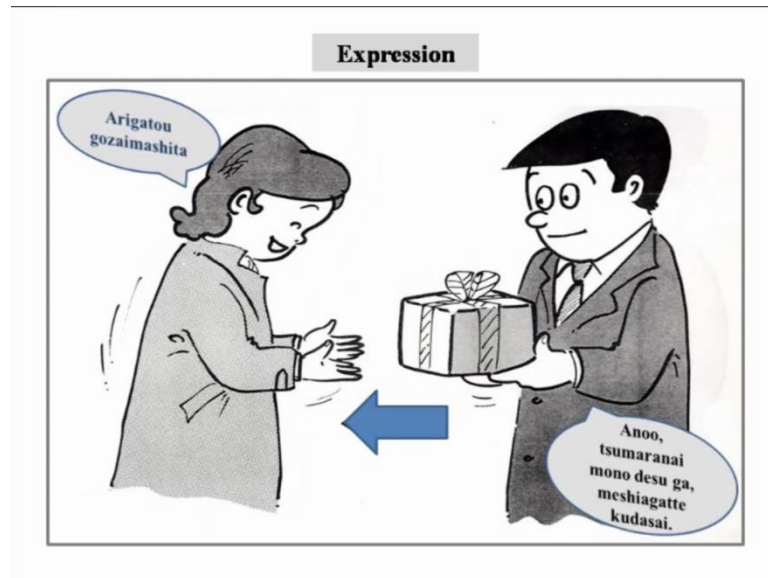
[FL] or doll festival [FL], you can also look up the net and see about the doll festival, and you can write a small, a very small essay, may be ten lines, a small composition on [FL], that could be your [FL].

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Expression

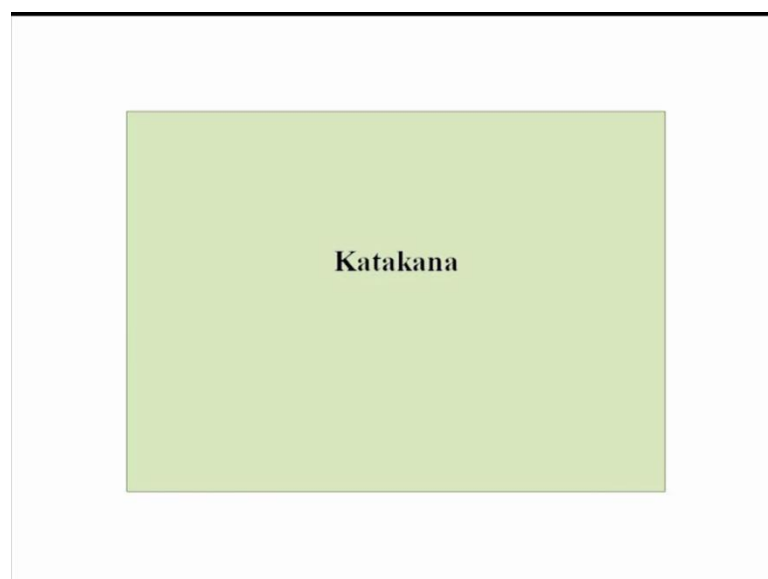
Well, we have other things to do now.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:04)



So, there is a small expression over here, you have [FL] and [FL] over here and [FL] is giving something to [FL], what is the expression, [FL] this is, when you just start a conversation, [FL] means something very small, it is a small thing. So, when you give a present to someone; however, big it may be, it is always [FL], it is a small thing, but please, [FL], so [FL] is polite for [FL] and thus, this is, this is a cake. So, [FL] please, have it, please eat it and the reply is [FL]. So, please remember, whenever you visit someone, you take a present, and when you give the present, this is the phrase to be used [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 41:22)



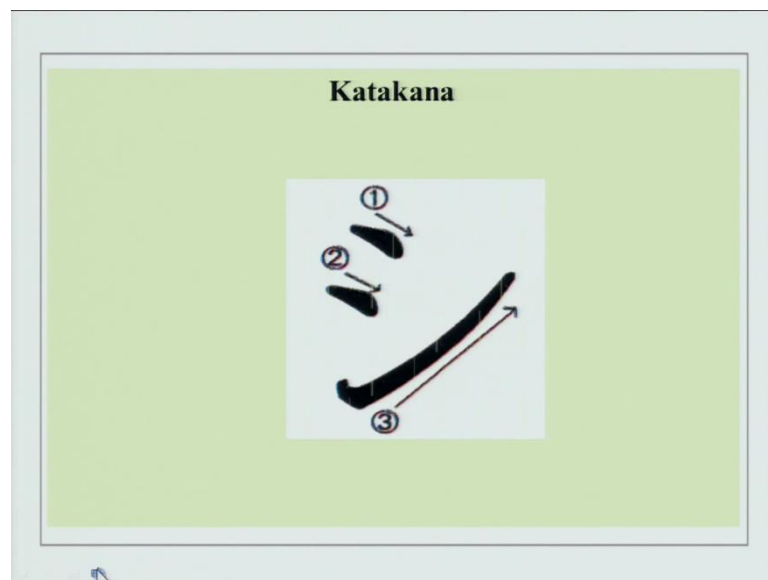
Then, as we always do, we are going to do [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 41:28)



And, the [FL] series, [FL], you can see how the stroke order is, 1, 2 and 3 and there is a slight slant over here, so please, keep that in mind.

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[FL] and with [FL], it is very important, it goes from here towards the top over here and not the other way around. It is from bottom to top [FL], you can see it very clearly now.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:10)



[FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 42:18)



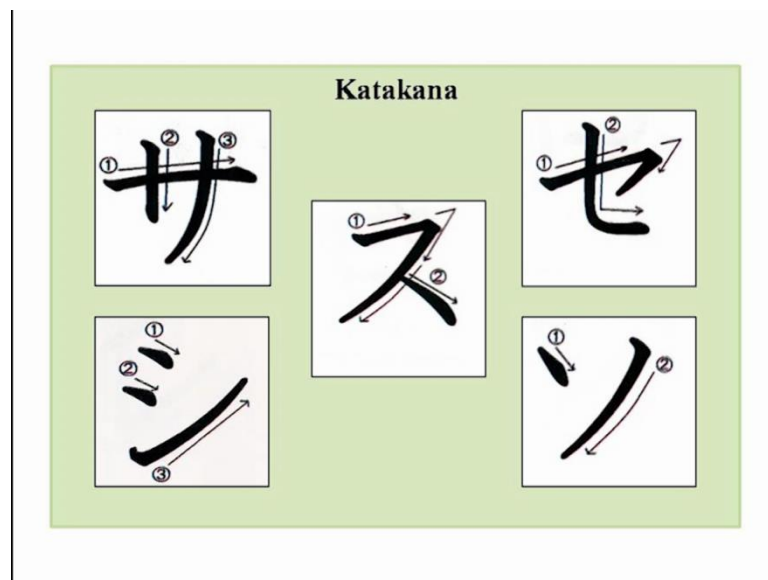
[FL] and please notice the first stroke is this, and the second stroke is this, and not the other way around.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:38)



Well, sometimes we do learn, incorrect method of writing, but well, you have it given right here, and you can practice and learn.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:47)



And then you have it, all in front of you, all in one, you can see very clearly, what stroke to write first.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:59)

Kanji			
名	na/mei	なまえ	name (6-strokes)
外	soto/gai	そと	outside (5-strokes)

Now, we have some [FL] characters over here, some [FL] you have done, some [FL] we will do. Today, we have this [FL] over here, [FL] you know the word, you have done [FL] and we will do the [FL] right over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:17)



One, two, three, this character, you have done [FL], is not it, do you remember doing [FL], all of you, no, like this, my drawing is very bad. Well, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, it is a six stroke character [FL] is name, the first letter in [FL], is the first [FL]

character [FL]. Once again, for you over here, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, it is a six stroke character, as is given over here.

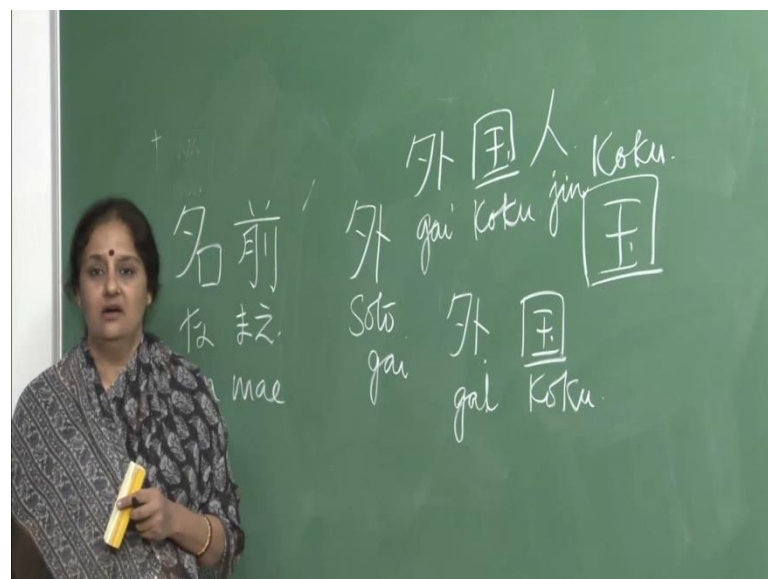
Then we have done this word [FL], opposite of [FL] is, opposite of [FL] is, [FL] and [FL], similar character and [FL], it is a five stroke character, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 like this. Now, the word that I am going to give you, you already know the word, you have already been using that word, simple word over here.

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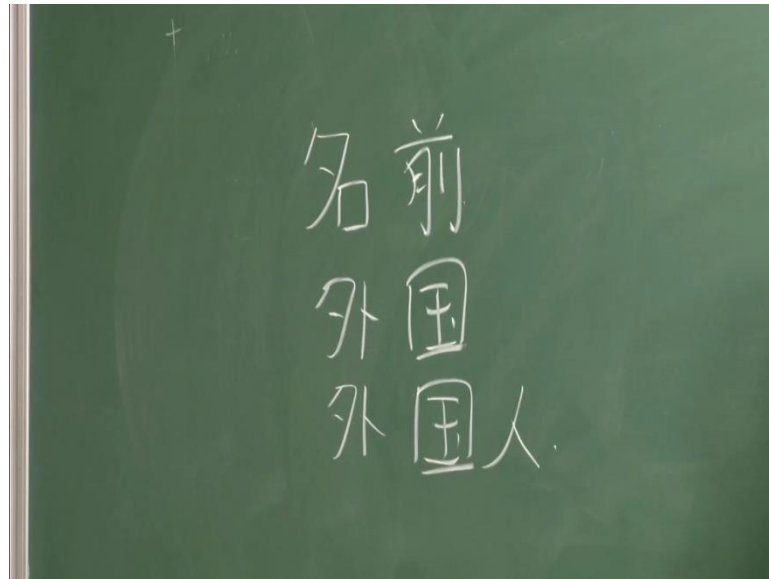
Well, the word is [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 45:06)



As we just now, did [FL] and the other word is [FL], [FL] means outside, [FL] means inside. Another reading for [FL] is [FL] and this character, if you remember we did, [FL] means country, so [FL] meaning foreign country, country which is outside yours. So, [FL] once more for you, [FL] and of course, if you add [FL] over here, [FL] over here, it becomes [FL] meaning a foreigner.

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So, please remember, these are two characters [FL] then [FL] and [FL] over here, you have foreigner over here. So, these are words that you have already done. Now, you can remember them as [FL] characters, any time you see them, you will know, how to pronounce it and [FL] of course, is very, very important, because any time you need to fill a form in Japanese, the first place that you need to full fill, and to concentrate on is [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 47:24)

<i>Some words with kanji characters</i>		
名物	mei butsu	famous product
外国語	gai-koku-go	foreign language
外来語	gai-rai-go	foreign word
名人	mei-jin	master/expert
以外	igai	besides
外かべ	soto kabe	outer wall

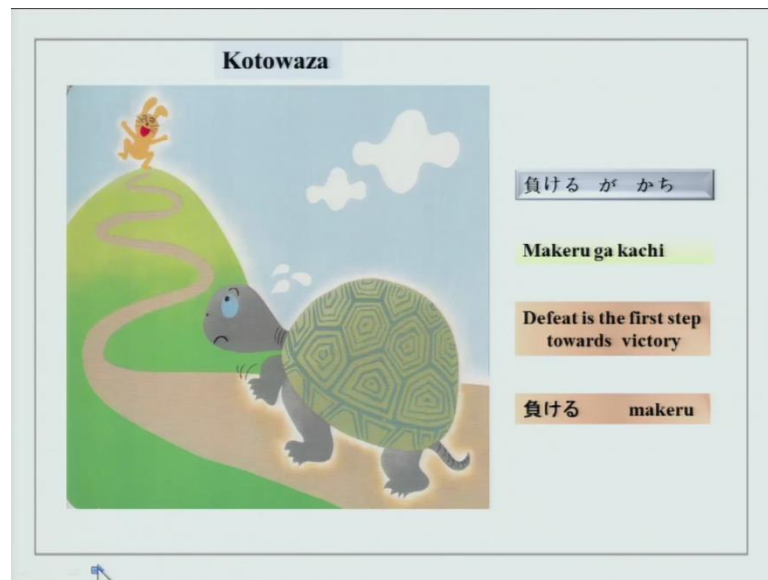
There are some words over here, [FL] the meanings are given, these are just some words, which you can remember, make sentences with and feel more comfortable. [FL] of course, as we are doing it in India, for as Japanese is a [FL], which is a foreign language, [FL] any Japanese word is a foreign word for us, [FL] as you can see, is a master or an expert at something, [FL] is beyond or besides and [FL], one reading is [FL] outside, [FL] is a wall.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:12)



Then, we have been doing [FL] in each lesson, for quite some time now.

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Today, this is very interesting, a simple [FL] over here, [FL] means to lose; [FL] means to win. So, if you want to win, you actually have to really, really work hard, and lose some time. Because, when you lose, you want to work more, you work very hard and your road to victory is clear. So well, for us also, we are doing Japanese, we are working very hard, it is difficult, it is not simple, but you do not have to feel bad at all, when you make mistakes, it does not matter, you should not feel bad, because when you make mistakes, you learn and you want to work hard, and do better.

So, the more mistakes you make, the better it is, the more you learn, [FL] any time, you make a mistake, do not feel bad, this is, when you are actually going to work very, very hard and learn more. So, please remember this [FL], this [FL] is very, very important for us, for all of us here, we should not feel bad about mistakes or making mistakes, we should not feel shy, just keep going ahead, defeat is the first step towards victory. So, any time, reminds yourself of this and things will seem better.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:04)

Vocabulary		
kasu	かす	to lend
kariru	かりる	borrow
ireru	いれる	to pour
irasshaimase	いらっしやいませ	welcome
meshiagaru	めしあがる	eat polite
okuyaku san	おくやくさん	guest
miseru	みせる	to show
okuru	おくる	to send
okoru	おこる	to scold
shitsumon	しつもん	question
kotae	こたえ	answer

Well now, let us see, what we have next. There is vocabulary, you can do this vocabulary at home, I will just read it out, once, for you to get the pronunciation, you could also repeat after me [FL] and please remember [FL], the [FL] in the end is silent, [FL] and [FL]. So, the meanings are given over here, you can repeat it also at home and practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:14)




And now, my time is over, your time begins, you have to do your [FL] at home.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:27)

Assignment – 1

Match kanji in group A with readings in group B

A		B
a) 百円		kyūjitsu
b) 火山		kuni
c) 本田		san-nen-sei
d) 中国		deguchi
e) 四時間		kazan
f) 三年生		hyaku-en
g) 午後		chūgoku
h) 休日		honda
i) 出口		gogo
j) 国		yo-ji-kan



And go over the lesson, the first one is of course, is we always do, match group A with group B.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:35)

Assignment – 2

Join the two sentences given below (kute)

e.g. *Kyōkashō wa omoshirokute benri desu.*

- a) Kono ringo wa akai desu. Kono ringo wa amai desu.
- b) Chikatetsu wa yasui desu. Chikatetsu wa hayai desu.
- c) Kyō wa isogashii desu. Kyō wa taihen desu.
- d) Kyōshitsu wa hiroi desu. Kyōshitsu wa akarui desu.
- e) Doresu wa atarashii desu. Doresu wa kawaii desu.
- f) Mariko wa kirei desu. Mariko wa shinsetsu desu.
- g) Michi wa benri desu. Michi wa hiroi desu.

Then, we have the sentences for you over here, you have to join these sentences and make a single sentence out of it.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:47)

Assignment – 3

Fill in the blanks with proper verbs


- a) **Watashi wa kono kaban o kaimasen deshita. Haha**
(-----) (-----).
- b) **Tanaka san wa watashi (-----) ningyou o (-----).**
- c) **Onesasan ni kono shousetsu o (-----).**
- d) **Kinou tomodachi kara akai shatsu o (-----).**
- e) **Mariko san, kodomo wa doko ni imasu ka, denwa**
de (-----) (-----) (-----).
- f) **Watashi no imouto wa Tanaka sensei kara omoshiroi**
hon o (-----).
- g) **Kanai no okaasan wa watashi ni takai seta o (-----).**
- h) **Nyuugaku shiki ni nani o (-----) ka**


There is fill in the blanks.


(Refer Slide Time: 51:53)


Assignment – 4


Practice how to request people to do something for you











Then there is this picture and what you have to do is, you have to practice, how to request people to do something for you.

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Assignment – 5

Use proper counters and tell how many things people are there

<i>mono</i>	→	
<i>Supu-n</i>	→	
<i>isu</i>	→	
<i>ringo</i>	→	
<i>mono</i>	→	
<i>hito</i>	→	

And then, there is counters, please write about these counters, and try to see, which counter is going to be used, where.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:19)

Assignment-6

Match group A with group B and make proper sentences

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
Bus tei wa	eiga o mitai desu ka
Terebi no ue ni	renga no biru no tonari desu
Watashi wa kyōnen	nanatsu mikan ga arimasu
Uchi wa kirei de	de asobitakunai desu
Ginkō wa ano	ginkō no mae ni arimasu
Anata wa donna	jitensha ga arimasu
Rao san wa ototoshi	ni nani o shitai desu ka
Tanaka san wa hitori de	Europpla e ikimashita
Kinō tomodachi kooen	rippa desu
Ryōshin wa Indo	kazoku to ryokō o shimashita

Then, we have match group A with group B, make good sentences, make proper sentences, they are all jumbled up, and this is going to give you good practice to speak as well. That is all for today, we have done a lot of things, new things, you can practice [FL], you can practice numbers, you can practice counters over here, you can do simple, small conversation over here and rest, we will do in our next lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:54)

Thank you

Arigatou gozaimasu

ありがとうございます