

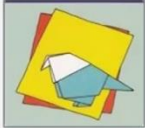










Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 3
Dochira kara desu ka
Where are you from?

Oh hai [FL] everybody, and welcome to basic Japanese class for beginners. In our last class, I had given you some assignments to do at home; I hope you have all done it. Now in class today, I will just repeat it with you; I will again do it with you, so that you know whether you have done it correctly or not.

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Assignment-1
Write the names of the objects below

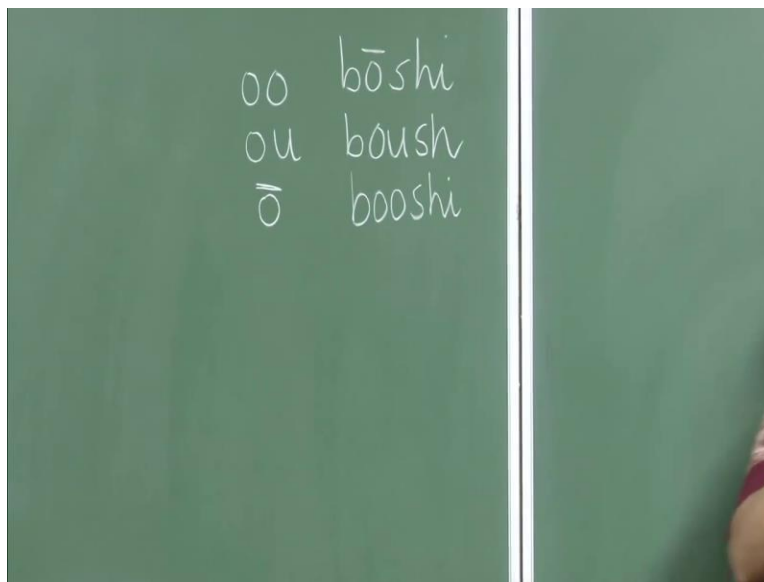
 origami	 densha	 kokuban	 sentaki
 Terebi テレビ	 saifu	 Reizoko れいぞこ	 boushi
 nagagutsu	 kagi	 tebukuro	

The first assignment that I gave you was, write the names of the objects below. You have some pictures over here on the screen and you were to name them. Well, the first picture over here is origami. Now origami is a Japanese popular art of paper folding; you will notice in these words here that some of the words are made by joining two words. For example, origami over here is a combination of two words ori and gami. Now ori means to fold and gami means paper. So, you join the two words and you get origami. Please remember it is gami and not gyami; it is origami.

The second one is densha; again a combination of two words. Den means electricity and sha means moving on wheels. So, this is densha electric train. Kokuban, please get the pronunciation correctly properly; repeat after me also kokuban, which of course, you know what it is from the picture. Sentaki sentaki, terebi; now you will see over here that so far we have words written in roman for you, now over here you have something written in a different script. Now this is one of the scripts of Japanese which is katakana which we have not done so far. We are only doing hiragana.

Katakana is a script which is used for foreign words. So terebi is television which is English and so we write terebi in katakana. The next word is saifu which is a valet, reizoko refrigerator, boushi. Now you will see over here; it has a long sound boushi. Boushi means cap; I will just explain it to you a little over here.

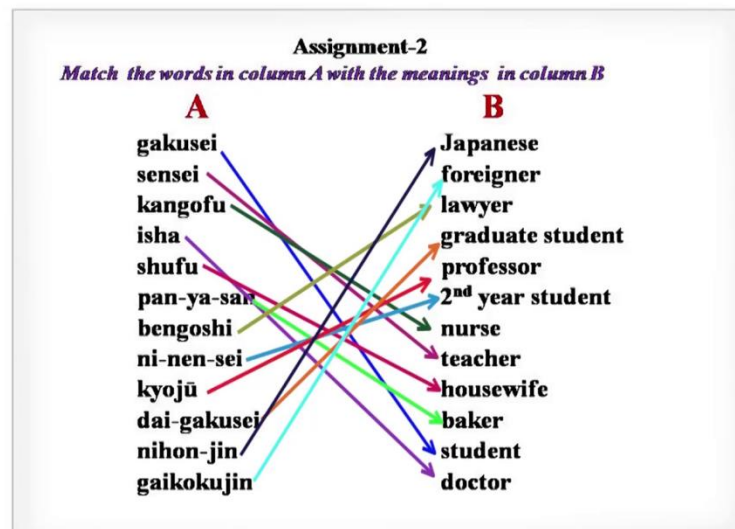
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You can write boushi or a long sound with a double o; you can write it with a o with an o and u for a long sound and also you can put a bow or a dash on top and again it signifies and shows that it is a long sound. For example, boshi, boushi and booshi; so, you can write it either which way you want. All are correct place but only you have to keep in mind that the sound is elongated boushi.

Now the next word is nagagutsu; again it is similar to origami. It is a combination of two words nagai and gutsu; nagai means long and gutsu means shoes. So, a combination of two; nagagutsu means long shoes or gumboots as we know. Kagi and we have tebukuro. Te over here is hand and bukuro is something you cover with or a bag. So, you cover your hands with something that is gloves. So tebukuro a combination of two words again means gloves; I hope you all got it right.

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Now the next assignment for you was match the words with the meanings. So, you have the Japanese words listed in group a and the meanings for these words in group b. The basic practice here is to memorize all the words and get the pronunciation correctly. So, please let us see what the answers are. Gakusei means a student, sensei a teacher. Now sensei is very interesting because sen means ahead earlier or before and sei means to be born. So, anybody who is born before you has more experience, knows more, can teach you, so is your teacher. Thus sensei is for teacher.

Kangofu, isha, shufu, as you can see is a house wife. Pan-ya-san is a baker; bengoshi is a lawyer, ni-nen-sei a second year student, kyo ju a professor, dai-gakusei a graduate student, nihon-jin a Japanese and gaikokujin a foreigner. Over here gai means outside koku means country and jin means a person. So, anybody who is not from your country or is from outside your country will

be a foreigner. Well, we go on to your next assignment. This was a very simple assignment for you where you were to memorize all the numbers from 11 till 30. A simple practice once again very quickly we will practice.

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Numbers 11-20			
11	jū-ichi	十一	じゅういち
12	jū-ni	十二	じゅうに
13	jū-san	十三	じゅうさん
14	jū-yon/shi	十四	じゅうよん/し
15	jū-go	十五	じゅうご
16	jū-roku	十六	じゅうろく
17	jū-nana/shichi	十七	じゅうなな/しち
18	jū-hachi	十八	じゅうはち
19	jū-kyū/ku	十九	じゅうく/きゅう
20	ni-jū	二十	にじゅう

Ju-ichi, ju-ni, ju-san, ju-yon, ju-go, ju-roku, ju-nana, ju-hachi, ju-kyu, ni-ju.

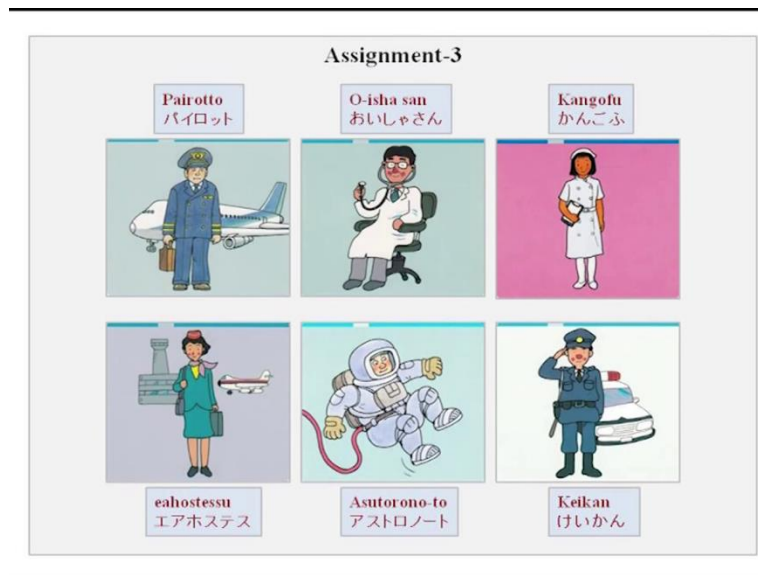
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Numbers 21-30			
21	ni-jū-ichi	二十一	にじゅういち
22	ni-jū-ni	二十二	にじゅうに
23	ni-jū-san	二十三	にじゅうさん
24	ni-jū-yon/shi	二十四	にじゅうよん/し
25	ni-jū-go	二十五	にじゅうご
26	ni-jū-roku	二十六	にじゅうろく
27	ni-jū-nana/shichi	二十七	にじゅうなな/しち
28	ni-jū-hachi	二十八	にじゅうはち
29	ni-jū-ku/kyū	二十九	にじゅうく/きゅう
30	san-jū	三十	さんじゅう

Ni-ju-ichi, ni-ju-ni, ni-ju-san, ni-ju-yon, ni-ju-go, ni-ju-roku, ni-ju-nana, ni-ju-hachi, ni-ju-ku, san-ju; so, you will see over here that if you remove the ju from here in the first set from 11 to 19, you get ichi, ni, san, yon, go, roku, nana, hachi, ku. And in the end, you have n-ju, so ni times two times 10 makes it 20. In a similar manner in kanji, if you notice you will see ju plus one makes it ju-ichi. Ju plus two makes it ju-ni. Ju plus san makes it ju-san.

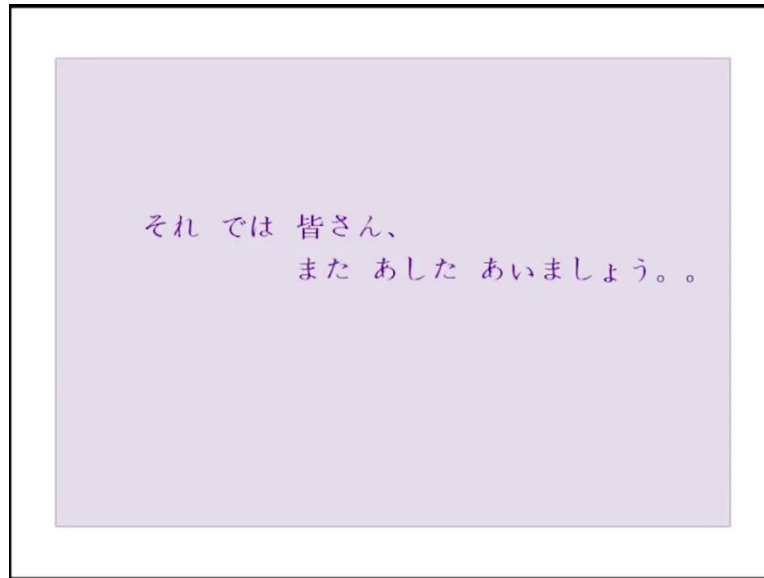
In a similar manner, you can go right up till 20 and in the next one as well you have ni-ju-ichi. So, two times 10 plus 1 makes it ni-ju-ichi; write till 29 and you have three times 10 in the end. So, please remember this; this is going to be very important. Numbers are important because you will need it for a lot of things later on.

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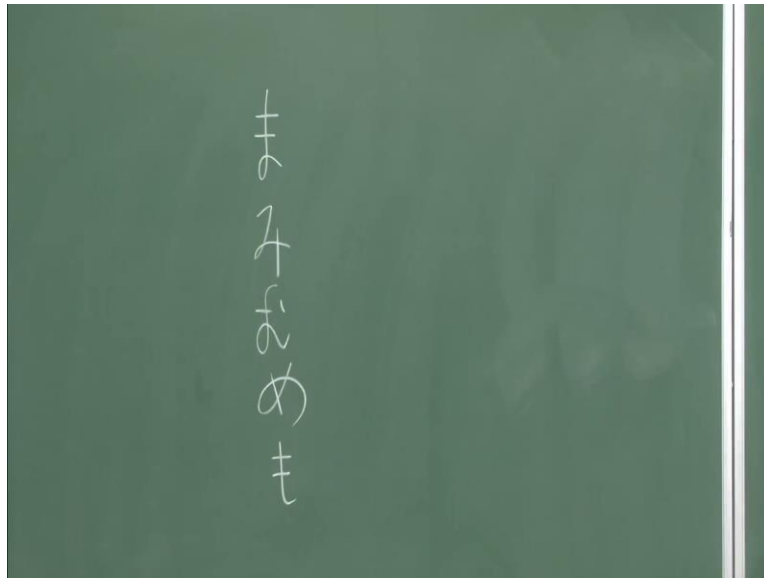
Now you had this assignment for where you where to tell from the picture what is the profession of these people. So, the first one let us see what. It is pairetto; it is written in katakana. O-isha san is a doctor, kangofu is a nurse, eahostessu again in katakana, asutrono-to again in katakana and keikan. So, I am sure that you all can make out from the picture what they are, what their profession is. Oou have to see one thing over here which is that all foreign words are written in katakana. So, please keep that in mind; anything that is not a Japanese origin, it could be German, it could be French, it could be English. It is to be written in katakana; all our names will be written in katakana.

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Now last time if you remember in the end I left you with this phrase mata ashita aimashoo which means let us meet again tomorrow. I will add this small little phrase before this suredeva minasan san mata ashita aimashoo. It means suredeva in that case well then, minasan all of you, let us meet again tomorrow. So, well, let us meet again tomorrow is what the phrase meant. Now we have been doing hiragana in the previous two lessons; we have completed quite a few sets earlier. Today, we will do the ma set or the m sound the letter m and the sound ma. So, again we can combine letter m with ah e oh ae o and make ma mi mu me mo. I will write it down for you and then we will do the vocabulary.

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Ma mi mu me mo.

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Practice				
ma	ま	まくら マクロニ まち	makura makuroni machi	pillow macroni town
mi	み	みち みみ	michi mimi	road ear
mu	む	むね むぎ	mune mugi	chest wheat
me	め	め めがね	me megane	eyes spectacles
mo	も	もも もち もん	momo mochi mon	peach sticky rice cakes gate

For ma, the words are makura which means pillow. Makuroni which you all already know is macaroni. Machi means town. Mi mimi means ear, michi means road. Mu mune means chest, mugi means wheat. Me me means eyes, megane spectacles. Momo peach, mochi sticky rice

cakes which are very, very popular in Japan are loved by children. Mon is a gate any entrance, any gate, main door of a house or a place is called mon.

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More vocabulary		
まめ	mame	beans
まつり	matsuri	festival
みかん	mikan	orange
ミルク	miruku	milk
むし	mushi	insect
むら	mura	village
めいし	meishi	business card
めし	meshi	rice, meals
もり	mori	forest
もめん	momen	cotton

There is vocabulary for you more vocabulary which is very, very important; you have to learn this vocabulary as it will help you in making sentences later and in talking. Mame, matsuri, mikan, miruku, you can see miruku is written in katakana again because it is a foreign word. Mushi, mura, meishi, meshi; now these two words the sound varies similar but one is meishi which means a business card and the other one is meshi which is rice or meals, mori, momen.

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Practice				
ya	や	やぎ	yagi	goat
		やね	yane	roof
		やきとり	yakitori	grilled chicken
		やさい	yasai	vegetables
yu	ゆ	ゆき	yuki	snow
		ゆきだるま	yukidaruma	snowman
		ゆうれい	yuurei	ghost
		ゆうめい	yuumei	famous
yo	よ	よる	yoru	night
		よめ	yome	daughter-in-law
		よん	yon	four

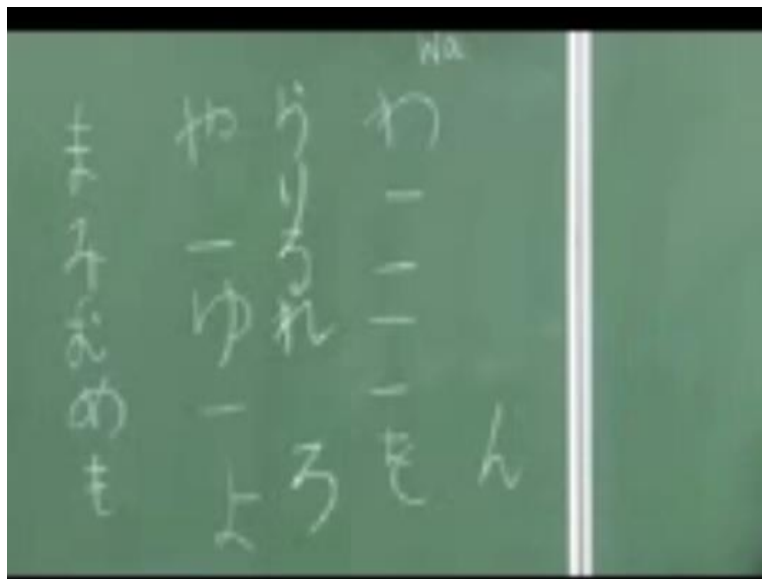
We come to the ya series now. Ya yagi, yane, yakitori, yasai and the meanings are listed over here on the right side for you. Now you will see that after ya, we do not have a e; simple reason that e is similar to the vowel sound e. Thus, it has been removed from there and directly we go on to yu yuki, yukidaruma, yuurei, yuumei. Now again you will see that after yu, ye are not there, why? Because ye is again similar to the vowel sound ye. So, it has been removed from the series and we directly go on to yo yoru, yome, yon. You have already done, so you will remember it.

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			Practice	
ra	ら	らくだ ライオン	rakuda raion	camel lion
ri	り	りんご りす	ringo risu	apple squirrel
ru	る	るつぼ ルール	rutsubo ru-ru	melting point rule
re	れ	れい れんが	rei renga	zero bricks
ro	ろ	ロケット ロボット	roketto robotto	rocket robot
wa	わ	わに わし	wani washi	alligator eagle
	を ん			

After the y series, we will do the ra series now. The letter r, I will write it again for you. The ya series first.

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And then the ra series ya yu and yo, then we have ra ra ri ru re and ro. Rakuda, raion, ringo, risu, rutsubo, ru-ru, rei, renga, roketto, robotto; after ro we have wa wa. There is nothing after wa, we have wo and then the sound mm. Now wa wani, washi; o is a different sound. O is a particle over

here and mm is to be used with words as in remon lemon. So, we will do n later on with words; for the time-being, let us see what we have now for you, o and mm.

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Pronunciation practice			
Oiie	おいしいえ	hohihihe	ほひひへ
kokikike	こききけ	hehihuho	へひふほ
sasusase	さすさせ	tachitatsu	たちたつ
kokikuko	こきくこ	nanineno	なにねの
sasesuso	させすそ	naninune	なにぬね
sushisase	すしさせ	techitsuto	てちつと
tachitsute	たちつて	mamimume	まみむめ
tochitatsu	とちたつ	memimumo	めみむも
hahiheho	はひへほ	momimime	もみみめ
hohihihe	ほひひへ	yayuyayo	やゆやよ
sashisasu	さしさす	rarirure	らりるれ
hahihahu	はひはふ	reriraro	れりらろ

Quick pronunciation practice; you remember doing it last time. We will do it again; it will help you in speech as the sounds are new, the letters are new, the words are new. So, you will have practice with this pronunciation, just repeat after me please. Oiie, hohihihe, kokikike, hehihuho, sasusase, tachitatsu, kokikuko, nanineno, sasesuso, naninune, sushisase, techitsuto, tachitsute, mamimume, tochitatsu, memimumo, hahiheho, momimime, hohihihe, yayuyayo, sashisasu, rarirure, hahihahu, reriraro. So, please I hope this is going to help you all.

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Practice

Honda : Kumar san wa gakusei desu ka.
Kumar: Iie, watashi wa gakusei dewa arimasen.

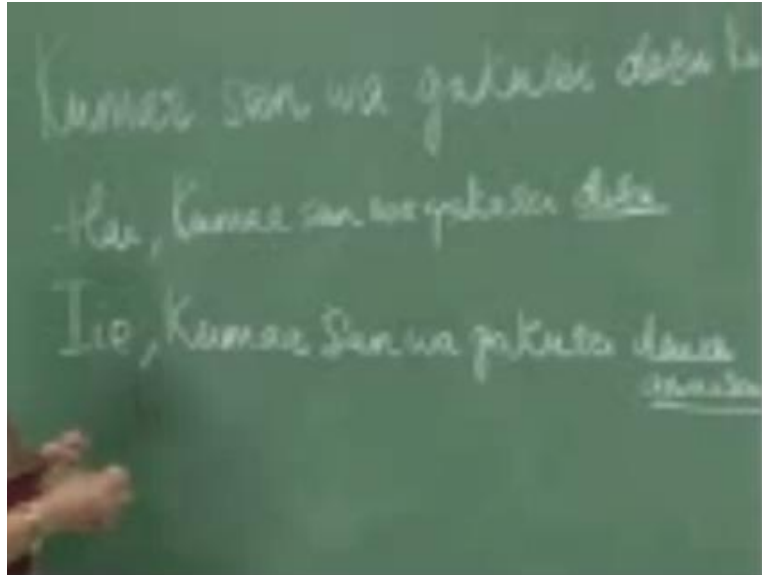
本田: クマル 三は がくせい です か。
クマル: いいえ、わたしは がくせい では ありません。

Short answer -

Iie, sō dewa arimasen.	いいえ、そうでは ありません。
Sō dewa arimasen.	そうでは ありません。

Last time in our previous class I had done how to answer in positive.

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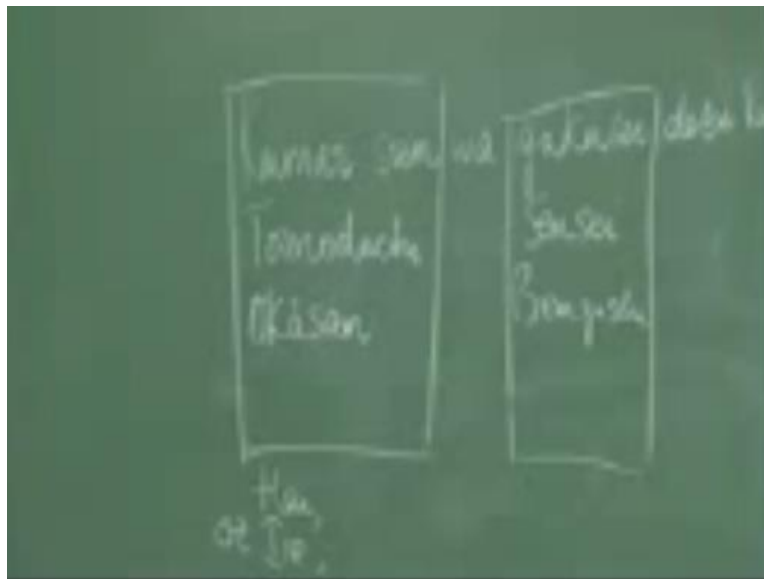


Kumar san wa gakusei desu ka; do you remember all of you? Well. Kumar san wa, wa is a particle I told you earlier, gakusei is a student, desu is the verb part and ka is I had told you earlier makes a statement into a question. So, Kumar san wa gakusei desu ka, the answer I told you was hai how to say in positive hai Kumar san wa gakusei desu, okay, hai Kumar san wa

gakusei desu. Well, today, how would say negative? Kumar san wa gakusei desu ka, iie iie, please remember i i e i e Kumar san wa gakusei dewa arimasen; the negative for des is dewa arimasen. I i e no, Kumar san is not a student iie Kumar san wa gakusei dewa arimasen. So, you could please repeat after me iie Kumar san wa gakusei dewa arimasen.

Conversation between two over here Honda san and Kumar san, Kumar san wa gakusei desu ka, iie watashi wa gakusei dewa arimasen or iie Kumar san wa gakusei dewa arimasen. Now you can replace Kumar san for anything, for another noun over here.

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Kumar san Tomodachi, Tomodachi wa gakusei desu ka, hai Tomodachi wa gakusei desu. Okasan, Okasan is mother. Okasan wa sen-sei desu ka, hai okasan was en-sei desu ka. So, you can re replace this noun over here and this over here with whatever we have done in lesson two. You can put a name over here; you can put your profession over here. For example, Tomodachi wa bengoshi desu ka, hai Tomodachi wa bengoshi desu ka or you could also say iia Tomodachi wa bengoshi dewa arimasen. So, this is positive and negative the negative for des is dewa arimasen. Short answers, hai so desu or iia so dewa arimasen.

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Where are you from?

Dochira kara desu ka

どちら から ですか

Now we will do something new today; where are you from? Where do you come from? What is the name of your country? Something new over here; we will learn this today.

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Radio Dialogue

This is a simple conversation a very small conversation here.

Konnichiwa. Aa, tomodachi desu ka.

So desu. Mary san wa dai-gakusei desu.

Hajimemashita, Kimsu desu. Dozo yoroshiki. Shitsurei desu ga, o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.

Watashi wa Amerika kara desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu. Kim san wa Taiwan kara desu ka.
Chugoku kara desu ka.

Taiwan kara desu.

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Dialogue
どちらからですか

Kim: Konnichiwa. Aa, tomodachi desu ka.

John: Sō desu. Mary san wa dai-gakusei desu.

Kim: Hajimemashite, Kimu desu. Dōzo yoroshiku. **Shitsurei desu ga**, o-kuni wa **dochira** desu ka.

Mary: Watashi wa Amerika **kara** desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu. Kim san wa Taiwan kara desu **ka**, Chūgoku kara desu **ka**.

Kim: Taiwan kara desu.

Tochira kara desu ka; this is a simple conversation a very small conversation here. I will read it out to you first, then we will discuss it. So, it is a conversation between three people today Kim san, John san and Mary san.

Konnichiwa. Aa, tomodachi desu ka.

So desu. Mary san wa dai-gakusei desu.

Hajimemashita, Kimsu desu. Dozo yoroshiki. Shitsurei desu ga, o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.

Watashi wa Amerika kara desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu. Kim san wa Taiwan kara desu ka.
Chugoku kara desu ka.

Taiwan kara desu.

So, I know it sounds very strange to you; lot of things you do not know over here. We will discuss it right now.

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会話
どちらからですか

キム: こんにちは。ああ、友達ですか。
ジョン: そうです。マリさんは大学生です。
キム: はじめまして、キムです。どうぞよろしく。
しつれいですが、お国はどちら
ですか。
マリ: 私はアメリカからです。よろしくおね
がいます。キムさんは台湾から
ですか、中国からですか。
キム: 台湾からです。

Well, you can see the conversation is here in the script now dochira kara desu ka and you have Kim san and john, Kim and John written in katakana. You have some kanji characters here and, of course, you can make out the hiragana now. So, you will notice that Japanese is written in all three scripts, and they are used simultaneously; of course, you can write Japanese in any one of the scripts also, but later on you will realize kanji is very essential. So, well kanji you have to learn and slowly during the lessons we of course we learn a lot of kanji's; just go over it, practice your hiragana, your katakana and the kanji's that we have done, and you will feel comfortable.

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Dialogue
Where are you from?

Kim: Good day/(Hello!). Is he your friend?
John: That's right. Mary is a university student.
Kim: I am Kim. Nice to meet you. Excuse me but, **where** are you from?
Mary: I am **from** America. Nice meeting you too. Are you from Taiwan or China?
Kim: I am from Taiwan.

Now this is your translation in English. Well, all the time translation cannot be done; it does not sound right. So, in the translations sometimes I have written what is said in English. It may not be literal translation; it is just a just meaning of what the kaiva is.

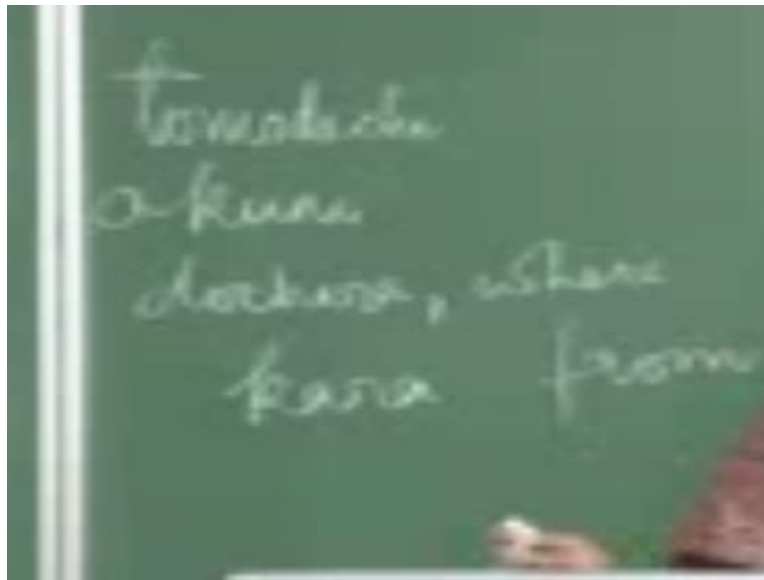
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Dialogue
どちらからですか

Kim: Konnichiwa. Aa, tomodachi desu ka.
John: Sō desu. Mary san wa dai-gakusei desu.
Kim: Hajimemashite, Kimu desu. Dōzo yoroshiku. **Shitsurei desu ga**, o-kuni wa **dochira** desu ka.
Mary: Watashi wa Amerika **kara** desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu. Kim san wa Taiwan kara desu **ka**, Chūgoku kara desu **ka**.
Kim: Taiwan kara desu.

Konnichiwa, konnichiwa is a phrase which is used as a greeting anytime you meet someone konnichiwa in the day time konnichiwa. It is a simple greeting, hello good day konnichiwa. Aa, tomodachi desu ka, tomodachi means friend.

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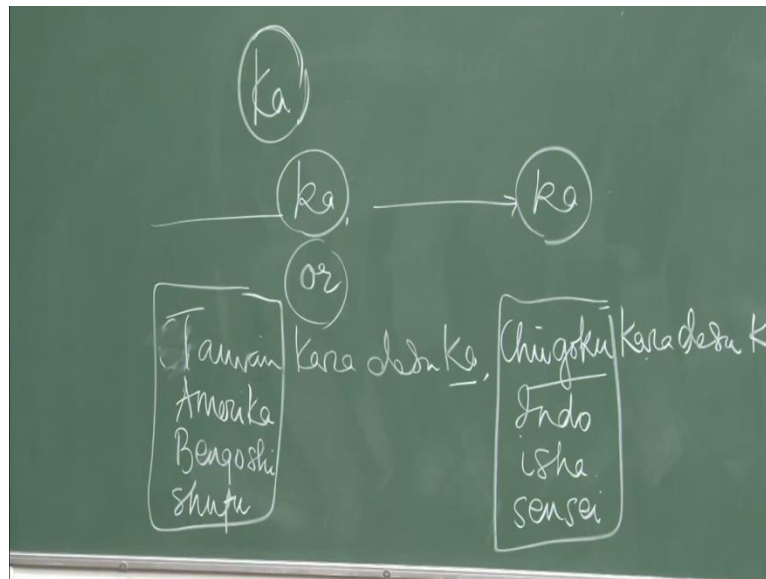


Tomodachi is friend, aa, tomodachi desu ka so desu short answer. Hai so desu or so desu, Mary san wa dai-gakusei desu; you have already done dai-gakusei. Dai-gakusei means a university student graduate student. So, now what does Kim say to Mary san. Hajimemashita, Kimsu desu. Dozo yoroshiki. Shitsurei desu ga, o-kuni wa dochira desu ka. Shitsurei desu ga is a phrase which means I am sorry for enquiring but and whatever follows is what the person wants to know. So, I am sorry; I am asking you something directly like this Shitsurei desu ga I apologize but o-kuni wa dochira desu ka. Kuni is country; kuni means country and o in front of kuni like this is onrephic; for someone else's country you would always ask o-kuni wa o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.

And for your own self for your own country you would just say kuni wa dochira desu ka. Dochira, dochira means where; it is a typical way of asking where are you from, not where is your country. This phrase o-kuni wa dochira desu ka means where are you from? Mary says watashi wa America kara desu watashi wa America kara desu, meaning from America watashi wa America kara desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu, again because she is meeting Kim san for the

first time, then you introduce yourself as watashi wa so and so desu, watashi wa so and so kuni kara desu and yoroshiku onegaishimasu. This phrase is to be used only for the first time when you meet someone. Now Mary wants to know where is Kim from? She has already told him that she is from America; now she wants to know where he is from? So, she asks Kim san wa Taiwan kara desu ka. Chugoku kara desu ka.

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Now we had done in our last lesson if you put ka in the end, it becomes a question interrogative statement. So, the first you have you will see over here that we have one ka over here and the next ka over here; so, we have two ka's over here. Now when you put it like this, this ka, of course, makes it into a question a sentence into a question but this ka shows or or or as English. This or this choice between two; so over here she says Taiwan kara desu ka chugoku kara desu ka. Are you from Taiwan or are you from china? So, please you can use it for anything; you can replace Taiwan over here and chugoku over here.

These are two nouns; you can replace them with Ana Taiwan dai-gakusei desu ka bengoshi desu ka, ana Taiwan quesei desu ka bengoshi desu ka; anything you can ask, are you a lawyer, are you a doctor, are you a student or are you a teacher? You can ask any of these things in this pattern; it is choice between two things. So, over here you will see Mary says Kim san wa Taiwan kara desu ka. Chugoku kara desu ka. So, Kim says Taiwan kara desu ka; I am from Taiwan. I hope

this is clear; this is two ka's over here ka one and ka two. This makes it a question and this is or; please remember that, and you can ask anyone anything like this. Amerika Indo Amerika kara desu ka, Indo kara desu ka. Bengoshi desu ka Isha desu ka. Shufu desu ka Sensei desu ka. So, anything you can ask; you can put any noun over there and you can ask for anything like this.

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Dochira

Interrogative word '*dochira*' refers to place meaning '*where*', and is a standard way of asking, the name of someone's **country or company**.

O-kuni

Refers to country and the honorific '*o*' is a prefix used before country and some other Japanese words.

e.g.	o-namae	<i>name</i>
	o-kuni	<i>country</i>

Now over here as you can see dochira is an interrogative word referring to place, meaning where, and it is a standard way of asking the name of someone's country or company. Please remember that with dochira when you say o-kuni wa dochira desu ka, you generally ask the person where he is from, please remember and not where his country is. Kaisha wa dochira desu ka, meaning where are you working and not where is your kaisha or office. Similarly, over here o-kuni; kuni is country and o is a prefix use before country and some other Japanese words; for example, o-namae which we will do a little later.

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Place kara
When a place name is followed by 'kara' it clearly states that a person is **from** that place or country. It is the most widely used expression for asking where a person is from.

e.g. Dochira kara desu ka *Where are you from?*

~jin
Nationality of an individual can be expressed by adding the word '**jin**' after the name of the country.

e.g. Doitsu-jin *German*
 Kankoku-jin *Korean*

Whenever a place name, place name is followed by kara; it states from, is that alright please. It is written over here when a place name is followed by kara, it shows that a person is from that place or country, and it is a most widely used expression for asking where a person is from. Now we have done you are from India or you are from America or you are from Japan but what about I am Japanese or I am Indian or I am American; I belong to this country.

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So, well there is a there is a definite way of saying it Watashi wa Amerika Indo; this is India. Nihon this is Japan, Doitsu Germany; watashi wa Amerika Jin desu Amerika Jin desu. Watashi wa Indo Jin desu, watashi wa Nihon Jin desu, watashi wa doitsu Jin desu. Now Jin over here means person and it says watashi wa, I am American; I am Indian; I am Japanese, and I am German. So, Jin is used for person belonging to that country; you can ask a question Kim san wa Amerika-jin desu ka? So, you can answer in hai watashi wa Amerika-jin desu ka or ie watashi wa Amerika-jin dewa arimasen.

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~jin

A: Kim san wa Amerika-jin desu ka.
B: Hai, watashi wa Amerika-jin desu.
or **Iie,** watashi wa Amerika-jin dewa arimasen.
Add 'jin' after the name of the country

Kankoku-jin	かんこく人
Itaria-jin	イタリア人
Doitsu-jin	ドイツ人
Chūgoku-jin	中国人
Betonamu-jin	ベトナム人

As you can see add jin after the name of the country Kankoku-jin, Itaria-jin, Doitsu-jin, Chugoku-jin, Betonamu-jin. So, after the name of the country, just add jin and you become belong to that country.

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X desu ka ,Y desu ka

In L1, we have studied the interrogative particle 'ka'.
Now we will see how it can be used as **or/is it, either**

e.g. Kocha desu ka, ko-hi desu ka. *Is this tea or coffee.*
Jisho desu ka, shōsetsu desu ka. *Is this a dictionary or a novel.*

Although 'ka' is a question particle and is used instead of a question mark in Japanese, but in such a case where it is used in a sentence, as in the example above, then the first 'ka' corresponds to the English **or/either, is it** and the second 'ka' is treated as a question mark.

Just now we did X desu ka, Y desu ka noun one desu ka, noun two desu ka. It simply says or or either; there is a choice between the two.

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Now for noun one, you can also use simple you can also replace it with simple words that you have done enpitsu, kyokashi, pen, no-to, jisho, jibiki,. So, you can replace it with any of this; enpitsu is pencil and pen of course you all know. So, you can ask like this pen desu ka enpitsu

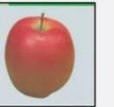


desu ka. So, there is a choice between the two, which is it? So, is it a pen or a pencil? Pen desu ka enpitsu desu ka. In a similar manner, you can also ask noto kyoukasho. Noto desu ka kyoukasho desu ka, noto desu ka kyoukasho desu ka. So, you can enquire about these things.

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Practice

Kim san wa Kankoku kara desu ka, Amerika kara desu ka.

N1 desu ka, N2 desu ka	
pen / enpitsu	ペン/えんぴつ
kyoukasho / noto	きょうかしょ/ノート
gakusei / kyoushi	がくせい/きょうし
kaban / saifu	かばん/さいふ
keitai / kesanki	けいたい/けいさんき



Some pictures are there for you. You can point to the picture and ask pen desu ka enpitsu desu ka. As I just told you kyoukasho desu ka noto desu ka; you can also ask a person gakusei desu ka kyoushi desu ka, kaban desu ka saifu desu ka. Point at an object and you can ask at this object over here keitai desu ka kesanki desu ka. Kesanki is a calculator over here kaban desu ka saifu desu ka. So, you can point at anything; you can ask anyone anything you want in this pattern in this manner.

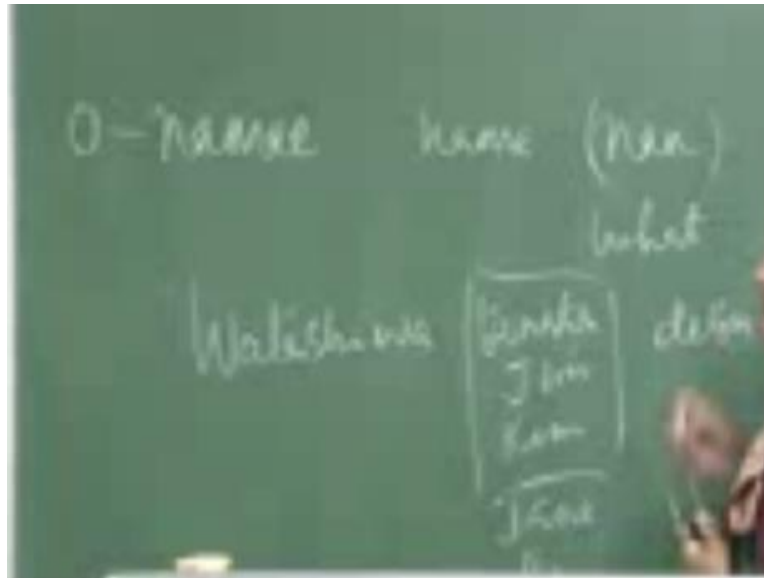
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Expression

失礼 ですか、お名前は 何 ですか
Shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka
Sorry for asking but, what is your name?

A simple useful expression; we did this earlier shitsurei desu ga in our conversation just now as I told you shitsurei desu ga means sorry for asking, I apologize for asking like this but and whatever is to follow is what you actually want to know. So, over here it is something different shitsurei desu ga, o-namae wa nan desu ka. Namae means name but if I ask someone else onrefic you have to add this onrefic over here o-namae. O-namae wa nan desu ka; namae is the simple question word meaning what. o-namae wa nan desu ka the moment you say o-namae, it automatically means that you are asking someone else and it is not your own name o-namae wa nan desu ka. So, you can answer watashi wa whatever your name desu.

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Watashi wa tanaka Jim Kim Jane Rao whatever your name desu means my name is this. Now for practice again, we have done numbers till 30.

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Numbers 31 – 40		
31	san-jū-ichi	さんじゅういち 三十一
32	san-jū-ni	さんじゅうに 三十二
33	san-jū-san	さんじゅうさん 三十三
34	san-jū-yon/shi	さんじゅうよん/し 三十四
35	san-jū-go	さんじゅうご 三十五
36	san-jū-roku	さんじゅうろく 三十六
37	san-jū-nana/shichi	さんじゅうなな/しち 三十七
38	san-jū-hachi	さんじゅうはち 三十八
39	san-jū-kyū/ku	さんじゅうきゅう/く 三十九
40	yon-jū	よんじゅう 四十

Today, we will do from 31 till 40 over here. You can just repeat after me for practice and to get the correct pronunciation. San-ju-ichi, san-ju-ni, san-ju-san, san-ju-yon or san-ju-shi, san-ju-go,

san-ju-roku, san-ju-nana or san-ju-shichi, san-ju-hachi, san-ju-kyu and yon-ju; I hope you got it right.

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Numbers 41 – 50		
41	yon-jū-ichi	よんじゅういち 四十一
42	yon-jū-ni	よんじゅうに 四十二
43	yon-jū-san	よんじゅうさん 四十三
44	yon-jū-yon/shi	よんじゅうよん/し 四十三
45	yon-jū-go	よんじゅうご 四十五
46	yon-jū-roku	よんじゅうろく 四十六
47	yon-jū-nana/shichi	よんじゅうなな/しち 四十七
48	yon-jū-hachi	よんじゅうはち 四十八
49	yon-jū-kyū/ku	よんじゅうきゅう/く 四十九
50	go-jū	ごじゅう 五十

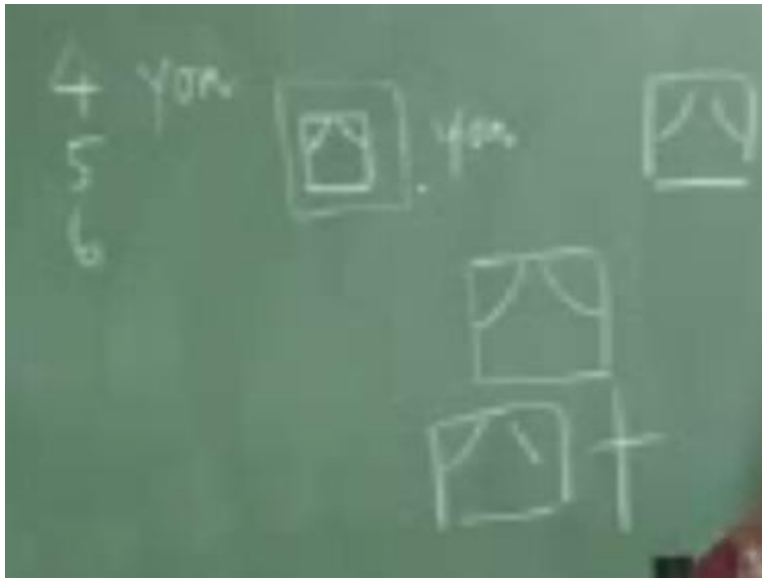
The next set is from 41 till 50. Yon-ju-ichi, hon-ju-ni, yon-ju-san, yon-ju-shi or yon-ju yon, yon-ju-go, yon-ju-roku, yon-ju-nana or yon-ju shichi, yon-ju-hachi, yon-ju-kyu and we have go-ju over here, okay. Now we have something different over here; we are going to do some kanji characters. We had done kanji characters in lesson two as well only three though.

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So, we will do four, five and six. Now how to make kanji characters, how to memorize them? There is a method; there is a pattern to make it, you have to remember that. Kanji characters are all written from left to right and from top to bottom most of the time. The reason is that whenever you end a character, it should always end in the right lower corner of the block. We did ichi which finished here; we did ni two simple lines which ended over here, three lines san; it ended over here in this block like this and then you can go on to writing the next character. That is why it is important to always memorize the stroke order and try to end it always over here.

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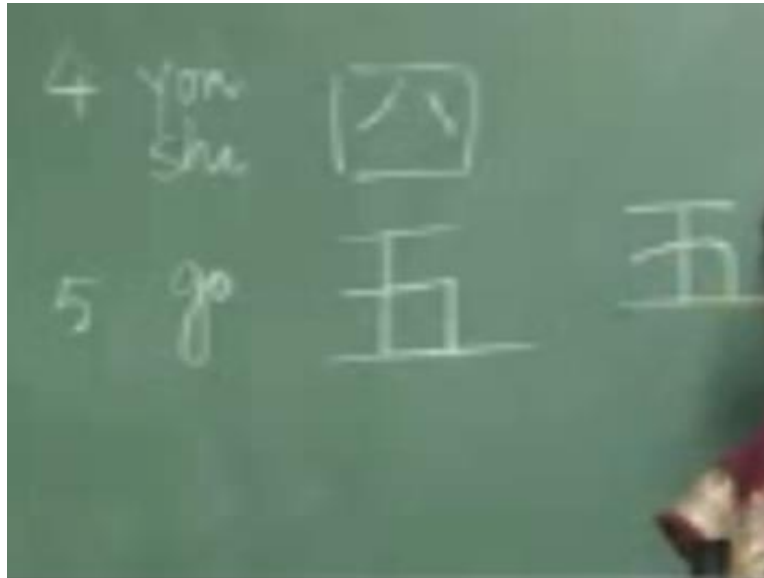
Now we will do yon which you have done ichi, ni; this is one stroke san she and go. This is yon ichi ni san shi and go, five strokes to the kanji character for yon which is four. Once again ichi ni san shi and go; it will always end over here. For example, if you have to write yon-ju which is 40 like this yon-ju; it is easy to go on to the next character. Yon has two readings; you have done yon and shi, the kanji is the same yon.

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Kanji			
四	Shi	し、よん	four strokes-5
五	Go	ご	five strokes-4
六	Roku	ろく	six strokes-4

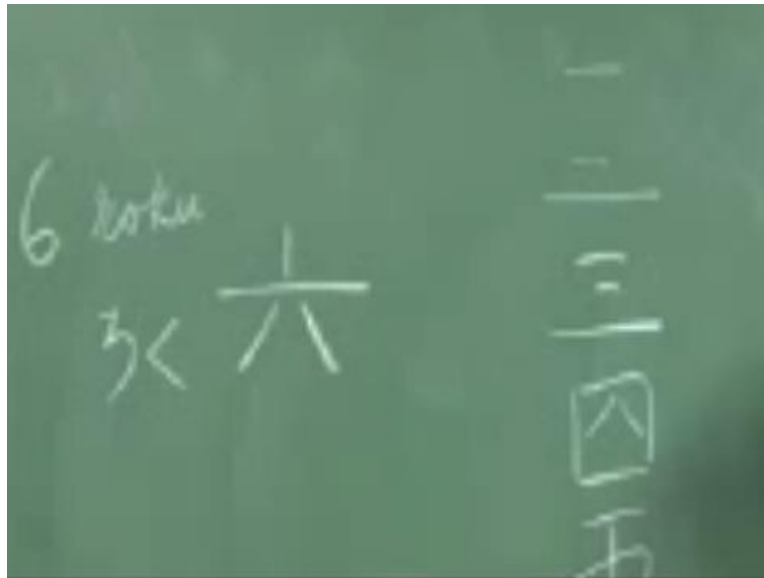
You can see it over here shi or yon; this is how it is to be made.

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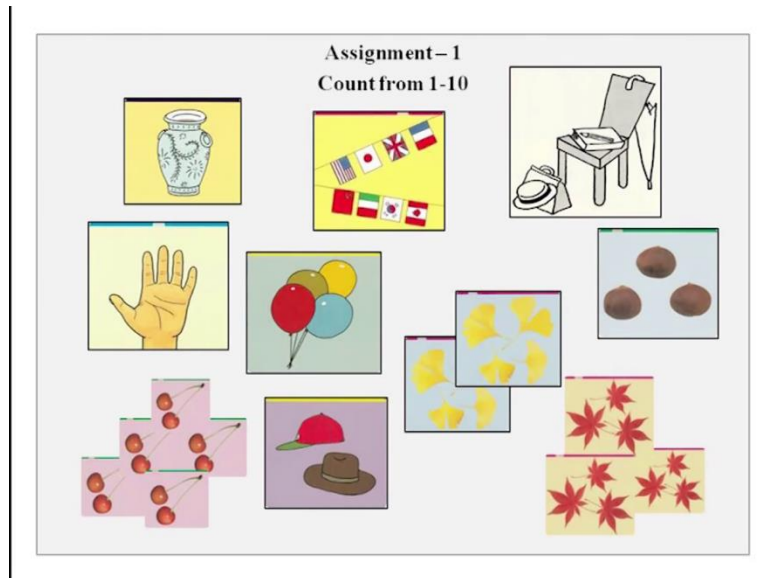
Then we go on to the next character which is go go one two three similar to this one three and four like this, four strokes to the character go five once again one two three and four. Please remember one two three one stroke and four this makes it go.

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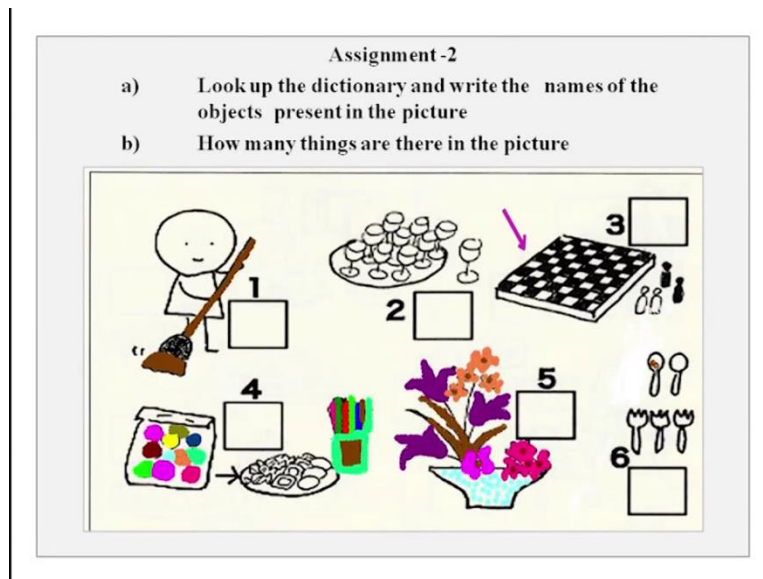
Then we will do six over here six six which is roku; it is very simple not difficult at all one two three and four like this. One two three and four roku roku, is that okay; please remember roku. Kanji is actually very interesting when we do more after we finish numbers, you will actually get to know how it is to be done, how it is to be written and what actually it is. Just three characters for you today now not more. So, you have done ichi once again for you please ichi ni san yon go and roku six characters; please memorize them. Remember the readings; we will be needing them when we do numbers later on with other things. Now in the end I have to give you your assignment; now your home work begins.

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Assignment one is just count from 1 till 10 and list it properly which is 1 and which is 10.

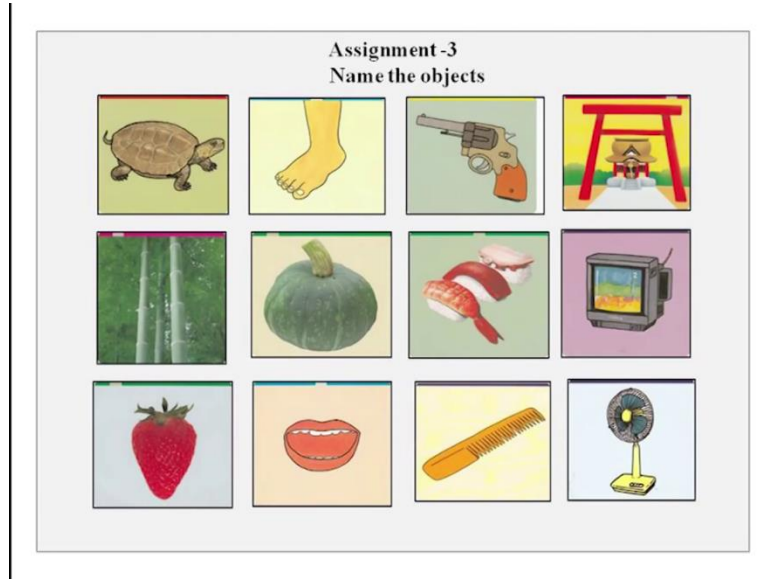
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Then you have a simple figure over here; look up the dictionary and write the names of the objects present in the picture. For example, this is what is this; what is this; what is this; what are these; what is this or this and what is all this? So, please look up the dictionary and see what these words what these words are and also how many are there; how many things are there in the

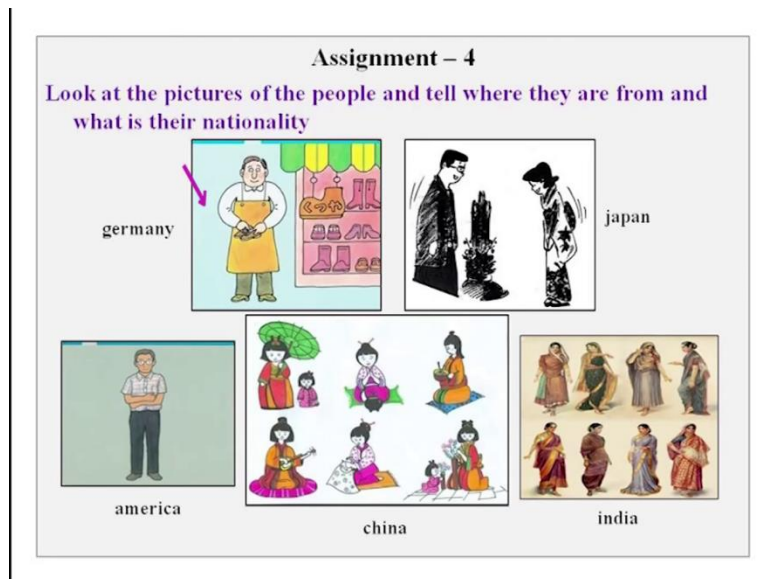
picture? For example, what about this one, how many over here, how many over here, what is the number over here. So, you can list all of that.

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Then again this for vocabulary; vocabulary is very important, because you will be needing it for sentence construction later on. So, name the objects; you have these pictures, just name. Use a dictionary; you can consult a dictionary and name the pictures.

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Now look at the pictures of the people and tell where they are from and what is their nationality? So, look at this; see this picture. This person is from Germany. So, you have to tell the name of his country and also that he is from that place. So, please do it as we have done it in the class.

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Assignment 5	
<i>Practice saying where you are from (Indo kara desu)</i>	
America	アメリカ
Italy	イタリア
Japan	にほん
Korea	かんこく
Germany	ドイツ
<i>Practice saying - I am Indian (Indo-jin desu)</i>	
German	ドイツ
Korean	かんこく
Italian	イタリア
French	フランス
Japanese	にほん

Now practice saying this with your partner where you are from America, Italy, Japan, Korea, Germany. You can just practice at home, so that your vocabulary also increases and you are able to speak more freely and practice saying I am Indian indo gene desu. Similarly, for German, Korean, Italian, French and Japanese; this is your home work, you have to practice this.

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それでは、これで終わります

Sore dewa, kore de owarimasu.

Well let us finish here today

Now you are going to be happy. So, sore dewa, kore de owarimasu. You can see what is written over here. Sore dewa well then, kore de owarimasu with this I finish here today. So, Mina san mata ashita aimashoo arigatou gozaimasu.

Thank you.