


**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture**  
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**Lecture - 30**  
**I live in Tokyo**  
**Tokyo mi sunde imasu**

Hello everybody and welcome to the class; are you all ready to learn Japanese today also? Learn more Japanese; well, we have been doing te forms in our previous lessons, and today also, we will continue doing te forms, how to use te forms in different ways, different forms of te form. And also something new about Japan, some kanji character a new kothowasa and a lot of other new vocabulary. So, well, in the beginning, let us do go over our assignments and let us see what you have done.

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**Assignment-1**  
*Practice saying how many envelopes, postcards and stamps are there in the picture*



The image shows a collection of Japanese postal items. On the left, a person is holding a document with Japanese text. In the center, there are several envelopes, some with stamps. On the right, there are postcards, one of which is labeled 'Post card'. Below the image, there are four Japanese questions with their answers in a box:

Hagaki wa nan mai arimasu ka    **ni-mai**

Kitte wa nan mai arimasu ka    **san-mai**

Fu-to wa nan mai arimasu ka    **san-mai**

Ea-meru wa nan mai desu ka    **ichi-mai**

So, well the first assignment that I gave you was very simple. This is the picture with lot of flat objects over here; you can name the objects. I am sure you know this vocabulary already and you have to ask how many sheets, stamps, envelopes, post cards, emails are there in the picture. These are the questions; I am sure you will able to do it properly. So, I do not have to go over it, look at the picture and tell ni-mai desu ka.

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**Assignment – 2.**

*Tick the most appropriate word from the parentheses*

a) Rao san wa tokidoki shokudo de (mimasu, tabemasu, ikimasu).  
b) Ototoi watashi waTaro kun ni (mimashita, aimashita, hanashita).  
c) Tomodachi wa Nihon ni (iimasu, imasu, suwarimasu).  
d) Kesa okāsan wa ke-ki o (tsukaimashita, tsukurimashita, tsukimashita).  
e) Watashi wa maiasa uchi de shinbun o ( yomimasu, nomimasu, yarimasu).  
f) Rao san wa shūmatsu ni pa-ti o ( shitai, shimashō, shite imasu).  
g) Watashi no imōto wa Amerika e (ikimashō, itte kudasai, itte imasu ).  
h) Kanai wa shokki o (katte-kudasai, katte-mite-kudasai, kaimashō, kaimashita ).

Then tick the most appropriate word from the brackets. So, well, let us see what the first one is Rao san wa tokidoki shokudo de tabemasu. So, de over here is for activity being performed at a certain point or place, then the second one is ototoi watashi waTaro kun ni aimashita; past is for ototoi which is a past time expression. The third one is tomodachi wa Nihon ni imasu imasu, a long sound as you can see is for to say or to speak; to be imasu is a single i. Then we have kesa okasan wa ke-ki o tsukurimashita; past is for kesa over here. Tsukaimashita is to use and tsukimashita is to reach or arrive at a place place ni tsukimashita.

Then we have watashi wa maiasa uchi de shinbun o yomimasu; nomimasu is to drink and yarimasu is informal for shimasu which is to do. Rao san wa shumatsu ni pa-ti o shitai wants to do is; shimasu is let us do and shite imasu is in present continues form which you have already done. Watashi wa imoto wa Amerika e itte imasu is in America; ikimasho is let us go and itte kudasai is please go. Kanai wa shokki o kaimashita. So, well you can see these different forms of verbs how they are used.

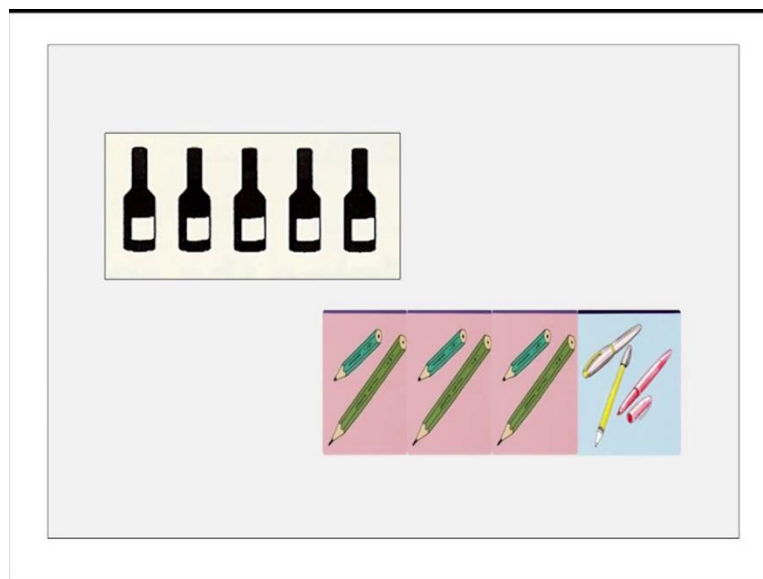
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**Assignment – 3**  
*Match the words in group A with kanji characters in group B*

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
a) san-bon	九百
b) ni-mai	話す
c) kaimasu	人間
d) ashita	大学
e) takai	入り口
f) hanasu	買います
g) kyū-hyaku	二枚
h) ningen	高い
i) iri-guchi	明日
j) dai-gaku	三本

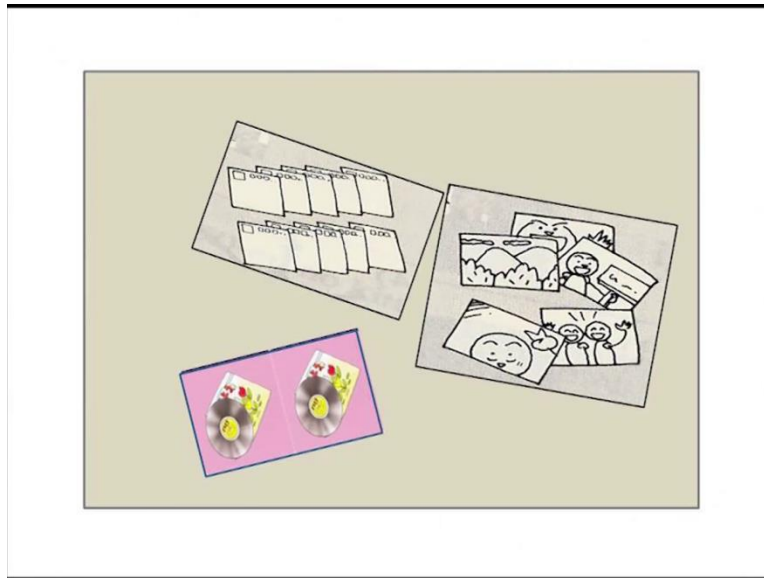
This is match group A with group B. So, you have the words over here in group A and the kanji characters in group B, and let us see what the first one is san-bon.

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Bon is the counter for long cylindrical objects.

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Ni-mai, mai is the counter for flat objects as you just did in your assignments in the first one. Kaimasu, ashita, takai; takai is also expensive and takai is also high as in height. Hanasu, kyuhyaku, ningen, iri-guchi and you can see over here that iri-guchi has a ri. Sometimes, it is written like this and sometimes without the ri as well. Dai-gaku, so a big place of learning is dai-gaku.

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**Assignment – 4**

*Tick the appropriate word from the parentheses.*

- a) Rao san repo-to (no, o, mo, wa) okutte kudasai.
- b) Depa-to de ( nani, nan, dore) o kaimashita ka.
- c) Strawberry wa nihon-go ( ni, de, o, to) nan desu ka.
- d) Tanaka san wa ashita ( doko, dono, dore, donna) e ikimasu ka.
- e) Asoko no kata wa Tokyo-daigaku (ni, no, de) sensei desu.
- f) Watashi no machi wa kirei ( to, de, ni) shizuka ( ni, no, na, o) machi desu.
- g) Hako no naka (no, ni, na, ga) nani ( ka, mo, no, o) arimasen.
- h) Toko-ya (no, to, ni, mo) hana-ya( ni, o, no, na) aida ni ooki na ki ( ga, wa, ni) arimasu.
- i) Mondai wa (omoshiroi, omoshirokute, omoshiroi de) kantan desu.
- j) Shinbun wa doko ( no, o, de, ga) utte imasu ka.

Then tick the appropriate word from the brackets again and I think this is all about particles. So, let us see what particle to use where. Rao san repo-to o okutte kudasai, Rao san repo-to o okutte kudasai; please send. Depa-to de nani o kaimashita ka and please it is nani over here and not nan; nan is used with numbers most of the time. Strawberry wa nihon-go de nan desu ka, de as in im. Tanaka san wa ashita doko e ikimasu ka, dono, dore for choice and donna which type of. Asoko no kata wa Tokyo-daigaku no sensei desu of Tokyo-daigaku.

Watashi no machi wa kirei de shizuka na machi desu. So, well joining two adjectives kirei de and shizuka na machi desu or if you remove the machi from here, it is shizuka desu; na is not required. Then hako no naka ni nani mo arimasen, hako no naka ni nani location noun over here, nai mo and thus arimasen meaning nothing. Toko-ya to hana-ya no aida ni ooki na ki ga arimasu; took-ya is a barber to hana-ya no aida ni between between hana-ya and took-ya ooki na ki ga arimasu; ga over here is for emphasis frustrating a fact and ooki na you will notice that ooki is an i adjective, na is sometimes used with ooki. This is an exception.

So, please remember it like this; there are other exceptions as well. We will do them later. Mondai wa omoshirokute kantan desu; again we are joining two adjectives i adjective and na adjective. So, joining i adjective like this, you have to remove the i and put kute for and omoshiroi and easy. If you put na over here with mondai, then it becomes Mondai wa omoshirokute kantan na mondai desu. As mondai is not present over here, we have not put mondai over here. Then it is just kantan without the na. Shinbun wa doko de utte imasu ka; place de utte imasu ka doko de. So, I hope your particles are clear now.

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**Assignment – 5**

*Match group A with group B and make good sentences*

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
a) Koko wa densha	nan-ji ni owarimasu ka
b) Koko de	matte kudasai
c) Otōsan wa aruite	jimushitsu ni imasu
d) Gakkō wa	onegaishimasu
e) Shigoto wa	kaite kudasai
f) Achira de sukoshi	no shūten desu.
g) Hagaki san-mai	kaisha e ikimasu
h) Kono yōshi ni namae o	uchi kata tōi desu
i) Rao san wa san-kai no	norikaete kudasai

Well we have some more matching group A with group B; these are sentences. You have to make a proper sentence; they are all jumbled up, so let us see. Koko wa densha no shuten desu; shuten is a terminal. Koko de norikaete kudasai, te kudasai; norikaete mass is to change from one mode of transport to another. Thus it is norikaete kudasai, please change over here. Otosan wa aruite kaisha e ikimasu; please remember it is always aruite ikimasu and not ashi de ikimasu for walking.

Gakko wa uchi kata toi desu; it is far from my house. Uchi means house and if you use uchi like this, it is for my house. If it is for someone else's house, it is otaku polite. Shigoto wan an-ji ni owarimasu ka. Achira de sukoshi matte kudasai over there over there shoto matte kudasai. Hagaki san-mai onegaishimasu. Kono yoshi ni namae o kaite kudasai; yoshi is paper or sheet or form. Then Rao san wa san-kai no jimushitsu ni imasu; san-kai no jimushitsu means there are other jimushitsu as well office as well. So, san-kai no jimushitsu is been specified.

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Well, lot of shuku dai for you; I hope you did it properly most of it was correct. There was no problem and you have practiced with your partner with your friends at home. Try to speak as much as you can; it is easy; it is comfortable when you are talking. It helps you in conversation. So, well we were doing te imasu form of the verb.

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Te imasu, we did a lot of te imasu that is continues tense ima watashi wa tathe imasu, ima minasan ni oshiathe imasu, ima minasan wa watashi o kitae imasu, shukudai o ishte imasu swathe imasu. So, well te imasu is simple, easy to understand, present continuous tense were an action is in progress.

Now listen to this conversation; there is something new in this and let us see how much you understand.

Rao san ashita no gogo jikan arimasu ka.

Doshite desu ka.

Anoo, terebi o kaitai desu ga.

Aa, watashi wa ii mise o shitte imasu. Ashita issho ni ikimashi ka.

Onegaishimasu.

Gogo 6 ji made shigoto go aru kara sono ato ikimasho.

Ja, terebi o katte, gohan o tabete, eiga I mimashou.

Aa, yokatta.

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**Dialogue**

**A:** Rao san ashita no **gogo jikan arimasu ka.**

**B:** Doshite desu ka.

**A:** Anoo, terebi o kaitai desu ga.....

**B:** Aa, watashi wa ii mise o **shitte imasu.** Ashita **issho ni ikimashō ka.**

**A:** Onegaishimasu.

**B:** Gogo 6 ji made shigoto ga aru kara sono ato ikimashō.

**A:** Ja, terebi o katte, gohan o tabete, eiga o mimashou.

**B:** Aa, yokatta.....



So, well, what is new over here let us see? Watashi wa ikai kono kai wa o yomimaskara minasan yokuki te kudasai.

Rao san ashita no gogo jikan arimasu ka.

Doshite desu ka.

Anoo, terebi o kaitai desu ga.

Aa, watashi wa ii mise o shitte imasu. Ashita issho ni ikimashi ka.

Onegaishimasu.

Gogo 6 ji made shigoto go aru kara sono ato ikimasho.

Ja, terebi o katte, gohan o tabete, eiga I mimashou.

Aa, yokatta.

Well, you can see all the new things in blue. There is a new pattern over here which you can see in the last line and the second last line Ja, terebi o katte, gohan o tabete, eiga I mimashou; that is what we are going to do with aru and kara verb with kara. So, well Rao san ashita no gogo afternoon jikan arimasu ka, do you have time. Doshite you have done this word why doshite desu ka. Anoo when you were starting a conversation a little hesitant than you use generally anoo not ano but anoo with a long sound. terebi o kaitai desu ga; itai you have already done want to buy desu ga, you leave it incomplete.

Aa, watashi wa ii mise o shitte imasu. I know shitte imasu means I know, I know of a certain nice place and the negative is shiri masen I do not know. Please remember it is either shitte imasu I know or shiri masen. There is no other form. Ashita issho ni ikimashi ka; issho ni you have done, ikimasho let us go. Onegaishimasu is request; you can also say sumimasen onegaishimasu. Please I am sorry but please could you come with me. Gogo roku-ji made shigoto go aru kara; I have work. Des sono ato ikimasho and you will notice that in between plain form of verb is being used.

We have done this earlier; you can use it like this in conversation and practice with your friends.

Ja, terebi o katte, gohan o tabete, eiga I mimashou let us buy the TV, have food and then watch a

film. Aa, yokatta. So, well this is this you can see from here from the last line that you can say a lot of things by just using te form of the verb, and you can convey a lot more in a single sentence. And, yokatta is, of course, that is really good; I am happy yokatta; that is great. We can go and have food and watch a film as well.

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会話

A: ラオさん、明日の午後時間ありますか。  
B: どうですか。  
A: あのう、テレビを買いたいですが.....  
B: ああ、私はとてもいい店を知っています。明日いっしょに行きましょうか。  
A: おねがいします。  
B: 午後六時まで仕事があるからそのあとは大丈夫ですか。  
A: もちろん、だいじょうぶです。じゃ、テレビを買って、ごはんを食べて、映画を見て帰りましょう  
B: ああ、よかった。

This is again in as you can see over here, it is again in the script with hiragana and kanji today that is very little katakana; of course, there is terebi here and that is about all that is how the language is written.

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**Dialogue**

A: Rao san do you have time tomorrow afternoon.  
B: Why?  
A: Well, I want to by a TV.....  
B: Oh, I see!Well I know a very nice shop. Lets go together tomorrow.  
A: Thanks. That would be really nice...  
B: I have work till six in the evening. Is it alright with you if we go after that.  
A: Of course... Well let's buy TV then have food and watch a film and then return.  
B: That is good.....

And, of course, you have the translation over here. Now one thing I want to tell you is look at the literal translation that we do. Of course, well, let us buy TV, then have food and watch a film then return. So, this is what is actually written but this is not how you would talk in English or that is good; you would not say that. You would say something entirely different. So, well sometimes literal translations, actual word by word translations sound a little odd but that is what it is in Japanese.

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**Practice**

*Revise V~te form*

**Mai asa 6-ji ni okimasu**  
okite

**Mainichi oshiemasu**  
oshiete

**5-ji ni kaerimasu**  
kaette

**Uchi e kaerimasu**  
kaette

**Kao o araimasu**  
aratte

**Terebi o mimasu**  
mite

So, first and foremost lets us practice verb in te form; there are few pictures here. Just let us have a recap of our te form. Well, you have Tanaka san in the morning wide wake mai asa roku-ji ni okimasu. Okiru is the verb group two and okite, then mainichi oshiemasu oshieru and oshiete. Then we have go-ji ni kaerimasu; what is the verb in plane form, dictionary form; can you tell me? This is group one kairu and te form of the verb kaette. So, well, you can see now that in group two, these two verbs over here; it is just te in te form and in group one kairu it is tte.

We have another pictures for you over here set of pictures. Well, let us see what Tanaka san is doing now. Uchi e kaerimasu kairu as you did just now kaette, then kao o araimasu and aratte. Then we have terebi o mimasu miru and mite. So, we have two group one verb and one group two verb; you can make out from the tte and te. So, well this is te practice for you.

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**Vte+Vte form**

**Vte + Vte expresses two or more actions or events occurring in succession/ or in a sequence. The meaning corresponds to “and”. Verb in ‘te’ form does not indicate the tense of the verb.**

e.g.    **Depa-to e itte, kaimono o shite kaerimasu.**  
*Will go to the department store, do shopping and then return.*

**Kinou gakkō de sensei ni atte, hanashimashita.**  
*Yesterday I meet the teacher and had a word with her.*


Now simple te imasu form. What we are going to do now is verb in te form plus verb in tte form; two verbs maximum three verbs put together with imasu in the end. You can say a lot of things; basically, te form as I told you earlier is and in English joining verbs like this and trying to say a lot of things in one sentence. You can read over here; one thing is important with te form and that is the tense is not clear. You do not put the tense with te form; te form itself it just te form and the tense can be seen from the last imasu form in the end.

For example, over here depa-to e itte, kaimono o shite kaerimasu; we will go to the department store, do shopping and then return. So, well, this is all about the future. Jinow gakko de sensei ni ate, hanashimashita; this is past. Yesterday, I met the teacher and had a word with her. So, you can see te form does not tell you about the tense only what comes in the end; the tense is clear from there.

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**Practice**

*Practice Vte+Vte form*



Uchi e kaerimasu      Kao o araimasu      Terebi o mimasu


Uchi e kaette, kao o aratte, terebi o mimasu

So, let us practice; again we have the same picture over here practice te and tte form. Uchi e kaerimasu, kao o araimasu, terebi o mimasu. So, what are you going to do? Uchi e kaette, kao o aratte, terebi o mimasu. So, one after the other you will see that action is always in a sequence; the sequence is very clear with te form. I will do this first, then this and then this in the end.

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**Practice**

*Practice Vte+Vte form*



Mai asa 6-ji ni okimasu      8-ji ni gakkō e ikimasu      5-ji ni kaerimasu

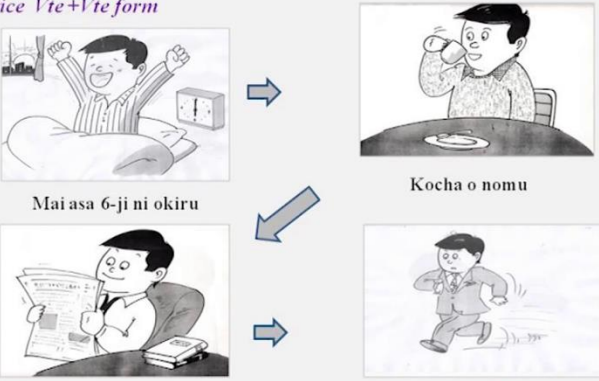
Tanaka san wa 6-ji ni okite, 8-ji ni gakkō e itte, 5-ji ni uchi e kaerimasu

You can practice once again mai asa roku-ji ni okimasu, hachi-ji ni gakkō e ikimasu, go-ji ni kaerimasu. So, well, Tanaka san wa roku-ji ni okite, hachi-ji ni gakkō e itte, go-ji ni uchi e kaerimasu or also Tanaka san wa mai nichi roku-ji ni okite, asa hachi-ji ni gakkō e itte gakusei ni nihongo o oshiete, go-ji ni uchi e kaerimasu. So, you can keep adding but not more than to maximum three you can add te form and complete a sentence.

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**Practice**

*Practice Vte+Vte form*



Mai asa 6-ji ni okiru      Kocha o nomu

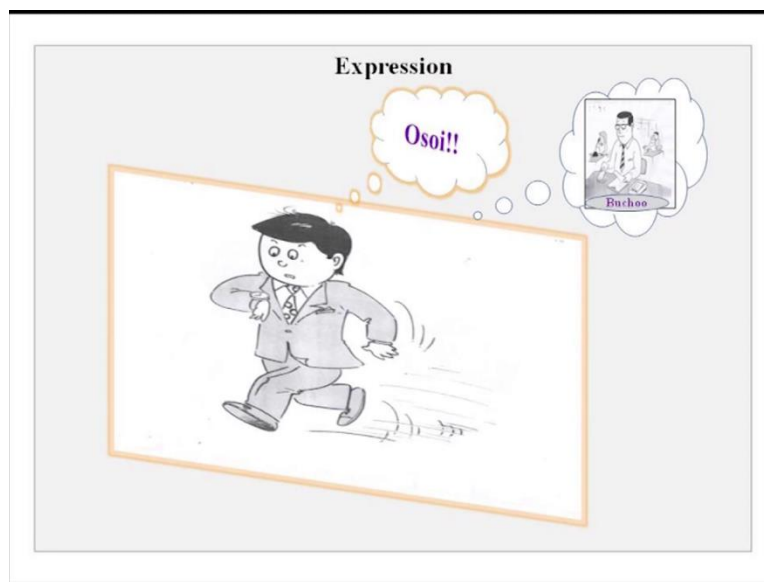
Shinbun o yomu      Kaisha e iku

Mai asa 6-ji ni okite, kocha o nonde, shinbun o yonde, kaisha e ikimasu

I want you to do this on your own; there are these four pictures you can see. Tanaka san gets up in the morning kocha o mimasu is reading a paper and then rushing to office. So, well let us see what it is; will you try all of you? What is it mai asa roku-ji ni okiru is the verb. So, okite kocha o nomu, kocha o nonde, shinbun o yomu, shinbun o yonde, kaisha e iku, kaisha e ikimasu. So, please jonba nikure te kuda sai, tomodachi to ishoni uchi de rensush te kuda sai. Think of a situation and do it like this in a sequence with your partner.

Well, you can see over here that Tanaka san is rushing to office, getting up so late and then having a nice cup of tea in the morning, reading papers, well, naturally he has to rush to office, and then what happens? So, let us see mai asa roku-ji ni okite, kocha o nonde, shinbun o yonde, kaisha e ikimasu but he is late if he does all of this.

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So, well, what happens? He is rushing off to office, looking at his watch, looking very tense, bothered, and what is he thinking? Well, osoi osoi; osoi means late. You can see he is looking at his watch. [FL] hai, he is thinking of his buchoo his boss that he is late and he is in trouble and what happens then?

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Kaisha de he is in his buchoo's office; buchoo is ver very angry very very angry and he says osoku na te sumimasen moshi wa ke arimasen. Osoku na te sumimasen, this expression you have already done once earlier. I am sorry, I am late. Moshi wa ke arimasen; I am extremely sorry, this is an apology with osoku na te sumimasen, moshi wa ke arimasen. I am very very sorry that I am late, and buchoo is, of course, very angry. Over here, the only thing is that you have to bow a little and then say Moshi wa ke arimasen. Please remember that.

This is an expression used very commonly if you were late most of the time in fact when you are late oshiwa ke arimasen osoku na te sumimasen and then he is saying mata osoi yo yamada kun. It could be the other way round also; he could say mata osoi yo Yamada kun first and then he could apologize or before he says this, he starts Yamada kun starts apologizing; either way it is alright then.



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~te imasu

**~Te imasu form also indicates and emphasizes a state or a condition rather than an action in progress.**

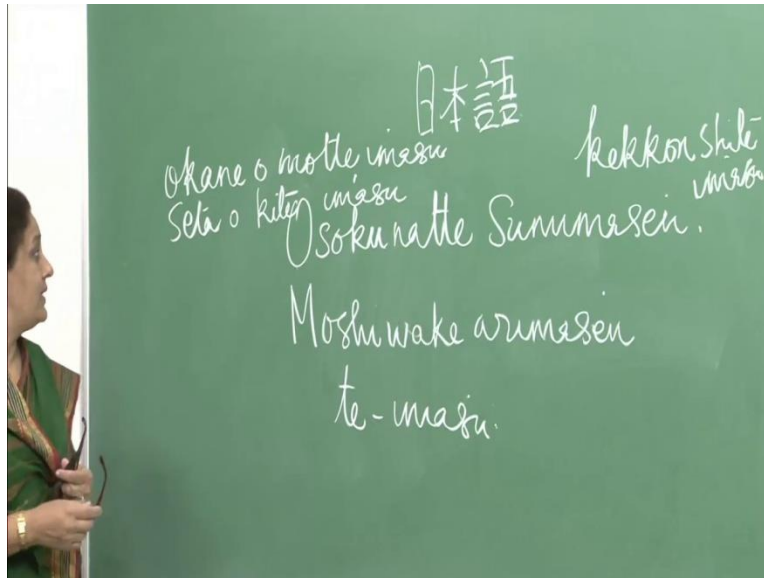
e.g. Rao san wa kekkon shite imasu Rao san *is married.*  
ラオ さん が 結婚しています

Watashi wa kamera o motte imasu *I have a camera.*  
私は カメラ を 持っています

Now in our last class, we had done te imasu form, of course, which shows an action in progress an action was happening now; it is going to happen now, it is happening now and is also happening now for a short while and then that action stops so in continuous tense. Today, we will do te imasu again but it shows a condition; you are living a state. Now what does that mean? It means that, for example, if you say I am married kekkon shite imasu kekkon shite imasu; that means that you are married. You are living in that state; you are in that state.

So, that is another continuous tense which we were going to do today that te imasu form which we will do today as you can see over here. Te imasu also indicates and emphasizes a state or a condition rather than an action in progress. So, for example, you have tekon shitte imasu.

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You can also say, for example, okane o motte imasu. You could say seta o kite imasu; I am wearing or someone is wearing okane o motte imasu or kamera o motte imasu I have I possess. So, that is another way of using te imasu form.

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**Practice**



Tanaka san wa kamera o motte imasu  
田中さんはカメラを持っています



Rao san wa doko ni imasu ka  
ラオさんはどこですか

Rao san wa Nihon ni sunde imasu  
ラオさんは日本に住んでいます

You will see here when we practice, there is a picture of this gentleman and Mariko san Tanaka san and Mariko san over here, and let us see what they are doing. Tanaka san is taking a picture.

So, Tanaka san wa shashin o totte imasu; this is an action in progress Tanaka san wa Marika san no shashin o totte imasu. Now over here, we can also say Tanaka san wa kamera o motte imasu; he has a camera in this te imasu construction. There is another one; you have Tanaka san in Japan. So, well, Tanaka san wa or Rao san wa doko ni imasu ka.

You can ask a question Rao san wa doko ni imasu ka, Rao san wa Nihon ni sunde imasu; he is living in Japan. So he is in a state; it is not going to finish now in next five minutes or it is not going to finish in other half an hour one hour; he is living that condition that state that is Rao san wa nihon ni sundaie imasu te imasu or de imasu wa.

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**Practice**

A: Rao san kaisha wa dochira desu ka.  
B: Watashi wa ABC ginkō ni tsutomete imasu.  
A: Mainichi isogashii desu ka.  
B: Soo desu. Mainichi isogashii desu. Arun san wa .....  
A: Watashi wa Yūbinkyoku ni tsutomete imasu.  
B: Iie desu ne. Kitte o kaitai toki raku desu ne.

gakkō	toshōkan	byōin
daigaku	shokudo	depa-to

So, well, now let us practice this small kaiwa; how to use these words, how to make simple conversation with these words and this te imasu form. Rao san kaisha wa dochira desu ka. Watashi wa ABC ginko XYZ ginko name of the ginko ni tsutomete imasu; I am working over there. Mainichi isogashii desu ka. Soo desu. Mainichi isogashii desu. Arun san wa; you will see again has been left incomplete with a rising Indonesian. Arun san wa watashi wa yubinkyoku ni tsutomete imasu. Iie desu ne. Kitte e kaitai toki raku desu ne.

Raku is very very convenient or easy. Kitte e kaitai toki; toki is time, at the time of stamps, it is very very easy; that is when he want to buy stamps, it is very convenient for you. You are in the

yubinkyoku. So, well, you can change ABC ginko for any gakko, toshokan library or byoin hospital and yubinkyoku for daigaku, shokudo, depa-to any of this that is given over here.

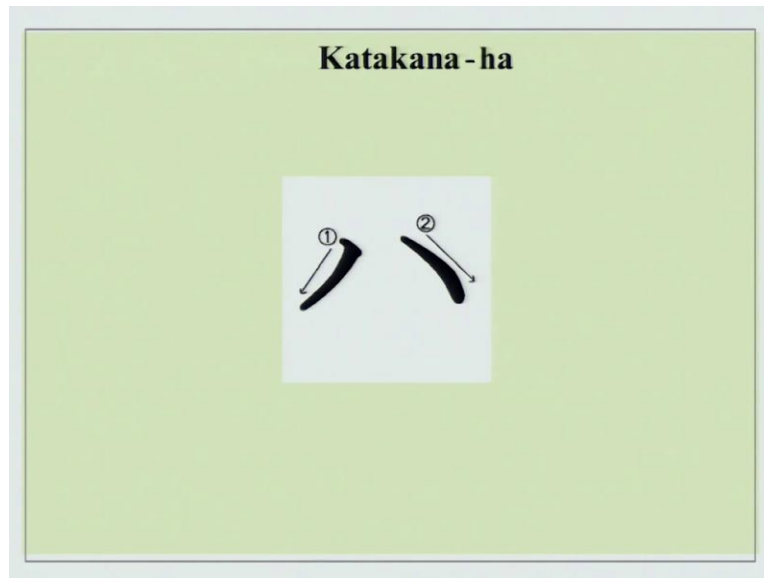
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One thing which is new is dochira. There was a word achira earlier in your shukudai your assignment; it is of the same series. We have done it earlier once; it is similar to koko, soko, asoko and doko over here over here sochira and kochira. Kochira means over there, sochira means over there, achira means that over there and dochira means where. It is used for location; it is used for direction. Dozo kochira ae kitae kudasai please come over here and also dochira, the way it is used over here is very very typical.

Over here A san is asking Rao san kaisha wa dochira desu ka; meaning literal meaning is where is your office? It is used in that way also but the basic meaning of this sentence is where do you work. So, this is an exception Kaisha wa dochira desu ka; this is an exception please. This is how you would ask where a person is working. The meaning you get from here is where is your office but what you want to know is where are you working. So, please try to use it like this in Japanese and use these words that are given over here; do a simple conversation like this.

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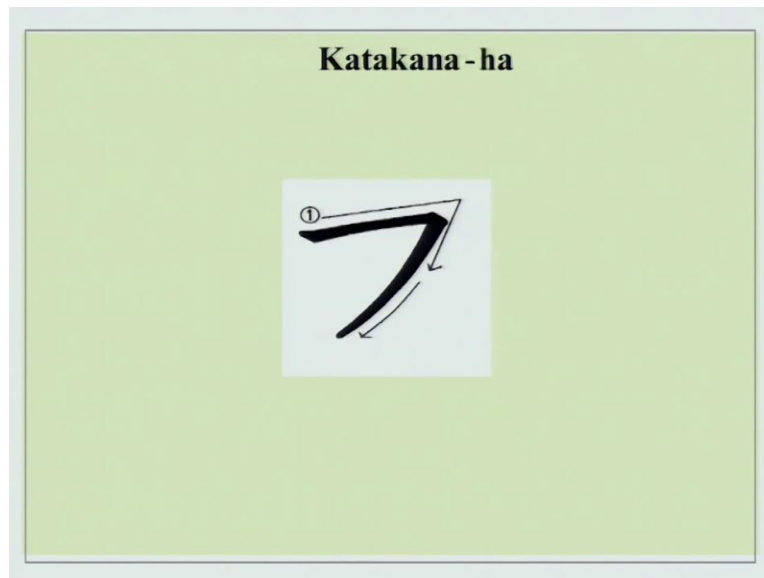
Now we have been doing katakana all along. I have completed number of syllables, we have done in katakana. Well, let us see what we have here. We have the ha series simple line one, line two; you can see the stroke order. It is important because you have seen that in the script.

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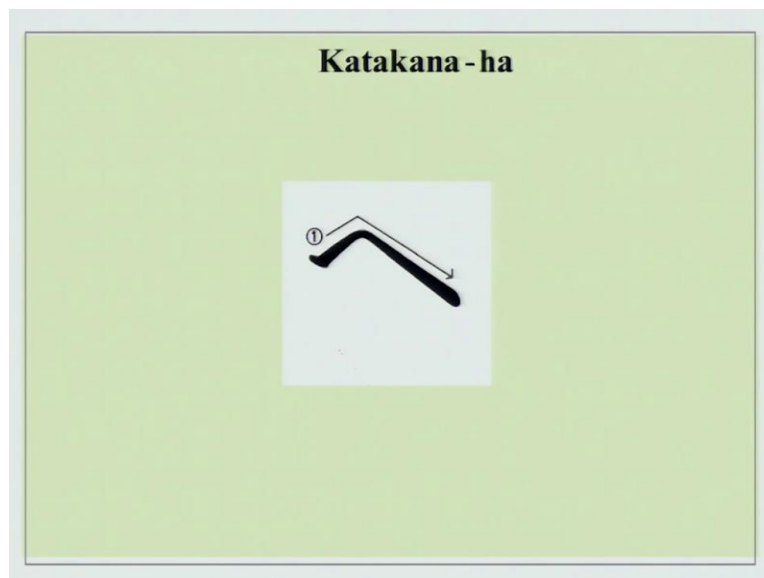
We write hiragana, katakana and kanji simultaneously, and the script and the writing is not complete without any of these. So, well, you have to learn katakana, kanji and hiragana if you want to write and it is given very clearly over here.

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The stroke order is very clear; you can write it again and again.

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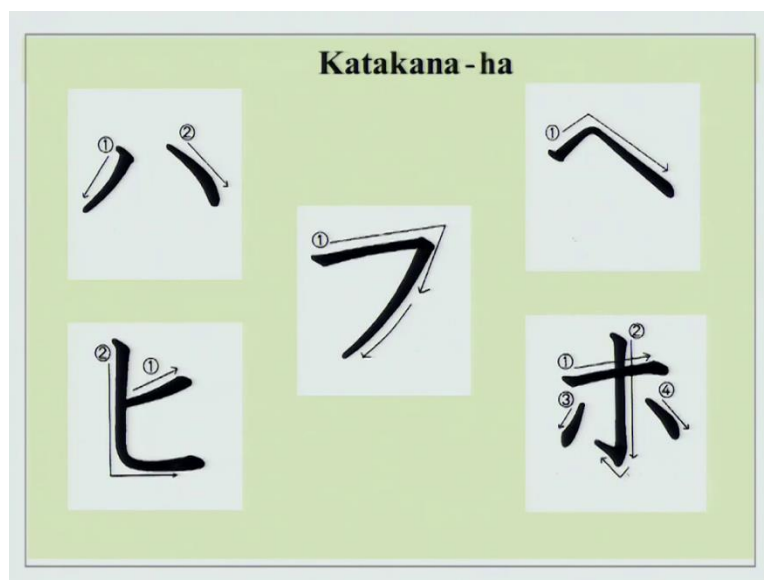
Use a math's book; use a graph sheet initially it is good; it is easy to use, easy to understand. You get the right method of writing, right proposition and ho.

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So, well this is katakana.

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You have all of it here on one sheet ha hi hu he and ho, and you will see it is so angular. It is not cursive at all, very masculine from kanji characters. Thus, it is like this. So, please try to copy the exact proportions as well. Now we are also doing kanji all the time.

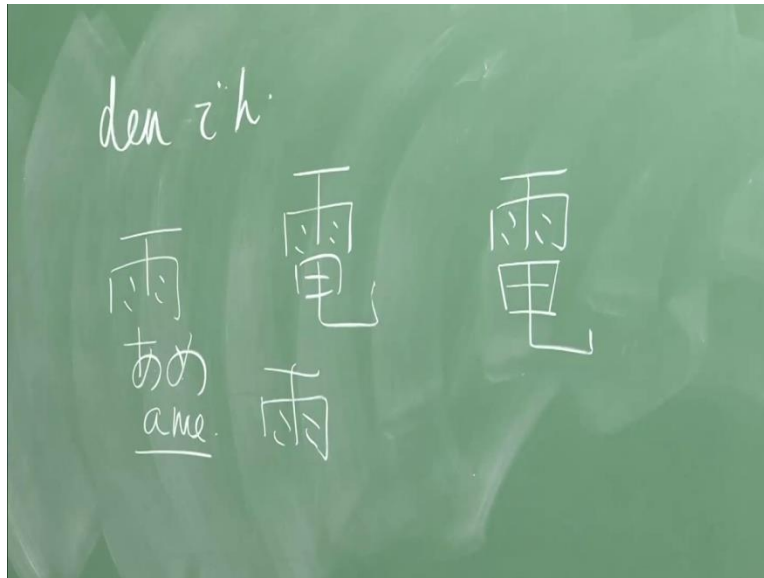
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Simple Kanji			
電	den	でん	electricity (13-strokes)
気	ki	き	soul/spirit (6-strokes)
車	kuruma/sha	くるま/しゃ	vehicle/car (7-strokes)

We have done a number of kanji characters. Of course, I will be doing kanji separately also with you but a few words here for you with which we have covered in our lesson or may be somewhere; they are simple. You know the words and we will try to just get the stroke order once and see how many strokes are there to this character.

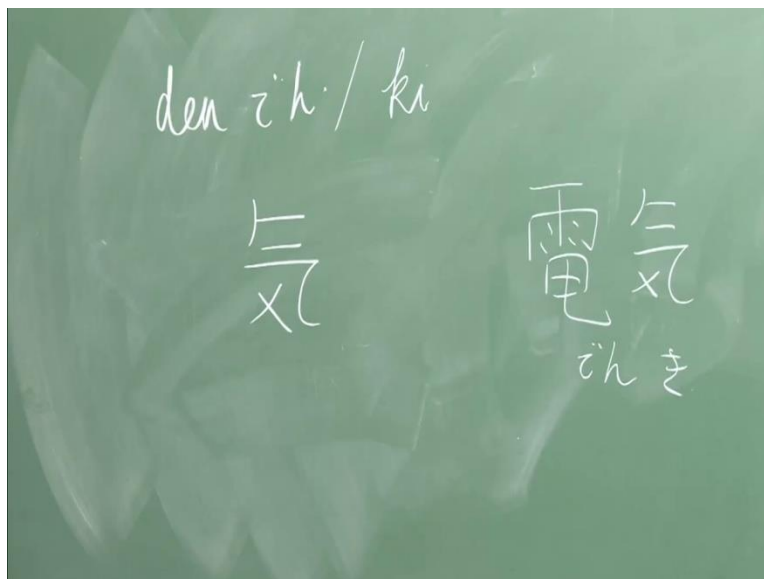


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Den, you will see it is made of two characters here two kanji characters. Well, this is ame; ame means rain, ame also means sugar candy ame. This is ame; this is rain. This character, of course, signifies rain ame. Now ame here eight nine ten eleven twelve and thirteen, then den ki means electricity. How it is made, from where it has come? We will just see very very quickly, but before that, you can see it is a thirteen stroke character.

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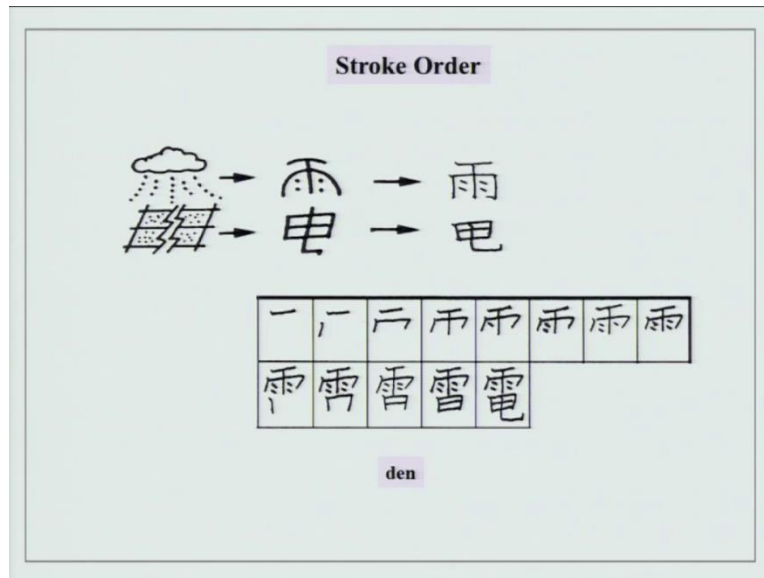
We have another one over here ki ki. Ki is one two, this is small three four five and six. Ki means soul; the spirit is ki. Then den like this and ki; denki is electricity. So that is one word you have done already and six. It is a six stroke character; you have done this word denki. Now you can do the kanji also. Kuruma or sha, two readings to this kuruma; you know the word kuruma. Kuruma means car.

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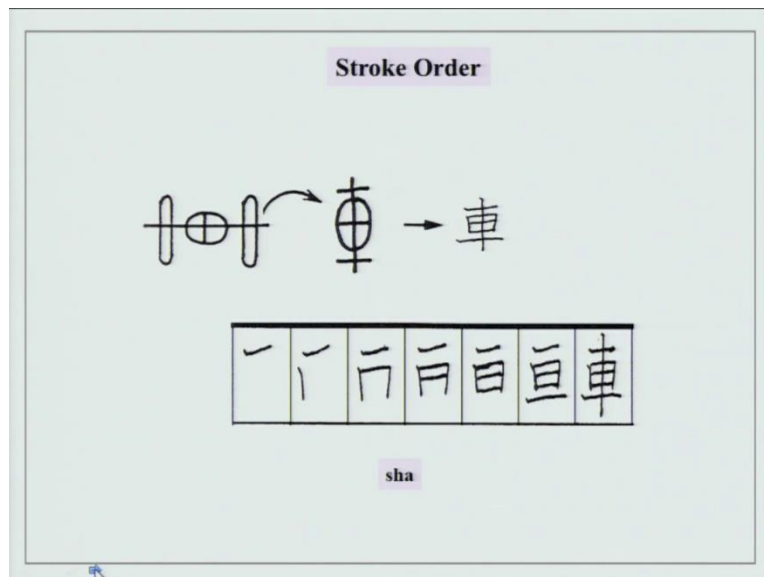
Now how is it made? One two three four and five and then you have a six over here; once again one two three four five six and seven, one two three four five six and seven; it is a seven stroke character. I am sorry, I just said six. So, it is a seven stroke character sha or a kuruma. Sha means winds; so, it is a seven stroke character.

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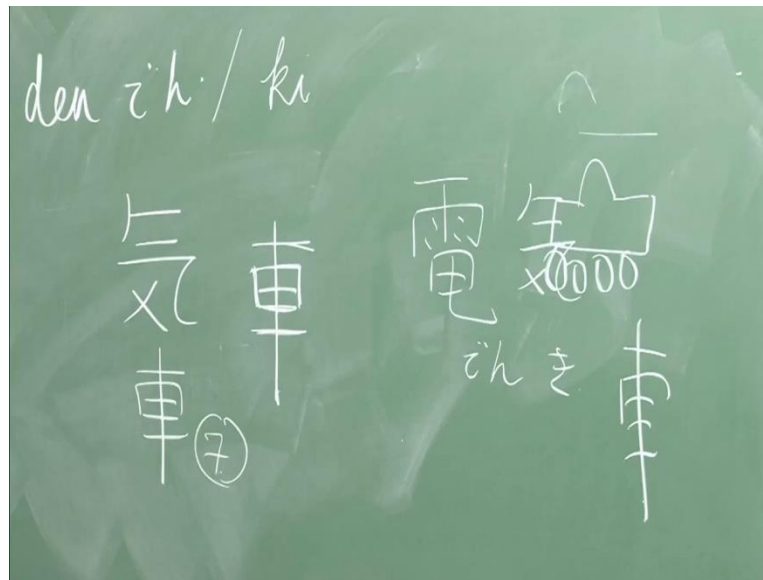
Now how is denki or electricity, how has it come into being? Well, from clouds, rain, thunder, effects the paddy fields and thus it is denki; that is how it is made. So, you have the stroke order; you can practice the stroke order and feel comfortable.

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Now you have kuruma or sha over here. You have the stroke order how it is made if you look at a card; well, that is how it is.

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The base is shown; this is your car. This is your car like this with the four wheels here and this is the base that is shown in the slide you can see. Over here this is the base of the car, the wheels of the car and that is how it moves. Thus, it is sha.

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Simple Kanji			
電気	denki	でんき	electricity
電車	densha	でんしゃ	vehicle/car /train

Denki is the word; denki means electricity and you have another word which you done earlier which is densha. Densha means a train and sha means or kuruma means a car. Jidosha means a

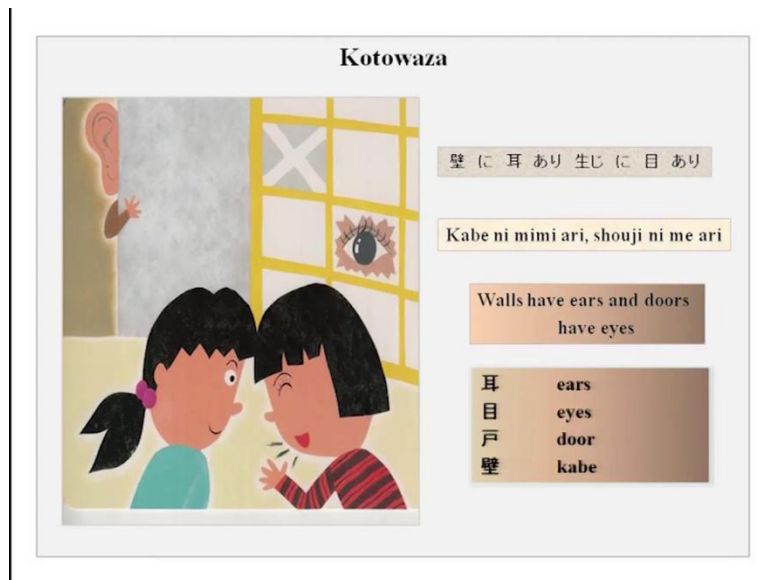
vehicle; anything moving on wheels on its own is jidosha which is a vehicle. Densha means train as it given over here.

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I have also been telling you about proverbs; now what are proverbs? You can see it is given kotowaza; what is kotowaza? Kotowaza is koto is a word; koto means word and waza means using that word very very smartly in a very intelligent way to say something in short; something that you want to convey in short to people is a kotowaza. What people think about the country, about the nation, about how people of that community think and behave. So, well there is a very nice kotowaza over here which tells you so much about the Japanese.

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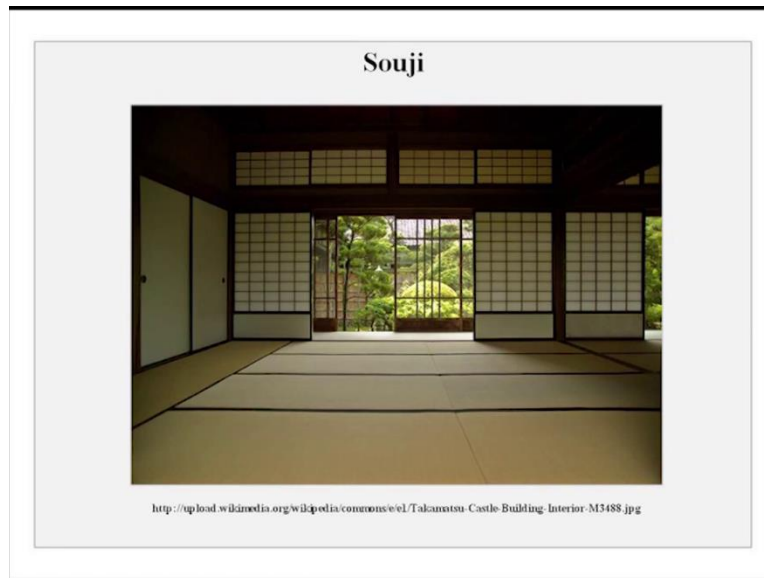
You can see it says kabe ni mimi ari, shouji ni me ari. Now what does this mean? We have this saying in India also in Hindi and I am sure in most of the languages there will be a saying like this kabe ni mimi ari, shouji ni me ari. Kabe is a wall, mimi is ears as is given over here. Me is eyes and door is door. kabe ni mimi ari, shouji ni me ari; shouji is the Japanese doors and kabe is the wall. The kanji characters are also given over here. Now what does this saying say and what does it tell?

Well, it tells that one has to be very careful; one has to be very very careful about talking and saying what they are saying especially in Japan especially because these sayings are some of them are also from China; the base is in china somewhere. So, well, why because the doors in Japan are not concrete doors or concrete walls, are not wooden doors, are not solid stone doors or walls because of the simple reason that they have earthquakes. So they could not build it like that, and they are paper dose, sliding panels, sliding screens which are used as doors, and because they are paper, whatever it said in one room could be easily heard outside could be misconstrued, could be presented in a different manner completely.

So, thus one has to be very very careful, one has to be very sure of what they are saying, one has to be private as anything said could be used in whichever way whichever manner the other person would want to use it. So, this saying is very important kabe ni mimi ari, shouji ni me ari.

Now you will see what shouji is right here after the proverb.

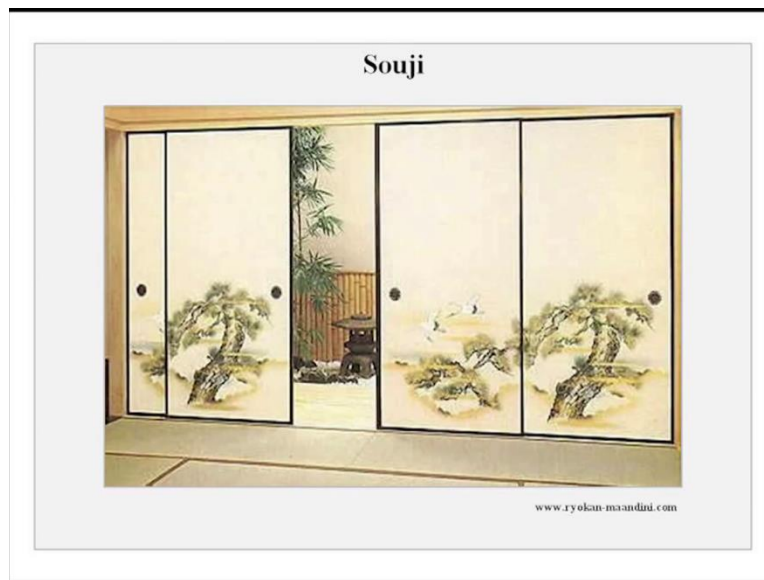
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These are screens, removable panels, sliding panels which are used as doors in Japan. They are very light, very easy to handle; one very important thing about these doors is that inside the house even if the doors are closed, the light can be seen, it can come in. So, well, it is not very dark inside; it is nice and bright inside because of the sheets that are used. The paper earlier that was used was handmade paper on these panels, and as it was very expensive, this paper that was used was made from mulberry bush from the mulberry tree or the kazoo tree.

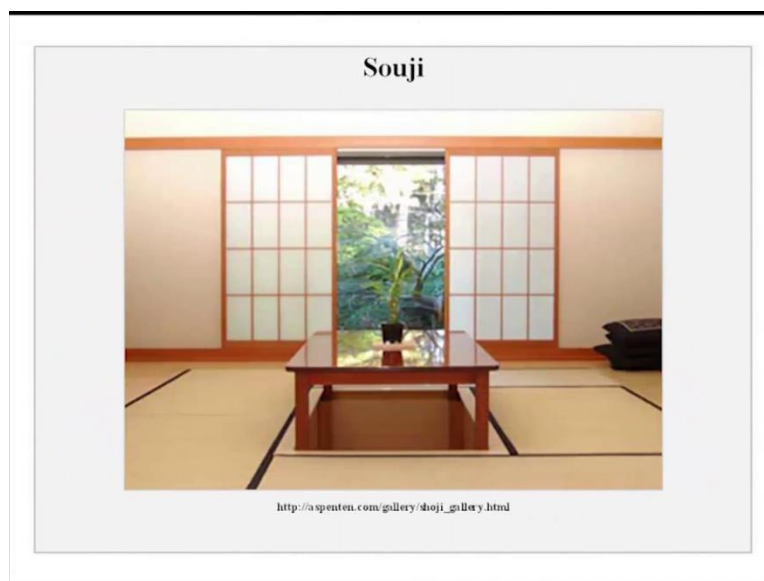
It was very expensive and difficult for people to afford but now because of synthetic material coming in, these doors are very easy to make not very expensive and are affordable as well. So, what you can do with these doors is these sliding panels is you can remove all the panels of the house and make a big room out of your house and you can again put the doors on the sliding rails and make rooms from it.

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You can see you can decorate it very nicely with paintings; you can have the paintings on the doors, decorate them.

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Use white paper on it.



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Can have them as screens as your lamp shades

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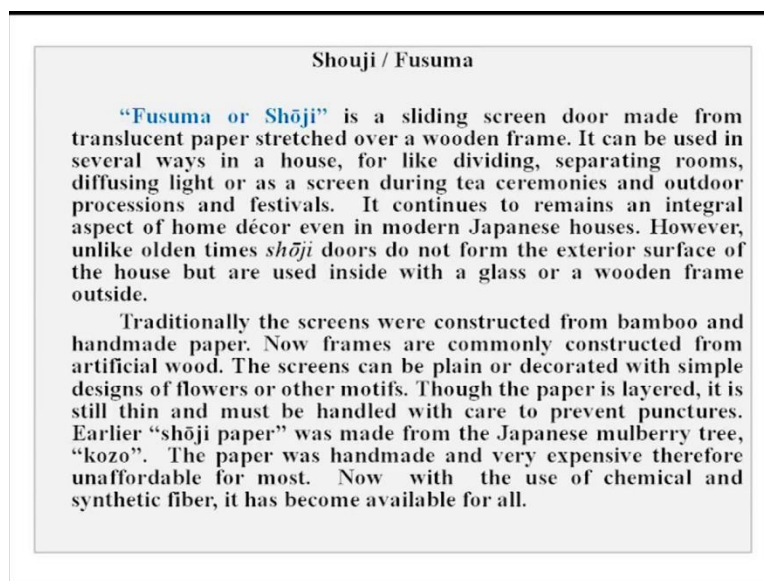
You can decorate them which ever were you want; they look very esthetic; they are very easy to handle can be replaced.

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Not heavy can be shifted from one place to another, look beautiful, are environment friendly and are becoming very very popular outside Japan as well for these very reasons.

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And everything is written about the screens over here; you can read about this. You can read on the net as well. All the pictures have the websites given; you can check on that. You can read more about shoji and fusuma.

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The original concept of Shōji came to Japan from China, somewhere between the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> century. The word Shōji literally means “something to obstruct” in both Chinese and Japanese. At that time, it was an object used as a room partition, including free-standing screens and fixed panels with paper or fabric pasted on them.

The rise in international popularity came once Japan's borders opened after years of isolation in 1853 during the Meiji period. Variations of the screens were soon seen in Europe and America. Today, the shoji screen is quite a trend in the West since unlike a swinging door it slides and therefore conserves space and is also aesthetically appealing.

The increasing popularity of Japanese furniture in general and Shoji screens in particular can be attributed to its simplicity, emphasis on functionality and mainly its aesthetic appeal.

And learn more about Japan.

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These are tatami panels which are used as flooring material in Japan. These are made out of straw on wooden structures and are easy to handle, quick to make and can be replaced whenever one wants and also it is very convenient because the flooring of the room can be done very very

quickly and are echo friendly as you can see. So, well, with our saying there, one has to be very very careful in Japan for these reasons that one could be heard behind the doors.

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Vocabulary		
Tsutomeru	つとめる	work
Hataraku	はたらく	work
Toshoukan	としようかん	library
Sumu	すむ	live
Motsu	もつ	have
Osoi	おそい	late
Moshiwake nai	もしわけない	I am sorry
Arau	あらう	wash
Kaimono	かいもの	shopping
Shouji	しょうじ	screens
Fusuma	ふすま	doors

Now this is vocabulary for you; you could go over the vocabulary, learn all of these, try to use it in your conversation; I will read it out once tsutomeru, hataraku, toshoukan, sumu, motsu, osoi, moshiwake nai, arau, kaimono, shouji, fusuma. So, well, the meanings are given over here; you can see the meanings and now my works ends over here. You have done a lot of new things; you have done lot of new forms today, new vocabulary, learnt something about Japan as well, about fusuma. You could write about fusuma and shouji, and we could discuss it in our next class again whatever you have learnt; you could get some pictures and we could share the pictures.

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**Assignment – 1**

*Match the words in column A with pictures in column B*








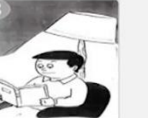
a) naka	
b) ue	
c) urusai	
d) sumetai	
e) muzukashii	
f) shiroi	
g) ushiro	
h) atsui	
i) nagai	

So, well your assignments are right here for you. Match all of these; the words are given here. You can match them with the pictures.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:45)

**Assignment – 2**

*Look at the pictures and tell what they are doing*

			
			
1 kikimasu	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

Look at the pictures here and tell what they are doing.

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**Assignment-3**

*Combine the sentences with -te form of the verb and make meaningful sentence. (e.g.uchi e kaerimasu. Terebi o mimasu. Uchi e kaette terebi o mimasu.*

- a) **Watashi wa 6-ji ni okimasu. Watashi wa sanpo o shimasu.**
- b) **Tomodachi wa basu ni norimashita. Tomodachi wa uchi e kimashita.**
- c) **Mariko san wa jikken o shimasu. Mariko san wa repo-to o kakimasu. Mariko san wa uchi e kaerimasu.**
- d) **Watashi wa uchi e kaerimasu. Watashi wa gohan o tabemasu. Watashi wa terebi o mimasu.**
- e) **Watashi wa kaisha e ikimasu. Watashi wa buchō to sōdan shimasu. Watashi wa repo-to o kakimasu.**
- f) **Watashi wa gakkō de sensei no kōgi o kikimasu. Watashi wa sakubun o kakimasu. Watashi wa sakubun o sensei ni misemasu.**

Then combine the sentences with te form.

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**Assignment-4**

*Change the sentences given below into Japanese*

- a) **He put on his coat and went out.**
- b) **The weather is very good today.**
- c) **I want to go to learn French.**
- d) **I will give the book to the teacher.**
- e) **Do you know Mr. Yamada's telephone number.**
- f) **My friend gave me a watch on my birthday.**
- g) **This watch is beautiful and cheap.**
- h) **My friend is a very kind person.**
- i) **My mother makes tasty food every day.**
- j) **The teacher gave me a interesting novel.**

Change the sentences from English to Japanese.

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**Assignment – 5**

*Choose the most appropriate kanji from the parentheses*

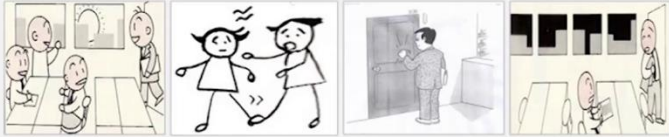
- a) (果京、東京、東果) wa ōkii machi desu.
- b) Watashi wa Nihon de (生まれた、玉まれた、王まれた).
- c) Rao san dare to isshoni eiga o (見た、見た、自田) ka.
- c) Kurasu wa (十時平、十時米、十時半) ni hajimarimasu.
- d) (吾月と六月、五月と六月、号月と六月) wa Indo de ichiban atsui desu.
- e) Koko ni (青年月日、生年月目、生年月日) o kaite kudasai.
- f) Uchi no (前、先、咲) ni (犬、大、六、木) ga arimasu.
- f) Anata no (名前、右前、左前) wa nan desu ka.
- g) Kinō no yoru tomodachi to (電話、電車、電舌) de hanashimashita.

Choose correct kanji from here.

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**Assignment - 6**

*Look at the picture and write the appropriate expression*



[Blank lines for writing answers]

Then write proper expressions, and there is lot of work for you now. You can go home, practice with your partner, look up your lessons and try to read. And we will do something new next time, may be something again on te form, continue our te form. We will try to continue te form and learn something new.

Till then maata aimashoo thank you arigato gozaimasu.