

**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture**  
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**Lecture - 33**  
**Aisukuri-mu ga ke-ki yori suki desu**  
**I like ice-cream more than cakes**


Hello everybody and welcome to the class once again. I hope that by now you are all very comfortable with the language, with the script; though I understand, though I do know that it is a little difficult with kanji, with katakana, and with hiragana. Initially, it is a little difficult, but once you get used to the script, once you get used to watching, used to seeing the kanji characters, it is easy; you can memorize them. And, I hope, you are more comfortable now speaking Japanese.

So, well, as we always do something new in our lessons, today also will do something new; how to show preference for a certain thing, or how to show that a certain thing is better than or greater than something else, basically comparisons. We will do that; also some new kanji characters, new kotowaza - proverbs which are very essential for any language, and lot of vocabulary. So, before doing all this we will, as we always do, we will go over our assignments.

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**Assignment - 2**

*Practice using ~naide kudasai*



**Kiku**    *kikanaide kudasai*

**Taberu**    *tabenaide kudasai*

**Naku**    *nakanaide kudasai*

**Suu**    *suwanaide kudasai*

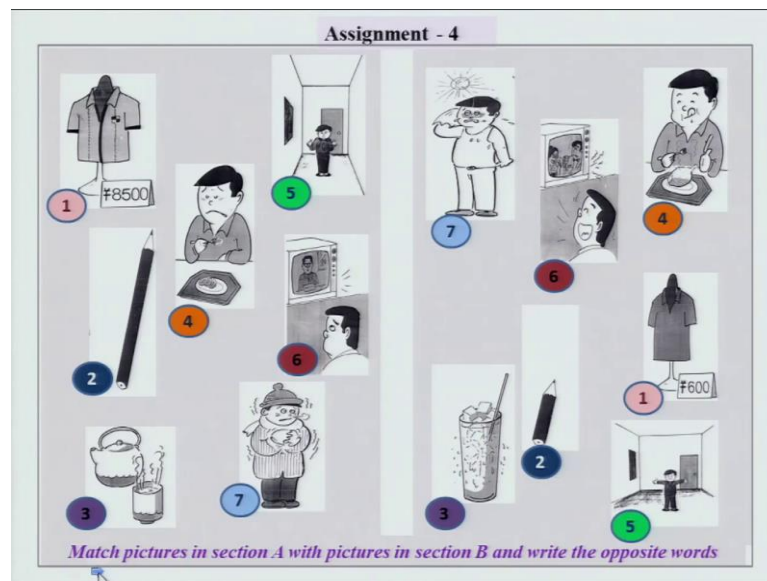
And, let us see what the first assignment is. Well, the first assignment is very simple. You have done this, naide kudasai - please do not do a certain thing, how would you say

that. So, the first picture is Tanaka san asking someone; well, please do not ask, kikanai kudasai, why? There could be a number of reasons for not asking; you could think of those and list them.

There is second picture where someone is eating something. So, well, Taberu – tabenaide kudasai, please do not eat; maybe the food is not good – mazui, or it is very old, or not tasty. You can list those things up, and ask your partner and answer. The third picture is someone feeling very low, very sad because of a broken heart; well, he is crying, Naku – nakanaide kudasai, please do not cry.

And then you have this picture in the end where Tanaka san is looking at beer, he is looking at tobacco which is cigarettes, and then he is also looking at fish which is non-vegetarian. So, well he is not supposed to eat this. So, what does he say? Well, Suu is to smoke; suwanaide kudasai. So, well, try saying, de kudasai, please do; and, naide kudasai, please do not do with your partner.

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The next assignment, is a lot of pictures here, in group 1, and then again lot of pictures here, in this set overhere. So, you are supposed to match. These are opposites. Let me see if you have done properly. Your words are, takai and yasui, it is very cheap; then nagai, as in long; and hikui, as in short. For a person's height, it is [FL] s e i and g a [FL] or [FL] is short. Then, we have this picture overhere of ocha; why ocha? Because this is not a cup, this is a Japanese cup, so ocha.

And, you have some shake overhere, atsui and sumetai, or you could also say [FL] as in touch and sumetai as in touch. Then, you have 4, this person is eating and making a face; and well, we have this person very happy and leaking his lips. So, [FL] or you could also say, mazui, not tasty, and oishee. Next one is, this place is very small, this is semai; and the opposite is heroi, very spacious.

Then, you have someone watching TV, not very happy with the program or the news. So, [FL] t s u m a r a n i [FL], it is with the t sound, a half t [FL]. And then he is laughing, watching a serial, laughing; serial is a [FL], very happy [FL]. Or, [FL], the [FL] is [FL]. Then we have in the end, someone feeling very cold with a cap and a coat, and someone very hot overhere. So, well, [FL] and [FL], as in weather.

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Adjectives	
A	B
takai	yasui
nagai	hikui
atatakai/atsui	sumetai
mazui	oishii
semai	hiroiroi
tsumaranai	omoshiroi
samui	atsui

Now, these are the adjectives given: takai – yasui, nagai – hikui, atatakai/ atsui – sumetai, mazui – oishii, semai – horoi, tsumaranai – omoshiroi, samui - atsui. So, these are the words, you can check them out.

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**Assignment – 3**  
*Match Kanji characters in group A with meanings in Group B*

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
電気	いっしゅうかん
大学	こくご
外国人	にんげん
名前	ひとめ
一週間	でんき
父	なまえ
来る	だいがく
国語	ちち
人間	くる
一目	がいこくじん

Well, as we always do, again we have A and B columns, match A with B; these are the kanji characters, and in hiragana this time, instead of Roman. So, let me see if you are practicing your hiragana as well. [FL], [FL], [FL], and this is a long sound [FL], then chichi, the same character also goes for [FL].

Then, kuru means to come; when you are at a certain place and you talk about that place or coming to that place then it is kimas; for example, you are here in class thus [FL] because you are here; if you are outside, then it is [FL], [FL] is people; and then hitome - at a glance. So, I hope, you doing your hiragana, and were able to do this.

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**Listening Comprehension**

*Fill in the blanks by changing the form of the verbs given below*

A: Anoo, Rao san, nodo ga ( kawakimashita ). Nanika nomitai desu.



B: Kocho o ( nomimasho ) ka.

A: Watashi wa tsukuri-kata ga wakarimasen. Doyatte kocho o ( tsukurimasu ) ka. ( Oshiete ) kudasai

B: Kantan desu yo.... Mazu, nabe ni mizu o ( irete ) kudasai. 10- pun gurai mizu o ( wakashite ) kudasai. 10 pun ato, nabe ni kocho no happa mo ( itere ) kudasai. Sorekara, koppu ni sato to miruku o ( irete ), tsukutta kocho o koppu ni ( irete ) kudasai. Saigo ni spoon de kocho o ( mazete ) kudasai. Soredewa, kocho ga dekiagarimashita. Dōzo, ( meshiagatte ) kudasai.

A: Aa, ii kimochi desu. Kocho wa oishii desu ne.

*( kawaku, nomu, ireru, wakasu, tsukuru, mazeru )  
meshiagaru, mazeru, oshieru )*



Well, the next one was a listening comprehension. And, there are lot of new things in this. I will just go through the listing comprehension for you. This is the exercise. The listening comprehension is listed later. Well, [FL]; nodo is throat, kawakimashita is dry; my throat is dry; kawaku means to dry up; and, you can use it for clothes as well.

[FL]. Then [FL], shall we have [FL]. Well, [FL]; tsukuri-kata is way of making, we will do this a little later. [FL], first of all, [FL]. [FL] approximately for 10 minutes, [FL] is to boil. Then, [FL], after 10 minutes [FL], nabe is a pan, [FL] is leave, happa is tea [FL]. [FL], and after that, koppu ni, in the cup, [FL]; or, [FL], you have done this te form, irethe after putting sato; and sato is sugar, and milk in the cup. [FL].

[FL], in the end, [FL], please mix. [FL], finally, in the end now, [FL]. So, any of these can be used – now, then well, in the end; [FL], it is made. [FL], please have. [FL]; ii kimochi is, it is a good feeling, I feel very nice, it is very tasty. So, well, this was your listening comprehension.

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**Listening comprehension**

**Read only**

A: Rao san, kyō wa atsui desu ne. **Nodo ga kawakimashita.**  
Nanika nomitai desu.

B: Aisu ti- o nomimasu ka kocha o nomimasu ka.


A: Tsumetai mono wa nomemasen. Atsui mono o nomimasu.

B: Kocha o tsukurimashō ka.

A: Kocha wa **doyatte** tsukurimasu ka watashi wa wakaranai.  
(Kocha no **tsukurikata** ga wakaranai)

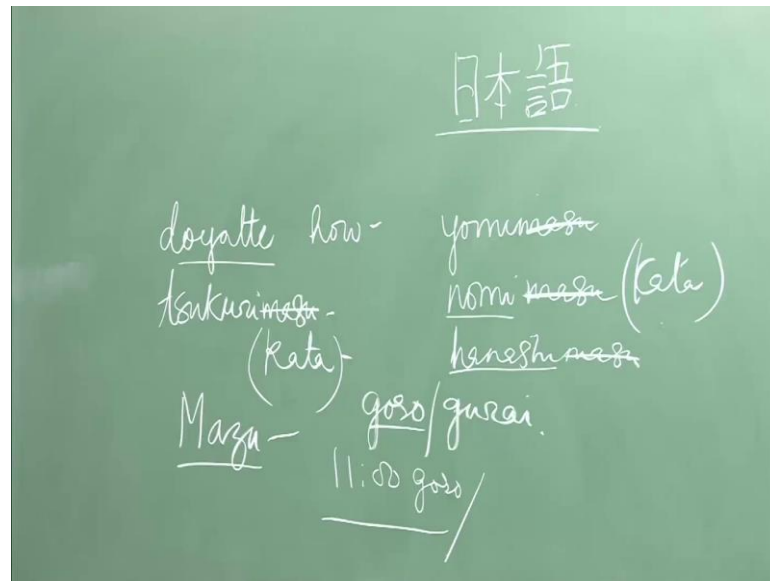
B: Kantan desu yo.... **Mazu**, nabe ni mizu o irete kudasai. 10 pun gurai mizu o wakashite kudasai. 10 pun ato, nabe ni kocha no happa mo irete kudasai. **Sorekara**, koppu ni sato to miruku o irete, tsukutta kocha o irete kudasai. **Saigo** ni spoon de mazete kudasai. **Sore dewa**, kocha ga dekiagarimashita. Dōzo nonde mite kudasai.

A: Ii **kimochi** desu. Kocha wa oishii desu ne.



The comprehension is given overhere for you to go over it. There are lot of new words: doyatte, tsukurikata, mazu, sorekara, sore dewa, and kimochi. Doyatte is how; how meaning what is the method, in what manner, what way.

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For example, you can also use *doyatte* for [FL], how do you go from class to your house; or [FL], what is the method, how do you go. For example, from here you go straight, then you turn left, you take a taxi or you take a bus, you are on the bus for 10 minutes, then you reach your destination. So, this is how *doyatte* is to be used; what is the method you take, or how do you go, how do you do a certain activity.

Then, this can also be said as [FL]; [FL] is to make; and, remove the *masu* from here and put *kata* - method of, [FL], the method of making. You can also use this *kata* for other verbs like, *yomimasu*, *nomimasu*, *hanashimasu*, remove the *masu* and put *kata* overhere, way of reading, way of drinking, or method or way of talking. So, *kata* can be used like this; really, it is a nice word and easy to remember.

So, well, [FL], I do not know how to make *cocha*. So, what does te say? Te says, [FL], it is very easy; [FL], *mazu* is, first and foremost; where you are trying to tell something. When you are talking about something, first primarily, first of all, and then the word *mazu* is used. The first thing that you do is, well, this is how you have to go ahead. So, [FL]. So, that time *mazu* is to be used.

[FL], first of all, [FL]. Now, you have done, *goro* and *gurai*; we have done it ones; once again for you very quickly, *goro* is approximate time - [FL], around 11 o'clock - 5 minutes plus, 5 minutes minus, *goro*; but, [FL], for about 10 minutes, approximately for 10 minutes; this generally *gurai* shows frequency, shows amount. So, it is a little different from *goro*; *goro* is only used for time.

Then, we have [FL]. And after that and then [FL] is that is the pronunciation please, that is the [FL], you have done to which means and; [FL] in the end; [FL] means lastly. Finally, [FL]. Well, for now, [FL]. Finally, [FL], it is already made, those are [FL]; kimochi is feeling. So, I hope it is very clear.

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Sore kara / それから

**‘Sore kara’ is a conjunction, and is used at the beginning of a sentence to connect it to the previous sentence. It is equivalent to “and, after that, and then, in addition to” in English.**

*e.g. Tomodachi ni aimasu. Kaimono o shimasu. Sorekara eiga o mimasu.*  
友達に会います。買い物をします。それから映画をみます。  
*I will meet my friend. Do shopping and then watch a movie.*

We will practice now. As you can see, sore kara, is a conjunction and used in the beginning to connect to the previous sentence; it means, and, after that, and then in addition to, in English. For example, [FL]. So, I will meet my friend. Do some shopping and finally, after that watch a movie or a film. So, that is what sore kara is; this is how it is to be used.

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~V kata

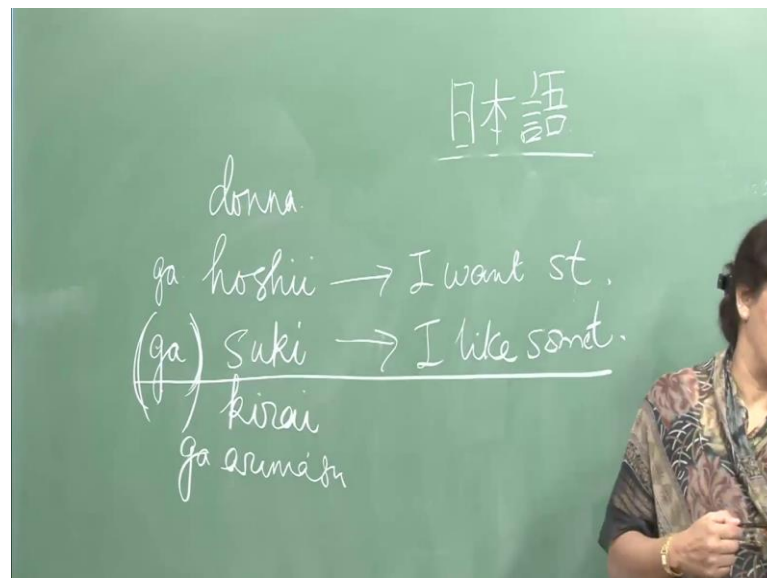
**'Kata'** when added to the stem of the verb indicates  
"manner" or "method" of doing an activity.

e.g. **Kono kanji no kaki-kata o oshiete kudasai.**  
この 漢字 の 書き方 を 教えてください。  
*Please tell me how to write this kanji character.*

**Kono kanji no yomi-kata o koko ni kaite kudasai.**  
この 漢字 の 読み方 を ここ に 書いてください。  
*Write the readings of the kanji characters here.*

Kata, of course, I explained just now, when added to the stem of the verb it indicates manner or method of doing an activity or performing an activity. For example, yomikata. So, [FL], please tell me how this kanji is to be read or [FL]. So, you can, sort of, use kata in this manner.

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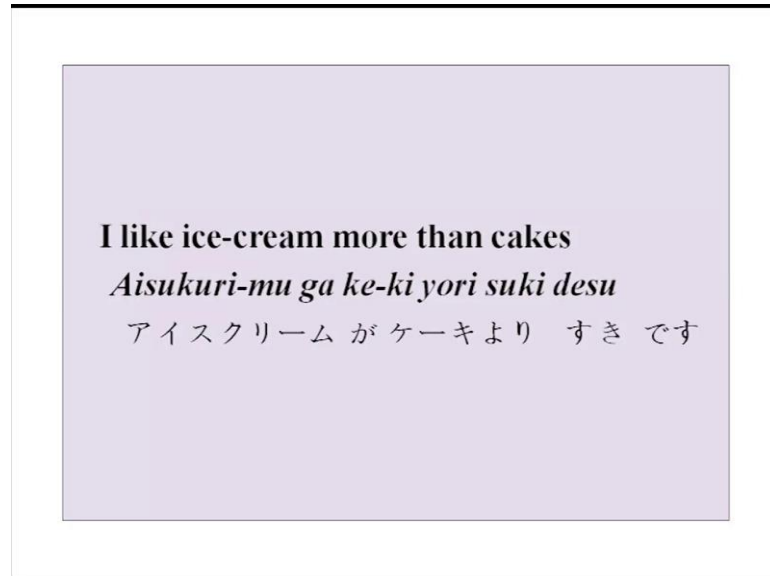


Well, we have done, hoshii, in our previous lesson. And, we also did, suki, with it. If you remember, hoshii means I want something; and suki, as you remember, we did, I like



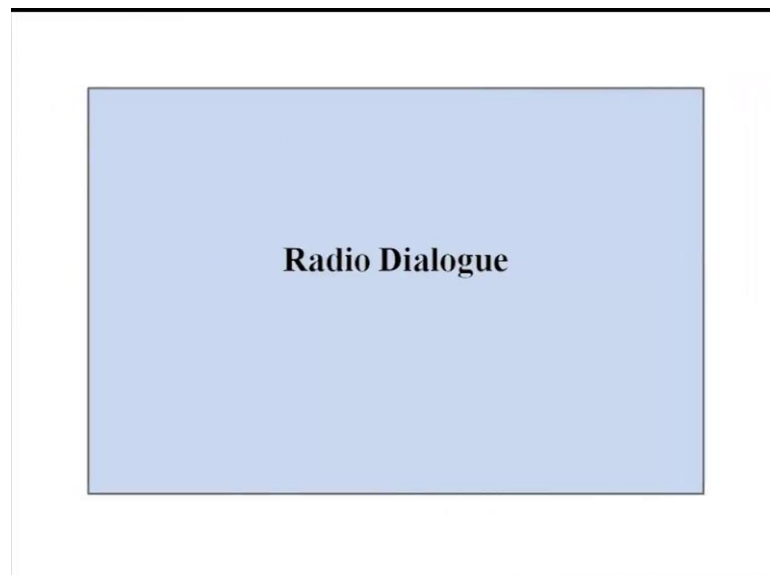
something. So, well, these are 2 different things. Today we will do, suki; suki means I like; I like ice creams.

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So, you can tell what you like. We did it very quickly in our previous lesson. Well, we will do it in detail now.

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There is a small kiwa for you. Just listen to it. It is very simple. [FL].

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Kaiwa

*Shokudo de.....*



Tanaka: Rao san, aisu-ti o nomimasu ka, kocha o nomimasu ka.

Rao: Watashi wa mainichi uchi de kocha o nomu kara aisu-ti **no hō ga** ii desu. Tanaka san wa...

Tanaka: Watashi wa kocha ga suki **desu** kara kocha o nomimasu.

[FL], and you just leave it in complete for the rising intonation. [FL]. So, well, there is a new word overhere – no ho ga. And also, we will practice somethingelse which is for comparison.

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Kaiwa

食堂 で。。。。



田中: ラオさん アイステイー を 飲みますか、こちゃ を 飲みますか。

ラオ: 私は 毎日 家 で こちゃ を 飲む から アイステイー の ほう が いい です。


田中: 私は こちゃ が 好き です から こちゃ を のみます。

So, let us see. This is in this script overhere. [FL], there is hiragana, and, of course, there is kanji for you.

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**Kaiwa**


*Shokudo de.....*



**Tanaka:** Rao san, what will you have? Ice tea or normal tea?  
(Will you have ice tea or will you have tea).

**Rao:** Well as I have tea everyday it will be better if I have ice-tea now.

**Tanaka:** I like tea so I will take /have tea.



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There is this explanation of the kaiwa. Sometimes, it is not a proper direct word to word translation, but what you would say in English. So, well read it in that manner, and of course, I will explain.

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**Suki**

“Suki” can be roughly translated to “like” in English and will always take particle “ga”. There are other words like ‘kirai, jōzu’ etc. which will also take particle “ga”.

N1 wa N2 ga suki desu means ‘N1 likes N2’

e.g. Tanaka san wa ke-ki **ga suki** desu      *Tanaka san likes cakes.*  
田中さんは ケーキ が すき です

Watashi wa aisukuri-mu **ga suki** desu      *I like ice cream.*  
私は アイスクリーム が すき です。

And, suki, as I told you, can be roughly translated to ‘like’ as it is given overhere. But, one thing that is important with suki is that it will always come with the particle, ga. There are lot of explanations for this. There is lot of grammar, of course, involved, as is there in any language. But, this simple explanation for you, for the time being, is that you

are stating something you know; something very emphatically, you are putting stress on it, you are stating a fact, thus suki will always take particle ga. Please remember that.

There are other words also with suki, suki means like, and kirai means dislike. You have also done hoshii which takes ga; you have also done ga with arimasu; and, so many others, we have done ga in lot of ways; overhere, today we will do this way. So, well, noun 1 wa noun 2 ga suki desu, [FL]. Please remember that; it is given overhere: [FL]. Tanaka san likes cakes; and, [FL], I like ice cream.

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**Practice 練習**

**A:** Rao san, wa **ongaku** ga suki desu ka.  
**B:** Hai, **ongaku** ga suki **desu**.  
**or** Iie, **ongaku** ga suki **dewa arimasen**.  
**/kirai desu.**

ryokō	旅行
ongaku	音楽
eiga	映画
nihon-ryōri	日本料理

You can practice this overhere with your partner. There is A san and B san. A san says, [FL], this is the question with ka. [FL], that is a positive answer with this; or, you could also say, [FL], as you have already done earlier, [FL]. Or, you could also use, [FL], direct answer. You can replace ongaku with ryoko, ongaku of course, is there, eiga, nihon-ryori; eiga is pictures, nihon-ryori is Japanese [FL]; and, ryoko is a vacation; travelling is ryoko. So, [FL], or [FL]. So, you can practice like this, ask and then answer.

See, this practice is very important because you get used to the words, you can think fast, and you can say whatever you want easily without all the time translating what is there in your mind. So, please, these small conversations are extremely important for you to practice with your partner.

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Practice 練習

A: Rao san, wa donna supo-tsu ga suki desu ka.

B: Watashi wa yakyū ga suki desu  
suki dewa arimasen

pinpon  
kuriketto  
football  
rugby

Then, we have another word overhere which is a question word, donna; donna means, as I told you earlier, what type of. So, well, [FL], you can of course, for supo-tsu it is a group. So, you can use, [FL], any of these things you can replace or you can put instead of supo-tsu; supo-tsu is a group. So, [FL]; yakyu is baseball which is a very popular sport in Japan. And, they really enjoy yakyu like we enjoy cricket here in India. So, [FL], or [FL], or as we did another word in our previous slide, kiraidesu, you can use any of these.

So, instead of, yakyu, you can say pinpon which is table tennis, kuriketto which is cricket as we all know, football – football, and then rugby which is rugby or American football. So, you can practice these with your partner, use donna, and try to ask these questions and answer.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:58)

~Yori

**“Yori” is a particle showing comparison or preference between two things. It indicates that some one or something is being compared and is quite similar to “more, more than” in English.**

**N1 wa N2 yori (i-adj. / na-adj.) desu/desuka.**

e.g. **Deri wa Kanpur yori ookii desu.** *Delhi is larger than Kanpur.*  
デリはカンプールより大きいです。

**Nihon-go wa Furansu-go yori muzukashii desu.**  
日本語はフランス語よりむずかしいです。  
*Japanese is more difficult than French.*

**Hiragana wa kanji yori kantan desu.** *Hiragana is easier than kanji.*  
ひらがなは漢字よりかんたんです。

Now, what we are going to do now is, what actually we are supposed to do today; this is yori.

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日本語

yori      dai suki

A wa B yori      ookii desu

Konoe wa Sonoe yori      omoshiroi desu

Kenji wa Mika yori      oishii

Now, what does it say, overhere in your slide? Yori is, as you can see, is a particle which shows comparison between 2 things, 2 objects, or 2 people. And, it also shows preference; for example, when we do the exercise you will see yourself, overhere it is given, noun 1 wa noun 2 yori, whatever the adjective. So, well, A wa B yori okidesu.

[FL], you can put any adjective overhere; [FL], you can see [FL]. So, A wa B yori adjective as is given overhere, noun 1 wa noun 2 yori whatever the adjective.

In the example overhere, it is given, [FL], Delhi is bigger than Kanpur, more or more than, or greater than. So, basically you are comparing, Delhi is larger than Kanpur, or bigger than Kanpur. [FL], Japanese is more difficult than French. [FL]. So, you can use it like this, [FL]; or, the other way around, [FL], whichever you prefer. [FL], milk is better than or more tastier than kocha.

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Practice 練習

A: Rao san, wa donna supo-tsu ga suki desu ka.

B: Watashi wa yakyū ga suki desu  
suki dewa arimasen

pinpon  
kuriketto  
football  
rugby

So, well, you can practice this now. We did supo-tsu a little while ago. So, well, [FL], a question overhere. You can also remove this ka from here, and just make it a statement, [FL], a statement; put a ka overthere, ask a question, and get a reply, get an answer, and you can have a small dialogue. [FL]; or [FL]. Similar manner, you can replace these 2, with words given overhere. [FL]. So, that is how you can practice; say it like that; it is easier.






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**Practice 練習**

*Practice showing preference*

A: Rao san wa miruku ga suki desu ka, kocha ga suki desu ka.

B: Watashi wa miruku **yor**i kocha ga suki desu.

Kocha <b>yor</b> i ocha ga suki desu		
Aisukuri-mu <b>yor</b> i ke-ki ga suki desu		
Tanaka san wa jū-su <b>yor</b> i ko-hi- ga suki desu		

Then, we have, you have done this form. [FL]. So, overhere you have, [FL], which of the 2. [FL], I prefer kocha over milk, [FL]; meaning, you like cocha; I like cocha over milk, or cocha more than, greater than, more than milk. So, that is how you can practice. You can do this pattern which you have done earlier in one of your earlier lessons. And, you can have a small dialogue.

There is a picture, cocha, which is green tea; let us see what it is. [FL], a statement. [FL]. So, well you can practice like this. Then, we have ice cream and cake. So, let us see what it is; [FL]. So, whichever you want you can use. And then we have juice and coffee overhere; well, [FL], adult, [FL]. So, this is how you can practice your yori.

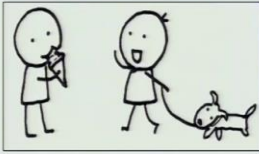


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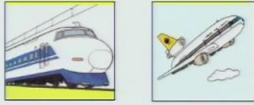
**Practice**

*Practice ~yori*

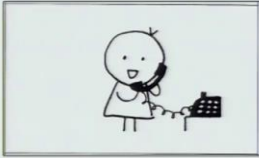
Rao san aisukuri-mu **ga suki** desu ne  
Hai **dai-suki** desu



Shinkansen **yori** hikōki ga hayai desu  
Sō desu ne



Kodomo wa benkyō-suru **yori tomodachi to hanashi ga suki** desu



There is more practice for yori, as it is a new word. There is a picture; you see Tanaka san eating ice cream, and Rao san taking his dog for a walk, or the other way round. [FL]; so Tanaka san overhere is taking his dog for a walk and this is Rao san, as in Rao comes overhere. So, well, Rao san, you like ice cream, simple. [FL], dai-suki is very much; I like it very much, dai-suki.



Then, we have another picture for you which is Shinkansen and hikoki. So, well, [FL]; it is a statement, a fact. [FL], you agree with what the person is saying by using name; overhere a statement and you confirm it. Then, another picture with Tanaka san or Kodomo talking on the phone, what is it, [FL]. Till now we have done nouns, overhere you will see there is a verb, [FL]. So, before yori, if verb is to be used, it is going to be used in plane form; [FL], children like talking to friends more than studying; that is for it. So, that is how it is.

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**Practice**

*Practice ~no hou ga*

Shinkansen yori hikōki ga hayai desu  
Sō desu ne

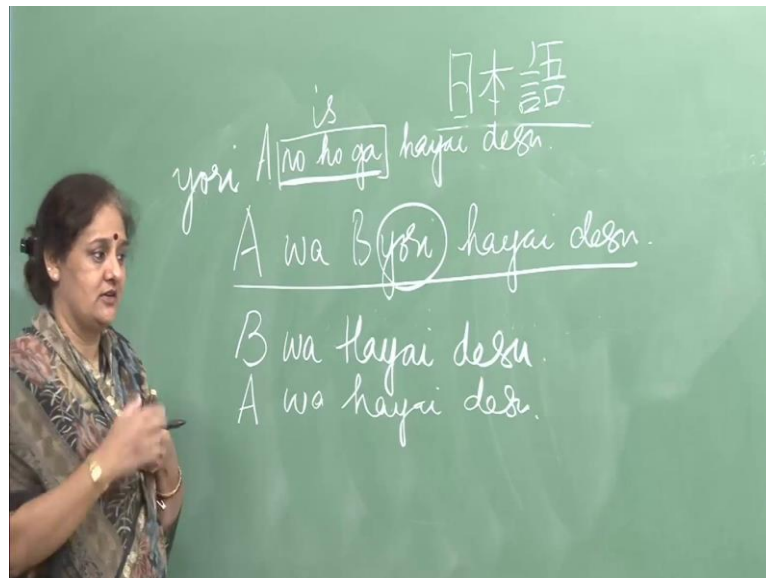


Hikōki no hō ga shinkansen yori hayai desu  
Mochiron, sō desu ne



Now, we have a new word for you, new comparison; again the same picture, and well, [FL], that is a fact. Now, you can say the same thing in another way, and what is that?

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One is yori, [FL], that is right. Also, you can say, instead of this, instead of yori, you can just simply say, [FL]; or, whichever the way it is being phrased, [FL], simple; A is faster or B is faster. Or, you can also say, [FL]. Now, there is not much that can be said about nohoga; there is not too much of explanation as such for nohoga. But, you could simply say, A is faster than B, or A is, simply just say A is faster, nohoga.

You can see overhere in the practice; once you use it, then you will feel more comfortable. There is this picture again overhere: Shinkan san and hikoki. So, well, the first one says, [FL], or [FL]. Now, what do we have in the second picture, [FL], or [FL]; you can even cut out the Shinkon san yori and say, [FL], a statement. You know, you show your preference, you show that this is above this by using, no ho ga. [FL]; mochiron, of course, is of course, as we all know, as it is known; mochiron - of course, very emphatically; that is so obvious. [FL] or [FL], a simple statement.

If you just look at these 2 chock pieces, overhere in my hand; well, this is long and this is a little short or small. So, well, A wa B yori nagaidesu; or, simple answer [FL]; or, I could also say, when I compare these 2, I say, [FL], simple; I just simply state this, A is bigger than or longer than B, or I could also say [FL] is longer; that is how nohoga and yori both are used.

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~no hō ga

**“No hō ga” is a phrase comparing two things where one does something more than the other or is better than the other. It also indicates preference of an individual.**

**NI no hō ga ii desu. (i-adj. / na-adj.)**

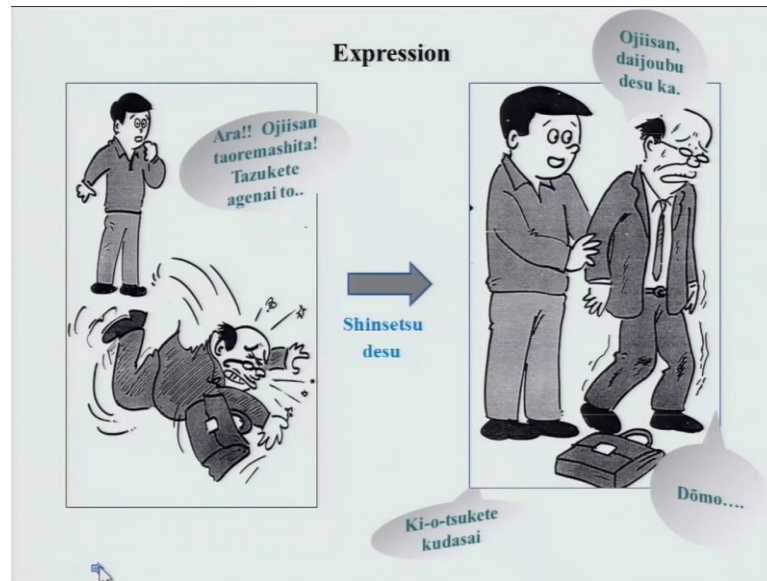
e.g. **De-ri no hō ga Kanpur yori ookii desu.**  
デリのほうがカンプールより大きいです。  
*Delhi is larger than Kanpur.*

**Nihon-go no hō ga Furansu-go yori muzukashii desu.**  
日本語のほうがフランス語よりむずかしいです。  
*Japanese is more difficult than French.*

**Kanji no hō ga hiragana yori muzukashii desu.**  
漢字のほうがひらがなよりむずかしいです。  
*Kanji is more difficult than Hiragana.*

Now, what do we have next? Let us see. Overhere, nohoga, is given; [FL]. So, that is how nohoga is used; basically is...

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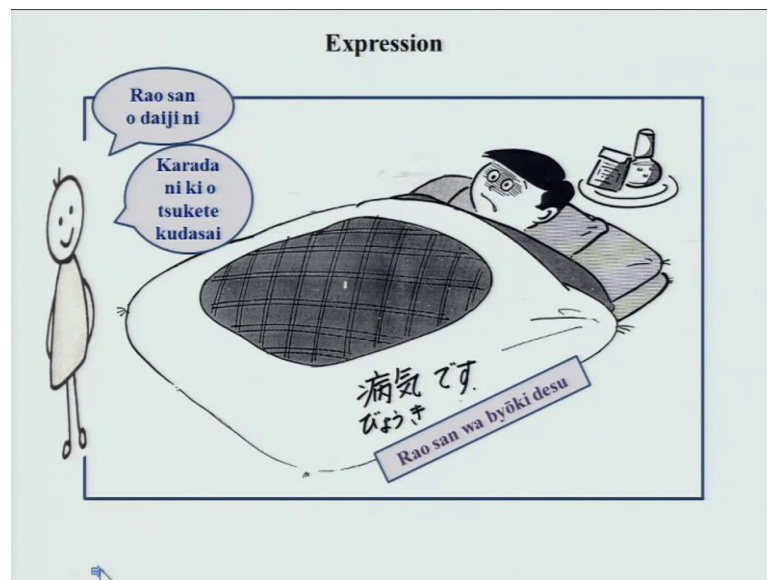
Now, we do expressions all the time. We did this last time as well. Let us see what we have now for you. [FL], this person overhere is thinking if I do not help him then he is going to be in trouble. [FL], is to give, [FL], if I do not help him then he is going to be in trouble. So, he goes up to [FL]; and that is [FL], person, a person who is [FL], shinsetsu is very kind. He goes up overhere; [FL], are you alright? [FL]. All this we have done. Now, what happens? [FL], please take care, [FL]. So, this is a phrase meaning please take care.

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It is pronounced and said as, [FL]; simply [FL], very fast, but it is written as [FL]. Please remember, it is said very fast, [FL]; it sounds like [FL] which is today, but it is not so; it means [FL], please take care of yourself. And, instead of saying, [FL], the whole thing, [FL], you can also say just domo, because this gentleman is younger to you, and he is much older. So, he can also say, just domo. And, also, domo is used by males, more than by ladies.

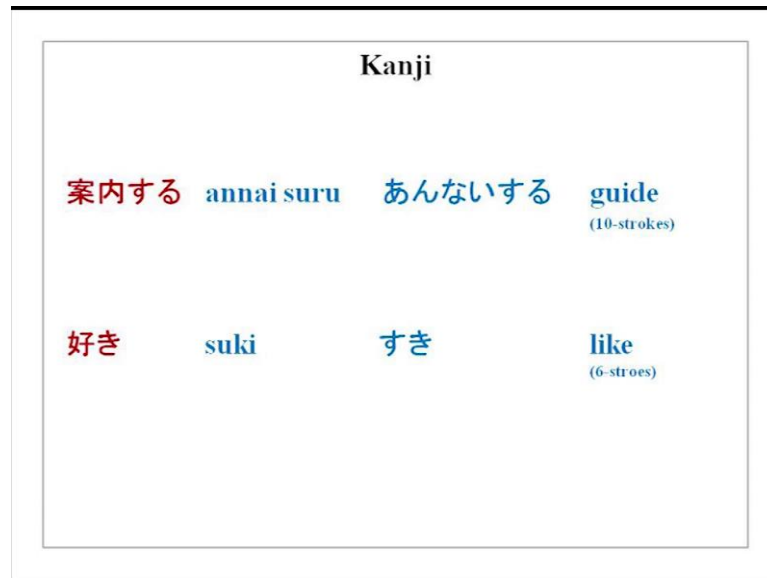
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Then, one more expression for you. Well, you can see Tanakasan, he is not well, [FL]. Or, Raosan, as is the name given overhere, [FL]. And, Tanakasan comes to meet him. So, he has come to meet a sick person, [FL], what is he going to say? He meets him, he is, sort of, expresses his concern, and then he is leaving; his time is over; [FL], the meeting hours are over.

And then before leaving what does he say? [FL], o daiji ni, is a typical phrase which is used when you leave people who are sick to take care of themselves, [FL]. And then [FL], please take care of yourself; karada is body, but overhere it means yourself. And, [FL], as I just told you overhere, is please be careful. Once again, [FL]. These are 2 expressions, you can use these. It will make you feel comfortable. It will show that you know Japanese, and you will feel more confident.

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Now, as I always do, we will do kanji. There is this kanji character, annai suru. Well, you have done this kanji character earlier, [FL].

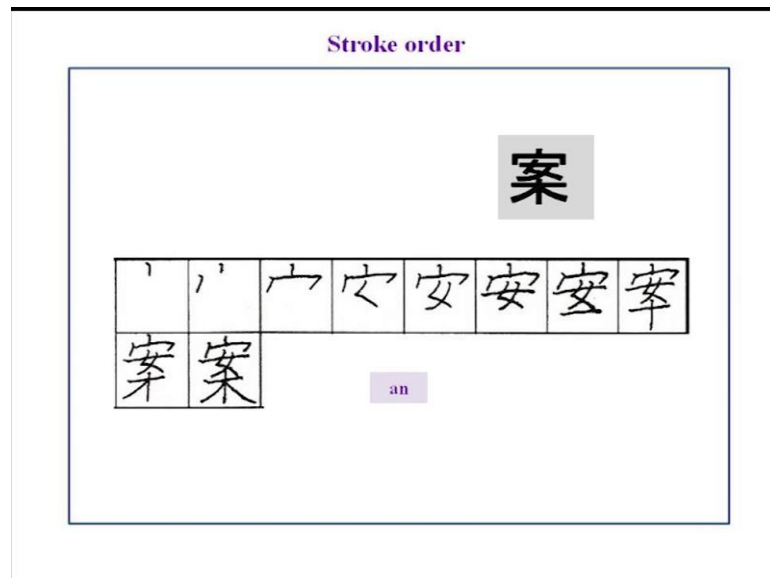
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Now, look at this character and find out where [FL] is. This is made out of [FL] and [FL]; as you can see – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. So, this is made like this, [FL]; this is just an of annai. And, you can see overhere, annai is also given, annai actually means inside. And, it is with hito; you can see, like this, like this and like this, [FL]. I will make is once again for you, [FL].

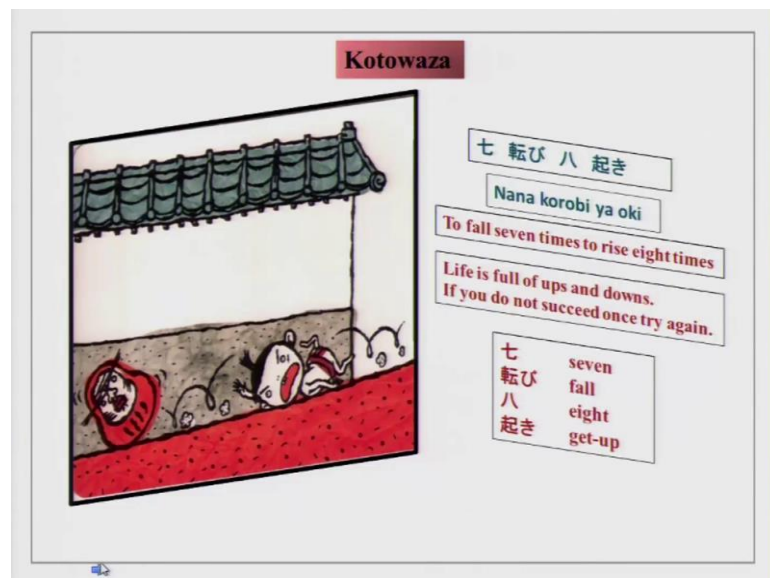
Well, the next character is suki. You have done this, [FL], earlier; and, we just need to put a ko overhere which is a kodomo like this; this character means [FL], and ko means skee; mothers like their children very much, that is how this character has come into being; [FL] and [FL], means suki, means like; this is what it is.

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You can see how, annai, has come into being; number of strokes are here. You can practice these.

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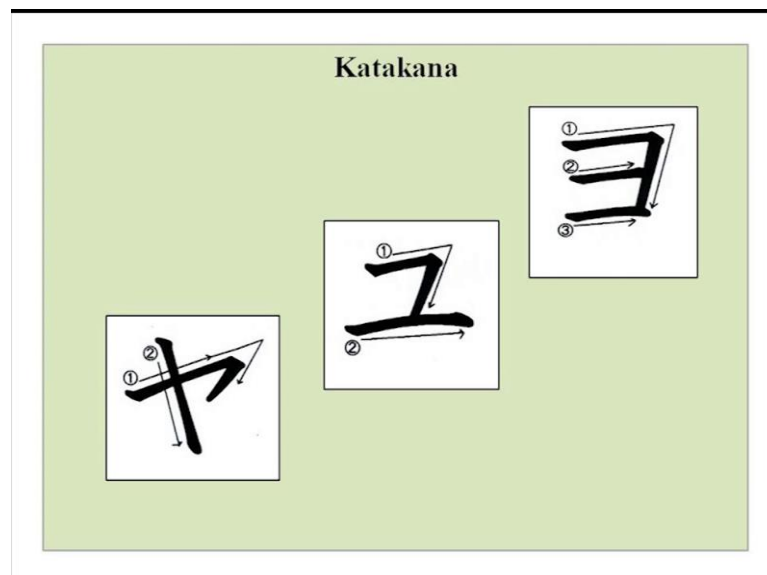


Now, we always to kotowaza, one new kotowaza everyday. Well, today there is a very nice proverb, and it also tells you about the Japanese people - how they think, how they act. You can see. [FL], meaning literal translation is, to fall 7 times to rise 8 times. Basically, meaning, that well, whenever you start to do something, whenever in life there are lots of ups and downs, time never remains the same, but well, even if you fall, you are supposed to get up, you are supposed to fight back again, you are never supposed to lose hope.

So, this tells you about the Japanese people, that come what may, whatever happens, you may not succeed all the time, there are lot of difficulties, but still you have to keep trying, you have to keep going ahead; you cannot stop, you fall, you get up, you try again, never be disheartened, and just keep going forward.

Well, we can also use this for our Japanese. We know Japanese is a tough language, we know kanji is tough, but still we will learn and we will try to speak in Japense. You will make mistakes, we will make mistakes, we will spell it incorrectly, we will write it incorrectly, but still from there we will go ahead, and not feel dis-hearted that is what this proverb says. Just keep trying hard and finally, you will succeed. If you do not succeed once, try again. So, well, this is the proverb.

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And then we have katakana. Of course, the ya series; ya, then you have [FL]; we have just 3 overhere; you have done it in hiragana; ya, yu, and then we have yo. So, now you



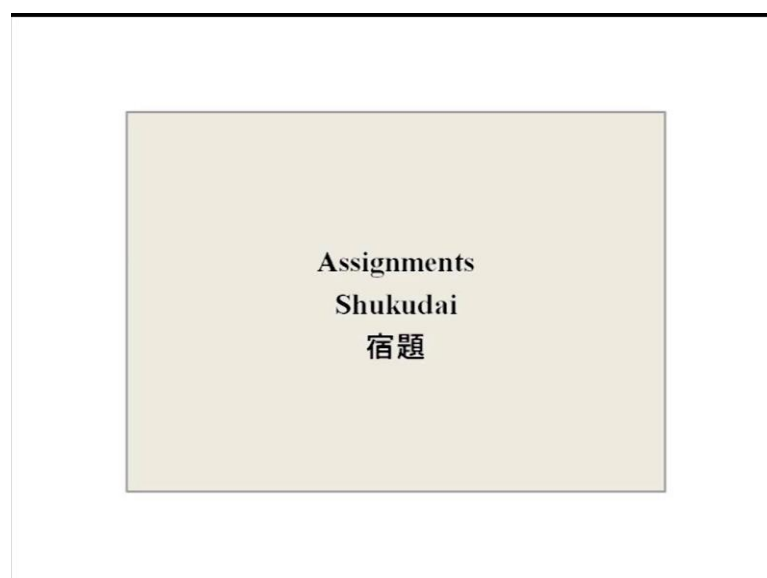
have it right here for you – ya, yu and yo. We do not have the 2, e and ye. It is similar to the vowels, e and a; thus, it is not used.

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Vocabulary		
kawaku	かわく	to dry up
tsukuru	つくる	to make
doyatte	どやって	how
mazu	まず	first of all
nabe	なべ	pot
wakasu	わかす	to boil
happa	はっぱ	leaves
ireru	いれる	to pour
saigo	さいご	lastly
sorekara	それから	and then
mazeru	まぜる	to mix
dekiagaru	できあがる	made
kimochi	きもち	feeling
aisu ti-	アイステイー	ice-tea

Now, it is the vocabulary. You can see, there are lot of vocabulary. Go over the vocabulary, learn the words; there are lot of new verbs overhere, learn those, try to use them.

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And, in the end, today, we have some assignments for you, as I always give, lot of assignments, practice, that will make you very comfortable; you will feel confident, and

that is the reason we have these assignments for you. Well, there is kanji, then you have kanji again; chose the correct kanji, you are supposed to recognize; it is important to recognize, to understand, because visual is always very strong; it stays with you. So, well, try to choose the correct character.

Now, i had told you how to make kocha; try to make Indian curry, [FL] or [FL]. Then, we have sentences for you overhere; well, try to make these sentences; and, the clues are given in the end, you can see; yori and everything is given, nohoga, yori, everything are given; whichever is to be used, use that, and make a proper sentence, make a meaningful sentence. And, in the end, what do you say in these situations; so well these are the expressions, try to write the correct expression. This ends your lesson for today. There is something written here, [FL]. Well, I will explain this to you next time, but once again [FL].

Thank you.