

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 35
Ashita motto atsuku narimasu
It is going to become very hot tomorrow

Hello everybody and welcome to the class once again. I hope that these classes are actually helping you speak better Japanese, and you are learning a lot of things here. So, well, we will do something new today. We will learn new forms, new vocabulary, new kanji characters. But, before that we will go over our assignments, as we always do. So, well, let us see what we have done.

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Assignment - 1

Match readings for the Kanji's with the jumbled up words in column B

a)	車	→	くるま	
b)	水	→	みず	
c)	好	→	すき	
d)	女	→	おんな	
e)	母	→	はは	
f)	春	→	はる	
g)	冬	→	ふゆ	

Column B (Jumbled words):

- すき
- みず
- はは
- おんな
- はる
- ふゆ
- くるま
- そと

So, the first assignment that we have here is, readings for the kanjis; and some, they were something in column B overhere, they were all jumbled up. So, you have to get the correct reading for the kanji characters. So, the first one is kuruma which is of course, overhere, you can see; second is misu. Now, it is very interesting, you have done this kanji character of atsui also. And, I am sure, you will remember it also; that what it means, it means hot.

So, if you want hot water in Japan, you would naturally say [FL], because you have done this word for hot which is atsui. But, for hot water it is not [FL], but it is oyu. So, whenever you want hot water in Japan please say, [FL], and not [FL]; please remember

that. Then, we have suki; suki is like as you all know, you can like a thing, you can like a person, [FL]; that is the pronunciation, [FL].

Then, we have onna; one thing I would like to tell you overhere is, that please do not use onna for a lady; onna is too direct; though the meaning is women, but it does not sound very nice if you say onna; it is always [FL] or [FL] which we did in one of our previous lessons. Then, we have haha; and of course, haha is very informal; for your own mother you could also say kasan, and for someone else's mother you would say okasan; please remember. Then, we have haru which is spring; and fuyu which is winter; and then, soto this was just there, to confuse you a little.

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Assignment – 2

Tick the correct spelling from the brackets given below

- a) (がくぜい、**かくせい**、かくせい) wa benkyō shite imasu.
- b) (ともたち、どもたち、**ともだち**) wa ima doko desu ka.
- c) Watashi wa (まえにち、**まいにち**、めいにち) chikatetsu de kaisha e ikimasu.
- d) Rao san wa (**ときどき**、どきどき、ときとき) hitori de eiga o mimasu.
- e) (せんせえい、**せんせい**、せんぜい) wa (**らいげつ**、らえげつ、らいがつ) kara ichi-nen-kan Amerika ni imasu.
- f) Rao san eiga no (**きぶ**、きつぷ、きつぷう) wa nan mai arimasu ka.
- g) Basu no naka ni daremo (**いなか**った、いなあかった、いなかた).
- h) Michiko san wa (きの、きの**お**、**きのう**) tomodachi to ichi-ji-kan denwa de hanashimashita.
- i) Shūmatsu ni (**ピクニック**、ピックニック、ピクニーク) e ikimashō.
- j) Otōsan no kekkon kinenbi no (**パ**ーチ、パーツチ、**パ**ーティ) wa doko de yarimashō ka.

Well, overhere, tick the correct reading from the brackets. So, well, [FL]. [FL]. [FL], chika means underground; tetsu means iron, and rails made of iron. So, well, [FL] is underground railway system. [FL] is everyday; [FL], mode of transport. [FL], again you have de overhere; [FL] means alone, [FL]. [FL] is sometimes. Then we have, [FL]; [FL] from next month, [FL]. [FL], because kippu it is flat; mai is used, counter mai is used, [FL].

[FL] can also be used while during conversation. [FL], no one; [FL] you can see, you can also, end your sentence in plain form, it is informal, otherwise masu form is always used. Then, [FL], again [FL] which something you perform an activity. Then, [FL]. And, [FL], place de; again you have a de overhere; [FL] is informal for [FL]. So, [FL], you are talking amongst family; so, well, with family members; so, well, [FL].

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Assignment- 4
Match the *kanji* characters in column A with readings in column B

A	B
安い	o-shogatsu
帰る	matsuri
案内	densha
自動車	yasui
お金	jibun
年金	annai
お正月	eki
祭り	jidōsha
駅	o-kane
電車	nen-kin
自分	kaeru

Now, we have kanji characters and the readings are given overhere. Let us see what it is. [FL], [FL], [FL]; [FL] is something that operates on its own which is a vehicle, on wheels; something that moves on its own, on wheels is [FL], generally cars. Then, we have [FL], [FL]; nen is year and kin is money; so, yearly or annually your income. Then [FL], [FL], [FL] and [FL]; [FL] means oneself.

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Assignment- 5
Write the readings for the *kanji* words underlined (e.g. 口 -kuchi/くち)

- 口 o akete 食べないで kudasai. (口を あけて 食べない てください)
- 花 wa kirei desu. (花 は きれい です)
- Basu wa 毎日 osoi desu. (バス は 毎日 遅い です)
- Suika wa 高い desu. (スイカ は 高い です)
- 私 wa 安い mono o 買いません. (私 は 安い もの を 買いません)
- Sumimasen, go 案内 shite kuremasen ka. (すみません、ご案内 して くれません か)
- 夏 wa atsui desu. (夏 は あつい です)
- 明日 eiga o 見に 行きましよう. (明日 えいが を 見に 行きましよう)

Answers:

a) kuchi/taberu ぐち/たべる	b) hana はな	c) mainichi まいにち
d) takai たかい	e) watashi/yasui/kaimasen わたし/やすい/きません	
f) kesa けさ	g) annai あんない	
h) natsu なつ	i) ashita/mi-ni/ikimashō あした みーにいきましよう	

Then, we have, write the readings for the kanji words underlined. So, [FL]. The words are given overhere; you can check them out; there are 9 words given; and I think, there

are 8 questions, so, 1 is extra, and you can cut that out. So, [FL]. Now, you have done this word, kuremasu; kuremasu is to gift to someone who is lower in age and rank to you. You have also done verb in te form plus kudasai or imasu.

So, joining verbs in te form you have already done; overhere, that is exactly what we are doing, [FL], please will you kindly do this for me. So, when you are asking for a favor, your position is lower, and thus you will use [FL] and [FL], of course, is very polite as we did much earlier. Then, we have [FL] and [FL]. So, they are here; you can check them out and tick the correct reading.

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Assignment - 6

Translate into Japanese

a) I will go home and sleep for a little while. *Watashi wa uchi e kaette chotto nemasu.*

b) This novel is interesting. *Kono shōsetsu wa omoshiroi desu.*

c) I am a little busy. *Watashi wa chotto isogashii desu.*

d) Please put the pencil on the box. *Enpitsu o hako no ue ni oite kudasai.*

e) I wrote my name on the paper. *Watashi wa jibun no namae o yōshi ni kakimashita.*

f) Please write your name on this sheet. *Kono yōshi ni namae o kaite kudasai.*

g) Why are you going to the library? *Doshite toshōkan e ikimasu ka.*

h) Why are you late? *Doshite osoi desu ka.*

i) What are your hobbies? *Shumi wa nan desu ka.*

j) I reached the station at 8 o'clock. *Watashi wa 8-ji ni eki ni tsukimashita.*

k) I cannot eat meat. *Watashi wa niku ga taberaremasen.*

Then, there was translation for you. The translation is given. I will go home and sleep for a little while, [FL], little while. This novel is interesting, [FL]. I am a little busy, [FL]. Please put the pencil on the box, [FL]; the verb overhere is oku, to put. I wrote my name on the paper, [FL]; on the yoshi; yoshi is a sheet. Please write your name on this sheet, [FL]; it is a request. Why are you going to the library? [FL]. Why are you late? [FL].

What are your hobbies? [FL]. I reached the station at 8 o'clock, [FL]; there are 2 nis overhere; [FL], time [FL]. You will always use ni before tsukimashita; tsukimashita is to

reach, place [FL]. I cannot eat meet, cannot; [FL]; you are stating a fact very emphatically, thus ga is used overhere.

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Assignment - 7

Fill in the blanks with appropriate particles and question words

a) ()koko kara jimushitsu e ikimasu ka.

b) Achira no kata wa () sama desu ka.

c) Kasa o soko () oite kudasai.

d) Okāsan wa mai-toshi watashi () o-toshidama o kuremasu.

d) Koko ni o-namae() go-jūsho o kaite kudasai.

e) () sumetai mono ga arimasu ka.

j) Minasan no shumi wa() desu ka?

k) () to () e ikitai desu.

l) Kinō () eiga o mimashita ka?

m) Ototoi watashi wa () emo ikanakatta.

You have more assignments. Fill in the blanks with appropriate particles and question words. [FL]; [FL] is how; not by what means or mode of transport, how do you get to [FL] from here. So, basically for directions. [FL]; [FL] is polite for dare, as I was telling you all along; sama is polite for san. [FL]; place [FL]. Then, [FL], she gives me; also you can say, [FL], she sends to me. So, again as we did [FL], in our previous excise. You can also use [FL] overhere.

[FL]; O and go overhere are used for politeness, for respect, [FL] and [FL] is used, for someone else; please do not use this for yourself, for your name and for your address. [FL], something; [FL]. [FL], as you can see overhere, you can again end your sentence in plain form, instead of masu form that is used normally; only it is a little direct and informal.

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Assignment – 3
Change the form and make proper sentences using V+ni form

- a) Depa-to e nani o shi ni ikimashita ka (to buy).
Kutsu o kai ni ikimashita.
- b) Doshite gakkō e ikimasu ka (to study). Benkyou shi-ni gakkō e ikimasu.
- c) Kazoku to issho ni Goa e ikimasu (to enjoy).
Goa e asobi-ni ikimashita.
- d) Ashita centoraru maketto e ikimasu. (to buy). Ashita kaimono ni
/kaimono o shi ni central maketto e ikimasu.
- e) Doshite kōen e ikimasu ka (to walk). Sampo shi ni ikimasu.
- f) Tomodachi to restoran e ikimashita (to drink).
Tomodachi to nomi-ni restoran e ikimashita.
- g) Otōsan to eiga-kan e ikimashita (to see).
Otōsan to eiga o mi-ni ikimashita.
- h) Kazoku to restoran e ikimashita (to eat).
Kazoku to issho ni restoran e ikimashita.
- i) Kinō gakkō e ikimashita (to meet the teacher).
Kinō sensei ni ai-ni gakkō e ikimashita.

Now, change the form and make proper sentences using verb plus ni form. [FL]. [FL]. [FL]. Then, [FL] or [FL]; ni central market a [FL]; you can also add that. Then, [FL]. [FL], to drink, [FL]. [FL]. Then, [FL]; to do what? To eat, [FL]. Then we have, [FL], to meet the teacher, [FL]. So, well, you will see something overhere. You will notice that is why the reason I have put assignment 3 overhere is, you will notice that all the time one verb only comes, [FL].

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V+ tame ni

Sensei ni ai-ni ikimasu	先生に 会いに 行きます。
Kaimono o shi-ni ikimasu	買い物 を しに いきます。
Restoran e tabe-ni ikimasu	レストラン へ 食べに いく。

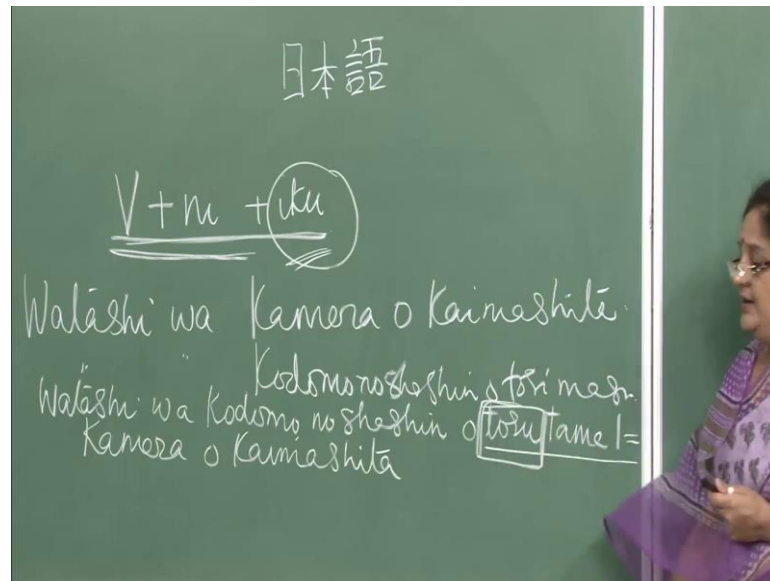
“V(masu)+ni iku” means “to do something” and it is only used with motion verbs. Verbs like “iku”, “kuru”, “kaeru”, “deru” express movement in a certain direction (from a one place to another) and are called motion verbs in Japanese. Where as verbs like “hashiru”, “aruku” etc. show manner of movement and thus do not fall under the above category.

When “purpose” for an action is expressed then verb in plain form with “tame ni” is used.

e.g. Nihon-jin to hanasu tame ni ima nihon-go o benkyō shite imasu.
I am studying Japanese to be able to talk to Japanese people.
Shodō o suru tame ni fude o kaimashita.
For the purpose of doing calligraphy I bought brushes.
Jikken no shashin o toru tame ni kamera o kaimashita.
I bought a camera to take pictures of my experiments.

So, what is the reason? [FL]. So, what is it?

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Verb plus ni plus iku, always it is like this; [FL]. Or, any of these examples that I have given over here; why is ikimasu overhere. Well, with this pattern, what do you show? You generally show that a certain activity is being done. There is a purpose form performing certain activity. Now, what are these? We have done this earlier. These are, this is a motion verb; [FL] and [FL] are motion verbs. Now, what does a motion verb means? It means that you are moving from one place to another; some movement is happening in a certain direction.

Now, you would say that, to run is also a motion verb, some motion is happening, some action is happening in a direction; to walk is also the same; to jog could also be a motion verb; jogging could also be a motion, action. Why does it not fall in that category? Well, with [FL] and [FL], you are going in a certain direction with jogging, with running, with walking, or with may be with swimming, which could also be interpreted as an action verb. There is a specific manner in which that action in being performed. So, though it looks like it is a motion verb, it does not fall in that category, as you can read overhere.



Now, when you want to use another verb instead of [FL], [FL] or [FL], what do you do? You cannot use this pattern because this pattern only comes with this. So, another way, for example, if you want to say [FL]; now, why would you buy a camera? To take photographs. [FL], I want to take his photographs; [FL], I bought a camera. So, well, [FL]. Now, you cannot use this form. So, what is the form? So, there is no iku overhere. So, what do we do? [FL].

So, overhere, what can you see? Your purpose is very clear. Why you performed a certain activity, why you did this, is very clear, that to take photographs I bought a camera. So, now, you will see the difference in these 2; overhere, verb plus ni form will only take eku. And, you will use another verb, then tameni is going to be used. Both show purpose, but there is a slight difference; you can see from the examples. [FL].

Now, if I ask you, why you learning Japanese? So, you can give me a number of reasons; you want to read Japanese, you want to talk to Japanese people, you want to go to Japan, so, now, you cannot say ikimasu, then you will use [FL], I am doing certain activity, as is given overhere in this example. Then, [FL]; [FL] is calligraphy, [FL] is brush. So, for the purpose of doing calligraphy I bought brushes. [FL]. So, with the purpose I bought a camera. So, now, you can use tameni very clearly.

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Practice tame ni

<p>Tomodachi to au yakusoku o suru tame ni denwa o shimashita</p>	
<p>Hayaku genki ni naru tame ni kusuri o nomimashita.</p>	

You can also practice overhere. We have done this photographs a number of times. He is ringing up someone, [FL], for the purpose of fixing a program, [FL]; for this purpose I am ringing up my friend. Overhere, he is having medicine; this photograph also you have done a number of times. Well, [FL], to get better quickly I am having medicine.

So, you can use tameni like this. And, you can, now I am sure you understood how verb ni plus iku and verb tameni can be used. Also, please remember with tameni, as you can see overhere, verb is always in plain form.

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Radio Dialogue

Now, we will just do this small dialogue overhere; listen to it carefully and then I will explain. [FL].

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Kaiwa

Rao: Kyō wa kinō yori atsui desu ne.

Tanaka: Sō desu ne. Demo, ashita **motto**
atsuku narimasu.

Rao: Hontō desu ka.

Tanaka: Honto desu yo. Kesa terebi de
kikimashita.

So, I am sure, everything was clear. We have done all of it, except for these 2 things - one motto and [FL]. Anyway, I will read once again to you. [FL]. We did yori last time, [FL]; today it is hotter than yesterday. [FL], really, [FL]; I heard today in the morning on television. So, simple conversation. I will just explain [FL].

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会話

ラオ: 今日 は 昨日 より 暑い です ね.
田中: そう です ね. でも、明日 **もっと**
暑く なります.

ラオ: ほんとう です か.
田中: はい、今朝 テレビ で 聞きました.

This is, of course, in the script. You can go over it. Do your hiragana and kanji, and of course, your katakana.

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Dialogue

Rao: Isn't today hotter than yesterday?
Tanaka: That's true. But it's going to be worse tomorrow.
Rao: Really! (Do you really think so!)
Tanaka: Yes. I heard today morning on the television.

This is your explanation. But, again I would like to tell you, that this is what you would say in English. Somewhat, this is what you would say in English; not a literal translation of what is given in Japanese. Some places there is a literal translation, and some places what you say in English, because its sound seems a little strange, if you translate it completely.

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(A/N) narimasu

To express some change or transformation in the present state verb “narimasu” is used. It translates to “to become”, “to appear” in English.

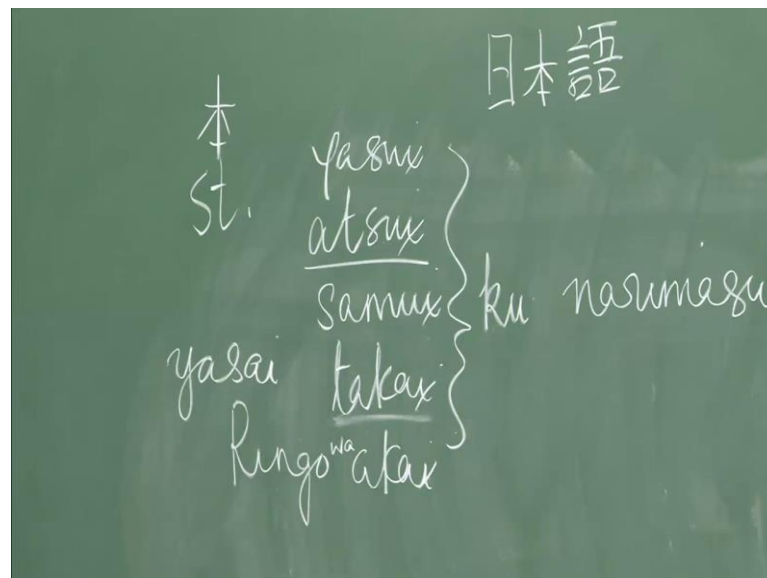
e.g. **Atsuku narimashita** *It has become hot.*
あつく なりました

Watashi wa sensei ni naritai. *I want to become a teacher.*
私は 先生 に なりたい

Yūmei ni narimashita *He has become famous.*
有名 に なりました

Now, there was this word narimasu. Or, you could say, the verb narimasu. Narimasu means to become, to express some change or transformation in the present state, as it is written overhere, narimasu is used. It translates to become, to appear, to seem, in English.

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Now, you have done, [FL], [FL], [FL], [FL]; these adjectives you have done; if you remember, yasu is cheap, hot, cold and expensive, and so many others, akai - red. So, when you want to change an adjective into an adverb, what do you do? You remove the,

i from here and put ku; and that makes it an adverb. Now if you put narimasu overhere, narimasu. So, something has become cheap; something or [FL]; [FL], it has become cheap.

Ringo, initially the apple is green. So, [FL]; it means that it has become red. [FL], it has become hot; [FL], tomorrow it is going to be cold. [FL], or instead of [FL], [FL]. So, narimasu means to become, and you can use it like this. You can see that how nouns and adjectives can be used with [FL]; [FL], it has become hot. [FL], I want to become a teacher.

So, when you are using it with nouns, then ni is going to be used, [FL]; or, overhere, with na adjectives, [FL], [FL], because nouns and na adjectives follow a similar pattern. So, please remember, with i adjectives remove the i and put ku and narimasu with noun, add ni before narimasu, and with na adjectives again add ni before narimasu.

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Practice


Practice ~narimasu/narimashita

Rao san wa genki ni narimashita

Shourai sensei ni narimasu

Atsuku narimashita

Samuku narimashita



You can practice now. There is this picture of Rao san in a plaster and then he becomes alright. So, [FL], as we did earlier. Then, there is a teacher, classroom seen overhere, [FL], in the future I will become a teacher. And, then you have someone very sweating, and it is really hot overhere. So, well, [FL], it has become very hot. And then, we have another picture overhere, of someone feeling very cold and wearing a cap and a coat on; so, well, that is, [FL], it has become very cold.

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~motto

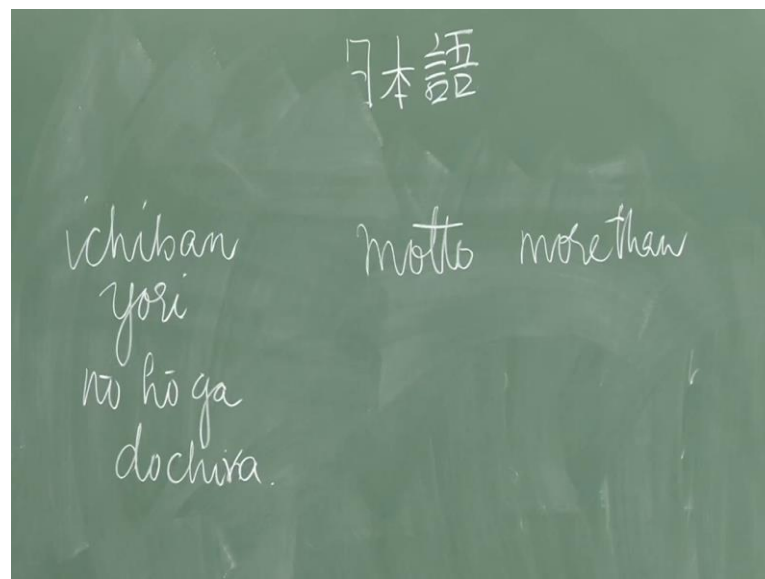
“Motto” is another expression of comparison where motto always precedes the adjective and the adjective does not change form. It is equivalent to ‘more’ in English.

e.g. **Kono jisho wa ano jisho yori motto furui desu**
この辞書はあのじしょよりもっと古いです
This dictionary is much older than that dictionary

Ringo wa yasui desu りんごは安いです <i>Apples are cheap</i>	Ringo wa motto yasui desu りんごはもっと安いです <i>Apples are cheaper.</i>
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Last time, in our last class, we did comparisons; and, one of the words that we did was ichiban.

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These are simple; yori, and we also did no hoga, or dochira, all these words we did last time. So, today there is another word for you, you can see over here, it is motto; motto means more; this is also for comparison, means more than something.

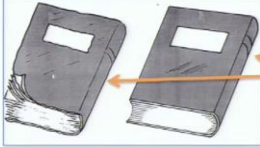
So, well, you can see from the example, [FL], it is more furui or old than this tissue or this dictionary; this dictionary is much older that dictionary. And also, [FL], apples are

cheap, a simple statement; [FL], apples are cheaper; and of course, from this, you can easily make out, that you are comparing, [FL] than of course, something. So, you can also use motto; it comes before the adjective and shows degree.

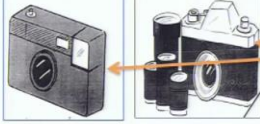
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Practice

Practice using "motto"



Sono hon wa kono hon yori **motto** furui desu



Sono kamera wa kono kamera yori **motto** furui desu

Practice now. There is this book. There are 2 books overhere - one is old and one is a little new; so, well, [FL]. Again, you have 2 cameras - one little old and one may be much, of a much later date; so, well, [FL].

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Tsumori

“Tsumori” expresses the speakers “intention” about his past and future action or his present state. As this pattern expresses the intention of the person the subject in such a statement is in first person and the verb preceding ‘tsumori’ is in it’s base/dictionary form.

e.g. *Watashi wa ashita iku tsumori desu. I intend to go tomorrow.*

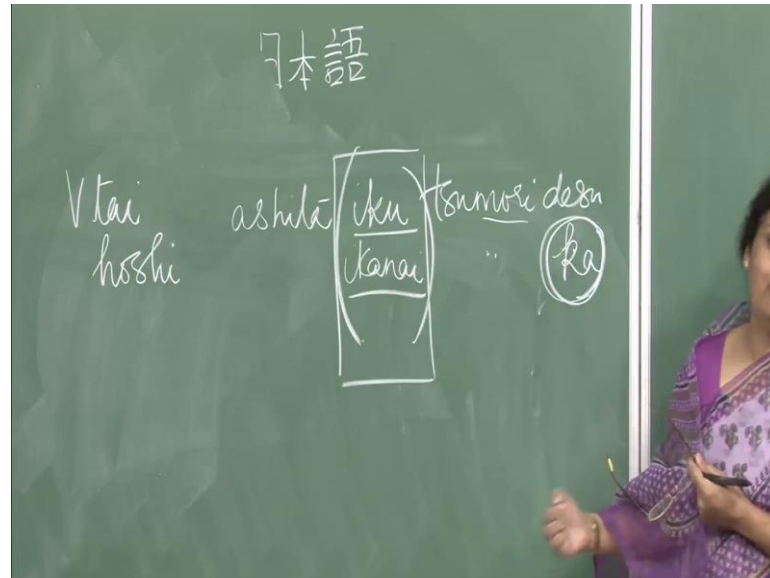
私は 明日 行く つもり です
Ashita iku tsumori desu ka. Do you intend to go tomorrow?

明日 いく つもり です か
Watashi wa ashita kaisha e iku tsumori ga nai.

私は 明日 行く つもり が ない
I have no intention of going to office tomorrow.

Now, you have done intention; how to show intention; how to show that I want this, or I want to do something.

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You have done with, verb tai form and [FL], ok. So, well, there is something else today for you, we are going to do tsumori, as you can see. And, tsumori is your intention, what you intend to do or what you believe you want to do. So, with tsumori, you can easily express intention. Now, because it is your intention, what you want to do, thus it is used in first person, by the speaker.

And, if you want to ask someone, as what their intention is, what they plan to do, and well, you can ask it in question form; [FL], I intend to go tomorrow; or, [FL], I do not intend to go tomorrow. So, well, you will notice that again it is in plain form; overhere, verb is in plain form. Now, this is for myself, for first person, for the speaker.

If, [FL], do you plan to go tomorrow, do you intend to go tomorrow, so, then, it is with question, ka, for first person and second person, because you do not know the intention of the other party. So, well, see from the example, [FL], I intend to go tomorrow; [FL], do you intend to go tomorrow. So, when you are asking about someone, as you do not know about their intension, thus ka is used; [FL], I have no intentions of going to office tomorrow. So, that is how you will use tsumori.

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Tsumori

A: Rao san pa-ti ni nani o kiru **tsumori** desu ka.
B: Watashi wa yōfuku yori Indo no dentoteki na fuku ga suki desu kara sore **ni shimasu.**
(**Kuni no dentoteki na fuku ni shimasu.**)

A: Ashita nani o **suru tsumori** desu ka.
B: **kamera** **kau**
 kuruma
 ongakukai **iku**
 doko emo ikanai

You can practice overhere. You can ask anyone what their intention is, what they plan to do. As you can see overhere, [FL]; please remember tsumori will always take a plain verb in plain form. As you can see overhere as well, [FL]; I will decide on that; or, you could also say it very simply, [FL]; [FL] is traditional; traditional [FL]; fuku is cloths, yofku is western cloths.

So, well, [FL], what do you plan to do tomorrow? [FL], or [FL], you could use any of these. [FL], or [FL], I do not plan to go anywhere. So, you can also use tsumori like this; all these are used in daily conversation. Thus, it is important to learn these and practice these as well.

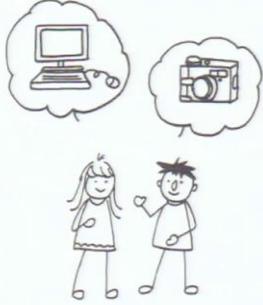
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Practice

Practice using tsumori

Hajimete no kyūryō de nani o kaimasu ka
Konputa o kau tsumori desu

Rao san kamaera o kau tsumori desu ka
Hai sō desu. Ashita kai ni ikimasu

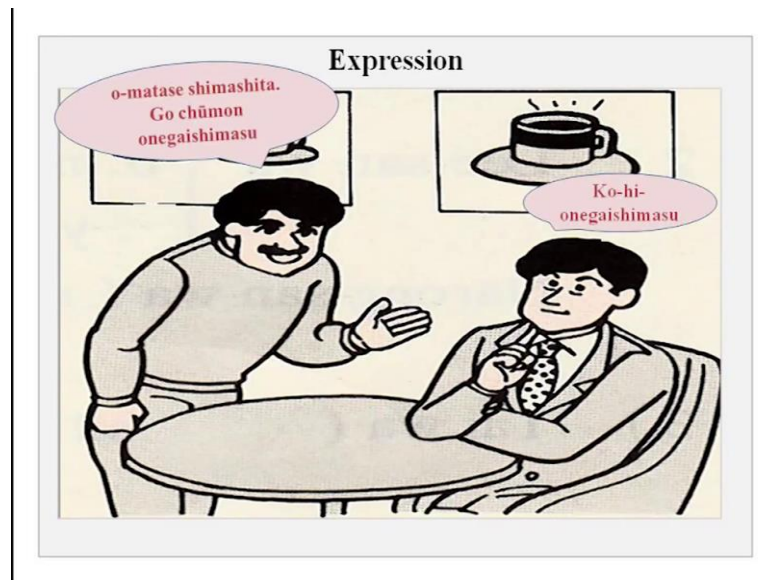


The illustration shows two simple line drawings of people, a woman on the left and a man on the right, standing and talking. Above the woman is a thought bubble containing a computer monitor and keyboard. Above the man is a thought bubble containing a camera. This visualizes the conversation about buying a computer and a camera.

Now, you can practice your tsumori. There is this simple picture overhere of Marikosan and Torokun, or Tnakasan and Nehasan, and they are thinking of computer and camera. So, let us see, what the question is? [FL]; hajimete is first, kyurio is salary, [FL]. Well, what does she say? [FL], I intend to buy a computer.

And then, [FL]; now you can see the question overhere because you are asking about someone else's intention; [FL], I will go tomorrow to buy it. So, you can use these very freely, very nicely; I am trying to show you how it is to be done, and you can do your conversation.

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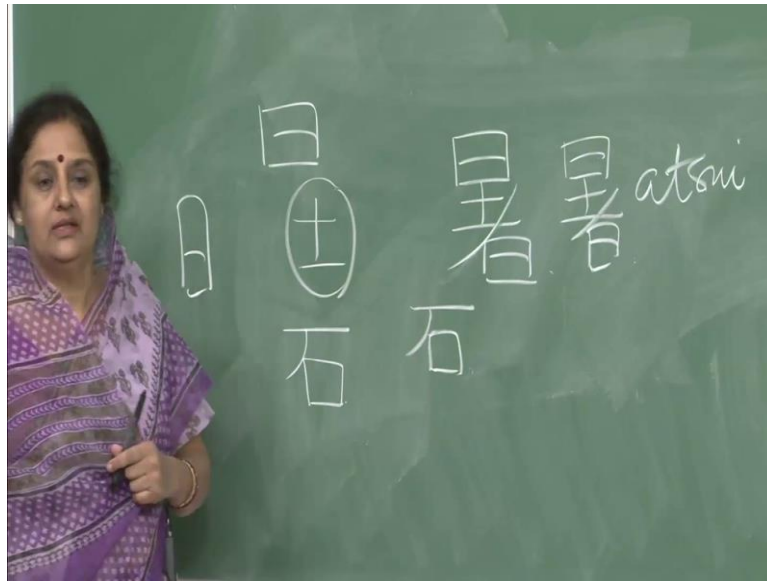
Now, what does this look like? This is a coffee shop, you can see the waiter over here, and Tanakasan he is asking something, now what does he say? [FL]. So, he says, I am sorry to have kept you waiting, please tell me what you want. [FL] is order, what you want to order. Well, he says, [FL], please get me coffee; you could also say, [FL]. So, this is simple way of ordering at the restaurant.

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Kanji			
暑い	atsui	あつい	hot (12 strokes)
石	ishi	いし	stone (5 strokes)
聞く	kiku	きく	to hear

Now, we do kanji all the time. These kanjis you have done; these characters you have done earlier; I will just make them for you.

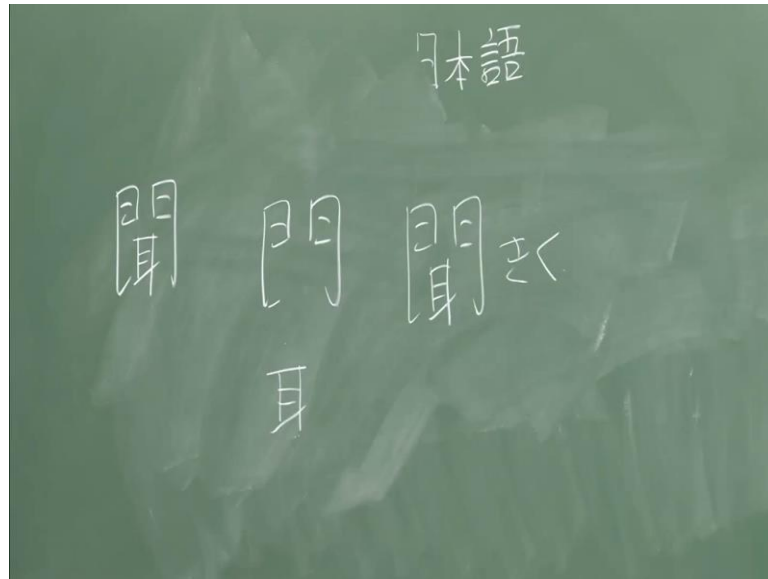
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Do you remember doing all this, do you? What does this look like? Niche. What does this look like? Toyobi or suchi which is soi. We did this [FL] as well, and doyobi. So, well, we join these and make atsui; simple, and one more niche overhere. So, 2 nichis and a doyobi, you cut it inbetween, and that is how atsui is to be made. Once again, and atsui. And, let us see how many strokes are there; we have 12 strokes – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 strokes to this character.

Then, we have another one, and this is important because I am going to tell you a kotawaza with this. So, well, 1, 2, and you remember doing this too, all of you; do not you remember doing this? This is kuchi, this is ishi overhere together, means a stone. How many strokes to this character? Well, 5. Now, we have chiku which means to hear or listen.

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You have done this character. This looks like a gate, is it not? And, you have also done this character which is mimi. So, well, join these 2, and sorry, mimi. So, that is how you will get kiku, ki ku. Once again for you, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; so, that is how it is a 14 stroke character. Let us see what this says? Yes, it is 14 stroke character. So, please try to remember; all these are there in your lesson, [FL], [FL], and [FL] is she going to come now.

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Practice 練習

Tanaka: Rao san hiru-gohan o tabemashō ka.
Rao: Sumimasen, watashi wa **mō** tabemashita.

Tanaka: Rao san shall we eat lunch.
Rao: I am sorry I have **already** eaten.

田中: ラオさん 昼ごはん を 食べましょう か。
ラオ: すみません 私 は **もう** 食べました。

Now, I also want to tell you something overhere. Look at this dialogue; it is a simple dialogue, but something very interesting. [FL]; I am sure you make out from my expression, what mo means; can you tell me? Well, it means already; [FL], I have already had my food. This is the translation in English, you can go over it; see it now.

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Practice 練習

Kodomo:	Otōsan mō 8-ji desu. Hyaku ikimashō.
Otousan:	Sō yo. Havaku ikanai to osoku narimasu.
Child:	Daddy it's already 8 o'clock. Let us go quickly.
Father:	That's right. If I do not hurry up I will be late.
子供:	お父さん もう 八時 です。早く いきましょう。
お父さん:	そうです ね。早く 行かない と遅くなります。

[FL]. So, well, [FL], it is already 8 o'clock; [FL], let us go very quickly. [FL], Rao san says, [FL], that is true. [FL]; osoku narimasu you have done which means to be late; and [FL] we did it in this lesson earlier. [FL], if I do not go quickly then, if, in case, then [FL]. So, well, [FL], if I do not go early, then [FL]; if I do not go quickly then, [FL]. So, please mo overhere, mo means already. This is the translation in English; you can go over it.

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Practice 練習

Rao: **Mō** kaerimasu ka.
Tanaka: Sō desu. **Mō** jū-ji desu kara, kaetta hō ga ii desu.
Rao: Ara, jū-ji desu ka. Watashi mo kaerimasu.
Rao: Are you leaving **already**?
Tanaka: That's right. It's 10 o'clock. It is better that we leave now.
Rao: My God! It is 10 o'clock. I will also go back now.

ラオ: **もう** かえますか。
田中: そうです。**もう** 十時です。かえたほうがいい。
ラオ: 私 **も** 帰ります。

And again, there is another mo practice for you. [FL], are you going already? [FL], it is already 10 o'clock; [FL], it is better that I return now, or go back now. [FL], oh is that so, it is 10 o'clock. [FL], I will also return. So, well, with mo, you can use this in this manner, like this different situations, different combinations; mo means, already. This is the translation in English; you can go over it.

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Practice 練習

Tanaka: Rao san, eiga no kippu, 2-mai aru kara ikimasen ka.
Rao: Donna eiga desu ka.
Tanaka: Amerika no yuumei na 'Gone with the Wind' desu.
Rao: Zannen desu ga, kinō ano eiga o mimashita.

Tanaka: Rao san, I have two movie tickets. How about joining me for the film?
Rao: Which film is it?
Tanaka: The famous English movie "Gone with the Wind"
Rao: Oh! That's too bad.... I saw this movie just yesterday.

田中: ラオさん 映画の きっぷ 二枚 ある から 見に 行きませんか。
ラオ: どんな 映画。。。？
田中: あの 有名 な えいが、'Gone with the Wind' です。
ラオ: ざんえん です が、昨日 あの えいが を 見ました。

There is another thing I want to tell you today. These are words you can use; makes your conversations better, language better; your spoken skills can be seen very clearly. [FL], polite way of inviting someone. [FL], which eiga you are talking about? This is the translation overhere. [FL], it is really too sad, it is too bad for me; [FL], I saw the film yesterday.

Why ano overhere? Because, both of them, both the listener and the speaker, both know about, gone with the wind, the famous film. This is how you would use, [FL], it is too bad, it is too sad. I am so sorry that I am unable to go for the film with you; [FL], it is too bad.

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Practice 練習

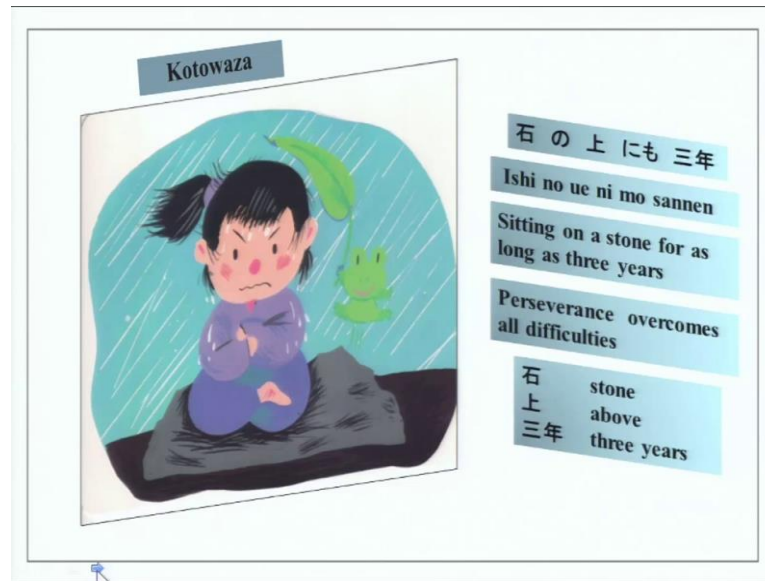
Tanaka: Ara, Rao san ryokō e ikimasen deshita ka.
Rao: Ryokō no kippu o nakushimashita kara...
Tanaka: Sore wa ne Zannen desu ne.

Tanaka: Rao san you did not go for the trip?
Rao: I lost the tickets.....
Tanaka Oh!..... that was bad/that is sad!

田中: ラオさん旅行 へ いかなかった か。
ラオ: きっぷ を なくしました から。。。
田中: それ は ね。。。ざんえん です ね。

There is another [FL] conversation overhere which you can see. [FL], and you leave your sentence. [FL]. So, what does it mean? Rao san, you did not go for your trip? Well, I lost my tickets. That is too bad, is it not? That is too bad; it is a sad situation to be in. So, that is how you would use zannen.

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Now, as I always do, we are going to do a kotowaza. You can see this boy overhere, sitting on something, it is raining and he is all tensed and looking very determined. So, what does it look like to you? It is a kokowaza. Kotowaza, as I told you earlier, are words put together in a sentence form, in a small sentence to give lot of meaning, to explain something in short. Those are kotowazas; those are proverbs; they have a long history. And, they are very cultural; they tell you about the culture of the place, about the people, about the thinking of the people.

And, there is one for you here, this boy sitting on something, let us see what it is? [FL]; ishi I told you just now is stone, you saw, I made the kanji for it; [FL] is on top; [FL] 3 years. So, that is the translation overhere. So, now, it is in roman, [FL]; what does it mean? What can you understand from here? Well, the literal meaning of this is, ishi is stone, sitting on a stone for as long as 3 years, that is the literal translation, that is what it means, that is what it says.

But, what does it mean actually? What is the meaning? What is the hidden meaning behind this? Well, you can look at the boy and you can also make out; well, it says that determination, perseverance will solve any difficulty; you will overcome any difficulty that you have; meaning, if you sit on a stone which is cold and hard for as long as 3 years for such a long time with so much determination, even the stone which is so heard would become warm, which is cold would become warm, would soften a little.

So, if you are determined, if you are patient, you are determined, you know what you want, your goals are set, then definitely you will succeed, you will reach your goal, you will attain, you will get what you want. That speaks of the Japanese people as well, that you have to be determined in what you are doing, perseverance gets you everything.

As you can see, perseverance overcomes all difficulties. So, you have to be very determined and set in your goals, in what you want. Now, you can see, ishi is stone; o is above; and sannene is 3 years. So, this could be for anyone actually, for anybody, you just have to be determined, persistent in what you are doing, whatever it may be; and you will finally achieve it; you have to be patient; patience gets you everything finally.

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Vocabulary		
kotatsu	こたつ	Japanese low table
dentōteki	でんとうてき	traditional
ishi	いし	stone
kiru	きる	to wear
ongakukai	おんがくかい	concert
kyūryō	きゅうりょう	salary
yōfuku	ようふく	western clothes
nakusu	なくす	to loose
zannen	ざんえん	that's too bad

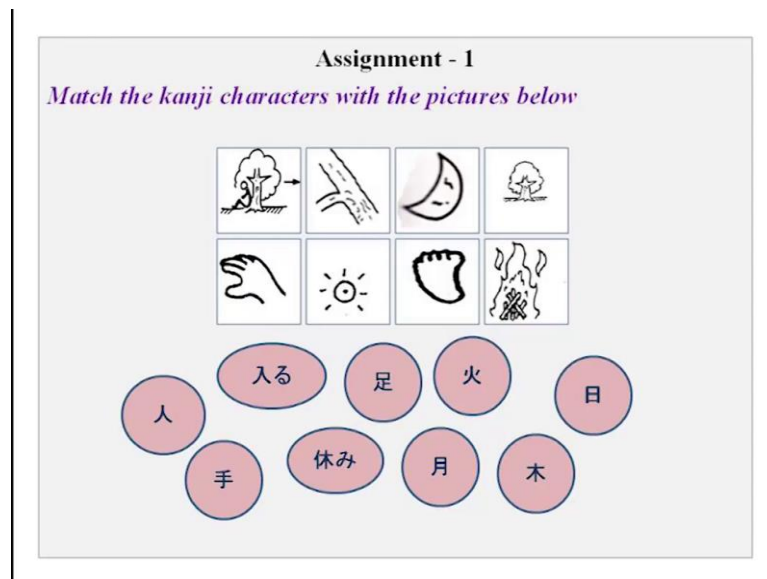
Well, this is vocabulary for you. You can see kotatsu is given; this is a Japanese low table; and this is very popular with the Japanese because in the cold weather you can put a quilt on top of it, and it has a small heater inside, and it keeps you nice and warm. So, kotatsu is a small low table. Dentoteki, as you can see, is traditional. [FL]. So, these are all words; you can practice them.

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And now, we have this small section of hiragana and katakana together. You can compare the 2. You can see, if you write on a graph sheet it is so much better; your characters syllables are more proportionate; and you can memorize them easily, remember them easily. These are cursive as you can see; these are very angular, as I have been telling you all along, so, now, you can compare. And, with this my work is over, your work begins now, you have your [FL] to do.

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And, there is kanji for you again; there are some pictures; figure out the kanji characters.

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Assignment – 2

Fill in the blanks with words given below

Watashi wa (_____) nen no (_____)-gatsu ni
(_____) o shimashita. Okaasan to otōsan mo issho
(_____) kara, totemo (_____). Ryōshin
to issho ni (_____) tokoro o mimashita.
Ryokō no toki tenki mo _____ kara nandemo
dekimashita. Tatoeba, _____ yama (_____) o
shimashita. Bijitsukan (_____) ikimashita. Takusan
_____ Furansu ryōri mo tabemashita.
Soshite, isshu-kan go ni Tokyo e _____
Watashi wa mai toshi kazoku to ryokō o _____
_____ Kanai mo sō _____.

a) oishii	b) ryokō,	c) omotte imasu,
d) shitai	e) emo,	f) roku,
g) datta,	h) kyō,	i) iroiro na omoshiroi,
k) yokatta,	l) nobori,	o) kaerimashita
p) tanoshikatta,		

Fill in the blanks; the words are given overhere; you can fill them up; there are some extra words for you.

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Assignment – 3

Write the opposites for the kanji characters given below

a) 高	→	□
b) 黒	→	□
c) 行く	→	□
d) 前	→	□
e) 午後	→	□
f) 新しい	→	□

白
案内
安
来る
後ろ
好き
午前
古い

And then, we have these kanji characters again; not the pictures, just the characters and the readings. These are opposites; so, try these to put in the opposites in their correct places.

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Assignment – 4

Fill the blank spaces with appropriate interrogative words and particles.

e.g. O-namae wa nan desu ka.

- a) Nomi mono wa aisu-ti () ii desu (), kocha ga ii desu ka.
- b) Kaeru mae () watsashi no heya () kite kidasai.
- c) Ryokō wa () ga ii desu ka.
- d) Rao san, () kagu () kaitai desu ka.
- e) Rao san wa () kotatsu o kaimashita ka.
- f) Kondo no yasumi ni () tokubetsu na tokoro e ikimashō ka.
- g) Densha wa () kimasen ne.
- h) () roku-ji desu ka.

You have particles and interrogative words to fill in overhere.

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Assignment – 5

Change verb forms and fill in the blank spaces

e.g. Ashita pikiniku e (iku – ikimasen) ka. (wont you go)

- a) Shūmatsu ni konsa-to o (miru) mimasen ka. (to see).
- b) Kanji ga muzukashikute (yomu) (cannot read).
- c) Tanaka san wa kaisha o (yamemasu) tsumori desu.
- d) Kono hon wa omoshiroi kara (yomu) (please read).
- e) Rao san wa kagu o (kau) (bought).
- f) Kondo no yasumi ni pa-ti o (suru) (let's do).
- g) Watashi wa mainichi basu de (iku) (don't want to go).
- h) (Already) jikan desu. Hayaku ikimashoo.
- i) Onaka ippai desu kara moo (taberu) (can not eat).
- j) Watashi wa isha ni (naru) desu (want).

And, you have verbs overhere, change them, write their proper form, and fill in this sheet. Well, [FL].

Thank you very much, and we will meet again next time for our next class.