

**Introduction to Japanese language and culture**  
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





**Lecture - 36**  
**Rainen Tokyo-e-iku to omoimasu**  
**I think I will go to Tokyo next year**

Hello everybody and welcome to the Japanese class once again. Well, we have been doing a lot of things. We have been learning new forms, new ways of talking in Japanese, new expressions, a lot of kanji characters. Now, today also we will do something new. We will learn another new form in Japanese and of course, a few kanji characters, a few expressions, a kotowaza proverb and of course a lot of vocabulary. So, well before that as we always do, let us go over our assignments and see, what we have done.

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**Assignment - 1**

*Match the kanji characters with the pictures below*

人 入る 足 火 日  
手 休み 月 木

The assignment I gave you was to match the kanji characters with the pictures below. So, there are a few pictures here for you and there were number of kanji characters below the pictures. You have to match them. So, look at this picture and see well there is a man sitting under a tree. So, what does it look like? It is yasumi and of course, the reading is not given. You have to recognize from the picture and the kanji characters. Then, we have hiru. There is a tree stem or a branch and something over here. Another branch coming out or joining in hiru, and then we have

the moon tsuki or [FL]. Then, we have just the ki which is tree a hand te. Then, we have the sun and the associated meaning where the sun is day. So, niichi and this looks like ashi to me which is feet and this is heat. You can see over here heat or as you know [FL]. So, this was your kanji practice. Well, you please write down the hiragana or the readings for it in hiragana and not in roman and practice your hiragana like that. Well, this was given. This was hito, similar to hiru and this was put there for you to find out which one is actually the correct one.

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**Assignment – 2**

*Fill in the blanks with words given below*

Watashi wa ( **kyō** )nen no ( **roku** )-gatsu ni ( **ryokō** ) o  
 shimashita. Okaasan to otōsan mo issho ( **datta** ) kara, **totemo**  
 ( **tanoshikatta** ) desu. Ryōshin to issho ni ( **iroiro na omoshiroi** )  
 tokoro o mimashita. Ryokō **no toki** tenki mo ( **yokatta** ) kara  
 nandemo dekimashita. **Tatoeba**, yama ( **nobori** ) o shimashita.  
 Bijūtsu-kan ( **e** ) ikimashita. **Takusan** ( **oishii** )  
 Furansu ryōri mo tabemashita. Soshite, isshu-kan-**go** ni Tokyo e  
 ( **kaerimashita** ). Watashi wa mai-**toshj** kazoku to ryōko o  
 ( **shitai** ). Kanai mo **sō** ( **omotte imasu** ).

Now, we have few fill in the blanks here with words given below. So, well there were a few words for you and we will see what the words are [FL] after time expression [FL] plane form datta kara because they were together to temo very degree of something, totemo exceptionally very [FL] past tense. [FL] I was very happy, [FL] is parents polite for, [FL] and polite for someone's parents is gorioshine. We did this polite word go last time [FL]. So, there is another go example is [FL]. Tokoro is place. [FL] I have done this with you in class e is good and past tense for e is [FL] anything. I was able to do it [FL]. For example, [FL] is climbing mountains, [FL] is museum [FL] after [FL] again time [FL] you can also use [FL] over here which also means to return because you are already living in this place, and you are returning to this place. Then, [FL] every year [FL] or [FL] or [FL] I want to do [FL] or [FL] also things like this. Now, there are a few things over here which we need to do very quickly. I will do with you on the board.

The first one is dash no toki. Toki means at that time for example [FL] when I was in school, [FL] when I was in the university. So, you can use toki like this or [FL] when I was a child. So, you can use toki like this very freely. Then, you have tatoyeba. Tatoyeba we have already done once means for example. Then, you have takusan over here which is takusan means I think I have done it once in class earlier, but once again for you takusan means amount something that can be counted, that can be measured and means lots. Yoku again means lot, but yoku cannot be counted or cannot be measured. It is degree of something, but cannot be measured or cannot be seen. Then, what do we have? [FL]. I just told you [FL] can also be used. Then, maitoshi is every year, and then we have something over here [FL] which I will do a little later because that is what we plan to do today.

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**Assignment - 3**  
Write the opposites for the kanji characters given below

a)	高	⇒	安
b)	黒	⇒	白
c)	行く	⇒	来
d)	前	⇒	後
e)	午後	⇒	午前
f)	新しい	⇒	古

白  
来  
午前

安  
後

案内  
好き  
古い

Now, there are others. There is some more kanji practice for you. Write the opposites for the kanji characters given below [FL] or [FL], then mai which is front, [FL] gogo afternoon, gosen morning and [FL]. So, well this was kanji for you. Write the hiragana once again for all the characters given here. It will help you. You can practice your hiragana like that and this was these are two kanji characters. Just put there for you to find out which one was actually the correct one.

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**Assignment – 4**

*Fill the blank spaces with appropriate interrogative words and particles*

a) Nomi mono wa aisu-ti ( ga ) ii desu ( ka ),  
kocha ga ii desu ka.

b) Kaeru mae ( ni ) watsashi no heya ( ni ) kite kidasai.

c) Ryokō wa ( doko ) ga ii desu ka.

d) Rao san, ( donna ) kagu ( o ) kaitai desu ka.

e) Rao san wa ( mō ) kotatsu o kaimashita ka.

f) Kondo no yasumi ni ( dokoka ) e ikimashō ka.

g) Densha wa ( mada ) desu ne.

h) ( Mō ) rokuji desu ka.

Then, we have fill in the blanks, spaces with appropriate interrogative words and particles. So, well the first one is [FL], then [FL] before returning please come to my room. The [FL] is furniture. [FL] we did mo last time. Mo means already. So, Rao san you have already bought a [FL]. It is a low line center table which is very light by the Japanese. So, they all have a [FL] at home. Then, [FL] is somewhere [FL] not yet and [FL]. So, we have one more over here [FL] which means not yet and mo means mo with the long sound means already. [FL] it is already 6 o'clock. Oh is it time? Now, for whatever activity [FL] and [FL] have you already bought it, [FL] or [FL] I have bought it so you can use mo and mada like this.

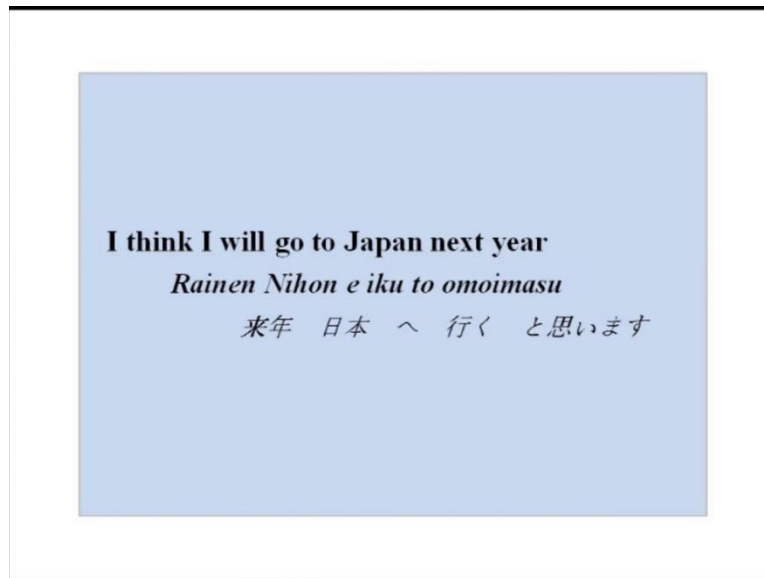
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**Assignment – 5**  
*Change verb forms and fill in the blank spaces*

- a) Shūmatsu ni konsa-to o (miru      mi-ni) ikimasen ka. (to see).
- b) Kanji ga muzukashikute (yomu      yomenai) (cannot read).
- c) Tanaka san wa kaisha o (yamemasu      yameru) tsumori desu.
- d) Kono hon wa omoshiroi kara (yomu      yonde kudasai) (please read).
- e) Rao san wa kagu o (kau      kaimashita) ka(bought).
- f) Kondo no yasumi ni pa-ti o (suru      shimashō) (let's do).
- g) Watashi wa mainichi basu de (iku ikitakunai) (don't want to go).
- h) (Mō) jikan desu. Hayaku ikimashō. (already)
- i) Onaka ippai desu kara mō (taberu      taberaremasen) (can not eat).
- j) Watashi wa isha ni (naru      naritai) desu (want).

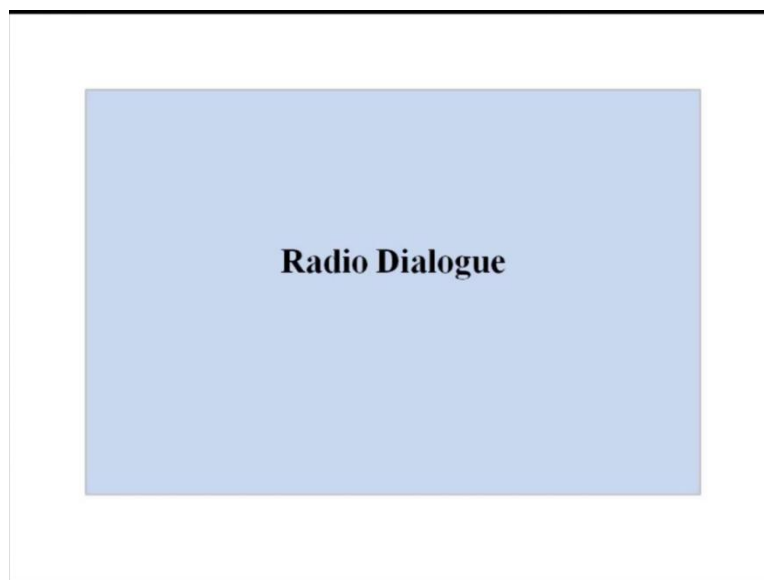
The change verb forms and fill in the blank spaces so well let us see [FL]. So, miru is given over here change form to see. So, [FL] for the purpose of then [FL] cannot read [FL]. Now, what does tsumori take? Tsumori takes a plane verb. So, [FL] intend to leave [FL] in the plane form. Please read [FL], then [FL] bought, [FL] let us do, [FL] then, [FL] don't want to go, [FL] already it is time very quickly, then [FL] cannot eat, [FL] is stomach ippai is lots to eat desu. Thus, I cannot eat any more. Then, [FL] I want to become a doctor. So, this is some of your change the forms, verb forms. Practice these.

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**I think I will go to Japan next year**  
*Rainen Nihon e iku to omoimasu*  
来年 日本 へ 行く と思います

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**Radio Dialogue**

There is a small radio dialogue for you. Just listen to the dialogue, and then I will do the explanations. [FL].

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Kaiwa	
Tanaka:	Rao san wa ima doko desu ka.
Rao:	Watashi wa ima Deri ni <u>sunde imasu</u> .
Tanaka:	Deri wa Indo no shuto desu ne.
Rao:	Sō desu.
Tanaka:	Deri wa <u>donna</u> machi desu ka.
Rao:	<u>Kirei de ooki na machi</u> desu.
Tanaka:	Deri to Tokyo to <u>dochira ga ookii</u> desu ka.
Rao:	<u>Yoku wakaranai kedo</u> , Tokyo <u>no hō ga</u> Deri <u>yorī ookii to omoimasu</u> .
Tanaka:	Ja, Deri to Tokyo to dochira ga furui desu ka.
Rao:	Deri no hō ga Tokyo yori <u>motto furui</u> <u>kamoshiremasen</u> .

Well, I will read it out once to you and let me see how much you have understood. Tanaka and Rao [FL] conversation as you know. Then, [FL] is Delhi, [FL] I am living in Delhi [FL]. So, you will notice that Ookii is an I adjective, but sometimes na is also used with ookii and also, we have another adjective which is chisana chi san. Na is used so these two adjectives do take na after them sometimes as you can see over here. [FL] we did this last time, [FL] yoku again you know I do not know much about this, lots about this, but [FL] I think that Tokyo is larger than Delhi. [FL] you can also add this in your kiva [FL] when you actually want some time to think. [FL] I am not sure, but Delhi could be older than Tokyo [FL] and [FL] is what we are going to do today. So, please concentrate on those two things.

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会話

田中: ラオさんは今どこに住んでいますか。  
ラオ: 私は今デリに住んでいます。  
田中: デリはインドのしゅうとです ね。  
ラオ: そう です。  
田中: デリはどんな 町 ですか。  
ラオ: きれいで 大きいな 町 です。  
田中: デリと 東京と どちらが 大きい ですか。  
ラオ: よくわからないけど、東京の ほうが デリより  
大きい と思います。  
田中: じゃ、デリと東京とどちらが古い ですか。  
ラオ: デリのほうが 東京よりもっと古いかもしれません。

Well, this is in your script. There are a few kanji's from here which we will do for example [FL] and few others [FL].

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Dialogue

Tanaka: Rao san where are you these days?  
Rao: I live in Delhi now.  
Tanaka: Is'nt Delhi the capital of India?  
Rao: That's right.  
Tanaka: What kind of a city is Delhi?  
Rao: It's a big and a beautiful city.  
Tanaka: Which city is bigger, Delhi or Tokyo?  
Rao: Well, I am not sure but, I think that  
Tokyo is bigger than Delhi.  
Tanaka: Which is older, Delhi or Tokyo?  
Rao: Delhi is a much older city than Tokyo,  
though I am not very sure.

This is translation in English. So, well you can go over it.



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**V+ to omoimasu**

“Expression **to omou** ” indicates the opinion of the speaker and translates to ‘**I think that/ I thought that**’ in English. It is preceded by verb in plain form, adj. and nouns.

e.g. Hon wa **omoshiroi/omoshirokunai to omoimasu.** (iadj.)  
Hon wa **omoshiroi/omoshirokunai to omoimashita**

Okaasan wa **genki da/genki janai to omoimasu** (na adj./nouns)  
Okaasan wa **genki datta/genki janakatta to omoimashita**

**Kono hon o yomu/yomanai to omoimasu** (verbs)  
**Kono hon o yonda/yomanakatta to omoimashita**

Now, what we have to do is [FL] you can see what is written over here [FL] indicates the opinion of the speaker and translates to I think that I thought that in English, it is preceded by verb in plain form adjectives and noun. There are lots of examples given over here. For example the first one is [FL]. I think it means that the book is interesting. [FL]. You understand this. [FL] that is the hon is interesting 100 percent sure that the book is very interesting, but if you say [FL], I think that the book is interesting. Then, you are not 100 percent sure definitely. So, this comes to about 80 percent, 85 percent, 75 percent whichever way you want to take it that you are not very sure, but yes to a great extent, you can say that the book is interesting. So, well [FL] and if you want to say [FL], so if you say [FL] 100 percent I did not find the book interesting. Now, if you say [FL] so you are just softening your statement also and not saying directly that I did not like the book. I think that the book is not that interesting.

Well, then you have [FL] exactly like this na adjective [FL] or [FL]. I think he is in good health or [FL]. I think he is not in good health. So, well what can you notice now from here is that one thing is very clear that whatever comes before [FL] will always be in plain form. [FL] means is I think. So, I thought so and thought over here is a particle which shows whatever being said over here is actually coated. So, it is more of a quotation particle used with [FL] and a number of other verbs as well. So, you have [FL]. I adjective over here, and then you have verbs over here. You can see exactly like this [FL] and [FL] I will read the book or I am about to read the book

[FL] again in plane form and over here [FL] you can see it very clearly and I will write it once again for you all of you and remove all the extra part. You can see over here [FL] and [FL]. So, you can see very clearly that [FL] will always take plane form for I adjective, na adjective and verbs.

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**Practice “V+to omou”**

Mira: Rao san wa jimushitsu ni imasu ka.  
Rao: Iru to omoimasu / inai to omoimasu.  
ミラ: ラオさんは じむしつ に います か。  
ラオ: いる と おもいます / いない と 思います。

<u>hon</u>	<u>yomimashita</u>	<u>yonda/yomanakatta</u>
<u>tegami</u>	<u>kakimashita</u>	<u>kaita/kakanakatta</u>
<u>kamera</u>	<u>kaimasu</u>	<u>kau/kawanai</u>
<u>ashita kaisha</u>	<u>iku..</u>	<u>iku /ikanai</u>
<u>shūmatsu uchi</u>	<u>kuru..</u>	<u>kuru/<u>konai</u></u>

You can practice here. There is a small conversation [FL] or [FL] I think he is present and I think he is not present. Now, you can replace [FL] with [FL] and [FL] I think he has read, I think he has not read [FL]. [FL] I think he has written, I think he has not written or you could also say over here, [FL] I will buy, I think I will not buy or [FL] I think I will go, [FL] I don't think I will not go [FL] may be he will come or [FL] may be he will not come. So, you can practice [FL] in this manner and use it very freely because it helps you in conversation and telling something for which you may not be very sure.

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**Practice**


**Practice -to omou**

Kurasu wa nan-ji ni hajimarimasu ka  
クラスは 何時 に はじまります か

9-ji ni hajimaru to omoimasu  
九時 に はじまる と おもいます

Kurasu wa nan-ji ni owarimasu ka  
クラス は 何時 に 終わります か

10-ji han ni owaru to omoimasu  
十時半 に 終わる と 思います



For example you can see here what does this show. This is a [FL]. You can see it is in plane form. Then, again we have another class [FL]. His friend is telling him [FL]. So, you can practice omaimasu like this.

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**V+ to iu**

**“To iimashita” is used to quote something indirectly and means “he says that/he said that/he says”. Before “to iu” plain form of the verb is used.**

e.g. Rao san wa “Indo ryōri wa oishii desu”. to iimashita.  
Rao san wa “Indo ryōri wa oishikunai”. to iimashita.

Okāsan wa genki da/genki ja nai to iimashita  
Okāsan wa genki datta/genki janakatta to iimashita

Rao san wa eiga o mi ni iku to iimashita.  
Rao san wa eiga o mi ni ikanai to iimashita.

Now, as I told you a little while ago particle to is used with omaimasu is also used with emasua and this is similar to direct and indirect speech. Though in Japanese, it is not very clear what is

direct and what is indirect just by adding to before [FL] automatically what comes before to is in quotes. Please remember that and as with omoimasu or to omoimasu before [FL] also, the verb is in plane form as you can see in the example over here. [FL] he was saying that the picture is interesting. [FL] he said that the picture was not interesting [FL] or [FL] he said that okasan was [FL] he said that okasan is not in good health, in good shape. [FL] he said that his mother was in good health or [FL] now with verbs as well [FL]. Rao san was saying that he will go to see the film. [FL] he said that he will not go and see the film. So, this is how [FL] is used in the similar manner as [FL] is used which we saw just now. Then, there is another way of using [FL]. Now, what is that let us see very quickly. Now, you can practice this well [FL] it is a small conversation. Then, I will tell you how it is to be done [FL].

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V+to iu

A: Rao san **to iu** hito o shitte imasu ka.

B: Hai, watashi no tomodachi desu yo. Doshite kikimasu ka/  
Nanika arimashita ka.

A: **Kono aida** kaigi de atta **toki ni** kare wa anata o **shiite iru to itte** mashita.

*Practice to iu....*

O-hashii	<b>to iu mono de</b>	tabemasu
enpitsu		kakimasu

Kamoshiremasen shows that there is only a 50% possibility of the action denoted by the verb. (may do, be / may not do, be)

Why are you asking [FL] did something happened? Is there a problem [FL] the other day [FL]? So, there are a lot of things over here [FL]. He said that or he was saying that or he said [FL]. Now, we have a different, this is direct and indirect speech, but we have very different over here [FL]. This is not. [FL] is person who is called Rao san is what it means person hito who is called Rao san. This person do you know [FL]. Why are you asking [FL] that day, the other day? [FL] we just now did toki earlier [FL] or [FL]. Ni meaning when I met him when I had it [FL] when I went so ta past tense plus toki ni at that time, so at that specific time when a certain activity happened, verb in past form plus [FL] the other day when I met him at the meeting kare is he

[FL] he was saying that he knows you so well. There are lots of things here [FL]. Mono is a thing which is called hashi or ohashi. Hashi is chopsticks [FL].

So, mono which is called hashi, one eats with that, then [FL] mono a thing which is called [FL]. So, this is how you would use [FL]. This thing which is kanji, it is a little difficult. Now, there was a word over there [FL]. Now, please remember that [FL] is in the negative. There is only one form for [FL] which is this, which is in the negative, but it has nothing to do with the negative at all. It means 50 percent of the work is going to be done, ok. For example, if you say [FL] when you say this, then this is 100 percent that you will go or [FL]. I will not go [FL]. I think I will go tomorrow. So, I am not sure like here that I will go. I think that I will go. [FL]. Negative [FL]. I think I will not go tomorrow. So, again I am not very sure, but over here I am 100 percent sure. Now, if I say [FL], then I may or may not go tomorrow [FL] or [FL]. [FL] is I may go tomorrow or I may not go tomorrow with iku and [FL]. So, the [FL] will take plane form of the verb, one and two. Then, if you say [FL], then [FL] of going is more possibility of going is more and if you say [FL], then possibility of not going is more. That is the only difference over here. [FL] is not in the negative. Please remember that you can see over here. It is written shows that there is only a 50 percent of possibility of the action denoted by the verb may do or may not do.

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**Practice**

**Practice ~to iu**

Kore wa nan **to iu** mono desu ka

Torampetto **to iu** mono desu

Torampetto desu

Kore wa nihongo de nan **to iimasu** ka

Torampetto **to iimasu**

Kore wa nan **to iu** kudamono desu ka

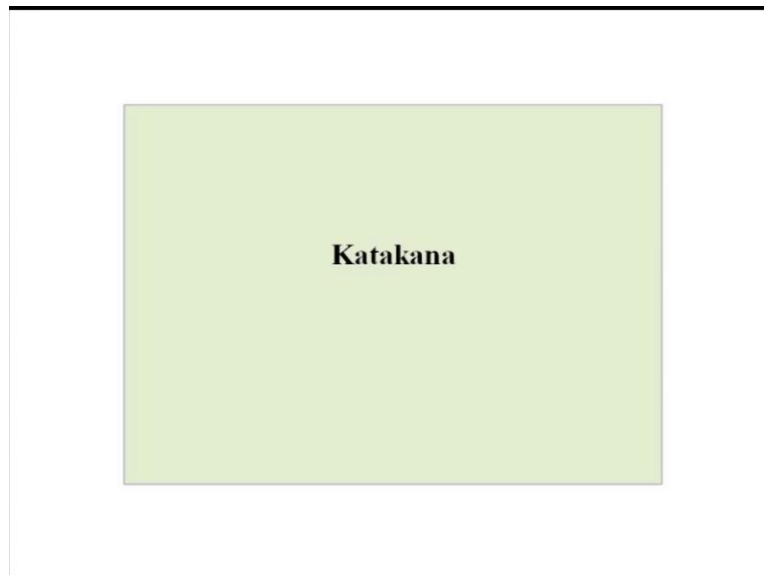
Ichigo **to iu** kudamono desu

Ichigo desu



So, practice over here toiu which we did just now. What does this look like? This looks like a trumpet. Well, [FL] what is this thing over here? What is it called [FL]? Now, [FL] this mono is a torampetto is called a torampetto. It is called a trumpet or you could also say [FL]. A direct answer is torampetto desu. You could also ask and you have done it earlier in one of our lessons. [FL] you have done [FL]. Now, a better way of doing it is [FL] which you did just now or [FL], a much better way of asking [FL] you can also answer as [FL] or [FL]. Now, you know what this is. This is a strawberry. So, well [FL] is called ichigo. This kudamono, this fruit is called ichigo [FL] a direct answer. So, well you can practice like this. [FL] we did this earlier [FL] over here you can ask in a better way [FL] or [FL].

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Now, we have katakana over here.

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As we have been doing this is the da series [FL] and [FL], but what you have to remember is that in hiragana this and this is not used. It is da [FL], [FL], [FL] and [FL]. This is what is used although it is given over here [FL] and [FL] and of course, in katakana [FL] and [FL], all these syllables are used. You can practice on a graph sheet. You can see how it is given over here very clearly and you will have a balanced syllable. You can practice like this and make your g which is a letter better and balanced. This is your da series clearly given for you. You can practice.

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Kanji			
東	higashi/tō	ひがし	east (7 - strokes)
西	nishi/zai	にし	west (6 - strokes)
北	kita/hoku	きた	north (5 - strokes)
南	minami/nan	みなみ	south (9 - strokes)

Now, there are a lot of kanji's today for you, but very simple kanji's we will do them very quickly. There is this kanji of sumu which is to live. So, well very simple 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, su and mu. Sumu is to live. Please once again. So, it is a seven stroke character. You can see over here that it is a seven stroke character. Then, we have omou. We did omou just now. You have done this one. You remember doing this one? This is kuchi and what does this look like? This is to which is 10 [FL]. So, you combine the two and you have this over here. This means [FL] two things. This is a nine stroke character as you can see very clearly. Then, we have machi. Of course over here machi is again similar to [FL]. This character is similar, and then we have a [FL] over here which is very simple little long dish and [FL]. So, well this is machi and this is a seven stroke character, and then we have in the end over here furui. You have done [FL] which is 10, and then you have also done kuchi which is mouth. So, well furui means old and please remember hito is not furui. Things are furui. So, [FL] and not [FL], and then we have done seasons earlier if we did [FL] and [FL]. So, today we will do [FL] and [FL]. So, we have done earlier with Tokyo with this word Tokyo earlier in class.

So, very quickly let us say 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and higashi. Now, you remember doing this which is the meaning 4. So, well a little similar to this and not exactly same, but well 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and this is nishi which means west. Then, we have kita which is even simpler. It looks like 7, doesn't it? Roku and shichi. So, well 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is kita, and then we have in the end minami. Remember doing this? Then, you have this sign of n. Of course, this is not the way I am repeating it again and again. Please this is not the way to learn Japanese at all, but because time is short and there are lots of things to do, it is not possible to do kanji characters the way they are supposed to be done. So, well we will do them very quickly as words once again from the beginning. Higashi, nishi, kita and then we have minami for you. There are other readings also. Higashi is to nish is zai, then kita is hokuand minami is nan. You can see over here very clearly and all the strokes.



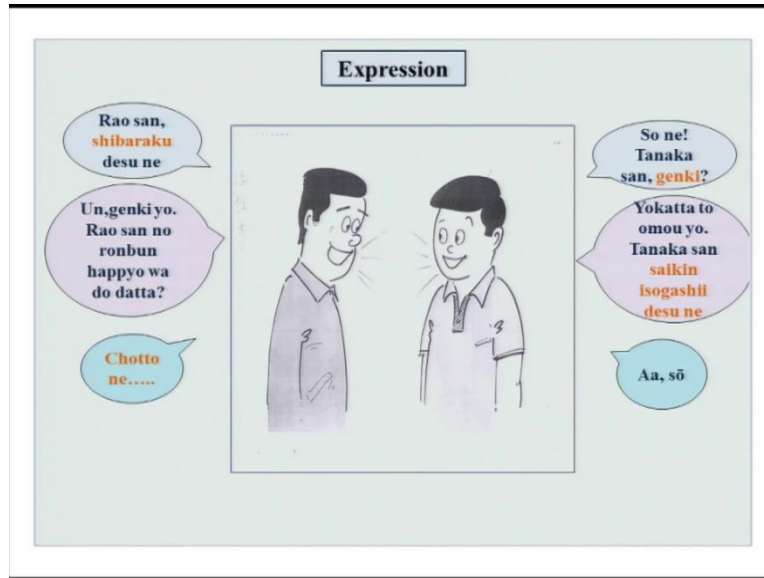
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Order is given. You can practice it at home with the hiragana and the kanji strokes. It is very interesting kotowaza which we all should do and it does tell about the Japanese people as well. Well, what does this look like? There is this old lady banging into something and about to fall, and then we have [FL] is to fall. Saki is ahead or earlier tsue is the stick. So, what does it look like? Now, can you tell me? Well, it is very simple. You will see over here use a walking stick lest you fall down. So, what does it mean? Now, can you tell me literal meaning? Literal translation of this kotowaza, this proverb is that use a walking stick when you are walking in case you fall down, but it has a very deep meaning that prevention is better than cure. Well, we all know in all culture it is taught that it is better to be prepared for what is coming. It is always better to take care of to be prepared for any eventuality, to be prepared for what is coming rather than actually what is falling sick, and then treating yourself.

So, one has to be prepared, one has to be intelligent enough, prudent enough to understand that it is always better to do things before hand. One should not wait for something to happen for that we have to work before hand, prepare ourselves beforehand, be prepared and try to then work as you can see over here. Well, the first kanji over here is korobu which means to fall. Saki means earlier, before or ahead and [FL] means walking stick or this bore stick over here. So, this old lady is all prepared that in case she stumbles on something, steps on something, she has the stick to support her. Prevention is better than cure.

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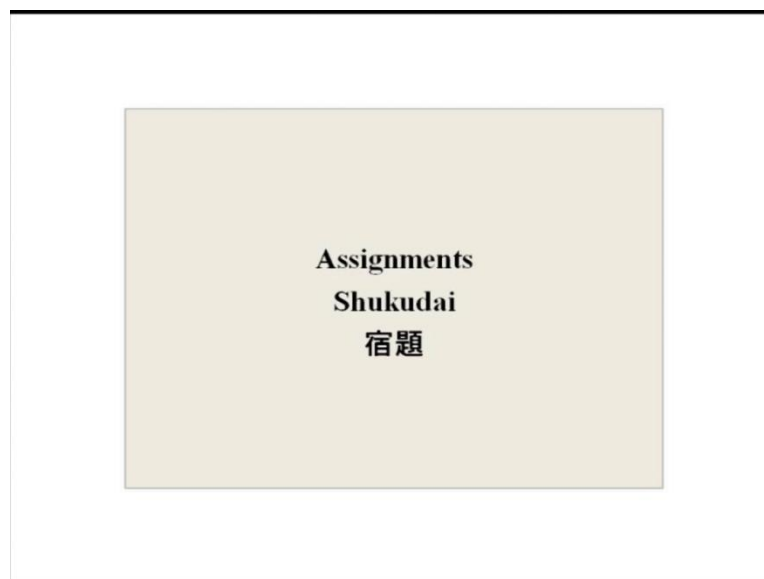
So, well that was your kotowaza. Now, we have a small expression here. You can see two people talking very nicely, chirpily over here and what are they saying [FL] is an expression which says meeting you after a long time and the ladies say sashiburi. So, please [FL] shibaraku is male speech, [FL] meeting you after a long time, [FL] and [FL] is not used, [FL] with the rising intonation. Then, we have [FL] informal, [FL] how was your thesis presentation he is enquiring [FL] again informal, [FL] is not being used, [FL] you seemed to be very busy these days, [FL] a very common greeting. I would say in Japan nobody says that you are free. It looks as if you are very busy. So, being busy is not something bad. In fact sitting at home idle or not doing anything is considered actually quite bad in Japan. So, everybody is very conscious about this fact and they all work and they do not mind that they are busy. More the work, the better it is. So, that is how the Japanese people think. So, well [FL] chotto ne is again very Japanese where you don't want to talk about your work, but you just say yes that is right and you just leave it at that and again [FL] I see. So, this is expression and conversation.

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Vocabulary		
Kimochi	きもち	feeling/mood
Kibun	きぶん	mood
Guai	ぐあい	condition/health
Raku	らく	easy
Benri	べんり	convenient
Chūka-ryouri	中華	Chinese food
Tsugi	つぎ	next
Kondo	こんど	next time
Kono aida	この間	the other day
Aida	あいだ	space/interval

Now, you have your vocabulary over here. Kimochi and kibun almost mean the same. Guai is condition, general condition of health, raku is easy, benri is convenient to use or to move about, chukka is Chinese food or cuisine, then tsugi is next, kondo is next time, kono aida is the other day or that day, particular day, and aida is in between or interval or space. So, you can use these in sentences or make sentences.

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Now, my work is over and your work begins. Now, you have to do your assignments at home. There is not much because already you have to do a lot of things.

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**Assignment-1**  
*Write kanji characters for the pictures given below*

1.  10.

2.  9.

3.  8.

4.  7.

5.

6.

Today you have learnt so well. There is kanji practice.

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**Assignment-2**  
*Match kanji characters in group A with readings in group B*

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
来る	よむ
行く	たべる
住む	みる
話す	くる
聞く	のむ
食べる	いく
読む	はなす
見る	すむ
飲む	きく

*(Note: An arrow points from '来る' in group A to 'くる' in group B.)*

Again kanji with hiragana readings, and then you have some grammar which you have to do.

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**Assignment-3**

*Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given below*  
e.g. Ashita watashi wa (doko emo / どこへも) ikimasen

a) Jisho to jibiki to ( ) ga benri desu ka.  
b) Kuruma ( ) jitensha yori raku desu.  
c) Tsugi no nichi-yōbi ni ( ) o shimasu ka.  
d) Watashi wa ice-cream yori chokore-to ga ( ) desu.  
e) Chū-ka ryōri wa ( ) oishii desu.  
f) Anata wa Rao san o ( ).  
i) Tanaka san wa pikuniku e ikanai ( ).  
j) Watashi wa kaisha e iku ( ) ga arimasen.  
k) Tanaka san wa o-sake o nomanai to ( ).

(shitte iru / 知っている, dochira / どちら, nani / なに,  
tsumori / つもり, hou ga ii / ほうが, totemo / とても,  
omoimasu / おもいます, kamoshirenai / かもしれない, suki / すき)

Please fill in the blanks with words given here. These are the words you have to fill in the blanks.

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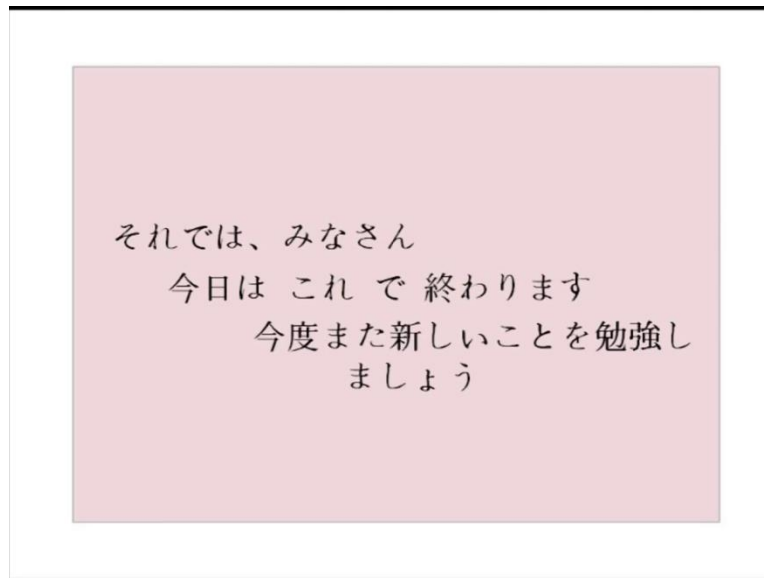
**Assignment-4**

*Change the words into proper forms and make proper sentences*  
e.g. Soko ni (oku/おく- oite) kudasai (please put)

a) Koko de te o (arau/あるく- ) kudasai. (please wash)  
b) Kengaku ni ikimasu kara (hayai/はやい- ) basu ni notte kudasai. (quickly)  
c) Densha o (oriru/おりる- ) kara, senta made 10-pun gurai arukimasu. (get off)  
d) Nara wa (shizuka/しずか- ) kirei na machi desu. (quiet)  
e) Kono mise wa hamba-gu ga (oishii/-おいしい ) yasui desu.(tasty)  
f) Watashi wa (chiisai/ちいさい- ) karui tepu rekoda ga hoshii desu. (small)  
g) Rao san wa raishū kuni e (kaerimasu/かえります- ) kamoshirenai. (to return)  
h) Genki ni (naru/なる- ) kara kusuri o nomimasu. (become)

Then, you have one more change the words into proper forms and make meaningful sentences. So, the verbs are given over here, words are given over here. You have to change them and match with what has given outside the brackets. So, please do that.

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With this I finish for today.

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So, [FL] means well, thank you very much and see you again next time.