

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 5
Kore wa hon desu
This is a book

Konnichiwa and welcome to basic Japanese class for beginners. We have been doing a lot of Japanese in the past lessons; I hope it is not all in the PPT here and you all are practicing at home and learning new words and remembering them as well. See by doing this actually what you do is one, you get use to the sounds that you are hearing everyday that you are learning everyday and you sort of you also memorize all the new words that you learn. So please do not leave it here in the PPT, try to also practice at home. So, now is we were doing pronunciation practice in the previous lessons; we will continue with that today, so that it gives you more practice and you get more accustomed to the new sounds.

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Pronunciation practice			
Oiie	おいしいえ	hohihihe	ほひひへ
kakikuke	かきくけ	hehihuho	へひふほ
sasusase	さすさせ	techitatsu	てちたつ
kekikuko	けきくこ	naninuno	なにぬの
sasesaso	させさそ	nenineno	ねにねの
sushisase	すしさせ	techitsuto	てちつと
tachiteto	たちてと	mamimemo	まみめも
tochitatsu	とちたつ	memimumo	めみむも
hahiheho	はひへほ	momimime	もみみめ
hahihoho	はひひほ	yayuyayo	やゆやよ
sashisasu	さしさす	rarirure	らりるれ
hahihahu	はひはふ	reriruro	れりるろ

You can repeat after me please; oiie, hohihihe, kakikuke, hehihuho, sasusase, techitatsu, kekikuko, naninuno, sasesaso, nenineno, sushisase, techitsuto, tachiteto, mamimemo, tochitatsu, memimumo, hahiheho, momimime, hahihoho, yayuyayo, sashisasu, rarirure, hahihahu, reriruro. So, I hope by this, you are at least getting used to the sounds.

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	Katakana Set-1				
	ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
k	カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
s	サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ
t	タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト
n	ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ
h	ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ
m	マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ
y	ヤ	ー	ユ	ー	ヨ
r	ラ	リ	ル	レ	ロ
w	ワ	ー	ー	ー	ヲ ン

Now in our previous lessons, we had done hiragana; I hope you remember. We had done the hiragana script which is cursive as we all saw, and as I had told you earlier, it has 71 sounds in all. So, over here, this is the katakana script for you which you can see over here on your screen now. And as you can see, it is a little angular, and it is a little sharp, and I would like to tell you that this katakana script is actually meant for foreign words; words which are not of Japanese origin. So, anything that is not Japanese, any word that is not Japanese is to be written in katakana.

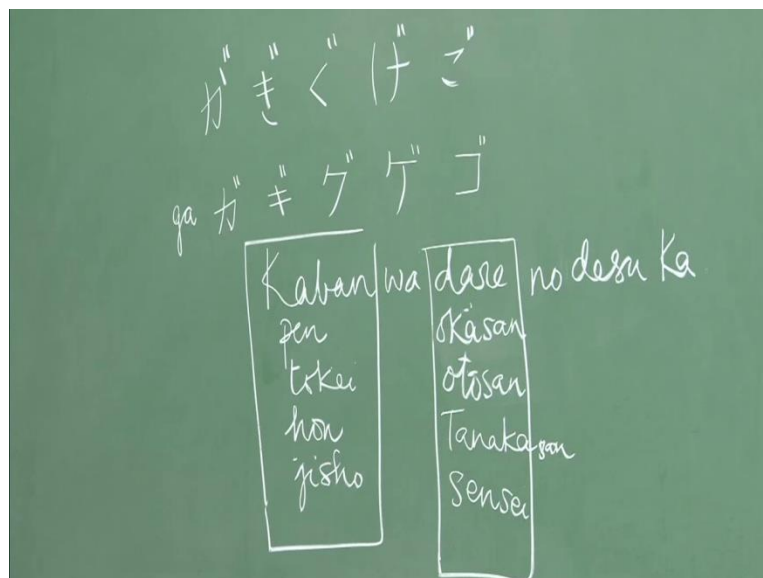
For example, our names any words in English from English language which are used in the Japanese language are to be written in katakana; it could be a German word, it could be a French word, it could be an English word, it could be anything which is not of Japanese origin is to be written in katakana. So, now this is exactly similar to hiragana; you can see on your screens in blue is the vowels written on top, then we have the k, s, t, n, h, m, y, r and w letters for you here and the sounds associated with it. So, it is ka ki ku ke ko and it goes right till the end till n as it is in hiragana; so, you can do it at home.

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ga	ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ
za	ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ
da	ダ	ヂ	ヅ	デ	ド
ba	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
pa	パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ

Again we have extra sounds here in the katakana series the set two; the sounds are ga za da ba and pa. Now you will notice in hiragana, these sounds these letters well actually made from the set one symbols. Similarly over here, I will go back to this one to set one; you will see ka ki ku ke and ko. If you just put this symbol this small symbol over here on top of ka ki ku ke ko, it becomes ga gi gu ge and go. Similarly for za if you put this symbol over here, the sound becomes za zj zu ze and zo. I will once write it for you, then it will be easier to understand.

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For example in hiragana, it was ka ki ku ke and ko; just by putting this symbol here, we have changed it to ga gi gu ge and go. In a similar manner in katakana as well ka ki ku ke and ko. So, just by putting this over here, we make it ga gi gu ge and go. So, the same thing can be done for za da ba and pa.

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Some special letters for sounds not present in Japanese (for foreign words)

	a	i	u	e	o	yu
w		wi ウイ		we ウエ	wo ウオ	
S				she /シエ		
t		ti テイ	tu トゥ			tyu チュ
d		di ディ	du ドゥ			dyu ヂュ
j				je /ジエ		
f	fa ファ	fi フィ		fe フェ	fo フォ	fyu フュ
v	va ヴァ	vi ヴィ	vu ヴウ	ve ヴェ	vo ヴォ	vyu ヴュ
ts	tsa ツァ	tsi ツイ		tse ツェ	tso ツォ	
ch				che /チエ		

Now as katakana is for foreign words, words which are not of Japanese origin; naturally foreign words will have a lot of sounds which are not there in the language. Thus to accommodate those foreign sounds to accommodate those sounds which are not there in the language, special letters have been created. So, these are those special letters here on your screen you can see these special letters.

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Dare / donata

'Dare and Donata' are question words corresponding to the interrogative word **'who'**. **'Donata'** is a more polite equivalent of **'dare'** indicating politeness and respect towards the person to whom it refers. **Dare** is used in informal situations - where the person is younger to or is a family member of the speaker. In other situations where the listener is older in age or senior in rank or position, **'donata'** is preferred. Also interrogative words like **'dare'** and **'donata'** are not to be followed immediately by the particle **'wa'**. **'Dare no'** is similar in meaning to the interrogative word **'whose'** showing possession and belonging.

e.g. Ano hito wa **dare** desu ka. *Who is that person?*
Ano hito wa **donata** desu ka. *Who is that person?*

Now we did this word dare last time; dare and donata are question words corresponding to the interrogative English word who. Donata is more polite of course; dare is more informal and is to be used amongst friends, amongst people your own age, but donata generally is used when you are in a formal situation, when you are talking to people older to you, seniors. Dare no is similar in meaning to the English interrogative word whose showing possession and belonging.

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Practice

Kaban wa **dare no** desu ka.
かばんは **だれの** ですか。

pen	ペン
enpitsu	えんぴつ
kuruma	くるま
kamera	カメラ
saifu	さいふ
kagi	かぎ

N wa dare no desu ka

You have done a lot of vocabulary; you have done particle no. So, over here we have something written kaban wa deare no desu ka. Dare no means whose. So, now kaban wa deare no desu ka; with ka you can make it into a question, you can ask someone whose bag is it, and instead of bag instead of kaban which is given over here, you can put any other noun that you want. For example, pen, enpitsu, kuruma, kamera, saifu, kagi; so, you can put any of these in place of kaban. I will just show it to you; in place of kaban, you can put pen, tokii, hon, jisho or any other noun and you can ask whose is it is; noun wa dare no desu ka whose is this.

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Practice

Kaban wa **dare no** desu ka.

pen	otousan
enpitsu	okaasan
kaban	imouto
kuruma	otouto
kamera	tomodachi
saifu	sensei
kagi	Rao san

N wa dare no desu ka

Now again, we have this sentence over here for you; you can ask someone kaban wa dare no desu ka. So, instead of dare no desu ka whose is it; now for whose, you can put any name, you can ask okasaan. Just a minute please okasaan, otousan, tanaka san, sensei. So, you can ask one kaban wa dare no desu ka, whose kaban is it, and you can also ask kaban wa okaasan no desu ka; you can name the person. Pen wa sensei no desu ka, tokii wa tanaka san no desu ka, and of course you can answer in hai tanaka san no desu or iia tanaka san no dewa arimasen or hai so desu or iia so dewa arimasen.

So, you can practice it at home like this with your partner and you will feel more comfortable enpitsu wa okaasan no desu ka, kaban wa imouto no desu ka, kuruma wa otouto no desu ka, kamerawa tomadachi no desu ka, saifu wa sensei no desu ka, kagi wa Rao san no desu ka. So,

you can practice like this with your partner; answer it properly and it will give you lot of practice and more confidence. N wa dare no desu ka; now because we want you to replace this with a lot of new vocabulary. There is some vocabulary for you over here.

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Vocabulary		
Okusan	wife (used for other's wife)	おくさん
Kanai	wife (for one's own)	かない
Shujin	husband (for one's own)	しゅじん
Go-shujin	husband (for others')	ごしゅじん
Musume	daughter	むすめ
Musuko	son	むすこ
Ojousan	someone's daughter	おじょうさん
Oyomesan	bride	およめさん
Omago	grandchildren	おまご
Chichi	father	ちち
Haha	mother	はは
Ojisan	uncle	おじさん
Obasan	aunt	おばさん

Okusan the meanings, equivalents in English are given over here in this column. It is written in hiragana in the third column and the first column in blue is the word in roman. Okusan, kanai, shujin, go-shujin, musume; you can also repeat after me please, musuko, ojousan, oyomesan, omago, chichi, haha, ojisan, obasan. Now you must be remembering, we did ojisan which is grandfather and obasan which is grandmother. So, please this is uncle and aunt; i is not elongated over here and a is also not elongated in aunt.

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Anata

Although “**anata**” corresponds to ‘you’ in English, it is impolite to address someone as anata in Japanese. It is customary to address a person by his or her name. Also it is necessary to add “**san**” after the name. As the Japanese language does not have gender’s, ‘**san**’ is used in place of “**Mr. Mrs. and Miss**”. Note that ‘**san**’ is **not to be used** for family members and **after ones own name**.

e.g. **Tanaka san** *Mr. Tanaka*
 Mariko san *Ms. Mariko*

Also we have done this word anata a number of times in our previous lessons. Anata corresponds to you in English, and it is impolite to address someone as anata in Japanese. It is customary to address a person by their first name or by their surnames in Japanese; also I would like to tell you I think I have also told you in the previous lessons that san is to be used after someone’s name and not to be used after ones name please. After family, after your own family members and your own names; san is not to be used.

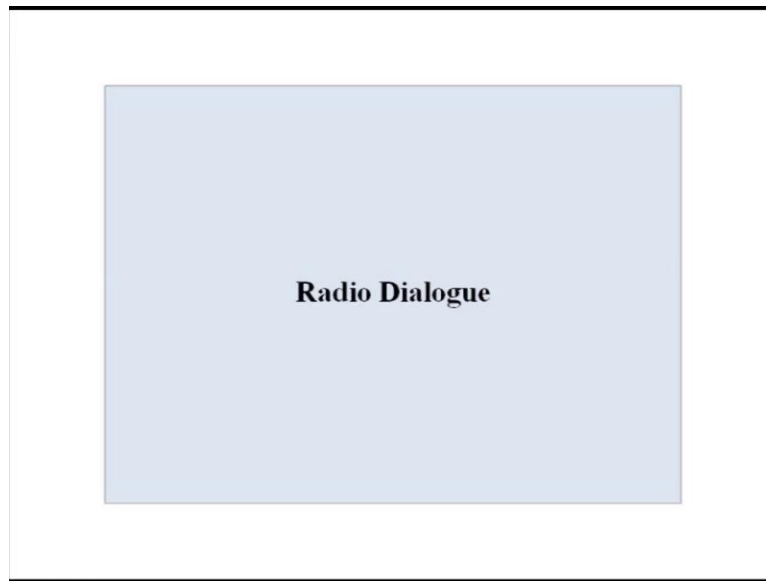
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Numbers 71-80

71	nana-jū-ichi	ななじゅういち	七十一
72	nana-jū-ni	ななじゅうに	七十二
73	nana-jū-san	ななじゅうさん	七十三
74	nana-jū-yon/shi	ななじゅうよん/し	七十四
75	nana-jū-go	ななじゅうご	七十五
76	nana-jū-roku	ななじゅうろく	七十六
77	nana-jū-nana/shichi	ななじゅうなな/しち	七十七
78	nana-jū-hachi	ななじゅうはち	七十八
79	nana-jū-kyū/ku	ななじゅうきゅう/く	七十九
80	hachi-jū	はちじゅう	八十

Now we have been practicing numbers; we have done till 70. We will do 71 till 80 today. Please repeat after me; it will give you practice and you will get used to the sounds as well. Nana-ju-ichi, nana-ju-ni, nana-ju-san, nana-ju-yon or nana-ju-shi, nana-ju-go, nana-ju-roku, nana-ju-nana or nana-ju-shichi, nana-ju-hachi, nana-ju-kyu, hachi-ju; now as we have done numbers so far, I think we should also use them in our conversation.

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There is a simple kaiwa over here simple dialogue between two people Neha and Tanaka san.

Tanaka san wa nan sai desu ka.

Watachi wa san-ju-go sai desu.

Tanaka san no okusan wa?

Nyoubou wa san-ju-ni-sai desu.

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Kaiwa

Neha: Tanaka san wa nan **sai** desu ka.
Tanaka: Watashi wa san-jū-go sai desu.
Neha: Tanaka san no okusan wa.....?
Tanaka: Nyoubou wa san-jū-ni-sai desu.

ネハ: 田中さんは何**才**ですか。
田中: 私は三十五**才**です。
ネハ: 田中さんの奥さんは。。。?
田中: によぼうは三十二**才**です。

So, I will read it out to you first and then explain.

Tanaka san wa nan sai desu ka.

Watachi wa san-ju-go sai desu.

Tanaka san no okusan wa?

Nyoubou wa san-ju-ni-sai desu.

So, this is a simple conversation; Neha wants to know how old Tanaka is? So, sai over here sai this word sai which is new for you today means age. Tanaka san wa nan, nan this word nan you have already done; over here nan means how and not what as we have done earlier. Tanaka san wa nan sai desu ka means how old are you. Watachi wa san-ju-go sai desu I am 35 years old. Tanaka san no okusan wa your wife Tanaka san no okusan wa and please see the intonation is raising even though it has been left, it is incomplete but from context it is very clear what Neha san wants to know and the intonation is raising in the end Nyoubou wa san-ju-ni-sai desu.

So, we have done in our previous vocabulary section kanai; kanai means my wife or one's own wife. Nyoubou also means the same nyoubou wa san-ju-ni-sai desu. Now sai here is a counter as as you will see.

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~Sai

Sai is a counter used for asking or telling age in Japanese and corresponds to 'years old' in English.

e.g. *Anata wa nan sai desu ka* *How old are you?*
Rao san wa o-ikutsu desu ka *How old is Mr.Rao?*

In polite or formal conversation where the person is older to the speaker in experience, position or is not well known then 'o-ikutsu' is used in place of the age suffix 'sai' as it is considered more polite. 'Twenty years old' in Japanese is 'hatachi' and is an exception. Thus age counter 'sai' is not to be used with the digit twenty. Only 'hatachi' is used and not 'hatachi sai'.

Sai is a counter used for asking someone's age or telling your own age in Japanese, and it corresponds to years old in English. So, now we have a lot of counters or I should say we have in Japanese different ways of counting different things. For example, counting people you count in a different way, counting small irregular objects you do it in a different manner, then counting long cylindrical objects you do in a different manner. Over here you can see sai which is about telling age. So, that is age is told in a different manner. So, such counters such a method of counting such counters are numerous in Japanese; there are number of counters like this.

And one of them is one of them we are doing today over here in class; also please remember that when you are asking someone else someone who's older to you, you are asking their age, then it is impolite to use sai. There is a polite way of asking how old you are which is o-ikutsu; you can see it is written over here o-ikutsu. So, when you ask someone who is older to you, then you would generally say whatever the name of the person san wa o-ikutsu desu ka.

Please remember do not ask dash san wa namae sai desu ka to someone who is older to you or senior in rank or position. Over here it is written impolite or formal conversation when the person is older to the speaker in experience position or is not well known, then o-ikutsu is used in place of the age suffix sai as it is considered more polite. Also remember that twenty years old, you have to use this word hatachi and not sai with hatachi. Thus age counter sai is not to be

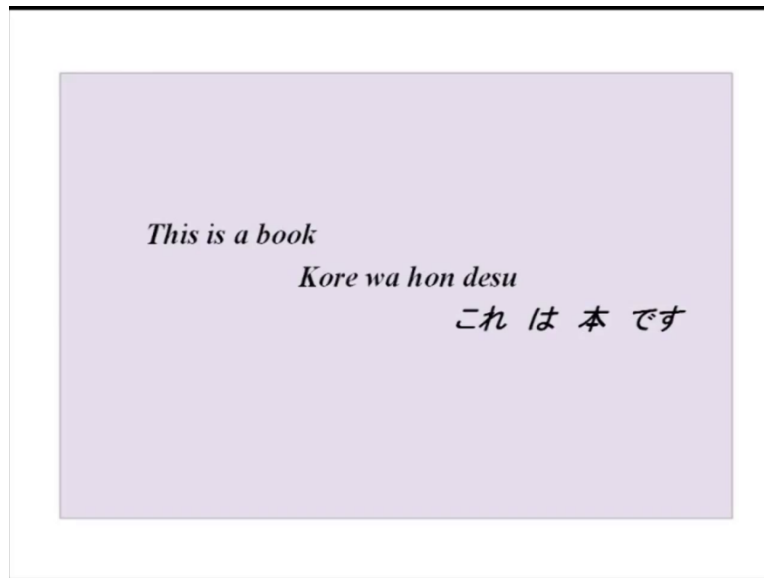
used with the digit twenty; only hatachi is used and not hatachi sai, please remember that. Of course, the more you practice the easier it becomes; you do not even have to remember it that much. It is just there and you will only say hatachi and not hatachi sai.

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Age / ~Sai		
<i>issai</i>	いっさい	一才
<i>ni-sai</i>	にさい	二才
<i>san-sai</i>	さんさい	三才
<i>yon-sai</i>	よんさい	四才
<i>go-sai</i>	ごさい	五才
<i>roku-sai</i>	ろくさい	六才
<i>nana-sai</i>	ななさい	七才
<i>has-sai</i>	はっさい	八才
<i>kyū-sai</i>	きゅうさい	九才
<i>jus-sai</i>	じゅっさい	十才
<i>jū-issai</i>	じゅういっさい	十一才
<i>jū-nisai</i>	じゅうにさい	十二才
<i>hatachi</i>	はたち	二十歳
<i>san-jū-go-sai</i>	さんじゅうごさい	三十五才

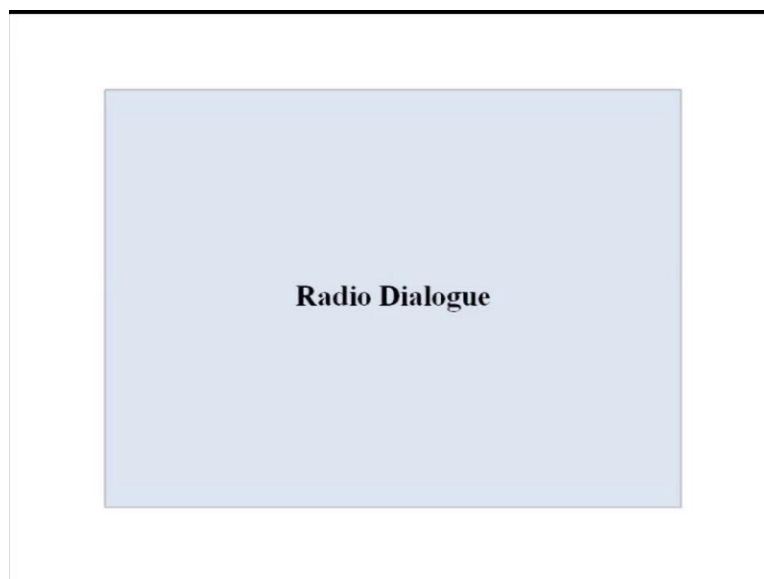
Now you have age over here; please repeat after me. Issai, ni-sai, san-sai, yon-sai, go-sai, roku-sai, nana-sai, has-sai, kyu-sai, jus-sai or jis-sai, ju-issai, ju-nisai, hatachi, san-ju-go-sai; so, you will notice over here that for issai, has-sai and jus-sai, it is a little different. Otherwise, you just add sai to the digit; over here ni, san, yon, go, roku, nana, san-ju, kyu all these you just add sai after the digit.

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Now we have been doing a lot of new things every time. So, this time I am going to explain something to you which is *kore wa hon desu*. Earlier we had done *hon desu ka jisho desu ka*; by just pointing out, by just showing the book or the dictionary to you, I just said *hon desu ka hon desu* and *jisho desu*; that this is a book, this is a book and this is a dictionary. Now today we will do properly how it is to be actually done.

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This is again a conversation between Kumar san and Tanaka san.

Sumimasen, sore wa nan desu ka.

Kore wa jisho desu.

Nihon-go no jisho desu ka.

Hai, so desu. Nihongo no jisho desu.

Tanaka san no jisho desu ka. Iie, so dewa arimasen. (Watashi no jisho dewa arimasen.)

Dare no jisho desu ka.

Kore wa sensei no (jisho) desu.

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Kaiwa

Kumaru: **Sumimasen, sore** wa nan desu ka.
Tanaka: **Kore** wa jisho desu.
Kumaru: Nihon-go no jisho desu ka.
Tanaka: Hai, sō desu. Nihongo no jisho desu.
Kumaru: Tanaka san no jisho desu ka.
Tanaka: Iie, sō dewa arimasen. (Watashi no jisho dewa arimasen).
Kumaru: **Dare** no jisho desu ka.
Tanaka : **Kore** wa sensei ***no*** (jisho) desu.

I will read the conversation once and then explain.

Sumimasen, sore wa nan desu ka.

Kore wa jisho desu.

Nihon-go no jisho desu ka.

Hai, so desu. Nihongo no jisho desu.

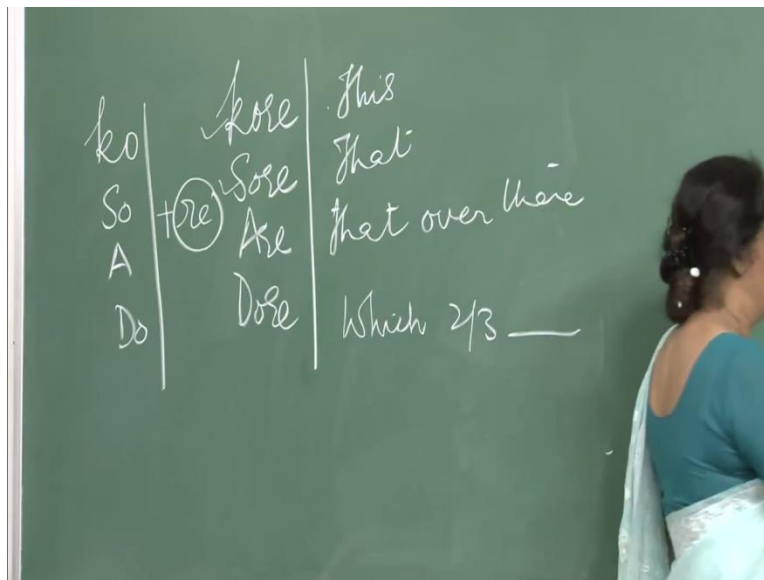
Tanaka san no jisho desu ka. Iie, so dewa arimasen. (Watashi no jisho dewa arimasen.)

Dare no jisho desu ka.

Kore wa sensei no jisho desu.

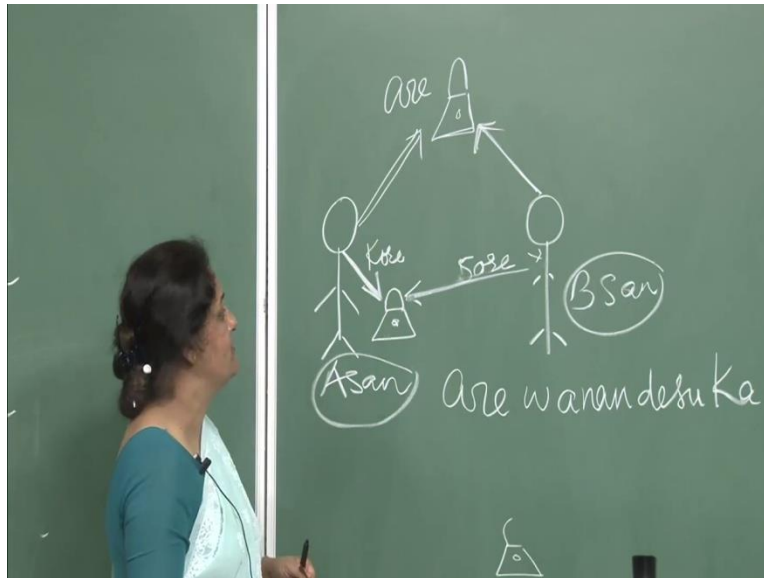
So, this is between two people. I am sure some of it you would have understood some of it I will explain; there are a few new words for you. Sumimasen, excuse me sore sore wa namae desu ka.

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So, now these are new words kore, sore, are and dore. Now these are demonstrative pronouns; kore means this, sore that, that over there and which of the two or three things, which of the two or three objects which have been shown to you.

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So, now for example, this is person one a san; this is b san over here and here. Now something which is close to a san, for example, this is a bag; this is a bag. This is close to a san but it is far away from b san. So, well this is kore, kore for a but sore for b. So, now how will he ask him what this is kore wa, he can point it point at the bag and say kore wa nan desu ka sore wa kaban desu, is that alright. So, whatever is close to the speaker is kore and whatever is far away from the speaker is sore.

Sore wa nan desu ka kore wa jisho desu nihon-go no jisho desu ka. We have already done this earlier nihon-go no jisho desu ka Hai, so desu. Nihongo no jisho desu. Tanaka san no jisho desu ka; does it belong to mister Tanaka Ie, so dewa arimasen. (Watashi no jisho dewa arimasen.) You can omit the Watashi no jisho dewa arimasen also or you can give a short answer Iie, so dewa arimasen. So, well Kumar san again wants to know in that case well Dare no jisho desu ka whose jisho is it.

Kore wa sensei no jisho desu you can again remove jisho from here and everything will be understood very very clearly Kore wa sensei no desu. There is no need to add the noun over there; if you want you can add. If not no itself completes everything and everything is very clearly understood.

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会話

クマル: すみません、それは何ですか。
田中: これは辞書です。
クマル: 日本語の辞書ですか。
田中: はい、そうです。日本語の辞書です。
クマル: 田中さんの辞書ですか。
田中: いいえ、そうではありません。
(私の辞書ではありません)。
クマル: だれの辞書ですか。
田中: これは先生の(辞書)です。

The same conversation is in Japanese written in Japanese for you. Now you can see you have hiragana over here, kanji over here; again you have hiragana, hiragana like this, then jisho, again kanji, kanji, hiragana, hiragana, kanji. So, you will see all through that kanji and hiragana is mixed; it goes together. So, you cannot write, of course, you can write Japanese in hiragana completely but because of homophones, it becomes a little difficult and thus kanji is required. And the movement you look at this character, you look at this character; you could look at this character you know exactly what we are talking about. So, that is how kanji is very, very important in the language.

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Demonstratives

Kore, Sore and Are are demonstrative pronouns and are used to refer to things or objects in relation to the speaker. As the name states these words point out the object without specifying the name of the object. The above set is used to **demonstrate inanimate things and not animate things**. These words do not change with singular or plural forms but maintain their original character.

The above demonstratives are formed by adding '**re**' to the four **basic roots or base words 'Ko, So, A, Do'**. The basic roots expressing this idea, is called the '**Ko, So, A, Do**' series in Japanese. Japanese clearly states three degrees of distances, unlike English. These are -

Kore	The object is close or near the speaker, but far away from the listener. It corresponds to ' <i>here</i> ' and ' <i>this</i> ' in English.
Sore	The object is far away from the speaker but close to the listener, and is equivalent in English to ' <i>there</i> ' and ' <i>that</i> '.
Are	The object is far away from the speaker and listener both and corresponds to ' <i>that one over there</i> ' or ' <i>over there</i> '. Although in English ' <i>there</i> ' is quite similar in meaning to ' <i>over there</i> '.

Now we have kore, sore and are; these are demonstratives as I told you they are demonstrative pronouns and they tell you about the object. But please remember, this set of kore, sore, are and dore only talks about inanimate things, only about non-living things, only about objects, where they are with reference to the speaker. Now this kore, sore, are, dore is made from the base ko so aa and do; to this base we add re and thus it becomes kore sore are and dore and is to be used only for non-living things or objects only.

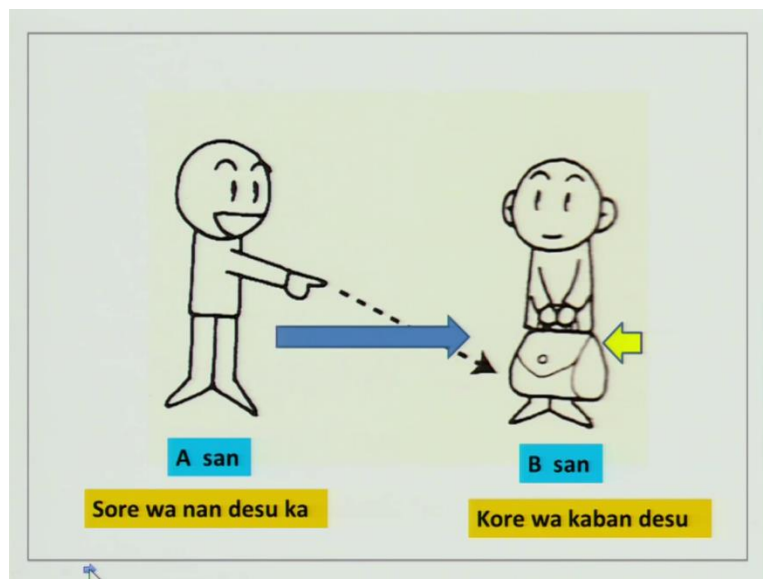
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A san **B san**

Kore wa nan desu ka **Sore wa kaban desu**

Now over here, you will see we have two people a san and b san. Now a san is pointing at this kaban at this bag and he is asking kore wa nan desu ka because it is close to him its next to him. So, kore wa nan desu ka. What does b san have to say; can you tell me? Well, b san what does he has to say? B san points at the bag and then he says sore wa kaban desu. So, you can see something that is close to the speaker is kore and something which is far away from the speaker is sore.

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We have another example for you. Now a san again he is pointing at this bag over here again and what is he saying? Sore wa nan desu ka, because it is far away from him. So, sore wa nan desu ka, and what does b san have to say? Will you try please try? B san says he is pointing at this bag and he is saying kore wa kaban desu. So, depending on who is saying what kore and sore will change who's where the object is placed, the person will use kore and sore.

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Practice

A: **Kore** wa nan desu ka.
これはなんですか。

B: **Sore** wa pen desu.
それはペンです。

enpitsu	えんぴつ
hon	ほん
kagi	かぎ
tokei	とけい
kyoukasho	きょうかしょ

Now this is for you to practice at home as well. Kore wa nan desu ka; nan you already know. Sore wa pen desu as this is a and b. So, you can replace pen as I told you with enpitsu, hon, kagi, tokei, kyoukasho.

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Watashi no pen desu.
Anata no pen desu ka.

Watashi no tomodachi no pen desu.
Anata no tomodachi no pen desu ka.

N1 will show what N2 consists of or is about.

e.g. **Kore wa computa no hon desu** *This is a book on computers*
Kore wa nihongo no jisho desu *This is a Japanese dictionary*

Now we have we have already done watashi no pen desu in lesson four anata no pen desu ka asking a question. Then also we can replace watashi and anata with watashi no tomadachi no

anata no tomasachi no easily and ask the same question. Now today slightly different noun one will show what noun two consists of or is about what it is about. For example, we have this sentence over here. Kore wa computa no hon desu this book is on or about computers; this is a book on computers. Kore wa nihongo no jisho desu this is a Japanese dictionary; this is a dictionary of Japanese words. So, no can also be used like this watashi no pen desu; it can also be use like this kore wa computa no hon desu.

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Practice

A: **Kore wa dare no kaban desu ka.**
B: **Sore wa Rao san no kaban desu.**

okaasan	おかあさん	tokei	とけい
tomodachi	ともだち	jisho	じしょ
imouto	いもうと	kuruma	くるま
otousan	おとうさん	boushi	ぼうし
sensei	せんせい	saifu	さいふ
		kutsu	くつ

Now kore wa dare no kaban desu ka we have done kore wa dare no kaban desu ka sore wa Rao san no kaban desu. Now what are we to do over here? We can replace kaban with tokei as we did in the previous one, jisho, kuruma, boushi, saifu, kutsu. This kaban over here can be replaced with this. As I told you earlier kore wa Rao san no kaban desu ka, kore wa okasaan no kaban desu ka, kore wa tomodachi no kaban desu ka; we can replace Rao san also with other vocabulary that we have done.

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Now okay, there is something for you. I have this bag here which you can see on the screen I have this bag. There are lots of things in the bag; what you can do is you can sit with your partner with a bag or a box and try to take out things from the box or the bag and try to ask your partner. For example, you can take this out and say kore wa nan desu ka. So, you can practice about kore and sore kore wa nan desu ka you can answer that kore wa nan desu ka kore wa nan desu ka kore wa nan desu ka, then of course you can take out more things from the bag and you can ask different things like kore wa nan desu ka.

We also have a lot of things here for you today. Kore wa you remember I am sure what this is. So, kore wa nan desu ka kore wa nan desu ka; you can answer it again with your partner you can also say kore wa kagi desu ka, kore wa pen drive desu ka, kore wa keshigomu desu ka. So, you can ask and you can answer and that will be good for you because you can remember all the words; you can remember them easily and you will get practiced as well.

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すみません、意味はなんですか

Sumimasen, imi wa nan desu ka

Excuse me, what is the meaning?

Now a very simple expression useful expression; anytime you do not understand or you do not know the meaning of the word that is being used, you can simply say sumimasen which is excuse me. Sumimasen, imi wa nan desu ka if you do not understand something very very simply you can ask sumimasen, imi wa nan desu ka; just repeat after me once please sumimasen, imi wa nan desu ka.

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Practice

A: Sore wa ramen desu ka.

B: Iie, kore wa ramen dewa arimasen. Kore wa soba desu.

sharpu penshiru	シャープペンシル	pen	ペン
jisho	じしょ	jibiki	じびき
kyōkasho	きょうかしょ	shoosetsu	小説
zasshi	ざっし	manga	まんが
butaniku	ぶたにく	toriniku	とりにく
hon	本	no-to	ノート
zasshi	ザッシ	manga	まんが

Now what you can do is you can ask about similar things as well sore wa ramen desu ka, iia, kore wa ramen dewa arimasen. Kore wa soba desu. So, similar looking things you can ask about; for example, you can ask about a pencil or a pen, it looks similar. So, whether it is a pencil, whether it is a pen kore wa and again answer could be sore wa or sore wa and answer could be kore wa in kore wa. You have jisho, jibiki; jisho is a dictionary, jibiki is a reference book. Kyokasho is your textbook. Shoosetsu is a novel, zasshi is a magazine, manga is comic book, butaniku pork, toriniku chicken, hon is a book, no-to is a note book, zasshi again which we did earlier and manga which again we did over here. So, you can ask about any of these things, you can have both the things in your hand or lot of things could be somewhere on the desk somewhere you can say is it this or is it this kore wa ramen dewa arimasen, kore wa soba desu.

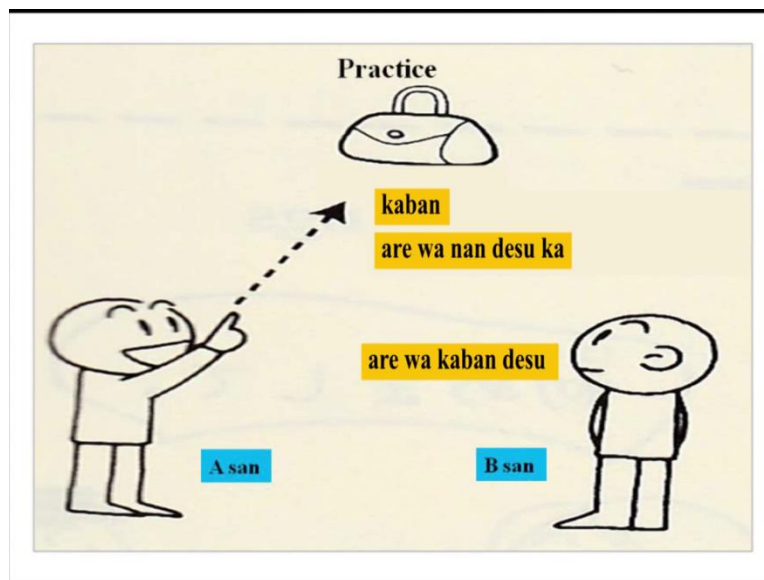
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Now we did kore sore; we did these two. Now there is another one over here are; are is something which is far away from the listener and the speaker both. For example if the bag is over here, is it visible now, if the bag is over here. So, it is far away from the speaker and the listener both. Now for that the person will have to say are that over there are wa nan desu ka, are wa nan desu ka, is it alright? Are wa nan desu ka; you can please say after me are wa nan desu ka, are wa nan desu ka, are wa kaban desu, because the answer will be are wa kaban desu, because again the bag is far away from the speaker as well.

So, please kore is close to the speaker; sore is far away from the speaker over here, and are is far away from both the speaker and the listener. As you can see over here, a san b san, he is pointing at something over here kore and his hand is pointing somewhere else. So, that would be see he is pointing over here; this is kore for both of them. Now his finger is pointing somewhere else that is are are wa ginkoo desu that is a bank.

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Again the same thing you can see over here a san and b san. A san is pointing at a bag kaban are wa nan desu ka; what does b have to say? Are wa kaban desu. So, is it clear now? Kore, sore and are; please remember when to use are and when to use kore.

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Practice
Practice the difference between kore and sore

A: Are wa nan desu ka.
B: Are wa -----desu.
ginkoo
yuubinkyoku
Hon-ya
yao-ya

A: Sore wa shinbun desu ka.
B: Hai, kore wa -----desu.
zasshi
manga
jibiki
sousetsu
kyoukasho.

You can practice like this are wa nan desu ka; are wa it could be anything, ginkoo bank, yuubinkyoku post office, hon-ya a book stall, yao-ya a vegetable store. Also you could ask about a certain thing; you could name the object sore wa shinbun desu ka. Hai, kore wa shinbun desu; hai, kore wa zasshi desu; hai, kore wa manga desu. You could repeat this yourself hai, kore wa desu, hai, kore wa desu, hai, kore wa desu, hai, kore wa desu. So, I hope you are getting lot of practice now.

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Kanji

人	hito/jin	ひと/じん	person (2-strokes)
大	ookii/dai	おおきい/だい	big/large (3 - strokes)
<i>Similar looking characters</i>			
六	roku	ろく	six (4-strokes)
八	hachi	はち	eight (2-strokes)

We have done kanji characters in our previous lessons. We have done till one to ten and a few more characters. Today, we will do a simple character hito meaning person and another character ooki a similar looking character ooki. So, now I will draw hito for you. When you think of a person for kanji's because they are ideograms and pictograms when you think of a person, how would you depict it in straight lines.

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So, well a person would be like this wonted; that is how would you make a person like this. So, we remove the head and one and two. Wherever you see this character this character over here, it shows that it is to deal with a person, simple straight line like this and another one like this. If put a head over here and hands over here, this looks like a man; I am sure you can remember it now.

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So, hito hito; hito is to be made like this simple hito. There are two readings given hito and jin. You have done this word jin earlier as in Indo-jin Indo-jin. So, this is the same jin over here which we are doing today Indo-jin. Now there is another character ookii which is very similar to jin. Though it is not made like this like this but this is how ookii looks. So, the way to make ookii is one two and three. So, three lines three strokes to this character. This means ookii means big means big ookii or dai. There are two readings over here ookii and dai. Hito is a two stroke kanji and ookii is a three stroke kanji.

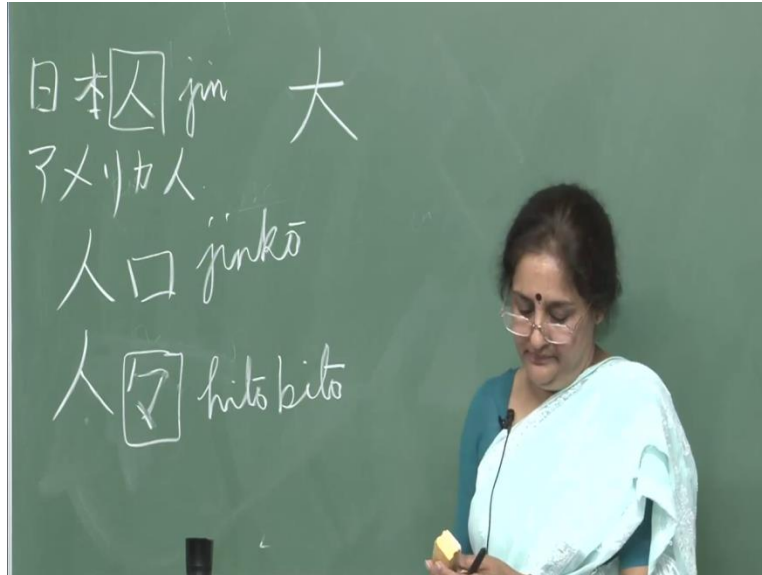
Now we have done some characters which are quite similar to ookii and hito. Look at them and then you will see; what is this character, can someone tell me? This is roku roku, ichi, nan, san, shi, go, roku. So, this is roku which is six; it is quite similar to dai and jin over here. It is a four stroke character as we have done earlier. Now there is another character number eight hachi hachi hachi simple two stroke character quite similar to hito. So, these are the two characters today; we have done ookii and hito.

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Words with kanji characters		
日本人	にほんじん	Japanese
アメリカ人	アメリカじん	American
人口	じんこう	population
人々	ひとびと	people
大学	だいがく	daigaku
大学生	だいがくせい	daigakusei
大人	おとな	adult

Now some words with these kanji characters.

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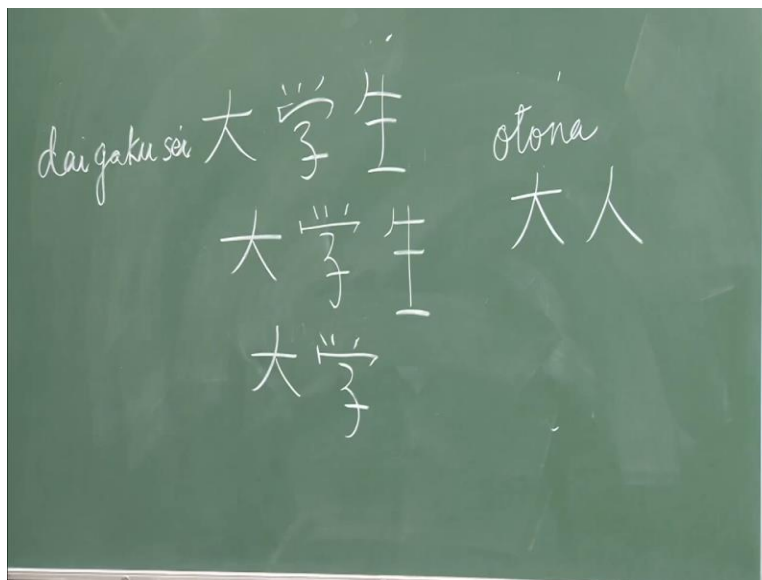


Nihon-jin means jin is the word that we have done jin; nihon-jin means a Japanese, Amerika-jin we have done Amerika-jin Amerika-jin an American, then we have Jinko-jin; this is the word that we are doing and ko is a different kanji. Of course, we will do it later, but the word is jinko jinko jinko, okay, jinko; jinko means population. I am repeating it again and again for you, so

that you get the pronunciation properly the correct pronunciation. So, jinko jinko is a new word means population.

What else do we have? We have hito bito, hito and bito. Now what happens is over here this is not actually a character; this is just a repetition. When you repeat the same word again, you just make this character over here which shows and signifies that this character, this word is to be repeated. Hito bito means people hito bito; hito bito means people. We have some words with dai as well for you daigaku; daigaku means dai means big and gaku over here means seat of learning, place of learning. So, daigaku is a big place of learning which definitely would be a university.

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Then daigaku and sei, I will make it for you properly daigaku sei daigaku sei daigaku sei. Dai is like this daigaku and sei. Daigaku sei daigaku sei means a university graduate student, a graduate student or a university student, and the other word that we did earlier was daigaku which is university. Now we have another word for you one more word otona; otona means a big person meaning adult otona. So, you three words with this character dai or ookii over here, you can repeat after me daigaku sei daigaku and otona.

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Multiples of Hundred			
100	hyaku	ひゃく	百
200	ni-hyaku	にーひゃく	二百
300	san-byaku	さんーびゃく	三百
400	yon-hyaku	よんーひゃく	四百
500	go-hyaku	ごーひゃく	五百
600	roppyaku	ろっぴゃく	六百
700	nana-hyaku	ななーひゃく	七百
800	happyaku	はっぴゃく	八百
900	kyū-hyaku	きゅうひゃく	九百
1000	sen / issen	せん、いっせん	千

Now let us try to practice multiples of hundred. Well, you can see hyaku over here and hyaku is hundred and the character for hyaku is also given. Ni-hyaku simple ni plus hundred, mix it ni-hyaku, and then we have san-byaku. And you will notice the reading for hyaku changes to byaku. So, so far we have two readings for hundred; one is hyaku and one is byaku. Now let us see what is there? Well, we have yon-hyaku for four hundred, go-hyaku for five hundred and then again you will notice that the reading has changed to byaku hyaku byaku and pyaku.

So, now you will notice that we have three readings for hundred; you have to keep in mind where to use hyaku, where to use byaku and where to use pyaku. Now nana-hyaku seven hundred is nana-hyaku; we are back to hyaku again. And with eight hundred, we have pyaku with us and the reading is happyaku. Nine hundred is kyu-hyaku, and then in the end, we have sen or thousand or issen one thousand. Sen means thousand and issen means one thousand; of course, both can be used for thousand. So, well now you must remember for san-byaku, for roppyaku and for happyaku, the reading changes to pyaku and byaku respectively. Instead of hyaku, we have these other readings which we have to remember; try to practice loudly and it will be easy.

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Assignment – 1
Point at the object and ask your partner what it is?
A: Are wa nan desu ka. B: Are wa kamera desu.

			
train	truck	ambulance	car
			
camera	radio cassette player	Bullet train	

Now is the tough part actually; now is your part. We have assignments for you; assignment one you have to point at the objects and ask your partner what it is. So, we have these things listed over here; you can ask your partner and practice.

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And then we have again name the things below and practice at home. You have umbrella, pencil, keys, shoes, bag, wrist watch, chair and ship; all the pictures are given. You have to say the Japanese equivalent for that please, practice with that and use kore and sore properly.

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Vocabulary		
jidousha	じどうしゃ	vehicle
kuruma	くるま	car
takushi	タクシー	taxi
jitensha	じてんしゃ	cycle
shōbōsha	しょうぼうしゃ	fire engine
kyūkyūsha	きゅうきゅうしゃ	ambulance
densha	でんしゃ	train
kau-eki-densha	かくえきでんしゃ	local train
tokyū-densha	ときゅうでんしゃ	fast train
shinkansen	しんかんせん	bullet train
teki	てき	monthly pass
kippu	きっぷ	ticket
fune	ふね	ship
hikōki	ひこうき	aeroplane

Now in the end, there is vocabulary for you over here. Jidousha, kuruma, takushi, jitensha, shobosha, kyukyusha, densha, kau-eki-densha, tokyu-densha, shinkansen, teki, kippu, fune, and

hikoki; so, you can please practice these. Well, now I will finish today's lesson; I think there's lot of vocabulary for you, there are lot of things for you to do at home. Practice with your partner and please one thing I would like to tell you. Practice loudly whatever you say should be clearly heard by you, because in that manner, it registers faster and you memorize also. So, please try to do that at home with your partner. Well, in the end sore dewa, minasan arigatogozaimasu watashi wa kore de owarimasu and let us meet again in our next class mata ashita aimashoo.

Thank you.