

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 6
Ikura desu ka
How much is it?

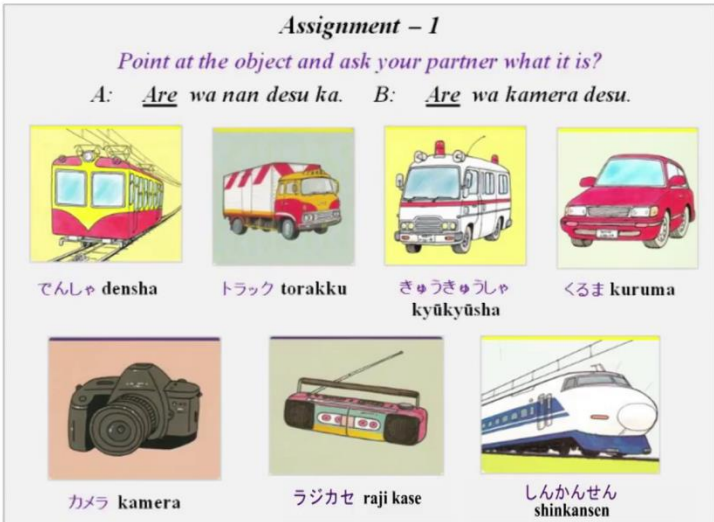
Konnichiwa and good morning everybody; welcome to the basic Japanese language class for beginners. We have been having these classes for quite some time now. This is our sixth class today, and I hope that all of you are actually practicing at home and doing whatever we have done in the previous lessons. Basic reason for this is when you practice, you practice loudly and by doing so one you are actually memorizing everything and the most important part that you are doing is actually you are listening to what you are saying.








And once you listen to what you say, you actually know whether you are pronouncing it correctly, whether your diction is alright, your intonation is alright and also what you are saying is audible to the other person or not. So, please try to do it loudly whenever you are practicing. Well, today before I actually start doing what we have to do today as we are doing something new every time before I actually tell you something new today, I want to just go back to the assignments that I had given you in lesson five, and we will try to just go over those assignments and see whether you have done them properly or not.

So, minasan hajimemasho ka; now this is something that we have done earlier. Hajimemasho we have done earlier as you know in one of the previous lessons hajimemasho means let us begin or start. Now I had said something new over here; I have used hajimemasho with ka particle ka that you have already done earlier. So, what does that mean? Hajimemasho means let us begin or start; I decide I say okay, let us start but when I say hajimemasho ka, I am also asking you shall we start now; shall we begin? So, please hajimemasho means shall we begin. So, shall we begin hajimemasho ka ie desu ka nan minasan. Ie desu ka nan means is it alright I am asking you, is it alright? Ie desu ka is it okay with you Jane minasan hajimemasho. So, your first assignment was point at the objects and ask your partner what it is.

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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.

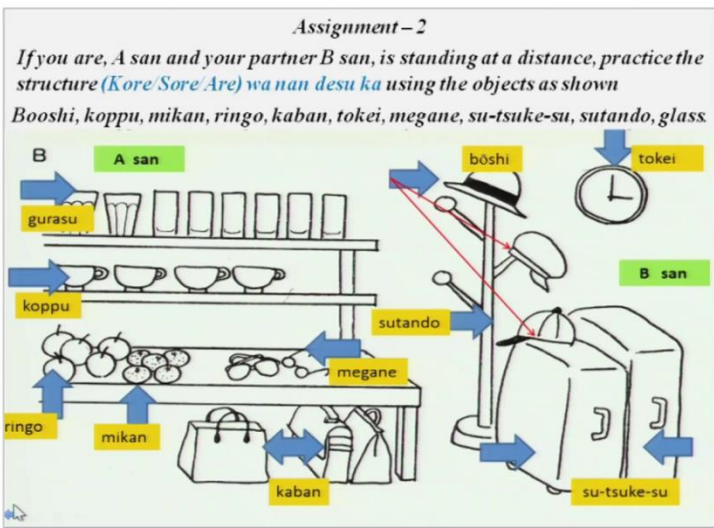


 でんしゃ densha	 トラック torakku	 きゅうきゅうしゃ kyūkyūsha	 くるま kuruma
 カメラ kamera	 ラジカセ raji kase	 しんかんせん shinkansen	

Now over here you have a lot of pictures, so many pictures here for you, but the basic thing you have to practice was are, which we had done in lesson five. The words were given in English and you were supposed to give the equivalent in Japanese. So, here are the words for you; I hope you have done it properly. Densha, torakku, kyokyusha, kuruma, kamera, raji kase, shinkanse; all the meanings are given in the vocabulary section and also you can make out from the pictures what these things are these objects are.

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Assignment – 2
If you are, A san and your partner B san, is standing at a distance, practice the structure (Kore/Sore/Are) wa nan desu ka using the objects as shown
Booshi, koppu, mikan, ringo, kaban, tokei, megane, su-tsuke-su, sutando, glass.









B	A san	boshi	tokei
gurasu			
koppu			B san
ringo	mikan	sutando	
	kaban		su-tsuke-su

Now we go on to the next assignment. Now this picture has a lot of things in it. If you are A san over here and your partner is B san over here and is standing at a distance; practice the structure kore, sore, are wan an desu ka using the objects as shown. The objects are given over here; the names of the objects are listed over here on top. You are supposed to point and then ask kore wa nan desu ka, sore wa nan desu ka or are wa nan desu ka. Now for A san as you can see on the left side, this is close to A san. So, it can become kore for him; this on the right side is all very little further from him far away from him. So, this can become sore. Similarly for B san, this side is kore for him and this side is sore for him.

So, you can easily practice with your partner and ask kore wa nan desu ka if you are A san or kore wa nan desu ka if you are B san, or you could also ask from here sore wa nan desu ka. We have gurasu over here for you, then koppu, boshi, ringo, megane, mikan; mikan is orange, kaban; both these are kaban, but this is not a kaban please. Tokei, su-tsuke-su, sutando; sutando is this, where you put your coat or your cap; just hang it over there. So, you can practice with your partner and get to know the words as well as you can do reinsure practice off kore, sore and are.

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Assignment – 3
Look at the pictures and practice asking age

 Onnano ko 7 sai	 Okusan 25 sai	 Kangofu san 22 sai
 Ojiisan 65 sai	 Sensei 32 sai	 Otousan 35 sai

Now the third assignment; you have a lot of pictures over here of people standing. So, you are supposed to be practicing age. There is a small girl over here onnano ko; you are supposed to ask the age of this girl onnano ko wa nan sai desu ka, and the answer is given over here nana sai








desu. So, please practice like that okusan ni ju-go sai desu, Kangofu san ni ju-ni sai desu, Ojiisan roku-ju-go sai desu, Sensei or quoshi san ju-ni sai desu, Otousan san ju-go sai desu. So, please practice with your partner, simple conversation can be done; you can ask and the answer can be given by your partner. That way you remember and memorize the word as well as age.

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Assignment - 4

Name the things below and practice at home

A: Sore wa nan desu ka.
B: Kore wa ----- desu.

			
Umbrella かさ	pencil えんぴつ	keys かぎ	shoes くつ
			
bag かばん	wrist watch とけい	chair いす	Ship ふね

Now we will go on to the next assignment which was name the things below and practice at home. So, well this practice is basically for sore and kore as we had done in lesson five; you have a lot of pictures here. You already know the names of these things; we have done it a number of times, but that is not important. The important part over here is for you to do sore and kore. You can look at the picture; if you are standing close to the picture you can say kore wa nan desu ka. If you are standing far away from the picture, you can say sore wa nan desu ka and in a similar manner you can reply as well.

We have the names of the pictures for you. The first one is kasa, enpitsu, kagi, kutsu, kaban, toke, isu, and fune. Now one thing I want to point out is that please whenever you are practicing, practice loudly; that is extremely important. So do not forget that. Whatever you speak should be heard very clearly by you. Now we have been doing pronunciation practice in our previous lessons as well. Basically we need to do it because we need to get familiar with the sounds in

Japanese and I am sure you have become quite familiar with the sounds as we have been practicing regularly. So, today also we will do a small practice.

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Pronunciation practice			
Oiie	おいしいえ	hohihihe	ほひひへ
kakikuke	かきくけ	kekikuko	けきくこ
sashisuse	さしすせ	tachitsute	たちつて
bebibubo	べびぶぼ	gegigugo	げぎぐご
popipipe	ぽぴぴぺ	papipupo	ぱぴぷぽ
neninuno	ねにぬの	naninune	なにぬね
tamanegi	たまねぎ	satsumaimo	さつまいも
ninjin	にんじん	kabocha	かぼちゃ
okura	オクラ	remon	レモン
jagaimon	じゃがいもん	tomato	トマト

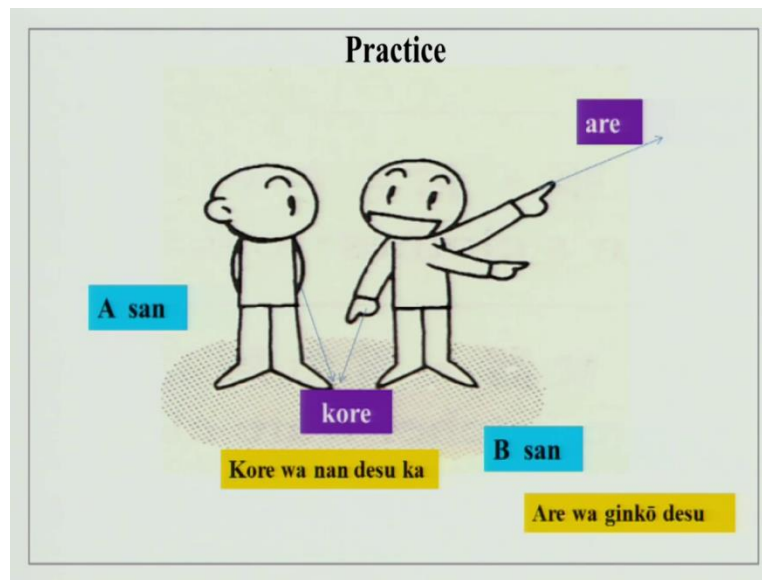
A very small practice of hiragana sounds; please repeat after me. Oiie, hohihihe, kakikuke, kekikuko, sashesuse, tachitsute, bebibubo, gegigugo, popipipe, papipupo, neninuno, naninune and also as this becomes little monotonous after some time. So, we have a few words also for you, some new words these are vegetable names. So, please you could again repeat after me. Tamanegi, satsumaimo; of course, the meanings are all given in the vocabulary section in the end. So, you could please look up the meanings as well later on. Once again tamanegi, satsumaimo, ninjin, kabocha, okura, remon, jagaimon, tomato; so I hope you got the pronunciation right.

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Some common Japanese names		
鈴木	すずき	Suzuki
田中	たなか	Tanaka
松本	まつもと	Matsumoto
山田	やまだ	Yamada
西野	にし の	Nishino
山口	やまぐち	Yamaguchi
川上	かわかみ	Kawakami
小林	こばやし	Kobayashi

Now as we are doing Japanese, I think we should also get familiar with some of the Japanese names. We have Suzuki san in the beginning. The names in Japanese are in hiragana are in blue in the center we have kanji characters for each name. So, well the first one is Suzuki, Tanaka, Matsumoto, Yamada, Nishino, Yamaguchi, Kawakami, Kobayashi. So, these are very popular names in Japan; all kanji characters have meanings over here. Of course, these meanings all these characters we will do later in class in our later lessons but and they also have meanings. So, we will do the meanings later on.

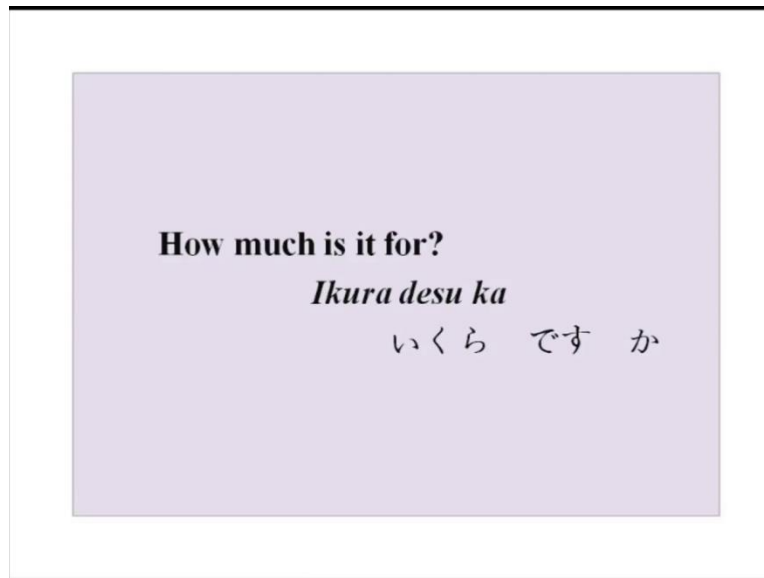
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Now in our last lesson we had done kore, sore and are. If you remember, kore is for this, sore is for that and are is for that over there. Now let us see there is these two gentlemen here A san and B san. Both are standing very close by, so this object here is kore for both of them and B san is also pointing at something far away which is far away from both of them. So, again that could be are as it is far away from the listener and the speaker both. So, now you can look at this. This object here is kore for B san and also kore for A san.

Now what do they have to say let us see. Kore wa nan desu ka for both of them, and the answer could also could be in kore. Anybody can ask and anybody can answer in kore, because the object is close to both of them Kore wa nan desu ka kore wa whatever the object desu. Now we have B san pointing somewhere. Let us see what it is; it is far away from A and B both are are wa ginko desu are wa ginko desu. A san could easily ask are wan an desu ka and B could say are wa ginko desu or vice-versa. This is what we had done last time. This is a small recap of revision of what we had done last time.

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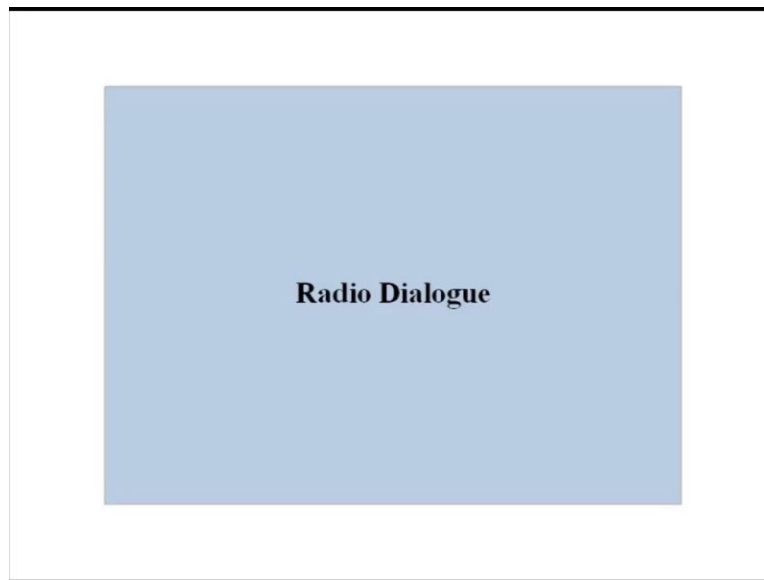
Now today we are going to do something new as we have been doing in previous classes as well. How much is it for ikura desu ka. So, this new word ikura, ikura is an interrogative word. We will do prices today; it means what is the price of this object. Now as we are doing price, we need to do our numbers. Numbers we have done till 80, so far today we will do from 81 to 90. So, you could again repeat after me please.

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Numbers 81 -90			
81	<i>hachi-jū-ichi</i>	はちじゅういち	八十一
82	<i>hachi-jū-ni</i>	はちじゅうに	八十二
83	<i>hachi-jū-san</i>	はちじゅうさん	八十三
84	<i>hachi-jū-yon/shi</i>	はちじゅうよん/し	八十四
85	<i>hachi-jū-go</i>	はちじゅうご	八十五
86	<i>hachi-jū-roku</i>	はちじゅうろく	八十六
87	<i>hachi-jū-nana/shichi</i>	はちじゅうなな/しち	八十七
88	<i>hachi-jū-hachi</i>	はちじゅうはち	八十八
89	<i>hachi-jū-kyū/ku</i>	はちじゅうきゅう/く	八十九
90	<i>kyū-jū</i>	きゅうじゅう	九十

Hachi-hu-ichi, hachi-ju-ni, hachi-ju-san, hachi-ju-yon or hachi-ju-shi, hachi-ju-go, hachi-ju-roku, hachi-ju-nana or hachi-ju-shichi, hachi-ju-hachi, hachi-ju-kyu or hachi-ju-ku, kyu-ju; I hope you got it right please. I want you all to practice at home and not just leave in this PPT just like this. You are supposed to practice it also; please keep that in mind that is the most important part. Now there is a small radio conversation for you; please listen to the conversation carefully and let me see how much you have understood and then I will explain each of it to you.

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Sumimasen, ringo wa ikura desu ka.

500 en desu.

Suika mo 500 en desu ka.

Iie, suika wa 700 en desu.

So desu ka. Sumimasen, ano mikan no hako wa ikura desu ka.

Are wa 560 en desu.

Ano mikan no hako o kudasai.

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Kaiwa	
Tanaka:	Sumimasen, <u>ringo</u> wa <i>ikura</i> desu ka.
Sales girl:	<u>500 en</u> desu.
Tanaka:	Suika mo <u>500 en</u> desu ka.
Sales girl:	Iie, suika wa <u>700 en</u> desu.
Tanaka:	<u>Sō desu ka</u> . Sumimasen, <u>ano mikan</u> no hako wa ikura desu ka.
Sales girl:	<u>Are wa 560 en</u> desu.
Tanaka:	<u>Ano mikan</u> no hako o kudasai.

So, well the conversation is between two people Tanaka san and sales girl. Now from this, you can make out that this is a shop and it is a vegetable store. So, Tanaka san has gone to buy some vegetables at this store and he is going to ask price of all these different vegetables and fruits. I will read it out first to you and then explain everything.

Sumimasen, ringo wa ikura desu ka.

500 en desu.

Suika mo 500 en desu ka.

Iie, suika wa 700 en desu.

So desu ka. Sumimasen, ano mikan no hako wa ikura desu ka.

Are wa 560 en desu.

Ano mikan no hako o kudasai.

So, now I will explain it to you. Sumimasen you have already done. Ringo is an apple wa ikura desu ka; ikura is the new word over here. Ikura means how much, what is the price of ringo. So, now you will see that the pattern does not change over here. Ringo wa the subject ringo wa ikura desu ka; just place ikura over here after wa and use desu ka and it means how much is it for.

Now in our previous lesson, we have done multiples of 100. If you remember 500 was given over there which is gohyaku en. So this says gohyaiku en desu yen 500 en. Suika mo gohyaku en en desu ka. Suika is also for goihyaku en Iie, suika wa nana hyaku en desu. So desu ka now this is new so desu ka means oh I see. Sumimasen, ano mikan no hako wa ikura desu ka; ano means that mikan no hako over there that mikan basket that mikan box over there wa ikura desu ka. Are wa gohyaku-roku-ju en desu; that is for 560 en. Ano mikan no hako o kudasai, please please give that mikan box to me; please give that mikan box to me. So, this was the conversation.

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会話

田中 : すみません、りんごは いくら ですか。
セルスガール: 500 円 です。

田中 : すいかも 500 円 ですか。
セルスガール: いいえ、すいかは 700 円 です。

田中 : そうですか。すみません、あの
みかんの はこは いくら ですか。
セルスガール: あれ は 560 円 です。

田中 : あの みかんの はこを ください。

Now again you can see; this is in your script. Simple kanji characters are given. Yen is there; that is the Japanese currency yen and it means a circle also. These numbers are there; we practiced multiples of hundred earlier. Now you can use them for asking price.

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Dialogue

Tanaka: Excuse me, how much are the apples for?
Sales girl: 500 Yen.
Tanaka: Watermelon is also for 500 Yen?
Sales girl: No, watermelon is for 700 Yen.
Tanaka: I see.... How much is that box of oranges?
Sales girl: That is for 560 Yen.
Tanaka: Then give me that box of oranges.

And of course this is your translation and please again I would like to tell you that translations may not be exact what to word all the time; it is generally what you would say in English.

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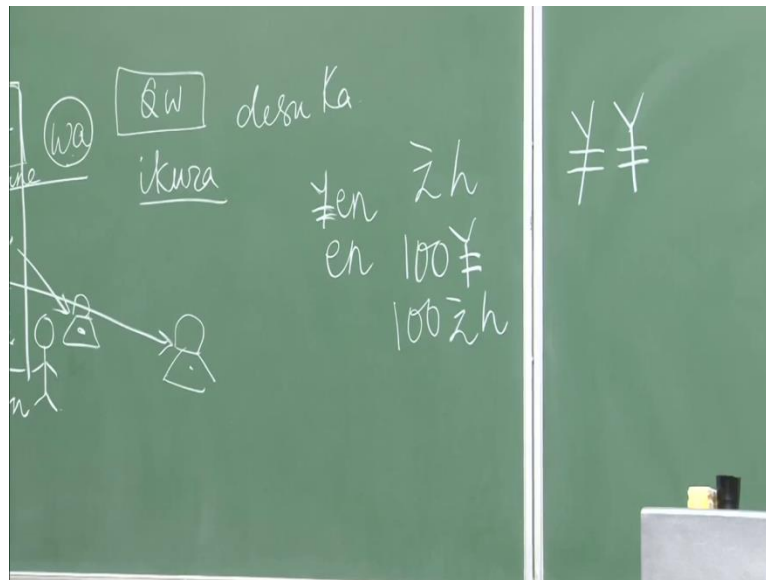
Ikura

Ikura is an interrogative word similar in meaning to *'how much'* in English. It is generally used to ask price of objects.

e.g. Kore wa **ikura** desu ka. *How much is this for?*
 これはいくらですか。
 Hon wa **ikura** desu ka. *How much is the book for?*
 本はいくらですか。

Now the word ikura which came in the conversation in the beginning is an interrogative word and is similar in meaning to how much in English. It means how much; it is a question word and is most of the time used to ask price of objects. For example, kore wa ikura desu ka.

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Particle wa generally has the topic over here. We have done this pattern earlier also in the beginning in all the other previous chapters. So after topic, wa will always come. Now this is an interrogative word a question word ikura. Now you will notice the pattern as I told you earlier do not change at all; it remains the same. Topic could be anything; over here we are doing kore and sore. Kore wa ikura desu ka; kore is actually pointing at something, pointing at something and saying what is this. A san is over here; what is this or something over here sore wa ikura desu ka.

So, ikura is how much. Also instead of kore, you can also put a noun over here noun hon wa hon wa. Hon wa ikura desu ka, toke wa ikura desu ka, megane wa ikura desu ka. So, you could replace kore, sore with megane, toke, hon; actually name the object and then ask the price. Now yen or en in roman en in roman English or yen in Japanese; yen is the Japanese currency, and it is written with the y and two bars here actually like this, like this. This is yen and it is written after the price. So, hyako yen or hyako yen that is how it is written in Japanese as is given over here.

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~Yen

Yen is the Japanese currency and is denoted by the English alphabet **Y** with two horizontal bars on the stem (¥) and is pronounced as 'EN' in the language. It also means 'circle' when written in kanji. (円)

e.g.	Go-hyaku- en	500 yen.
	Nana-jū-en	70 yen.
	Ringo wa 100 en desu	Apple is for 100 yen.

Yen is the Japanese currency and is denoted by English alphabet y with two horizontal bars on the stem and is pronounced as yen in the language. It also means circle; yen also means circle and it also means circular. So go-hyaku-en, nana-hyaku-en or nana-ju-en, ringo wa hyaku en desu or ringo wa hyaku en desu ka.

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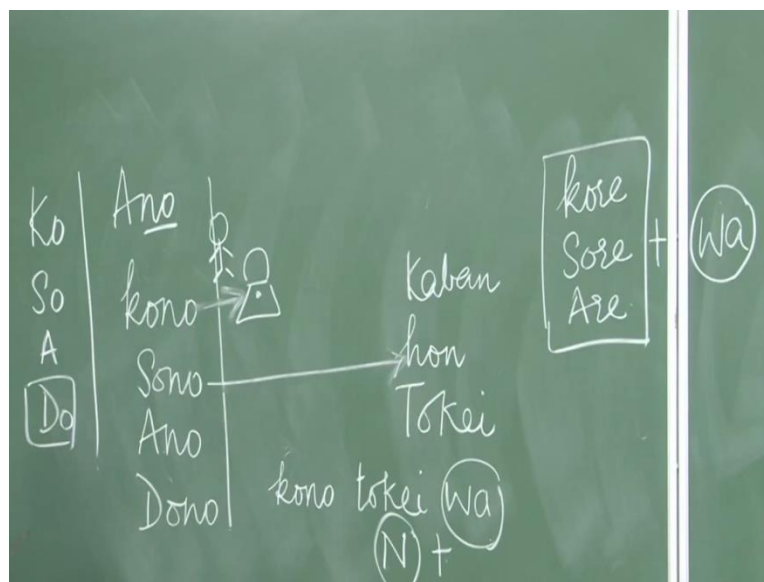
Sō desu ka

A common expression used when the speaker receives new information and is surprised, showing that he or she understands what is being said. It is quite similar to 'I see', 'is that so', 'really' in English.

e.g.	A: Kore wa anata no desu ka これはあなたのですか。	Is this yours?
	B: Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen いいえ、わたし ではありません。	No, it is not mine.
	A: Aa, sō desu ka ああ、そうですか。	I see.

Now this is an expression so desu ka; as you can see over here, this is an expression used when the speaker receives new information and is surprised and is showing that he or she understands it. It is quite similar to I see, is that so, really in English. So desu ka kore wa hyaku en desu, Aa so desu ka. Pen wa gohyaku en desu, so desu ka; an intonation is always rising so desu ka. So, the intonation is of surprise; intonation is your intonation is a little rising intonation. As you can see over here in this small kaiwa, kore wa anata noi desu ka. Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen. AA, so desu ka oh I see is that so. Now over here it is more flat I have understood.

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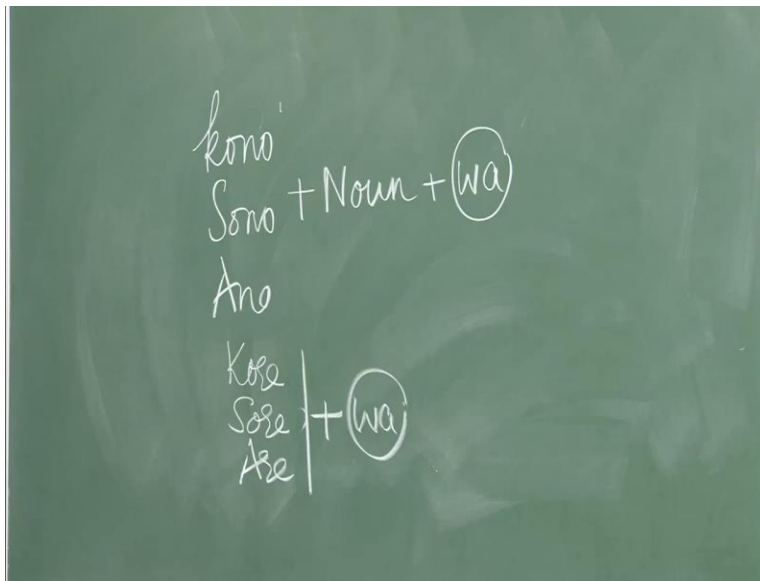


Now this word ano was there in our conversation. So, this is again from the series of ko so a and do. Just we need to add no over here and it becomes kono sono ano and dono. Now when you're saying kono, what you are actually doing is you are naming the object; you are pointing at the object and also naming the object; for example, hon kaban toke. So, you point at the object and you say sono hon that book, kono kaban kono kaban this kaban over here. Sono kaban over there; this is far away from the speaker, far away from the speaker, far away from the speaker and this is close to the speaker.

So, similar to kore, sore and are, we used kono, sono and ano. Kore, sore are of course demonstrative pronouns; these are demonstrative objectives. There is a big difference over here. These are only to be used for things in animate objects and kono, sono, ano can be used for

inanimate and animate both, because you are actually naming the person or the object. So, now what do you do is kono tokei wa. So, please remember with kore, sore and are, wa will come immediately after that. Kore, sore, are wa but over here kono, sono, ano, tokei, the noun plus wa is going to come; please remember that. This is very very important; you always name the object or person with kono, sono and ano.

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Kono, sono, ano plus noun plus wa with kore, sore, are plus wa; that is the difference. So, please remember. They are used in exactly the same manner; you point at a thing and then you say kono, sono and ano depending on where you are with respect to the object or person.

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N~o kudasai

A common expression used when buying. It is also a polite way of asking or requesting someone for something. It means *'please give me' or 'I will buy it'*.

'~ o kudasai' / always follows the object, which is a noun, in such a sentence.

'Kudasai' is a verb in a special form which is used to ask or request for something politely, meaning **"please"**.

e.g. Hon o kudasai *Please give me the/a book.*
 Akai pen o kudasai *Please give me that blue pen.*

Now there was another interesting thing in the end of the conversation which was something.

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O kuda sai, something o kuda sai; something would generally be a noun. O kuda sai together means please give that to me; please give it to me or I am going to buy it. As Tanaka san was in a vegetable store, then naturally he was wanting to buy vegetables or fruits. So, then he says please give me the fruits; I am going to buy the fruits or please give it to me, because he was in a shop,

then it was please I am going to buy it. So, when you want to buy something, you say that name that thing and say that o kuda sai something o kuda sai noun o kuda sai. Please name the noun and then o kuda sai.





Now kuda sai over here, kuda sai itself it is used to request for something; later on we will be, of course, doing this in detail when we do the verbs, but for the time being, just remember it as o kuda sai together with o; please give, please give this to me. The to me part is understood from conversation from context.

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Practice

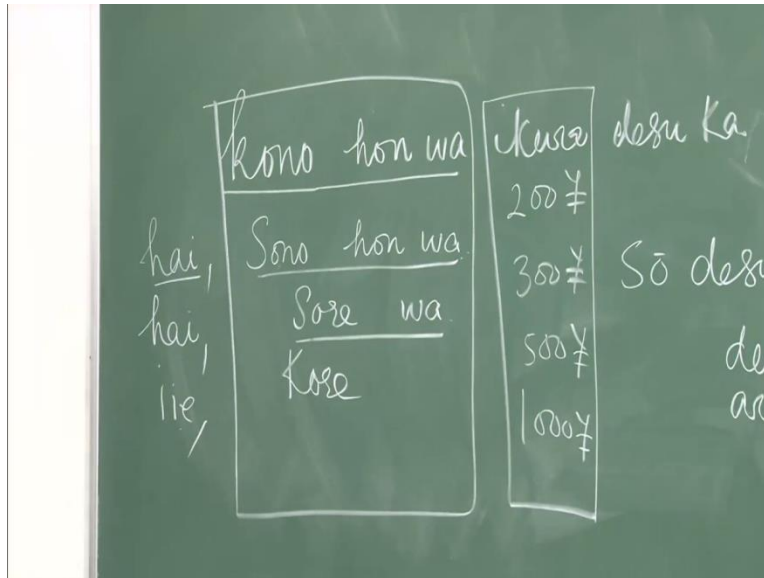
A: **Kono hon wa ikura desu ka.**
B: **Sore wa 200 en desu.**
Or Sono hon wa 200 en desu.

A: **この本はいくらですか。**
B: **それは200円です。**
Or その本は200円です。

			
430 en	670 en	585 en	850 en

Now you have in this a lot of pictures over here for you these four things kutsushtha, toke, kasa and pen. What you need to practice with your friends is kono hon wa ikura desu ka. So, the answer would be sore wa nihyaku en desu or sono hon wa nihyaku en desu.

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So, please point at the object kono hon wa ikura desu ka kono hon kono hon wa ikura desu ka. This could be answered as sono hon wa one; it could also be sore wa two. So, you can see now you can easily replace sono hon wa with insore wa in your answer. Kono hon wa ikura desu ka, for example, kono pen wa ikura desu ka. You could always say sore wa hyaku en desu, whatever the price may be sore wa hyaku en desu or sono pen wa hyaku en desu. So, now you have the pictures over here kutsushtha and the price given you could answer, ask and answer with your friends and practice.

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Practice

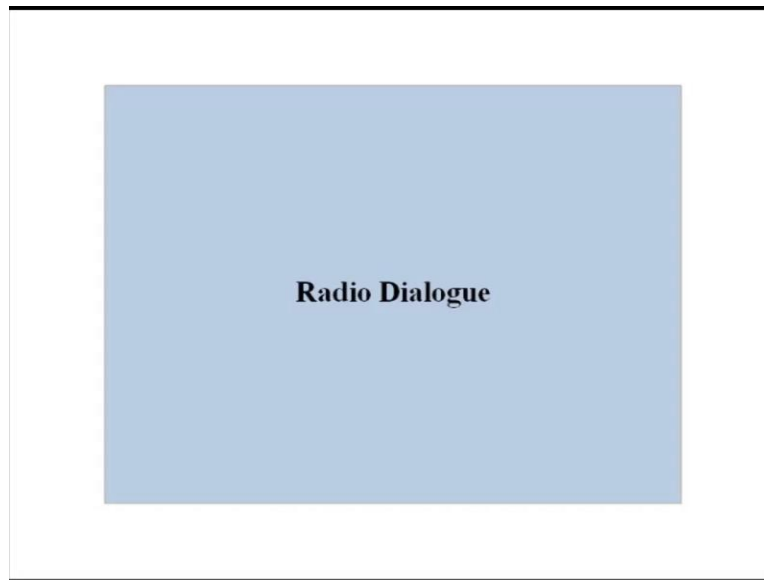
A: Kono hon wa 200 en desu ka.
B: Hai, sono hon wa 200 en desu / Hai, sō desu.
Or Hai sore wa 200 en desu
Iie, sō dewa arimasen.

tokei	とけい	1000	en
shatsu	シャツ	900	en
suka-to	スカート	560	en
shōsetsu	しょうせつ	350	en
kutsu	くつ	480	en

Now in the second part in this practice sheet we have kono hon wa nihyaku en desu ka, sono hon wa nihyaku en desu, hai so desu or hai sore wa nihyaku en desu or iie, so dewa arimasen. So, now we have done this one over here; kono hon wa ikura desu ka, you can replace this like this and also instead of ikura over here you can put price nihyaku en desu, sambiyaku en desu, goijyaku en desu, sen en desu, is it not, and you can ask kono hon wa nihyaku en desu ka. So, the answer could be hai, sono hon wa nihyaku en desu, hai so desu.

Short answer you have done hai, so desu, hai, sore wa nihyaku en desu or if you want to say no it is not so, then iie sore wa nihyaku en dewa arimasen or iie sono hon wa nihyaku en dewa arimasen. So, you could answer in yes and you could also answer in no; you could answer in kono, you could answer also in kore or sore. So, you have so many options; you could practice with your partner please in a similar manner. All the words are given here tokei, shatsu is shirt, suka-to is skirt, shōsetsu is novel and kutsu you already know is shoes. So, you could practice like this with your partners but please practice loudly.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:22)



Now there is a small radio conversation for you. Please listen to the conversation carefully and let me see how much you have understood and then I will explain each of it to you.

Sumimasen, ano kutsushita wa nariion desu ka.

Dono kutsushita desu ka.

Ano kutsushita desu.

Are wa momen desu.

Ano momen no kutsushita wa ikura desu ka.

240 en desu.

240 en no kutsushita o kudasai.

Arigato gozaimasu.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:04)

Kaiwa

Tanaka: Sumimasen, ano kutsushita wa nairon desu ka.

Salesgirl: **Dono** kutsushita desu ka.

Tanaka: Ano kutsushita desu.

Sales girl: Are wa momen desu

Tanaka: Ano momen no kutsushita wa ikura desu ka.

Sales girl: 240 en desu.

Tanaka: 240 en no kutsushita o kudasai.

Sales girl: Arigatō gozaimasu.

So, this is a simple conversation between two people Tanaka san and the sales girl. Now this time Tanaka san is not a vegetable store; he is in a department store, and he wants to buy socks. So, we will see what the conversation is.

Sumimasen, ano kutsushita wa narion desu ka.

Dono kutsushita desu ka.

Ano kutsushita desu.

Are wa momen desu.

Ano momen no kutsushita wa ikura desu ka.

240 en desu.

240 en no kutsushita o kudasai.

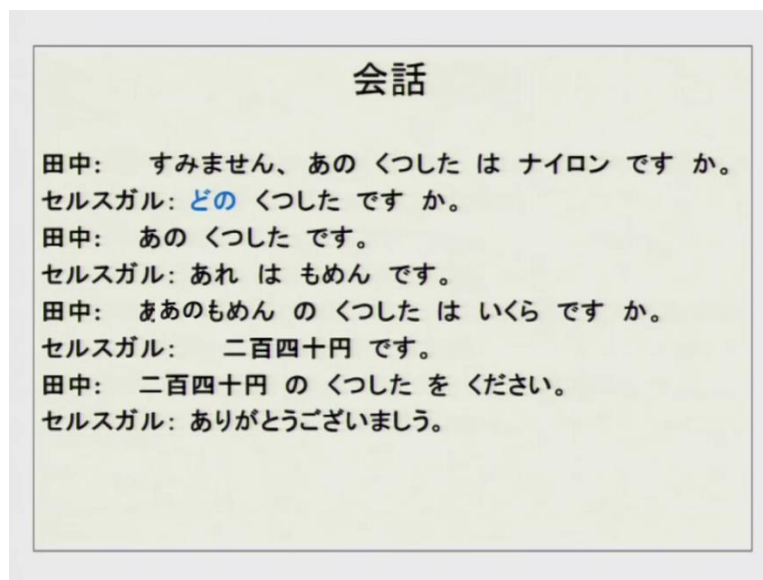
Arigato gozaimasu.

So, this is a simple conversation between two people Tanaka san and sales girl. As I told you the only new thing over here is dono which we did not do; for the kore, sore, are series also, I did not do dore at that time and today also we just did kono, sono and ano not dono. So, now I am going to tell you what dono and dore are. This conversation I am sure is understood. Sumimasen, ano

kutsushita wa narion desu ka; nairon is nylon. Dono kutsushita desu ka which kutsushita are you talking about.

Dono and dore both mean which one of the two or three things you are talking about. You can have three things in your hand or two things in your hand and you could say dono chalk desu ka, kono chalk desu ka, kono chalk desu ka. So, which of the two or three chalks you are talking about dono chalk desu ka dore desu ka. So, that is what dono and dore mean. Ano kutsushita desu. Are wa momen desu. So, you can see very very easily you can change ano into are. Ano momen no kutsushita wa ikura desu ka nihyaku-yon-ju en desu which you know. Nihyaku-yon-ju en no kutsushita o kudasai. Arigato gozaimasu; that is the last thing you have to say, thank you for buying this at our shop.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:28)



Now this is your script; you can see katakana, hiragana and kanji over here. This is simple kanji nihyaku, yon, ju and en. So, nihyaku yon ju yen 240 yen; you have done the hyaku counter multiples of hundred; you have done these kanji characters as well. So, please try to write and practice; you know the stroke order already. So, please try to do that at home.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:11)

Dialogue

Tanaka: Excuse me, is that pair of socks nylon?
Salesgirl: Which one are you talking about?
Tanaka: That one over there.
Sales girl: That is cotton.
Tanaka: How much is that cotton pair for?
Sales girl: 240 ¥.
Tanaka: I will buy the 240 ¥ pair.
Sales girl: Thank you.

Then this is your translation in English which you can go over.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:19)

Dore and Dono

Dore and Dono are both interrogative words from the '*kore, sore, are*' and '*kono, sono, ano*' series of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives respectively. The question words mean '*which one of the two or three things present*'. It is important to note that '*dore*' is to be used only for things where as '*dono*' can be used for things and people depending on what one is talking about.

e.g. <i>Are wa hon desu</i> <i>Ano hon wa anata no desu ka</i> <i>Dono hon desu ka</i>	<i>This is a book.</i> <i>Does this book belong to you.</i> <i>Which book..... ?</i>
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Now you have dono and dore over here; you can please go through it, read it carefully, and I am sure you will understand, and also as we go ahead with our lesson, I am sure you will be able to understand dore and dono easily. *Kore wa hon desu, kono hon wa anata no desu ka, does this book belong to you.*

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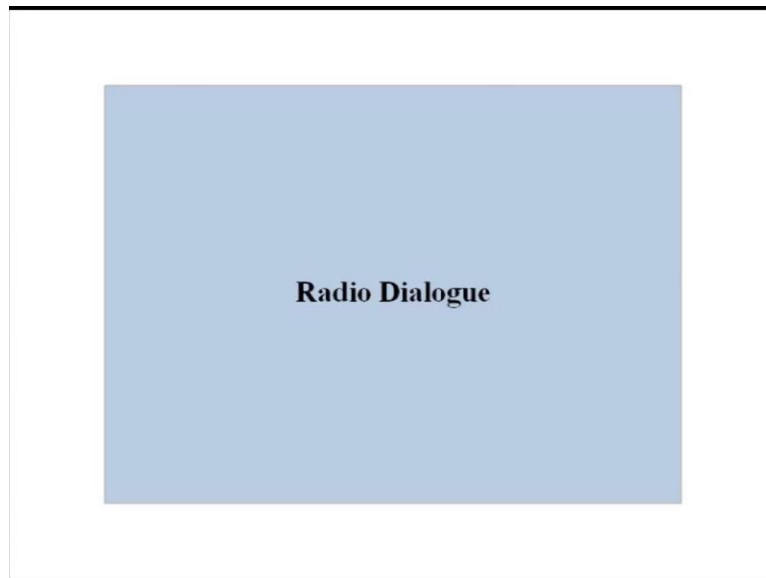
Multiples of Hundred			
100	hyaku	ひゃく	百
200	ni-hyaku	にーひゃく	二百
300	san-byaku	さんーびゃく	三百
400	yon-hyaku	よんーひゃく	四百
500	go-hyaku	ごーひゃく	五百
600	roppyaku	ろっぴゃく	六百
700	nana-hyaku	ななーひゃく	七百
800	happyaku	はっぴゃく	八百
900	kyū-hyaku	きゅうひゃく	九百
1000	sen / issen	せん、いっせん	千

Well, now just in your precious slide, we were asking price of objects where you had multiples of hundred and we have done it earlier as well. Now let us try to practice what we have done. 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 which is hundred 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 pyaku, 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 is 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 byaku and pyaku respectively. Instead of hyaku, we have these other readings which we have to remember; try to practice loudly and it will be easy.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:42)



Now a simple very small conversation for practice again.

Sumimasan, kono enpitsu wa ikura desu ka.

200 en desu.

Sono enpitsu mo 200 en desu ka.

Iie, kono enpitsu wa 470 en desu.

Sumimasen, sono enpitsu o kudasai.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:14)

Kaiwa

Mise de.....

Rao : Sumimasen, kono enpitsu wa **ikura** desu ka.
Sales man: 200 en desu.
Rao : Sono enpitsu mo 200 en desu ka.
Sales man: Iie, kono enpitsu wa 470 en desu.
Rao : Sumimasen, sono enpitsu o **kudasai**.

会話

ラオ: すみません、これは **いくら** ですか。
セルスマン: 二百円 です。
ラオ: その えんぴつ も 二百円 ですか。
セルスマン: いいえ、この えんぴつ は 四百七十円 です。
ラオ: すみません、その えんぴつ を **ください**。

Well, this is a small conversation between Rao san and sales man again as he is again at a shop. Now this time it is a stationary shop. So, the conversation is.

Sumimasan, kono enpitsu wa ikura desu ka.

200 en desu.

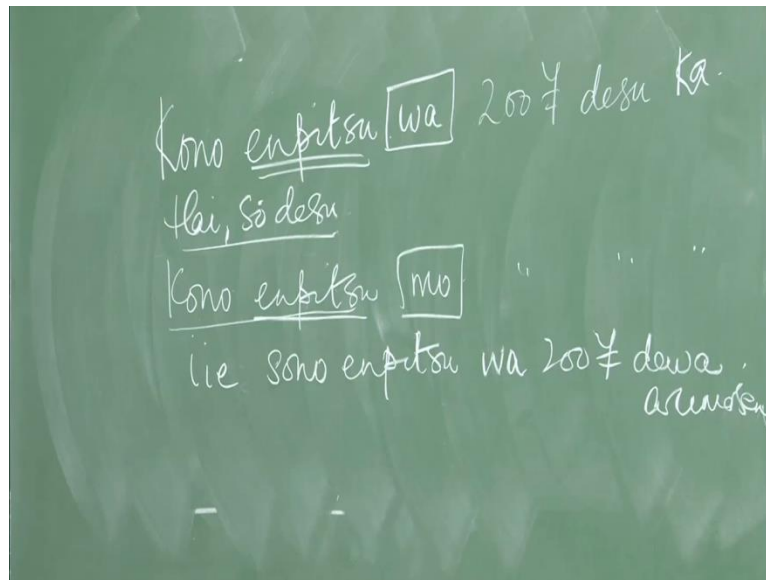
Sono enpitsu mo 200 en desu ka.

Iie, kono enpitsu wa 470 en desu.

Sumimasen, sono enpitsu o kudasai.

So, well he wants buy pencils and he is asking whether this one is for two hundred and that one is for two hundred or not, and the shop keeper says no, it is not for two hundred; it is for four hundred and seventy en. What you need to notice over here which is more important is the difference between wa and mo.

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Kono enpitsu wa nihyaku en desu ka. Hai, so desu. Kono enpitsu mo nihyaku en desu ka. Iie, sono enpitsu wa nihyaku en dewa arimasen. So, now over here wa is there. Kono enpitsu wa nihyaku en desu ka says hai, so desu. Over here he uses mo instead of wa. Now you can do this; you can replace wa with mo if you are talking about the same thing about enpitsu, but you cannot do vice-versa, you cannot replace mo with wa. Please remember that. Kono enpitsu wa nihyaku en desu ka, kono enpitsu mo nihyaku en desu ka, is this also two hundred yen and then sono and then again iie sono enpitsu wa; now that enpitsu becomes the subject and sono enpitsu wa nihyaku en dewa arimasen.

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Practice

A: Kore wa ikura desu ka.
これはいくらですか。

B: Kono pen wa 240 en desu.
このペンは240円です。

sono/ano	その あの
budō	ぶどう
ringo	りんご
mikan no basuketto	みかんのバスケット
momo no hako	もものはか
tokei	とけい

Now we have A san and B san over here kore wa ikura desu ka, kono pen wa nihyaku en desu. So, what you can do now is you can replace kore with kono, ano, sono and also you can replace it with names of things buso which is grapes, ringo which is apple, mikan no basuketto, momo na hako; momo is peach and hako is box, tokei is watch. So, well you could also replace all of these with these words given over here. If you are using the name of the objects, then before that kono will come; if you are just pointing at things, then only kore will suffice.

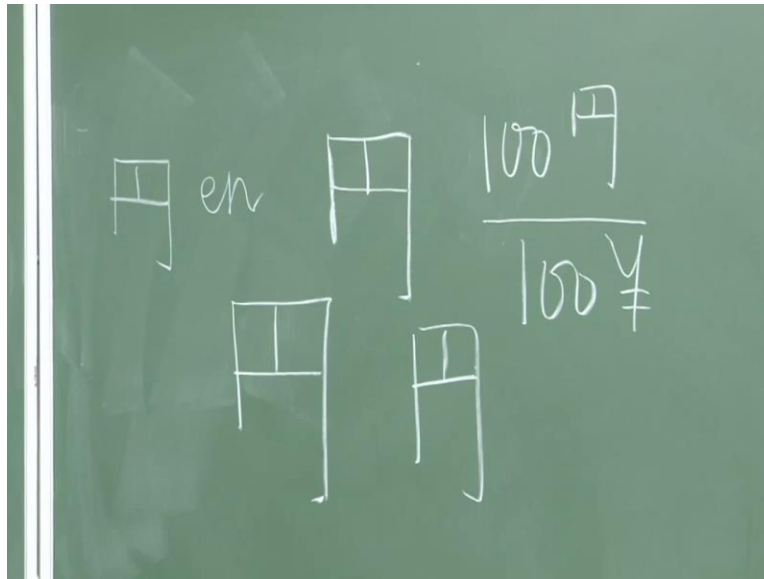
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Kanji

円	en	えん	circle (4-strokes)
日	nichi / hi	にち / ひ	day / sun (4-strokes)
百	hyaku	ひゃく	hundred (6-strokes)

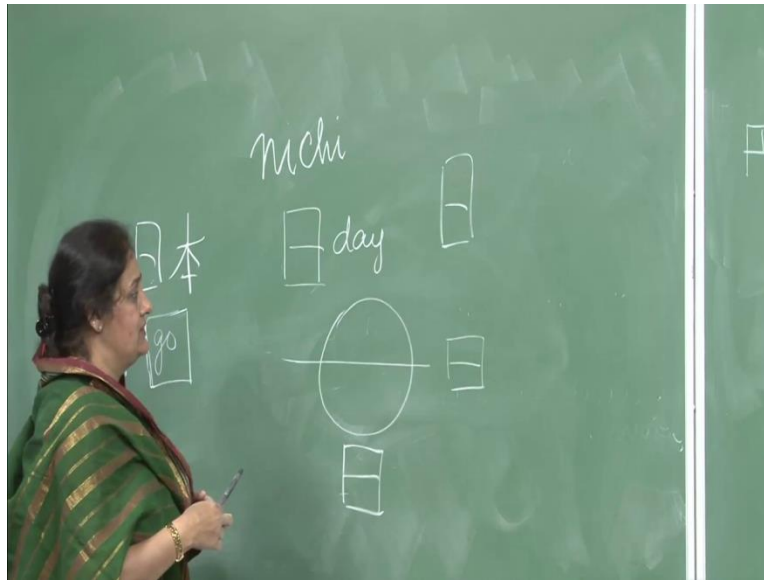
Now we have been doing a lot of kanji characters; in class we have done from one till ten and a couple of more kanjis and I think you are getting familiar with kanji now. Kanjis are very interesting actually. Once you understand them, once you know how to write kanji characters, once you start thinking in kanji, it becomes very interesting. So, we have some more kanji characters for you which we have done in this lesson some similar looking kanji characters.

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One of them is en en; en is written like this one two three and four, okay. So, little small I am sorry. Once again one two three and four; that is how en will be written, en means round; en also means a circle or circular. The stroke order once again for you please one two three and four en; this is en. So, every time you write or ask price then in it is hiyaku yen in Japanese and hiykau en in English; that is how you will write. Now another similar looking character to yen; this is niche, I will write it here niche nihci.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:03)



You have done nihon, isn't; nihon means Japan. We have done this in one of the previous lessons and also we are doing this language nihon go, nihon and go. I am not making the kanji over here for go; it is a little difficult for you. So, you will be a little to boggled; we will not do go at the moment, we will do go later nihon. So, this character niche, nichi over here nichi; so, how do you think this character has come into beam; what does it mean; what does it signify? Like I just told you en is for circle and is being used for money now as a currency because money in olden days was either round or elongated.

What does this character signify? Well, this is related with day somehow, how? Because some decide divides the day into two; it divides the day into day and night. Thus as you cannot make kanji characters like this, you have to have it in lines in straight vertical horizontal lines. So, this has been changed into this and this division for day and night. So, anytime you see this character written anywhere, it means it is either related to day to sun, to light, to any of these or date or time it is related to that. So, please this new character for you.

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It is for strokes one two three and four. So, anywhere you see this written, it signifies light day date and of course sun because all of it is finally related to the sun, and, of course, we have done this nihon go, nihon; nihon which is Japan. Now another similar character to nichu over here the second one nichu over here this once similar to this; we have done ichi you remember. Ichi a single line which means one; just by adding this to this, it becomes hyaku. Now this is not the way to actually learn characters learn kanji characters but for you for the time being, it is easy because you have done this character now.

You know what it means; it has nothing to do with nichu or day over here at all. This is a new character completely but how it has been made is what I am trying to tell you. It is easy to memorize like this, niche, this and this. Of course, the stroke order is not like this; stroke order is like this. This is the proper stroke order. So, please remember this stroke order for hyaku, hyaku means hundred over here. This part was just for you to learn.

(Refer Slide Time: 54:38)



One two three four five and six; this is hyaku, once again hyaku. So, these are the three characters that we are going to do today.

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<i>Some words with kanji characters</i>		
十円	じゅうえん	jū-en
日本	にほん	Nihon
一日	いちにち	ichi-nichi
十二日	じゅうににち	jū-ni-nichi
百人	ひやくにん	hyaku-nin
九百	きゅうひやく	kyū-hyaku
百歳	ひゃくさい	hyaku-sai

Some words with kanji characters for you some new words; you have already done these words. I am just putting kanjis for you; all the kanjis also you have done. So, now you will see ju-en, nihon I just told you nihon; nichi you have done just now. Ichi-nichi another new word for you;

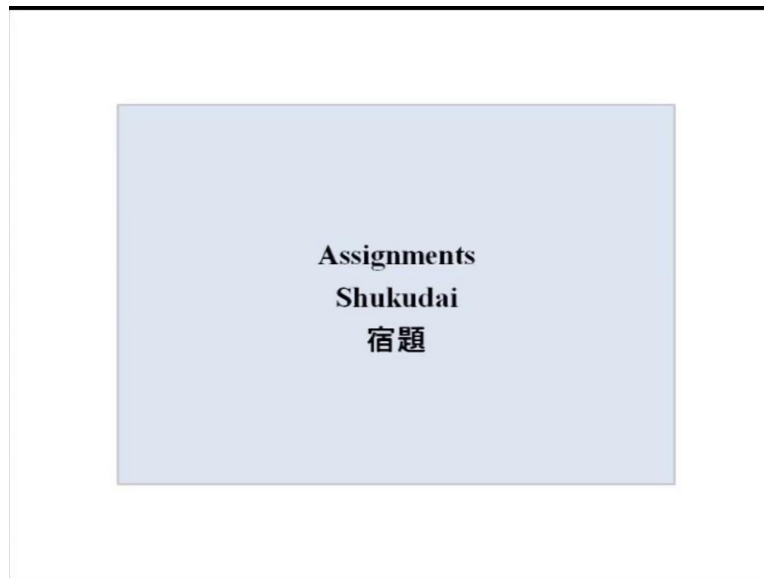
ichi-nichi means one single day, ju-ni-nichi the twelfth; we will be doing these characters later on also. Now hyaku-nin is hundred people, kyu-hyaku is nine hundred and hyaku-sai is hundred years old. So, please these are just words for you to remember with these characters that we have done today.

(Refer Slide Time: 56:30)

Vocabulary		
budo	ぶどう	grapes
ringo	りんご	apple
mikan	みかん	orange
meron	メロン	melon
suika	すいか	watermelon
remon	レモン	lemon
momo	もも	pears
painuappuru	パイナップル	pineapple
ninjin	にんじん	carrots
tamanegi	たまねぎ	onion
jagaimon	じゃがいもん	potatoes
okura	オクラ	lady finger
satsumaimo	さつまいも	sweet potato
hako	はこ	box

Now simple vocabulary the vocabulary that we have done in this lesson; I will just read it out, please get the pronunciation budo, ringo, mikan, meron, suika, remon, momo, painuappuru, ninjin, tamanegi, jagaimon, okura, satsumaimo, hako.

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And now comes your part; you have to do all of these at home. This is exercise for you to do now tell the price of objects.

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So, the objects are listed over here without the name and the price is given. So, I want you to practice with your partner by asking what is the price of this object and loudly please.

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Now same exercise you know the name of the objects over here; you can see it in the picture, we have done it a number of times. Some of them may be new; you could look up the dictionary also, but the important part is that all of it all the price over here is given in kanji. So, you have to practice kanji as well; you have to tell the price, read this and tell the price of the object. So, this is the exercise over here assignment two.

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Now there is a small picture here again and someone is pointing. So, some things are close to this person and some things are far away. So, all you have to do now is to name the objects and to tell how much it is for with your partner and please loudly.

So, in the end, I would like to say please finish all this very nicely, so that we can do our next lesson next time; with this I would like to end our class today sore dewa minasan arigato Kore de owarimasu and let us meet again next time mata ashita aimashoo.