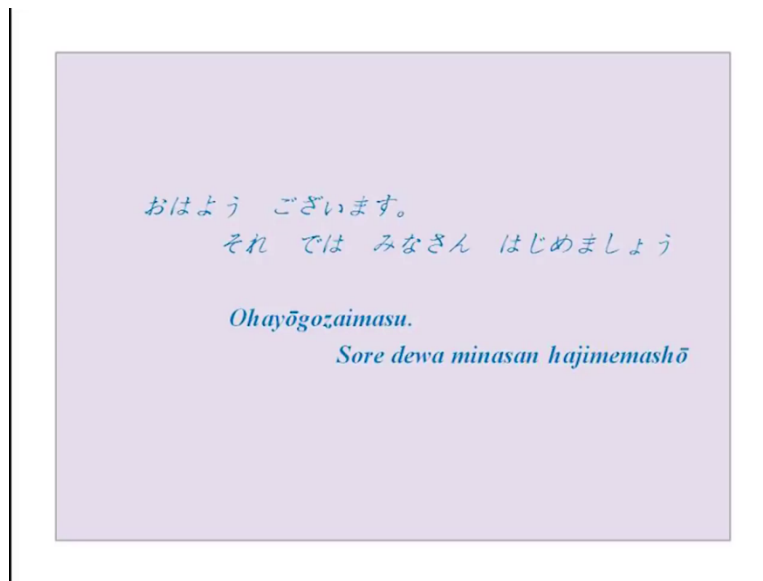


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
Prof. Mrs. Vatsala Misra
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Lecture - 7
Ima nan-ji desu ka
What is the time now?

Konnichiwa and good morning everybody; welcome to the basic Japanese language class for beginners. We have been doing a lot of sounds here; we have been doing katakana, hiragana, kanji characters in these previous classes with a lot of new words and lot of sound practice, lot of word practice. I hope that now you feel more comfortable and you are able to pronounce the words properly. You can make sentences on your own, you can ask a few things like you can ask name, you can ask age, you can ask about someone's specialization. So, I am sure you are a little more confident and comfortable than you were in the beginning.

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Well, as you know before actually starting the class we do the revision of the previous class or I should say the revision of your assignments; we once go through the assignments. So, before I actually start we will again go through what assignments I had given you.

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Assignment-1

Tell the price of objects

 120 ¥	 980 ¥	 350 ¥	 960 ¥
 1780 ¥	 140 ¥	 900 ¥	 600 ¥









They were simple assignments this time not very difficult; all you have to do was tell the price which is what we did last time in our lesson. So, the picture is here in front of you. The names of the objects you know; there are some objects which you do not know probably and which I will tell you right now. But first we will practice our price. So, over here, you could also repeat after me please *hyaku-ni-ju-en*, *kyu-hyaku-hachi-ju-en*, *megane kyu-hyaku-hachi-ju-en*, *buddho buddho wa san byaku go-ju-en*, *kabin kabin wa kyu-hyaku-roku-ju-en*, *kutsu kutsu was en nanahyaku-hachi-ju-en*, *purin purin wa hyaku-yon-ju-en*.

The next one is *shatsu shatsu wa kyu-hyaku-en* and the last one is *sushi*; *sushi* is a Japanese delicacy and it is actually raw sea food on rice balls. It is very tasty; you should try it sometime *sushi wa roppyaku-en*. So, I hope you did it like this at home loudly. Now we go on to doing the next one as well. Next one also is the same picture; the only difference is that you have everything written in kanji characters.

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Assignment-2

Tell the price of objects

			
百二十円 hyaku-ni-ju-en	九百八十円 kyu-hyaku-hachi-ju-en	三百五十円 San byaku go-ju-en	九百六十円 Kyu-hyaku-roku-ju-en
			
千七百八十円 Sen-nana-hyaku-hachi-ju-en	百四十円 Hyaku-yon-ju-en	九百円 Kyu-hyaku-en	六百円 Roppaku-en

So, well let us see what the first one is hyaku-ni-ju-en hyaku-ni-ju-en. So, please write these in kanji and then practice. This is a writing practice exercise, so please do it. Megane kyu-hyaku-hachi-ju-en; well, tell me what it is? Budho is grapes san byaku go-ju-en, then we have kabin which is a vas and you can see it is written kyu-hyaku-roku-ju-en. Then we have sandals sandoruwa sen-nana-hyaku-hachi-ju-en sen-nana-hyaku-hachi-ju-en, then we have hyaku-yon-ju-en and then we have shirts shatsuwa kyu-hyaku-en, and the last one for you is sushi wa roppyaku-en. So, you will notice pyaku, hyaku; pyaku I used like this just get used to it.

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Shumi

A: Anata no shumi wa nan desu ka.
B: Watashi no shumi wa ongaku desu.

テニス	tenisu
やまのぼり	yamanobori
ピアノ	piano
サイクリング	saikuringu
どくしょ	dokusho
しゃしん	shashin
すいえい	suiei

Well, now in our previous classes, we have done how to ask name; we have done how to ask about specialization; we have also studied how to ask age. So, today something new for you; after this probably when you talk to someone, you would also want to tell about your hobbies. So, well we have shumi over here; shumi is hobby; shumi in Japanese means hobby. So, I will read the conversation for you. The basic structure is similar just by introducing this word shumi after anata. You can easily ask someone their hobby what they like doing. So, well it is right here anata no shumi wa nan desu ka, watashi no shumi wa ongaku desu; ongaku is music.

Watashi no shumi wa tenisu desu tennis, watashi no shumi wa yamanobori desu mountaineering, watashi no shumi wa piano desu; piano of course you all know. Watashi no shumi wa saikuringu desu, watashi no shumi wa dokusha desu; dokusho is reading. Watashi no shumi wa shashin desu; shashin is photography. Watashi no shumi wa suiei desu; suiei is swimming. So, well you could replace ongaku with any of these over here and you could be telling about what you like doing, what your hobby is. It is all given in hiragana and katakana over here. So, you could please study your hiragana also like this; try to remember the hiragana characters as well.

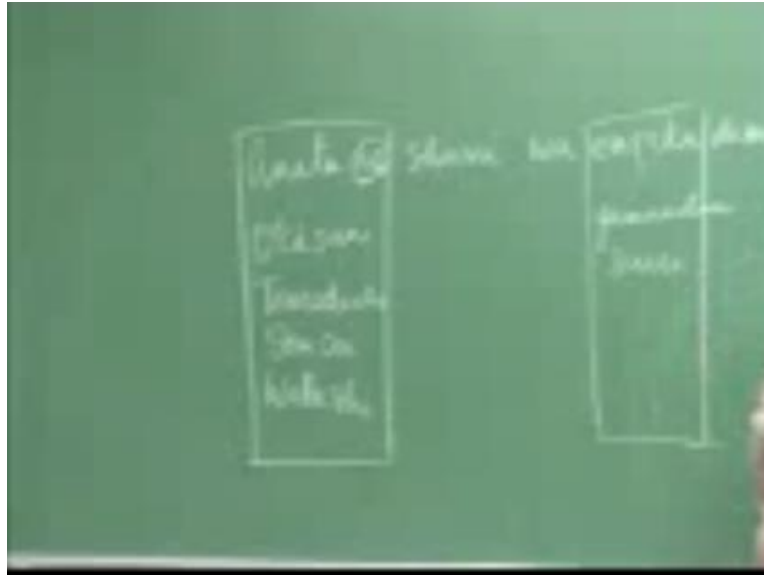
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A: Anata no shumi wa nan desu ka.
B: **Watashi** no shumi wa **ongaku** desu.

Tomodachi	友達	tenisu
Rao san	ラオさん	yamanobori
Okusan	奥さん	piano
Shujin	主人	saikuringu
Tanaka sensei	田中先生	dokusho

Now also what you can do over here very simple.

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We did anata no shumi wa ongaku desu, okay. We replaced ongaku with lot of other things like yamanobori, suiei and a lot of other things. In a similar manner, you can also replace anata no over here as you have done earlier with okusan, tomodachi, sensei, watashi. So, any of these and more whatever vocabulary you remember, you can always replace anata with any of these and

you can add no later on; meaning watashi no mine okusan's tomodachi's sensei's and mine. So, all of it you can ask and answer; you can see over here anata no shumi wa nan desu ka, watashi no shumi wa onaku desu; same sentence but over here watashi can be replaced with tomodachi, Rao san, okusan, shujin, and Tanaka sansei or any anybody else you want to talk about, is that alright. Let us go on to doing the vocabulary for shumi.

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Vocabulary		
tenisu	テニス	tennis
yamanobori	やまのぼり	mountaineering
piano	ピアノ	piano
saikuringu	サイクリング	cycling
dokusho	どくしょ	reading
shashin	しゃしん	photography
suiei	すいえい	swimming
ryokō	りょこう	travelling
eiga	えいが	pictures
dorama	ドラマ	drama

Tenisu as you can see is tennis, yamanobori, piano, saikuringu, dokusho, shashin, suiei. So, these we did in our previous slide over here. Now there is new vocabulary for you ryoko; ryoko is traveling, eiga; eiga is pictures movies and dorama; dorama is of course an English word drama which of course you know what it is. So, you could use any of these in place of shumi in place of shumi over here; you can tell what your shumi is.

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Numbers-91-100			
91	kyū-jū-ichi	きゅうじゅういち	九十一
92	kyū-jū-ni	きゅうじゅうに	九十二
93	kyū-jū-san	きゅうじゅうさん	九十三
94	kyū-jū-yon/shi	きゅうじゅうよん/し	九十四
95	kyū-jū-go	きゅうじゅうご	九十五
96	kyū-jū-roku	きゅうじゅうろく	九十六
97	kyū-jū-nana/shichi	きゅうじゅうなな/しち	九十七
98	kyū-jū-hachi	きゅうじゅうはち	九十八
99	kyū-jū-kyū/ku	きゅうじゅうきゅう/く	九十九
100	hyaku	ひゃく	百

Now we have been practicing numbers in our previous lessons a certain group in each class. So, today we will do this last group from 90 till 100. You could repeat after me please; this is just for pronunciation and we need to do the numbers really well because we need them for a lot of things later on. Lot of things you can do with numbers; you have to tell time, you have to buy things, you have to go so many miles, you have to do a lot of things, count a lot of things. So, numbers are really really essential.

We have kyu-ju-ichi, kyu-ju-ni, kyu-ju-san, kyu-ju-yon or kyu-ju-shi, kyu-ju-go, kyu-ju-roku, kyu-ju-nana or kyu-ju-shichi, kyu-ju-hachi, kyu-ju-kyu or ku, and then for 100, it is different; it is hyaku. Please remember 100 are pronounced as hyaku hyaku, a short sound hya hyaku. So, with this we finish your numbers till 100. I hope you will do it at home and memorize them as fast as you can.

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What time is it now

Ima nan ji desu ka

いま 何時 ですか

So, now today we will do something new, what time is it now ima nan ji desu ka. So, now you know this word nan, you know des and you know ka over here. There are two new words ima and ji.

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Radio Dialogue

We will do those very soon but before that I want you to listen to this dialogue carefully, and let me see how much you actually understand, and whatever is left, we will, of course, cover it right here and right now.

Sumimasen, ima nan ji desu ka.

Shichi-ji desu.

Gakko wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

Hachi-ji kara desu.

Nan-ji made desu ka.

Gogo san-ji made desu.

Arigato gozaimasu.

Doitashimashite

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Kaiwa

Karuna	:	Sumimasen, ima nan ji desu ka.
Arun	:	Shichi-ji desu.
Karuna	:	Gakkō wa nan-ji kara desu ka.
Arun	:	Hachi-ji kara desu.
Karuna	:	Nan-ji made desu ka.
Arun	:	Gogo san-ji made desu.
Karuna	:	Arigatō gozaimasu.
Arun	:	Dōitashimashite.

Well, how much did you understand now from the dialogue? I will read it out to you once and then I will explain. This is a dialogue between two people Karuna san and Arun san; a small dialogue short conversation over here.

Sumimasen, ima nan ji desu ka.

Shichi-ji desu.

Gakko wa nan-ji kara desu ka.

Hachi-ji kara desu.

Nan-ji made desu ka.

Gogo san-ji made desu.

Arigato gozaimasu.

Doitashimashite

So, I am sure fifty percent is understood from here whatever is left, of course, you can read.

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Dialogue

Karuna :Excuse me, what is the time now?

Arun :It is seven o'clock.

Karuna :What time does the school begin.

Arun :It starts at eight o'clock.

Karuna :What time does it finish.

Arun :Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Karuna :Thank you very much.

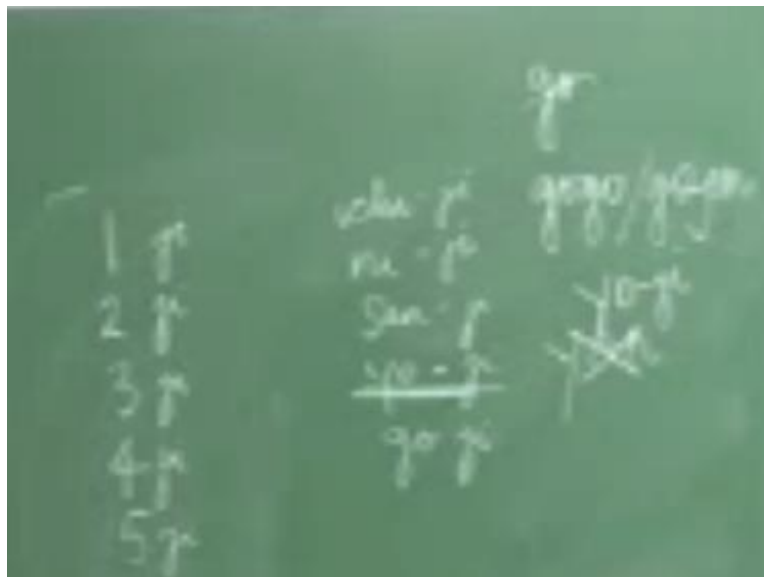
Arun :It's alright.

Over here, one, the English translation is given and then also you have it written here in Japanese in the script. You can see from here that some of it is in hiragana, some kanji's are there for you and well we do not have any katakana today, but generally katakana is also there in the conversation if you have a foreign word; in Japanese, all the three scripts are used

simultaneously and you cannot write Japanese only in one script. Well, we go back to our conversation here our dialogue here.

Now I will explain. So, sumimasen excuse me ima; ima means now, right now at this point ima nan ji desu ka. Nan, of course, you know and after nan if you put this counter ji this word ji, it denotes time; it shows time. It means o'clock; it is equivalent to o'clock in English. Sumimasen ima nan ji desu ka what time is it now. Shichi-ji desu, shichi, of course, you have done. So, number seven shichi-ji-desu.

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So, like this with each number ichi-ji, ni-ji, san-ji, yo-ji, go-ji; ichi-ji, ni-ji, san-ji, yo-ji, go-ji; so, you will notice over here that so far we have done numbers as ichi, ni, san, shi, go, roku. So, over here you will see that yon, yon is a little different; it is not yon, it is yo-ji desu yo-ji desu. So, for time, please remember it is yo and not yon. Now we have shichi-ji desu. Gakko wa nan-ji kara desu ka. Hachi-ji kara desu. Nan-ji made desu ka. Gogo san-ji made desu.

Now a new word for you over here gogo gogo and gojen; so, gogo means evening or PM and gojen means morning or AM and then of course the two phrases Arigato gozaimasu and doitashimashite. Arigato, of course, you know is thank you very much and doitashimashite is mention not; the pleasure is entirely mine, the pleasure is mine and it is alright. So, either of those you could use; it could mean either of those depending on whom you are talking to. If you

are talking to your teacher, then it has to be very very polite; meaning the pleasure is entirely mine, and if it is just a causal may be asking time on the road, then do itashimashite means oh, it is alright; it does not matter, it is okay.

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Ima

It is a time expression which corresponds to *'now'*, *'at present'*, *'at this moment'* in English.

e.g. **Ima nan ji desu ka** *What time is it now?*
Ima tabemasu *I will eat now*

As I told you ima means now which corresponds to now at present at the moment in English as you can see on your screen over here.

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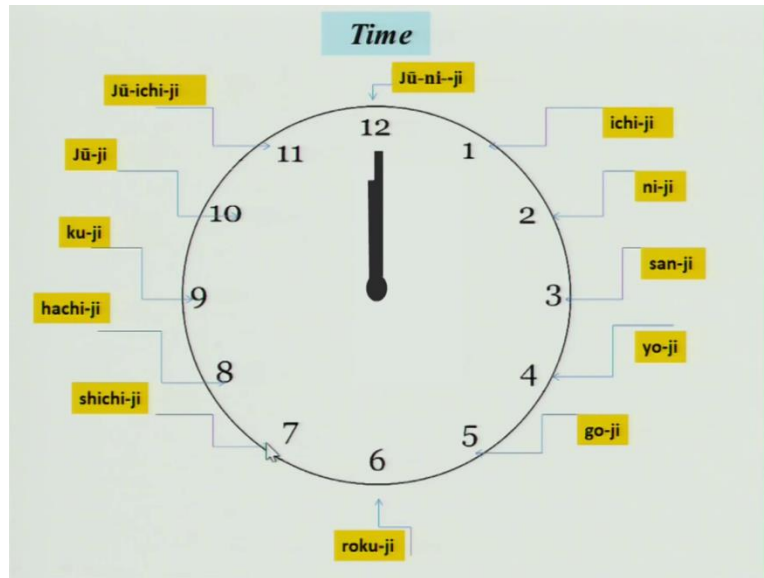
~ji

To express time the counter suffix **'ji' (時)** is used which is equivalent to *o' clock* in English. It is used after a numeral and is the most common expression used for asking time in Japanese. When the interrogative word *'nan'* is used before the counter suffix *'ji'* as in *'nan-ji desu ka'*, it is similar in meaning to *'What time is it?'* in English.

e.g. **roku-ji** 六時 *6 o'clock*
go-ji 五時 *5 o'clock*

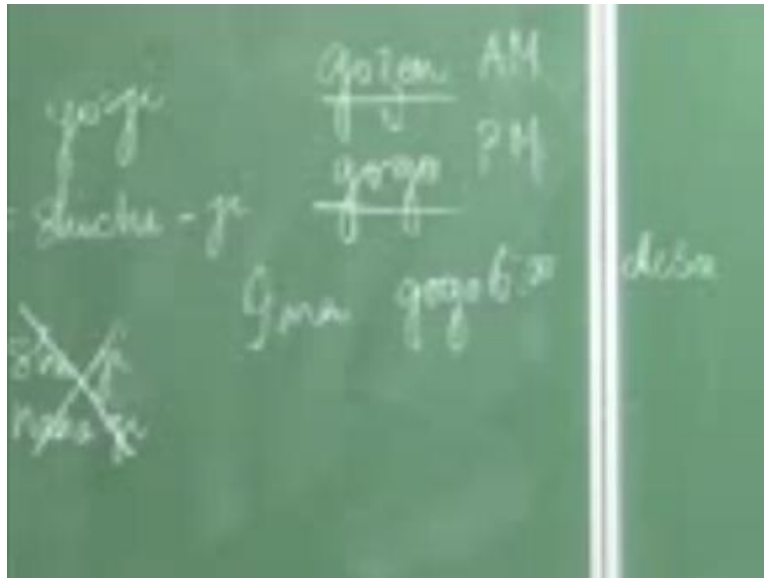
Then as I told you *ji* is the counter for time; *ji* means o'clock in English. And if you add *nan* before *ji* as a *nan-ji desu ka*, it is similar in meaning to what time it is, may I know the time *roku-ji desu* as you can see *go-ji desu* 5 o'clock.

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Now there is a small watch for you over here; you can practice your time *ichi*, *ni*, *san*, *yo*, *go*, *roku*, *shichi*, *hachi*, *ku*, *ju*, *ju-ichi* and *ju-ni*. So, now you can please repeat after me *ichi-ji*, *ni-ji*, *san-ji*, *yo-ji*, *go-ji*, *roku-ji*, *shichi-ji*, *hachi-ji*, *ku-ji*, *ju-ji*, *ju-chi-ji*, *ju-ni-ji*. Now you will notice that *yon* and *shichi* are two different readings over here for *yon* and *nana*.

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So, please remember that yon four and nana is yo-ji and shichi-ji and not shi ji or nana ji please. This is not to be used for time yo and shichi is to be used for time. So, well we can practice hours of the day now.

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Practice

Hours of the day

A: Sumimasen. Ima nan ji desu ka.
B: Hachi-ji desu.

ichi-ji / 一時	ni-ji / 二時	san-ji / 三時
yo-ji / 四時	go-ji / 五時	roku-ji / 六時
shichi-ji / 七時	hachi-ji / 八時	ku-ji / 九時
jū-ji / 十時	jū-ichi-ji / 十一時	jū-ni-ji / 十二時

It is important to note that when telling time 'yo-ji, shichi-ji and ku-ji' are used for 'four o'clock, seven o'clock and nine o'clock instead of 'shi-ji, 'nana-ji and kyuu-ji' respectively.

Sumimasen. Ima nan ji desu ka a simple question you can ask and you can also answer hachi-ji desu. So, please repeat after me; over here, we can practice the numbers once again ichi-ji desu

and also we have the kanji for what is written in roman ichi-ji desu, ni-ji desu, san-ji desu, yo-ji desu, go-ji desu, roku-ji desu, shichi-ji desu, hachi-ji desu, ku-ji desu, ju-ji desu, ju-ichi-ji desu, ju-ni-ji desu. Please pronounce these two yo and shichi as is written over here and not yon or shi or nana. Please remember that for time; it is yo and shichi. Now once you know what time it is, you can say time; you can also tell the time of a place.

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As particle 'wa' marks the topic or subject in a sentence the time of a place can be easily enquired by putting the name of the place before 'ima nan-ji desu ka'.

e.g. Tokyo wa ima nan-ji desu ka *What is the time in Tokyo now.*
Tokyo wa ima 6 ji desu *It is 6 o'clock in Tokyo now.*

Deri wa ima roku-ji desu	ニューデリー
Tokyo	東京
Pari	パリ
Rondon	ロンドン
Beijing	ペキン
Shingaporu	シンガポール

All you need to do over here is sumimasen. Tokyo wa ima nan-ji desu ka you can put the name of the place as is given over here Tokyo wa ima nan-ji desu ka. So, before ima nan-ji desu ka, you can put the name of the place and you can ask the time of that place and you could answer Tokyo wa ima roku-ji desu or shichi-ji desu or hachi-ji desu, whatever time you want to say. Now what you can do over here? So far, we have been doing with time. Now the same question can be used for place and instead of place instead of Tokyo that we did just now, you can use Deri which is Delhi, Pari which is Paris, Rondon which is London.

The language does not have the sound l or the letter l. So, London becomes Rondon, Beijing and Shingaporu. So, instead of Tokyo, whatever place you want to put you can put and ask the time of that place or that city. Now over here you are asking time and you said Tokyo wa ima roku-ji desu.

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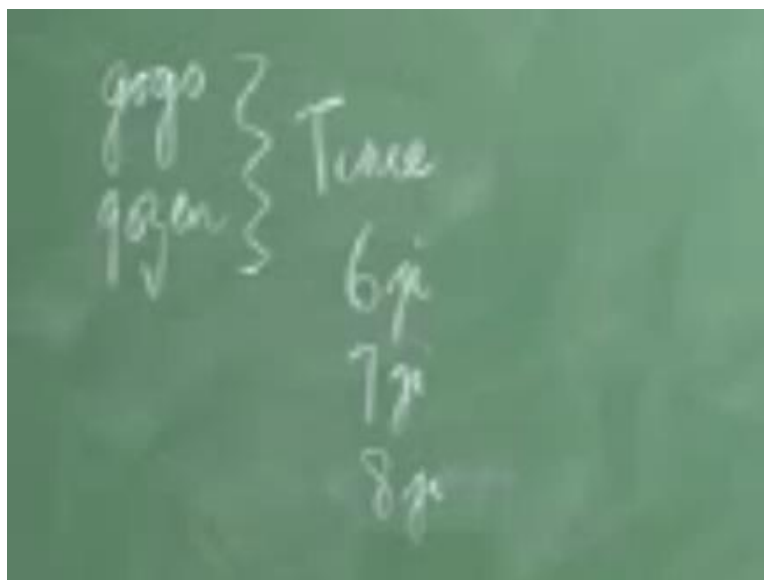
Gozen / gogo

gozen / gogo correspond to 'A.M.' (morning) and 'P.M.' (evening) in English. Unlike English '*gozen* and *gogo*' are used before the time is stated. You will note in the conversation below that '*gozen*' precedes time which is the exact opposite of English.

e.g. Ima gozen ichi-ji desu *It is 1:00 A.M. now*
Ima gogo ni-ji desu *It is 2:00 P.M. now*

Now there is something else that you can do over here. If you want to ask it is six o' clock in the morning will six o clock roku-ji just satisfies, no it will not you have to add AM over there. So, what do you say for AM in Japanese? Well, in Japanese AM is gozen and PM is gogo. Now what do you do with that? Unlike English, gozen and gogo will be written or said before time that is ima gogo roku-ji desu ima gogo roku-ji desu ima gogo roku-ji desu ima gogo shichi-ji desu, ima gozen hachi-ji desu.

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Before time you will place gogo and gozen gogo and gozen before time roku-ji, shichi-ji, hachi-ji desu.

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Practice

Gozen/Gogo

A: Sumimasen. ima nan ji desu ka.
B: Ima {gozen / gogo} hachi-ji desu.

Practice saying time using gozen and gogo

ichi-ji	ni-ji	san-ji
yo-ji	go-ji	roku-ji
shichi-ji	hachi-ji	ku-ji
jū-ji	jū-ichi-ji	jū-ni-ji

So, now you can practice gozen and gogo with time; you could repeat after me ima gogo ichi-ji desu, ima gogo ni-ji desu, ima gozen go-ji desu, ima gozen roku-ji desu, ima gozen ku-ji desu, ima gozen ju-ji desu. So, as you know the numbers, you can practice gozen and gogo like this.

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Practice in pairs by asking time

London gozen 6:00

New York gogo 8:00

Cairo gogo 3:00

Beijing gozen 5:00

Tokyo gogo 7:00

Shingaporu gogo 1:00

New Delhi gogo 4:00

Bangkok gozen 11:00

Sydney gozen 8:00

Now you have this map right in front of you; places are listed very nicely. You can please ask time. For example, cairo is three o clock. So cairo wa ima nan-ji desu ka, Rhondon roku-ji desu, Rhondon wa ima roku-ji desu ka. As we did places with time, you could easily look at this, look at the name of the place and ask time or you could say Rhondon wa ima nan ji desu ka whichever way you want to ask and practice time. Then we have Beijing gozen go-ji. You can ask your partner New York go-go-hachi-ji, Tokuyo go-go-shichi-ji.

Please please notice it is not Tokyo; in Japanese, it is Tokuyo the sound of tha and not ta go-go-yo-ji New Delhi, Shingapur go-go-ichi-ji, Bankoku gozen ju-ichi-ji, Sydney gozen hachi-ji. So, you have all the time over here; you have the place names over here and you can practice this simple conversation that we did in the previous slide with your partner and practice time with gogo and gozen as you can see on the board as well.

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Practice

Mira: Tokyo wa ima gozen 9-ji desu. Lahore wa ima nan ji desu ka.

Rao: So desu ne. Lahore wa ima gogo ichi-ji desu.

You can replace name of place and time accordingly.

Tokyo ~ 3:00	Indo ~ 6:30	gogo
Indo ~ 11:00	Rondon ~ 5:00	gozen
Rondon ~8:00	Dakka ~ 2:00	gogo

Now practice one more thing with your partner very simple. Please see Mira san and Rao san there. This is also a simple exercise interesting exercise; you know the time of Tokyo for sure or wherever you are staying for sure. So, you can put the name of that place and ask time. For example, it is Tokyo over here. So Tokyo wa ima gozen ku-ji desu. Lahore wa ima nan ji desu ka or Rondon wa ima nan ji desu ka or New York wa ima nan ju desu ka, Pari wa ima nan ji desu ka; you can ask your friend.

So, now simple expression over here so desu ne; in case you do not know the time of the place the person is asking well so desu ne would give you some time to think about what the time could be; what the time difference is and then you could reply. So, this so desu ne so desu ne this expression; one meaning of this expression is well you are asking for some time, you need some time to think Lahore wa ima gogo ichi-ji desu. So, simple answer can be given in this manner. You have Tokyo, Indo, Rondon Rondon, Tahaka; over here you can practice with your friend with gogo gozen and gogo again.

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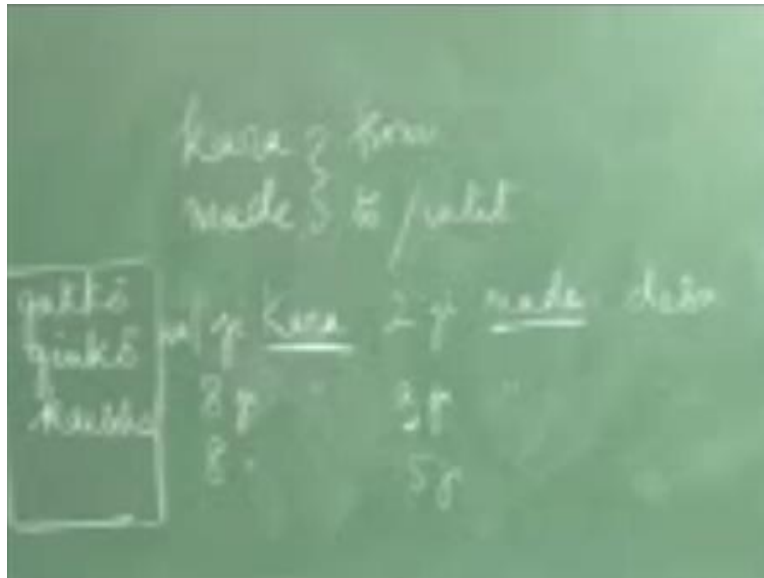
~kara ~ made
N1 kara N2 made

Particle '*kara*' corresponds to '*from*' or '*since*' and particle '*made*' is similar in meaning to '*until*' or '*up to*' in English. '*Kara*' indicates the *starting time* and '*made*' indicates the *ending or finishing time*. It is not necessary to use '*kara*' and '*made*' together.

e.g. 2-ji kara 4-ji made	<i>From 2 o'clock till 4 o'clock</i>
Gakkō wa 8-ji kara desu	<i>School is from 8:00 o'clock</i>
Hiru yasumi wa 1ji made desu	<i>Lunch is till 1 o'clock</i>

Now in our conversation we had kara and made which I explained very briefly. Kara means from and made means till as you can see over here. This can be used very nicely with time and you could ask about what time does your office begin; what time does it end; what time does the school start; what time does it finish; what time you have your lunch break; for how long is your lunch break? So, you could answer from this time till this time. So, kara and made as you can see on your screens.

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Now you can practice also kara and made kara and made, two particles from and to or until until. So, with time ichi-ji kara ni-ji made. So, you will see that kara and made, both will follow time; both will come will be used after time. So, from one o'clock till two o'clock, you could practice like this simple use to time and then you could use kara and made as well. Now you could also put name of something what you want to know; for example gakkō gakkō ginkō or you could also use ah kaisha kaisha va ichi-ji kara ni-ji made desu my office is from one o'clock till two o'clock. Of course, it does not happen like this but for practice it is alright. Gako wa hachi-ji kara san ji made desu or ginkowa hachi-ji kara goji made desu. So, you could practice like this and tell about gakkō ginkō kaisha class from what time till what time it is; you could practice with your partner over here kara and made.

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Practice

kara~made


kaigi



gakkō



ginkō



Kaigi kaigi is meeting kaigi wa nan ji kara nan ji made desu ka. So, you could answer from what time till what time; the time is given over here. You could speak out loud and tell from what time till what time. Gakko gakko is school as I told you earlier, time is again given ku-ji, yo-ji. So, you could ask your partner and could get an answer for it, then we have ginko as I did just now on the board ginkowa kuji kara go-ji made desu. So, you could practice and with practice you will become perfect.

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Practice

kara~made

A: Rao san no **kurasu** wa nan-ji **kara** nan-ji **made** desu ka.
B: **Ku-ji** kara **jū-ichi-ji** made desu.

<i>kaisha</i>	<i>ku-ji~go-ji</i>	九時~五時
<i>gakkō</i>	<i>hachi-ji~ni-ji</i>	八時~二時
<i>kaigi</i>	<i>san-ji~yo-ji</i>	三時~四時
<i>ginkō</i>	<i>hachi-ji~roku-ji</i>	八時~六時

Over here also there is practice Rao san no kurasu wan an-ji kara nan-ji made desu ka. Ku-ji kara ju-ichi-ji made desu. So, again kaisha in kanji also it is given; over here kanji characters are given for time ku-ji kara go-ji made, gakkō wa hachi-ji kara ni-ji made, hachi-ji ni-ji kaigi, san-ji yo-ji san-ji yo-ji. So, you could ask and get an answer ginko; we did ginko earlier also hachi-ji roku-ji hachi-ji roku-ji. So, you could practice this with your partner in pairs.

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Practice

A: **Hikōki** wa nan-ji desu ka.
B: 9-ji desu.

densha	電車	でんしゃ
shuppatsu	出発	しゅっぱつ
happyo	発表	はっぴょう
bangumi	番組	ばんぐみ

Now also we have been talking about offices, of schools, of class, of meetings. You could also tell time for trains, for planes, for bus; you could also talk about programs, about presentations. So, in a similar manner you could ask hikoki wa nan ji desu ka; meaning what time is the plane, what time is the train, what time is the departure, what time is your presentation, what time is the bangumi on TV? So, hikoki wa nan ji desu ka. Ku-ji desu. Densha and again you have it in kanji characters; of course, you do not have to worry about the characters so much. These characters are placed over here just for you to get used to the kanji's. Just get the visual; the visual is always very strong, get used to it and when we actually do the character in class, you will be familiar and, it will not come as a surprise. Shuppatsu shuppatsu, happyo happyo, bangumi bangumi, bangumi means program.

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Practice

Replace the underlined words with the words given below

A: Gakkō wa nan ji kara desu ka.

B: Gakkō wa 7 ji kara desu.

Kaisha	かいしゃ
Depa-to	デパート
Nihon-go kurasu	日本語クラス
Jyuku	じゅく
Piano resaitaru	ピアノ リサイタル

				
kaisha	デパート	日本語 クラス	jyuku	Piano risaitaru

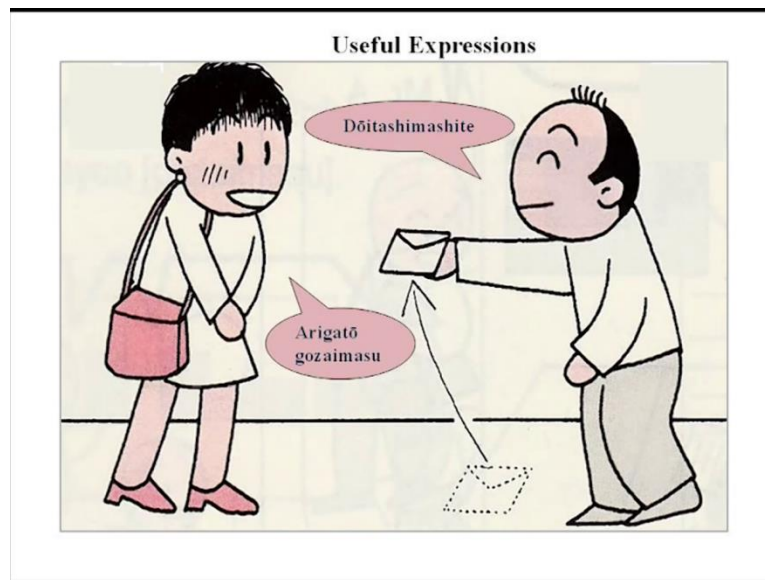
Now replace the underlined words with the words given below. There is lot of practice for you today because this is new and you have to be comfortable with the numbers, with time. Simple conversation gakkō wa nan ji kara desu ka which we have been doing in this lesson so far gakkō wa shichi-ji kara desu. So, now what you have to do is kaisha you have to tell time, depa-to again you have to tell time, nihon-go kurasu again time, then you have jyuku which is coaching class and piano resaitaru. So, you have the time listed over here; you can ask your partner and practice like this. Now we have done numbers till 100; numbers are important, why? Because you will be asking price; you will be using counters, lot of things are to be done with numbers. So, we also have to do multiples of 1000.

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Multiples of Thousand			
1000	sen	せん	千
2000	ni-sen	にーせん	二千
3000	san-zen	さんーぜん	三千
4000	yon-sen	よんせん	四千
5000	go-sen	ごーせん	五千
6000	roku-sen	ろくーせん	六千
7000	nana-sen	ななーせん	七千
8000	hassen	はっせん	八千
9000	kyū-sen	きゅうせん	九千
10000	ichi-man	いちーまん	一万
20000	ni-man	にーまん	二万

We have done 100, multiple of 100s in our last chapter. We will do multiples of 1000. So, 1000 is sen; you could repeat after me sen or isen isen is also used sometimes for 1000, ni-sen, san-zen. So, please notice it is not sen; it is zen san-zen san-zen, yon-sen, go-sen, roku-sen. Please you could repeat after me roku-sen, nana-sen, hassen and now you will see 8000 is a short sound hassen, kyu-sen and it is not ju-sen but it is ichi-man. So, the counter for 10000 is man and ichi is for 1. Ichi-man means 10000 ichi-man; ni-man two 10000; so, ni-man. So that is how you will practice your numbers please from 1000 till 10000.

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Now the next one; useful expressions in class we have been doing so far. Today, we had two expressions arigato and doitashimashite. I explained those two to you earlier also. Now you will see how it is done. We have these two people A san and B san, and they are walking on the road and probably A san drops something on the road and B san very nicely gallantly he picks it up and gives it to A san. So, what does A san have to say after that? Arigato gozaimasu and what does B san say after that? B san says doitashimashite; doitashimashite means it is alright or the pleasure is mine or mention not. Arigato, of course, you know means thank you.

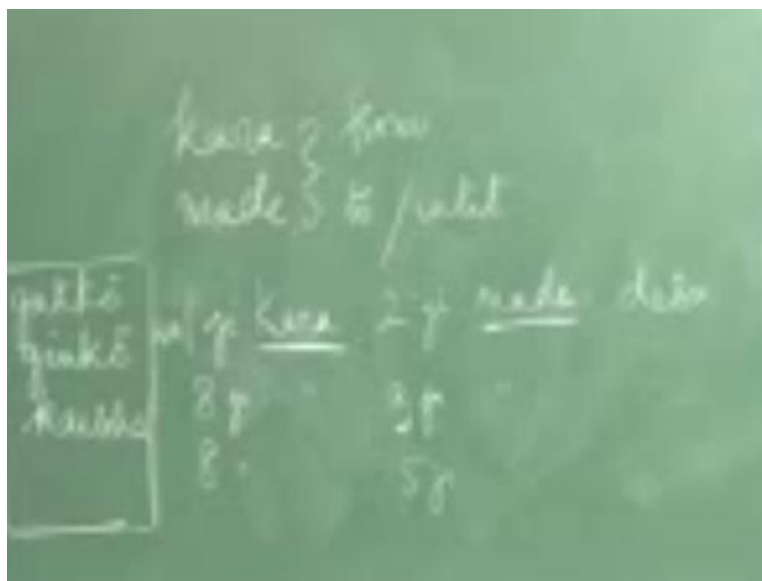
So, these are two nice expressions which you should remember which you can use whenever you are in Japan or you are practicing with Japanese people. Do itashimashite means the pleasure is mine or as I told you earlier mention not.

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Kanji			
山	yama / san	やま、さん	mountain (3-strokes)
本	hon / moto	ほん、もと	book/origin (5-strokes)
時	toki / ji	とき、じ	time (10-strokes)
<i>Similar looking characters</i>			
大	dai	だい	big/large

Now we have kanji characters. I have been talking a lot about kanji and how it is made, how useful it is in the language; why it is essential in the language? So, now you have to learn these characters we have; we will be doing characters very slowly very very slowly, and all the words that we have done in the lesson, we will try to do those characters.

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Now earlier I have told you about yama yama. So, the character for yama is like this. It is a three stroke character three stroke character, but how do you think it has come into being? Well, when you think of mountains that is how you would draw mountains. Now this is the peak and this is the base over here. So, like this it comes like this; this is how a mountain is made in Japanese in actually Chinese, because these characters are all borrowed from China. These are not original Japanese characters.

So, well once again for you one two and three; as I told you always the kanji character will end over here. Once again one two and three yama yama; so, any time you will look at this character now, I am sure you will all understand that it has something to do with mountain. There are two readings for this character yama and san; the words you could remember as yama da san yama da san and Mount Fuji; Mount Fuji is Fuji san; it is not Fuji yama, it is Fuji san please remember that.

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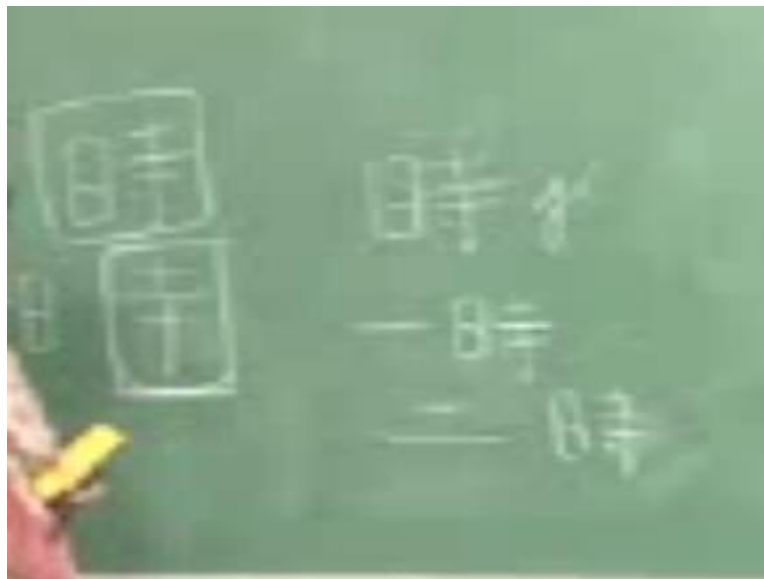


Now we have hon hon hon; this character you have done in Nihon Nihon; Nihon is Japan. So, if you remember we did this with nichu which we did last time. Nichu means day and hon over here means origin origin or book origin or book. So, now you can very easily understand what nihon means; this deals with san, this deals with origin. So, thus Japan is called the land of the rising sun or actually land where the sun rises first. So, now I will draw it for you hon one two three

four and five; once again one two three four and five nihon nihon. This is a five stroke character one two three four and five; please do not make it like this or like this.

This is not how it is to be made; it is always to be made like this one two three four and five; that is the stroke order. So, please remember the stroke order as well. Now we have one more character for you. This character is what we have been doing in this lesson.

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This is ji meaning time. Now time because san decides the time. So, definitely we have this character over here, then we have this over here. Now this means san you can you have done already; this character means temple, this means temple also. This also means temple and it is made with the help of two thoughts the foot and the hand and what would the priests be doing the whole day, or depending on time, what they would be doing with their hands and feet is why this character has been put for temple. So, when you join these two these are not this, this is a single character.

So, when you join these two, it becomes ji which is time signifies or denotes time. So, ichi-ji ni-ji; that is how it is to be written; I will do the stroke order once again slowly for you one two three and four and then one two. Do you remember this character? This is ju ten like this and like this ji; once again one two three four five six seven eight nine and ten. So, it is a ten stroke character ten stroke character meaning ji. It is a combination of nichu and temple. Now this

character please do not mistake it with dai which we did earlier in our previous chapters. Dai means big; this means origin or book and it is very different but it looks similar as is given over here.

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Some new words with kanji characters

山本	やまもと	Yamamoto
富士山	ふじさん	Mt. Fuji
山のぼり	やまのぼり	mountaineering
本日	ほんじつ	today
本棚	ほんだな	bookshelf
本物	ほんもの	genuine article
時間	じかん	hour/time
時代	じだい	age/period

Now there are some words common words with these characters. Yamamoto is a name, Fuji san and not Fuji yama, Yama no bori; this word we did in our chapter earlier is mountaineering as you can see, then with hon we have hon jitsu means today or this day, hondana means bookshelf, hommono means the actual thing the genuine article, jikan means hour or time and jidai means era or age. So, you could also add this to your vocabulary now some new words with kanji characters.

Of course, at the moment you do not need to remember all the kanji characters listed here on your screen; only the ones in purple you need to concentrate on. There is vocabulary for you; we have done a lot of new words. All this vocabulary you can practice at home. I will just give you pronunciation once.

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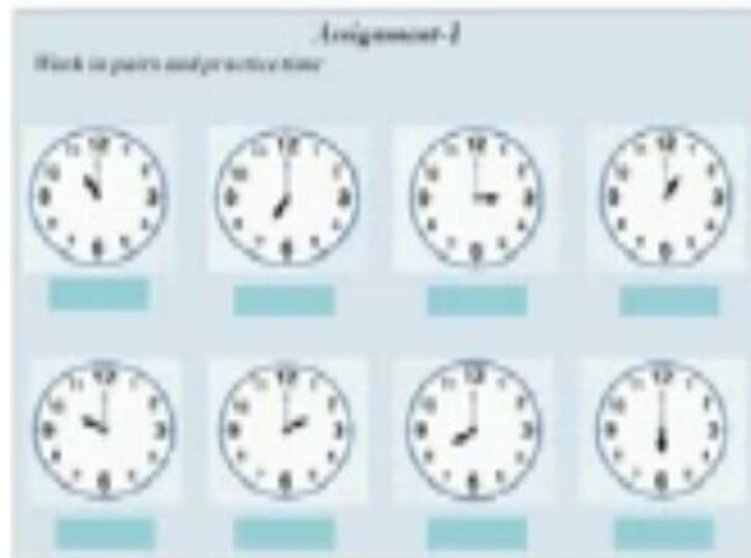
Vocabulary		
Kaisha	かいしゃ	office
Gakkō	がっこう	school
Yūbinkyoku	ゆうびんきょく	post office
Byōin	びょういん	hospital
Biyōin	びよいん	salon
Mise	みせ	shop
Su-pa-	スパ	super market
Depa-to	デパート	department store
Taishikan	たいしかん	embassy
Toshōkan	としようかん	library

Kaisha, you can repeat after me please kaisha, gakkō, yūbinkyoku, byōin, biyōin; there is a difference in pronunciation biyōin and byōin. Byōin is hospital and biyōin is a beauty salon, mise, su-pa, depa-to, taishikan, toshōkan.

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Assignments Shukudai 宿題

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Now it is your time to be working; work in pairs and practice time over here. You can see on the watch, it is very clearly given. So, I want you to practice with your partner at home and tell time over here.

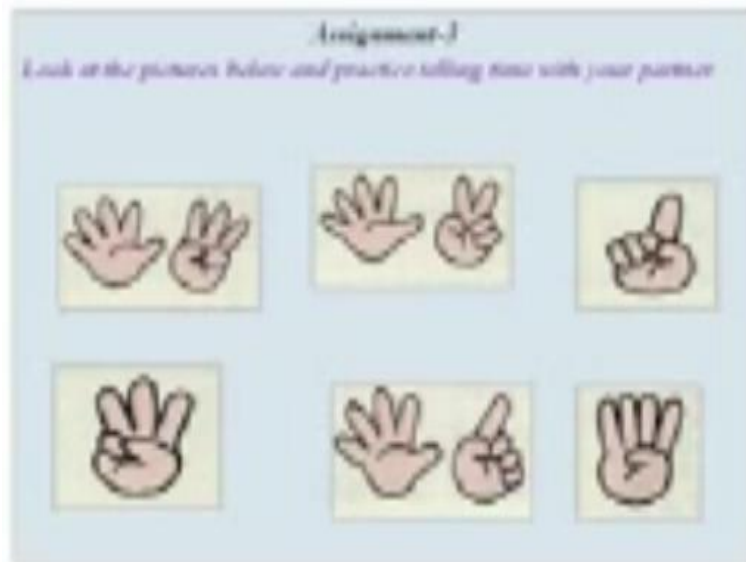
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Assignment-2
Practice in pairs using 'kara and made' and ask your partner about the time of various classes in school

Etigo no kurasu	8:00 - 9:00 a.m.
Sugaku no kurasu	10:00 - 11:00 a.m.
Kagaku no kurasu	9:00 - 10:00 a.m.
Itsu yonami	1:00 - 2:00 p.m.
Nihongo no kurasu	4:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Then we have practice in pairs using kara and made and ask your partner about the time of various classes in school. So, you can ask what the schedule is for that day

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And then of course you have these very sweet looking hands over here and they are telling time. You can count the fingers one and also you can tell time from here, just count the fingers and add *ji* after that and you will get time. So practice with your partner. I think it is enough for today; you done a lot of things, done lot of practice, learnt a lot of new words. And we will end our class over here won't trouble you anymore. So, *minasan kore de owarimasu ashita maata aimashoo. Arigato gozaimasu.*

Thank you.