

**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture**  
**Prof. Mrs. Vatsala Misra**  
**Foreign Language Program**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur**









**Lecture - 8**  
**Kaigi wa roku-ji-han kara desu**  
**The meeting is from 6:30**

Hello everyone. Welcome to the class. Are you all ready? Well in our previous class, we did time and we learnt how to ask time, we learnt how to tell time. With that we also did how to tell about your hobby or how to ask someone about their hobby. So, today we will do something new. We will continue with time of course, but learn new expressions, new time expressions, new vocabulary and lot of other things, but before that we will do assignments that I had given you last time.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:02)

**Assignment-1**

*Work in pairs and practice time*





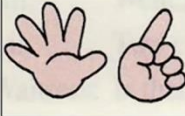

			
juu-ichi-ji 11:00	shichi-ji 7:00	san-ji 3:00	ichi-ji 1:00
			
juu-ji 10:00	Ni-ji 2:00	hachi-ji 8:00	roku-ji 6:00

So, let me just go with these assignments. Well, the simple assignment was for you to work in pairs and practice time. You have clocks over here and you can see time there on the clock. So, what you going to do was to ask your partner time and tell time. Now, time is written over here. You can please practice with your partner to ask time and to tell time.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:41)

**Assignment-3**

*Look at the pictures below and practice telling time with your partner by adding "ji" to the number of fingers you can see.*

		
Hachi-ji 八時	Shichi-ji 七時	Ichi-ji 一時
		
San-ji 三時	Roku-ji 六時	Yo-ji 四時

Now, this is another assignment which I had given you. Well, you can see on your screens the small pictures with hands and you can count the number of fingers there, and with that you can add ji and tell time. Now, this exercise was basically for you to write in Japanese, for you to write in kanji characters. So, it is written in roman also and it is written in the character as well. So, you can count the number of fingers over here, and you can tell time by adding the counter ji for time. I hope you all did at home and now you are comfortable with time.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:24)

**Practice**

*Practice saying the hours of the day by adding 'han'*

ichi-ji	1:30	いちじーはん
ni-ji	2:30	にじーはん
san-ji	3:30	さんじーはん
yo-ji	4:30	よじーはん
go-ji	5:30	ごじーはん
roku-ji	6:30	ろくじーはん
shichi-ji	7:30	しちじーはん
hachi-ji	8:30	はちじーはん
ku-ji	9:30	くじーはん
jū-ji	10:30	じゅうじーはん
jū-ichi-ji	11:30	じゅういちじーはん
jū-ni-ji	12:30	じゅうにじーはん

Well, last time we did time as in [FL]. So, now today how will you tell other things that you require for time like minutes. If you want to say one and half hours or you want to say it is 1:30, so today for that we will work over here. Now, as you can see on your screens, this is written han. It is pronounced as han and han means half actually. Now, half of what as we are dealing with time half of one hour. So, half of one hour is 30 minutes. Now, 30 minutes is han in Japanese. Now, this han as you can see over here can be added to time like [FL]. You can say [FL] han meaning 1:30, but what you have to remember is that it is [FL] han [FL] and please remember not [FL]. So, you have to remember that han has to come after the counter ji. It is listed over here. You can repeat after me. [FL]. So, now you can easily say it is 1:30, it is 2:30, it is 3:30. It can be said like this [FL]. Over here it is all in hiragana. So, you can practice your hiragana as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:12)

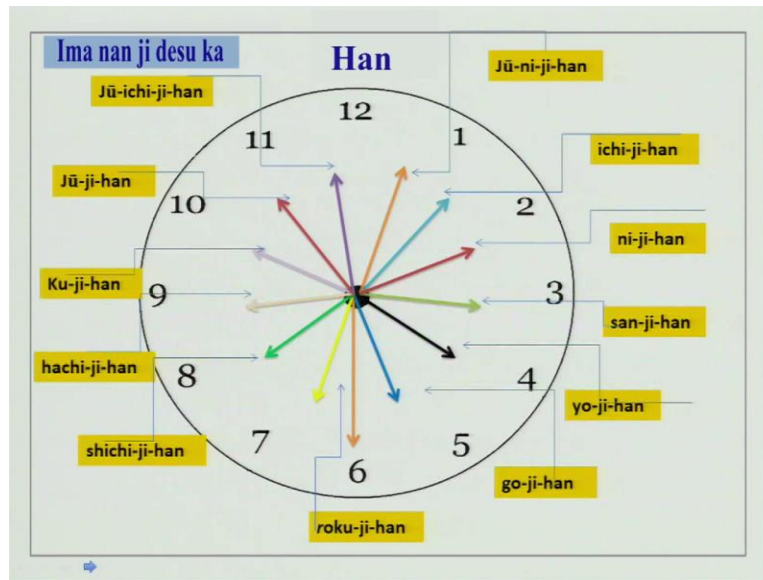
**~han**

The word '**han**' means half but refers to thirty minutes when it is added after the time counter '**ji**'. Ichi-ji-han means 1:30 or one hour and thirty minutes.

<i>e.g.</i>	Gozen ichi-ji han	1:30 A.M.
	ごぜん いちじ はん	
	Gogo hachi-ji han	8:30 P.M.
	ごご はちじ はん	

As you can see over here, han means half but refers to 30 minutes. When it is added after the time counter ji, [FL] means 1:30 or one hour and 30 minutes. Well, you can practice this again with your partner. You can show time and then, answer, ok.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:36)



So, now you can practice han over here with your partner. You can show what time it is and you can also tell after that. Now, you could say [FL]. So, you can continue practicing like this with your partner. This will give you practice and this will help you with your words with vocabulary. You will feel more comfortable after you have done this exercise till the end. It gives you lot of confidence. If you are able to speak the words properly, clearly and it is understood by the person you are talking to. So, please try to do this exercise at home with your partner. Well, now you have said 1:30. You have asked time [FL] as we did right here. You have done this one. So, now on your screens.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:09)

~pun / fun

Two readings *'pun'* and *'fun'* (分) are used to tell minutes and the counter suffix is used after the time counter *'ji'*. *'Fun'* is used after the numbers 2, 5, 7, and 9 where as *'pun'* which is the other reading of the same counter is used after the numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10. Ten minutes can be written as *juppun/jippun* both. *Ichi-ji-go-fun* and *ichi-ji-juppun* corresponds to five minutes and ten minutes past one respectively.

e.g. Juppun/jippun	Ten minutes.
Ichi-ji-go-hun	Fifteen minutes past one.
Gogo ni-ji san-jū-go fun	2:15 PM.





You can also see that something else is there [FL] and [FL]. This means minutes. These are two readings for minutes in Japanese. So, now how do you practice them? So, if it is 120, what will you say? Now, you have done [FL]. So, [FL]. Now, you have to remember one thing that [FL] can also be written as [FL]. So, both are used very freely in Japanese. Over here this is [FL] whichever you want to say. Now, this is [FL]. Ni is added over here and pun and fun is for minutes. In a similar manner you can say [FL]. Also, you can add gozen or gogo before time and you will know whether it is am or pm and you can practice like this.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:46)

~pun / fun		
<i>The counter for minutes is "pun" or "fun" as given below</i>		
Ip-pun	one minute	いっぶん
ni-fun	two minutes	にふん
san-pun	three minutes	さんぶん
yon-pun	four minutes	よんぶん
go-fun	five minutes	ごぶん
rop-pun	six minutes	ろっぶん
nana-fun	seven minutes	ななぶん
hap-pun	eight minutes	はっぶん
kyū-fun	nine minutes	きゅうぶん
jup-pun	ten minutes	じゅっぶん
jū-go-fun	fifteen minutes	じゅうごぶん
san-juppun / han	thirty minutes	さんじゅっぶん
nan pun?	<i>How many minutes?</i>	なんぶん

Now, as you can see the counter for minutes is pun or fun, now you can practice with me how to say [FL] and we can just practice over here right away. So, after me you could repeat [FL] and f over here is actually how you blow air out. If you cannot say that, you can always say hun. It does not matter [FL] or [FL]. As we did a little back and of course, when you have to ask how many minutes, you can use the question word nan with pun. So, it becomes nampun [FL]. So, you can ask any of these questions, any of this which we have done earlier.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:43)

~pun/fun			
A: <u>Hiru yasumi</u> wa nan ji kara desu ka.			
B: Ni-ji kara san-ji-han made desu.			
Happyo			gozen
Kōgi			gogo
Gakkō	7:10	1:25	gozen/gogo
Jugyō	8:30	9:30	gogo
日本語クラス	4:45	6:45	gogo

Now, you have done hiru. Hiru as you already know is 12 o'clock or nun and yasumi is to relax or yasumi is a holiday, a vacation, relaxing or just a break. So, [FL]. So, you can tell time [FL], you can answer or if your [FL] your lunch break is from 1 o'clock [FL], so now for [FL] you can also replace [FL] with a lot of things that you have done earlier like [FL]. Of course this pattern you have already done. What we need to practice here is minutes. So, [FL] now you can again add gogo or gozen to it and practice with your partner. So, please try practicing minutes. So, you have [FL] over here. [FL] is presentation. So, the answer is already here for you [FL] which is a lecture [FL]. Of course you can always add gogo before 5 as it is not required. You can just add gogo in the beginning over here [FL] because it is in the afternoon only. Then, you have gakko and you can practice with your partner the time over here [FL] which is class. Again you can practice whether it is you can use gogo, you can use gozen anywhere you want to say and then, [FL] and again time is given. You can ask your partner now and practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:18)



### Radio Dialogue

Well, now there is a small audio for you. Just listen to the audio and see how much you can actually understand from there. Any new word, we will try to do right away in class. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 14:49)

Kaiwa

A: Ima nan ji desu ka.

B: 10-ji han desu.

A: **Anoo**, nihongo kurasu wa 11 ji kara desu ne.

B: Iie, **chigaimasu**. Kurasu wa 11:30 kara desu.

A: Arigatoo gozaimasu.

[FL]. I am sure most of it is understood. Only two new words are there for you. One is [FL] and the other one is [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 15:18)

会話

A: 今 何時 ですか。

B: 十時半 です。

A: **あのう**, 日本語 クラス は 十一時 から  
です ね。

B: いいえ, **ちがいます**. クラス は 十一時半  
から です。

A: ありがとうございます。

This is your script. Go over it, read it. You can practice hiragana and kanji like this.



(Refer Slide Time: 15:26)

**Dialogue**

**A: What is the time? (Now)**

**B: It's 10 o' clock.**

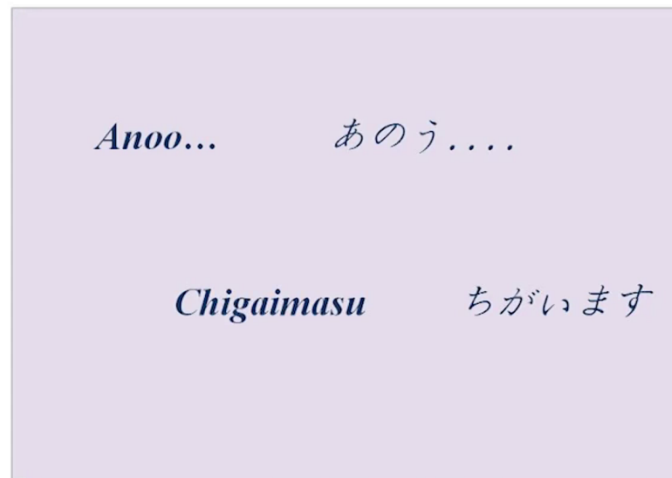
**A: It's not the Japanese class from 11 o' clock?**

**B: No it's from 11:30.**

**A: Thank you.**

Then, you have the explanation written here. Very simple. Anywhere you get stuck, you can look up the explanation in English and that will help you. You have done one anoo. In one of the previous classes which was anoo. Anoo means that person or that object over there. Well, now this is another anoo for you. There is a difference in the spelling and of course meaning as well. This anoo as I told you just now is over there, and this anoo is an informal way of attracting someone's tension or informal way to say please listen, please I want your attention. So, [FL] as is there in the previous audio, you heard there is another word over here chigaimasu. Well, chigaimasu literally means it is different meaning that it is different from what you are saying. I do not mean that it is something different [FL]. So, that is how you would use [FL]. Now, we have done hiragana syllabus. Earlier we have done the additional sounds in hiragana. Now, these are some new sounds which we had left. We are going to do this right away.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:24)



The first one is [FL]. You know that ya series, ya syllable has only three ya, yu and yo. In the ya series, e is not there and ye is not there. So, only ya, yu and yo are there. Now, we are going to make these additional hiragana with ya, yu and yo. Now, the first sound that we have is the k sound or the ka series. So, well how we will make this short sound kya. Now, what happens is ki plus ya from here, the k sound ki plus ya will make kya. If you do it in hiragana, ke and ya is given. Now, as you cannot cut it or reduce it in any manner, what is done in roman, the e part is moved and then, you put ya over here like kya. The short sound kya k plus ya. Now, you have to keep one thing in mind that when you put ya over here, this is a small ya and it is on the line and then only it becomes kya. If it is on the line like this, then it is ki and ya. It becomes two syllables over here. One is short and one is a full syllable.

Now, when you look at this, this seems like a full syllable and this seems like a small sound, but it is just the other way round. This is a small sound and this is a full syllable kya. You can repeat after me. Kya, kyu, kyo, sha, shu, sho, cha, chu, cho, nya, nyu, nyo, hya, hyu, hyo. Well, we need these now because we will be doing a lot of words with these kinds of sounds. One of them you did in your previous slide which was [FL] happyo. So, the pyo sound is a quick sound.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:12)

Additional Hiragana		
kya—きや	kyu—きゆ	kyo—きよ
きやく	きゆう	きょうかしよ
sha—しや	shu—しゆ	sho—しよ
しゃしん	こんしゆう	きょうかしよ
cha—ちや	chu—ちゆ	cho—ちよ
かぼちや	ちゆうごく	ちようちよう
nya—にや	nyu—にゆ	nyo—によ
にやあご	ぎゆうにゆう	にようぼう
hya—ひや	hyu—ひゆ	hyo—ひよ
ひやく	ひゆうつ	ひようが

Now, well what are we going to do today? We just practiced 30. How to say 30 minutes or han [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 21:31)

The meeting is from 6:30

*Kaigi wa roku-ji han kara desu*

会議 は 六時半 から です

Now, just listen to this dialogue and let us see how many words you can catch, how much you can understand and of course we will do the explanation later. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 22:08)



## Radio Dialogue

Now, I will read the dialogue, but please I will not read the names. This is a dialogue between two people Kim and Mira and I am going to read out loud to you whatever is new. We will do it right away. [FL]. So, this is a conversation between Kim and Mira and Kim wants to know where the class is, what floor the class is. So, there are lot of new words, lot of time expressions. [FL] is tomorrow, [FL] is Friday, [FL] you know and ne is a new particle. We will do it right now. So, now what is the answer? Mira says [FL]. I am sure this is understood. It is [FL] class. [FL] this expression we did. [FL]. So, a short form of [FL] ne. That is right [FL]. We did just now han is 30. [FL], it is sharp 10.30 till 11.30. Now, Kim san wants to know [FL]. San is 3 and gai is the floor of a building or stories. So, [FL] third floor, [FL] conference room, [FL] the second floor, [FL] which is conference room again. So, no it is on the second floor in the [FL] and of course, thank you for telling me.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:31)

**Dialogue**

Kim: Ashita wa kin yōbi desu ne.  
Mira: Hai, sō desu. Honda Sensei no kurasu desu.  
Kim: Sō ne. Sensei no kurasu wa nan-ji kara desu ka.  
Mira: Gozen jū-ji-han kara jū-ichi-ji-han made desu.  
Kim: Kurasu wa san-gai no kaigi-shitsu desu ne.  
Mira: Iie, 2-kai no kaigi-shitsu desu.  
Kim: Dōmo.

So, now we will practice this. This is English to English translation, right. Here you can go over it.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:45)

**Dialogue**

Kim: Tomorrow is Friday isn't it?  
Mira: Yes that's right. Tomorrow is Honda sensei's class.  
Kim: Yes. What time is the class?  
Mira: Class is from 10:30 till 11:30 in the morning.  
Kim: The class is in the meeting room on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor isn't it?  
Mira: No, it is in the conference room on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.  
Kim: Thank you.

So, first of all days of the week. Well, [FL]. So, we have [FL]. So, you can practice this out loud later on at home, and of course we did time expressions, we did one time expressions just now

which was Ashita. So, the others are well we start with Ashita over here [FL]. So, you have [FL] and [FL]. Now, you can practice this sound over here. We start with [FL] over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:57)

Days of the week			
Getsu- yōbi	げつようび	月曜日	Monday
Ka- yōbi	かようび	火曜日	Tuesday
Sui- yōbi	すいようび	水曜日	Wednesday
Moku- yōbi	もくようび	木曜日	Thursday
Kin- yōbi	きんようび	金曜日	Friday
Do- yōbi	どようび	土曜日	Saturday
Nichi- yōbi	にちようび	日曜日	Sunday

So, these are some new time expressions, some new vocabulary for you to learn. So, you can do this.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:26)

Time expressions		
Ototoi	おととい	day before yesterday
Kinō	きのう	yesterday
Kyō	きょう	today
Ashita	あした	tomorrow
Asatte	あさって	day after tomorrow

Now, we have [FL]. Now, what you can do is, you have this pattern over here, time expressions you already know [FL]. Simple. You can tell [FL] tomorrow is Friday or you can also ask [FL] ka [FL]. So, this can be your question [FL] or [FL]. Any of these you can tell. Of course will practice with this first.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:20)

**Practice**

**Ashita wa kin-yōbi desu.**

		moku-yōbi	もくようび	
		ka-yōbi	かようび	
あさって	Asatte	kin-yōbi	きんようび	
きょう	Kyō	nichi-yōbi	にちようび	
あした	Ashita	nichi-yōbi	にちようび	
		yasumi	やすみ	

Then, do [FL] tomorrow is a holiday. So, you can practice this please.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:59)

**Practice**

**Asatte wa kin-yōbi dewa arimasen.**

		sui-yōbi	すいようび	
Asatte		do-yōbi	どようび	
Ashita		kin-yōbi	きんようび	desu
Kyō		ka-yōbi	かようび	desu ka
		nichi-yōbi	にちようび	

Now, we can do the same exercise with [FL] as I just told you des or [FL]. We did it in the beginning. Des is positive and [FL] is negative for des. So, [FL] or [FL] as we did just a while back. [FL] is a question [FL] or you can also ask [FL]. That could be a question and you can answer. Now, we have done des [FL]. Des is positive and [FL] is negative as you already know. Now, what is the first? Please get the pronunciation [FL] and over here [FL] is a little silent and [FL] is from here of course negative and first is [FL]. So, des negative [FL] first and first negative is [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 31:10)

**Practice**

*Practice in pairs by changing the underlined words*

A: Kinō wa kin-yōbi deshita. Ashita wa nan-yōbi desu ka.

B: Ashita wa do-yōbi desu.

kinō	きのう	ka-yōbi	かようび
asatte	あさって	getsu-yōbi	げつようび
ototoi	おととい	sui-yōbi	すいようび

So, now you can practice [FL]. Yesterday it was Friday. [FL]. So, you can practice this over here. It is given. You can do it with your partner also. In our previous lessons, we have done [FL]. So, instead of a, you can have [FL] b. Also, you can have one of these [FL] or [FL] and you can practice this pattern as well with this. Now, we have minutes, we have done 1:30, we have done [FL]. Now, what about it is quarter to two. 1:45 can also be said as it is quarter to two. It is very simple. Nothing much is to be done over here. Well, 1.45 is [FL] and quarter to two would be [FL]. Now, mae means before, earlier. So, [FL] would be one our forty five minutes and quarter to two would be [FL]. You say the time first [FL]. It is 15 minutes to 2. You can practice over here [FL] or [FL].



(Refer Slide Time: 33:23)

**Practice**

A: Piano risaitaru wa **nan-ji** made deshita ka.  
B: **Gogo 5:45 made** deshita.  
(**Roku-ji jū-go-fun mae, made deshita**)

うんどうかい	undōkai	gogo 4:50
ドラマ	dorama	gogo 8:45
クラス	kurasu	gozen 6:45
パーティー	pa-ti-	gozen 3:45

So, you have a lot of things. [FL] is sports meet. [FL] you already know. [FL] you can practice these over here at home.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:46)

**Ne**

Particle '*ne*' is a confirmation seeker and used to solicit agreement from the listener, or to make sure he is following the conversation. It is used in the end of a sentence with a rising intonation and expects a response and confirmation from the listener that he is in agreement to what is being said. '*Ne*' is equivalent to '*isn't it*', '*right*' and '*don't you agree*' in English.

e.g. Tanaka san wa gakusei desu ne    *Isn't Tanaka san a student.*  
Roku-ji desu ne                            *Isn't it 6 o'clock.*

Now, there was a new particle which we did particle ne as ka particle. Ne also comes as ka particle. Ne also comes in the end of a sentence, at the end completely and it actually is a confirmation seeker. It requires the listener to say something in response to what is being asked

or what is being said. So, particle ne is a confirmation seeker and used to solicit agreement from the listener, and it is equivalent to. Isn't it right? Don't you agree in English and it always comes in the end. It has a rising intonation as well. For example, I know that you all are students, but still I just want to confirm. I meet someone outside and I might have forgotten and I say [FL]. So, the intonation you can see is rising and it means aren't you student or [FL]? So, isn't it 1 o'clock? Now, so that is how ne is to be pronounced or used.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:14)

~Kai/gai

**'Kai'** or sometimes pronounced as **'gai'** is a counter suffix used for counting floors of a building.

e.g. **Kono biru wa nan kai desu ka.**  
このビルは何かいですか。  
*How many floors are there in the building?*

**Kurasu wa san-gai dewa arimasen.**  
クラスはさんがいではありません。  
*The class is not on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor.*

Now, in the conversation we also had kai or another reading for kai is gai. This is a counter used for counting floors in a building or to count stories of a building. This is a suffix and has two reading as just told you [FL]. How many floors are there in the building? You can practice kai with me now kai or gai and see how it is different, where it is different, where gai is to be used anywhere. Kai is to be used [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 35:48)

~kai		
ik-kai	いっかい	1 <sup>st</sup> floor
ni-kai	にかい	2 <sup>nd</sup> floor
san-gai	さんがい	3 <sup>rd</sup> floor
yon-kai	よんかい	4 <sup>th</sup> floor
go-kai	ごかい	5 <sup>th</sup> floor
rok-kai	ろっかい	6 <sup>th</sup> floor
nana-kai	ななかい	7 <sup>th</sup> floor
hak-kai	はちかい/はっかい	8 <sup>th</sup> floor
kyū-kai	きゅうかい	9 <sup>th</sup> floor
juk-kai	じゅっかい	10 <sup>th</sup> floor

[FL] means the third floor and you will see kai changes to gai. Well, you have seen the same change in [FL] and [FL] as well. So, generally the number 3 changes with the counter. You will notice it later on also. So, keep it in mind [FL]. Now, you will see once written in purple are a little different. How are they different? Well, gai you just understood [FL]. Over here is a quick sound. It is a short sound in a similar manner and [FL] are also short sounds and [FL] over here [FL], it is not which is ku. It is [FL]. So, these are different again. [FL]. Over here is a short sound. So, you have exceptions in purple. Try to remember the exceptions. Say out loud. Speak out loud, practice loudly and it will help you memorize and then, in the end we have [FL] which is very easy 10 plus 1, ju ikai. So, it goes like this [FL]. So, you can practice and memorize. So, this is floors on a building for you which is kai and gai. You can practice [FL]. So, these you can practice at home and you can answer very simple questions.

Now, we always will do some new kanji characters. Also, today kanji's are I have told you earlier also are pictograms and ideograms, where a certain ideas depicted in pictures are shown by lines, basically straight lines. So, these lines are drawn from left to right and from top to bottom always ending on the right corner of the block over here. Now, kanji has a meaning. Definitely it is complicated also. One character can have 2-3 kanji characters, a combination of kanji characters and then, it can be written.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:34)

Kanji			
分	pun / fun	ふん/ふん	minutes (4 – strokes)
半	han	はん	half (4 – strokes)
月	tsuki / getsu	つき / げつ	moon month

So, over here in the first character that we have, you will see that this character you have done earlier means 8. If you remember we did this character. This is [FL] and now, when you put this over here, it means pun. Pun means minutes. So, this character together means minutes. Now, how has it come into being? Well, as I told you earlier is like this all the four fingers. This means to divide, to separate and with what do you separate. Well, the basic thing you separate anything with or cut anything with is the knife. So, this character has come into being with basic meaning is separate and from knife you cut it. So, this is pun. Now, this is a four stroke character. For you over here 1, 2, 3 and 4 meaning pun. The next character that we have here is han. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. So, basically you cut a board into two-half pieces like this. This is the board and you cut it into two. So, once again for you 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. How many strokes are there in this character? Please can someone tell? Well, we will count once again 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

So, we have five strokes in this character. Now, the next one is will do days of the week. You have done the days of the week. You know the word. Now, we are going to do you know how to pronounce it. Now, we will do the kanji character for it. You can see on your screens over here, monitors that [FL] you did this character if you remember. This is sun [FL]. It is like this divided into two- day and night. So, well with the moon what happens is the moon expands and increases and decreases. Waxing and waning of the moon is there for that because it is open. It is not close. Leave the space open and make scki like this meaning moon. Tsuki basic meaning is moon like

this 1, 2 and 3 and 4. So, this means also month associated. Meaning is month. Basic meaning is moon. Similar to this only. It is open because of the vexing in meaning of the moon.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:37)

Kanji			
火	hi / ka	ひ/か	<b>fire</b> (4 - strokes)
水	mizu / sui	みず/すい	<b>water</b> (4 - strokes)
曜	you	よう	<b>day</b> (18 - strokes)
今	ima	いま	<b>now</b>

Now, the next character you can see is hi. Hi is written over here which means fire which is [FL] as you did [FL] ka yo bi. So, fire is actually made like this and with the flames over here like this, something somewhat like this. So, well the character for it is 1, 2. This character also you have done earlier. This is [FL]. This character is hito meaning a person and if you add flames to it. Well, it becomes hi which is fire. So, whenever you see this character, then immediately you will understand that it is something to do with fire. Anything anywhere fire is required. For example, a fire engine or forest fire or a burn every time this character will be written over there. Now, the next one is mizu. Mizu means water as you can see. Well, water flows like this. I am sure whenever you see these lines, immediately water comes to your mind. So, you turn it by 90 degrees. 1, 2, 3, 4 like this. So, this is how it is made. Turn this 90 degrees and 1,2,3,4 is a four stroke character as is hi. Hi is also four stroke character. This is also four stroke character. Basic meaning is mizu which is water and associated meanings are lots, but further time being we are just going to do this reading. Mizu [FL] is day as in [FL].

It is a difficult character, but is made out of 3-4 characters. Now, you will see this character. You have done nichu which means day. Now, this character, this over here means wings of a bird and

this means a bird itself, a fat bird. So, yo is a complicated character of about 18 strokes. I will do it once again. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 in all. It is an 18 stroke character, where the sun goes from flies from this place to this place on the wings of a fat bird. That is how [FL] has come into been and you can see once again for you. Of course you don't have to remember the character at all. You don't have to write it down. This is difficult character. Concentrate only on the simple ones. Well, now we have also ima [FL]. So, a character for ima meaning now like the simple 1, 2, 3 and 4. It is a four stroke character. Ima meaning now these are some of the kanji's that we are doing here in class [FL]. Yo and ima. Now, some words with kanji characters.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:23)

Some new words with kanji characters			
部分	bubun	ぶぶん	portion
自分	jibun	じぶん	one's-self
半分	hanbun	はんぶん	half
半年	hantoshi	はんとし	6 months
日にち	hi-nichi	ひにち	day date
一日	ichi-nichi	いちにち	one-day
二、三日	ni-san-nichi	にさんにち	2/3 days

First character that we did was pun. So, [FL] you can see is portion. These are just characters, new vocabulary for you, just for you to remember. This we will use these words later on. Thus, you need to know them. Now, [FL] the meanings are given. So, [FL] is half of anything, half portion of something is [FL] is half a year or six months, [FL] is date and day, [FL] is one day, [FL] is 2-3 days.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:21)

Some more words with kanji characters			
一月	ichigatsu	いちがつ	January
一月	hitotsuki	ひとつき	one month
火山	kazan	かざん	volcano
火	hi	ひ	fire
花火	hanabi	はなび	fire works
水	mizu	みず	water
水泳	suiei	すいえい	swimming
水道	suidō	すいどう	water-supply

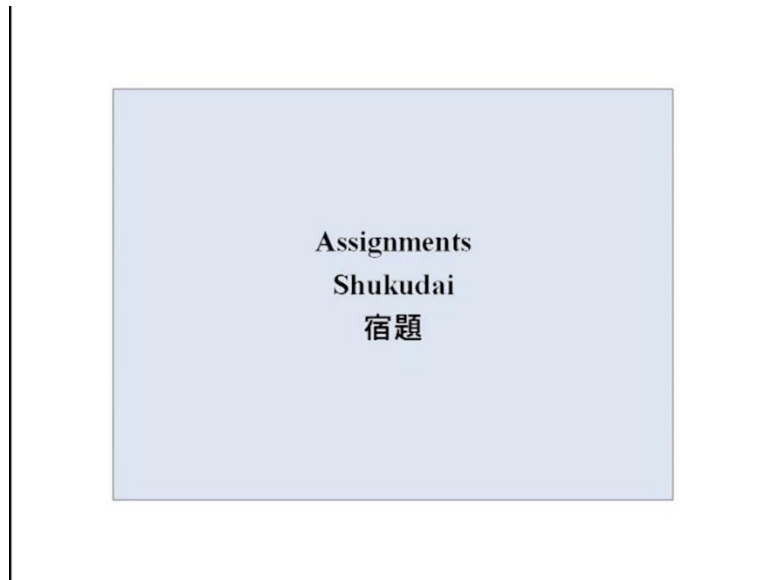
Then, some more words [FL]. So, these are some new words for you.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:51)

Vocabulary		
undōkai	うんどうかい	athletic meet
ban-gohan	ばんごはん	dinner
juku	じゆく	coaching school
kyō-shitsu	きょうしつ	class-room
kaigi-shitsu	かいぎしつ	conference room
heya	へや	room
yakyū	やきゅう	baseball
jyūgō	じゅぎょう	lesson, class

Whatever vocabulary we did is right here. [FL]. You can repeat after me. [FL]. So, please these are some new words, new vocabulary.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:39)



Now is the tough part. You have your assignments. Now, you have to do those at home. Please practice with your partner saying [FL] here as is listed. You can practice this and then, you have the calendar. You can practice on the calendar point and say [FL] or [FL] or [FL]. So, you could practice past and present tenses as well you could practice all the time expressions. You could practice your days of the week and how to use them. Now, these are some pictures for you and you have to write the kanji for these characters. Kanji's are important because Japanese cannot be written only in hiragana, katakana or kanji. All three scripts are done simultaneously. So, please we need to learn kanji as well it is an important part, integral part of the language and we cannot write Japanese in one script only.

Well, this is another one. Just write the readings for the kanji characters here, and now in the end we have match group a with group b and make proper sentences. I think we have done quite a bit for today. Lot of things we have learnt, lot of a new expressions, lot of new words, vocabulary, also the past and the present forms we have done, for verbs a little bit. So, we will end here. I will finish over here for you today. Let us meet again tomorrow. [FL].

Thank you.