


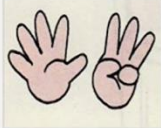






Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 9
Ashita Tokyo e ikimasu
I will go to Tokyo tomorrow

Hello everybody and welcome to the class. Are you all ready to learn more Japanese today? Well, we have been doing a lot of things. We have learnt time expressions, time in our last class. Well, this time also we will do some time expressions, something new also about verbs and lot of new vocabulary, some new expressions as well but before actually starting on all this, I would like to go over your assignments that I had given you last time.

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Kanji Practice-3
Write the kanji characters for the pictures given below

火	八	二	五十円
			
			
川	山	木	人

See whether you have done it properly or not. Again kanji characters there are pictures given over here, and you were to write kanji characters for these pictures. So, well the first one is what do you think it is? [FL] as in you can count the fingers, and then it is [FL], number [FL]. You can see a lot of trees over here in the picture, [FL] as in river [FL] and the last one is [FL]. If you remember we did [FL] in kayobi. So, this was kanji for you.

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Assignment-4
Write the readings for the Kanji characters

五十一	go-jū-ichi
十一時	jū-ichi-ji
十円	jū-en
八分	happun
十	jū
日本	nihon
二十九	ni-jū-ku
百	hyaku
二百	ni-hyaku
日本人	nihon-jin

Well, the second one is write the readings for the kanji characters given. Well, I will just read it out once. So, you get the pronunciation properly. The first one is [FL]. I hope you got it right, all of you.

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Assignment-5
Match group A with group B and make meaningful sentences

A	B
Gakkoo wa hachi-ji kara	anata no desu ka
Watashi no otosan wa	o kudasai
Sensei wa ima	ikura desu ka
Kaigi wa	ni-ji made desu
Ashita wa	jimushitsu desu ka
Kono kasa wa	yasumi desu
Shousetsu wa	jū-ichi-ji kara desu
Ni-hyaku-en no kutsushita	bengoshi desu

So, now you have match group A with group B and make meaningful sentences. Column A has one part of the sentence and column B has the other part. So, you have to match the sentences

and the sentences should be meaningful. They should have a meaning, they should be complete. So, please try to do that. We have been doing this exercise in our previous lessons as well and I am sure by now you are used to it. So, well let us see what the first one is. [FL]. So, you have this practice of kara and made from a certain time till a certain time. The next one is [FL] connection between the two. The [FL] and we are talking about [FL] which is a topic marker. Then, we have [FL]. Now, for you at the moment, it may sound a little strange that [FL] is [FL] which is the office, but you know that it is not the meaning [FL] at the moment. [FL] is in the [FL] question.

So, please this seems a little odd initially, but later on when we do it with proper verb, then you will feel more comfortable. The next one is [FL]. This I am sure is easy [FL]. You have done is a holiday. [FL] is the time expression meaning tomorrow. Then, [FL] and that is what we have been practicing. [FL] means how much. [FL] means this and name of the object is specified which is kasa. So, this kasa, this umbrella, wa how much this umbrella for. So, well the next one is [FL]. It is a novel. [FL] is question again. Well, the next one is [FL]. You did [FL] earlier in one of the previous lessons. [FL] means please give it to me or I am going to buy it. So, well I hope you made the sentences correctly.

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Additional Hiragana		
mya—みや	myu—みゆ	myo—みよ
rya—りや	ryu—りゆ	ryo—りよ
gya—ぎや	gyu—ぎゆ	gyo—ぎよ
ja—じゃ	ju—じゆ	jo—じよ
bya—びや	byu—びゆ	byo—びよ
pya—ぴや	pyu—ぴゆ	pyo—ぴよ

Now, we are going to do additional hiragana. I did all the hiragana syllables with you, the additional readings of hiragana with you. Now, some of them are left. So, we will do those. The short sound m or the syllable or the letter m with ya, yu and yo, ok. So, this is mya, myu and myo. I told you how it is done, how it is made. So, we don't need to do that. The r letter or sound ra as rya, ryu, ryo, then we have letter g or the sound ga, gya, gyu, gyo. Then, we have letter j or sound ja, ju, jo, then letter b and sound ba, bas, bya, byu, byo and the last one for you is the letter p and sound pa, pas, pya, pyu and pyo. So, this is your additional hiragana which you require for words later on.

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I am going to Tokyo tomorrow


Ashita watashi wa Tokyo e ikimasu

明日 私は 東京 へ 行きます

Well, now you are comfortable with numbers. You have done numbers from 1 till 10. You can tell time. So, now you can also tell someone or ask someone their phone number or tell your phone number. How would you do that? Well, you need numbers from 1 till 10 that you already know because of time. You have done time from 1 till 12. So, [FL] not shi go [FL] and that is all that is required and of course, 0 which is re or 0 could also be used. So, now if you want to tell your number, [FL] is telephone number or [FL] is your mobile. This dash over here is no [FL] or [FL]. So, very simple way you have to say each number and not 1000, 200 or 1200 or 500 and 21. No all numbers are to be said separately. So, please [FL] if there is a dash for the country code or for the area code [FL] 0 [FL]. Is that alright? So, you could tell your number very easily to your friends now. Well, now today we are going to do something new. We will talk about

verbs. Now, lot of things we can do, lot of expressions we can say if we use verbs. So, well we are going to do verbs today.

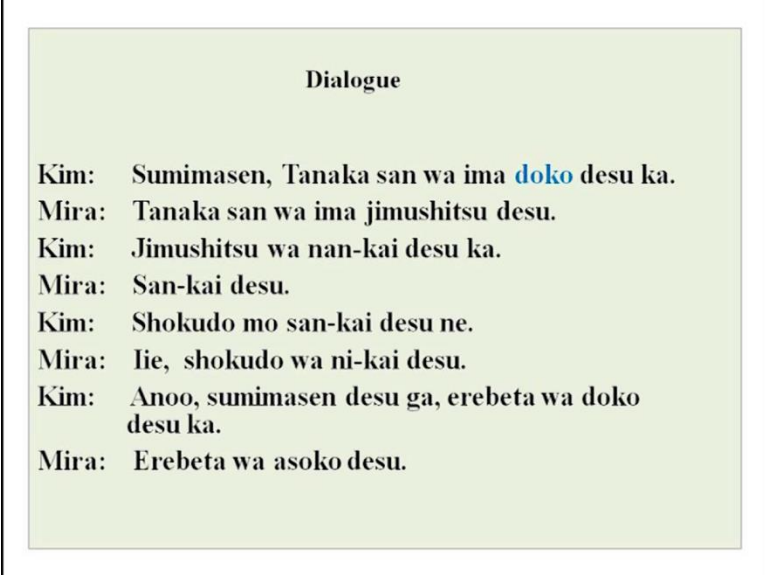
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Radio dialogue

Now, listen to this radio conversation and just see how much you understand and whatever is new, we will try to explain here in class. [FL]

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Dialogue

Kim: Sumimasen, Tanaka san wa ima **doko** desu ka.

Mira: Tanaka san wa ima jimushitsu desu.

Kim: Jimushitsu wa nan-kai desu ka.

Mira: San-kai desu.

Kim: Shokudo mo san-kai desu ne.

Mira: Iie, shokudo wa ni-kai desu.

Kim: Anoo, sumimasen desu ga, erebeta wa doko desu ka.

Mira: Erebeta wa asoko desu.

Well, there are few words which are new to you. Some new vocabulary is also there. So, we will do it right now. I will read it or again the dialogue is between Kim san and Mira san, two people. So, I will read the dialogue once to you and explain. [FL]. So, how much did you understand? Now, I am sure quite a bit by now this is our 9th lesson and you been practicing at home. So, I am sure lots of things are understood except for this new word here which is doko and that I will explain right away.

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会話

キム: すみません、田中さんはどこですか。
ミラ: 田中さんはじむしつです。
キム: じむしつは何階ですか。
ミラ: 三階です。
キム: 食堂も三階ですか。
ミラ: いいえ、食堂は二階です。
キム: あのう、すみませんですが、エレベータはどこですか。
ミラ: エレベータはあそこです。

This is in the script for you. This is the explanation.

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Dialogue

Kim: Excuse me, where is Mr. Tanaka.
Mira: Mr. Tanaka is in the office.
Kim: Office is on which floor.
Mira: 3rd floor.
Kim: Is the canteen also on the 3rd floor.
Mira: No, it's on the second floor.
Kim: I am sorry but where is the elevator.
Mira: The elevator is over there.

Well, you can read it and understand.

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Demonstratives

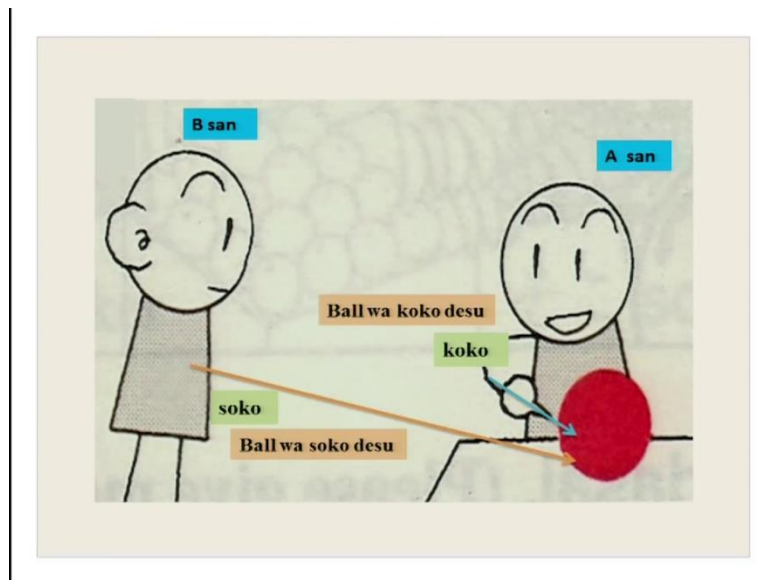
The demonstrative words *'kore, sore, are'* studied in previous lessons refer to **things or objects** only, where as this new set of **'ko, so, a, do'** words, refer to **location** of a certain object or person.

'koko' refers to *'this place'* or *'here'* which is near the speaker and far from the listener.
'soko' refers to *'that place'* or *'there'* which is far away from the speaker and close to the listener.
'asoko' corresponds to *'over there'* in English and is far from the speaker and listener both.
'doko' an interrogative word corresponds to *'where'* in English.

Now, we have done demonstratives earlier. If you remember we did kore sore are and dore. One set of demonstratives then we did kono, sono, ano and dono. Now, this one is only for things as well as for people. Now, today we will do a new set of demonstratives which is koko, soko, asoko and doko. Now, what does it mean? This is for location, for place. Place marker is doko

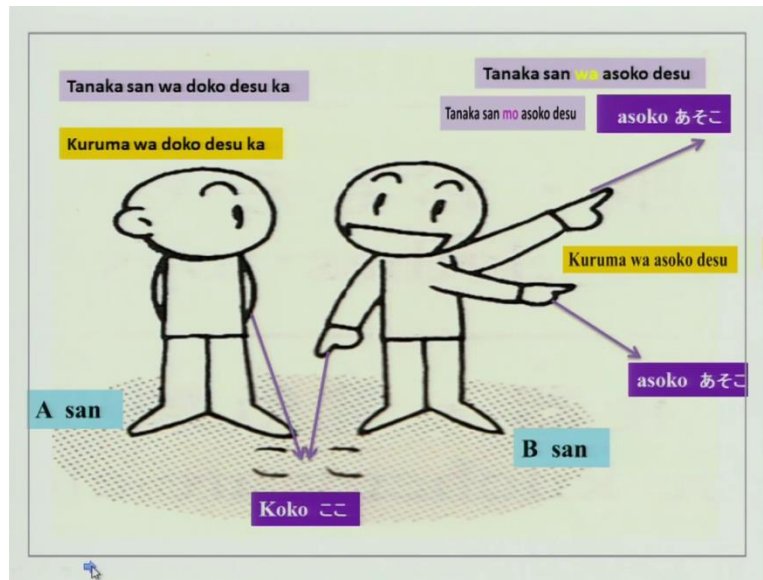
showing location is [FL] and [FL]. So, how will you tell a person is over there? So, koko means here where the person is. Where the speaker is? He is over here at this point, at this place. Soko is where the listener is or you could say it is far away from where the speaker is. Then, asoko is again far away from the listener as well as the speaker and then, we have doko which is a question word. Doko which is a question word which means where? So, we have koko which is over here, soko which is far away from the speaker or close to the listener and asoko is something which is some place which is far away from the speaker as well as from the listener both. As you can see on your screens over here, everything is given clearly.

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Now, you have A san and B san over here and an object right here. So, what are they doing? Let us see. A is pointing at this object here which looks like a ball and he says koko because it is close to A san [FL]. The ball is over here at this point. Well, what does B san have to say? He points at the ball from where he is and he says soko. So, the ball is far away from B san. Thus, he says soko [FL]. The ball is over there. So, you can see from the picture that the ball is close to A san and the ball is far away from B san. Thus, it is soko for B san, and koko for A san.

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Now, you have these two people over here A san and B san. Again let us see what they are doing? Well, B is pointing at something and so is A. Well, what could it be? Well, it is koko. That means over here as they are very close to each other, so koko or this place or this point could be close to both of them. Then, it would be koko over here and B is also pointing with his fingers somewhere. So, what could that be? It is Asoko because it is far away from A and B as well. So, it is far away somewhere not here or here. Thus, it is asoko. What is that? Well, again he is pointing at something which is far away from both of them. So, again it becomes asoko. Now, A san has a question. He says [FL] and B has to say [FL] over there because kuruma is far away from A and B both.

Now, A san has another question. He says [FL]. Now, over here it was an object. Now, he is asking about a person. So, well B says [FL]. So, now you can see that koko because it is for place it can be used for object as well as for person and then, also on other thing over here. You will notice that why it is little colored. Now, why is colored over here is because one question has already been asked by A san [FL]. So, the answer is [FL] and again he asks another question and says [FL] and B san again says [FL]. So, as we have done earlier, you can replace this wa with mo meaning also [FL]. The car is over there and [FL] is also over there. So, please you can see wa. You can replace with mo if something has already been said which is similar to the answer given here. So, now I am sure your asoko, koko and soko is clear and of course, he can

also point at this and say koko and A san from here can say soko. So, I am sure this is clear now the difference between koko, soko and asoko.

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Radio dialogue

Well, now listen to this dialogue and there are lots of new things over here in this dialogue which you may not be able to understand. Well, just listen to it and see the words you can catch actually. [FL].

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Dialogue

- A:** Ashita doko e ikimasu ka.
B: Kyoto e ikimasu.
A: Nan de Kyōto e ikimasu ka.
B: Shinkansen de ikimasu.
A: Nan-ji no densha desu ka.
B: Asa hachi-ji no densha desu.

So, now you have done this location word doko which means where. Now, there are two new things over here A and [FL]. Now, A is a new particle for you. A will do right away and [FL] is the verb. You done lot of particles, you done particle ka, you done particle wa, particle ne, particle mo and now, a new particle for you particle e and the verb [FL]. This means to go to move in a certain direction. Now, particle e is used with motion verbs and shows movement in a certain direction, movement towards destination or towards your goal particle e. It is to be used with motion verbs. Now, three motion verbs which we are going to do over here is [FL] and kaeri, mas. Now, [FL] means to go. [FL] means go, [FL] come and [FL] to return. Now, very interestingly [FL] in Japanese you only return to your house, your hometown or your country to your country, your hometown and your house only all other places you always go.

Please remember that when you are at a certain place, when you are here and you are talking about this place, then it means you come here. For example, if you are in class, then you say [FL] because I am in class, I am talking about class and if you are outside class, well you could say [FL]. Please remember that we will be doing it again and again. So, you don't have to worry that much. Well, [FL] is where, [FL] is tomorrow, e is as I told you it is a particle to be used with ikimas which shows motion in a certain direction, movement in the certain direction and ka of course is a question words. Now, you can see [FL] where are you going tomorrow? [FL]. Of course is one of the cities in Japan, the old capital of Japan is Kyoto. [FL]. I am going to Kyoto. Now, another new particle over here is de, particle de. For you now de shows something. [FL] means mode of transport. How you will go from this place to that place? How movement is going to take place? How you will transport yourself from this place to that place?

So, well it could be [FL]. I will go by bus [FL]. So, I will go by bus tomorrow. So, how will you go? [FL] is a question. So, you can ask, how will you go? [FL] is the very famous trains of Japan. So, [FL] is in the morning. [FL]. So, this is the conversation.

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会話

A: あした どこ へ いきます か。
B: 京都 へ いきます。
A: なんて 京都 へ いきます か。
B: 新幹線 で いきます。
A: なんじ の 電車 です か。
B: 朝 八時 の 電車 です。

This is of course in the script and the kanji characters are given. There are a number of characters which you have not done, but these characters have been put here especially for you to get use to the kanji script, the pictograms and then, of course this is the explanation.

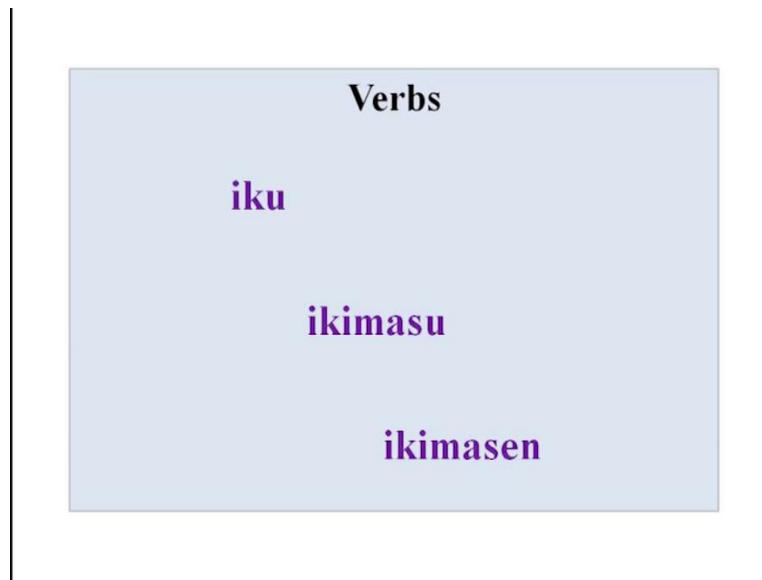
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Dialogue

A: Where are you going tomorrow?
B: I am going to Kyoto.
A: How are you going?
B: I am going by shinkansen.
A: What time is your train?
B: In the morning at 8 o' clock.

Well, we will practice now verbs over here [FL].

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Now, I want to tell you something about verbs in Japanese. Verbs are divided into two categories, basically two categories. The u verbs and the ru verbs. Now, there is a base form of the verb, the stem of the verb, the dictionary form of the verb and if the verb ends in u or in ru, it is in its dictionary form. Please remember that so with this division, they have classified verbs into group 1, group 2 and group 3. Of course how will you differentiate that it is in group 1 or in group 2 or in group 3. It is simple. In group 2, all verbs ending in i r u and e r u in their base form in their dictionary form, then they are in group 2.

So, all verbs ending in i r u e r u are in group 2. In their dictionary form, there are two verbs which are irregular verbs. They do not follow a pattern which is [FL] and [FL]. Of course, all the details we will do later. This is just a small brief introduction to verbs. We have just two verbs in group 3 that is Kuru and suru. Suru means to do and kuru means to come as we did with [FL]. Now, all other verbs which are not ending in i r u and e r u in their dictionary form are in group 1. There are a few exceptions of course. We have a few verbs which do end in i r u and e r u in group 1, but that is for a different reason. All verbs ending in i r u e r u are in group 2 and all other verbs are in group 1 and only two in group 3. So, well this was very brief. There are lot of things about verbs, but well for the time being we will only do this much.

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~e

Place + particle 'e' indicates direction towards destination and is used with motion verbs.
e.g. "ikimasu, kimasu and kaerimasu" meaning "to go", "to come" and "to return" respectively.

e.g. Mainichi gakkō e ikimasu.
まいにち がっこう へ いきます。
I go to school everyday.

Tanaka san wa ashita uchi e kimasu.
田中さん は あしたうち へ きます。
Mr. Tanaka will come to my house tomorrow.

Now, particle e as I just told you indicates direction, place plus particle. A indicates direction towards destination. Thus, it is used with motion, verbs [FL] and means to go come and return respectively. So, well this we have already done. I have already covered this with you. Well, we will practice now.

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Practice

A: Ashita doko e ikimasu ka.
あした どこ へ いきます か.

B: Delhi e ikimasu.
デリ へ いきます.

ashita	あした	uchi	うち
nichi-yōbi	にちようび	depa-to	デパート
asatte	あさって	tomodachi no uchi	友達のうち
rai-getsu	らいげつ	Delhi	デリ

So, you remember you did time expressions in your previous lesson. [FL]. So, you could replace [FL] with any of these [FL]. Any of these [FL] means where e is of course movement in their direction and [FL] means to go and of course, you could answer with [FL]. Wa and the name of the place, e [FL]. So, it is very simple. It could be Delhi, it could be [FL], it could be club or [FL] as is used in Japanese, it could be [FL], it could be [FL] anything, e [FL]. So place e [FL] that is what we are going to practice over here. You can see [FL]. So, ashita could be replaced with [FL] means next month and place could be Delhi. Place could be replaced with Uchi [FL] or again any place Delhi or any other place you want to name. Now, some more time expressions for you [FL] was just mentioned [FL]. [FL] means next month, [FL] this month, [FL] next to next month.

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Practice

A: Rai-getsu doko e ikimasu ka.
B: Rai-getsu uchi e kaerimasu.

A: Kon-getsu doko e ikimasu ka.
B: Kon-getsu tomodachi no uchi e ikimasu.

A: Sari-getsu doko e ikimasu ka.
B: Sari-getsu kuni e kaerimasu.


So, please you can practice [FL]. [FL] is countries. I will return to my country.

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Practice	
A:	Nan de kaisha e ikimasu ka. なんで かいしゃへ いきます か.
B:	Takushi de ikimasu. タクシーで いきます.
kuruma	くるま
basu	バス
densha	でんしゃ
arukimasu	あるきます
jitensha	じてんしゃ
shinkansen	しんかんせん

Now, you have this new particle de which we just practiced. Particle de as I said is used for travel. So, [FL], this can again be replaced with [FL] or any other noun that you have done and kuruma could be easily replaced with bus. Any of these you can replace and you can make so many sentences. You can ask your friends, you can tell how you are going to a certain place by just using this particle de. So, with the help of kuruma [FL], I go to my office. That is how it is done. [FL]. Of course, this also could be replaced with any place that you want to go to. Now, you can see over here that is exactly what is given. [FL]. I go by taxi. So, basic meaning of de is by with the help of and of course, there is one word over here. [FL] means to walk. So, this you have to keep in mind that please you don't say I go to a certain place by my feet. It is always I walk. Please remember that it is not I use my feet to go somewhere, I always walk. [FL]. Now, there is a small audio for you.

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Radio dialogue

So, please listen and see how much you understand.

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Dialogue

A: When are you going to Delhi?

B: 15th of next week.

A: When are you returning?

B: Will return on the 18th.

Now, in this audio you had something new over here which was date. Please learn dates.

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<i>Date</i>		
tsuitachi	ついたち	first day of the month
futsuka	ふつか	second
mikka	みっか	third
yokka	よっか	fourth
itsuka	いつか	fifth
muika	むいか	sixth
nanoka	なのか	seventh
yo-ka	よーか	eighth
kokonoka	ここのか	ninth
to-ka	とーか	tenth
jū-ichi nichi	じゅういちにち	eleventh
jū-yokka	じゅうよっか	fourteenth
hatsuka	はつか	twentieth

Date is a little different. [FL] is first month; [FL] second of the month, [FL] third of the month and so on. We go till 10. So, please repeat after me once and then, we will do it over here. [FL]. So, you will notice this yokka and yoka are quite similar, but there is a slight difference. Yokka is 4 which is a small number. So, the sound is also small and yoka a larger number which is 8. Sound is also long and elongated. So, [FL] again is the long sound. Then, after toka you have ju which you know is for 10. [FL] is the counter for day date. [FL] means eleventh, [FL] means twelfth. So, please practice this. We will do it right away. So, well over here this is a small sound, this is a long sound, this is an elongated long sound and again, you have fourteenth. Fourteenth has [FL] and the twentieth is [FL] and not [FL]. These are exceptions. So, please remember these and practice as many times as you can, so that it settles inside very nicely. Now, we have kanji's. We have been doing kanji's in our previous lessons. We did last time [FL]. I think [FL] and what else we did I think today we will do more [FL] and [FL].

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Kanji			
木	ki/moku	き/もく	tree/wood (4-Strokes)
金	okane/kin	おかね/きん	money/metal (4-Strokes)
土	tsuchi/do	つち/ど	soil/ground (3-Strokes)

So, let us begin doing our kanji's over here and how the kanji's have come into being. Now, [FL] the basic meaning is tree or wood. Now, you would say how has this form or these lines come into being? Well, kanji's as you know are pictograms. So, when you look at tree, what is the figure that comes to your mind? What do you think? Well, a ki looks like this. A tree looks like this. Isn't it? Some branches over here. So, well the basic idea is there is a form and this is the trunk of the tree and that is how it has come into being. So, now you see 1, 2, 3 and 4. Now, if you do this, then you will see it does look like a tree. So, once again for you have 1, 2, 3 and 4 ki. This is ki. The pronunciation is ki. Ki means a tree. It is a four stroke character once again 1, 2, 3 and 4 meaning ki. When you look at this character, then automatically you will understand that it has something to do with tree, something to do with wood, something to do with forest all related.

Now, you will see this is a four stroke character. Now, we have another character over here which means okane. Some lines are drawn and it means money and metal. Now, how has this come into being? Well, this is very interesting because in olden times when we did not have banks, then all our money was kept in the houses and they would dig somewhere and put the money inside over here and use it whenever it was required. So, now what happens is when you lot of people in the house and everybody is hiding it, how do you sort of camouflage the whole thing? So, for that in the house, you would put a lot of mud over it and may be plant a tree

or something or put a pot or something over there which would sort of hide your money, and you would also know that the money is kept over here. So, well now this is for the house. This is how it is made actually, ok. So, now you will see these are two nuggets or the gold coins that were used earlier, and on this you plant something to just camouflage the whole thing. So, this is how the character is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. This is the ground. So, you put your money hidden over here. That is how this character is used for money. Let us see how many strokes are there in this character. Kanji's are very interesting actually, some of them and not all of them as they get complicated. Well things become a little difficult, but this one is [FL].

It is an eight stroke character, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the associated meaning is kin. Kin is for gold, otherwise the meaning is metal or money because money was also metal earlier. So, when we did not have the notes, so well it is for money and metal both. Now, we have another character over here which means soil or [FL]. This is the ground from here. A flower is something comes out of the ground. So, that is how you have this character and this for ground which is [FL]. That is how this character has come into being and it is used for Saturday which is [FL], ok. So, well this is a three stroke character 1, 2 and 3 meaning soil or ground.

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Now, there is more kanji for you. Today is lot of kanji. These kanji's are very simple. They are not difficult. These are the two kanji characters for the two verbs that we have done verb iku. Iku

means to go. Is it alright a simple character 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and the hiragana ku over here meaning to go. You can see over here. This also means line. It is a six stroke character. Now, the other one is [FL] and [FL] is a ten stroke character. So, you can see [FL] means to return. I will draw it for you or make it for you. [FL]. So, that is a ten stroke character which means to return and please remember you always return to your country, to your hometown or to your house.

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<i>Some new words with kanji characters</i>			
木こり	きこり	kikori	wood cutter
金持ち	かねもち	kanemochi	wealthy person
土木	どぼく	doboku	civil engineering
土のう	どのおう	donou	sand bag
行き先	いきさき	ikisaki	destination
行列	ぎょうれつ	gyōretsu	procession
帰国	きこく	kikoku	return to country
帰宅	きたく	kitaku	return to one's house
日帰り	ひがえり	higaeri	return the same day

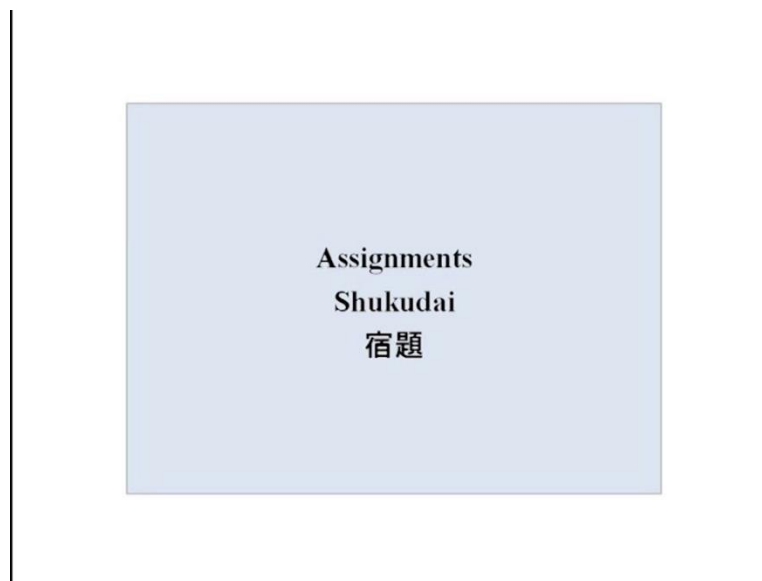
So, now we have some new words for you with these kanji characters, and the meanings are given over here. [FL]. So, these are some of the new words for you, new vocabulary for you using these kanji characters, using these pictograms that we have just studied. Try to memorize them, try to read them, try to learn them, write them.

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Vocabulary		
senshuu	せんしゅう	last week
konshuu	こんしゅう	this week
raishu	らいしゅう	next week
saraishuu	さらいしゅう	the week after next
asa	あさ	morning
ban	ばん	evening
yasumi	やすみ	holiday
kimasu	きます	to come
arukimasu	あるきます	to walk

Now, we have some words [FL].

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Now, it is time for you to do your assignments, to take down your assignments and do them some practice telling time over here, asking time and telling time. Like this you can ask [FL] and you can answer or your partner can answer or you can also say ima whatever time is there. So, [FL] this time please try this at home. This is an assignment for you. Then, you have again places

over here, practice with your partner by asking and telling where you are going and if you can how you are going. So, there are other places also listed over here for you. Now, these pictures we have done here in class, these are listed over here 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The days of the week are given over here. So, you have to just match the kanji characters with pictures. Then, write the readings for the following characters like your previous exercise in the previous lesson and of course, over here you have to match the readings with the kanji characters, ok. There is another one for you. Look at the picture and tell what mode of transport you will use to go somewhere.

So, as we did this particle de here in class, you can use that particle, ask your partner or you could try on your own as well we have done quite a few things, lot of new things we have learnt, lot of new vocabulary we have done, and some new particles, some new verbs we have learnt. So, please with that I think I should leave you. There is lot of home work for you today. I think I will finish over here for today and maybe we will do something new in our next lesson. [FL].

Thank you.