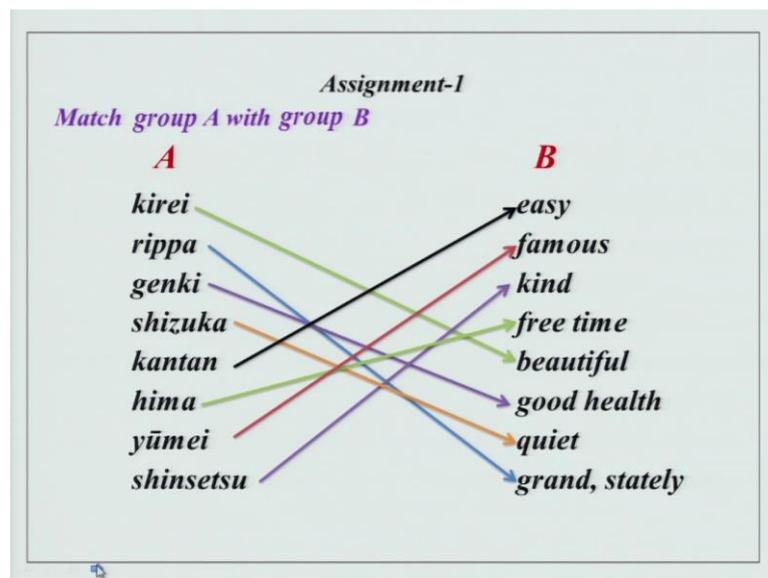


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 19
Tokyo wa okikute kirei desu
Tokyo is big and beautiful

Hello everybody, and welcome to the class. Well, in our previous classes we have been doing adjectives so far. So, we have done, i adjectives and na adjectives, how to use adjectives with nouns, some new vocabulary, a lot of new kanji characters. So, today also we will continue with adjectives. And, we will learn some new characters, stroke order of those characters, lot of vocabulary, and how to say what we have done earlier in different ways.

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So, we will begin now. But before that, as I always do, we will go with the assignments and see what you have done. So, I will read it out, one by one, and you can check your assignments. So, the first assignment is, match group a, with group b. These are na adjectives given over here, and the meanings in the right column, column b; so, you can see. Kirei – beautiful, rippa – grand, genki – in good health, shizuka – quiet, kantan – easy, hima - free time, yumei – famous, and shinsetsu – kind; so, these were all, na adjectives.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:11)

Assignment-2
Write hiragana for the words given below

a)	Shizuka	しずか
b)	Kantan	かんたん
c)	Urusai	うるさい
d)	Tsumetai	つめたい
e)	Muzukashii	むずかしい
f)	Murasaki	むらさき
g)	Yūmei	ゆうめい
h)	Atatakai	あたたかい

Now, you have to write in hiragana, some of them are na adjectives and some of them are i adjectives. Now, you see, hiragana is very important because you have to learn to write in the script as well, as we are doing kanji. So, you also have to do hiragana. So, please practice hiragana also. Now, you have it all written over here: shizuka, kantan, urusai, tsumetai, muzukashii, murasaki, yumei, atatakai. So, well, you can do it; practice it at home.

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Assignment-3
Fill in the blanks with appropriate particles

- Rao san wa chikatetsu **de** kaisha **e** ikimasu.
- Watashi wa mainichi asa roku-ji **ni** okimasu.
- Mainichi kaisha no shokudo **de** hiru-gohan **o** tabemasu.
- Rao san no uchi wa eki **no** soba **ni** arimasu.
- Shūmatsu **ni** eiga **o** mimashō.
- Tanaka san wa maiasa uchi **de** shinbun **o** yomimasu.
- Nanji **ni** kaisha **o** demasu ka.
- Doko **de** nihon-go **o** benkyō shimashita ka.
- Koku-go **de** ringo wa nan desu ka.

Then, the third assignment is, fill in the blanks with appropriate particles. We have done a lot of particles; particle wa, ka, mo, ne, yo, de, ni, o, lot of these particles. So, you need to fill all the particles over here, properly the ones which fit only. Rao san wa chikatetsu de kaisha e ikimasu. Watashi wa mainichi asa roku-ji ni okimasu, means for time. Mainichi kaisha no shokudo de hiru-gohan o tabemasu, place – de, activity - o [FL]. Rao san no uchi wa eki no soba ni arimasu, so, you have locational nouns over here; ni arimasu is for location and existence.

Shumatsu ni eiga o mimasho; shumatsu - again for time – ni. Tanaka san wa maiasa uchi de shinbun o yomimasu; again, place – de, activity – o, shumatsu. Nanji ni kaisha o demasu ka; nanji ni for time, ni again. Then, doko de nihon-go o benkyo shimashita ka; where for place again de, again activity – o. Then, koku-go de ringo wan an desu ka; de - we did last time, what do you call a certain thing in Japanese. So, koku-go is your national language, koku-go de ringo wan an desu ka. So, this is what you were supposed to do. I hope all of you got it right.

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Assignment - 4

Choose the correct kanji character from the parentheses

a) Nan (自、持、時) goro hiru-gohan o tabemasu ka.

b) Yuri no hana wa (白い、百、自) desu.

c) Mariko san no o-taku wa (大きい、犬きい、天きい) desu.

d) Rao san wa nan (下、卜、才) desu ka.

e) (今朝、明日、毎日) nani o tabemashita ka.

f) Tomodachi wa (昨日、毎日、明日) eiga o mimasu.

g) Nihon wa (水、小さい、六) kuni desu.

h) Rao san wa (日本入、二本人、日本人) dewa arimasen.

i) Watashi wa (赤井、赤い、青い) sukato o kaimashita.

j) Imouto wa atarashii (電気、電話、電車) o kaimashita.

Now, over here, you have kanjis which you need to practice. So, the sentences are, nan -- ----- goro hiru-gohan o tabemasu ka. So, well the kanjis will come, and they are all in green. So, it is easy for you to understand, you can see, and check your kanji characters: oki, si, kisa, minich, chesai, nihonjing, achai, and dhenba. So, these are the kanji characters, you can check them.

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Assignment-5

Read the conversation and answer the questions

- A: Moshi moshi Rao san no otaku desu ka.
B: Hai soo desu.
A: Amit to moshimasu ga, go-shujin wa irasshaimasu ka.
B: Sumimasen, ima imasen. 10 ji goro kaerimasu.
A: Soo desu ka. Dewa sono toki mata denwa shimasu.
B: Hai, Onegaishimasu.
A: Shitsurei shimasu.

Now, there was a small conversation for you in the previous lesson. This is the conversation. You can now read the conversation, and then try to see if this questions you have answered properly.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:39)

Answer the questions below

- a) Rao san no uchi ni donata ga denwa o shimashita ka. (Amit san)
b) Uchi ni dare to hanashimashita ka. (okusan)
c) Rao san wa uchi ni imashita ka. (imasen deshita)
d) Rao san wa nan-ji goro uchi ni kaerimasu ka (10 ji goro kaerimasu)
a) Amit san wa mata denwa o shimasu ka shimasen ka. (shimasu)

As they are not very difficult, I do not think we need to go over them; you can just do it on your own, as you have the conversation right in front of you.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:58)

Assignment – 6

Tick the correct adjective in the parentheses

a) *Asoko no kissaten no kōhii wa (omoshiroi, oishii, okashii) desu.*

b) *Rao san no uchi wa eki kara (chiisai, chikai, ookii) desu.*

c) *Watashi no gakkō no soba ni (nagai na, kirei na, kawaii na) koen ga arimasu.*

d) *Kinō (okashi, omoshiroi, kantan) shōsetsu o yomimashita.*

e) *Ano kata wa (shizuka na, kawaii na, yūmei na) sakka desu.*

f) *Tanaka san wa (shinsetsu, shizuka na, teinei na) desu.*

The last assignment, I think, is tick the correct adjectives in the brackets. So, they are in purple over here. Asoko no kissaten no kohii wa oishii desu. Rao san no uchi wa eki kara chikai desu. Watashi no gakkō no soba ni kirei na koen ga arimasu. Kino omoshiroi shosetu o yomimashita. Ano kata wa yumei na sakka desu. Tanaka san wa shinsetu desu; and, if there was a noun over here then, na, would have been used.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:26)

Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de
nan-ji-kan kakarimasu ka

How long does it take?

Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de
dore gurai kakarimasu ka

Approximately how long does it take?

Now, in our previous lessons we have done this exercise where you can ask, you ask someone, as to how long it takes from one place to another. So, we did, nan-ji-kan

kakarimasu ka. Now, over here, we want to do something else. If you say, nan-ji-kan, then it is exact time, how long does it take. But, if say, it takes a little more than what you are saying, approximately if you want to ask, then what is the way to ask.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:45)

Practice

Practice by telling and asking approx. how long it takes from Kanpur to Lucknow by the mode of transport you can see in the picture. (dore gurai- nan ji kan)

Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka	
2-ji-kan gurai kakarimasu	
Kanpur kara Lucknow made basu de dore gurai kakarimasu ka	
3-ji-kan gurai kakarimasu	
Kanpur kara Lucknow made jitensha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka	
6-ji kan gurai kakarimasu	

Practice by telling and asking approximately how long it takes from Kanpur to Lucknow by the mode of transport you can see in the picture. That is the picture over here for you. You can see the picture and tell, how long it takes by this mode of transport. So, there is a, densha, over here, let us see what the question is.

Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka; approximately how long does it take? So, let us see; 2-ji-kan gurai kakarimasu. So, gurai means approximately. If you say, 2-ji-kan kakarimasu, then it is exact time. But, if you say, 2-ji-kan gurai kakarimasu, then it takes approximately 2 hours; it could be 10 minutes less, or 10 minutes more. Now, let us see the second picture, bus. So, what is the question? Kanpur kara Lucknow made basu de dore gurai kakarimasu ka? 3-ji-kan gurai kakarimasu.

And, then we have another picture for you, which is of a cycle, jitensha. Kanpur kara Lucknow made jitensha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka. And, let us see how many hours it says, 6-ji kan gurai kakarimasu. You could also say, 6-ji kan kakarimasu, so, that means, it is exact, 6-ji kan, not more, not less, but you will never know how long it will take by any of these transports, any of these things. So, well, you can use good ((Refer Time: 10:35)).

(Refer Slide Time: 10:37)

Kurai /Gurai

A: **Koko** kara **eki** made dono kurai kakarimasu ka.
B: **Kuruma** de 40-pun kakarimasu.

Uchi – gakkoo **Takushi**
kaisha – eki
Takushi de 150 Y kakarimasu.

Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka



200 Rupee desu

Now, kurai and gurai, both are same. Koko kara eki made dono kurai kakarimasu ka, place 1 kara, place 2 made. How much time does it take? Approximately, how long does it take? So, if it is, kuruma which is car, if it is bus, if it is densha, if it is kikoki, how long will it take? Overhere, there is a small conversation where, A and B, are there. And, A is asking, koko kara eki made dono kurai kakarimasu ka. Kuruma de 40-pun kakarimasu. So, by kuruma, it is going to take 40 minutes.

Now, you can also ask, uchi kara gakkoo made Takushi de dono kurai kakarimasu ka. Or, kaisha kara eki made dono kurai kakarimasu ka. So, whatever you want to say, whatever time you want to give, you can give; it can be ((Refer Time: 11:48)) gurai kakarimasu, it can be ((Refer Time: 11:51))-pun gurai kakarimasu, or whatever time you want.

Now, so far, we have used mode of transport. You could also ask about, how much a ticket will cost, how much you have to pay for a ticket, how much it will cost. So, uchi kara eki made Takushi de dono gurai kakarimasu ka; meaning, from here, from my house, till the station, what is the fair, how much will it take. For example, overhere it is given, takushi de 150 Y kakarimasu; or, as we are here in India, takushi de 150 rupee kakarimasu.

Then, overhere, there is this, densha, which you can see. And, we have this question, Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka; means, how much money does it cost from Kanpur to Lucknow. So, what is the fair from Kanpur to

Lucknow by train. So, both things you can ask and inquire. Overhere it is 200 Rupee desu, it is 200 rupees as we are in India overhere.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:34)

Practice

Practice by telling and asking how much it costs /ikura from Kanpur to Lucknow by the mode of transport you can see in the picture.(dore gurai)

<p>Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka.</p> <p>..... desu</p>	
<p>Kanpur kara Lucknow made basu de dore gurai kakarimasu ka.</p> <p>..... desu</p>	
<p>Kanpur kara Lucknow made takushi de dore gurai kakarimasu ka.</p> <p>..... desu</p>	

So, you can practice overhere now. Practice by telling and asking how much it costs to go from Kanpur to Lucknow by the mode of transport, you can see in the picture. So, let us see whether you can answer these questions correctly or not. Now, what is that? That is a densha. The question is, Kanpur kara Lucknow made densha de dore gurai kakarimasu ka. Question is the same; you have to give the answer. So, let us see; yes, what do you think it is? So, whatever you feel you can put overhere and say, [FL] whatever you feel or whatever the fair is, you can write.

Now, bus; overhere we are only taking Kanpur and Lucknow, but you can use any place, any name overhere of a place, and go from that place to another place and ask the fair. Again, we have the same question by bus, Kanpur kara Lucknow made basu de dore gurai kakarimasu ka. You can again give a number, and so many rupees. So, it could be again 100 rupees or 50 rupees, whatever you want to put overhere.

And, in a similar manner, you have taxi over here. And, again the same thing, only the mode of transport changes, and it becomes taxi overhere; and the fair is, if you know the fair, you can put it. So, I hope you will practice this at home with your partner and practice it out loudly.

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~ gurai/kurai

'Gurai or kurai' is used for approximate quantity of things.

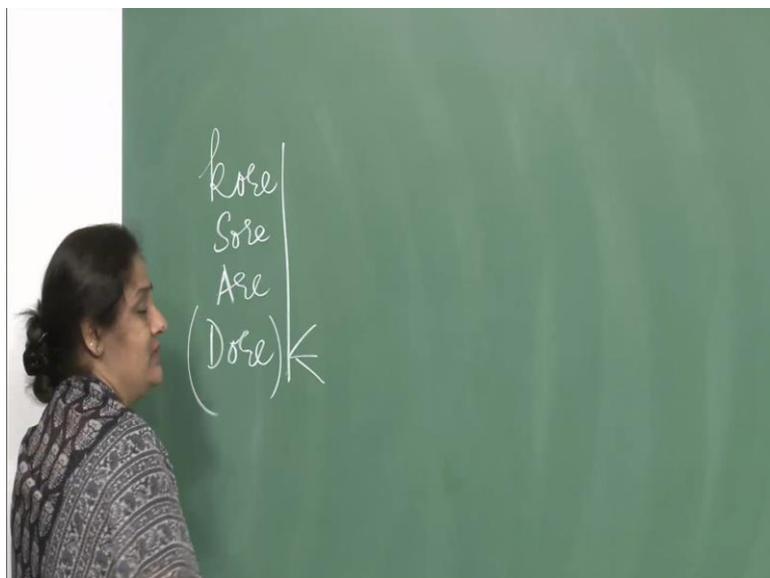
e.g. Dore gurai arimasu ka. *Approximately how much is it?*
 Dore gurai kaimasu ka. *Approximately how much will you buy?*

Dore indicates choice between two or three things present or shown. When used with **gurai** as in the example above it indicated **approximate quantity** and when used as in the example below it indicates **choice**.

e.g. Dore o kaimasu ka *Which one will you buy?*
 Dore gurai tabemasu ka *How much will you have/eat?*

Now, I have been telling you about gurai a lot. You have done, if you remember, kore, sore, are, and dore in the beginning.

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Kore, sore, are, and dore, these are demonstrative pronouns. So, overhere, you know dore is choice between 2 things or maximum 3 things. So, when you add dore to gurai, then what happens? It shows quantity. When you say, dore gurai, then it means quantity of things. For example, overhere, you have it written, dore gurai arimasu ka,

approximately how much it is; dore gurai kaimasu ka, approximately how much will you buy.

Now, when you just say, dore o kaimasu ka, then naturally what are you doing, you are asking choice, you are asking presence. For example, you have these 3 chalks overhere in my hand, you can see. So, I can ask you, [FL], which one is white? And, you can point and tell me [FL]. So, with dore, you are generally asking choice of, choice between 2 or 3 things. Dore gurai tabemasu ka, how much will you have or eat? So, this is how you can practice, dore and dore gurai, and see the difference as well.

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Practice

N1 mo N2 mo / demo

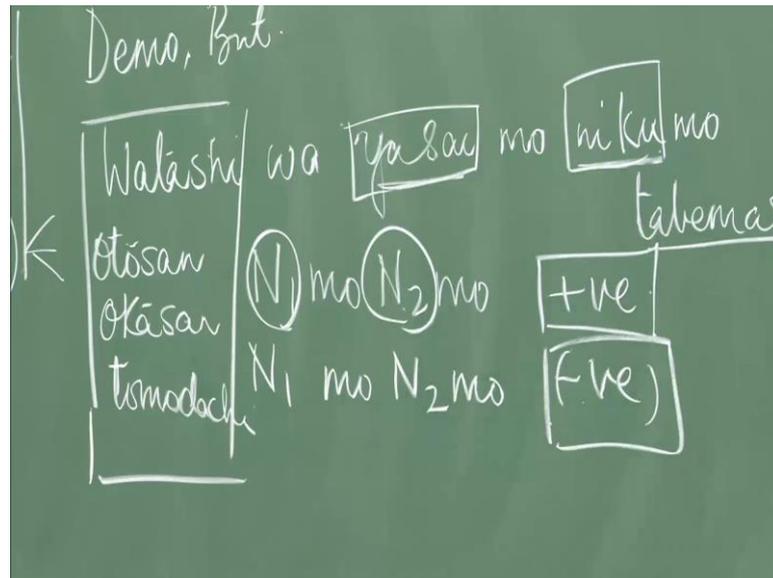
A: Watashi wa niku o tabemasu. Demo yasai o tabemasen.
B: Watashi mo yasai o tabemasen.
Watashi wa yasai mo niku mo tabemasu/tabemasen.

私は やさい も 肉 も 食べます/食べません。

お父さん	otōsan	bi-ru / wain	nomimasu	のみます
友達	tomodachi	tamago / niku	tabemasu	たべまし
子供	kodomo	jū-su / miruku	nomimasen	のみません

Now, we have also done, demo, in our previous lessons if you remember, we have done demo.

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Demo means, but. And, what does it do? What does demo do? Demo shows contrast between 2 things. But, please remember, as I told you last time as well, it is between 2 similar things. For example, as given overhere, watashi wa niku o tabemasu. Demo [FL], if you say that, then it is wrong, because you are not talking about the same thing at all. So, you have to talk about similar things, overhere as is given, watashi wa niku o tabemasu. Demo yasai o tabemasen. Watashi mo yasai o tabemasen. So, it is a simple conversation between 2 people.

Now, if you want to say that I eat niku also, and I eat yasau also which is vegetables. So, how will you say that? You cannot use demo because demo is contrast. You are showing some kind of contrast. So, how will you use? Well, the answer is given right here, watashi wa yasai mo niku mo tabemasu. So, I eat vegetables, and I also eat meat; 2 particles mo used like this, with a positive, verb in positive form; means, I eat both; noun 1 mo noun 2 mo positive verb.

You can also use it in the negative where it will mean [FL]; noun 1 mo noun 2 mo negative, verb in negative form. Examples are given here. You can practice this: watashi wa yasai mo niku mo tabemasu, watashi wa yasai mo niku o tabemasen. Now, for watashi wa, you can change any other vocabulary that you have done. You can see over here; you can do, otosan, okasan, tomodachi.

And, you can also change this overhere; yasai can also be changed, niku can also be changed; noun 1, noun 2, both can be changed, and with that you can also change the

verb overhere as is given: otosan wa bi-ru mo wain mo nomimasu or nomimasen. Tomodachi wa tamago mo niku mo tabemasen or tabemasu. Kodomo wa jusu mo miruku mo nomimasen or nomimasu, whichever you want to choose. But, you will see that these 2 things belong to the same category, these also belong to the same category, and these also belong to the same group.

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A mo B mo

A typical construction where particle **mo** is repeated twice to show nouns of a similar group in parallel construction, equivalent to '*as well as*' or '*both*' in positive and '*neither*' or '*nor*' in negative statements in English.

e.g. N1 mo N2 mo oishii desu *Both N1 and N2 are tasty.*
N1 mo N2 mo oishikunai desu *Both N1 and N2 are not tasty.*

Amit san mo Arun san mo gakusei desu.
アマットさん も アルンさん も がくせい です。
Both Amit and Arun are students.

Amit san mo Arun san mo gakusei dewa arimasen.
アマットさん も アルンさん も がくせい でありません。
Both Amit and Arun are students.

You can see, a construction where the repeated use of, particle mo, shows similar nouns or elements of one group in parallel construction which is similar in meaning to, 'as well as', or 'both', in positive, and 'neither' or 'nor', in negative statements in English. So, a mo, b mo, means exactly this 'both' or 'neither'. You have more examples over here; noun 1 mo noun 2 mo oishii desu with adjectives. Noun 1 mo noun 2 mo oishikunai desu, both are not tasty. And, in a similar manner, you have it overhere: Amit mo Arun mo gakusei desu. Amit mo Arun mo gakusei dewa arimasen. So, it is a nice construction. You can use it in conversation.

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Practice 練習

Nekutai mo boushi mo kaimasu/kaimasen
ネクタイもぼうしも買います/買いません



Budō mo ichigo mo tabemasu/tabemasen
ぶどうもいちごも食べます/食べません



Miruku mo jū-su mo nomimasu/nomimasen
ミルクもジュースも飲みます/飲みません



Now, we have practice overhere for you. There are some pictures. Look at the pictures, and see what it has to say: Netutai mo boushi mo kaimasu or kaimasen; Netutai mo boushi mo kaimasen. In a similar manner you have fruits overhere: Budo mo ichigo mo tabemasu or tabemasen. And, what do we have here? Juice mo, miyuku mo nomimasu or nomimasen. So, you can practice like this; ask and answer, with your partner.

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Practice

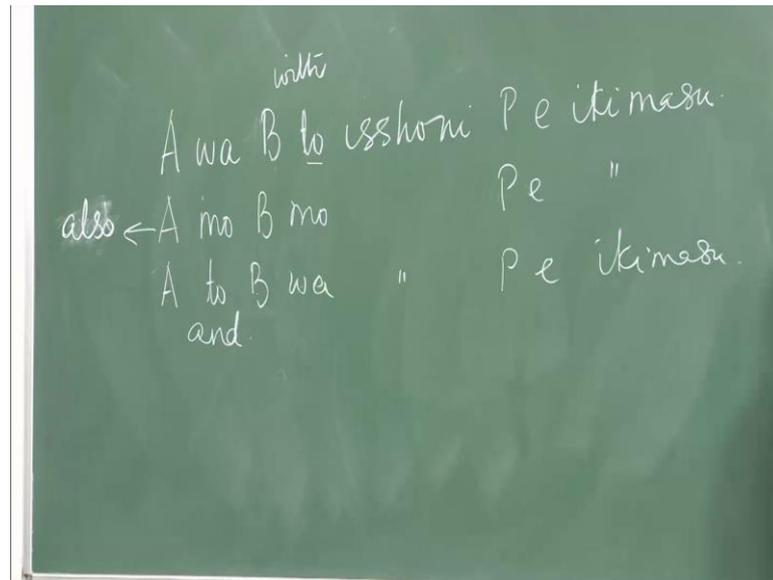
A wa B to issho ni ikimasu
A: Watashi wa tomodachi to issho ni gakkō e ikimasu.
A: 私は友達といっしょに学校へ行きます。

A to B wa issho ni ikimasu
A: Mariko san wa Amit san to issho ni gakkō e ikimasu.
A: まりこさんはアミトさんといっしょに学校へ行きます。

sensei gakusei Michiko okaasan imōto musume	tenrankai daigaku depa-to toshōkan ryōko
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Now, you also did: Watashi wa tomodachi to issho ni gakko e ikimasu.

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You did, A wa B to iss honi place e ikimasu. Now, we just now did, A mo B mo place e ikimasu. A to B wa place e ikimasu. You can also put iss honi overhere. So, A wa B to iss honi, means A went together with B, B to iss honi with B. A mo B mo place e ikkimasu, means A and B; A also, B also. In fact, also, A also, B also, both went to a certain place. Then, A to B wa, A and B went to a certain place.

So, this is a slight difference overhere which is given in the example: A wa B to iss ho ni ikimasu; Watashi wa tomodachi to iss ho ni gakko e ikimasu. I go with my tomodachi, with my friend to school. A to B wa iss ho ni ikimasu; A and B go together to school. So, you have this combination, these words overhere, in this one and this one: sensei, gakusei, michiko, okaasan, imoto, musume; and you have, tenrankai, daigaku, depa-to, toshokan, ryoko.

So, you can use, A wa B to iss ho ni ikimasu, A to B wa iss ho ni ikimasu, A mo B mo iss ho ni ikimasu, any of these with the vocabulary given here in the pink block, and vocabulary here in the purple block. One example, I will make: sensei wa gakusei to iss ho ni daigaku e ikimasu; or, michiko san wa okaasan to iss ho ni tenrankai e ikimasu; sensei to gakusei wa ryoko e ikimasu; sensei to gakusei wa toshokan e ikimasu. So, you can try this combination and practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:43)



Now, there is a short radio dialogue. Listen to it, and let us see how much you understand.

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Dialogue

Mira: Rao san, ashita pikuniku e ikimashō ka.
Rao: Ii desu ne. Doko e ikimasu ka.
Mira: **Hirokute kirei na** tokoro e ikimashō.
Rao: Sō desu ne.....
Mira: Nehru kōen wa dō desu ka.
Rao: Sono kōen wa hiroi desu ga, **shizuka dewa arimasen.**
Mira: Aa, sō desu ka. Ja, Central park wa daijōbu desu ka.
Rao: Aa, Central park wa ii desu ne. **Shizuka de kirei na basho** desu. Doko **de** aimashō ka.
Mira: Eki no iriguchi no mae wa dō desu ka.
Rao: Wakarimashita.
Mira: **Soredewa**, ashita 8-ji ni aimashō ka.
Rao: Hai.....

Well, I will read it out to you now, and then explain what is new, Mira San and Rao San. [FL]. So, there are lot of new things overhere. We will cover these. I am sure, most of it you have understood, and whatever is left I will do it in the lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:41)

会話

ミラ: ラオさん 明日 ピクニック へ いきましょう か。
ラオ: いい です ね. どこ へ 行きます か.
ミラ: 広くて きれい な ところ へ 行きましょう.
ラオ: そう です ね.
ミラ: ネハル公園 は どうです か.
ラオ: その 公園 は広いです が、静かではありません。
ミラ: ああ、そう です か. じゃ、セタラルパク は 大丈夫ですか.
ラオ: ああ、セタラルパク は いい です ね. しずか で きれい な ばしょ です. どこで 会いましょうか.
ミラ: 駅 の 入り口 の 前 は どうです か.
ラオ: わかりました.
ミラ: それでは、明日 八時 に あいましょう.
ラオ: はい.....

Now, you have the dialogue in the script, and you can see a few new kanji characters here. Look then up in the dictionary and get the meanings from there.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:58)

Dialogue

Mira: Rao san, let's go for a picnic tomorrow.
Rao: That's great! Where will you go.
Mira: Let's go to a big and clean place.
Rao: Hmm.....Sō desu ne.....
Mira: How about Nehru park?
Rao: That park is big but not a very quiet place.
Mira: Is that so? How about Central Park?
Rao: Well, Central Park seems alright. It is a quiet and beautiful place. Where shall we meet?
Mira: How about the entrance of the station.
Rao: Alright...
Mira: Well then, let's meet at 8'o clock tomorrow.
Rao: Alright....(Till then)

So, this is the explanation in English. And, we have come to, what we have to do actually, what is given in the lesson overthere.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:12)

Practice 練習

Joining i+i adjectives

A: Tokyo wa hiroi desu. Tokyo wa ookii desu.
Tokyo wa **hirokute ookii desu.**

ringo	amai+oishii	amakute oishii	あまくておいしい
kuruma	chiisai+ii	chiisakute ii	ちいさくていい
bōshi	yasui+benri	yasukute benri	やすくてべんり
hon	yasui+omoshiroi	yasukute omoshiroi	やすくておもしろい
eiga	nagai+tsumaranai	nagakute tsumaranai	長くてつまらない

So, overhere, we will join adjectives.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:26)

amax
N + N akax
Takax **Kute** i + i
N to N nagax
Ringo wa amax ~~desu~~ kute
Ringo wa oishii desu
Ringo wa amakute oishii desu.

Now, you have done noun plus noun, noun to noun, tamago to pan otahemesu. You have done this one earlier, in one of the previous lessons. Today, we will do i adjectives, as we are doing adjectives plus, i adjectives; how will you join i adjectives? Ringo wa amai desu. Ringo wa oishii desu. So, how will you join these 2? These are 2 sentences, how will you join these 2?

Ringo wa amai, I cut of this, overhere. Again, if you use Ringo wa, it is not required, amai oishii desu. Now, we need to join these 2? What we do is, we remove this, first, we remove this i from here, from the first i adjective, and put kute, and it becomes, ringo wa amakute oishii desu. So, when you have to join i adjective with another i adjective, then what you do is, you remove the first, you remove the i of the first adjective; amai, akai, takai, and nagai, so, you remove this here and put kute. So, I hope this is understood. Very very simple, we will practice, and then you will know how it is done.

Joining i adjectives with i adjectives. Tokyo wa hiroi desu. Tokyo wa ookii desu. Tokyo wa hirokute ookii desu. In a similar manner, now you can replace Tokyo with other nouns, ringo, kuruma, boshi, hon, eiga. Ringo wa amakute oishi desu. Kuruma wa chiisakute ii desu. Boshi wa yasukute benri desu. Hon wa yasukute omoshiroi desu. Eiga wa nagakute tsumaranai desu, tsumaranai is very very boring.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:31)

Practice 練習

Joining i+na adjectives

A: **Tokyo wa hiroi desu. Tokyo wa kirei desu.**
—Tokyo wa hirokute kirei desu.

りんご	ringo	wa amakute hoyahoya
くるま	kuruma	chiisakute benri
ぼうし	bōshi	yasukute suteki
ほん	hon	yasukute omoshiroi
えいが	eiga	nagakute tsumaranai

Now, when you have to join i adjectives with na adjectives, well, you need to follow this pattern only. Because finally, what happens is you have to change the first adjective only. The i of the first adjective will go, in case of i adjectives. What happens to the na adjectives? We will do a little later. So, in a similar manner you can practice over here. Ringo - wa amakute hoyahoya desu; hoyahoya is fresh, freshly picked, very very fresh and tasty. Kuruma - chiisakute benri desu. Boshi - yasakute suteki desu. Hon - yasukute omoshiroi desu. Eiga - nagakute tsumaranai desu.

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Practice 練習

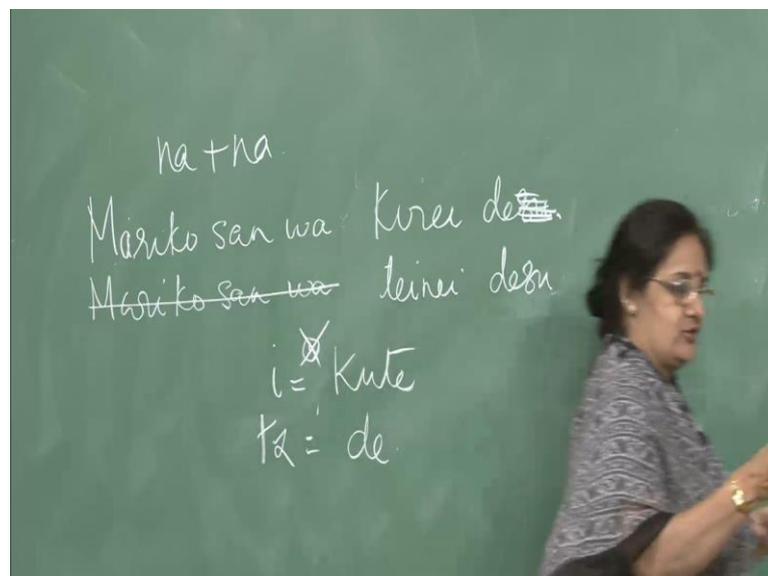
Joining two na-adjectives

A: Mariko san wa shinsetsu de kirei desu.
A: まりこさんは しんせつ で きれい です。

otōsan	おとうさん	genki de shinsetsu
kanai	かない	teinei de shizuka
tomodachi	ともだち	rippa de teinei
Tanaka san	田中さん	yūmei de shizuka
Tokyo	東京	kirei de nigiyaka

Now, you have to join 2 na-adjectives. Obviously, as it is na-adjectives, it will be a little different from i adjectives. So, what do we do?

(Refer Slide Time: 35:09)



Well, na plus na; Mariko san wa kirei desu. Mariko san wa teinei desu. So, you have to join these 2, as we did with i adjectives. Well, Mariko san wa kirei de; teinei desu. So, with i adjectives you add kute after the i, and then with na adjectives you add, de, between 2 na adjectives; to mean, and. So, Mariko san wa shinsetu de kirei desu. Now, again, you can replace, Mariko san, with any of the vocabulary you have done, or is

listed over here: otosan – genki de shinsetsu, kanai – teinei de shizuka desu, tomodachi – rippa de teinei desu, Tanaka san – yumei de shizuka desu, Tokyo – kirei de nigiyaka desu; any of this you can use and practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:04)

Practice 練習

A: Mariko san wa shinsetsu de kirei desu.
A: まりこさんは しんせつ で きれい です。

ototo san	おとうとさん	genki de rippa na hito
kanai	かない	shizuka de teinei na hito
tomodachi	ともだち	rippa de shinsetsu na kata
Arun san	アルンさん	yūmei desu/ na kata desu
Tokyo	とうきょう	kirei de nigiyaka na machi

Now, as we are doing, na-adjectives, genki desu, kirei desu, can also be done as, Mariko san wa genki de teinei na kata desu; kata is a noun; so, well, adjective na and na. So, kata means hito, polite for hito is kata. So, you can also use kata also and practice like this: ototo san wa genki de rippa na hito desu, kanai wa shizuka de teinei na hito desu, tomodachi wa rippa de shinsetsu na kata desu. So, now, kata you will not use for people of your own family or for yourself, you will use for outsiders; it could be tomodachi, it could be Arun san, it could be someone else, Richiko san, Mariko san, anybody, but not for ototo san, okothan, and your own family member.

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Practice 練習



Genki de ureshii desu

Hayakute benri desu

Genki de ureshii desu

Mondai wa kantan de omoshiroi desu

Hirokute shizuka na tokoro desu

Genki de kirei na onna no hito desu

Now, you can practice this, overhere. Look at the pictures. And, let us see what it is. You can use, and, for i adjectives, na adjectives, as we did just now. Genki de ureshii desu, Hayakute benri desu, Genki de ureshii desu, Mondai wa kantan de omoshiroi desu, Genki de kirei na onna no hito desu, and Hirokute shizuka na tokoro desu, any of these you can use. And, overhere, you will see, na adjective plus and i adjective. So, as we did in i adjective, the first adjective, which happens to be a na overhere, will take de; and, whatever adjective follows after that remains in its original form, it does not change form. So, well, you can practice like this now.

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Vocabulary

Iriguchi	いりぐち	entrance
Deguchi	でぐち	exit
Kantan	かんたん	easy
Mondai	もんだい	problem
Hoyahoya	ほやほや	new/freshly picked
Soredewa	それでは	in that case
Kōen	こうえん	park
Musume	むすめ	daughter
Musuko	むすこ	son
Toshōkan	としようかん	library

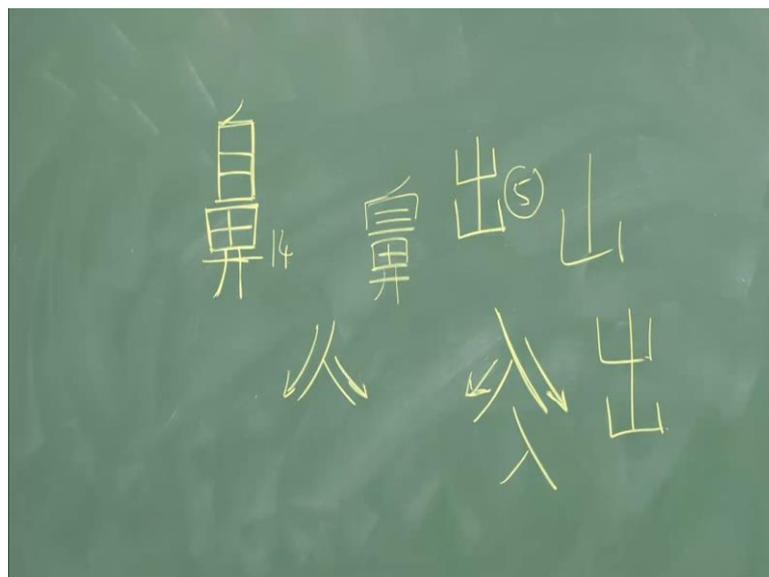
So, now, you have this vocabulary from the lesson: Iriguchi, the meanings are given here in black, Iriguchi, Deguchi, Kantan, Mondai, Hoyahoya, Soredewa, Koen, Musume, Musuko, Toshokan. So, this is some new vocabulary for you.

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Kanji			
鼻	hana	はな	nose (14 strokes)
入る	hairu/ireru	はいる/いり	enter/pour (2 strokes)
出る	deru	でる/で	exit/go out (5 strokes)

Now, as we always do, we will do some kanji characters. These are simple kanji characters. You have done mae, the, ashi, mini, kuchi. Now, we will do, hana which is nose; it looks very difficult, but it is a very very simple character; you have done most of it, most of these characters; it is a combination.

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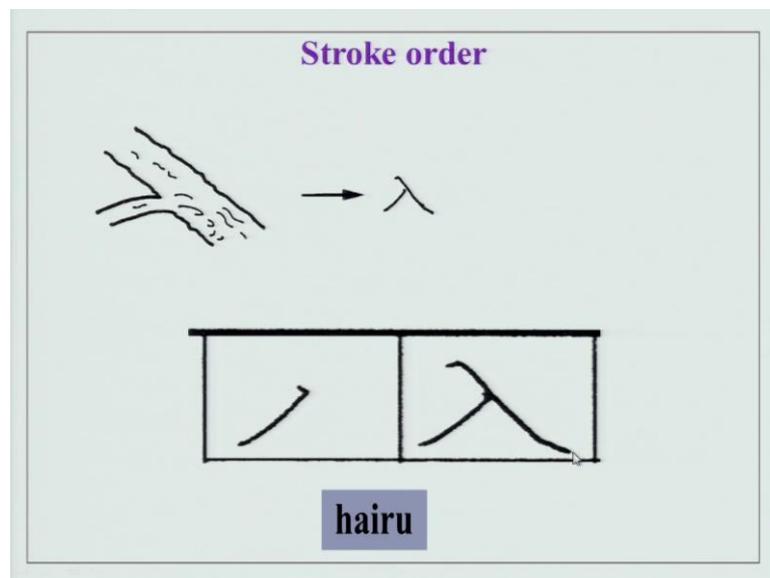


So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; so, it is a 14 stroke character, you can see; this part you have done; actually, this part you have done; then, this part you have done; and, this is new. So, this is, hana, for you. Once again, hana, it is a 14 stroke character, please remember, hana.

Now, we have another one over here, looks like, hitho, but it is different; stroke order is different. For, hitho, the stroke order is, 1 and then 2, like this; 1, and 2 overhere. The stroke order overhere is different; it is 1 like this, and 2 overhere; 1 and 2, this means to pour or to enter, ireru or hairu. It is a 2 stroke character like hitho, but order is different. So, please remember, the order for hairu is this, 1 and 2.

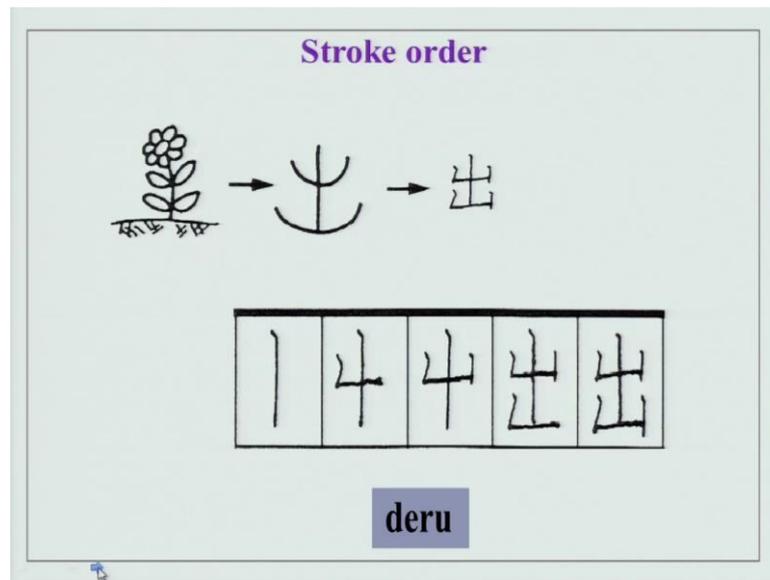
Now, there is another character which, I am sure, is quite similar, which you feel is quite similar; you have done this character; what is this mean? This is yama, meaning mountain. Now, how do we make the character that is there on you slide? Well, 1 and overhere, this means to go out, deru, is this character. I will make it once again, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. So, it is a 5 stroke character means, they mass, to go out or exit, deru.

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Now, you can look at the stroke order here. Practice your stroke order. This is how it has come into being. It joins overhere. The branch joins overhere; that is how it is, ireru or hairu; 1, and then, 2 like this.

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Now, we have this one which means, deru. And, how has it come into being? The flower comes out the ground and goes up, there are 2 shoots over here, and a flower on top. So, that is how, deru, has come into being, to come out, like this, as you can see over here. And, very very nicely it is shown, and you can visualize it. So, there are 5 strokes to this character- 1, 2, 3; and again, 4, and then 5. This is deru, quite similar to yama, but not yama; 2 yamas will make deru.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:04)

Some words with kanji characters

入り口	iriguchi	のぼる	entrance
入国	nyūkoku	にゅこく	entry in a country
輸入	yunyū	ゆにゅう	import
出口	deguchi	でぐち	exit
出発	shuppatsu	しゅつぱつ	departure
耳鼻科	jibika	じびか	ENT specialist

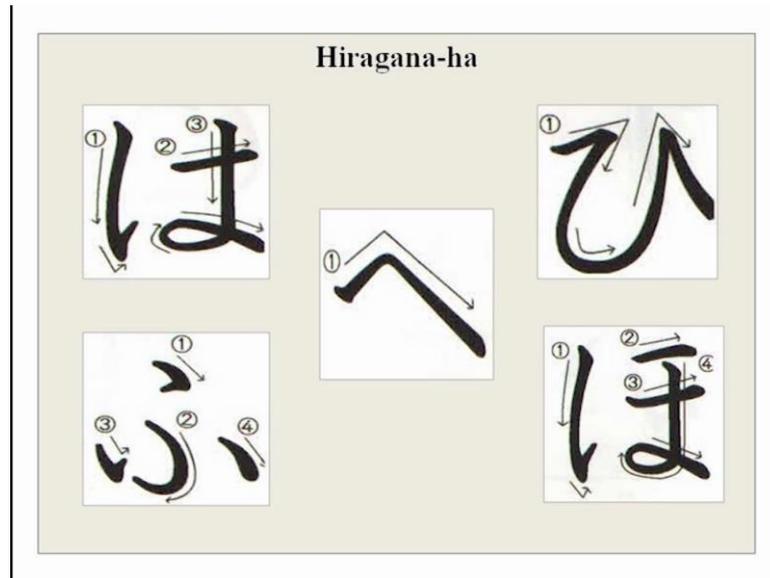
Now, some words with kanji characters; with kanji characters that we have done: iriguchi, nyukoku, yunyu, deguchi, shuppatsu, jibika. So, please, there is reason for giving this characters to you; there is a reason why I read it out, so that, you can get the pronunciation 1, and second, you also see that how these kanji characters are used. And, you can also make sentences which will help in conversation. So, please try to go through these, read these, try to write them, practice them at home.

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Then, of course, we have been doing hiragana in our previous lessons. So, we will continue with that, and let us see what we have, ha. Again, this is also very important because the stroke order is there. And, sometimes what happens is, you learn the wrong stroke order which has happened with me, for a lot of kanjis. I do not want any of you to learn it in a wrong way. Please, try to get the order right – ha, he, hu, hae, ho.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:08)



Now, you have it, right in front of you, all the characters are given overhere; all the syllables are there, of the, ha, series; and, you have the stroke order. So, you can write it out; like this in a block it should be propionate.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:59)



From today, we are also starting, I am also starting proverbs with you. Proverbs are important. We will do proverbs from today. They are called kotovarsa in Japanese. And, they are important and interesting. You try to use proverb in your speech, and

immediately it sounds very good and impressive. So, we have 1 overhere. You can relate to it in English very easily.

But, I am sure, when you look at this picture of this, [FL], running like this and looking at its watch with the bag, what comes to your mind, it is time is money, and what do you say, [FL] well time is money is, toki wa kane-nari, in Japanese. It is given overhere; toki wa kane-nari, time is money. Toki is time, you have done; wa is hiragana; kane also you have done; nari is, it is very very important. So, please do not waste time. Well, toki wa kane-nari. Try to remember this phrase and we will try to use it sometime in class.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:02)

<i>Assignment-1</i>	
<i>Match group A with group B</i>	
A	B
shizuka	boring
shūmatsu	polite
ooi	quiet
muzukashii	intelligent
tanoshii	fresh
tonari	large number
tsumaranai	next to
teinei	happy
kashikoi	difficult
hoyahoya	easy
hondana	week end
kantan	book shelf

Now, begins your time. You have to do all the assignments now. My work is over. You have to do these assignments at home. Well, the first one is, match group A with group B. And again, you have these words overhere, so that you can learn all the vocabulary and you do not fumble with words.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:17)

Assignment – 2

Write hiragana for the words given below

a)	shūmatsu
b)	kinō
c)	Tokyo
d)	ashita
e)	megane
f)	muzukashii
g)	kīroi
h)	iriguchi
i)	tsumaranai

Then also hiragana, very simple. You just need to write here, hiragana on this dotted line. These are again words. Just put for you for practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:31)

Assignment-3

Fill in the blanks with interrogative words from the parentheses

- Rao san wa (dare, donna, doko) ni imasu ka.
- Mira san wa ashita (nani, ikutsu, nan)ji ni gakkō e ikimasu ka.
- Hako ni (ikutsu, ikura, nan-kai) tomato ga arimasu ka.
- Minasan wa mainichi (dore gurai, ikura, doko) benkyō-shimasu ka.
- Rao san no uchi kara eki made (ikutsu, ikura, nan-pun) kakarimasu ka.
- Shūmatsu ni (doko, donata, donna) to isshoni pikuniku e ikimasu ka.
- Rao san no atarashii shatsu wa (ikutsu, ikira, ikaga) desu ka.
- Heya ni (nan-nin, nani-jin, ikutsu, nan-ko) ga imasu ka.
- Anata no musume wa (nan-nin, nan-ko, nan-sai) desu ka.
- Jimushitsu wa (nan-kai, nan-sai, nan-nin, nan-jin) desu ka.

Assignment 3, of course, is important, because you have to choose from the brackets interrogative or question words. So, choose the correct word and mark it, tick it.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:48)

Assignment - 4

Choose the correct kanji character from the parentheses

- a) Okane wa kaban no (半、中、口) ni arimasu.
- b) Bara mo hi mo (白い、赤い、黒い) desu.
- c) Yama no (水、木、大) mizu wa oishii desu.
- d) (五月、五日、五明) wa atsui desu.
- e) (今朝、明日、毎日) doko e ikimasu ka.
- f) (友達、友立ち、友週) wa eiga o mimasen.
- g) Watashi wa (来年、来日、今年) Tokyo e ikimasu.
- h) Rao san wa (二十九、二十か、二十力) sai dewa arimasen.
- i) Watashi wa (赤井、赤い、黒く) suka-to o kaimashita.
- j) Tanaka san wa mainichi (毎日、海日、母日) okaasan to hanashimasu.
- k) Bara mo (日、火、小) mo akai desu.

And, of course, as we always do, there is kanji practice for you; tick the correct kanji character, circulate; and, we will do it in our next class, and see whether what you have done is right or not.

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Assignment - 5

Write kanji characters for the words given below

- a) kuchi
- b) kinō
- c) iriguchi
- d) ashita
- e) me
- f) ashi
- g) kuroi
- h) deguchi
- i) hyaku

And then, something very important that you have to do; you have to learn your kanji characters; you have to learn to write them as well. So, the words are given overhere. Write your kanji characters on the dotted lines.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:18)

Assignment – 6

Make proper questions to fit the answers given below

a) A: *Asoko no kissaten no kōhii wa (-----) desu ka.*
B: *Oishii desu.*

b) A: *Kono hon wa (-----) no desu ka.*
B: *Hai, watashi no desu.*

c) A: *Anata no gakkō wa (-----) desu ka.*
B: *Watashi no gakkō wa ano danchi no ushiro ni arimasu.*

d) A: *Kinō (-----) o shimashita ka.*
B: *Shōsetsu o yomimashita.*

e) A: *Anata no otouto wa (-----) desu ka.*
B: *Otouto wa hatachi desu.*

f) A: *mainichi (-----) kaisha e ikimasu ka.*
B: *Kuruma de ikimasu .*

Well, the last one is, make proper questions to fit the answers given below; read the question, read the answer, and then try to make the question. We will see in our next lesson, how you did overhere.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:37)

Audio

*Listen to the opening dialogue and
answer the questions.*

Now, you have to listen to this dialogue and then answer the question. [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 51:28)

Listen to the opening dialogue and answer the following questions.

- a) Rao san wa dare to issho ni pikuniku e ikimashita ka.
- b) Futari wa doko e ikimashita ka.
- c) Central Park wa donna bashoo desu ka.
- d) Futari wa doko de aimasu ka.
- e) Nan-ji no yakusoko o shimashita ka.
- f) Futari wa nan de ikimasu ka.

Well, you just listened to the audio. Now, some questions are there for you; try to do these questions. I will read them out to you once. a) Rao san wa dare to issho ni pikuniku e ikimashita ka. b) Futari wa doko e ikimashita ka. c) Central Park wa donna bashoo desu ka. d) Futarai wa doko de aimasu ka. e) Nan-ji no yakusoko o shimashita ka. f) Futari wan nan de ikimasu ka.

I am sure there will be a few new words for you. I am not giving you the meaning. I want you to look up the dictionary and get used to looking up a Japanese dictionary also. So, please, words you do not understand, quickly open your dictionaries, try to look up the word and get the meaning. The questions are not difficult. We will try to do next time, in case you are unable to do all of them. It is all in the conversation. So, I hope you enjoy doing your assignments and you enjoyed the lesson, you learnt a few new things. With that I will leave you and you can practice at home, mata aimashoo.

Thank you.