

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 34
Kutsu o kai ni ikimasu
I am going to buy shoes

Hello everybody and welcome to the class. So, you all look very excited, all ready for the class today. Well, I hope that these classes are helping you to speak Japanese in a better way. You feel more confident and you feel happy about doing the classes. So, well, we will do something new of course, as we always do. We will also learn some kanji characters, and vocabulary, some grammar. But, before that, as we always do, we will do our assignments, go over the assignments.

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Assignment – 1
Match Kanji characters in group A with readings in group B

A	B
火山	ni-sen-en
男性	haru
門	densha
週末	gai-koku-go
春	dansei
電車	shi-gatsu
二千元	kazan
四月	mon
外国語	shūmatsu

And let us see what we have here in the beginning. The first one, as always, is kanji. The kanjis are here, and the readings are given here. So, well, equivalents are written in roman. So, the first one is, kazan, which is a volcano; dansei is boy or a man; mon is a gate, and you can see from the character itself, it appears like a gate as well. Then, shumatsu, which is week end; haru, which is spring; densha, ni-sen-en, and it is not n, please, it is en.

Shi-gatsu, and gai-koku-go; go, of course, you see written all the time on the kokoban, on the black board overhere. So, this is, go, for any language, gai-koku, is foreign

language. So, this is your kanji. Keep looking at these characters, as we are doing kanji and Japanese in a known Japanese environment. Thus kanjis are very important because if you go to Japan, you see these characters a lot; and, sometimes it is very intimidating. So, it is better to see them again and again; the visual is strong, it stays with you, and you feel more comfortable.

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Assignment – 2
Write the opposites for the kanji characters

a)	中	→	外
b)	上	→	下
c)	入	→	出
d)	大	→	小
e)	白	→	黒
f)	男	→	女



Now, write the opposites for the kanji characters. Well, the first one is [FL] which is the opposite for [FL]. Then, we have [FL] and [FL]; [FL] and [FL]. Then, [FL], [FL], [FL], [FL] and [FL]. Please remember, these 2 were there to confuse you. So, well, you do not have to bother with these 2. I hope, you did it correctly.

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Assignment – 3

Choose the correct kanji character from the brackets below

- a) (字生、 学生、 学性) wa shokudo ni imasu.
- b) (山田、 山出、 山口) san wa doko desu ka.
- c) (週木、 週末、 周末) ni jikka e kaerimasu ka.
- d) Raigetsu kara (夏休み、 夏体、 夏木) desu.
- e) (千生、 先性、 先生) no kōgi wa (三時半、 三寺半、 三時平) kara desu.
- f) Basu no naka de (友だち、 石だち、 左だち) ni aimashita.
- g) Watashi no ie ni (力人、 七人、 七人) ga imasu.
- h) Kinō tomodachi to 1-ji-kan (電舌、 電舌、 電話) denwa de hanashimashita.
- i) Watashi wa (東京、 東木、 京東) e ikitai.
- j) Noda ga kawaita kara sumetai mono o (飲みたい、 食べたい、 読みたい).

Well, the third one is, choose the correct kanji characters from the brackets below. [FL]. So, all the correct answers are in blue. You can see overhere, there were 2 names, [FL] and [FL], you can easily make out from san. So, it has to be a name overhere, [FL]. Then we have, [FL]; jikka is your hometown where you were born. [FL]. Then, [FL]; [FL] is 330, and kogi is lecture.

[FL]; Basu no naka de, please for action at a certain place. [FL]; ni and ga, again as a pattern; something or someone [FL]. [FL], denwa de. [FL], I want to go. [FL]; this is [FL], and [FL]; quite similar, but this is the answer.

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Assignment – 5

Join the sentences and make one meaningful sentence

- a) Tokyo wa Kanpur yori ōkii desu {Tokyo, Kanpur, ookii (yori)}.
- b) Rao san yori Arun san no nihon-go ga jōzu desu. {Rao san, Arun san, nihon-go jouzu, (yori)}.
- c) Watashi wa mikan ga suki desu {Watashi wa mikan(suki)}.
- d) Indo wa Nihon yori atsui desu {Indo, Nihon, atsui(no hō ga)}.
- e) Kono mondai wa ano mondai yori muzukashii desu {Kono mondai, ano mondai, muzukashii (yori)}.
- h) Jimushitsu ni 2-dai kopi no kikai no hō ga ii desu {Jimushitsu, kopi no kikai, 2-dai (hō ga ii)}.
- i) Hasami de kiru hō ga kantan desu {Hasami, kiru, kantan (hō ga)}.
- j) Rao san wa Indo ryōri ga dai-suki desu {Rao san, Indo ryouri, (dai-suki)}

So, let us see the next one. Join the sentences and make one meaningful sentence. Well, there were some words for you, and you have to join and use yori which was given, and make one proper sentence. Yori is, we did yori in our last lesson. So, let us see what you have done. [FL]; A is whatever the adjective says, and more than. So, yori is more than. [FL]. Then, [FL]; we did jozu last time; I did mentioned jozu a little; we will practice now overhere in this class; jozu will take particle ga, as I had mentioned.

Then we have, [FL]. So, when you are stating a fact, you stating something emphatically; ga is going to be used; and also with suki, always ga is used. [FL], again; or, you could also say, [FL]; as no ho ga is given, [FL], where you show that one is bigger or greater than the other one; your preference for A or B, whatever comes first, before ho ga. Then, [FL]. Then we have, [FL], it is better that there are 2 machines in the office. [FL], it is easier to cut with [FL]. [FL]; dai is ooki; another reading for ooki is dai. So, [FL] is very much, [FL]. So, well, this was yori and no ho ga.

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Assignment - 6

What do you say in these situations (Expressions)

a) Kaisha de minna mada hataraitte imasu. Kaeru mae ni Tanaka san wa nan to iimasu ka. *(O-saki ni shitsurei shimasu).*

b) Hito ga byōki desu. Anata wa byōin e ikimasu. Uchi e kaeru mae ni nani o iimasi ka *(O-daiji ni).*

c) Tomodachi no uchi ni hairu toki *(O-jamashimasu).*

d) Tomodachi no uchi kara deru toki *(O-jamashimashita).*

e) Omiyage o moratta toki *(Arigatō gozaimashita).*

f) Dareka to wakareru toki *(Sayōnara. Ki o tsukete kudasai).*

g) Hajimete hito ni atta toki *(Hajimemashite. Dōzo yoroshiku onegaishimasu).*

h) Hito ga uchi ni kita toki *(Irasshaimase..., dōzo o-hairi kudasai).*

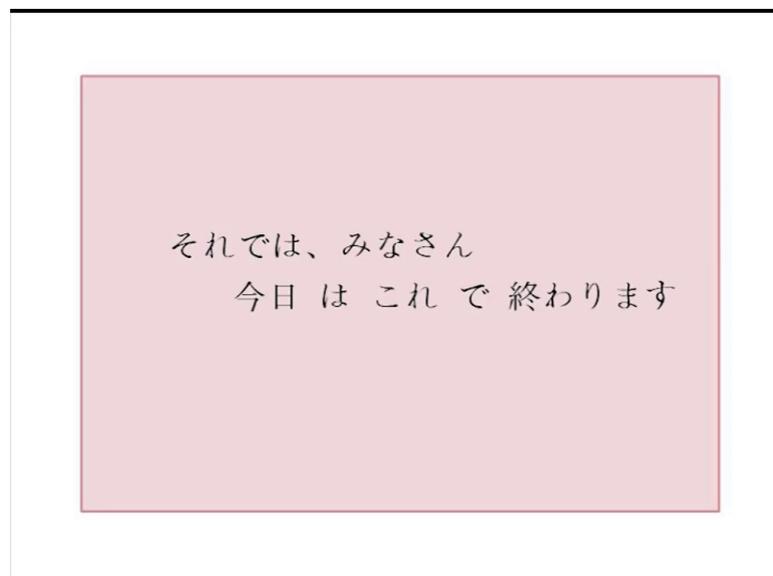
i) Hito ga mise ni hairu toki *(Irasshaimase).*

j) Ashi o funda toki *(Sumimasen/ gomennasai).*

Now we have some expressions which are very important; makes you feel more comfortable. And we have the first one here: [FL]. So, the answer is [FL]. Well, I am going before you, so please excuse me; then o is unruffic; and saki is before or ahead of you, earlier than you. So, please excuse me. [FL]; well, before you leave someone who is sick what do you say? You say, [FL]. Then, [FL], [FL]; [FL] is I am intruding on your privacy, so please excuse me, [FL].

[FL]; after you have met your friend, after you have spend some time with your friend you want to leave, then what do you say? [FL]. Then we have, [FL]; [FL] is present [FL], or masu, both can be used. [FL]; [FL] is 2 part; [FL] actually means to separate; overhere, when you part from someone then what do you say? [FL]; [FL] we already did last time. So, [FL], that is your introduction; [FL]. Then, [FL], [FL], please come in. [FL]; just [FL], and not [FL]; this is only for your house. Then, [FL]; when you step on someone's feet, or you by mistake you hit someone, or you bang into someone or you do something wrong, [FL].

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Now, there was something I said in the end, after I finish the class, in our last lecture, that was, [FL]. So, well, this is a simple phrase where you are saying that well I will finish the class now with what we have done, I will finish it right here; whatever we have done, well, let us finish with that. So, that is what it means.

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V+ta hō ga ii

V in plain past form plus hō ga ii (V+ ta hō ga ii) is quite similar to 'had better/ is better that' in English. The negative is V+nai hō ga ii desu.

e.g. **Nodo ga itai desu. Kusuri nonda hō ga ii.**
のど が いたい です。くすり 飲んだ ほうが いい。
My throat is paining. It would be better if I take some medicine.

Ame ga futte imasu kara ikanai hō ga ii.
雨 が ふっています から いかない ほうが いい。
As it's raining it would be better if I do not go.

kikai no hō ga ii desu
kiru hō ga kantan / yasui hō ga ii desu
yasui hō ga takai yori ii desu
yasui **mono no hō ga** takai mono yori ii desu.

Now, if you remember, we did, [FL], in our last class. I mentioned, ho ga or no ho ga [FL] to you. We did some practice; we did practice it a little, but not much. Now, you are familiar with this, no ho ga. You can differentiate between yori and ho ga. So, well, we will do it in past tense. As you can see overhere, verb in plain past form plus ho ga, is quite similar to had better or is better that, in English. And the negative is, verb [FL]. Now, this does not make much sense. It will start making sense when you read this. [FL].

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日本語

Nodo ga itai desu

①

② Kusuri o ^{V past} nonda hō ga ii desu.

So, [FL]. One answer is, [FL], please have medicine, please take your medicine. The second answer could be, it is better that you have medicine now; so [FL], ku suri o, [FL], verb in past form overhere, [FL]. Or, you could also say, [FL]. You could say, [FL]; well, [FL], my throat is paining, it would be better if I take some medicine; or, someone else could also be telling you if you could take some medicine. [FL], when you should not do something, or, it is better that you do not do that, that time negative verb plain past form plus ho ga [FL], as is given overhere.

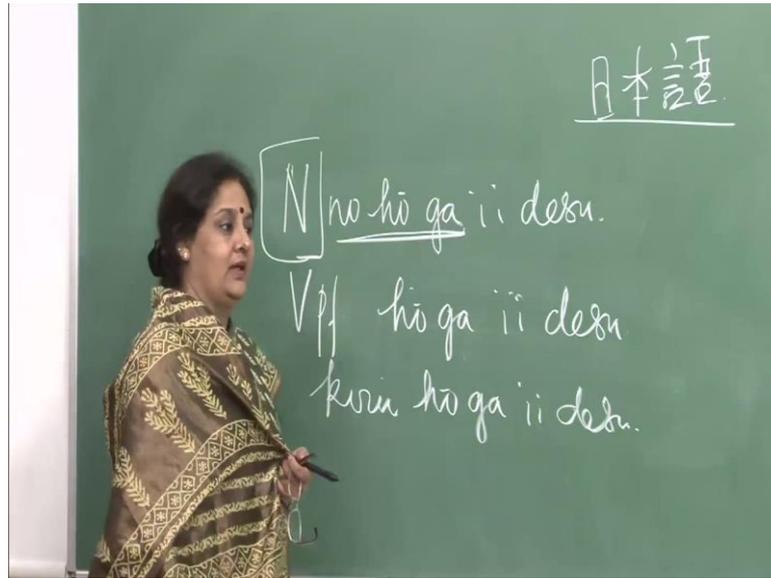
Now, we have in our exercise earlier, something was underlined, that is exactly what is given here, you can see on your slide here, [FL]; so what is it?

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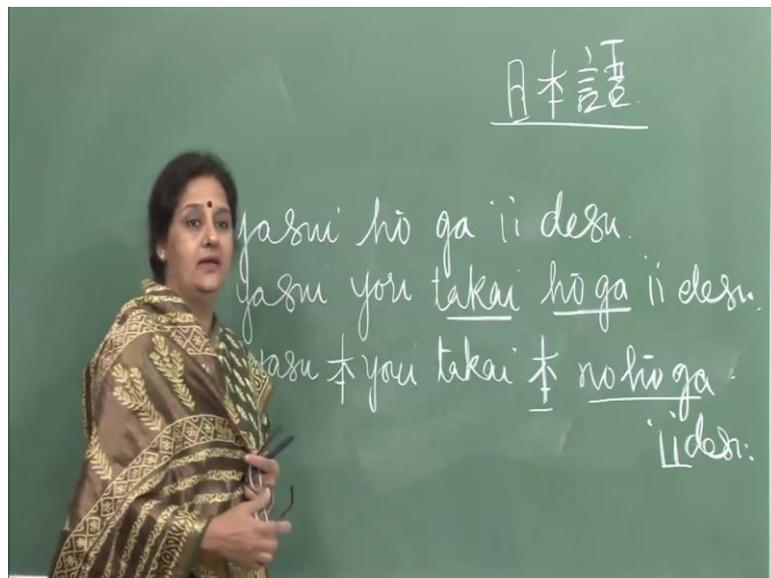
Noun [FL]. So, when you are using [FL], then with noun it is [FL]. [FL]. If I show you 2 [FL], 2 watches, well, [FL]. So, with noun, it is [FL]. Now, you will see overhere something else is given; there is a verb in plain form, [FL].

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When it is verb plain form, then [FL]. [FL], [FL] is a knife, [FL], [FL], [FL]. So, with verbs, it is ho ga, with nouns it is no ho ga. Then, you have something else also overhere - [FL]; it is better if it is cheap. So, with adjectives also it is not [FL], it is [FL].

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[FL], [FL], this is an adjective. Now, [FL]. So, now, you will see that with adjective it is ho ga, with noun it is no ho ga [FL]. This is very clear overhere. You can practice like this and get used to, no ho ga and ho ga.

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Practice

Practice V+ta hō ga ii desu.

A: Nani o shite imasu ka.
B: Ashita **shiken** aru kara **benkyō** shite imasu
A: Sō ne. **Benkyō shita hō ga ii** desu.

a) **Happyou** 発表
b) **Shiai** しあい
c) **okuyaku-san** お客さん

sakubun
renshū
sōji

kaite imasu
shite imasu

Now, there is a small conversation. [FL]. It is better that you study now, as you have a, have an exam tomorrow. So, well, you can practice this small conversation with [FL], [FL] which is a match; [FL] which is guest. You will also notice that when you are talking, articles are not that important; you can just omit the particles and the subject, and thus talk freely. As is given overhere, [FL]; so guy is missing, because it is conversation.

Now, [FL], or [FL], or [FL]. Now, [FL], or [FL] I am practicing because I have a match, [FL]. So, you can practice like this. [FL]. So, you can practice like this with your partner, simply ask and answer, and it will help you in conversation.

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Practice V+nai hō ga ii desu

A: Nani o shite imasu ka.
B: Eiga o **mite imasu**.
A: Shiken aru kara eiga o **minai** hō ga ii desu.

a) **asonde imasu**
b) **shōsetsu o yonde imasu**

asobanai
yomanai

Now, [FL]. I am watching a film. [FL], it is better that you do not watch a film as you having exam. [FL], so again, [FL]. So, you can see very clearly how it is going to be used. You can practice like this with your partner, and feel comfortable. In a similar manner, [FL].

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Practice comparison

Interrogative word “**dochira**” is used to inquire about the choice of the listener or to show comparison between two things.

N1 to N2 to **dochira** ga (adj.) desu.

Comparisons between two or more things-

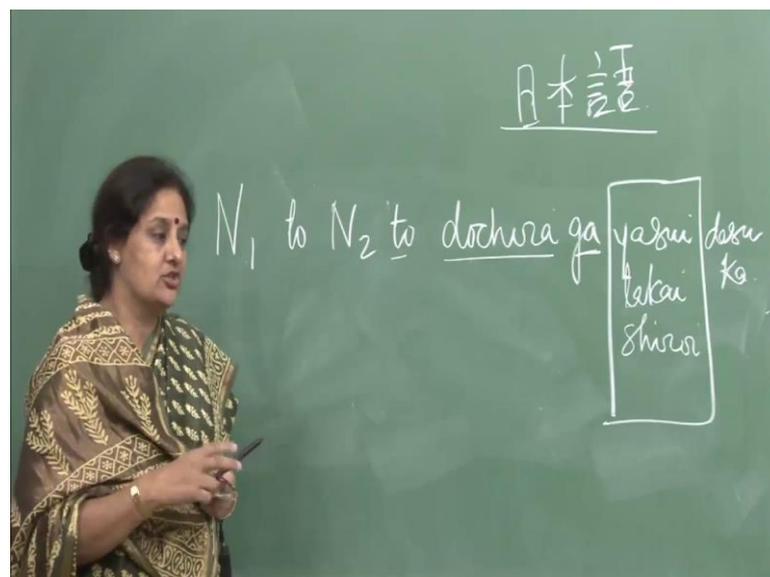
N1 to N2 to N3 **no naka de dore** ga **ichi-ban** (adj.) desu ka.

e.g. Ringo to mikan to dochira ga **takai** desu ka.
りんごと みかんと どちらが 高い ですか。
Which is cheaper, apples or oranges?

Rao san to Arun san to dochira ga **wakai** desu ka.
ラオさんと アルンさんと どちらが わかい ですか。
Who is younger, Arun or Rao?

Now, we had also done [FL] last time, [FL].

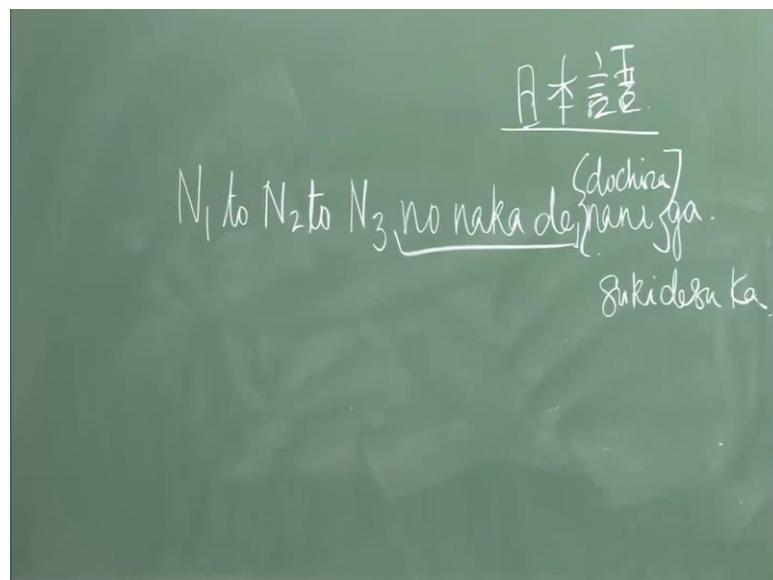
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So, well, noun 1 to noun 2 to dochira ga [FL], [FL], [FL], adjective desu and ka overhere. So, what does dochira show? This is a pattern, noun 1 to noun 2 to dochira ga,

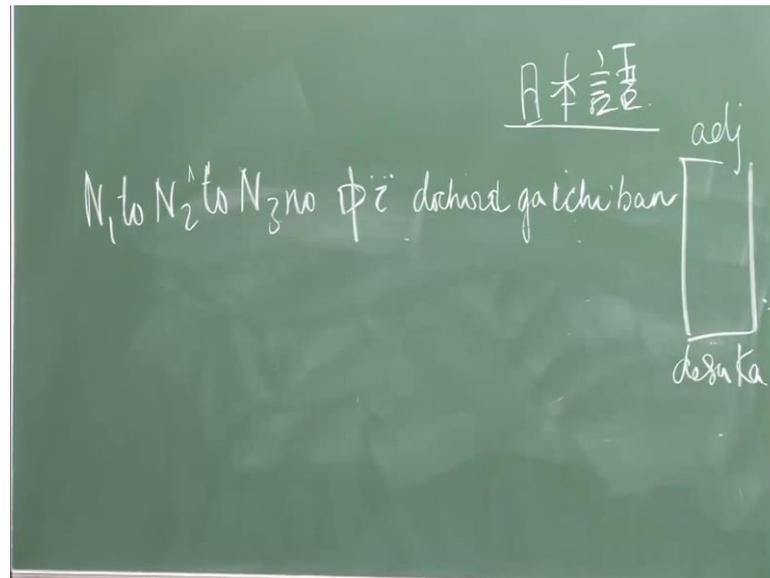
whatever the adjective, what does this show or mean? Well, which one of the 2 is [FL], which one of the 2 is [FL], which one of the 2 is [FL]; your choice of reference can be clearly seen with dochira, as you can see overhere, comparison between 2 or more things. Now, you will say that 2 or more things means n number of things you can just say, noun 1 to noun 2 to noun 3 and goes on, no that is not possible. You can only compare 2, maybe 3 things, not beyond that. So, that is very important with dochira. As you can see, noun 1 to noun 2 to noun 3 to dochira ga, whatever the adjective you want to use overthere.

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Now, you can also ask in another way. Here we are using dochira, now if you have a group, you have different things overhere, so noun 1 to noun 2 to noun 3 [FL], within this set, [FL], [FL], or [FL], which one, [FL], [FL], [FL]. As is given overhere, noun 1 to noun 2 to noun 3 [FL]. So, you can again tell your choice in this manner.

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Also as is listed overthere, noun 1 to noun 2 to noun 3 [FL], whatever the adjective, desu ka. So, you can also ask like this [FL]; [FL] overhere does not mean the first; [FL] means most, overhere. So, noun 1 to noun 2 to noun 3 [FL], most, [FL]. You can ask like this. [FL], I prefer [FL] over all the others. So, you can ask, practice like this, and feel comfortable. [FL], which one is the most expensive amongst the 2. [FL], who is younger. So, you can practice like this. Using these comparisons overhere, [FL], any of these you can use, the one we have done in class, and you can practice.

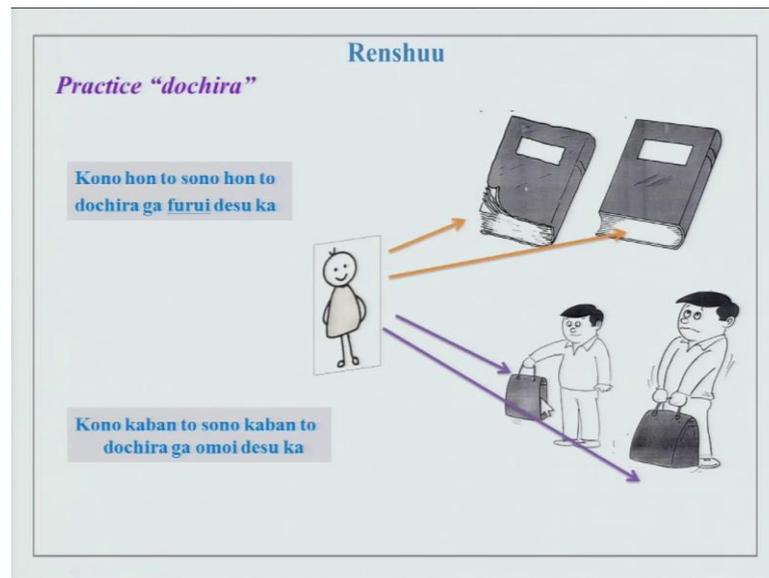
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Comparisons
Momo to suika to dochira ga takai desu ka.

Momo ga takai desu	A ga (adj.)
Momo no hō ga takai desu	A no hō ga (adj.)
Momo wa suika yor i takai desu	A wa B yor i (adj.)
Momo no hō ga ringo yor i takai desu	A no hō ga B yor i (adj.)

Now, [FL]; momo is speech; suika is watermelon; [FL]. Simple set I have given you overhere. You can compare now. [FL], one answer; second answer is [FL]; third answer is [FL]; momo is more expensive than [FL]; and, [FL]. So, well, all of them are given overhere. We have done the explanations. You just have to practice, [FL]. So, well, your preference is very clear overhere, [FL].

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So, now you can practice, dochira. There are 2 books overhere; one is new, one is old. So, this is Tanaka san overhere; [FL], and it is very clear [FL]; you can answer like this. And also one thing I want to tell you overhere with furui is that, with furui it means old, of course,, but furui is used with things; something is furui, and a person is not furui; person is old, yes, but person is not furui as overhere. This is meant for non-living things, [FL] or [FL] is used for people.

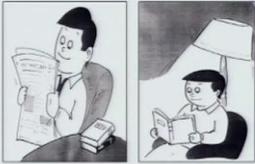
Then, you have 2 kabans overhere, what is it now, what is Tanaka san saying again, [FL]; omoi is very heavy; [FL], when I compare the 2 then [FL]. So, very clearly comparison is shown, and with [FL] above this. So, this one is more than or above this kaban, heavier than this kaban.

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Practice

Practice dochira

Shinbun to shousetsu to dochira ga omoshiroi desu ka



A san to B san to dochira ga sei ga takai desu ka



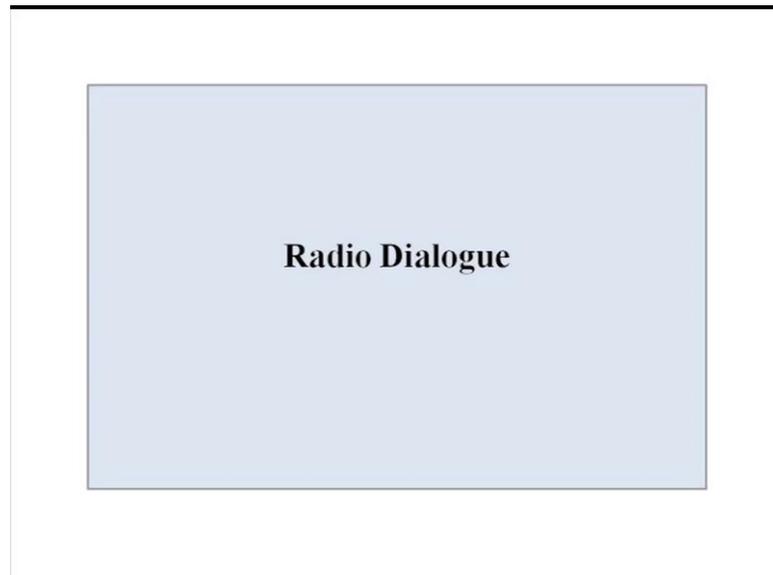
Now, [FL]. So, well, overhere, you have [FL] and you have [FL]; [FL] or if you prefer [FL]. And then we have this picture overhere - 2 people standing Tanaka san, and this is also Tanaka san; well, [FL]; sei is height; and [FL], you can put like this. So, you can practice your comparisons with your partner, and get used to [FL], any of these, and feel comfortable with Japanese.

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I am going to buy shoes
Kutsu o kai ni ikimasu
くつを買いに行きます

Now, we have, I am going to buy shoes, [FL]. You have not done this form; we will do this form today; it is very simple, easy to use; and is used a lot in daily conversation.

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So, well, first and foremost, listen to this radio dialogue, and then we will do the explanations overhere. [FL].

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Kaiwa

Rao: Tanaka san chotto onagai ga arimasu.

Tanaka : Nan desu ka.

Rao: Jitsu wa, raigetsu Amerika kara tomodachi ga kimasu. Watashi wa Nihon no mono o omiyage ni shitai desu. Demo,.....

Tanaka: Kaitai mono o kimemashita ka.

Rao: Chotto kimetenai desu ga.....(Mada desu).

Tanaka: Ja, isshoni kai ni ikimashoo ka.

Rao: Sumimasen, onegaishimasu.

So, well, how much did you understand? There is just 1 new thing in this dialogue. And I am sure most of it is understood. Well, I will read it once. [FL]. So, well, a simple dialogue. Only, kai ni, is new overhere. [FL] is, I have a request to make, or I want a favor from you. [FL] we have done which means actually. Then, [FL], I want to give a Japanese present to my friend [FL], but; and you leave the conversation, you leave the

sentence incomplete, because it is very clearly understood that you want to ask him to go with you shopping.

[FL], I have not decided as yet. You could also say directly, [FL]; a direct answer [FL]. And [FL], and again you leave it incomplete which is very typical of the Japanese language. You say something and just let it go like this. [FL], shall I come with you shopping? [FL]. These 2, I will explain a little later; [FL] is what we will do now.

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会話

ラオ: 田中さん、ちょっと お願い があります。

田中: 何 ですか。

ラオ: じつは、来月 アメリカ から 友達 が
来ます。私は 日本の ものを お土産
に したい です。でも.....

田中: 買いたい ものを 決めましたか。

ラオ: ちょっと きめてない です が、(まだです)。

田中: じゃ、一緒に 買いに 行きましょう か。

ラオ: すみません、おねがいします。

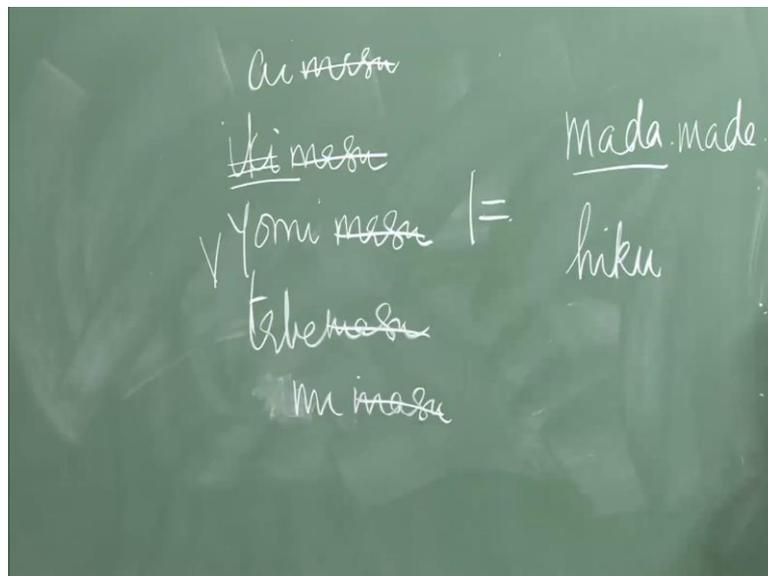
And, this is your script. You can go over the script; read it out at least once when you are at home, and see how much you can recognize.

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Dialogue	
Rao:	Tanaka san, I have a favour to ask of you.
Tanaka :	What is it?
Rao:	Actually, my friend is coming from US next month from the US. I want to give him a present but.....
Tanaka:	Have you decide on what to buy?
Rao:	Have not decided as yet, but....(Not yet).
Tanaka:	Shall I come with you(Should I help you in deciding....)
Rao:	Sorry, please.(I would really appreciate that).

This is your translation in English. Somewhere, you will find that it is not as it should be from the script. So, this translation is not a literal translation; it is what you would say in English.

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Now, we are going to practice, verb plus ni - [FL], [FL], [FL], [FL], [FL], group 1 and group 2, both. So, well, what you need to do is, just remove the masu from here and put ni, [FL], [FL], [FL], [FL]. So, for the purpose of performing this activity, I will go somewhere. Now you will see, the verbs are there, the forms are there. For example,

overhere, the forms are all there, the verbs are there, but all the time you cannot use or make forms for all the verbs. Sometimes, it is not possible, as you just saw with [FL]; [FL] is not used; [FL], for the purpose of performing a certain activity I am going somewhere.

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Practice 練習

A: Sentoraru ma-ketto e nani o shi ni ikimashita ka.
B: Kasa o kai ni ikimashita.

gakkō depa-to kenkyūshitsu shokudō mise	benkyō kaimono jikken O-bento gohan kudamono sensei	shi-ni tabe-ni kai-ni ai-ni
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As you can see overhere, [FL], a question? Central market, [FL], what, for what purpose did you go overthere? Nani is what; shini is to do. [FL], kai ni, for the purpose of buying a kasa; [FL], central market, [FL]. So, now, you can see, it is very clear. [FL]. Now. you can practice this overhere. You have all these options given. [FL]; O-bento is your tiffin, your lunch box, whatever is there in the lunch. So, [FL]. So, you can use these freely and easily; lot of combinations you can make overhere, and you can use verb plus ni. So, remove the masu from the verb, and put ni instead.

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Practice

Make sentences with the words given below using appropriate adjectives

A: Tanaka san, nani o shite imasu ka.
B: Ima gita- o hiite imasu.
A: Jōzu desu ne.
B: Iie, mada mada desu.

otōto
Rao san
okāsan
sensei
itoko

piano
uta
Nihon-ryōri
eigo
kanji

Now, a simple conversation. [FL]. In our conversation we had mada, mada desu; [FL], or just [FL], meaning, not yet. But, if you have 2, mada, mada, like this, then it is a little different; mada, mada, means, I still have to learn a lot. So, overhere he is asking [FL]; he is saying, I am playing the gitar, [FL], you very good at it; no not yet, I still have to learn much more is what it means.

[FL] is the verb; [F] means to pull, to stretch. So, because you pull the strings and the sound comes, thus it is [FL] for all string instruments; please remember that. Well, you have these words. Overhere, instead of [FL]; and let us see what he is doing, [FL], or [FL], or [FL]. So, you can practice like this.

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Practice

Practice ~jōzu

Mariko san wa uta ga jōzu desu ne

Hai, sō desu ne

Maikeru san wa gita- ga jōzu desu ne

Jōzu desu ne



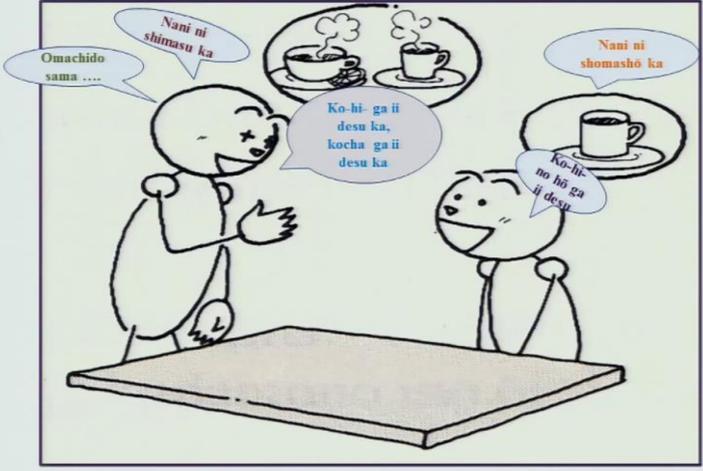
The illustration shows two scenes. The top scene depicts a woman with glasses singing into a microphone, with musical notes floating around her. A speech bubble next to her says 'しょうず' (jōzu). Below her, a man is shown clapping his hands. The bottom scene shows a man in a suit playing an acoustic guitar. A speech bubble next to him says 'ギター' (guitar).

Now, we did, jozu, also last time; very quickly we will go over, jozu. And you can see this lady is singing overhere jozu, and he is very happy because she is good at it. So, [FL], jozu will take particle ga. [FL]. So, you will never say that I am jozu at something, please remember. It is always someone else is jozu at something.

And also, when someone says that you are very good at something you will always try to say [FL]; I still have to learn more; and, you never say that I am very good at this, that is the Japanese people. You can see, [FL] overhere, [FL], or [FL]. So, you can practice your conversation like this.

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Expression



The illustration shows two stylized figures sitting at a table. On the table are two coffee cups. The figure on the left is speaking, and the figure on the right is listening. There are speech bubbles and thought bubbles containing Japanese phrases.

Omachido sama

Nani ni shimasu ka

Ko-hi- ga ii desu ka, kocha ga ii desu ka

Nani ni shomashō ka

Ko-hi- no hō ga ii desu

Now, every time we do expressions. Every time we learn something new, some new expression that the Japanese use all the time, we try to learn those, some ways of saying different things in Japanese. So, well, we have done something today; let us see how we are going to use it overhere. There is this gentlemen here, and he is sitting in a coffee shop, and he is the person attending to him. So, well what does he say? [FL], is a typical expression used when you go to a restaurant and someone comes to take your order. [FL] is sorry to I have kept you waiting; o is onrefferix. So, [FL] sorry to have kept you waiting. [FL], what will you have? So, well, he is thinking what shall I have. [FL], what shall I have, he is asking him and he says, [FL], what would you like to have, [FL]. And he says [FL], I prefer coffee over tea. So, this is how you will use [FL]; you can easily understand that he is saying I prefer coffee over or above tea, more than tea. So, try to use your expressions like this, in situations like this.

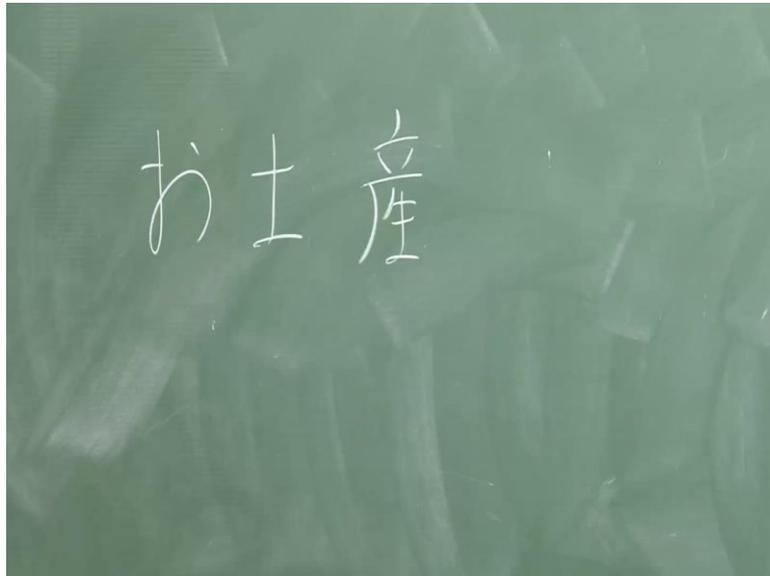
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Kanji			
お土産	omiyage	おみやげ	present
忙しい	isogashii	いそがしい	busy

Well, 2 new kanji characters for you today. You know the words already. Well, we will just do the kanjis. of course, we will do some kanjis separately also. Overhere, there is one word, omiyage, is a present; this you have already done which means soil used for [FL]. This is a new character which means to give birth to this small character, to be born you have done. So, this joins with soil, and [FL], it makes it a present. Of course, I will explain later how these 2 make omiyage.

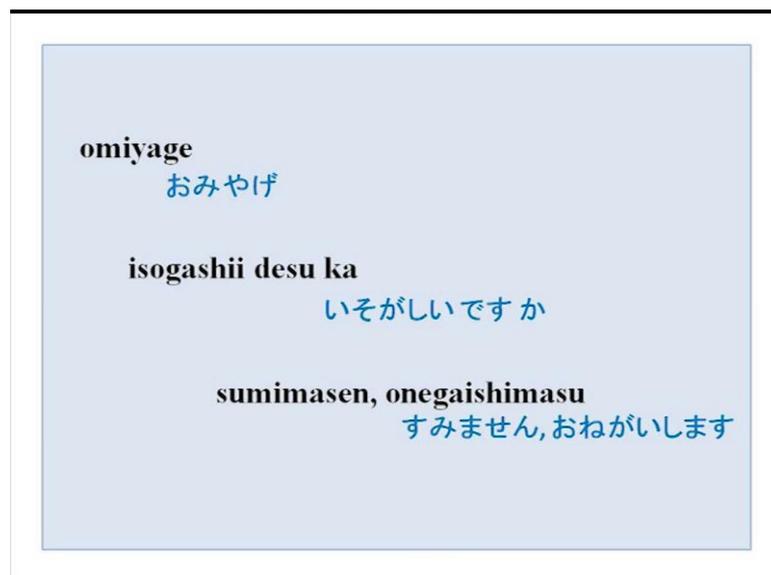
And, then we have, isogashii, which is busy. So, just get used to the visual of these 2 kanji characters. Isogashii, I will tell you how it is made and written. Isogashii is, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, like this. So, well, this is isogashii.

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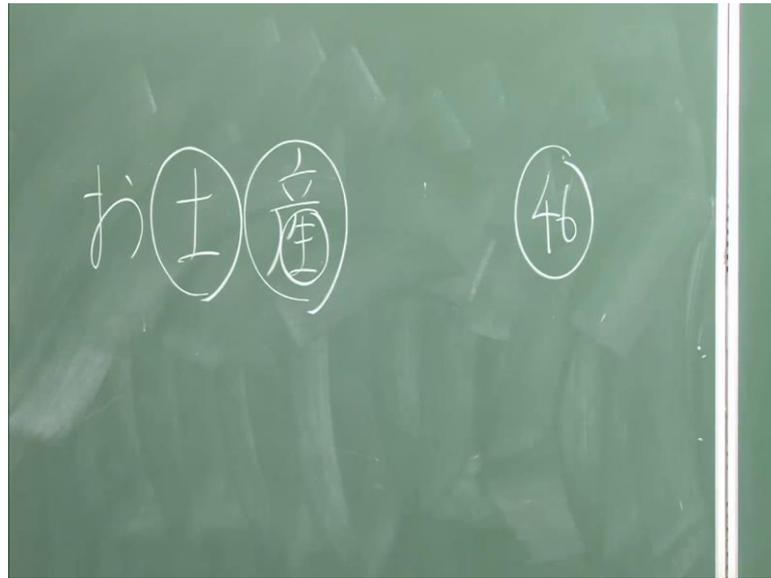
And, omiyage is, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, like this, omiyage. You just look at the kanji character once again.

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What I want to tell you overhere is very interesting, and that is why I took up this word omiyage today.

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Very Japanese, [FL], like this over here; now why? Why omiyage like this. Well, you just look at the kanji character once again; look at it once again; what does this mean? What does this mean? What did I tell you earlier? Well, this means soil; and, this means to be born, to give birth to; this means to be born, and this means to give birth to. So, how does the omiyage come overhere. Well, omiyage comes from these 2 characters, these 2 readings, meaning something of the soil, something of the place.

So, a present and omiyage is very different; present could be anything, it could be from anywhere, but omiyage will only be from the place where it is made or is born, meaning of that place, specially of that region, of that soil, something belonging to that place is omiyage, as you can see from the character, soil and to give birth to, overhere. So, present and omiyage is a little different; present is from anywhere, it does not have that feeling in a present; omiyage is of the soil. And that is when you say, I want to give something, I want to give an omiyage, meaning you want to give something belonging to that place.

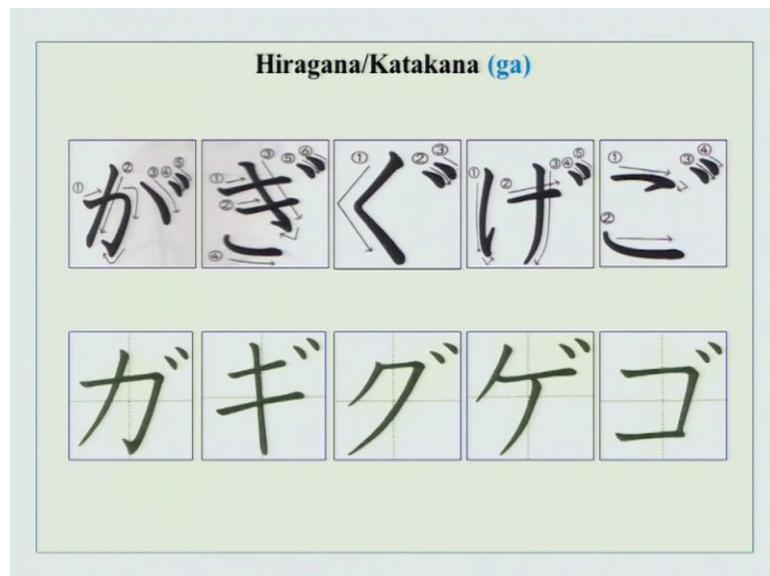
Isogashii desu ka; another very interesting thing about the Japanese or Japan is that, well. You generally do not ask anyone, are you free, which you would do in English. You would, in fact, ask exactly the opposite, in Japanese, are you busy, why? Because, it is actually cultural, they do not like; they take their work very seriously; and they would always like to be very busy, very serious, very focused. And it is, in fact, shameful that you have time at your hands; you cannot be sitting idle and just whiling away your time.

You have to be working, you have to be busy with something, to be doing something constructive; that is also very Japanese.

And also, something very Japanese overhere is, sumimasen, onegaishimasu; that is also interesting because a lot of foreigners laugh with this and say, how is the Japanese say, sorry and thank you, and sorry and please at the same time; sumimasen means sorry, and onegaishimasu means please. So, why is it that the Japanese use this so frequently, sumimasen and onegaishimasu.

Well, a very simple explanation is, sumimasen is sorry for all the trouble that I am giving you; and please us a request, please or in a similar manner, sumimasen and onegaishimasu; sumimasen is sorry for the trouble, and thank you for doing what you doing for me. This is also very Japanese culture; a lot has to do with the culture, sumimasen and onegaishimasu; sorry for all the trouble, but please do it for me, is what it means.

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Now, we have katakana and hiragana. We have completed the katakana and hiragana syllables, the first set of the syllables which is 46 for both the scripts. Now we have the second set which has 25 in each set. And the first set is the ga set, for both katakana and hiragana for you overhere – ga, gi, gu, ge, go; and the similar thing overhere – ga, gi, gu, ge and go.

You will remember that this is ka, ki, ku, ke, and ko, with this small attachment here on top, you can change it to the ga series. So, you can practice this overhere. You can see the stroke order; note the stroke order; try doing it; try doing it on a graph sheet. I have tried to show it to you like this overhere; you will get it very proportionally on your sheet; you can practice.

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Now, we have a small Kotowaza, as I have been doing with you. You can see Tanakasan running after 2 rabbits, what can you understand from here? Can you think of a proverb in English or in Hindi? Well, now look at this. [FL], what does that mean? Well, look at this now. One who chases after 2 hares would not catch even 1. So, running after too many things, trying to do too many things at the same time, does not give you the best of results. You gain nothing actually in the long run.

So, one needs to be very focused, one needs to be determinant in what you are doing, and also you have to be very sure what you want. So, this is what this proverb tells you, [FL]; meaning, trying to do too many things at once will make you fail in both, or you will fail in both the things that you are doing. So, please try to be focused, try to be very determinant in what you are doing; do your goals well.

For any culture I think, anywhere, one has to understand this and work accordingly. Now, you have [FL], is 2 rabbits, [FL] is to chase, [FL] is a person who is doing that activity, and [FL] is to get to acquire, to gain, to obtain, any of these overhere. So, well, you can think up of a Hindi proverb and try to relate to it.

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Vocabulary		
shiai	しあい	match
renshū	れんしゅう	practice
wakai	わかい	young
saki	はいる	earlier/before
kirai	おくる	dislike
jōzu	もらう	good at
itoko	いとこ	cousin
hiku	ひく	to pull/play
miseru	みせる	show

There is vocabulary for you. Lot of new words; you could go with the words and practice them; make sentences and practice your conversation.

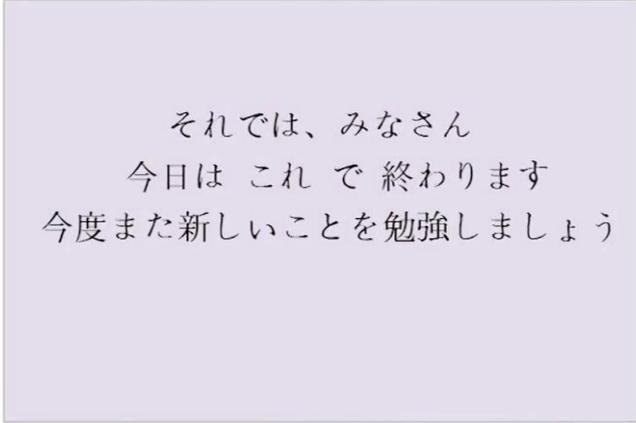
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<p>Assignments Shukudai 宿題</p>
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Now, in the end, my job is over; your job begins; you have lot of assignments to do; lot of work, home work to do at home. So, well, the first assignment that you have is, match these kanji characters with what is given overhere, readings given overhere in hiragana. Well, now we have our second assignment. And in this assignment you are to tick the correct options from the brackets given below. Then, you have match column A with

column B. You again have some kanji words here, write the readings of these words. Then, translate these into English. And then in the fill in the blanks with appropriate particles in question words.

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それでは、みなさん
今日は これで 終わります
今度また新しいことを勉強しましょう

So, there is lots for you to do; lots of new vocabulary words, forms; try to do those; practice, make some sentences and practice conversation with your partner. With this I will end. [FL], is given overhere. You can see very clearly, you can read.

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ありがとうございます

And, with this I would like to end up our class for today, end our section for today. You can practice at home; do all the conversations that we have done here; make sentences and do whatever you doing very loudly. So, that whatever you say can be heard and you can memorize, read, understand your conversation, and your scripts well. So, [FL].

Thank you.