

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 38
Minikauī ahiru no ko - II
見にくい アヒル の 子- II
Ugly Duckling - II

Konnichiwa minasan/こんにちは 皆さん(FL) and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. So, in our last class we were doing this very cute story of the ugly duckling which is *minikui ahiru no ko*/見にくい アヒル の 子(FL). So, we read till the point where the duckling leaves the house he is very sad and he leaves the house. So, what happens now; where he goes; what he does; whom he meets and how finally he changes into a swan let us see in our lesson today.

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In the lesson we will also learn new grammar and some expressions.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:06)

Aru hi minikui ahiru no ko wa sabishikute uchi wo demashita. Hokano toritachi wa ahiru no ko o mite nigemasu. Sore o mite, minikui ahiru no ko wa, “yappari watashi wa minikui desu!” to omoimashita. Nanimo dekinai node gambatte tabi o tsuzukemashita.

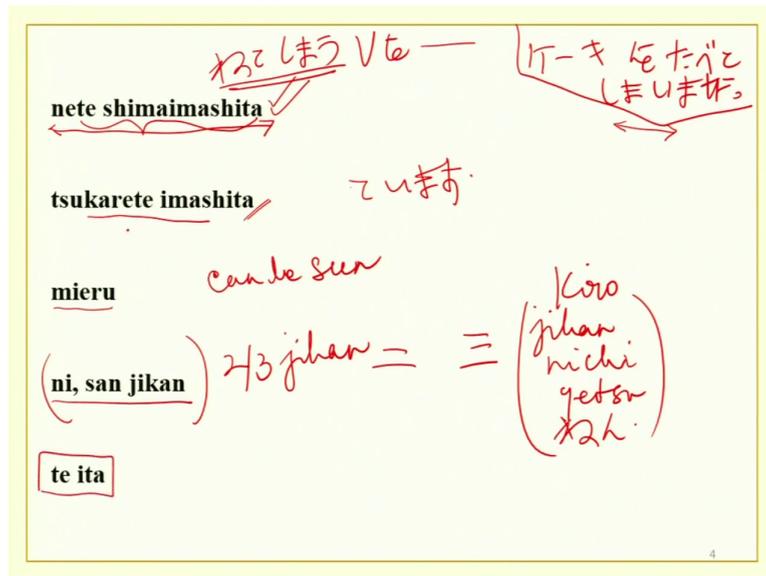
Ni-san jikan ato kuraku narimashita.
Chikaku ni chiisa na ike ga miemashita. Ahiru no ko wa kowakatta kedo, tsukarete ita kara, soko de nete shimaimashita.



So, this is what we had done last time I am going to read it once again. ~~(FL)~~ He left, *nigemasu* / にげます ~~(FL)~~ is runaway; so, *yappari* / やっぱり is ~~(FL)~~ as I can see from everybody's comments, ~~B~~ because everybody is running away from me as is seen, as is known, as is expected; *to omoimashita* / と 思いました ~~(FL)~~ you have done I think; *nanimo* / 何も ~~(FL)~~ is nothing, ~~(FL)~~ he could not do anything about it. So, ~~(FL)~~ well he tried his best and with all strength; *tabi* / たび ~~(FL)~~ is his journey, *o tsuzukemashita* / を つづけました ~~(FL)~~ he ~~(FL)~~ continued his journey.

After two three hours ~~(FL)~~ it became dark; *kuraku natta* / 暗く なった, *naru* / なる ~~(FL)~~ we have done this form *kunaru* / くなる ~~(FL)~~ it became dark. *Chikaku* / 近く is ~~(FL)~~ nearby, *chiisai* / 小さい ~~(FL)~~ very small; *ike* / 池, pond *ga miemashita* / が 見えました, ~~(FL)~~ he could be seen. ~~(FL)~~ He was little scared, *demo* / でも, *kedo* / けど; *tsukareru* / つかれる ~~(FL)~~ tired. ~~(FL)~~ He was tired thus, therefore, because of this reason *soko de* / そこで ~~(FL)~~ over there wherever he was and where was he? He was near the *ike* / 池 ~~(FL)~~ which is pond, ~~(FL)~~ place *de* / で; ~~(FL)~~ he fell asleep. So, we will do this *nete shimaimashita* / ねて しまいました ~~(FL)~~ just now.

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It is write here *nete shimau* / 寝て しまう; (FL) what is this *te shimau* / て しまう (FL) verb in ~~te~~ this form plus *shimau* / しまう; (FL) what is it? Well when something is done which cannot be reversed or there is a feeling of some sadness, of some regret or something that happens on its own. For example over here he was tired. So, the moment he lay down, he slept it was out of his control and once that activity is over then you cannot go back to the previous state.

For example *watashi wa ke-ki o tabete shimaimashita* / 私は ケーキ を 食べて しまいました; (FL) I give this example a lot because it is very simple and easy to understand something that could happen very practically any day with anyone. There is lot of cake at home then your sister comes and says I want to have cake, *ke-ki o tabetai* / ケーキ を 食べたい; *ke-ki wa doko* / ケーキ は どこ? *Ara, sumimasen watashi wa tabete shimaimashita* / あら、すみません 私は 食べて しまいました; (FL) I have eaten all of it. So, there is nothing left. So, there is also this feeling of *ara* / あら (FL) why did I not leave something for my sister.

So, that regret is there with *te shimau* / て しまう (FL) always you will notice that the action is over and there is some regret of feeling of sadness. So, over there on the *kusa* / 草 (FL) he went he was very tired and he just slept, *tsukarete imashita* / つかれて いました; (FL) he was tired continuous form *te imasu* / ています - *tabete imasu* / 食べています, so *tsukarete imashita* / つかれて いました; (FL) he was already very, very tired he was in the state of being tired *te imashita* / て いました (FL). Then *mieru* / 見える this is potential form, so can be seen. Then *ni-san-jikan* / 二三時間 (FL). So, this is a very typical *ni-san-jikan* / 二三時

間(FL) very typical daily conversation *nichijou kaiwa no* / にちじょう 会話 の usage of two and three together *ni* / 二(FL) and *san* / 三(FL) like this, it could be *jikan* / 時間, *ni-san-jikan* / 二三時間, *ni-san-nichi* / 二三日, *ni-san-getsu* / 二三月, *nen* / 年(FL) any of this *ni-san-kiro* / 二三キロ(FL) could also be there; *ni-san kiro ringo o kaimashita* / 二三キロりんごを買いました. *Ni-san-jikan benkyou shimashita* / 二三時間勉強しました. *Ni-san-nichi kan ryokou o shitai* / 二三日間旅行をしたい. *Ni-san-ka getsu Nihon ni ikitai* / 二三ヶ月日本に行きたい. *Ni-san-nen mae ni sensei ni aimashita* / 二三年前に先生に会いました.(FL) So, you can use *ni-san* / 二三(FL) like this. Then *te ita* / ていた(FL) same thing over here *tsukarete imashita* / つかれていました.

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Totsuzen, teppo no oto ga kikoemashita. *Could be heard he heard*

Me o (sametara) ookii na inu wa me no mae kara hashitte ikimashita. Ahiru no ko wa kowakute nani mo dekinai desu. Furuenagara mata kusa no aida ni megurimashita. *(hane) (めぐる) ふるえる began (nani)*

↑ tar (-k) 72" *ikitaki-ikitakunai* *Yonitai kurari* *no where*

Tsugi no asa, ahiru no ko wa kowakute dokoemo ikitakunai desu. Desu kara hitori de soko ni sumu koto ni kimemashita.

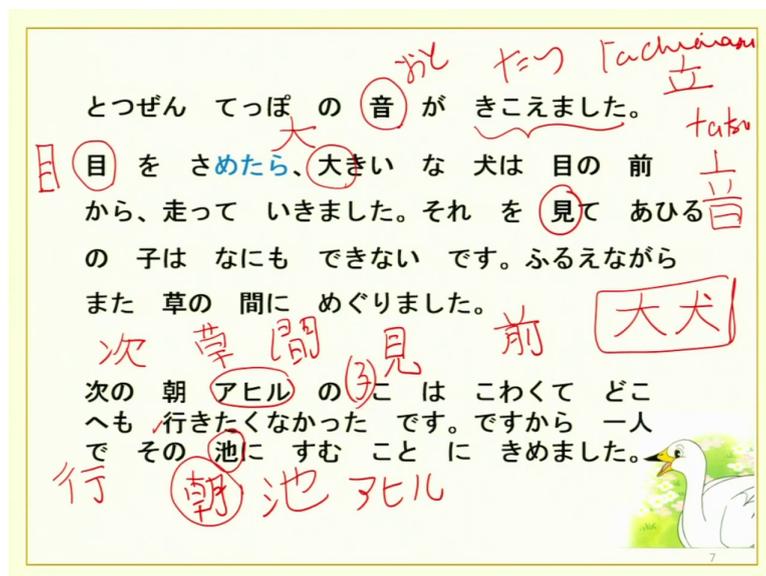
Now, *tetsuzen* / てつぜん(FL) all of a sudden; (FL) so, he was sleeping all of a sudden. *Teppo* / てつぽ(FL) is pistol; *oto ga kikoemashita* / 音が聞こえました, (FL) could be heard or he heard, *me o sametara* / 目をさめたら, (FL) this is a new form which I am going to do with you just now. So, *me o sametara* / 目をさめたら(FL) when he opened his eyes; (FL) another form that I am going to do here when he opened his eyes he saw a huge dog just running past him. (FL) He was very, very scared; (FL) he could not do anything. This *nani* / 何(FL) should come over here *nanimo* / 何も(FL) it is a single word. So, we can have it here, (FL) he was so, scared.

He could not do anything or did not do anything. *Furueru* / ふるえる(FL) is the verb meaning to tremble; (FL) while trembling, (FL) once again; *aida* / 間(FL) is between/-in between and *naka* / 中(FL) is inside; (FL) he curled up inside very, very quietly, *neguru* / ねぐる(FL) is the verb to curl up somewhere. Make a small ball of yourself and hide

somewhere. *Tsugi*/次(FL) is next day; (FL) he does not want to go anywhere; we have done this in one of our lessons probably 30 or 31.

Doko emo/どこへも nowhere, *ikitakunai*/行きたくない negative of *ikitai*/行きたい and *ikitakunai*/行きたくない;(FL) how is it made? Remove the *tai*/たい(FL) again from here *ikita*/いきた(FL) and *kunai*/くない you have to put for example *yomitai*/よみたい(FL) remove the *i*/い I and put *yomitakunai*/読みたくない(FL) I do not want to read. So, negative for *tai*/たい(FL) form verb in *tai*/たい.(FL),(FL) Again this is one word. So, *desu kara*/です から(FL) because of this reason because he was so, scared; so he decided (FL). So, let us see what we have here?:-

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This is in your script and you have *oto*/音(FL) which is sound; you have *me*/目; *oto*/音 (FL) is very simple this is the kanji for *tatsu*/立つ, *tachimasu*/立ちます(FL) okay; *tatsu*/立つ(FL) is the verb *tatsu*/立つ(FL). So, simple kanji one, two, three, four and five and then if you put a *nichi*/日(FL) over here then it is *oto*/音; *oto*/音(FL) is sound *ga kikoemashita*/が 聞こえました could be heard; *me*/目 may of course you know is made like this *me*/目 may. Then you have *ookii*/大きい(FL) which is like this and very close to *ookii*/大きい,(FL) similar to *ookii*/大きい(FL) is *inu*/犬(FL). So, similar looking kanji is *inu*/犬(FL) and *dai*/大(FL):

And there is *mae*/前(FL) over here, *mae*/前(FL) and *miru*/見る(FL) like *me*/目, *miru*/見る(FL). Then, *kusa*/草(FL) of course we did that day *kusa*/草(FL). So, I am trying to use all the kanji's that we have done *aida*/間, *tsugi*/次(FL) also we did and two *tsugi no*

asa/次 の 朝(FL). So, you have a plus you have *nichi*/日(FL) you have a plus again and then *tsuki*/月(FL) which is month which is *asa*/朝. *Ahiru*/アヒル(FL) is also written like this in katakana *ahi*/アヒ(FL) and *ru*/ル, *ahiru no ko wa*/アヒル の 子 は; *ko*/子(FL) is like this *ko*/子; *iku*/行く, *iku*/行く is like this *iku*/行く and then *ike*/池(FL) very, very simple *ike*/池(FL) over here.

So, all these kanji's are there, these are simple kanji's do them at home. If you do not want to write at least you should be able to recognize and read them.

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V tara

V + tara

Tenki ga yokattara sanpou ni ikimasu.
 天気 が よかったら 散歩 に 行きます。

Sensei ni attara kikimasu.
 先生 に 会ったら ききます。

Okane ga attara uchi o kaimasu.
 お金 が 会ったら 家 を 買います。

Now we have *tara*/たら,(FL) what is *tara*/たら?(FL) Verb plus *tara*/たら(FL). Now this is a conditional meaning that there is a condition attached to it. There is a condition attached to this sentence, to this statement. So, well we can say there are two sentences over here sentence one sentence two. So, if this happens then only this is going to happen. This one is dependent on sentence 1 the condition is there that only after this, this can happen; this part cannot take place before S1.

So, let us see what it is? So, the sentence was; (FL) once he opened his eyes, then what happened? (FL) (This was the sentence over here you can see, *sametara*/さめたら(FL) that means this happened first and then what did he see over there after opening his eyes? (FL). So, you can see very clearly that this part of the sentence is completely dependent on this one this cannot happen till this part is fulfilled.

So, let us see some sentences and I am sure you will understand. ~~thank you~~. So, when will I go only after the *tenki* / 天気 (FL) is good, once it becomes good or it is good then only I will go for *sanpo* / 散歩 (FL) if this is not there I am not doing this activity. So, this part of the sentence is dependent on *tenki* / 天気 (FL) if *tenki* / 天気 (FL) is good I will go if it is not good I will not go. You can see over here, *sumimasen, kanji no kakikata chotto oshiete kudasai* / すみません、漢字の書き方 ちょっと教えてください。 *Aa, watashi wa shiranai desu* / ああ、私は知らないです。 *Daijoubu, sensei ni attara kikimasu* / 大丈夫先生にあったら聞きます; (FL) once I meet *sensei* / 先生 (FL) after meeting him I will ask.

So, this part again is dependent only on *sensei* / 先生 (FL) on meeting him. So, when you meet him then only you will ask. We have another one over here ~~okay~~. So, once I have money I will buy a house which you cannot do if you do not have money. So, only after you have this part then this is going to come into being or this can happen. So, *tara* / たら (FL) form is a conditional and we will do *tara* / たら (FL) in one of our coming lessons in detail.

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Vte ikimasu - to start, to continue, to go. It express a continued change in state.

Oniisan wa
Nanimo iwanaide uchi kara dete ikimashita.
 何も言わないで家から 出て 行きました。

Speed *take out*
Kuruma wa supido o dashite me no mae kara hashitte itta.
 車は スピードを 出して目の前から 走って 行きました。

Kodomo wa gakkou made mainichi aruite ikimasu.
 子供は 学校まで毎日 歩いて 行きます。

10

Now there was another thing in the story which was *te iku* / て行く (FL), it means to start something or something that is continuing or expresses a continued change in some state. For example, (FL) so you leave a place you go out that continued state can be there for some time to start something; to begin something. So, *oniisan wa nanimo iwanaide uchi kara* / お兄さんは何も言わないで家から, (FL) form house *dete ikimasu* / 出て行きます; (FL) he just left. So, you can see that this change is happening from the house he is going and he is in that state of leaving the house *dete ikimasu* / 出て行きます.

The *kuruma* / 車 (FL) went past, ~~me~~ in high speed. So, *kuruma wa supido* / 車 は スピード (FL) speed or speed *o dashite* / を だして; *dashimasu* / だします is (FL) ~~says~~ to take out to remove something from somewhere. For example I generally say in class *shukudai o dashite kudasai* / 宿題 を だしてください (FL). So, please take out your *shukudai* / 宿題; (FL) over here *kuruma o dashite* / 車 を 出して (FL) put the foot on the accelerator and *me no mae kara hashitte ikimashita* / 目の前 から 走って 行きました (FL) it just dashed past me. So, the state of action is continuing there is a change in state that it was in front of me and then all of a sudden it went past me.

So, *te ikimasu* / て 行きます (FL) expresses a continued change in state from home you start and you go to your *gakkou* / 学校; (FL) I know it may be a little difficult to use initially but at least if someone uses it you know exactly what they are saying.

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gradually
Dandan fuyu no samui hi wa haru no atatakai hi ni kawarimashita. changed. かわる to become
Minikui ahiru no ko mo ookiku narimashita.
Kisetsu ga kawatta node acchi kocchi kara, ike ni takusan tori mo kimashita. Ahiru no ko wa mainichi ike no hokano tori-tachi to isshoni together with
oyoginagara asobimasu. play: other swim
おと everyday

Now we come back to a story; *dandan* / だんだん, (FL) gradually; *fuyu* / 冬 ~~for you~~ is winter, no *samui* / 寒い, somewhere cold winter days *wa* / は (FL) warm spring, warm spring days *ni kawarimashita* / に 変わりました (FL) changed; *kawaru* / 変わる (FL) is the verb. *Kisetsu* / きせつ is (FL) the whether weather, the season (FL) and here and there, (FL) lot of birds came to the pond. (FL) So, this is another form. So, every day he was swimming and playing with all the other birds; *mainichi* / 毎日 (FL) means every day *hokano* / 他の is (FL) other, *issho ni* / 一緒に (FL) together with *oyogimasu* / 泳ぎます; *oyogu* / 泳ぐ (FL) is the verb which means swim, *asobimasu* / 遊びます (FL) ~~mass~~ is to play. So, I will do the *nagara* / ながら (FL) form just now.

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だんだん 冬の寒い日は 春の あたたかい
日に かわりました。

見にくい あひる の 子も 大きく なりまし
た。季節があたたかく なった ので あっち
こっち から、池に たくさん 鳥も 来ました。
あひる の 子 は 毎日 池のほかの 白鳥
と 一緒に 泳ぎながら あそびます。



12

There are a few kanji's simple kanji's like *fuyu* / 冬 for you simple; these difficult kanji's you may leave you only have to recognize. So, do not have to bother *miru* / 見る (FL) is there, *ko* / 子 (FL) is there, simple ones *mainichi* / 毎日, *isshoni* / 一緒に (FL) I have done these *tori* / 鳥 (FL) and *kuru* / 来る and *ike* / 池 (FL). So, you can just go over these kanji's.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:50)

dandan / だんだん *gradually*

ni kawaru / に かわる *to change*

ku naru / く なる *to become*

what nagay

|| 'h = "if abaku narimashite"

13

Then *dandan* / だんだん (FL) I told you just now, gradually; *minasan no Nihongo wa dandan jouzu ni natte kimashita* / 皆さんの日本語はだんだんじょうずになってきました; *dandan jouzu ni narimashita* / だんだんじょうずになりました, (FL) both are correct meaning is different; *ni kawaru* / に 変わる (FL) to change. So, *ahiru no ko wa kirei na hakuchou ni kawarimashita* / アヒルの子はきれいな白鳥に変わりました; (FL) he changed into a beautiful swan or *narimashita* / になりました (FL) both are correct.

Kunaru / くなる (FL) I just now told you to become, *ringo wa akaku narimashita* / りんごは赤くなりました (FL). So, we have done this form in detail in your eighth week or ninth week. So, you can check over there and see how it is done? With *akai* / 赤い, *nagai* / 長い (FL) remove the *i* / い and put *kunaru* / くなる (FL) means to become, *akaku narimashita* / 赤くなりました (FL) it has become red; *nagaku narimashita* / 長くなりました (FL) it has become long.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:13)

たA - A

Aru hi ^たtooku kara kirei de utsukushii tori-tachi ga tonde kimashita. *this type of/Kind*

Ahiru no ko wa ima made anna kirei na tori o mita koto ga nakatta desu. *what type of kind of*

「Sore wa donna tori kashira? Watashi mo ano tori-tachi to isshoni oyogitai na? *also V ta + koto ga aru*

Demo, dame desu ne. Watashiwa minikui dakara.....demo ikitai ne. Sou

kangaenagara, ahiru no ko wa yuuki o dashite, sono tori-tachi to hanashimashita.

14

We come back to our story. (FL) One day, (FL) from very far; (FL) we have done this form as well *na* (FL) adjective plus using another adjective. So, when you join the two then you do it with *de* / で (FL). So, he had not seen such a beautiful *tori* / とり (FL) till now. So, *anna* / あんな (FL) this type of, this type of, this kind of *tori* / 鳥; (FL) verb in *ta* / た (FL) form plus *koto ga aru* / ことがある (FL) never had the opportunity to see such a beautiful *tori* / 鳥, (FL) till now (FL).

Now what does this mean? So, he is just thinking over here in this talking to himself. So, (FL) what kind of *tori* / 鳥; (FL) what type of, kind of *tori* / とり, *kashira* / かしら (FL) so, this is a sentence ending particle you could say very colloquial *donna tori kashira* / どんな鳥 かしら, (FL) I am thinking myself I am talking out aloud. So, (FL) I also want to *mo* / も (FL) is 'also', I also want to go and swim, want to swim with those birds *ano tori tachi* / あの鳥たち, (FL) why *ano* / あの (FL) over here? Because the fact that those *tori-tachi* / 鳥たち (FL) are already there in the pond with him and we know of it.

Thus, *ano tori tachi* / あの 鳥たち (FL) the existence of those *tori's* (FL) is known to the listener and the speaker both. ~~thus~~ So, *na* / な is a (FL) particle where you show desire that I want to do this intonation is rising. ~~Now~~ *na* and very, very colloquial this is just to show you that these particles are there and this is how they speak but for us as foreigners it is always better to use the *masu* / ます form. (FL) And again he is thinking and talking to himself, *demo dame desu ne* / でも、だめ です ね (FL) but I think it is not a very good idea.

(FL) I am not very good looking these birds are so, beautiful and I am ugly to look at that is what everybody has been telling him so far that is what he is been hearing all along. So, he started believing that he is not very beautiful he is ugly. So, (FL) I am ugly, (FL) even though I am ugly I still want to go, I still want to be with them, I still want to swim with them he is thinking (FL).

And then he thinks for a while and then, *sou kangaenagara* / そう 考えながら (FL) in this manner *kangaenagara* / 考えながら (FL) like this, *kangaenagara* / 考えながら (FL) thinking like this, while thinking like this; (FL) all of a sudden he gained lot of confidence and shed all his fears and then, (FL) he talked to the *tori-tachi* / 鳥たち (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 27:00)

itte kimasu

Vte kuru means to go and come back

Chotto kaimono o shite kimasu.
ちよっと、会いもの をしてきます。

Kyuuni ame ga futte kimashita.
きゅうに 雨が降ってきました。

16

Now what does *te kuru* / て 来る (FL) mean? Well we just did the *te iku* / て 行く (FL). So, when something goes away from you we had this example earlier, *oniisan wa uchi o dete ikimashita* / お兄さんは家を出て行きました. *Nanimo iwanaide uchi o dete ikimashita* / 何も言わないで家を出て行きました. (FL) So, he moved away from the

speaker, he went away from the speaker. So, over here what is happening? Just the opposites go and come for example you have done this phrase *itte kimasu* / 行ってきます (FL). So, I will go and come back. So, do whatever you have to do and then come back.

So, come towards the speaker is what it means, it is just the opposite of *te iku* / 行く (FL). In *te iku* / ていく (FL) you go away from the speaker and there is a continuous change over here you come towards the speaker or you show that you are going to come towards the speaker and then again there is continuous change. You will see from the examples, I will just go and do my *kaimono* / 買い物 (FL) my shopping and come back; just wait for a while over here.

I will do the *kaimono* / 買い物 (FL) whatever activity over there and then I will come back (FL). So, all of a sudden it started to rain. So, *ame* / 雨 (FL) came over here. So, towards the speaker it moved towards the speaker. So, all the time it is not just about movement that something is actually moving it is about change something has happened all of a sudden is the meaning.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:00)

The slide contains handwritten notes in red ink on a yellow background. At the top, it shows the structure $V_{ta} (mita koto ga aru) \rightarrow V_{ta} + (koto ga aru)$ with a bracket and an arrow. Below this, it asks "Nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu ka?" and shows the Japanese sentence "日本にいったことがありますか?". To the right, there are handwritten notes: "thing 日本 1/1 itta koto ga arimasu ka." and "alla koto". Below that, it shows "Sushi o tabeta koto ga arimasen." with a checkmark, and the Japanese sentence "すしを食べたことがありません。". At the bottom right corner of the slide, the number "17" is visible.

Then we also had *mita koto ga aru* / 見たことがある (FL) verb in *ta* / た (FL) form plus *koto ga aru* / ことがある (FL) what does it mean? *Koto* / こと (FL) you have done *koto* / こと (FL) means think not something as in some material thing but well some activity or action. So, *ta koto ga aru* / たことがある (FL) now a very simple example I am sure you will remember, *Nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu ka* / 日本に行ったことがありますか? *Nihon ni* / 日本に or *e itta koto ga arimasu ka* / へ行ったことがありますか; (FL) have you had the opportunity to go to Japan? So, verb is always in *ta* / た (FL) form have

you had the opportunity; have you ever been there this is a form *koto ga aru*/こと がある (FL).

So, verb in *ta*/た(FL) form you can use plus *koto ga arimasu ka*/こと があります か (FL) to ask. Now let us see the examples it is ~~writeright~~ here; (FL) have you been to Japan ever? *Niku o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka*/肉 を 食べた こと があります か? *Doitsu-jin ni atta koto ga arimasu ka*/ドイツ人 に 会った こと があります か; have you met a German ever? *Eikoku itta koto ga arimasu ka*/英国 行った こと があります か? *Mai ni Nihongo o benkyou shita koto ga arimasu ka*/毎 に 日本語 を 勉強 した こと があります か;(FL) have you ever studied Japanese earlier? So, (FL) I have never had *sushi*/すし(FL) before? (FL) I have never had the opportunity to have *sushi*/すし?(FL). So, I think *koto ga arimasu*/こと があります(FL) is also clear now from these very simple examples, I have done it in detail in your lessons. So, you can see over there practice from there.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:10)

ある日 遠く から 池 に きれい で 美しい
鳥たち が 飛んで 来ました。

あひる の 子 は 今 まで あんな きれい な
鳥 を 見た こと が なかった です。

“それは どんな 鳥 かしら? 私 も あの 鳥
たち と 一緒に 泳ぎたい な?”

“でも、だめ ですね。私は みにくい だから。。。
でも、行きたい ね”。。。。二、三分 あと あひる
の 子は ゆうき を だして その 鳥たち と 話
しました。



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Then again *watashi*/私, *tori*/鳥, *ima*/今, *ko*/子, *issho ni*/一緒に, *ikimasu*/行きます, *watashi*/私, *ni-san pun*/二三分, *ni san*/二三 and *pun*/分, *miru*/見る, *kuru*/来る, *asobu*/遊ぶ, *hanashi*/話し; (FL) is there (FL) you can do the simple ones leave the difficult ones completely.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:34)

kirei de / きれい で *tsukaimasu yasui - cheap (easy) nikui difficult*

Mariko san wa kirei de kashikoi desu.
 まりこさんはきれいでかしこい です。

Kono kikai wa benri de tsukai yasui desu
 この機械は便利で使いやすいです。
たのしみ/easy to use *Proba yasui*

便利 *たのしみ* *使* *tonkai nikui*
wakarimasu *wakari* *nikui* *yasui*



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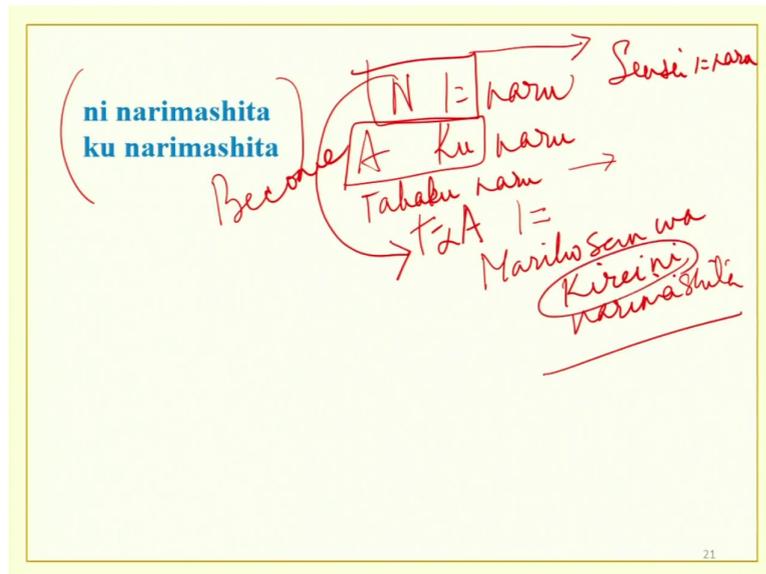
Now there was *kirei de/きれい* で, (FL) so *na/な* (FL) adjective plus another *na/な* (FL) or *i/い* (FL) adjective. So, how will you join by *de/で* (FL) meaning ‘and’ so, (FL) this she is beautiful and she is also very intelligent. *Benri de/べんり* で *na* (FL) adjective, then *benri de/べんり* で and *tsukai yasui/使いやすい*; (FL) what does *tsukai yasui/使いやすい* (FL) mean? Well *tsukaimasu/使います* (FL) remove the *masu/ます*s form from here and put *yasui/やすい*; (FL) what does it mean? (FL). So, *yasui/やすい* it does not mean cheap over here, *yasui/やすい* (FL) means ‘easy’. So, it is *tsukai yasui/つかいやすい*, sky (FL) it is easy to use *tsukaiyasui/使いやすい*; (FL) all you need to do is to remove the *masu/ます*s form from here and put *yasui/やすい* (FL).

We similarly you have another word which is *nikui/にくい*, (FL) which is ‘difficult’. So, *tsukainikui/つかいにくい* (FL) there are certain machines which are difficult to use which are not easy to understand. So, then *tsukai nikui desu/つかいにくい* です, (FL) for example there are so many mobiles and there are some which are easy to use and some which are very *mendokusai/めんどくさい* (FL) or difficult to use then, *kono mobairu wa tsukai nikui desu/このモバイルはつかいにくい* です, (FL) cannot use it that easily; *kono/この* application *wa tsukai nikui desu/は使いにくい* です; *wakaririkui desu/分かりにくい* です (FL). So, *wakarimasu/分かります* you can remove the *masu/ます*s put *nikui/にくい* (FL) or *yasui/やすい* (FL).

So, *wakari/分かり* is *yasui desu/やすい* です (FL) and *wakari nikui/わかりにくい* (FL) is it is difficult. So, same is the case with a lot of forms over here, some are easy to understand, some are a little difficult, *wakari nikui desu/わかりにくい* です or *wakari yasui*

desu/わかりやすい です。So, (FL) Now there is a kanji here this one which is *benri*/べんり(FL) and like this and then *ri*(FL) is this plus *benri*/便利, *ben*/便(FL) and *ri*/利; *benri*/便利(FL) this is the *ri*/利(FL) part. Then a similar looking kanji is this one which is *tsuku*/つく(FL) which is like this, this one make a dash over here this *kuchi*/口(FL) and then like this and this. So, these two are very, very similar try to remember that. So, there are lot of forms today.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:11)



Then, *ni narimashita*/になりました(FL) you know noun *ni naru*/になる and adjective *ku naru*/くなる; *takaku naru*/高くなる and *sensei ni naru*/先生になる; *shourai sensei ni naritai*/しょうらい先生になりたい(FL) I want to become a teacher in the future and *ringo wa takaku narimashita*/りんごは高くなりました(FL). So, this is how you will make the *narimashita*/なりました(FL) form and *narimasu*/なります(FL) means to become with **if** adjectives it is *ku*/く(FL) with noun it is *ni*/に(FL) and with *na*/な(FL) adjectives also it is *ni*/に(FL) because noun and now adjectives follow a similar pattern. So, *mariko san wa kirei ni narimashita*/まり子さん は きれい になりました(FL) so, *ni*/に(FL) over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:13)

anna / あんな *- this type of*
 kirei na / きれい な
 donna / どんな *which one*
 ka shira / か したら? *kashira*
 Vtai / Vたい *want*
 yuuki o dashite / ゆうき を だして
 ima made / いま まで *till now*



22

Then *anna / あんな (FL)* this type of; *anna koto watashi wa shimasen / あんな こと 私は しません*; *anna koto shiranai / あんな こと 知らない (FL)*. Then *kirei na / きれい な (FL)* I just told you; *donna / どんな is (FL)* which one; *anna shigoto watashi wa shimasen / あんな 仕事 私は しません (FL)* that kind of that type of *shigoto watashi wa shimasen / 仕事 私は しません*. *Donna hito desu ka / どんな 人 ですか; (FL)* what kind of a person is he? ~~Then (FL)~~ Now talking to yourself; *Tanaka san wa doko ni itta kashira / 田中さんは どこ に行った かしら; kashira / かしら (FL)* is when I am not sure, I am just thinking speculating where could he have gone. Then just very colloquial that is all, it is similar to *doko e ikimashita ka / どこ へ 行きました か (FL)* rising intonation; *doko e ikimashita ka / どこ へ 行きました か; doko e itta kashira / どこ へ 行った かしら (FL)* informal. So, verb *tai / たい (FL)* is want, *watashi wa Amerika e ikitai / 私は アメリカ へ 行きたい*. *Yuki o dashite / 雪 を だして (FL)* with all his strength; with all his stamina; with all his confidence he went forward *yuki o dashite / 雪 を だして*. *Ima made / 今 まで (FL)* till now. *Ima made atta koto ga arimasen / 今 まで 会った こと が ありません (FL)*

(Refer Slide Time: 37:43)

“Watashi wa minasan no ~~you ni~~ ^{But} kirei janai kedo,
~~nakama ni irete kuremasen~~ ^{ka?}

“Mochiron yo! Anata wa watashitachi to onaji desu.
 Sou iinagara hakuchou wa ahiru no ko no ^{wings} hane o
 kuchibashi ^{beak} de totonoemashita. Kirei na hane desu
 ne. ^{with us} Korekara anatawa watshi-tachi to issho da ^{desu} yo.

^{swans} Jitsu wa ano tori wa minna hakuchou datta. Ahiru
 no ko wa ureshikute shinjiraremasen deshita.

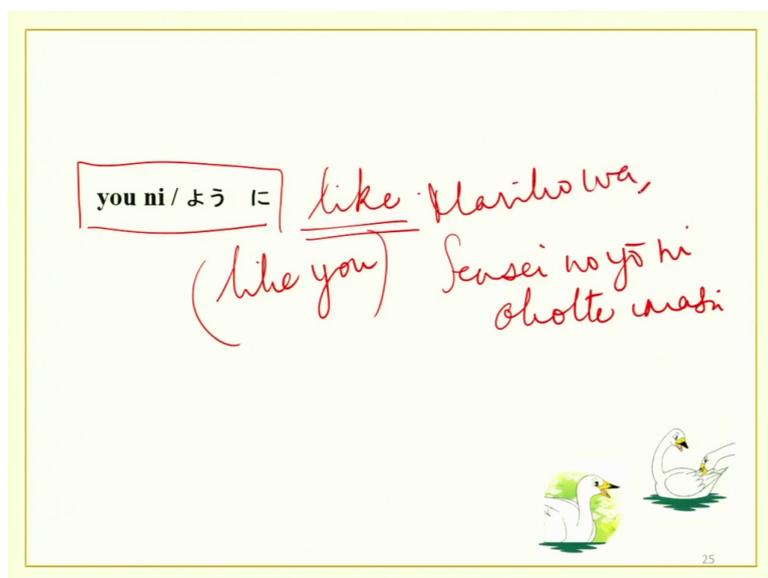


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(FL) Then, you can remove the *ka/か* (FL) part and because it is informal *masen/ません* (FL) with a rising intonation and meaning will be the same. So, (FL) like you all, (FL) I am not: *Sso*, beautiful as you people but (FL) in your group very, very humble please will not you add me in your group will not you take me as your friend. (FL). So, what do all of them say? (FL) While saying this *hakuchou/はくちょう* is swan, *hane/羽* (FL) is wings or *kuchibashi/くちばし* is beak, (FL) they with thea beak, (FL) try to ruffle or maybe settle; try to show some affection by fixing *ahiru ko no hane/アヒルの子羽* (FL) which is wings, like it is doing over here.

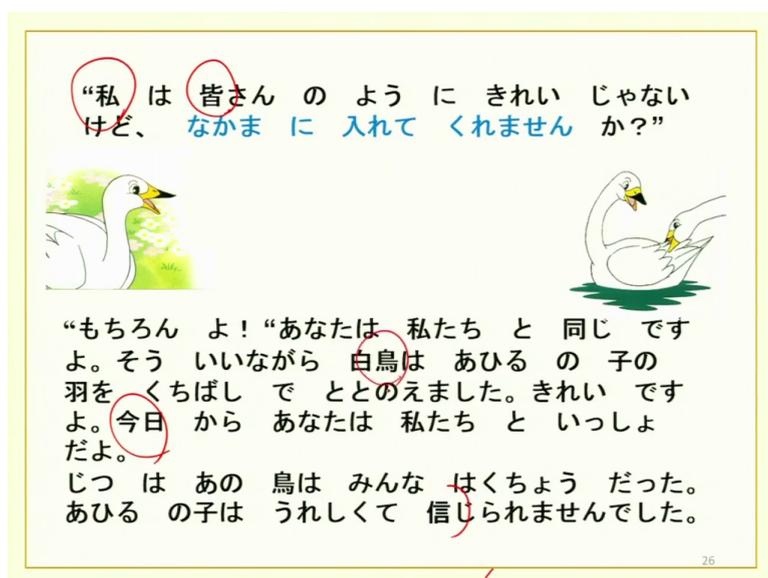
So, the *hakuchou/白鳥* (FL) says, (FL) you have beautiful feathers; *hane/羽* is (FL) wings. So, try to brush its wings and its feathers; (FL) your feathers are very-very beautiful. *Korekara/これから* (FL) from now onwards, (FL) with us; *da yo/だよ* (FL) your plain form for *desu/です* this is *da/だ* the and *yo/よ* (FL) is informal because they are older. So, (FL) now the narrator is saying, (FL) they were all swans, (FL) could not believe his *laksh, shinjiraremasu/信じられます* (FL) is unbelievable, could not believe it.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:15)



Then *you ni* / ように, **(FL)** like you; *okaasan no you ni hanashite kudasai* / お母さんの ように話して下さい. *Okaasan no you ni hanashite imasu* / お母さんの ように話しています **(FL)**. So, I have done this *you ni* / ように **(FL)** in the previous part of *ahiru no ko* / アヒルの子, **(FL)** you can see over there. *it* means like – *sensei no you ni okotte imasu* / 先生のようにおこっています; **(FL)** like *sensei* / 先生, *okotte imasu* / 起こっています, *Mariko wa* / まり子は; *Mariko* **(FL)** is calling everybody just like *sensei* / 先生 **(FL)**.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:03)



Then again you can read this in the script *minasan* / 皆さん, *watashi* / 私, *kyou* / 今日, *shinjiru* / 信じる, *tori* / 鳥 **(FL)** I have done all these kanji's with you in class. So, you can go over those.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:15)

“Watashi wa minasan to onaji da. Ahiru janakute
 hakuchou **da!** Yokatta! **Mou** kanashiku nai desu.
 Yoshi, mou shinpai **suru koto** wa arimasen”.

Sono ato, ahiru no ko wa, hane o hirogete,
 atarashii kazoku to isshoni sora o tonede, jibun
 no nagai tabi o hajimeta.



So, over here ~~(FL)~~ so, again the bird is talking to itself. ~~(FL)~~ I am not a *ahiru* / アヒル ~~hero~~ I am not a duck I am a swan; ~~(FL)~~ that is really good, ~~(FL)~~ I am not *kanashii* / かなしい ~~(FL)~~ any-more, *mou no imi wa* / もうの意味は more. ~~(FL)~~ Well, with all happiness and strength, ~~more~~ ~~(FL)~~ I do not have to worry again any-more, *shinpai* / 心配 ~~(FL)~~ is worry-~~(FL)~~. So, we did *koto* / こと ~~(FL)~~ just now; *koto* / こと verb *ta koto* / た こと, ~~(FL)~~ now *suru koto* / すること in plain form. ~~(FL)~~ I do not have to worry any-more. Spread its wings like here and ~~(FL)~~ with his new family, *jibun* / 自分 ~~(FL)~~ is oneself, *no nagai tabi* / の長いたび, ~~(FL)~~ long journey *o hajimemashita* / を始めました; *sora o tonede* / 空を飛んで, ~~(FL)~~ flew across the sky to begin its long journey.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:04)

mou / もう *already*

shinpai suru koto / すること *not to worry now*

tabi / たび *journey*

So, *mou* / もう ~~(FL)~~ as I told you is ‘already’; *mou roku-ji desu* / もう六時です, ~~more~~ ~~(FL)~~ this-we have done *mou* / もう ~~more~~ also a number of times, so, I am sure it is very clear.

Shinpai suru koto / 心配 する こと, (FL) just ~~now~~ I told you not to worry anymore ~~worry~~ now and then *tabi* / たび (FL) is journey.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:29)

“私は 皆さんと 同じだ。私は あひる
 じゃなくて はくちょうだ。よかった はね！
 もう かなしくないです。
 よし、しんぱい する こと は ありません”。



その後、あひるの子は、羽をひろげて、
 新しい家族と一緒に空を飛んで、
 自分の長いたびを始めた。

30

So, these are some of the words and some grammars which we have revised over here. Again you have a lot of kanji characters *ato* / 後 (FL) is there, *atarashii* / 新しい, *jibun* / 自分, *nagai* / 長い, *kazoku* / 家族, *issho ni* / 一緒に, (FL) so, many of them. So, we have done them so, many times. I am sure you will be able to recognize them. ~~Now~~ and maybe some of them you may even be able to write.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:55)

Vocabulary		
mukashi	昔	once upon a time
atatameru	あたためる	to warm
tamago	卵	egg
wareru	われる	to break
shinpai	心配	worry
tsuzuku	つづく	to continue
yatto	やっと	at last, finally
hane	羽	feather
onaji	同じ	same
sodateru	そだてる	to raise
kanashii	かなしい	sad
chigau	ちがう	to differ

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And I am sure you will be able to write the story on your own also.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:59)

hokano	他の	other
nakama	なかま	companion
shinken	しんけん	serious
nigeru	にげる	to run away
kusa	くさ	grass
kisetsu	きせつ	season
ike	池	pond
masshiro	まっしろ	pure white
hirogeru	ひろげる	to spread
sora	そら	sky

So, this is your vocabulary, go over the vocabulary.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:05)



Now I will read the story to you and you listen to it carefully I am sure you will be able to understand all the forms covered and especially now as I have already explained each and every form in detail. So, this will help in your hearing also, your hearing abilities will improve as you will try to catch the verbs and the different grammar that is there in the story. So, listen to the story very carefully.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:35)

Aru mura **no** chikaku no numa **ni**, ahiru no okaasan **wa**, **ni**, san shuu-kan mae kara tamago o **atatamete imashita**.

Aru **hi**, tamago **kara** kawai hyoko-tachi ga umaremashita. **Demo**, **hitotsu no** tamago dake wa **mada** desu.

Ano tamago **dake kara** kodomo wa umarete imasen. Okaasan ahiru wa shinpai **deshita ga**, **nanimo** dekinai node, gambatte tamago o **atatame-tsuzukimashita**.



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(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 45:14)

Tsugi no hi ni, **yatto...** tamago kara hyoko **ga** umaremashita. Okaasan ahiru wa **totemo ureshikatta**. Ahiru no ko wa, hokano hyoko-tachi **yor**i, ookii desu. Hane no iro mo chigau node, hokano tori wa ijimeta kedo,... okaasan wa kawaii to omoimasu. Soshite minna onaji **you ni** sodateimasu.

Ahiru no ko wa minna... okaasan **kara/ni oyogikata** o naratta kedo, minikui ahiru no ko wa dekinakute, kanashikatta desu.



37

(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 45:49)



Ano ko o mite, hokano okaasan tori wa,
“ano ko wa ahiru no ko janai wa. Kitto,
shichimenchou no ko, **da yo!**” to itte mashita.

Nanimo iwanaide, okaasan wa shinken ni kodomo o
sodatemashita. Demo, kyoudai tachi to, ...hokano
tori wa,... itsumo ano ko o ijimemete,.. nakama ni
iremasen deshita. ...Minikui ahiru no ko to issho
ni,....asobanakatta **shi**,gohan **mo** agenakatta.



(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 46:25)

Aru hi ...minikui ahiru no ko wa... **sabishikute....** uchi
wo demashita. Hokano toritachi wa.... ahiru no ko o
mite.... nigemasu. Minikui ahiru no ko wa, “**yappari**
watashi wa minikui desu!”..... **Sou omoinagara** tabi o
tsuzukemashita.



(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 46:51)


 Dandan kisetsu ga kawarimashita. Fuyu no samui hi wa... haru no atatakai hi **ni narimashita**..... Minikui ahiru no ko mo **...ookiku narimashita**.... Mainichi... **ike no hokano** tori-tachi to isshoni... **oyogimasu**.
 Aru hi... Tooku **kara**,... **kirei de utsukushii** tori-tachi ga tonde kimashita.


 Ahiru no ko wa, ima made, **anna** kirei na tori o **mita koto ga** nakatta desu.
 “Sore wa donna tori **ka shira**? Watashi mo ano tori-tachi to isshoni **oyogitai na**?” **Sou** omotte,... ahiru no ko wa, **...yuuki o dashite**.... sono tori-tachi to hanashimashita.

40

(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 47:40)

“Watashi wa minasan no **you ni** kirei janai kedo, **nakama ni irete kuremasen**?”



 “Mochiron yo! Anata wa watashitachi to onaj. Sou iinagara.... hakuchou wa.. ahiru no ko no hane o kuchibashi de totonoemashita.
 “Kirei desu yo. Kyou kara anatawa watshi-tachi to issho da yo”.
 Jitsu wa ano tori wa minna hakuchou datta. Ahiru no ko wa **...ureshikute shinjirarenakatta**.

41

(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 48:20)

“Watashi wa minasan to onaji da. Watashi wa ahiru janakute hakuchou da. Yokatta! Mou kanashiku nai desu. Yoshi,... mou shinpai suru koto wa arimasen”.



Sono ato, ahiru no ko wa, hane o hirogete, atarashii kazoku to isshonisora o tonede, jibun no nagai tabi o hajimeta.

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~~(FL)~~ So, with this we come to an end to our lecture here today. We have done ~~(FL)~~. *Minikui ahiru no ko* / 見にくい アヒル の 子 So, you have also heard it just now and I hope you were able to understand most of it as I have already done the explanation. As I told you earlier this story was written by one of my students who did the class exactly like you. So, now as I have done the explanation you can also write the story in your own words maybe not so long.

But at least try to write about 10, 15, 20 lines and try to tell the story in your own words. So, with this I finish over here and we will meet in our next class come prepared we are going to do conditioners. Thank you very much. *Arigatou gozaimashita* / ありがとうございます. *Mata ashita aimashou* / また 明日 会いましょう ~~(FL)~~.