

**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II**  
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**Lecture: 04**

*Ashita kurabu e ikimasen ka?*

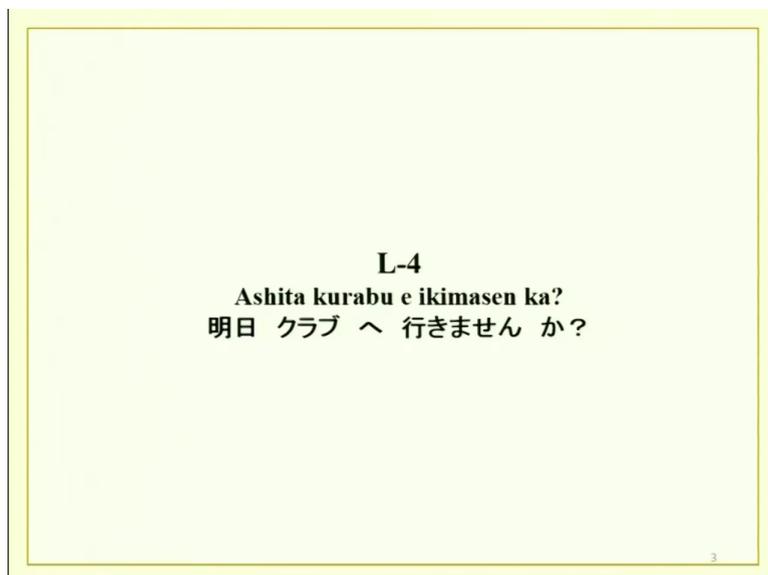
明日 クラブ へ 行きませんか？

**Will you please come to the club tomorrow?**

*Konnichiwa*／こんにちは, namaskar and a very warm welcome to all present here today. Welcome to the fourth class in the second lecture series on Japanese Language and Culture. As you all know we are revising this week but with revision we are also learning something new. In our last class we did particle *ni*／に(FL) with the *ageru*／あげる(FL) and *morau*／もらう(FL). We also learnt how to show purpose with the verb plus *ni*／に(FL). So, in this lesson also we will do a little bit of *ni*／に(FL).

We will do particle *to*／と(FL) and we will do some new kanji's and very, very quickly we will revise our adjectives.

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So, let us see what we have today for you. So, as you all know Japanese has two types of adjectives I adjectives and *na*／な(FL) adjectives.

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can also see kanji written over here, we will quickly revise the kanji as well. So you have it like this. Now the interesting thing over here is that in olden times it was very difficult to construct a double storied house.

Any house which had two stories like this would be considered high, that is the idea behind making this kanji: and ~~(FL)~~akai/あかい is also given over here. So, ~~(FL)~~akai/赤い. *T* this is *doyouobi/土曜日(FL)*, you already know then 1, 2, 3 and 4 *akai/あかい* ~~(FL)~~. It is not proportionate but well you can practice and make it proportionate. Now ~~(FL)~~*Toukyou wa ookii desu/東京 は 大きい です.*, *this y* You have done this character as *dai/大(FL)* also in *daigaku/大学(FL)*. So, I will write *dai/大* ~~die~~ over here, and this is *Toukyou/東京*. *Y* you should know the kanji of *Toukyou/東京* because you are studying Japanese. So, 1, 2 like this *Tou/東(FL)* and *Toukyou/東京* so *Toukyou wa ookii machi desu/東京 は 大きい 町 です(FL)*.

Now *machi/町(FL)* is also here. *t*This is a field and this you can do as a J and join together and make *machi/町(FL)* which means city. Tokyo is a big city. *Toukyou wa ookikute kirei desu/東京 は 大きくて きれい です.(FL)*

Now this is what we want to do over here, joining two adjectives. *'I'* ~~no~~ adjective bjective and ~~-na/な(FL)~~ adjectiveobjective. So, what do you do with the *'i'* adjectiveobjective *ookii/大きい*, *takai/高い(FL)*. *R* remove the *'i'* from here put *kute/くて(FL)* which means and, and *and* you can put another adjective. *I* it could be an *'i* adjective' or it could be a *'na* adjective' ~~(FL)~~ objective.

Both are all right if it is a *na* ~~(FL)~~ adjective, ~~(FL)~~ *n* 'Nnaa' is to be used if noun is coming over here please remember., *i* if it is just *desu/です* ~~this~~ then *'na'* ~~(FL)~~ is not required. ~~(FL)~~ *Toukyou wa ookikute kirei desu/東京 は 大きくて きれい です.* Or *Toukyou wa ookikute kirei na machi desu/東京 は 大きくて きれいな 町 です.* Now you have done this *no mae ni/の 前に(FL)*, post positions we did in our last lesson. So, *eki no mae ni/駅 の 前に(FL)* in front of the *eki/駅*, *yasukute kirei na mise ga arimasu/安くて きれいな 店 があります.* *a* ~~(FL)~~ *t* There are two or three things over here; one is joining two adjectives with *kute/くて(FL)* which is given

over here, then you have this pattern. Place *ni* / に (FL) something or someone *ga imasu* / が います or *arimasu* / あります (FL).

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Kouen wa shizuka <sup>and</sup> de kirei desu.  
公園 は しずか で きれい です。

Kouen wa shizuka de kirei na basho desu.  
公園 は しずか で きれいな ばしょ です。

Kaisha no pa-ti wa itsumo <sup>always</sup> nigiyaka de omoshiroi desu.  
会社 の パーティー は いつも にぎやか で 面白い です。

Kinou no pa-ti wa nigiyaka de omoshirokatta desu.  
会社 の パーティー は にぎやか で 面白かった です。

Then we have more of this, earlier we did 'i adjectives plus na' (FL) or 'i adjectives'. Now we are going to do 'na adjective (FL) objective plus (FL) na or i adjective. So, (FL) *kouen wa shizuka* / 公園 は 'しずか is a na adjective' and (FL) is an adjective and after na adjectives (FL) objective you will use *de* / で they as/meaning 'and'. It is joining *kirei* / きれい (FL) and *shizuka* / しずか (FL) both na adjectives, *kouen wa kirei de shizuka desu* / 公園 は きれいで しずか です. ~~this (FL) Kouen / こうえん coin is quiet and beautiful.~~ Now as I told you earlier if you want to use noun after a na adjective, (FL) objective then *na* (FL) is going to come this is why they get their name of na adjective. ~~not objectives.~~

So, (FL) and (FL) day *kouen wa shizuka de* / 公園 は しずか で, this is what we did over here, *kirei na basho* / きれいな 場所, (FL) *basho* / ばしょ is place *desu* / です. ~~this a~~ Again if *basho* / ばしょ (FL) was not there then *kirei desu* / きれい です (FL) ~~this would have been all right. (FL)~~

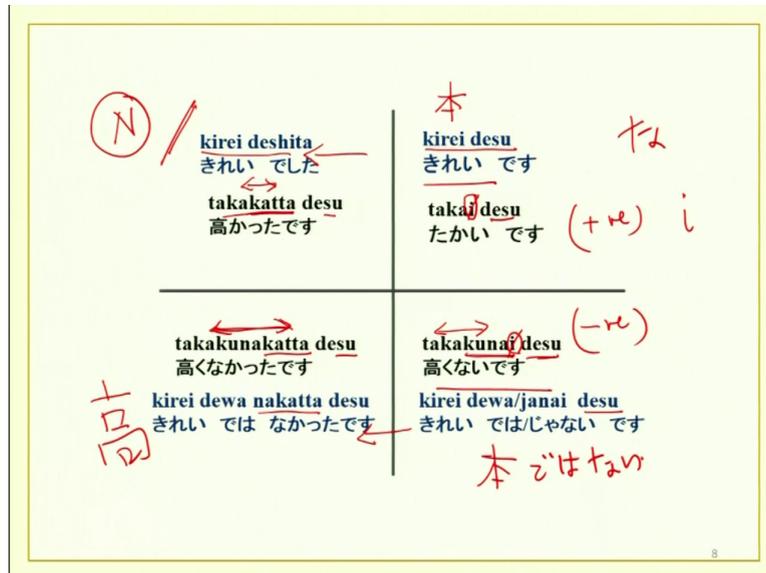
*Kaisha no pa-ti wa itsumo nigiyaka de omoshiroi desu* / 会社 の パーティー は いつも にぎやか で おもしろい です; *kaisha no pa-ti itsumo* / 会社 の パーティー いつも is always, *nigiyaka de* / にぎやか で, *nigiyaka* / にぎやか is lively;

nigiyaka de omoshiroi desu / にぎやか で おもしろい です, it is very, very lively and interesting. Then ,

Kkinou no pa-ti wa nigiyaka de omoshirokatta desu / 昨日 の パーティー は にぎやか で おもしろかった です. (FL)n

Now so, far it has been in the present tense. Now we have in the past tense. So, how do you make the past tense let us see how it is made? We have this word kinou / 昨日 (FL) over here thus you get a past tense kinou / 昨日, (FL) yesterday no pa-ti wa nigiyaka de omoshirokatta desu / の パーティー は にぎやか で おもしろかった です, it was interesting and lively.

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So, now let us do the past form for adjectives, you can see over here takai / 高い (FL) present takai desu / 高い です, (FL) this remove the i / い and put kunai desu / くない です, (FL) is it okay becomes negative, positive / present positive and present negative. Now if you go over here you will see it is katta / かった (FL). So, (FL) takai / たかい remove the ai / い again and put katta / かった, takakatta / たかかった (FL) it was expensive, over here it is expensive, it is not expensive and takakunakatta desu / たかくなかった です. (FL) You have takakunai / たかくない (FL). So, remove the 'ii' again over here for the past negative, and what do you get, takakunakatta desu / たかくなかった です. (FL) this-

Now one thing you will notice over here that desu / です this is there in all. T- the tense is not coming from here, the tense is coming from this part. Remember desu / です this will always

be there the tense is being shown from this part. *Takai* / たかい (FL) is also here now *takai* / たかい once again. Once again you have another ~~one this is~~ i adjective and this is na adjective. ~~(FL) objective. (FL) objective~~ Na adjective is *kirei desu* / きれいです, (FL) and past tense *kirei deshita* / きれい でした (FL) and *kirei dewa arimasen* / きれい ではありません (FL) or *kirei ja nai desu* / きれい じゃない です (FL) and *kirei dewa nakatta desu* / きれい では なかった です (FL). NaNow adjectives are all treated as nouns.

So, if you have *hon* / 本 (FL) over here, then *hon desu* / 本 です, *hon deshita* / 本 でした (FL) ~~this (FL)~~ if it is torn and all, then you can say *hon deshita* / 本 でした, *hon dewa nakatta* / 本 では なかった, (FL) it never was a *hon* / 本 (FL) and *hon dewa nai* / 本 ではない (FL) it is not a *hon* / 本 (FL). So, please remember *hon dewa nakattai desu. dakara* / 本 では なかったい だから is です. (FL) ~~Y~~ your tense is from this part and noun and na adjectives follow a similar pattern always. Then there is something which you had done earlier, which is the *tai* / たい (FL) form of the verb.

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<p>ringo o tabetakatta desu ♣</p> <p>tabetakatta desu 食べたかった です</p>	<p>ringo o tabetai desu ka? ♣</p> <p>tabetai desu 食べたいです</p> <p><i>Verb AD i</i></p>
<p>tabetakunakatta desu 食べたくな かった です</p> <p>ringo o tabetakunakatta desu ♣</p>	<p>tabetakunai desu 食べたくない です</p> <p>ringo o tabetakunai desu ♣</p>

Verb plus *tai* / たい (FL) which means you want to do as the verb is saying. ~~and~~ Now why I am getting it over here is? ~~J~~ just to show you the similarity between the two as verb *tai* / たい (FL) form is also treated like an adjective, (FL) *tabetai desu* / 食べたい です- I want to eat; *tabetaku nai desu* / 食べたくない です, (FL) similarly 'i' is removed and *kunai* / く

ない(FL) is put over here, then 'い' is removed and *katta*／*かった*(FL) is put over here *tabetakatta*／*食べたかった*(FL) I wanted to eat and *tabetakunakatta*／*食べたくなかった*(FL). So, *い* again is removed from here and you get *katta*／*かった*, *nakatta*／*なかった*(FL) *na*／*な* is already there so, *nakatta*／*なかった*.-

So, (FL) ~~so~~, please remember that the conjugation is very similar for verb plus *tai*／*たい* type-form and for i adjective (FL) objectives. Now you can see over here *ringo o tabetai desu ka?*／*りんご を 食べたい です か?*(FL) it is a question do you want to eat (FL)? (FL) *Ringo o tabetakatta desu*／*りんご を 食べたかった です* ., I wanted to eat it. *Ringo o tabetakunakatta desu*／*りんご を 食べたくなかった です*, or *ringo o tabetakunai desu*／*りんご を 食べたくない です*, I do not want to eat *ringo*／*りんご* (FL). So, you can see the similarity over here very, very clearly in the *tai*／*たい* ~~high~~ form and adjectives.

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<i>akakatta desu</i> あかかった です	<i>akai desu</i> <i>Asi</i> あかいです
<i>tabetakatta desu</i> 食べたかった です	<i>tabetai desu</i> ✓ 食べたい です
<i>akakunakatta desu</i> あかくなかった です	<i>akakunai desu</i> あかくない です
<i>tabetakunakatta desu</i> 食べたくなかった です	<i>tabetakunai desu</i> 食べたくない です

Now for you to be able to compare together I have put it here. So, you can see the two together *akai*／*あかい* (FL) is i adjective *akakunai*／*あかくない*, *akakukatta*／*あかくかった*, *akakunakatta*／*あかくなかった* and then you have *tabetai*／*食べたい* (FL) with verb and *tabetakunai*／*食べたくない*, *tabetakatta*／*食べたかった*(FL) and *tabetakunakatta*／*食べたくなかった*(FL). So, please you can compare it and revise that home later. Now we will do something new which is particle *to*／*と* some forms of particle *to*／*と* (FL) you have already done, we will do something new but first we will revise what we have done.

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<sup>N+to NF</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>N</sup>  
Pen to enpitsu to hon wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu.  
ペンと えんぴつ と 本は 机 の上 に あります。

<sup>N</sup> <sup>N</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>ka?</sup>  
Watashi wa kinou, Tarou kun to isshoni bijutsukan ni ikimashita.  
私は 昨日 太郎 くん と 一緒に 美術館 に 行きました。

<sup>and Sentences</sup>  
Kore wa jishou desu, soshite sore wa kyookasho desu. X  
これは 辞書 です、そして それは 教科書 です。

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So, you know that *to*/と ~~(FL)~~ is used to join nouns and not sentences and *to*/と ~~(FL)~~ means 'and' and *to*/と ~~(FL)~~ also means 'with'. So, how are the two going to be done let us see. *Pen to enpitsu to hon wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu*/ペン と えんぴつ と 本は 机の上 に あります, ~~(FL)~~ it is present, ~~(FL)~~ pen and *enpitsu* and *hon* are present on the table or are there on the table, *tsukue no ue ni arimasu*/机の上 に あります ~~(FL)~~ you know that. Now in place of pen and *enpitsu* and *hon* ~~(FL)~~ you can put any noun over here. So noun plus *to*/と ~~(FL)~~ and noun plus *to*/と ~~(FL)~~ and position of all of them, then *watashi wa kinou Tarou kun to isshoni bijutsukan ni ikimashita*/私は 昨日 太郎 くん と 一緒に びじゅつかん に 行きました. ~~(FL)~~ *Tarou kun to isshoni*/太郎 くん と 一緒に over here it means with, with Tarou kun ~~(FL)~~ I went to the *bijutsukan*/びじゅつかん, ~~(FL)~~ I went to the art museum. ~~(FL)~~ *Kinou*/昨日 is there so *ikimashita*/行きました ~~(FL)~~.

In place of these two nouns you can put whatever vocabulary you have and make new sentences you can also put *a-ka*/か ~~(FL)~~ over here and ask question did you go and answer the question. *Anata wa kinou, Tarou kun to isshoni bijutsukan ni ikimashita ka?*/あなたは 昨日 太郎 くん と 一緒に びじゅつかん に 行きました か, ~~(FL)~~ and ~~(FL)~~ make a small conversation. Now this is 'and' as you know this joins nouns. What joins sentences is? ~~(FL)~~? ~~(FL)~~ *Soshite*/そして, *soshite*/そして is also and, but joins two sentences. *Soshite*/そして ~~(FL)~~ does not join nouns: ~~a~~ And also another thing with *soshite*

／そして (FL) is that the thought has to be the same, *kore wa jisho desu*／これは 辞書  
 です. *Soshite watashi wa miruku o nomimasu*／そして 私は ミルク を 飲みま  
 す (FL) cannot be done, the thought as to continue. *Kore wa jisho desu. Soshite sore wa  
 kyoukasho desu*／これは 辞書 です。そして それは きょうかしよ です。  
 (FL). *Kore wa budou desu. Soshite sore wa mikan desu*／これは ぶどう です。そし  
 て、それは みかん です。

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and ( ) ni/1 = shopping を  
 Watashi to haha wa isshukan ni ikkai kaimono o shimasu.  
 私 と 母 は 一週間に 一回 買い物 を します。  
 no of times  
 ichi-nichi/一日  
 ikka-getsu/一ヶ月  
 nen/年  
 mikka/三日  
 ikkai/一回 Counter  
 ni-kai/二回  
 san-kai/三回  
 yon-kai/四回  
 go-kai/五回  
 rokkai/六回  
 ichinichi = 1日  
 Watashi wa tomodachi to isshoni mikka ni ikkai eiga o mimasu.  
 私は 友達 と 一緒に 三日 に 一回 映画 を 見ます。

So, now earlier we had done particle *ni*／に, (FL) we will do how to show frequency or number of times a certain activity is performed during a certain period of time/during a certain duration or span. So, *Watashi to haha wa isshukan ni*／私 と 母 は 一週間に, -in one week in that span of one week. Now because it is a span, it is a proper duration, it is defined thus we can use particle *ni*／に (FL) over here. *Ikkai*／一回 is (FL) means once, *kaimono o shimasu*／買い物 を します, *kaimono*／買い物 (FL) is shopping. (FL) *Watashi to haha*／わたし と 母, me and my mother we do shopping once a week, *ikkai*／一回 (FL) number of times we perform an activity.

Now you can replace *isshukan*／一週間 (FL) with *ichi-nichi*／一日, *ikka-getsu*／一ヶ月, *nen*／年, *mikka*／三日 (FL) any of these time expressions and also *ikkai*／一回, *ni-kai*／二回, *san-kai*／三回, *yon-kai*／四回, *go-kai*／五回, *rokkai*／六回 (FL). So, *kai*／回 (FL) is the counter once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, six times and over here *watashi to haha*

／わたし と 母(FL) can also be replaced with *chichi to haha*／父 と 母, *imouto to otouto*／妹 と 弟, *watashi to oniisan*／わたし と お兄さん, *sensei to gakusei*／先生 と 学生,(FL) any of this can be done and give time span number of times and activity is performed. So, you can do this very, very easily ask and answer. For example *watashi wa ichi-nichi ni ni-kai ha o migakimasu*／わたし は 一日 に 二回 歯 を みがきます. Or *watashi wa ikka-getsu ni ni-kai eiga o mimasu*／わたし は 一ヶ月 に 二回 映画 を 見ます. *Watashi wa tomodachi to issho ni mikka ni ikkai*／私 は 友だち と 一緒に 三日 に 一回,(FL) *mikka*／三日 is three days ~~three days~~.: *mikka ni ikkai eiga o mimasu*／三日 に 一回 映画 を 見ます.(FL) So, me and my friend together we watch a film once in three days.

So, that is the way you can use time expression, number of times an activity and use particle *ni*／に(FL). You can ask a question using *ka*／か(FL) and answer.

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**Watashi wa Tarou san to isshoni tabemasu/tabemasen.**  
 私は 太郎 と 一緒に 食べます / 食べません。

**Tarou san, isshoni tabemashou/tabemashou ka?** *shall we?*  
 太郎さん, 一緒に 食べましょう / 食べましょう か?

**Tarou san, ashita isshoni kurabe e ikimasen ka?** *ka?*  
 太郎さん, 明日 一緒に クラブ へ 行きませんか?

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Now something very, very simple but a little tricky so just see, *watashi wa Tarou san to issho ni tabemasu*／私 は 太郎さん と 一緒に 食べます,(FL) ~~is~~ I will eat with Tarou san(FL) or I will not eat with Tarou san(FL), (FL) ~~issho ni~~／一緒に is together with, (FL) Tarou san question, *issho ni tabemashou*／一緒に 食べましょう.: (FL) ~~So~~, not asking him just saying directly *tabemashou*／食べましょう(FL) let us go very, very direct shows that you are very close to the person and then ‘*Tarou san issho ni tabemashou ka*／太郎さん

一緒に 食べましょう か?'(FL) is still very informal but asking the person shall we go and eat. So, this is shall/-we shall we go and eat because the verb says eat over here.

Now *Tarou san ashita kurabu e ikimasen ka* / 太郎さん 明日 クラブ へ 行きませんか?(FL) ~~What does this mean?~~ So, now why *ikimasen* / 行きませんか(FL) over here? Well when you want to invite somebody, you want to be very polite to somebody, you are requesting somebody to do something for you then '*ikimasen ka* / 行きませんか'(FL) this *ikimasen ka* / 行きませんか(FL) is not negative when the negative of the verb is used with question particle *ka* / か(FL) then what happens it becomes a polite invitation please remember that. So, (FL) ~~ashita kurabu e ikimasen ka~~ / 明日 クラブ へ 行きませんか, will you please come with me to the club tomorrow? We have done particle *to* / と(FL) a number of times.

Just now we practiced as and, we practiced it as with and together with earlier. So, now I want to tell you something new about particle *to* / と(FL) it is also used as a quotation marker which means that it marks the content of the verb like *omoimasu* / 思います(FL). Now what does *omoimasu* / 思います mean? the verb *omoimasu* / 思います means I think or I thought or someone else thinks or thought.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:04)

Kore wa Tanaka san no pen desu. ✓  
これは 田中さんの ペン です。

Kore wa Tanaka san no pen da to omoimasu.  
これは 田中さんの ペン だ と 思います。  
da = desu.

" Ashita ame ga furu to omoimasu. plain form  
明日 雨 が ふる と 思います。 to

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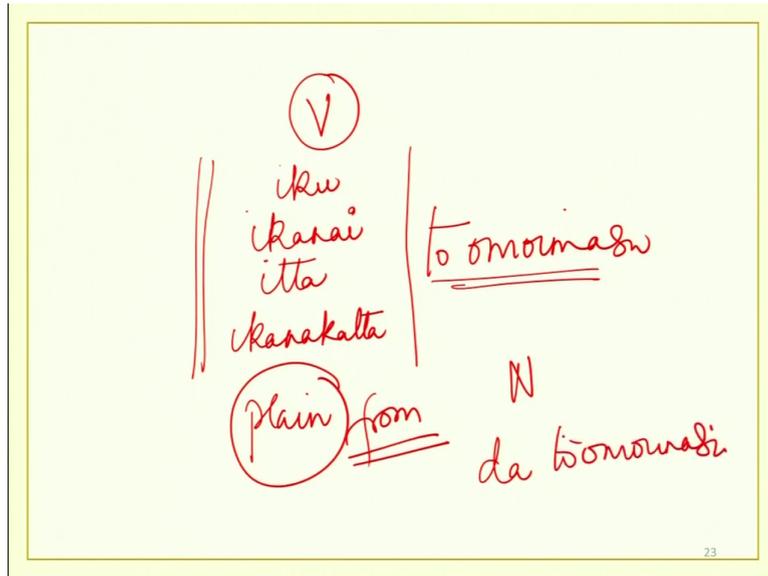
So, using *omoimasu* / 思います(FL) we can ask someone their opinion or what they think about something or someone. Now one thing you need to remember that whatever is before *to*

／と(FL) in the sentence it expresses the content of the thought, something *to omoimasu*／と  
思います。(FL) nNow let us see how it is used. *Kore wa Tanaka san no pen desu*／これ  
は 田中さん の ペン です, ~~F~~this is Tanaka san's pen or we can say, *kore wa Tanaka  
san no pen dewa arimasen*／これは 田中さん の ペン では ありません, it is  
not Tanaka san pen,(FL) or (FL) but when I want to say I think it is Tanaka san's, (FL) then  
how will I say? So, *Kore wa Tanaka san no pen da to omoimasu*／これは 田中さん  
の ペン だ と 思います. Now why *da* over here? That before *to omoimasu*／と 思  
います (FL)-if there is a noun here, noun is used then *da*／だ(FL) will be used and *da*／だ  
(FL) is the plain form for *desu*／です.this.

*Kore wa Tanaka san no pen da to omoimasu*／これは 田中さんの ペン だ と  
思います. *Kore wa sensei no tokei da to omoimasu*／これは 先生 の 時計 だ  
と 思います.(FL) So, always remember that noun if it precedes *to omoimasu*／と 思  
います, then *da*／だ (FL)-will be used which is plane for the verb/-b verb- *desu*／です.this.  
Pen can be replaced for anything over here any other noun. Over here we did noun, over here  
we have a verb. So, what happens this time? *Ashita ame ga furu to omoimasu*／明日 雨  
が ふる と 思います.(FL) sSo, with verbs before *to omoimasu*／思います,image it  
will always be in plain form. Now *omoimasu*／思います ~~mass~~ means I think as I told you  
and the particle to be used is *to*／と(FL). Now whatever is here is what the person, who is  
saying, thinks or in this case thinks because it is not present.

If it is not past then he thought. You can also ask a question by adding *ka*／か(FL) over  
there, *ashita ame ga furimasu ka*／明日 雨 が ふります か? *Ashita ame ga furu to  
omoimasu*／明日 雨 が ふる と 思います, I think it is going to rain nobody is  
sure.

**(Refer Slide Time: 21:48)**



Now before *to omoimasu* / *と 思います* (PL) as I told you verb is going to be in plain form. So, *watashi wa iku to omoimasu* / *私 は 行く と 思います*. *Watashi wa ikanai to omoimasu* / *私 は 行かない と 思います*. *Kinou watashi wa* / *昨日 私 は or kinou Tanaka san wa itta to omoimasu* / *昨日 田中さんは いった と 思います*. *Kinou Tanaka san wa ikanakatta to omoimasu* / *昨日 田中さんは 行かなかった と 思います*. (PL) ~~What can you infer from here?~~ Well that always before *to omoimasu* / *と 思います* (PL) verb is going to be in plain form and if there is a noun, then what is going to happen? It is going to be *da to omoimasu* / *だ と 思います* (PL) you can make sentences and practice.

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**Kore wa Tanaka san no pen dewa arimasen.**  
 これは 田中さんの ペン ではありません。

**Kore wa Tanaka san no pen janai to omoimasu.**  
 これは 田中さんの ペン ではない と 思います。

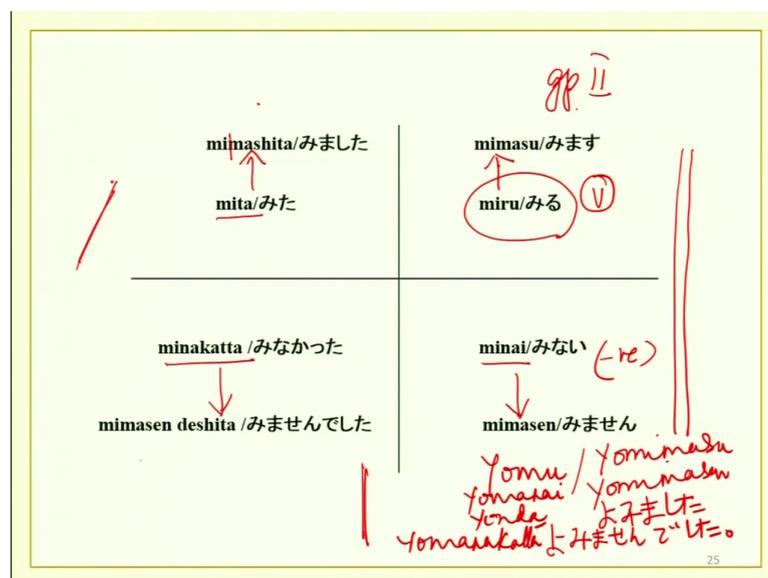
**Ashita ame ga furanai to omoimasu.**  
 明日 雨 が ふらない と 思います。

Handwritten notes: A circled 'N' with 'ja arimasen' written next to it. A circled 'da' with '= desu' written above it and 'to omoimasu' written to its right. A circled 'V' with '-re' and 'ふらない' written next to it. Two circled Japanese characters: '思' (shimo) and '心' (kokoro).

Now, very, very clear in the negative. So well, as I told you with *to omoimasu* / と 思います / *to omou* / と 思う always *da* / だ (FL) is going to be used plain form for *desu* / です this. So, now if you can see over here plain form for *ja arimasen* / じゃ ありません, *ja nai* / じゃ ない (FL). So, again you have a noun over here in the negative *ja nai to omoimasu* / じゃ ない と 思います, (FL) you cannot have *ja arimasen to omoimasu* / じゃ ありません と 思います (FL). So, always this is going to be in plain form present negative. Now for verb, *ashita ame ga furanai to omoimasu* / 明日 雨が 降らない と 思います (FL) so, *furimasen* / 降りません (FL) and plain form will be *furanai to omoimasu* / 降らない と 思います, (FL) always plain form is going to come.

And the kanji for *omoimasu* / 思います (FL) is with *kokoro* / 心, (FL) this is the kanji for *kokoro* / 心 (FL) and this is the kanji for *omoimasu* / 思います, *omou* / 思う (FL) it is given over here as well.

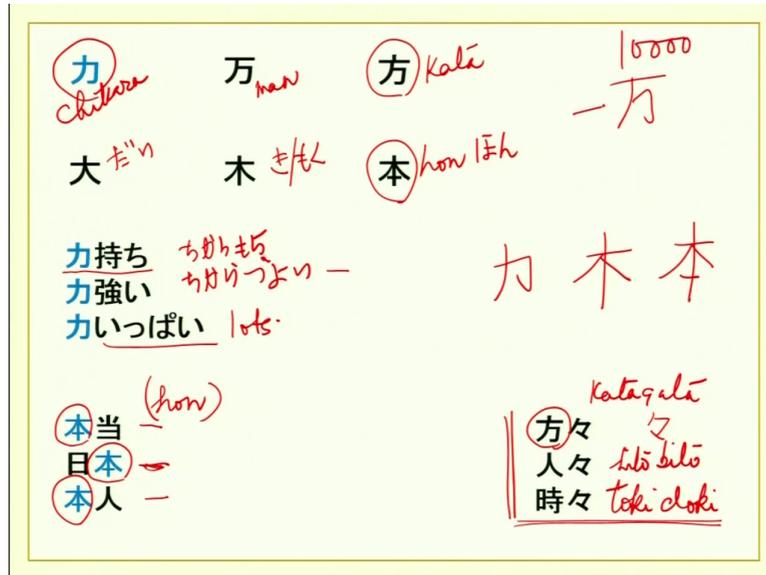
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Now this is verb, plain form *miru* / 見る, *minai* / みない (FL) and *minakatta* / みなかった (FL) present negative, present, past positive and past negative. I am giving you very, very simple words not the dictionary words. So, that it is easy for you to understand what is written. Now look at this very carefully *miru* / みる is *mimasu* / みます, *mimasen* / みません, *mimashita* / みました and *mimasen deshita* / みませんでした (FL). So, try to remember your verbs like this, so, that you can make all these eight forms easily. Which group it belongs to? This is group two of course you can have with *yomu* / よむ, *yomimasu*

／よみます, *yomimasen*／よみません, *yomimashita*／よみました and *yomimasen deshita*／よみませんでした. *Yomu*／よむ, *yomanai*／よまない, *yonda*／よんだ and *yomanakatta*／読まなかった(FL) in exactly this manner, so, you can use any verb from this is, group 1 any verb from group 1 or group 2 and make *masu*／ます forms.

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Now I have some kanji's for you, some similar looking kanji's let us see what they are. So, well you have done *chikara*／力, *chikara*／力(FL) means strength; then you have done *man*／万(FL) counter for 10000 for money and then *kata*／方(FL). Sso, these are the readings. You also have done *dai*／大(FL) as in *daigaku*／大学(FL) as in (FL) and *ki*／木 as in *mokuyoubi*／木曜日(FL) or *moku*／木(FL) also over here and then you have done *hon*／本 as in *Nihon*／日本(FL). So, now let us see what words we have which will be easy for you to memorize these kanji's.

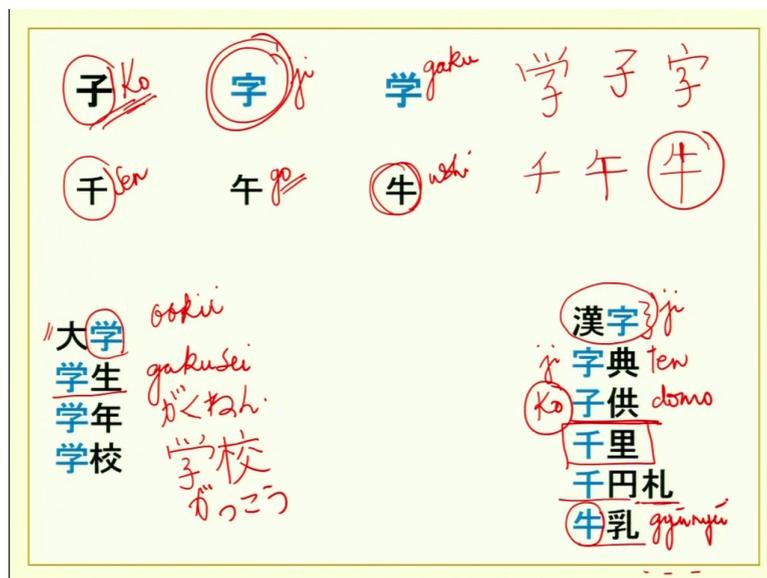
The first one we have is *chikara*／力(FL). So, you have done this word *chikaramochi*／ちからもち, *chikarazuyoi*／力強い, *chikarazuyoi*／力強い(FL) means you are very, very strong; (FL) *chikaramochi*／力持ち means you have strength and *chikaraippai*／力いっぱい(FL) is you have lot of strength, *ippai*／いっぱい (FL) means lots (FL) *chikara*／力 means strength of course as you know. Then we will do this *hon*／本(FL) this is very, very simple you have done *Nihon*／日本(FL) which is Japan only concentrate on the blue part it

will be easier to remember *Nihon* / 日本 (FL). Now this is *hontou* / 本当 (FL) really and (FL) *honnin* / 本人 the real person.

The reading for you today is just *hon* / 本 (FL) for this character means book or origin. Now this is *kata* / 方 (FL) over here. So, we have *kata* / 方 (FL) and if the *kanji* (FL) is repeated, then this is how it is going to be written you have done the words now, see *katagata* / 方々 or *hitobito* / 人々 or *tokidoki* / 時々. (FL) I am just giving you these characters because you have done the words but you may not know how to write it. Anytime you see it written you know how it is to be read.

I hope this much is clear and you will be able to make all of this, (FL) *chikara* / 力 is like this we have done all the stroke orders. So, I do not need to repeat it over here *man* / 万 (FL) this one is for 10000 I hope I write it correctly. So, (FL) *ichi-man* / 一万 or *ni-man* / 二万 (FL) is the way it is going to be used.

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Now there are a few more, this is *ko* / こ, *kodomo no ko* / 子供の子 (FL) then this is *kanji no ji* / 漢字の字 (FL) *kanji* is the Chinese characters *kanji no ji* / 漢字の字 (FL) which means letter and this means child. Now this means *gaku* / 学 (FL) which is place of learning. We have another set of kanji's over here similar looking kanji's. So, *sen* / 千 (FL) which is thousand (FL) *go* / 午 you have done in (FL) *gogo* / 午後 and *gozen* / 午前 (FL) which means afternoon and then this is *ushi* / 牛 (FL). I will quickly write all of them for you

three-stroke character, six-stroke character, then you have *gaku* / 学 (FL) three, four, five, eight stroke character.

Then we have three stroke character over here then one, two, three and four, four stroke character for *go* / 午 (FL) and then one two three and four, four stroke character for *ushi* / 牛 (FL). Now you will see it is very similar there is a slight difference this goes beyond the line and this is under the line. Now let us see how many words we have over here with these characters. So, *gaku* / 学 (FL) is there you have done *daigaku* / 大学 (FL), this ~~also means this~~ character here also means *ookii* / 大きい (FL) then *gakusei* / 学生 (FL) ~~say~~ you have done *gaku* / 学 (FL) and *sei* / 生 (FL). Then we have done *gakunen* / 学年, *gakunen* / 学年 (FL) is academic year *gaku* / 学 and *nen* / 年.; (FL) I would like to tell you one thing sometimes my stroke order is a little different from the one given. So, try to follow the stroke order given in the chart that I have given in lesson 1. Then this is *gakkou* / 学校 (FL) very, very easy you can see over here *roku* / 六 (FL) and then you make *chichi* / 父 (FL) so *gakkou* / 学校 (FL). Now let us see what else do we have?

There are a lot of kanji's here I can see this is kanji itself means Chinese characters this blue character is *ji* / 字 (FL) over here. Then (FL) *ji* / 辞 and *ten* / 典 (FL) means dictionary of Chinese characters or kanji's. Then *kodomo* / 子供 (FL) this is *ko* / 子 (FL) over here *ko* / 子 (FL) and then we have *senri* / 千里 (FL) there is a very nice saying, a very famous saying which I am going to tell you in your next class in the meantime you can also look up the net and see what the saying is.

This is *senri* / 千里 (FL) meaning measurement for distance; *sen* / 千 (FL) is thousand and *ri* / 里 (FL) is the measurement for distance. Then *senen satsu* / 千円札 (FL) and *senen* / 千円 you already know thousand and *satsu* / 札 (FL) is the note. Then you have *gyuunyuu* / 牛乳 (FL) *gyuu* / 牛 is cow and *ushi* / 牛 (FL) is also cow and *gyuunyuu* / 牛乳 (FL) is cow's milk *gyuunyuu* / 牛乳. So, the Japanese word for *miruku* / ミルク (FL) is *gyuunyuu* / 牛乳 (FL).

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### Vocabulary

<b>Kyokashou</b>	きょうかしょ	<b>textbook</b>
<b>Bijutsukan</b>	びじゅつかん	<b>art museum</b>
<b>Mise</b>	店	<b>shop</b>
<b>Itsumo</b>	いつも	<b>always</b>
<b>Ikkagetsu</b>	いっかげつ	<b>one month</b>
<b>Chikaratsuyoi</b>	ちからつよい	<b>powerful</b>
<b>Hito-bito</b>	ひとびと	<b>people</b>
<b>Gyuunyuu</b>	ぎゅうにゅう	<b>milk</b>
<b>Gakunen</b>	がくねん	<b>academic year</b>
<b>Kibun</b>	気分	<b>mood</b>
<b>Aisatsu</b>	あいさつ	<b>greeting</b>

7

So, you can go over the kanji's, you can see all that we have learnt over here there is particle *to* / と (FL) we have revised this, then there is *soshite* / そして (FL) there is different usage of particle *to* / と, ~~though~~ new kanji's adjectives in their past present forms. All other conjugations with verb *tai* / たい (FL) which is want. So, try to digest this at home today, do all that we have done revise make sentences, questions, ask questions and answer them and do small *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and I think it will give you a lot of confidence.

So, we will meet again very soon in our next lesson, till then study this and try to remember all the vocabulary that we have done. *Sore dewa minna san, kyou wa koko made ni shimasu* / それでは みなさん、今日は ここまで に します。 *Mata aimashou* / また 会いましょう, (FL) let us meet again very soon.

*Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとう ございます...