

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 18
Hoteru de nani o tabemashita ka
What did you eat at the hotel?

[FL] everybody and welcome to the class. Well, we will not waste any time over here and immediately start our lesson. In our previous classes we have been doing adjectives and we covered, if I am not mistaken, i- adjectives. So, well, today we will continue with adjectives and try to do the other adjectives, which is the [na] adjectives. So, we will do now [na] adjectives today.


But before I actually start telling you about [na] adjectives and about other things, well, we will go over the assignments and see what you have done and you can also check, whether what you have done is correct or not.


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Assignment-1


Look at the pictures and practice the dialogue given below with adjectives. (takai, atarashii, oishii, akai, shiroi)


A: Nani o kaimasu ka.
B: (Adjective) N o kaimasu.


akai


atarashii


takai


shiroi

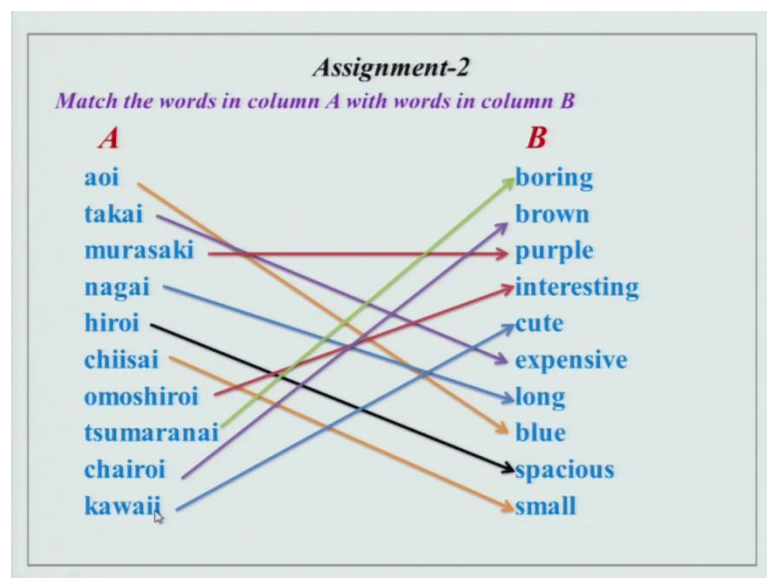

oishii

So, the first assignment over here is, look at the pictures and practice the dialogue given below with adjectives. So, all you have to do is look at these pictures over here and put i-adjectives over here. [FL], you have to put the adjectives. As you know, adjectives tells you about a noun, so [FL]. So, whatever the picture, please put the adjective for that picture and use it.

So, what do we have over here? Well [FL]. So, in this manner you can actually do a small dialogue talk to your friend, ask you friend and your friend can answer or your friend can ask you, and you can look into the picture and answer. So, the second one is, [FL] and the picture is, [FL], of an umbrella. So, well [FL]. Now, the third one is [FL], is gloves and it is [shiroi]. So, shiroi [FL]. Now, you have a coat over here [FL] and we have [takai], which is expensive, so [FL]. And then, you have chocolate over here, [FL].

So, [FL] is of course, is understood, the subject is always understood. And during conversation you can actually omit the subject. So, well, [FL] now you can practice that.

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The second assignment is, as we have been doing all the time is, match the words in column A with words in column B. So, we have these words listed in Roman for you and the meanings are in English. So, let us see.

[aoi] is blue, [FL]. And you can see, what the meaning is. [hiroi], [chiisai], it is [FL] and [chiisai]. It is not a small sound, it is a long sound. [FL]. And the last one is [kawaij], it is cute. Again, there is a double sound over here, [FL]. So, it is a long sound, it is two syllabus over there. So, please keep that in mind.

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Assignment-3

Write hiragana/katakana for the words given below

a) <i>Atsui</i>	あつい
b) <i>Akarui</i>	あかるい
c) <i>Tsumetai</i>	つめたい
d) <i>Nagai</i>	ながい
e) <i>Akai</i>	あかい
f) <i>Pikuniku</i>	ピクニック
g) <i>Remon</i>	レモン
h) <i>Omoshiroi</i>	おもしろい
i) <i>Ookii</i>	おおきい
j) <i>Orenji</i>	オレンジ

Now, write hiragana or katakana for the words given below. [Atsui], [akarui] is bright, I am sure you remember from your previous lessons. [FL] is as in touch. When you touch something, then it is cold, that is [FL] and not the weather is [FL], weather is [FL]. [Nagai], [akai], [FL]. This is in katakana over here, [FL]. So, try to do these words in katakana [FL].

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Assignment-4

Look at the pictures below and fill in the blanks with kanji characters

a) <i>Hana wadesu.</i>	赤い
b) <i>Zoo san wa desu.</i>	大きい
c) <i>Mikan wa arimasu.</i>	三つ
d) <i>Sentaki wa desu.</i>	大きい
e) <i>Basu wa ni kimasu.</i>	六時
f) <i>Natsu yasumi wani arimasu.</i>	六月



Now, the fourth assignment over here is look at the pictures below and fill in the blanks with kanji characters. So, the pictures are given over here at the bottom. You have a rose,

an elephant, some oranges, washing machine, a clock and you have June written over here. And let us see what the assignments is...

[FL] is a flower, [FL], or you can name the [FL] as well and say, [FL]. Then, we have [FL]. Now, you would wonder is to why we are using san over here. Well, san is just for the, for, for being sweet to [FL]. And because [FL] is so big, for the hugeness of [FL] we use san over there, [FL]. Then, we have [FL], one, two, three, [FL]. Then, [FL] is a washing machine, [FL]. Then, [FL] is summer and [yasumi] is holiday. So, summer vacations, [FL]. Well, I hope you got this right, you got the kanji characters right.

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Assignment-5
Fill in the blanks with proper verb forms

- a) Mainichi nanji ni *okimasu* ka.
- b) Kinō watashi wa tomodachi no uchi e *ikimashita*.
- c) Kodomo wa ashita gakkō e *ikimasen*.
- d) Nichiyōbi ni kazoku to issho ni pikuniku e *ikimasu*.
- e) Ototoi watashi to tomodachi wa eiga o *mimashita*.
- f) Raigetsu no mikka ni sensei no uchi ni pa-ti ga *arimasu*.
- g) Tomodachi wa kuruma de kaisha e *kimasu*.
- h) Hiru gohan o *tabemashō ka*.
- i) Getsuyōbi ni Rao san wa kaisha e *kimasen deshita*.

Now, fill in the blanks with proper verb forms. So, let us see what the verbs are here [FL]. So, the verb is [FL] and past is for [FL] over here. [FL], negative. [FL], could also be mass form, which is future and could also be past form because we do not know when the [FL] was. [FL], now you can see [ta] form is given over here, [FL] is given over here, that is, for [FL] past, that is, the day before yesterday.

Now, [FL]. Now, this is the statement over here, [FL] and [FL]. So, please remember [ni] and [ga], this is a pattern with [FL] where place [ni] something [ga arimasu]. Now, [FL]. So, why [kimasu], because the person over here, who so ever is stating this, is already in office and thus it is [FL] and not [FL]. Shall we have? [FL], so in past negative.

Now, this was your assignment and I hope you all did it properly and you remember what you have done. You have done your forms, you have done your verb forms, you have done your adjectives, i- adjectives. So, I hope you all, you all remember all that you have done.

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Dialogue

A: Suika wa ikura desu ka.
B: Suika wa 1000 en desu.
A: Sore wa Nihongo de nan desu ka.
B: Kore wa sakuranbo desu.
A: Sakuranbo wa ikura desu ka.
B: Sakuranbo no basuketto wa 500 en desu.



Now, in our last lesson we did [de] form in a set of things, what is cheap, what is expensive, what is big or what is small. We are again going to do particle [de] today over here. Now, you just see, I will just read the dialogue for you, A and B.

[FL].

So, well you can look at the picture and see there are two people standing and he is pointing at this object over here and he wants to know what it is called in Japanese. Look at this over here, [FL] for this gentlemen, it is [FL] and for this gentlemen it is [FL]. So, [FL] or [FL]. Over here, [de] means in [FL]. So, what is it called in Japanese? [FL]. Is that alright? So, with de particle de as we are doing now [FL] in Japanese or [FL] in English or [FL] or [FL]. So, what is it called in a certain language.

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Practice 練習

Look at the picture and ask what it is called in Japanese

Kore wa **Nihon-go de** nan desu ka.
Momo desu.

Haizara wa **Eigo de** nan desu ka.
Ashtray desu.

Gloves wa **Nihon-go de** nan desu ka.
Tebukuro desu.



Now, you can practice it over here. Look at the picture and ask what it is called in Japanese. You can look at the picture over here, it is the picture of momo, which is peach. Let us see what the question is. [FL]. A simple question. You can, you can do these questions, practice them with your partner and it is easy later on when you are dialogue. [Momo desu], simple answer, [momo desu].

We have another picture for you, ashtray or [FL]. So, let us see what the question is. [FL]. What is it? [FL]. Now, we have another picture over here. This is gloves. So, well, the question is, [FL]. So, this is how you can ask anything about anything, what it is called in a certain language or what it is in a certain language.

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What did you eat at the hotel

Hoteru de nani o tabemashita ka

ホテル で 何 を 食べました か

Now, we have been doing adjectives. We have done i- adjectives, as I told you in the beginning, in our last lesson. Now, today we will do [na] adjectives. What did you eat at the hotel? [FL].

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Radio Dialogue

Well, now listen to this audio dialogue and let us see how much you understand.

[FL]

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Dialogue

Arun: Senshū no pa-ti wa dō deshita ka.
Rao: **Nigiyaka na** pa-ti deshita.
Arun: Kaijō wa doko deshita ka.
Rao: **Yūmei na** Taj Hoteru deshita yo.
Arun: Sō desu ka. Amit san kimashita ka.
Rao: Kimasen deshita. **Demo**, Neha san kimashita yo.
Arun: **Hitori de**.....
Rao: Iie. Kaisha no tomodachi to issho ni kimashita.
Arun: Pati de **oishii mono** o tabemashita ka.
Rao: **Takusan** oishii mono o tabemashita.

Well, the dialogue is between Arun san and Rao san. I will just read the dialogue out to you and then explain. [FL].

So, well this is a simple dialogue between Arun and Rao and there are quite a few new words actually and I will just explain them to you. [FL], last week, [FL]. We did this phrase earlier as well. [FL] means, how was it. [FL], it was a very, very lively party. [FL] is place where the party was held. [FL], you will see, [na] is used over here after these words. So, well, they are [na] adjectives and I will explain why [na] is used over here a little later.

For the time being, [FL] means very, very famous. [FL], he did not come, [FL]. [Demo] means, but. It is a conjunction as you have done [FL], which is also a conjunction, but it starts a sentence. This is a little different from the conjunctions that we do in English. [FL] alone. Again [de] is used over here. We have done [de] in the previous lesson. [FL] means, alone. [FL], he came with his friends from the office. [FL], again we have another [de] over here. [FL], did you eat good things at the party, [FL].

So, this is the explanation, when the short, very, very short explanation details will follow.

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会話

アルン：先週 の パーティ は どう でした か。
ラオ： にぎやか な パーティ でした。
アルン： かいじょう は どこ でした か。
ラオ： 新宿 の りっぱ な ホテル でした よ。
アルン： そう です か。アミトさん は 来ました か。
ラオ： 来ませんでした。でも、ネハさん 来ました よ。
アルン： ひとり で。。。 (一人で)
ラオ： いいえ、会社 の 友達 と いっしょ に
 来ました よ 。
アルン： パーティ で おいしい もの を 食べました か。
ラオ： たくさん 食べました よ。

This is in the script. You can see how kanji, katakana and hiragana are used and this is your explanation in English. One thing I would like to tell you is, that this explanation may not be a translation of what we have done just now. This is what one would say in English, well.

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'Na' Adjectives

- **'Na Adjectives'** are words of Chinese or foreign origin.
- As **'na'** is placed after the adjective and before the noun they are called **'na adjectives'**.

We are going to do [na] adjectives now. i- adjectives, as I told you earlier, are all words ending in i in the end. They are Japanese words. But [na] adjectives are words of Chinese or foreign origin. You have to please remember that and why they are, they are like this

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e.g. Onna no hito wa kirei desu *The woman is beautiful.*
Kirei na onna no hito desu *A beautiful woman.*

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We did one over here in the [FL] that was [FL].

So, these are some [na] adjectives. Of course, you can, you can say, that they also have i in the end, but these are acceptance and you have to remember them like that.

Now, what do you understand from this? Well, this is a simple statement. [FL] is pretty. Now, if I say [FL]. So, I am talking of [FL]. Mariko san is very, very beautiful and now this is a noun, this is an adjective as we did just now over here. When you place an adjective before a noun, then [na] is to be put in between, [na] comes over here. Over here you can see [FL] adjectives and words. So, in such a case [na] is not going to be used. But if you place or use a [na] adjective before a noun like this in this case, then [na] will come.

Another example we can have is [FL]. The child is very, very happy and healthy and in good shape. Well, [FL]. The child is very, very happy, in good health, [FL], sorry [FL]. So, please, in such a manner when you will have adjective noun over here, then [na] is going to be used. Please remember, that with [na] adjectives that is very, very important.

All adjectives, as you know, tell more about noun, talk about the noun, give you more information as to how or what the noun is. So, over here you can use [FL] and [FL], any of the [na] adjectives like this, but with a [na] before the noun.

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'Na' Adjectives

- **'Na Adjectives'** are words of Chinese or foreign origin.
- As **'na'** is placed after the adjective and before the noun they are called **'na adjectives'**.

e.g. Onna no hito wa kirei desu *The woman is beautiful.*
 Kirei na onna no hito desu *A beautiful woman.*

 Shizuka na kodomo desu *A quiet child.*
 Kodomo wa shizuka desu *The child is quiet.*

Now, the example over here is [FL]. He is a quiet child. [FL], the child is quiet, is quiet at the moment. But over here, he is a quiet child, generally he is very, very quiet. So, that

is the difference, but in a broad way the meaning does not change that much, you can use it.

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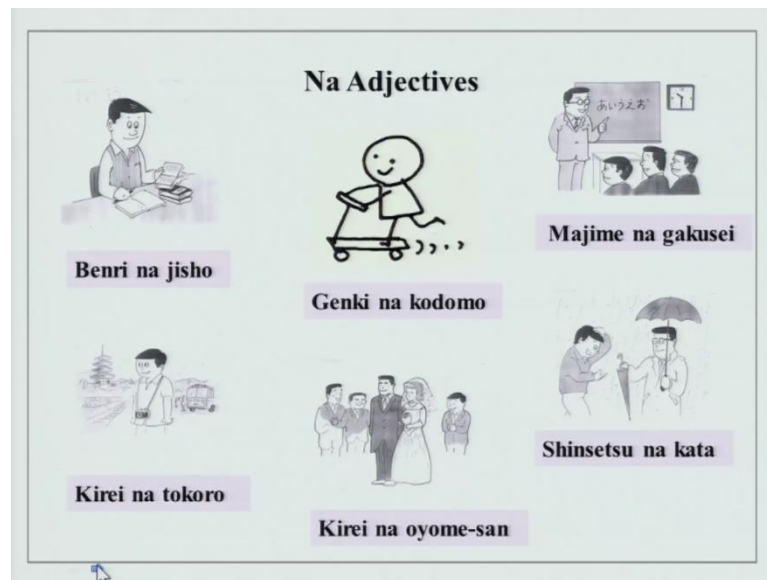
Some 'na' adjectives		
Genki	げんき	good health
Kirei	きれい	beautiful
Shizuka	しずか	quiet
Nigiyaka	にぎやか	lively
Hima	ひま	free
Rippa	りっぱ	grand, stately
Benri	べんり	convenient
Majime	まじめ	honest, serious

Well, now some [na] adjectives for you. You can repeat after me. The Roman is given over here in the first column, then you have hiragana and the meaning in English.

So, well, [FL]. [Hima] is free time. [Rippa], [Rippa] can be a person and [rippa] can also be a building or something can also be [rippa]. So, please remember, a stately grand, a person who has a very good personality, something which is grand, big is [rippa] in form. Also, it is grand and big, it is [rippa].

Then, [benri], [benri] is convenient. So, anything can be [benri]. Of course, person cannot be [benri]. A book can be [benri]. It could be convenient to use. [FL] could be [benri], which is a dictionary. [FL] could be [benri]. It is convenient to drive a road, road could be [benri]. It is easy to use the road with free of traffic, it has less signals and it is a smooth road, good road. So, it could be a [benri]. Then, [FL] is honest. Serious, hardworking person is [FL].

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Some [na] adjectives. Now, you can look at the picture and practice. [FL], as I just told you, [FL]. [Tokoro] is a place. [FL]. [FL] is a bride. [FL]. Then, we have, [FL]. [FL] is kind. So, this gentleman, we could call him [FL], is offering his umbrella over here on a rainy day. So, [FL], is a kind person.

Then, what do we have over here? It is a class room [FL] and [FL], there are all very hard working students. [FL]. And then this last one over here is [FL].

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Well, we have some more [na] adjectives for you. [FL]. Then, we have someone singing, [FL]. [FL] is someone is good at something, skilled at something and [kashuu] is a singer. So, well [FL].

Then, we have [FL]. [FL] is very, very famous, so [FL]. And then, what do we have over here in this picture. [FL] gentlemen over here, very good looking, [FL]. So, you can also see, that lot of English words can also be used as [na] adjectives, beautiful, [FL]. Then, we have [FL] and [FL]. So, we have [na] adjectives, you can practice, learn and make sentences.

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Practice 練習

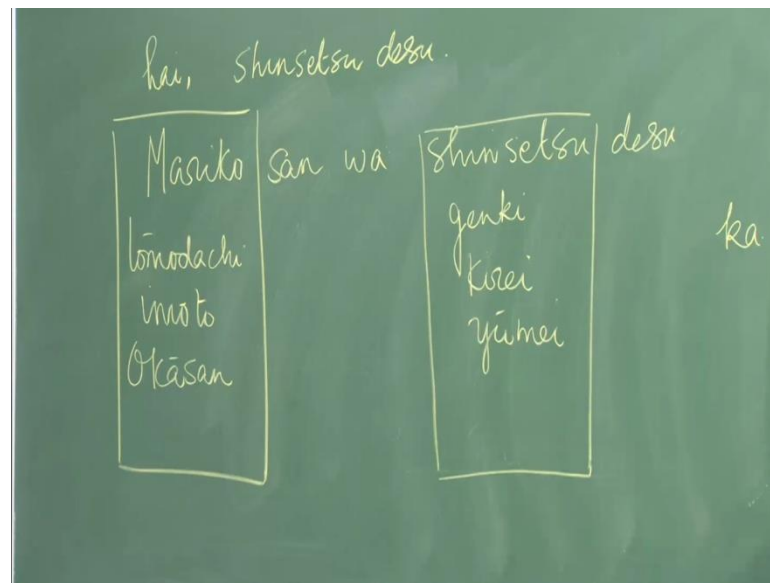
A: Mariko san wa shinsetsu desu.
お父さん otōsan おとうさん genki
お母さん okaasan おかあさん teinei
先生 sensei せんせい rippa
この人 kono hito この人 yūmei
東京 Tokyo とうきょう kirei

A: Mariko san wa shinsetsu na hito desu ka.
B: Hai, shinsetsu na hito desu.

Now, [FL]. We have this statement over here, [FL] is [FL]. Now, you can replace [FL] over here with whatever vocabulary you have done and you can replace [FL] with any of the other [na] adjectives, that you have done and make sentences. For example, [FL]. [Teinei] is very very polite. [FL].

So, you can also make statements like this and also, you can do something very simple. You can have a small dialogue with your friend, you can ask and answer. For example, here it is given A and B, [FL].

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So, what you can do now is [FL]. One, it is a statement, you can replace [FL] with any of the [na] adjectives that you have done. [FL]. [FL] again you can replace with all the vocabulary that we have done earlier. For example, [FL] and any other vocabulary that you remember, [FL]. Also you can put a [ka] over here and ask a question, [FL]. So, the answer would be either in [FL] or no. So, we will practice [hai] for the time being and [FL]. [FL], as is given over here in the slide for you.

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Practice 練習

A: Mariko san wa shinsetsu na hito desu ka.

B: Hai, shinsetsu na hito desu.

Well, you can see, now second one is, [FL]. So, over here, [FL]. You have done this [FL]. Is it alright? I am sure you can understand this, it is given over here as well. So, you can practice from here.

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Practice 練習

A: Mariko san wa shinsetsu na hito desu ka.
 B: Hai, shinsetsu na hito desu.




いもうと	imōto	shizuka na hito
ともだち	tomodachi	teinei na hito/kata
せんせい	sensei	rippa na hito/kata
このたてもの	kono tatemono	yūmei na tatemono
東京	Tokyo	kirei na tokoro

[FL]. For [FL], instead of [FL] you can place any of these [FL]. And instead of [FL], if you really want to be very polite you can also use [FL], which is given over here [FL]. So, you can practice like this. Use [na] this time and practice.

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Practice

Look at the pictures and answer the questions using adjectives

Tomodachi no tanjōbi desu. Nani o agemasu ka 友達の誕生日です。何を 上げますか		
suteki, takai		
Ashita yasumi desu. Nani o shimasu ka 明日休みです。何を しますか		
atarashii, omoshiroi tokoro		
Okaasan ni nani o okurimasu ka お母さんに 何を おくりますか		
oishii, kirei		

Now, look at the pictures and answer the questions using adjectives. So, let us see what the picture is. Well, you have a sweater, which is a [FL] in Japanese and [FL]. So, what is the question over here? [FL]. [Agemasu] is to give. [FL] or [FL].

Now, what do we have now? Someone listening to music and someone driving a car. So, what is the question? [FL]. What is next? Now, well, we have lot of fruits over here, [FL]. So, what is the question, [FL]. [Okurimasu] is to send, [FL] or [FL].

So, you can practice like this.

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Demo でも

- Particle '**demo**' is a conjunction, a joining particle and is equivalent to '**but**' in English.
- Shows contrast.
- Indicates choice between two things.

e.g. Tanaka san ni aimashita. Demo Honda san ni aimasen deshita.
たなか さん に あいました。でも、 ほんだ さん に あいせん でした
I met Mr. Tanaka but I did not meet Mr. Honda.

Kocha o nomimasu, demo ko-hi- o nomimasen.
こちゃ を のみます。でも、 コーヒー を のみせん。
I drink tea but I don't drink coffee.

Now, we had [demo] in our conversation in the beginning. As I told you, it is a conjunction, it is a joining particle and it shows contrast between two things. But one thing you really have to, really have to remember is that it is contrast between two similar things and not two, two things from different sets.

You cannot say, that I had coffee and I went to school, nothing like that. You, you cannot use those two, you have to have things of the same set, as in the example over here. For example [FL]. You cannot say [FL] or [FL], which is wrong. You have to have of the same set as over here, [FL].

So, you show contrast between two things of a similar set, that you have this and you do not have this, you do this or do not do this or you go here and you do not go over there.

So, please remember, with demo, though you show contrast, but it has to be of the same set.

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Practice

A: Watashi wa niku o tabemasu. Demo yasai o tabemasen.

B: Watashi mo yasai o tabemasen.

お父さん	otōsan	bi-ru/wain	nomimasu
友達	tomodachi	tamago / niku	tabemasen
子供	kodomo	jū-su / miruku	nomimasen

[FL]. Now, for [FL], again you can replace it with any of this over here and for the noun [FL] and [FL]. As is given in the example, you can replace it with [FL] or [FL] or [FL]. So, you can see, that it belongs to a certain set, its beverages over here, this is non-vegetarian food over here and this is something that you drink accordingly. You will use the verb in these sentences.

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~de で

Number of people will take particle ‘de’.

e.g. Hitori de ikimasu	<i>I will go alone.</i>
ひとり で いきます	
Minna de ikimashō	<i>Let's all go.</i>
みんな で いきましょう	
Kaisha no hito to (issho) ni ikimasu	<i>I will go with some-one from the office.</i>
かいしゃ の ひと と (いっしょ) に いきます	

Now, we have done a lot of [de]. We have done for transport, we have done for group of things, today we did with [FL]. Now, there is another set you do of [de] with, another way of using [de] is with numbers. [Hitori] is 1, [Futari] is 2, [FL] is 3, [FL] is all. So, with everyone, only one person, [FL] alone, [FL] two of us, [FL] three people. So, with numbers you will use [de].

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~de で

Number of people will take particle 'de'.

<p>e.g. Hitori de ikimasu ひとり で いきます</p> <p>Minna de ikimashō みんな で いきましょう</p> <p>Kaisha no hito to (issho) ni ikimasu かいしゃ の ひと と (いっしょ) に いきます</p>	<p><i>I will go alone.</i></p> <p><i>Let's all go.</i></p> <p><i>I will go with some-one from the office.</i></p>
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As is given over here, [FL], let us all go. I will go alone, or [FL]. I will go with someone from the office. So, please, this is how [de] is to be used.

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Nani mo 何も

When a question word combines with particle 'mo' as in 'nani mo' it has a negative meaning and is equivalent to the English word *nothing* and the verb is always in negative form.

<p>A: Kesa nani o nomimashita ka. B: Tomato jū-su o nomimashita. Or Nanimo nomimasen deshita.</p> <p>A: Kesa nani o tabemashita ka. B: Pan to tamago o tabemashita. Or Nanimo tabemasen deshita.</p>	<p><i>What did you drink in the morning?</i> <i>I had tomato jū-su.</i> <i>Nothing / I did not have anything.</i></p> <p><i>What did you eat in the morning?</i> <i>Bread and eggs.</i> <i>Nothing / I ate nothing.</i></p>
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Now, as you can see, it is written over here, when a question word combines with particle [mo] as [FL], it has a negative meaning. For example, if you say [FL], what will you do tomorrow? [FL], I will not do anything. [FL], I did not do anything yesterday also.

Now, if you look at the example over here. [FL], is one answer. Then, you can also say [FL], I did not have anything in the morning. [FL] is today morning. [FL], what did you have in the morning. Well, you can say, [FL], I did not have anything. Or you can also say, what you have eaten, for example, [FL]. So, you can use it like this.

[FL] can be used in daily conversation and it means nothing and always has a negative verb in the end. Please remember, that is important, with [FL] verb is always negative.

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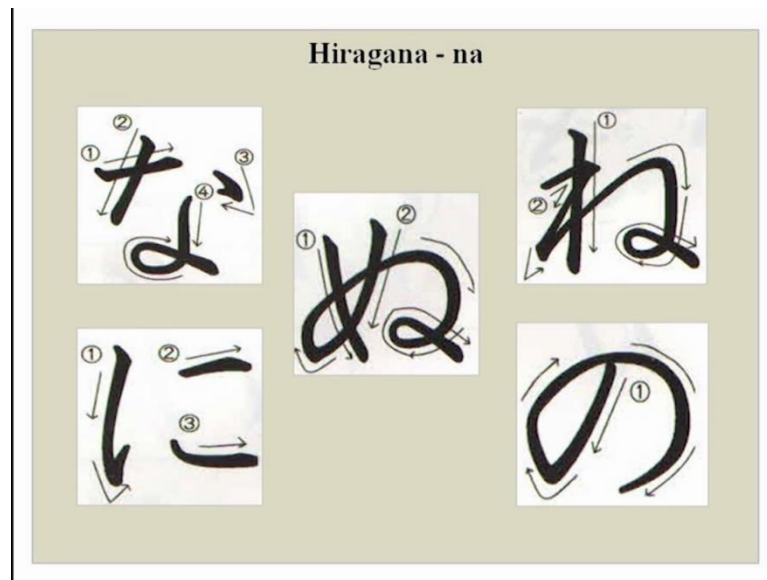
Practice

A: Kesa nani o nomimashita ka.
B: Nanimo nomimasen deshita.

昨日	kinō	tsukurimashita
先週	senshū	shimashita
夜	yoru	tabemashita

You can practice this [FL] over here. [FL] or [FL] is to make [FL], I did not make anything. You can practice like this over here.

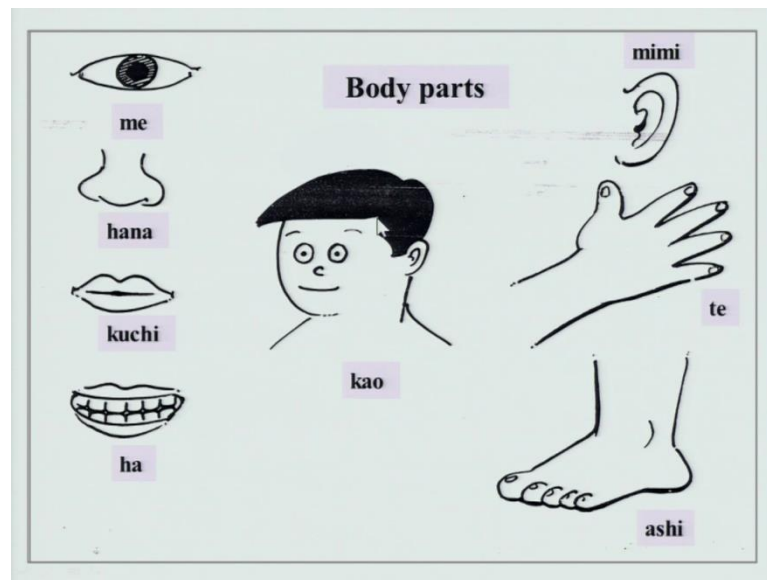
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Now, as we have been doing hiragana in our previous lessons, well there is hiragana for you here. This series is the [na] series or the [na] sound or letter [n] [na]. And you can see the stroke order, how it is given, please practice. So, [na] and like this. So, the stroke order, of course, for this is one, two, three and then four. Well, [na] [ni] [nu], it is coming up very nicely and clearly, I am sure.

So, you can practice it [ne], and try to actually write it in a block, in a Maths notebook where you have big blocks and try to place the letter in a manner, that it is right in the center and it looks proportionate, or you could also practice it on a graph paper actually, that would make it even more easy and convenient. [No], and you have it in all one and you can look at the, look at the stroke order and practice at home, make it a number of times only, then it will become clear and easy for you, see how it is done, it looks proportionate in a square.

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Now, we have done these body parts [FL]. So, well, let us see what it is. [FL] and [FL] and then we have [kao]. So, it is not cow, it is [kao], please remember that. And of course, this part over here, this is the head, that is called [atama], I will just write it down for you and please do not pronounce it as [aatma], it is [atama], please remember that.

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Kanji			
耳	mimi	みみ	ear (6 strokes)
語	go	ご	language (14 strokes)
本	hon	ほん	book (5 strokes)

Then we have done lot of kanjis in our previous lessons, today also we will do some kanji characters. The first one over is [mimi], which you did just now in the picture.

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So, well, I will just make [mimi] for you. One, two, three, four, five and six, like this. It ends over here. Once again, one, two, three, four, five and six like this. So, this is [mimi]. Then the next one is [FL], we have been doing learning [FL] for the past so many days now. [FL] you have done, you already know [FL], well, [FL] its combination of some characters. This character over here means, to say or to speak. Now, this you have already done, [FL] and [FL] and this of course, also you have done which is [kuchi]. So, [FL], it is like this, [FL] and [FL]. So, [FL] is given over here, it means language.

And then, of course, the last one is [FL], which I just did with you. This is [FL], this [FL], this [FL] and [FL]. Now, this is a key, which you cut, you make from paper and from paper make [FL]. So, you cut a key and make [FL] that is how [FL] is coming to being. This also has another meaning, but for the time being we will just stick to [FL].

Well, now we have kanji words for you over here. You already know the words, but you do not know the kanji characters and it is always good to know kanji characters because it is easy to understand.

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Kanji		
東京	Tokyo	とうきょう
日本語	Nihon-go	にほんご
一人	hitori	ひとり
友達	tomodachi	ともだち

So, well we have [FL] and [FL], all this you already know, I will just tell you the kanji characters.

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Well, for [FL] it is [FL], means east and [FL] is, [FL] is a, [FL] means capital. So, well, east of the old capital is Tokyo, east of the old capital, which is, which was [FL] or [FL], as you know, is Tokyo, which is present capital of Japan.

Then, we also have [FL] over here. [FL], you already know [FL], we have done it a number of times, [FL], which means Japan and [go] means language. So, it is a combination of three characters to make language over here.

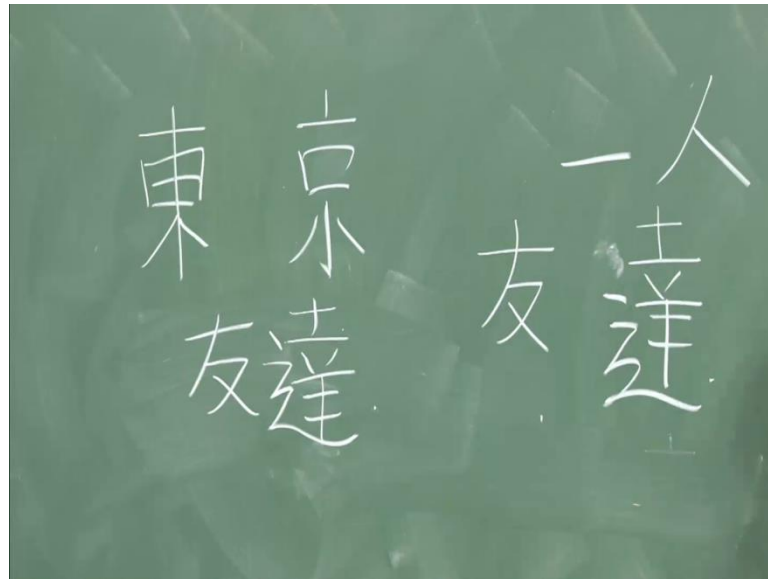
I will make the characters for you once very, very quickly and then explain. So, well, this character is one, two and then three. One, two, three, four, five, six and seven, this means to speak or to say something. The next character is [go], which is five [FL], and [go], you have already done. And then, this character is [kuchi], which again you have done. So, well, trying to speak so many words from your mouth naturally lead to speaking a language. So, well, this is [FL], then we have [FL], ok.

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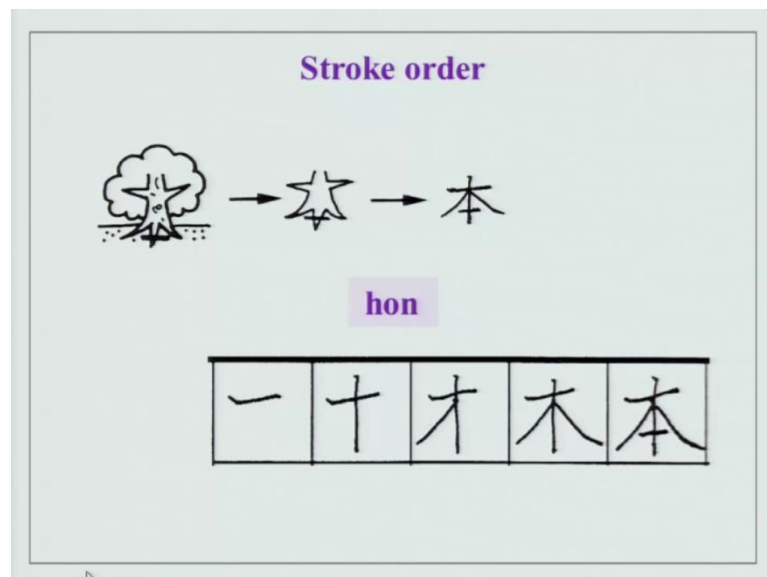
I will just write [FL] for you, [FL] and [FL] and then we have [FL]. One person is [FL].

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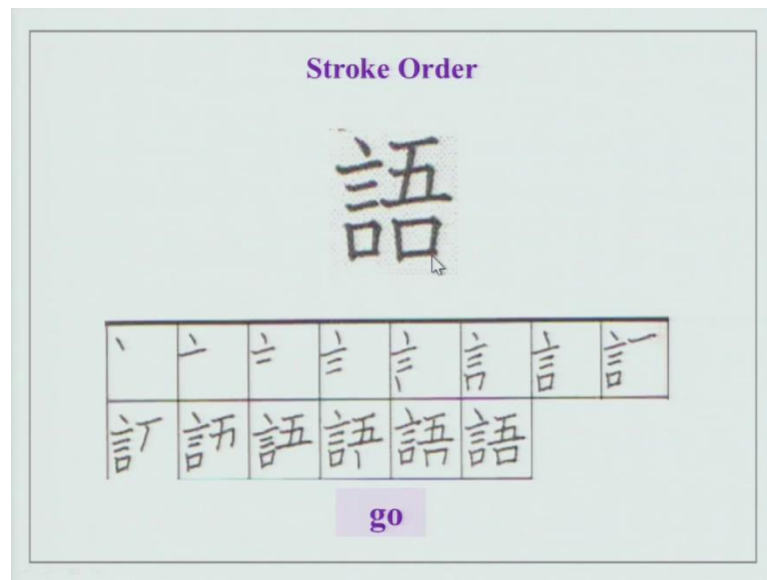
Now, the last one is, we have is [FL], which means friend, which is like this [FL]. And [FL], it is again a combination of a lot of, a lot of kanji characters. So, once again for you, one, two and three, like this, [FL]. So, these are some of the words that you actually have to do.

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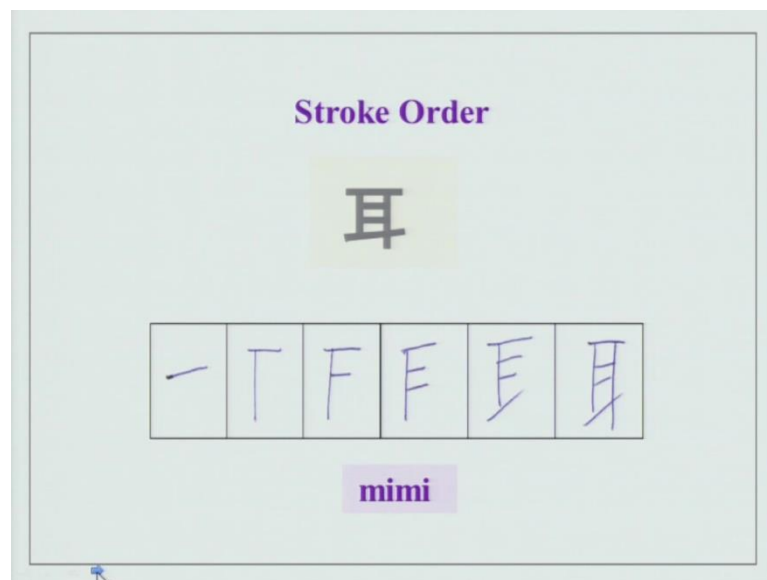
Now, you can see the stroke order how it has been made. Well, the tree is over here, cut the tree and make [hon] of it. The stroke order is one, two, three, four and then, five. So, it is a 5-stroke character.

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We have [go] over here. So, let us see how many strokes are there in the [go], [FL] and [FL]. So, we have 14- strokes to [go]. You can practice it, the order is given over here.

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Well, this one is [mimi]. So, we have 6-strokes in the character, one, two, three, four, five and then in the end we have six. So, we have six strokes. Please get the order correct.

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<i>Some words with kanji characters</i>			
英語	eigo	えいご	English language
ヒンヂ語	Hindi-go	ヒンヂ語	Hindi language
国語	koku-go	こくご	national language
言語	gengo	げんご	speech
本日	honjitsu	ほんじつ	today
本棚	hondana	ほんだな	bookshelf
耳目	jimoku	じもく	attention/notice

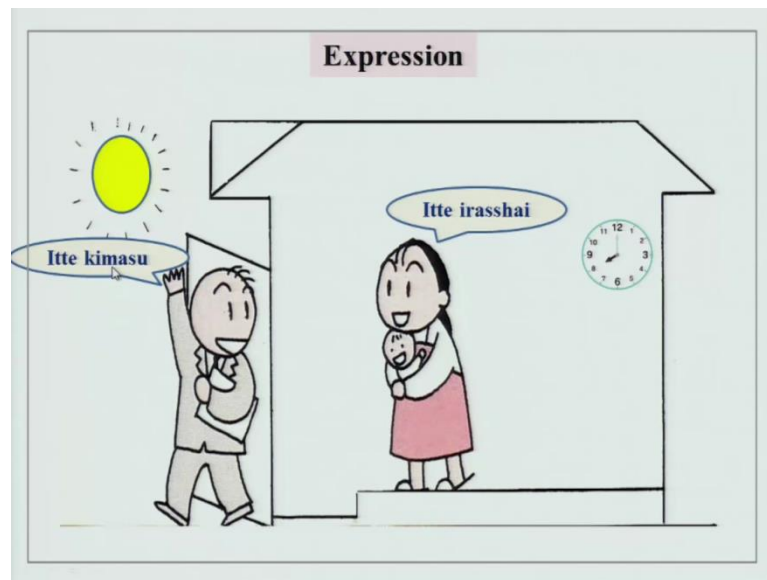
Now, some words with Japanese characters, [FL]. The meanings for these words are given over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:31)

Vocabulary		
shizuka	しずか	free time
kantan	かんたん	beautiful
yūmei	ゆうめい	quiet
shinsetsu	しんせつ	good health
jōzu	じょうず	skilled
suteki	すてき	splendid/great
hansamu	ハンサム	handsome
takusan	たくさん	lots
agemasu	あげます	to give
kanai	かない	one's wife
chikatetsu	ちかてつ	subway, metro

Now, there is some vocabulary, new vocabulary in this lesson, [FL] and in the end [FL]. So, the meanings are given over here and you can revise it later.

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Well, now we have a small expression for you, the daily expression, [FL]. Look at this picture. You can see this gentlemen going and this lady saying bye to him. So, well, what does he say, and the time is 8 o' clock in the morning, the sun is shining bright and what does he say? [FL], the person who is leaving the house will say [FL] and the person who is at home will say, [FL].

So, I think that is exactly what happens when you leave your house. Your mother says, go and come and you say, I will go and come.

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Assignment-1	
Match group A with group B	
A	B
kirei	easy
rippa	famous
genki	kind
shizuka	free time
kantan	beautiful
hima	grand, stately
yūmei	quiet
shinsetsu	good health

Then, of course, now begins your work. You have your assignment, match group A with group B, which we generally do.

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Assignment – 2

Write hiragana for the words given below

a)	Shizuka
b)	Kantan
c)	Urusai
d)	Sumetai
e)	Muzukashii
f)	Murasaki
g)	Yūmei
h)	Atatakai

Then, there are some words, you have to write hiragana for the words.

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Assignment-3

Fill in the blanks with appropriate particles

a)	Rao san wa chikatetsu -----kaisha -----ikimasu.
b)	Watashi wa mainichi asa roku-ji-----okimasu.
c)	Mainichi kaisha no shokudo ----- hiru-gohan ---- tabemasu.
d)	Rao san no uchi wa eki -----soba ----- arimasu.
e)	Shūmatsu ----- eiga -----mimashō.
f)	Tanaka san wa maiasa uchi ----- shinbun ----- yomimasu.
g)	Nanji -----kaisha -----demasu ka.
h)	Doko -----nihon-go ----- benkyou shimashita ka.
i)	Koku-go ----- ringo wa nan desu ka.

And you have to do fill in the blanks.

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Assignment - 4
Choose the correct kanji character from the parentheses

- a) Nan (自、持、時) goro hiru-gohan o tabemasu ka.
- b) Bara no hana wa (赤い、白い、黒い) desu.
- c) Mariko san no o-taku wa (大きい、犬きい、天きい) desu.
- d) Rao san wa nan (才、下、ト) desu ka.
- e) (今朝、明日、毎日) nani o tabemashita ka.
- e) Tomodachi wa (昨日、毎日、明日) eiga o mimasu.
- f) Nihon wa (水、小さい、六) kuni desu.
- g) Rao san wa (日本入、二本人、日本人) dewa arimasen.
- h) Watashi wa (赤井、赤い、黒い) sukato o kaimashita.
- i) Tanaka san wa atarashii (電気、電話、電車) o kaimashita.

And also, you have to choose the correct kanji characters.

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Assignment-5
Listen the conversation and answer the questions

- a) Rao san no uchi ni donata ga denwa o shimashita ka.
- b) Denwa shita kata wa dare to hanashimashita ka.
- c) Rao san wa uchi ni imashita ka.
- d) Rao san wa nan ji goro uchi ni kaerimasu ka.
- e) Denwa no hito wa mata denwa o shimasu ka, shimasen ka.

Then, assignment 5, listen to the conversation and answer to the questions. [FL]. Listen to the conversation and please answer these questions here. We will discuss the questions in our next session.

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Assignment – 6

Tick the correct adjective in the parentheses

- a) *Asoko no kissaten no ko-hi- wa (omoshiroi, oishii, okashii) desu.*
- b) *Rao san no uchi wa eki kara (chiisai, chikai, ookii) desu.*
- c) *Watashi no gakkō no soba ni (nagai na, kirei na, kawaii na) koen ga arimasu.*
- d) *Kinō (okashi, omoshiroi, kantan) shōsetsu o yomimashita.*
- e) *Ano kata wa (shizuka, kawaii na, yuumei na) sakka desu.*
- f) *Tanaka san wa (shinsetsu, shizuka na, teinei na) desu.*

And in the end, we have some adjectives over here, you have to tick the most appropriate adjective, correct adjective and make a good sentence. So, now I will leave you here it has been a long lesson for you. I will leave you here with what we have done today in class. Practice at home nicely, learn all your [na] adjectives, make sentences with your friends and we will come back again tomorrow and do something new, till then bye, bye.

And thank you very much. [FL].