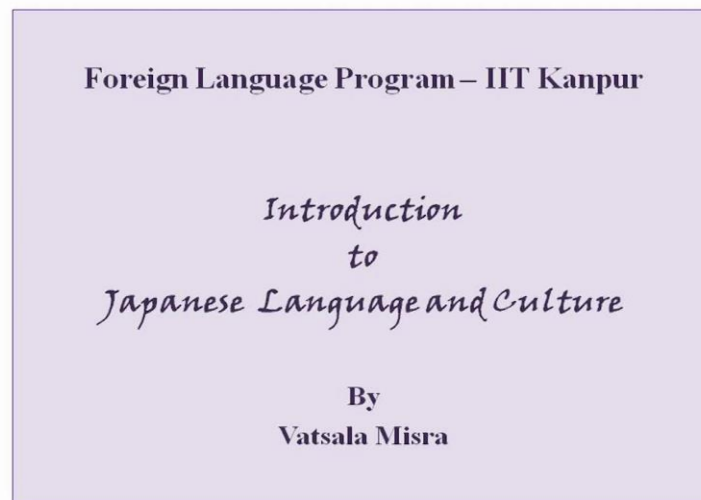


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
Prof. Vatsala Misra
Foreign Language Program
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Lecture - 22
Watashi wa mainichi miruku o nomimasu
I drink milk everyday

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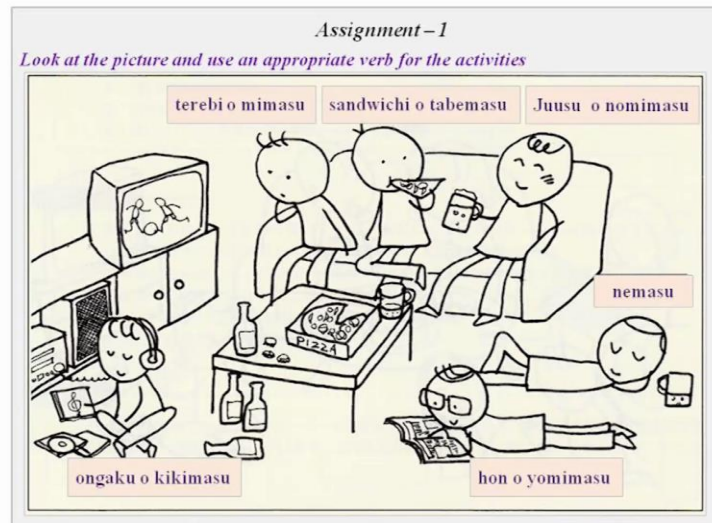


Hello everyone, good morning and welcome to the class once again. You all have been doing Japanese for a long time now, here in the class. We are already through with 20, 22 lectures. So, I am sure, now you all are very comfortable with the language; whatever we have done, you have learnt, and you remember it. All these past days, we have been doing nouns, we have done adjectives, how to use adjectives, how to use negative, how to use it in a negative form. We have also done verbs in [FL] form, [FL].

So, today we are going to do verbs, something different in verbs; why? Because, we need verbs to make complicated sentences, we need verbs to say things in an easier way. But, in Japanese, there is a system, that you have to use [FL] form in the end of the sentence. Always [FL] form comes in the end. So, how will you make complicated sentences with [FL] form in the middle and mass form in the end; so that does not happen. What happen is what we are going to do now, a little later.

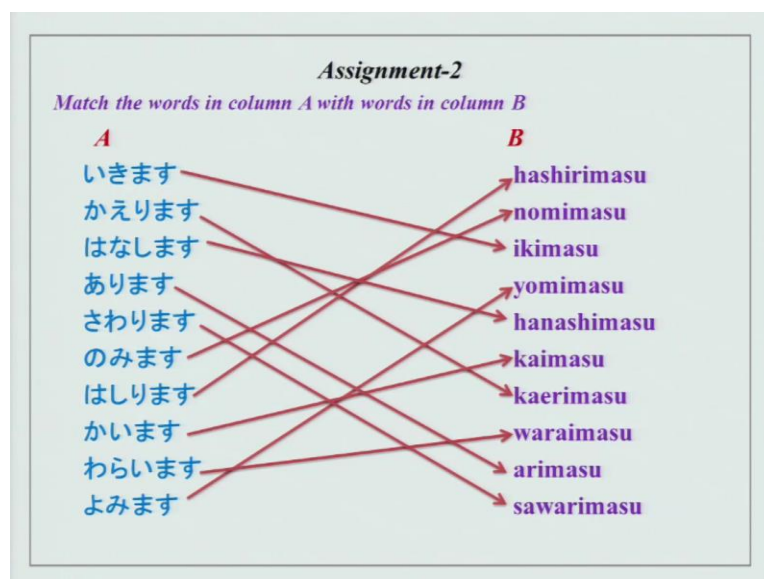
But, before that, as I always do, we will just go over our assignments, that I have given you last time. And we will see, you can check whether you have done them correctly or not.

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So, the first assignment is, look at the picture and tell what they are doing. This practice is for verbs. So, let us see, what they are doing. We can name each of them or we can just call them [FL] or any other name [FL]. So, terebi o mimasu, you can see; then sandwichi o tabemasu, juusu o nomimasu, nemasu, hon o yomimasu, and in the end we have, ongaku o kikimasu. So, this is practice in, present tense of verbs.

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Now, the second assignment is, match the words in column in A with words in column B. So, you have words written in hiragana, and overhere in Roman; you have to match this. This is important again, as I have been telling you; hiragana, you have to learn to write and to read, to be able to read the language. So, let us see what it is: ikimasu, kaerimasu, hanashimasu, arimasu, sawarimasu, nomimasu, hashirimasu, kaimasu, waraimasu, and yomimasu. So, this was [FL] for you. You can practice the syllables here. They are given very clearly, written very clearly. You can look at them, again and again. And stroke order is given in each lesson, so you can go over the stroke order also and practice it.

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Assignment-3

Look at the pictures and make sentences using 'adjectives' and 'kara' and give reasons for doing the activity

 oishii nomimasu のみます	 samui ikimasen いきません	 oishii tabemasu たべます	 kirei kaimasu かいます
 osoi okimasu おきます	 muzukashii kangaemasu かんがえます	 atsui shawa o abimasu あびます	 yasui kaimasu かいます

Now, the assignment 3 was, look at the pictures and make sentences using adjectives and kara, and give reason for doing the activity which you can see in the picture. So, the first one is, as you can see, nomimasu; so what is the adjective you are going to give overhere? It is, oishii kara nomimasu. [FL], it is very cold, samui kara took emo ikimasen. Hamburger is oishii kara tabemasu. [FL] is rose [FL].

Now, okimasu osoi, there is a different form that you have to use overhere. I just give the form, and maybe sometime later, explain it to you. [FL], kangaemasu mondai muzukashii. Muzukashii desu kara kangaemasu. Atsui, it is very very hot; atsui desu kara shawa o abimasu. [FL], looks very nice; so what is the adjective, let us see; yasui kara kaimasu. So, well, this was your assignment overhere, assignment 3.

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Assignment-4
Fill in the blanks with proper verb forms

(します、つくりましょう、あります、かえります、たべましょう、たべませんでした、みました、かいました、でした、たべましょう)

a) Mainichi nani o shimasu ka (do).
b) Kinou watashi nani mo tabemasen deshita (did no eat).
c) Minna de gohan o tsukurimashō (let's make).
d) Nichi-yōbi ni kazoku to issho ni eiga o mimashita (saw).
e) Rainen watashi wa kuni e kaerimasu (return).
f) Raigetsu no mikka ni sensei no uchi ni pa-ti ga arimasu (is).
g) Tomodachi wa atarashii kuruma o kaimashita (bought).
h) Shokuji o tabemashoo ka (shall have).
i) Getsuyōbi wa yasumi deshita (was a holiday).

We have assignment 4 as well. Fill in the blanks with proper verb forms. So, you have English clue overhere. You have to use that and see what is going to come in the blank space. So, Mainichi nani o shimasu ka. Kinou watashi nani mo tabemasen deshita. Minna de gohan o tsukurimasho, overhere you can also use ka, if it was shall we; overhere, it is just let us make. So, the person who is saying this, is not asking for opinion; he is not asking, he is just deciding and saying, let us make; so that is why it is tsukurimasho.

The next one is, Nichi-yobi ni kazoku to issho ni eiga o mimashita. Rainen watashi wa kuni e kaerimasu. Raigetsu no mikka ni sensei no uchi ni pa-ti ga arimasu. Tomodachi wa atarashii kuruma o kaimashita. Shokuji o tabemashoo ka; now, overhere, you can see the ka is given, thus it is shall. So, when you are asking then shall is to be used, when you are deciding yourself then ka is not going to be used, and it will end at shoo with the verb. Then, Getsuyobi wa yasumi deshita, was a holiday. So, I hope, you all got it right.

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Assignment-5

Look at the pictures below and fill in the blanks with verbs
(します、おしえます、はなしました、ねました、わたります、まちます)

a) Tanaka san wa hachi-ji ni **nemashita**


b) Tanaka san to Rao san wa ni-ji-kan **hanashimashita**

c) Sensei wa mainichi nihongo o **oshiemasu**

d) Rao san wa pinpon no renshuu o **shimasu**.

e) Minnasan basu-te de basu o **machimashita**

f) Michi o **watarimasu**



The next assignment is, look at the pictures below and fill in the blanks with verbs. So, you have these pictures overhere. I am sure, it is very easy now. So, I will just do it very quickly. Tanaka san wa hachi-ji ni nemashita, is fast asleep. Tanaka san to Rao san wa ni-ji-kan hanashimashita, they talked for 2 hours, then they are in a class overhere. Sensei wa mainichi nihongo o oshiemasu. Overhere they are playing table tennis, so Rao san wa pinpon no renshuu o shimasu.

Then, we have this people waiting here at the bus stop, Minnasan basu-te de basu o machimashita. Then, the last one is, you see some people crossing over at the zebra crossing at the crossing here, [FL]. This is called [FL], a crossing is called [FL]; so we have Michi o watarimasu; to cross over is watarimasu. So, whenever you cross something, maybe it is a bridge, a river, or a road like this, it is always watarimasu. So, you cross over, go over a certain thing, then it is watarimasu.

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Assignment-6

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with appropriate particles.

Watashi wa Buraun desu. Amerika jin desu. Ima Nihon (**no**) kaisha (**ni**) hatarakimasu. Tokyo (**ni**) sumimasu. Uchi wa 5 kai desu. Heya no bango wa 502 desu. Chiisai desu (**ga**), watashi no uchi wa kirei desu. Yokohama wa kaisha (**kara**) tōi desu (**kara**) watashi wa mainichi densha (**de**) kaisha (**e**) ikimasu. Densha de 1-ji-kan (**gurai**) kakarimasu. Demo, watashi wa daijōbu desu. Kaisha (**ni**) shokudo (**ga**) arimasu. Shokudo (**ni**) iroiro na kuni (**no**) ryōri ga arimasu. Watashi wa mainichi kaisha no shokudo de gohan (**o**) tabemasu. Tokidoki, oishii Indo ryōri (**mo**) tabemasu.

This assignment is for you to fill in the blanks with proper particles. We have been doing particles. As you know, we cannot complete a sentence without particles. We need particles to join words and make good sentences. So, this is what we have to do over here. I will just read it out. [FL], sumimasu is to live [FL]. So, I hope you got your particles right.

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Assignment-7

Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative words

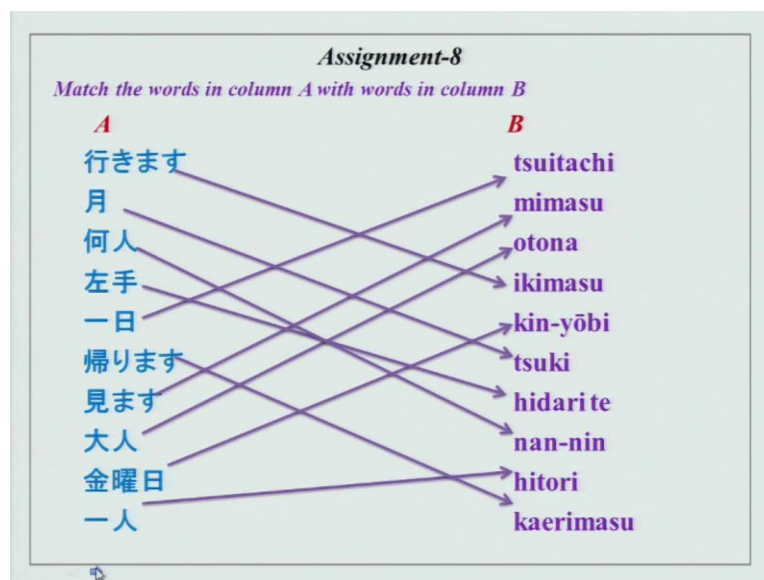
a) Nihon jin wa (**nan**) de tabemasu ka.
b) Hako no mikan wa (**ikura**) desu ka.
c) Watashi tachi wa (**doko**) de densha ni norimasu ka.
d) Tomodachi no tanjōbi ni (**nani**) o agemasu ka.
e) Kaigi-shitsu wa (**nan**) kai desu ka.
f) (**Dare**) to pikuniku e ikimasu ka.
g) Tanjōbi wa (**itsu**) desu ka.
h) Gakkō ni gakusei wa (**nan**) nin imasu ka.
i) (**Dono**) kaban wa anata no desu ka.
j) Neku-tai wa (**doko**) desu ka.

Now, we have assignment 7 for you. Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative words, question words we want over here. So, let us see, what we have in the first one. Nihon jin wa nan de tabemasu ka, nan de is by what, means. Hako no mikan wa ikura desu ka, how much. Watashi

tachi wa doko de densha ni norimasu ka, where will we get into the train. Tomodachi no tanjobi ni nanai o agemasu ka; agemasu is to give. Then, Kaigi-shitsu wan nan kai desu ka; so you will see at, nani and nan, both mean what?

Nani is to be used with things where, places where you do not have numbers most of the time. So, nani is for kai number of stories, so that is how nan is being used. So, now you can see the difference between, nan and nani, where it is basically going to be used; meaning is exactly the same. Dare to pikuniku e ikimasu ka. Tanjobi wa itsu desu ka. Gakko ni gakusei wan nan nin imasu ka. And again, you will see, nan is used with numbers; nin is for people, how many people. Dono kaban wa anata no desu ka. And in the end, we have, Neku-tai wa doko desu ka. So, well, you have question words overhere; you can see the difference in all of them overhere, and you can practice.

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Now, match column A with column B. You have kanji characters here, and meanings overhere in Roman. So, ikimasu; tsuki is moon; nan-nin - how many; hidarite - left hand; tsuitachi - first of the month; kaerimasu - is to return; mimasu - is to see; otona is an adult; kin-yobi is Friday; and hitori is one person. Now, we have done these exercises. We have gone over them, and I hope you have checked all of it, and will not make the same mistakes again.

Now, you have done [FL]. You know how to tell about your [FL]. You know how to tell about your hobbies, your [FL]. You also know how to tell about your [FL] which is birthday. There is

something very important which we need to do overhere, which you really require, it is very important when you fill forms, and what is that, that is [FL] which is your date of birth. So, that is what we are going to do over here today, [FL].

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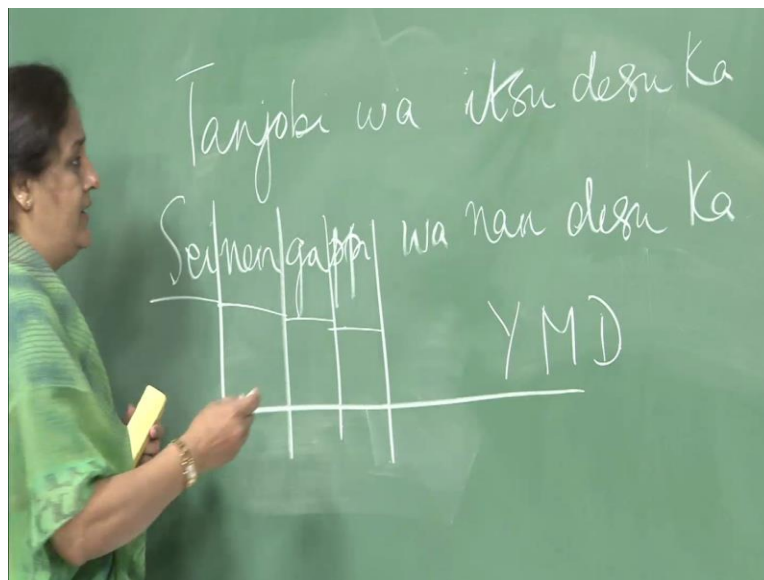
Seinen gappai

Seinen gappai wa nan desu ka.
生年月日は 何 です か。

A: Tanaka san no **seinen gappi** wa nan desu ka.
B: Watashi no **seinen gappi** wa 1985 **nen** 3-**gatsu** **mikka** desu.
A: Watashi mo 1985 **nen** desu.
B: Nan **gatsu** desu ka.
A: 9-**gatsu** desu.

So, let us see. [FL]. So, you can see overhere very clearly how to ask for seinen gappai or your date of birth, someone's date of birth.

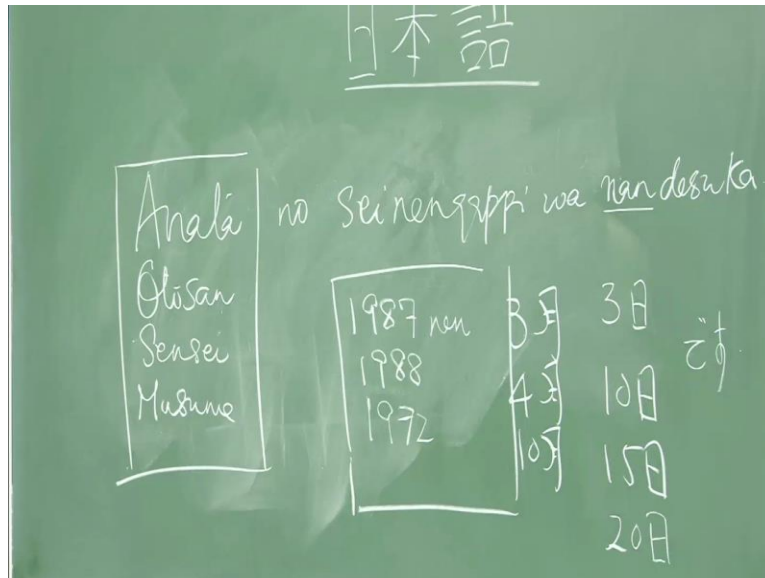
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Now, the important part over here is, Tanjobi wa itsu desu ka. Now, this word, itsu, is when. And you say, seinengappi wa nan desu ka, please remember, nan desu ka, and not itsu desu ka. That

is very important. Now, what is this actually? Sen means, when you are born, your birth; then nen is year; gap is month; and p overhere is date. So, this stands for, birth, year, month and date. So, in Japanese, you have the year first, the month, and then the date; you have to keep that in mind.

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Now, how will you practice this? Well, for asking, you can put ka in the end. So, Anata no seinengappi wa nan desu ka. [FL] overhere for anata, as we have always been doing. You know lot of vocabulary now. You can put whatever you want overhere: otosan, sensei, musume, or any other vocabulary which you remember [FL]. Now, what is the answer? You can give whatever year nen [FL], you can give any of these dates and say, [FL] over here.

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Renshuu 練習

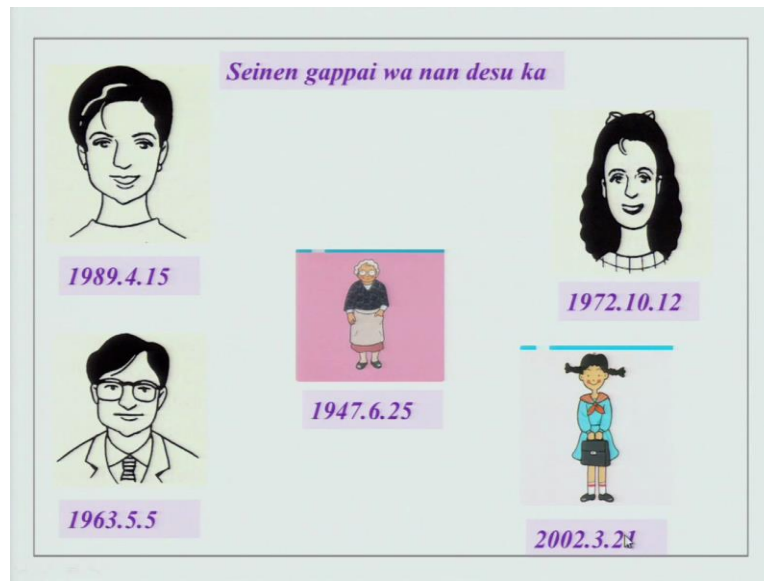
Watashi no seinen gappai wa 1988 nen 3-gatsu 16 nichi desu.
私の生年月日は 1988 年 3 月 16 日です。

ともだち	tomodachi	1986 年 2 月 15 日
しゅじん	shujin	1990 年 5 月 9 日
むすめ	musume	1968 年 8 月 19 日
むすこ	musuko	1995 年 2 月 30 日

So, Watashi no seinen gappai wa 1988 nen 3-gatsu 16 nichi desu. We have practiced dates, we have practiced month, we have practiced our numbers here, we have practiced nen. So, I am sure you can all use this very freely, and ask your friends about their seinen gappai. Now, you can practice overhere, Watashi no seinen gappai wa 1988 nen 3-gatsu 16 nichi desu; it is also given in the script overhere.

This means to be born, this is year month and day, wa 1988 nen 3-gatsu 16 nichi desu; overhere as I just told you, you can practice it with whatever vocabulary you remember; you can replace watashi with any of these over here. Then, your date of birth can be said like this. You can ask with [FL]. So, you can practice [FL]. So, you can practice like this.

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Also, look at these pictures and tell me what is the date of birth. You can name this people, could be [FL], and this is how you can practice. Overhere you have [FL] again, [FL] is there, so [FL] it is given overhere, you can say that out aloud. Then, we have [FL] probably, you can call her [FL]. And this is, [FL]; so [FL]. Well, this is how you can do your, seinen gappai – date of birth; it is extremely important because anytime you need to fill a form, that is the first thing which you have to do fill in your name, write your name, and then your seinen gappai.

Now, as I told you, and promised you earlier in the class, we are going to do verbs, we are going to do verbs in a different way today. Now, why we need to do them like this is, first and foremost in Japanese unlike English you can complete a sentence just using the verb; just by using the verb, a single word, a single verb, the sentence is complete.

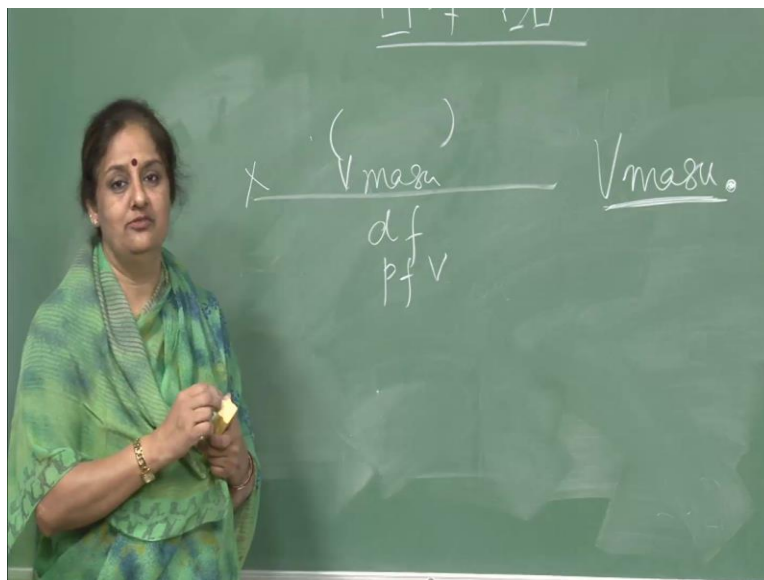
For example, [FL] is to eat, [FL] is to see. So, just by saying this, it is complete, it is understood [FL], because most of the time the subject when you are talking, topic of conversation or your subject, is not said; it is leftout; it is understood. So, just by saying [FL], everything is understood; that, you want to eat or you are going to eat. So, that is one very important thing.

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Now, another important thing about Japanese is that you have done [FL] form; we have been doing infact [FL] form for quiet sometime now; and you all understand [FL] and [FL].

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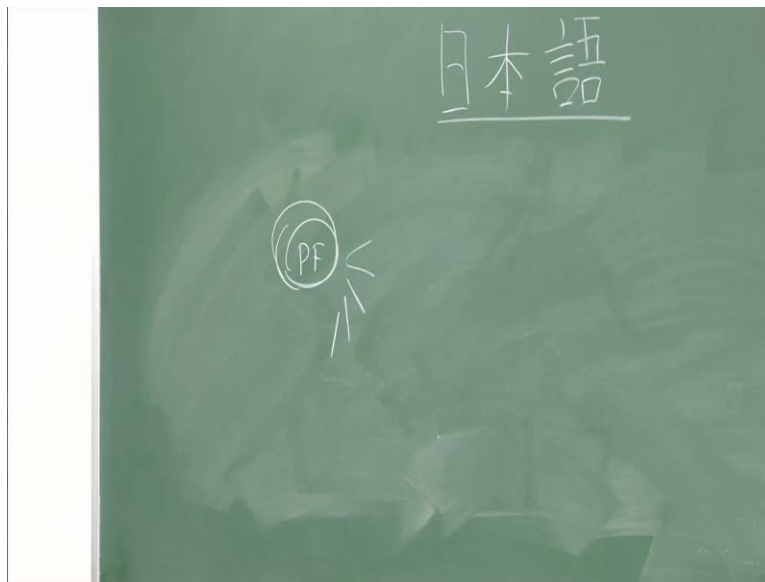


In Japanese [FL] form, verb in [FL] form always comes here in the end. You have a sentence and you a verb in the end. Also, [FL] form can be used only once in a sentence which is in the end. You cannot use [FL] form over here; verb in [FL] form like this, and then try to complete sentence and put another [FL] form over here, that cannot be done. So, when you make

completed sentences; when you want to say use 2 verbs or 3 verbs in a sentence, what do you do, how will you use verbs?

For that, we need verbs in their base form. We need verbs in their plain form or dictionary form as they are called. And the dictionary form of the verb or the plain form of the verb, is used in between, or to make to complicated sentences to be able to use make, different difficult sentences, and then [FL] form is used in the end. So, that is what we are going to practice over here today.

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We are going to do plain form of verbs today in class. Now, as you already know the [FL] form, you know the verb, you just need to learn the plain form. From the plain form of the verb, all different conjugations are done and made. So, plain form is extremely important for us to do the language, to be able to speak in Japanese.

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now you have done [FL] form, ikimasu, iki, please tell me, masen, ikimashita, in past tense, [FL], and ikimasen deshita, in past negative. So, all this perform, [FL] and [FL], will have plain forms. Today we will do plain form for ikimasu which is iku, and all the other verbs as well. This will help you to make better sentences.

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いきました ikimashita	いきます ikimasu
いきませんでした ikimasen deshita	いきません ikimasen

So, let us see, what we have over here.

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よみました yomimashita	よみます yomimasu	読む 読む
よみませんでした yomimasen deshita	よみません yomimasen	読む 読む

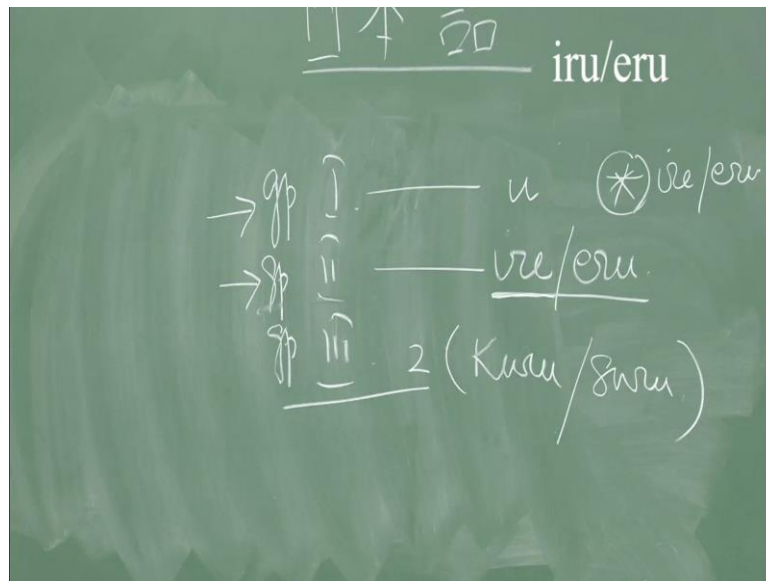
Well, I just told you, ikimasu, ikimasen, ikimashita, ikimasen deshita, this you already know; we have done it a number of times; we been making sentences. Well, you have another one here, suwarimasu, suwarimasen, suwarimashita, suwarimasen deshita. Now, we have, yomimasu, yomimasen, yomimashita, yomimasen deshita.

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たべました tabemashita	たべます tabemasu	
たべませんでした tabemasen deshita	たべません tabemasen	

Tabemasu, tabemasen, tabemashita, taemasen deshita.

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So, now, if you remember, I did tell you in the beginning that verbs are divided into 3 categories in Japanese. Basic 3 divisions of verbs, group 1, group 2, and group 3. So, we have verbs ending in iru and eru, most of the time in group 2. When verbs, in dictionary form, as I told you, in their plain form, in their base form, end in iru and eru, they are in group 2. If they end in anything else, then they are in group 1. Or, verbs ending in, u, are in group 1.

There are a lot of exceptions in group 1, lot of exceptions are there. Then, there are some verbs ending in iru and eru in group 1 also. We have only 2 verbs, kuru, meaning to come, and suru - to do, in group 3, because they do not follow the normal pattern of group 1 and group 2. So, these are exceptions, and thus they are in group 3.

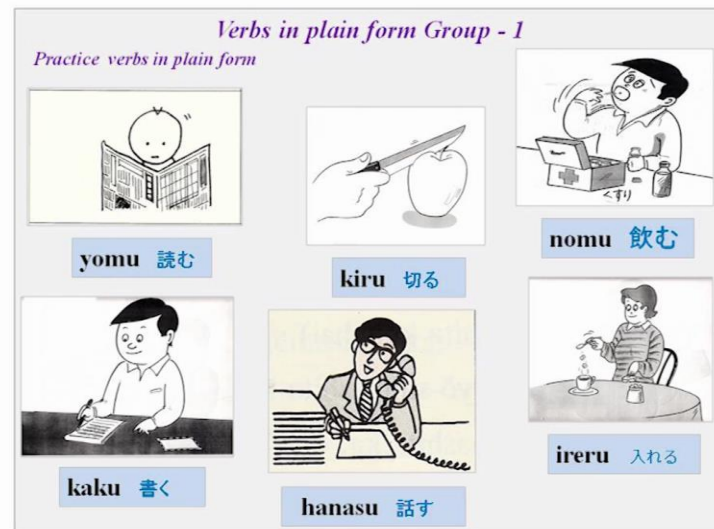
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Verbs in plain form			
Ikimasu	いきます	いく	iku
Kaerimasu	かえります	かえる	kaeru
Aimasu	あいます	あう	au
Kaimasu	かいます	かう	kau
Nomimasu	のみます	のむ	nomu
Yomimasu	よみます	よむ	yomu
Hashirimasu	はしります	はしる	hashiru
Hanashimasu	はなします	はなす	hanasu
Kakimasu	かきます	かく	kaku
Kikimasu	ききます	きく	kiku
Arukimasu	あるきます	あるく	aruku

So, for your practice, I have listed a few verbs over here, of group 1. Though they are all jumbled, all of them, some are exceptions and some are not exceptions, but we will have them here in this pattern, so that it is easy for you to understand, it is easy for you to memorize. In the previous slides that we saw, we did just now, you must have noticed that there are some verbs in group 1, and the last verb, tabimasu, was in group 2. So, well, here, it is only group 1. Let us try to practice that.

You know, the verb, ikimasu – iku, kaerimasu – kaeru, aimasu – au, kaomasu – kau, nomimasu – nomu, yomimasu – yomu, hashirimasu – hashiru, hanashimasu - hanasu, kakimasu – kaku, kikimasu – kiku, arukimasu –aruku. So, these are some verbs. off course, from now onwards, we will also do the exceptions for group 1. I will explain them to you on and off in class, not all of them in 1 class, because it is a little confusing and you may not be able to remember them. So, over a period of time we will try to do that. And I am sure, things will be alright.

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Now, practice verbs in plain form. There are lot of verbs listed overhere, with pictures you can practice: yomu; what is he doing? Writing; kaku; then we have, cutting which is kiru. This verb, kiru, is in group 1 also and in group 2 also. Group 1 is to cut, group 2 is to wear; then hanasu; what is he doing? Having medicine, so nomu. And in Japanese, we drink our medicines, we do not eat our medicines. So, please remember, in Japanese, we always drink which is nomu. Then, we have this lady who is pouring sugar cubes in the cup in her tea, so it is ireru.

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Now, there is more group - 1 verbs for you. You have done this picture earlier: swimming - pu-ru de oyogu. So, now the practice is for you to learn the verbs in plain form, in the base form, in the dictionary form. Making something – gohan o tsukuru, pulling the rope – hiku, children are playing – asobu, working or studying – hataraku, studying is [FL], to work is hataraku. Then, meeting, greeting with the, hi, and what is that? au, is to meet.

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We have verbs in group-2 as well. Let us see: miru, taberu. Then, we have someone sleeping overhere, neru. What is he doing? Kangaeru - to think. This you have done, okiru - to get up. And of course, what is this let us see, oshieru, to teach; or, as he is entering overhere, it could also be hieru, which is to enter.





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Now, we have some pictures for group 3 as well. Let us see. Someone is ringing up, calling up on phone, denwa suru. Having a party – pa-ti suru. Then, doing work on computer, so benkyo suru. Then, cleaning up the whole place with a hokey, soji suru. And then they are enjoying a party or a picnic – pikuniku suru. So, these are all in group 3, special category where you have verb, verb and noun combination. This is a noun verb combination of verbs; and as I told you earlier, in group 3, we only have 2 verbs which are, kuru and suru, as I put it overhere for you, kuru and suru. [FL] you have already done these verbs, [FL] and [FL]. [FL]. So, these 2 verbs are in group 3. And this verb, this set of group 3 verbs that has been mentioned overhere is in a special category, which sometimes is also called the group, for verbs, the noun verb category.

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More group – 2 Verbs

	
Kaimono suru 買い物 する	Tenisu no renshū o suru テニスの練習をする
	
Kurasu ni kuru クラス にくる	sanpo o suru 散歩をする
Kurasu ni hairu クラス に はいる	

Now, we have more verbs for you. What are they doing? They are getting something, buying stuff in packets, getting it home, so kaimono suru. Now, we have the gentleman entering the room, it is 9 o'clock - kurasu ni kuru. So, the students are already there, they are saying [FL] or, kuru, as is given overhere in plain form; also, [FL] - enter a class. Then, we have this people playing overhere again – tenisu no renshu o suru; so with this verb suru, we have the noun overhere, tenisu no renshu o suru, overhere. And what do we have here, with the dog he is going for a walk, so sanpo o suru; sanpo is to take a leisure walk; and sanpo o suru, he is not doing brisk walking.

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Practice 練習

Practice verbs in plain form

<p>nimotsu o okuru にもつ を おくる</p> <p>uchi de yasumu うち で やすむ</p> <p>juusho o kiku じゅうしょ を きく</p>	  
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Now, there is small practice for you. What is this gentle man doing, can you tell me? Look at the picture carefully, and see, what is he doing? Nimotsu o okuru; he is going to send this, nimotsu o package or luggage or baggage; nimotsu o okuru, is to send. Or, also you could say, [FL] is to transfer something from one place to another. We have another picture for you; this gentlemen overhere, [FL], you can call him, is relaxing, is happy; so what is he doing? Uchi de yasumu, is relaxing at home.

Then, you have this gentlemen, [FL] overhere, asking this lady for some place or some building; so what is he doing? Juusho o kiku; juusho is a dress, juusho o kiku. So, this is how you can practice with all the other pictures also given overthere. You can say it out aloud; ask our partner what they are doing; and then probably, answer in plain form.

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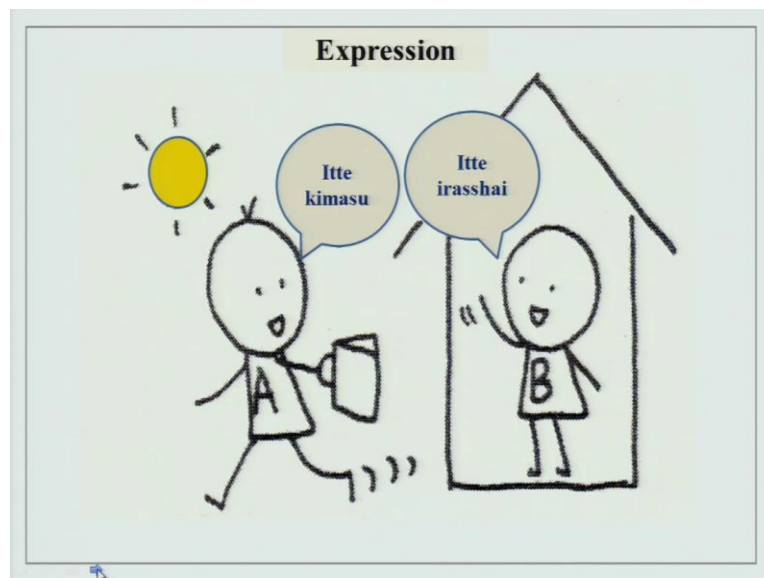
Practice

A: Tanaka san wa jū-su o nomu.
A: 田中さん は ジュース を のむ。

sensei 先生	jūsho 住所	kiku 聞く
okaasan おかあさん	tabemono 食べ物	okuru 送る
tomodachi 友達	hon/purezento 本	kau 買う
imōto 妹	fuku ふく	arau あらう

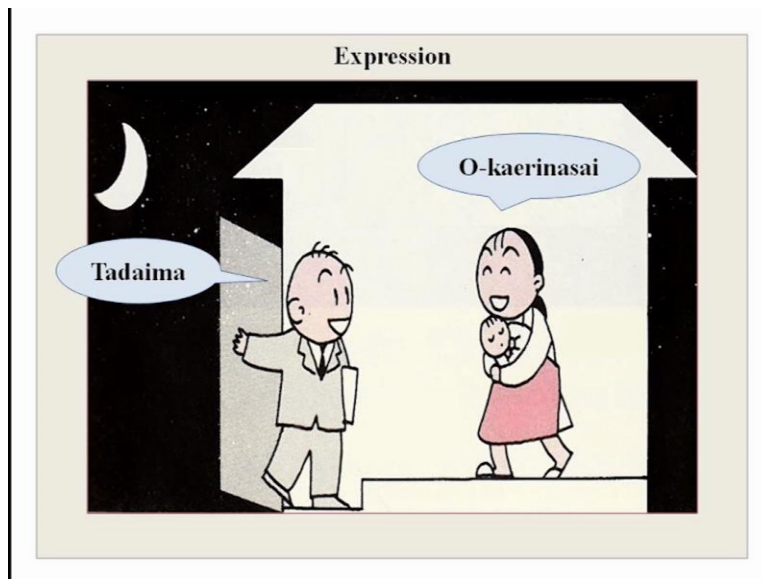
Now, Tanaka san wa ju-su o nomu; Tanaka san is going to have juice, or he is having juice. So, for, Tanaka san, you can replace it with, sensei, okaasan, tomodachi, imoto, I told you earlier also. And you can replace juice with, jusho, tabemono, purezento, fuku; and nomo, for any of these verbs overhere. And I can just tell you this one; oksaan wa tabemono o okuru; okaasan is mother. Tomodachi wa purezento o kau. Imoto wa fuku o arau. Sensei wa jusho o kiku. So, instead of kikimasu, you can use [FL] in plain form.

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Now, this is one expression we did last time. I hope, you remember. Someone leaves the house in the morning, bright sunshine overhere in the morning; Tanaka san is leaving his house, so what will he say? What is the expression generally used in Japanese? It is, itte kimasu. And then the person who stays back at home, what does the person say, please go and come, itte irasshai. I have already discussed this with you earlier; told you, this is just the simple revision for you to remember your expression. This is an important expression which generally you will use in Japan.

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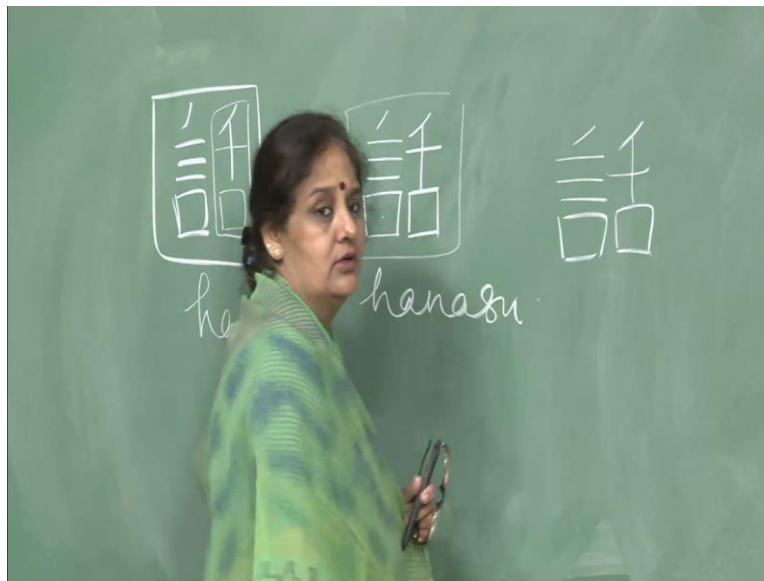
Now, just the opposite of what we did just now in the previous slide. When you come back home, what do you say? What you say is, when the person who enters the house announces that I am back, I have returned, so the word is tadaima. And then you have the person at home saying, o-kaerinasai, so well nice you are back.

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So, as I always do, we will do kanji practice also. And let us see, what is the kanji that we have here? Hanasu; you have done the verb, hanasu.

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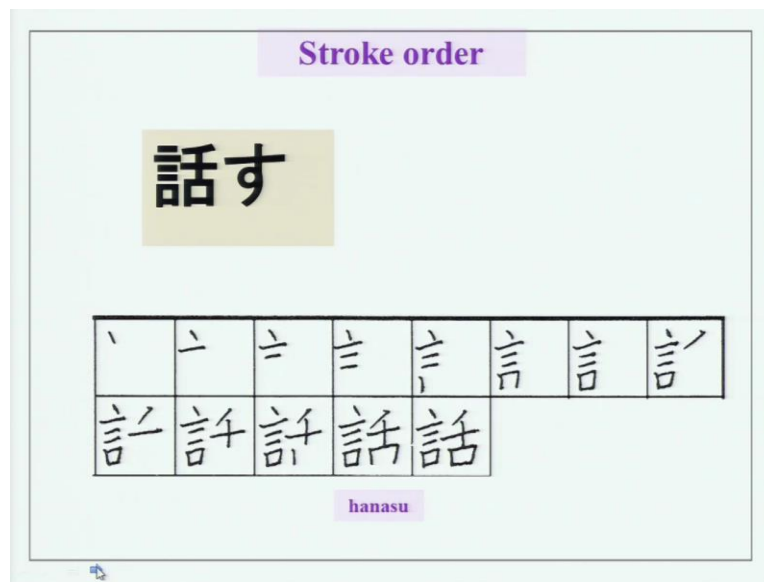


I will just make it out, draw it out for you, make it, write it for you; it is a combination of 2 characters overhere. This character, means, well, this is [FL], and then we have this character overhere, which joins this and makes it a single character which is hanasu. You would like to know with this character is; well, this is tongue; so you talk with your tongue, and that is how you remember. This is a 13 stroke character; let me see – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11,

12 and 13; so it is a 13 stroke character, speak with your tongue which is to talk hanasu; once again, very quickly, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, to talk.

Now, let us see, what do we have next. As I told you, it is a 13 stroke character. Then we have, yomu, and you can see 1 character is similar overhere. Now, I will make it once again for you overhere, let us see, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; this you have done 1 [FL]; then we make something like this and yomu; so once again, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 8, 9, 10; this is longer, this is smaller; 11, 12, 13 and 14. It is a 14 stroke character, meaning yomu - to read.

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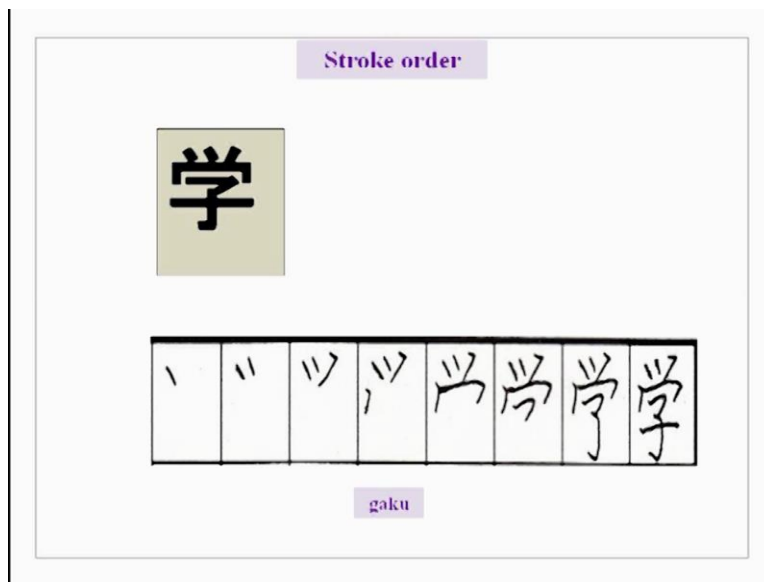
Let us see how many strokes are there; yes, it has 14 strokes. You have [FL] overhere; somany strokes to it, we can make it, draw it at home, write it down properly as is given and practice. And as I just told you, we did the strokes for yomu; I do not have it in the slide overthere; you can do it like this; like this you can make it; it is a 14 stroke character; so you can get the stroke order correctly from there.

Now, let us see what kanji we have for you here; you have done this word daigaku; di and gaku; di as in big, and gaku like this; gaku as in place of learning, so big place of learning will be a university. Now, di, you already know; this is how di is to be made. Gaku is; this is [FL] – child, and place where there are lot of lights, a roof, room with lights, is somewhere you would sit and read or learn; thus, it is place of learning, seat of learning; big place of learning would be digaku

which is a university. As is given overhere, you can see, it is an 8 stoke character – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; it is an 8 stroke character.

Well, let us see what we have next. Now, we have higashi. You have done tokyo, if you remember all of you, we have done this character in tokyo; we have done this character overhere, this one; this means east; overhere, I have this character for you, [FL] and [FL]; it is an 8 stroke character meaning [FL] meaning east.

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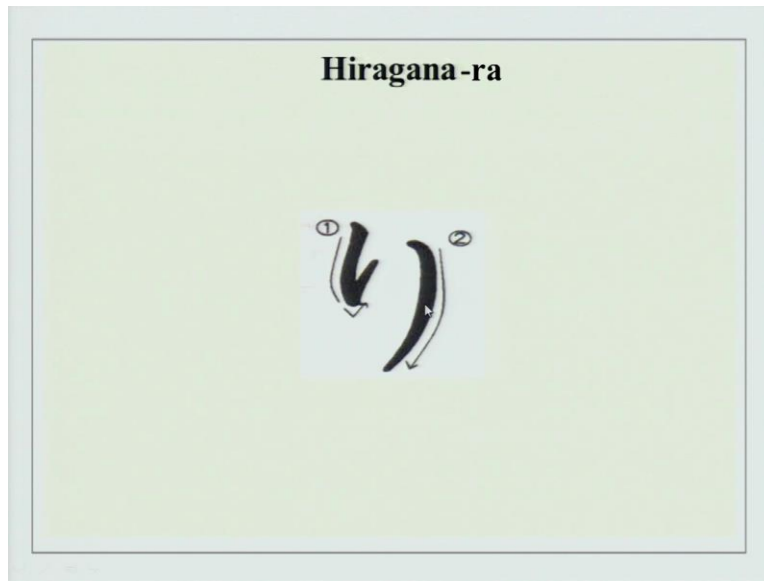
Now, we have gaku for you. You can see the stroke order overhere and practice it.

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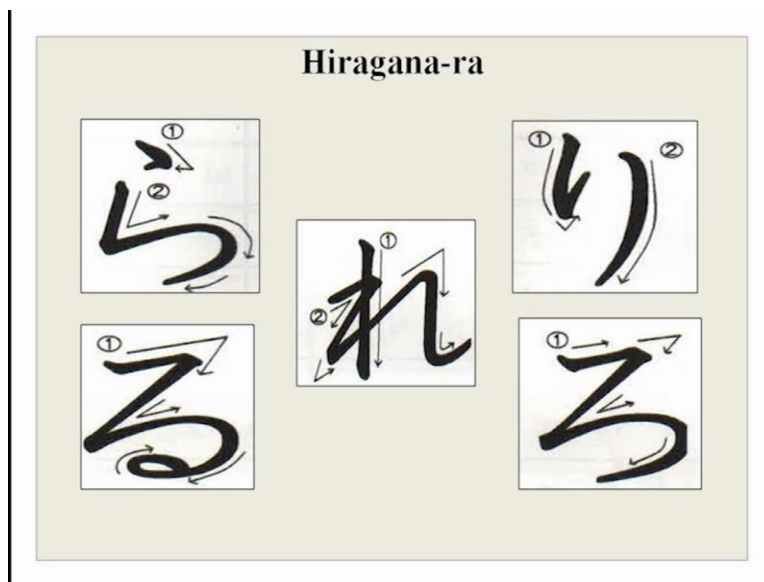
There is hiragana, as I always do. Well, this is [FL] series; you have these syllables overhere; the stroke order is given, please get it correctly; and see the shape how it is made, draw it on a craft paper, and you will be able to get it correctly.

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[FL], [FL] has this longer; it is similar to e, but this part is a little longer. [FL], [FL], [FL], and we have in the end [FL].

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Now, you have all of them on your screen for you. You can see how it is done, how proportionate they are, and you can draw it on a graph sheet and see how it comes.

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Vocabulary		
jūsho	じむしょ	address
fuku	ふく	clothes
kaimono	かいもの	shopping
hairu	はいる	enter
okuru	おくる	send
morau	もらう	receive
ageru	あげる	stairs
kangaeru	かんがえる	think
miseru	みせる	show

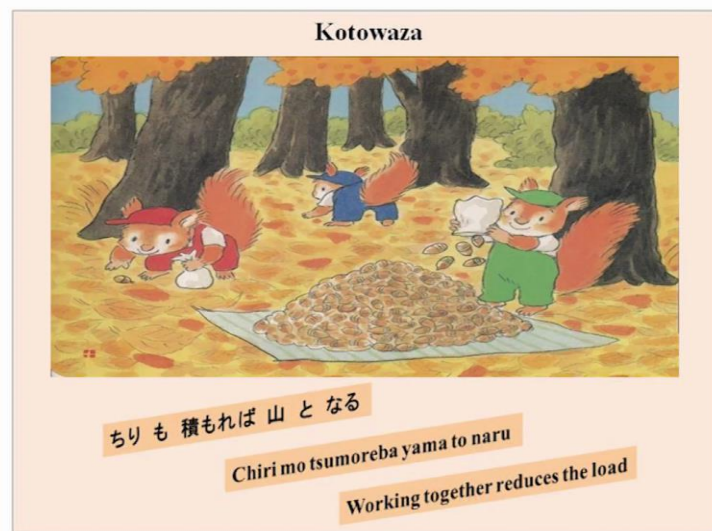
This vocabulary is for you. The vocabulary we did here in the lesson. You can repeat after me: jusho, fuku, kaimono, hairu, okuru, morau, ageru, kangaeru, miseru. And you have the meanings overhere, and the hiragana given.

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Proverbs
Kotowaza
ことわざ

Now, as I have been doing in some of our, from our previous lessons, I try to give you a proverb which is very commonly used in Japan. And today's proverb is something which we also do as children in school, here in India also; I am sure, other places as well.

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This is a common proverb. You can see lot of squirrels here, in this picture, and they are trying to collect their food for the winter. The proverb is chiri mo tsumoreba yama to naru; chiri is lot more small small things, if you collect it, it becomes into a mountain; even the smallest of things, the meaning is that if you work together you can accomplish anything; if you work together you can do wonders. Alone you may be small, you may not have the strength or the stamina or the capability to do anything. But, if you are united, if you stay together, you work as a team, then you can accomplish anything, you can do wonders. So, small squirrels, all together when they try to collect food they can collect lots of food for the winter when it is very cold and food is not available, you can use it.

Now, it is your time begins. You can start your assignments. Now, you can start doing them right away. The assignments are match group A with group B, and make good sentences. Then, you have, fill in the blanks with question words. You also have to write hiragana for the words given in this column. Then, match the kanjis with words, with the meanings in group B. Then, as we did in our previous exercise, I want you to do particles overhere, practice particles, write particles. And of course, there is an audio exercise here, where you just need to listen to the audio and answer the questions given here, [FL]. And of course, answer the questions given here.

Well, that is all today for you. I think, it is been very long; lot of new verbs, lot of new words, you have to do your [FL], revise your numbers once again, your days of the week, date, month,

verbs, and lot of other things, lot of new vocabulary for you. I will finish overhere today, and let us meet tomorrow again, so [FL].