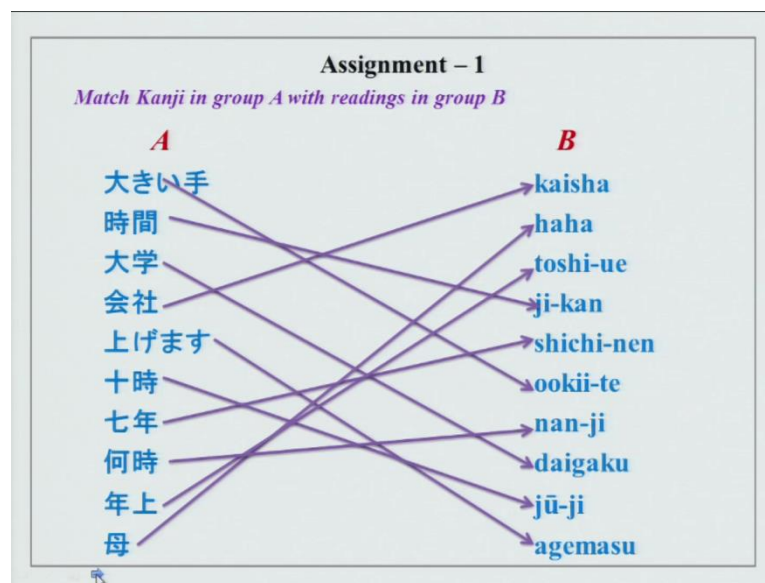


Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 25
Nani o sashiagemasu ka
Giving and Receiving

Hello everybody, and welcome to the class. Well, we have been doing a lot of things in our previous lesson we did [FL]. And today we will do how to say, how to give things to people who are senior to you, how to receive things from people who are older to you in age or higher to you in rank are senior to you. So, will do a lot of new things today, but before that as I always do, we will go over the assignments, and see and you could check whether they are right or not. So, well let us see what we have over here.

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Match group A with group B, in group A we have the kanji characters, group B is the readings in roman. So, well let us see what it is [FL] and [FL]. So well, [FL] can also be [FL], so you have your kanji's done.

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Assignment – 2
Choose the most appropriate word from the bracket

- a) Yūbinkyoku wa (**dono, doko, dore**) ni arimasu ka.
- b) (**Ikura, Ikutsu, O-ikutsu**) ringo o kaimashita ka.
- c) Gakkō ni kodomo ga (**dore, nan-nin, ikura, nan-ko**) gurai imasu ka.
- d) (**Nan-de, dore-ni, nan-ko**) tegami o kakimasu ka.
- e) Isu no ue ni (**nan, dore, nani, dare**) ga arimasu ka.
- f) (**Donna, Dore, Dare, Doko**) mono ga takai desu ka.
- g) Dare (**no, o, ni, mo**) Nihongo o naraimashita ka.
- h) Heya ni (**dareka, daremo, daren**)i imasu ka.

Now, we will see what is next? Choose the most appropriate word from the bracket [FL]. So, you have [FL] and [FL] as a pattern, then [FL] is how many [FL], because of [FL] counter [FL] is used [FL] how much, [FL] is for things and [FL] is which one, [FL] by what with the help of what, [FL] what is there on the chair, [FL] which [FL] is what type of or which one, [FL] and [FL] is someone over there.

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Assignment – 3
Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative words
e.g. Anata wa nan sai desu ka.

- a) Anata wa (**dare**) ni tegami o kakimasu ka.
- b) Okaasan ni (**nani**) o moraimashita ka.
- c) Anata wa (**doshite**) norikaemashita ka.
- d) Rao san wa (**itsu**) kaerimasu ka.
- e) Mariko san wa (**donna**) hito desu ka.
- f) (**Dare**) ni kaban o moraimashita ka.
- g) (**Donō**) jisho wa ii desu ka.
- h) Depa-to de (**ikura**) haraimashita ka.
- i) Se-ru wa (**itsu**) kara desu ka.
- j) Doresu wa (**nani**) iro desu ka.

Well, we have fill in the blanks with proper interrogative words for you some more question words we need to fill over here. Let us see [FL] whom I you writing to [FL]

what did you get from again you have [FL]. So, [FL] over here is from, your mother [FL] why did you change, [FL] when is he going to return, [FL] what kind of a person what type of a person. Then [FL] is which one of the 2 or 3 dictionaries [FL] how much did you pay at the department, [FL] sale is [FL] when. So well this was question words for you.

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Assignment – 4

Fill in the blanks with plain form of verbs done in class

a) Okāsan wa mainichi gohan o (**tsukuru**). make

b) Sensei wa nihongo de uta o (**utatta**). sang

c) Kodomo-tachi wa kōen de (**asobu**). play

d) Watashi wa kinō ichi-nichi-juu (**neta**). slept

e) Senshū sensei ni tegami o (**moratta**). received

f) Okāsan ni tokei o (**ageta**). gave

g) Watashi wa depa-to de kaimono o (**suru**). do

h) Senshū sensei ni (**atta**). met

Then plain form of verbs, we been doing, so will fill in the blanks with plain form, [FL] [FL] from [FL]. Now, sometimes you will notice that in Japanese in conversation we do not put or use the subject, for example over here [FL] or [FL] the [FL] is omitted, it is not written it is understood. So, please keep that in mind [FL].

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Assignment – 5

Translate the following sentences to English

- a) Hako no naka ni ikutsu ringo ga arimasu ka. (How many apples are there in the box?).
- b) Watashi no seinen gappi wa 1985 nen-go-gatsu-jū-hachi-nichi desu. (My date of birth is 1985.5.18).
- c) O-tanjoubi wa itsu desu ka. (When is your birthday?).
- d) Watashi wa Nihon e ikitai. (I want to go to Japan).
- e) Tanaka san wa mainichi 10-ji-kan hatarakimasu. (Tanaka san works for 10 hours everyday).
- f) Watashi no uchi wa hirokute kirei desu. (My house is beautiful and spacious).
- g) Akachan wa gyūnyū o nomitai. (The baby wants to have milk).

The next one is translate the following sentences to English. So well the English sentences are given over here, sentences in English are written you have to translate it into Japanese, and I am sure you will be able to do it. So you can go over this, and do it at own.

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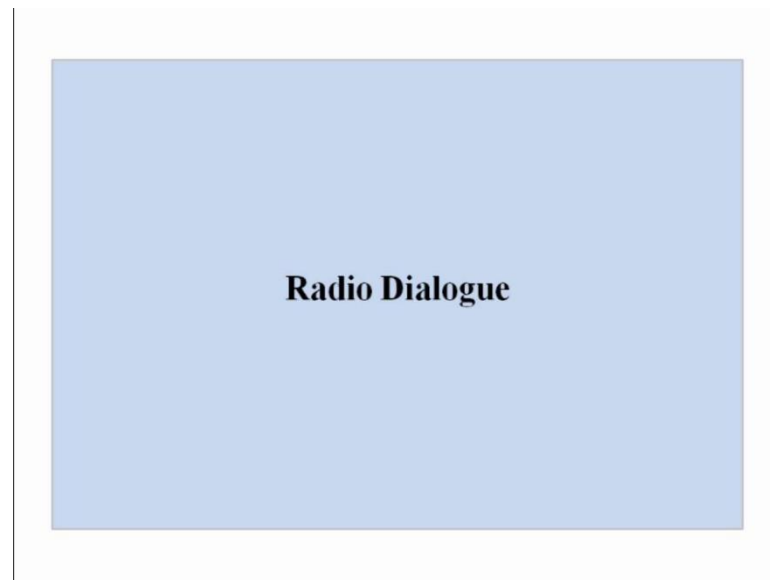
What will you give?

Nani o sashiagemasu ka

何をさしあげますか

So now, as you have seen your assignments [FL]. So let us start let us see what we have over here, we did [FL] and [FL] last time. So, again we have I received a book [FL], so this is what we are going to do over here.

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First in for most we have this dialogue for you, just listen to the dialogue very carefully. And let us see how much you understand [FL].

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Kaiwa

A: Taro kun, takai tokei desu ne. Otōsan ni **moraimashita** ka.

B: Iie, onīsan no tomodachi ni **itadakimashita**.

A: Tanjōbi no purezento desu ka.

B: Iie, senshuu Amerika kara onīsan no tomodachi ga kimashita. Sono kata kara no omiyage desu.

A: Ii, ne..... Ja, anata wa onīsan no tomodachi ni nani o **sashiagemasu** ka.

B: Sō desu ne. Nani o agemashō ka ne...

A: Nihon no ningyō wa dō desu ka..

B: Ii ne. Arigatō.....

So well how much did you understand over here, I will read it out once and explain [FL]
So well, there are two new words over here [FL] and [FL], and of course you have another new word which is [FL]. Let us see what it all means, so [FL] is for son [FL] is for boy, as [FL] is for girls [FL] and [FL]. I am sure most of it is understood [FL], did you receive it from your father, did you get it from your father [FL].

So well, [FL] is similar to [FL] but polite, why polite over here because [FL] elder brother no [FL], from his [FL] you have received thus it is [FL] person that person, [FL] from that person [FL] what are you going to give him. Now [FL] because he is [FL], what shall I give him [FL] or [FL] as we did last time, [FL] that is a good idea [FL] for the idea. So well, we will try to practice and see, what all is new in the lesson.

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会話-店で

A: たろ くん、高い 時計 です ね。お父 さんに もらいました か。

B: いいえ、お兄さんの 友達 に いただきました。

A: 誕生日 の プレゼント です か。

B: いいえ、先週 アメリカ から 兄さん の 友達 が 来ました。その方 からの おみやげ です。

A: いい ねえ。。じゃ、あなた は お兄さん の 友達 に 何を さしあげます か。

B: そう です ね。何を あげましょう か。

A: 日本の 人形 は どう です か。

B: いい ね。ありがとう。。。。

This is your script you have kanji, you have [FL], and of course you have [FL] also this time. So you can differentiate easily what is what.

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Dialogue

A: Taro kun, that is an expensive watch.
Is it a present from your father?

B: No, it's a gift from my brother's friend.

A: Aa, it's a birthday gift.

B: No, last week my brother's friend came from America. This is a present from him.

A: Well, what will you give him.

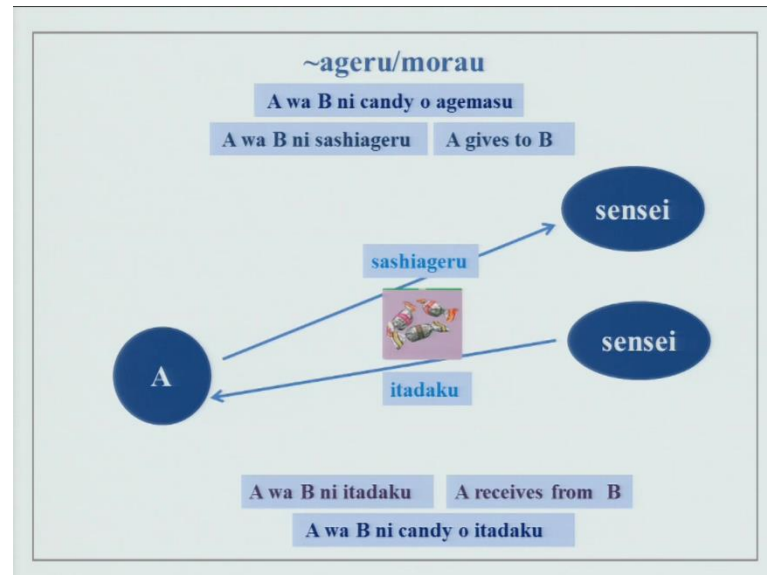
B: Well I am still thinking what to give.....

A: How about a Japanese doll?

B: That's a good idea. Thanks.....

And this is the translation in English not a literal translation, but what you would say in English or what is said in English.

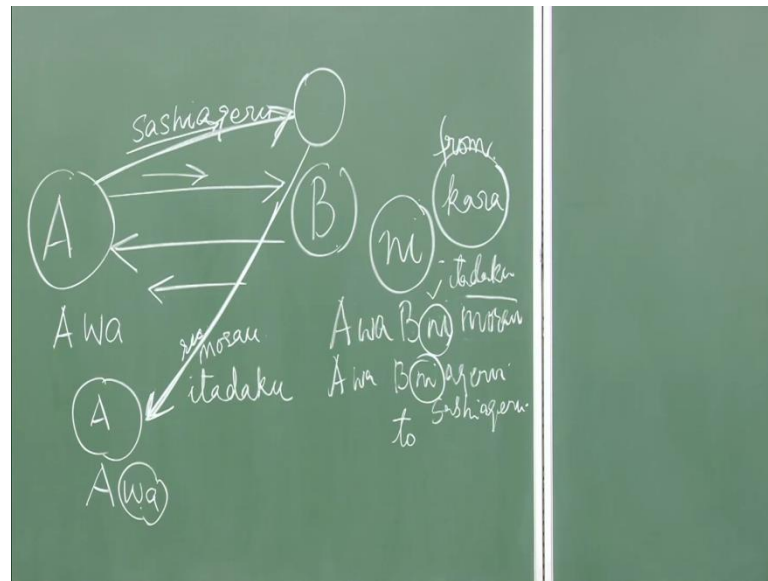
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So well we did [FL], now you can just will just go over it a little revise it a little, what do we have? We have a [FL] and we have [FL] over here, what happens is? When you do [FL] and [FL] it is a direct relationship. You are talking to a person who is your age is in your group, but over here it is [FL], so what do you do? Well, for respect instead of [FL] you will use [FL], and when you receive something from your teacher or someone who is older to you or higher in rank, then again for respect you will use. We will see what it is right away, well first and for most let us do [FL] it is [FL] A gives to B.

And then over here, what are we giving to [FL] candy like in our previous lesson. So well, [FL] that is the normal thing that should happen, but over here because it is [FL], then it should be [FL] and not [FL]. Now we have [FL] again over here, and we have [FL] over here, [FL] is going to receive or has received something from his teacher, position is high, age is [FL]. Then what will you say for respect, it is [FL] or [FL] or A receives from B [FL] that is how it is done. You can see the difference over here, in [FL] and [FL] it is a direct relationship well in [FL] it is a little different.

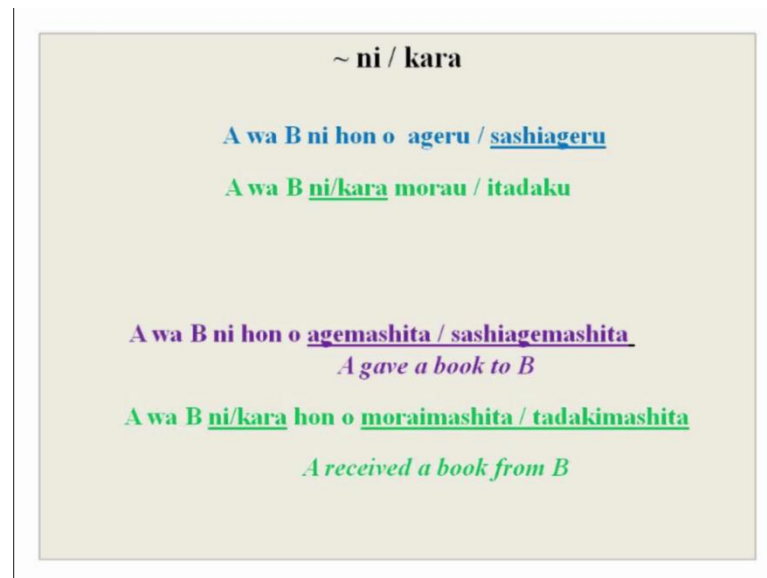
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Now, will make it here for you, and you will see very clearly how it is A, and you have B over here, this is what we did last time [FL] and [FL]. Subject is always A [FL], A gives and A is receiving, but if it is your teacher over here or someone higher in rank like this, then it is A is giving, but it is for respect [FL]. And over here, if you are over here your teacher is here, then for respect again it is receiving or [FL], but for respect it is [FL]. And again the subject is A over here all the time; please remember [FL] and [FL] that is how it works. So, where you are placed, what your position is your verb will change accordingly.

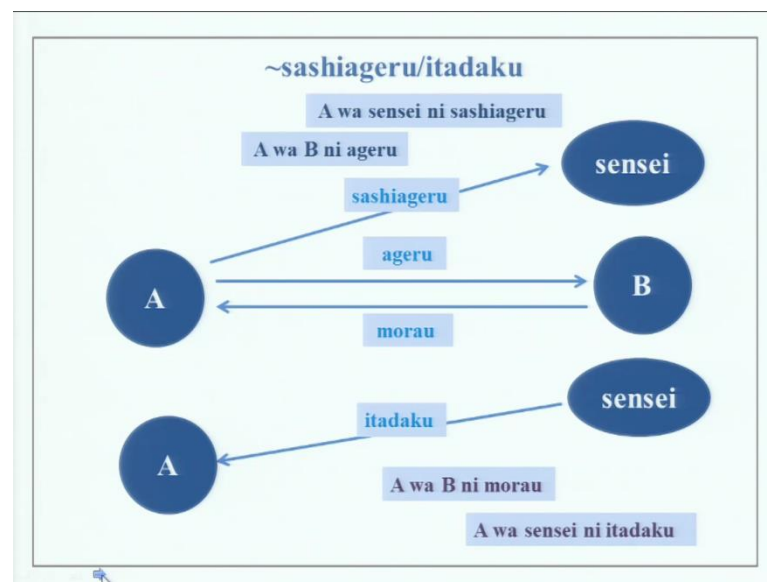
Now over here we have [FL] and [FL] as you saw last time in both cases, the particle used is [FL] or in this case [FL], and in this case [FL]. Now the verb the particle over here is [FL], in this case it is alright [FL] to [FL] gives, but [FL] is correct and is here way to remember would be [FL] which you have done in your previous lessons, you know it means from. So, you can easily do it [FL] A received from B that is how you can do it and remember initially, and later on you can use [FL] in both situations.

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Well, you can practice now [FL] or [FL] or [FL] over here, you can use [FL] or [FL] I received a book from B. So well, you can practice [FL] it will make it little easier for you to differentiate, when to use [FL] and when to use [FL].

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Now, we will go over this, it is very clear over here [FL] you can see very clearly [FL], you can see [FL] also over here, very clearly that we did just now [FL]. Then again [FL] what is happening now? [FL] you can see very clearly [FL]. And then again [FL] what is happening receiving from him, so well it is [FL]. So all of it is given very clearly, you

can go stepwise and you can practice again and again till [FL] and [FL] is clear to you. You can ask your partner, can get a reply or you can ask your partner to ask you and you can give a reply in different situations, place yourself like this, like this, like this or like this. And then practice using any of these 4 and see how much you remember and you can do.

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sashiageru / itadaku

The Japanese honorific counterparts for *'ageru'* and *'morau'* are *'sashiageru'* and *'itadaku'* respectively and are used to show respect to the person from whom the object is being received or is being given to.

'Sashiageru' is used for people older in age and higher in rank and position to the speaker. Where as *'itadaku'* is used when the giver is superior in rank or position to the recipient.


e.g. Watashiwa sensei ni hon o sashiagemasu.
 I will give/give a book to my teacher

 Watashiwa sensei ni hon o itadakimashita.
 I received a book from my teacher.


It is given also over here you can read it, it is very clear [FL] and [FL].

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Practice 練習




Sensei ni pen o sashiagemashita



Tomodachi ni hana o itadakimasita



Tomodachi ni denwa o itadakimashita



Tanjoubi ni puresento o sashiagemashita

Now, you can practice also, we have [FL] doing something, you can use [FL] or [FL]. Let us see what he is doing or what he is receiving [FL]. So here is the pen [FL] to [FL] of course, the subject is not written [FL] is not written over here, [FL] the moment the verb is [FL] the subject is I. Now, let us see what they are doing [FL] they have just gotten married. So, what are these people doing [FL], of course you have done this phrase, and again [FL] you can congratulate people when they get married, you can congratulate people when they get a good job like this or when they have a child or anything something good that happens to anyone, you can say [FL].

And then what is it? This is [FL] is flowers and [FL] so the bride is saying [FL], I received from my friends. Then again you have [FL] on the [FL], let us see what he has to say, [FL] again it is [FL] over here. And then we have this gentleman [FL] again, he celebrating his birthday. So let us see what it is, there are lot of presents he has got, so [FL] so [FL] friend over here, friends over here have given something to him. So, they are saying [FL] we have given something to [FL] or may be [FL] or may be [FL], which is your boss or head thus it is [FL]. So, well you can practice like this with your friends over and over again, and use [FL] and [FL] and learn.

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Well as we always do, we will do kanji today after our practice. So the first kanji that you can see over here or the first kanji character, the Chinese character that you see over here is [FL].

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[FL] or [FL] the character is 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Now you will see that this line is a little long, this is shorter than this one, and this is the longest of them all. So, we have I will draw it once again for you 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 this means [FL] which is to be born, to be born is [FL] or to give birth to. Now how it is made, we will see just now after completing this character, this character[FL]or [FL] as the second reading over here, [FL]you have done it a number of times as [FL], you have done it as [FL], you have done it as [FL]. So well, today do it as [FL] and [FL] it is a 5 stroke character as is given over here, you can see very clearly it has 5 strokes to it, I will make it once again for you 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Please note this is not of the same size this is smaller.

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Kanji			
生	umareru/sei	うまれる	to be born (5-strokes)
先	saki/sen	さき	before/ahead (6-strokes)

Now the second character that we have over here is [FL] or [FL] meaning before or ahead.

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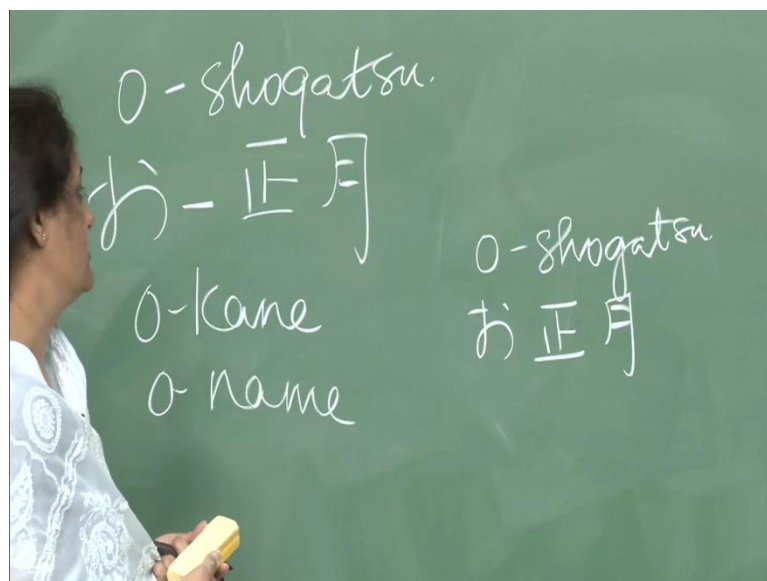
So well you have done it in [FL] this is one character. So well, what is it? 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 it goes like this, so it is a 6 stroke character as you can see over here it is written very clearly it is a 6 stroke character. I will make it once again for you 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and then like this is [FL], the word you already know [FL] and you can use this character,

when you join these 2 characters [FL] will be made as is given over here in this slide, you can see [FL] and [FL] means someone who is born before you.

So, it is as simple as that this means before this means to be born, someone a person who is born before you is naturally your teacher you learn a lot of things from that person, that person can teach you more things has more experience, and obviously will be your teacher. Thus for all teachers this word [FL] is used, you can practice this and you can also understand how this character has come into been.

Some of the kanji characters are very interesting, some of them you can relate to, some of them you understand you know how it has come into been, but there are characters which are a little complicated, which are made with combinations. And thus become a little complicated to remember and memorize and write. So, those characters are a little difficult, but some of the characters are very interesting. Now you have this one [FL] is New Year.

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New Year in Japan is called [FL] over here used for honorific for polite, as we have done in [FL] or [FL] in a similar manner we do o over here for [FL]. And the character is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and [FL] you already done earlier, you have we have done this character is means month. I will make it again for you [FL] over here o is over here 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and then [FL] you have already done earlier this is [FL] So, the next time when you see this character written somewhere you will know exactly what it means.

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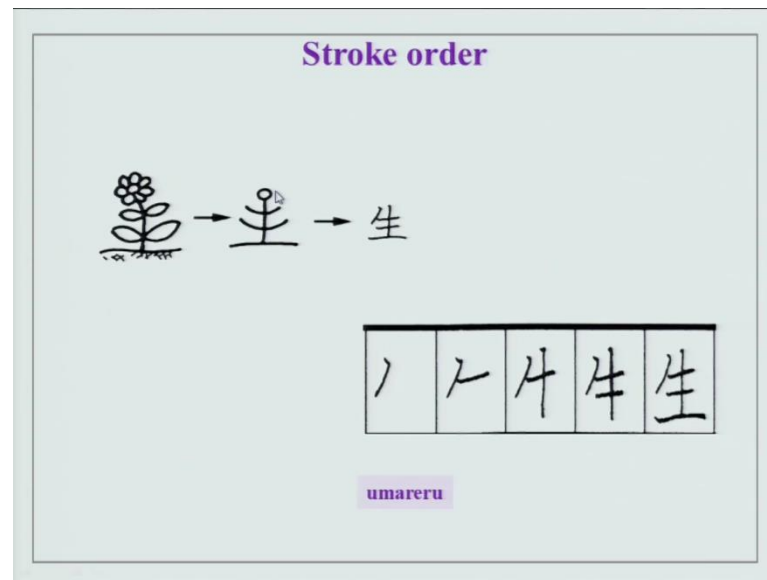
[FL] is New Year, well it is given over here you can check it out later try to make it in a similar manner.

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Kanji			
先生	sensei	せんせい	teacher
お正月	o-shogatsu	おしよがつ	New Year

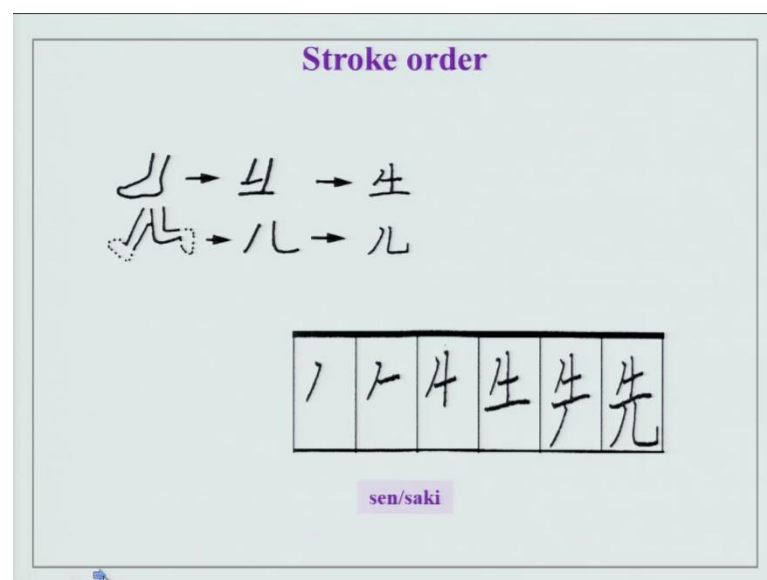
And I am sure you will be able to recognize it next time when you see it.

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Now, over here you can see how [FL] has come into been or to give birth to has come into been. You can see a flower over here, the simple flower which has come out of the ground, and it is ready to give or bear fruit or give births to a new thing or a life. That is how it has now become associated with [FL] to give birth to something new from here this flower changes to something, and something new is made.

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And over here you have this word [FL] or [FL] which means ahead or before. And you can see this gentlemen running or feet over here, and as feet take us forward that is the

first thing that comes in front. Thus [FL] is associated with front ahead or before, this takes you forward or ahead is what it means. So, you can remember these characters like this, with the words given and use them also later.

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<i>Some new words with kanji characters</i>			
先週	senshū	せんしゅう	last week
先月	sen-getsu	せんげつ	last month
高校生	kōkōsei	こうこうせい	student
生む	umu	うむ	give birth o
学生	gakusei	がくせい	student
大学生	daigakusei	だいがくせい	univ. student

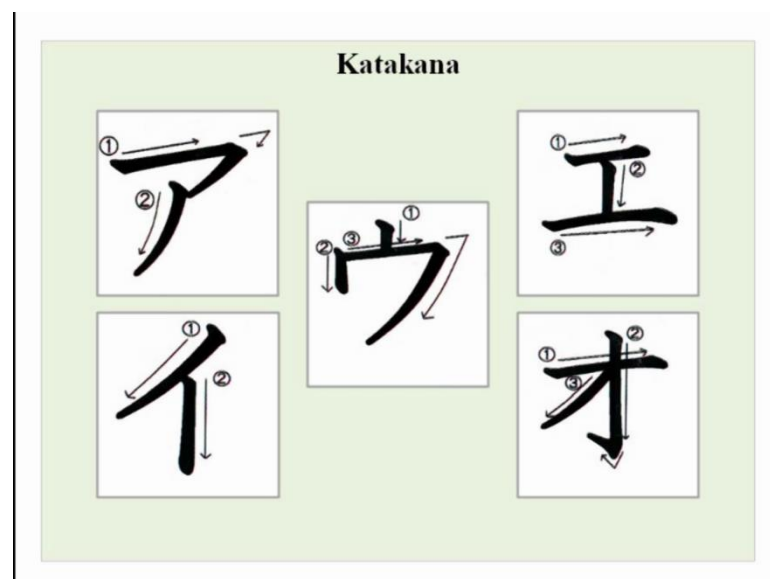
Now, there are some new words with kanji characters as we always do, you could repeat after me you know the words, some of the words you know and well you can try to memorize new ones. [FL] the week before, [FL] last month, [FL] a student, say over here is a student, [FL] to give birth to, [FL] a student, [FL] a graduate student. So says over here, you can see [FL] and [FL] this you have done, but will do we have done it now in this lesson as [FL] to give birth to.

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Now, in our previous lessons we did [FL], we completed 46 syllables of [FL]. And now will try to do [FL], you will see the difference in [FL] and [FL] very clearly now, [FL] is very angular [FL] is more masculine as it has come from kanji characters. You can see straight lines over here, whereas [FL] if you go back to your lessons you will see, it is more cursive, it is round, it is more feminine. So well, it is given over here very clearly, you can see it.

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[FL] You can see how the stroke order is 1, and then like this 2 [FL] and in [FL] it has to start from here and not like this. Then [FL] you can see again [FL] very clearly [FL] the first one is small, and the second one is a little longer, and you have o in the end. So you can see how angular they are and go back to the slides, go back to the lessons and see how cursive and round [FL] is. And now you have all of it on one slide, on one page and you can see how the stroke order is given clearly, please try to remember.

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Vocabulary		
Sahiageru	さしあげる	give to seniors
Itadaku	いただく	receive from seniors
Umareru	うまれる	to be born
Nen-gajou	ねんがぎょう	New year cards
Saki	さき	ahead
Hagaki	はがき	post cards

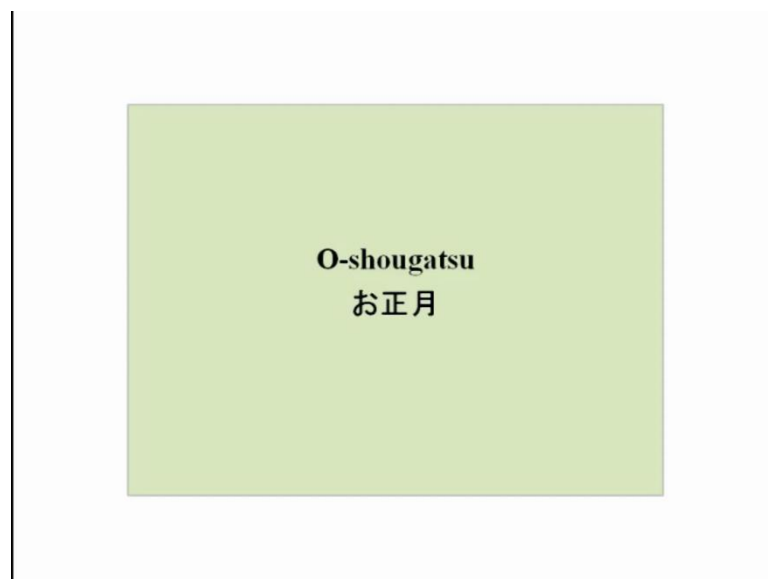
There is vocabulary for you; some new vocabulary which we did in the lesson [FL] is there, which I told you [FL]. Now, most of the time verbs will be used in plain form, will be written in plain form for you. So, please try to make the muss form automatically, [FL] this is not a verb, New Year cards are called [FL] and [FL] over here, which is give birth to as we did just now in our kanji.

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Now, as promised earlier, we have been doing festivals of Japan. I have been telling you about festivals of Japan and we did [FL], and we did [FL] earlier. Now we will do a very, very important festival of Japan.

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A very, very celebrated much awaited festival of Japan which is [FL], and that was reason I told you the character also.

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Well, this is a small girl, you can see over here with some decorations here in a [FL]. And this decoration is very, very important as it has bamboo it has pine trees, it is colorful. And it has all the auspicious things, with which you welcome the New Year in Japan, and you decorate this whatever it is called, it is called a [FL] actually in Japanese. This thing what you make you decorate outside your houses at [FL] time; this is [FL] as you can see over here. It is festive time marry making time enjoyment with friends and family, and you celebrate the New Year.

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O-shougatsu

“O-shougatsu” is one of the important festival of Japan. O-shougatsu or The New Year has been officially celebrated on the first day of January (1st of January) since 1873. Although, in a lot of places in Japan the old traditional New Year which is based on the Chinese lunar calendar is also celebrated some time in February. This is a time of celebration, enjoyment, and socializing and partying with friends and family one generally does not meet during the year. There are innumerable customs followed during o-shougatsu time which continues from the 1st of January and goes on for a week. Homes are cleaned and entrance gates are decorated with ornaments made of pine, bamboo and plum trees.

Traditional Japanese cuisine **“O-sechi ryori”** – Japanese dishes made out of shrimp, seaweed, eggs, chestnut, and pork (konbu, kamaboko, kurikinton, sashimi etc) and **“O-zoni”**- a soup made from sticky rice cakes and fish-broth are served as it is considered good and auspicious. Making **“o-mochi”** or rice cakes and decorating and displaying these rice cakes - which are called **“kagami mochi”** is a very interesting custom practiced during o-shougatsu time.

Well there are lots of things written about New Year. Now, New Year officially is celebrated on the first of January every year and this happened in 1873, when they decided to start the celebration on the first of January. In traditional in olden times in traditional manner, the Japanese New Year was similar to the Chinese New Year, and it was celebrated by the lunar calendar. According to the lunar calendar, and this practice is there even now in some places in Japan, and they do celebrate their New Year sometime in February still in some parts of Japan.

So well, there is lot of enjoyment, that is lot of celebration, socializing, marry making, partying during this time of the year, there are lot of customs innumerable custom practices followed on [FL] time. And this [FL] vacation is long in Japan; it starts around on the 28th of December, and continues still the 4th or the 5th of January. And interestingly the Japanese have lot of good things to eat at this time, and there is special food that is made from rice cakes from [FL], and they have it especially during [FL].

Now, the [FL] that is made the [FL] that is made, the Japanese [FL] which is special during this time is [FL] as is given over here, which is made out of I will show you the pictures also, which is made out of whatever is available during winter time, whatever sea food, fish, vegetables they can get traditionally this was the practice. Now of course, lot many things are available, but [FL] generally has as is given over here shrimp, seaweed, eggs, chestnut because this is what is available during winter.

And you serve this food with [FL], which is the traditional soup of Japan made out of [FL], which is rice cakes sticky rice cakes and it is a clear broth, and he served very, very hot. As all the other food that is served during [FL] is served cold, the reason being that the wife's, the lady of the house the ladies of the house should also enjoy the season, also enjoy the festival. And should celebrated with their family and friends and get a get some relaxation time, get some rest during the festival.

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A Buddhist custom which has been followed since ancient times is that at midnight on December 31st, Buddhist temples all over Japan, ring their bells 108 times. It symbolizes the 108 human sins in Buddhist belief, and it is believed that by doing so we rid ourselves of the 108 worldly desires. Also special attention is paid to something done first time during New Year, like watching the sunrise, visiting temples, going to office, meeting people etc.

There is a custom of writing letters to friends and family during this time. The letters are written in hand demonstrating calligraphy skills but are simple in content and are written to thank people for their guidance in the previous year and requesting them to continue to guide them in the coming year as well.

On the first day of office generally the Japanese do not work but go to office to greet people and interact with them. The New Year greeting in Japanese is -

**“Omedetou gozaimasu. Kotoshi mo
yoroshioku onegaishimasu”**

They also decorate [FL] cakes and put them outside or inside in their houses, and use a lot of auspicious, lot of things which are considered auspicious. And decorated with that for example they would decorate it with a [FL] or with oranges or with all other kind of auspicious things considered in the Chinese system. There is also system that which has been followed for a very, very long time is that on the 31st of December, in all the temples they ring bells for 108 times. To actually free ourselves of the worldly desires and the 108 since that we have committed during the year.

And there is a very nice custom during [FL] time, to write letters to friends and family, you have not been able to meet during the year due to various reasons may be busy or whatever could not meet. And thus would like to enquire about them, how they are and thank them for whatever they have done during the previous year. And another reason for writing these letters is to show your calligraphy skills, they are written in hand to show that you have actually taken out time, you have putting so much energy and effort to remember them and to write to them, personally it is showing your concern and your love for the person.

So, these are some very, very sweet customs followed in Japan. And also an interesting custom that is followed is they pay special attention to what is done the first time in the New Year. So, may be going to office that is considered very important first time when you visit office, seeing or watching the first sun rise, the first laughter you enjoy with

friends being with family, all this is considered very, very auspicious and good. And they pay lot of attention to all these small things, which give joy to people.

Another important thing about [FL] is that there is a special way of greeting there is a special greeting, which is used during [FL] time, and this is [FL] meaning basically that of course, congratulating in the New Year giving your good wishes, your best wishes, your greetings. And also requesting the person to be nice and kind as he has been in the past year, continue to be kind and nice to, and continue our friendship. So, that is the meaning of this greeting, and of course we will see the slides now.

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They are all from the net, some of them are from Wikipedia, so you can go on the net yourself, you can see and look up what all customs are followed, what all believes are there, what they do specially during New Year. It is a colorful festival as you can see this [FL], which is the decoration I was talking to you about earlier is done with bamboo with pine trees, whatever is available in winter during that time, whatever fruits or vegetables or whatever can made in the harsh cold winter is available, is decorated very nicely outside the gates. The houses are cleaned there is a general cleaning of the house making, the house beautiful freeing it of all bad things of all evil, and welcoming the New Year is the big, big celebration and custom in Japan.

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This is the [FL] which they have, and it is believed that the Japanese have their food with their eyes, that is the general saying there. So the food has to be very, very beautiful colorful and presented very, very nicely, so that is how it is done. So, all the things that are available like, you have eggs, you have vegetables, and all kinds of things that are served in [FL].

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This is the [FL] that I was talking about the clear soup, which is made of broth fish broth. And the rice cakes, it is a clear soup and served very hot.

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This is the [FL] which is again rice cakes, nicely decorated with oranges and this fan over here, birds and tortoise and all kinds of things which are considered auspicious.

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This is the [FL] or the post cards that you send to your friends and family write something on it. And send this custom was is of course, there in India as well, but is losing, and somehow we have stop sending cards to people, but this custom is still on in Japan, and they are very proud of it that is send these [FL] to people.

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Over here you can use the mass form which means, which this one means to send [FL] the mass form over here [FL], this is the [FL] here.

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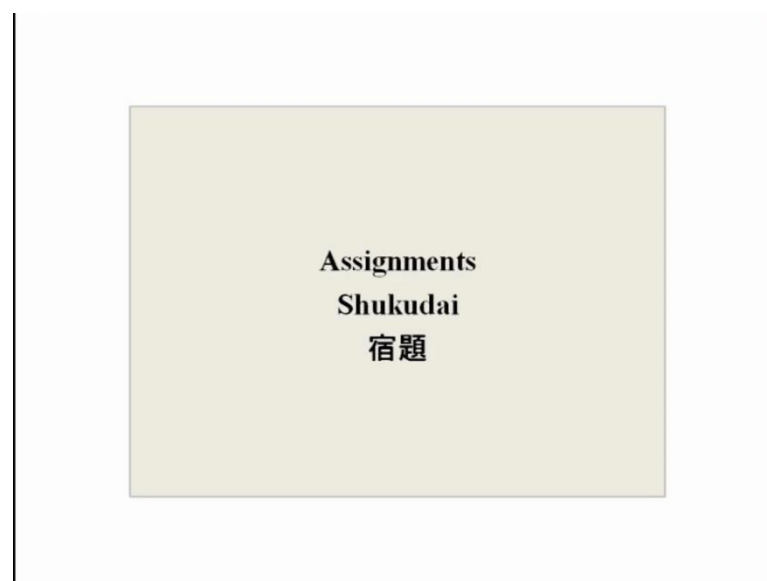
So well, now we have [FL] people that is what they do, they wear good cloths, they go to the [FL] or the temples visit and take blessings with family.

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And this is the expression which is used during [FL] time, dressed up like this. In front of the [FL], and well this is how you would greet and say [FL] this is a phrase anytime during New Year. You are supposed to say this phrase, and greet people this can continue till the 10th or the 15th of January. So, all about New Year there is lots more to tell many, many more things to tell about New Year, but well for the time being this much will suffice. And you can also look up the net, and see what all you can find and learn from there.

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Now it is your time, we have your [FL] here for you.

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Assignment-1

Match group A with group B and make proper sentences

A	B
Kuruma no naka ni	takai tatemono desu
Anata wa shūmatsu ni	hachi ji ni kaerimashita
Watashi wa kotoshi	hikkoshi o shimashita
Kaidan no soba ni	kazoku to ryokō o shimasu
Ginkō wa ano	omoshiroi eiga o mimashita
Anata wa donna shōsetsu	jitensha ga arimasu
Tomodachi wa sengetsu	nani o shitai desu ka
Tanaka san wa	dare ga imasu ka
Senshū tomodachi to isshoni	o yomitai desu ka
Ryōshin wa Indo	ni imasu ka

And as always make good sentences match group A with group B.

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Assignment-2

Look at the pictures and use ageru, morau, sashiageru and itadaku



Shujin しゅじん



sensei 先生



Okaasan おかあさん



Tanaka san 田中さん




Kanai かない

Look at these pictures, and tell what is to be used where out of [FL] and [FL].

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Assignment-3
Match words in group A with kanji characters in group B

A	B
takai	左手
shiroi	休み
sensei	入り口
tokidoki	右足
shogatsu	高い
yasumi	正月
hidari-te	先生
migi-ashi	時々
iriguchi	白い



And then of course, match these kanji characters with their meanings.

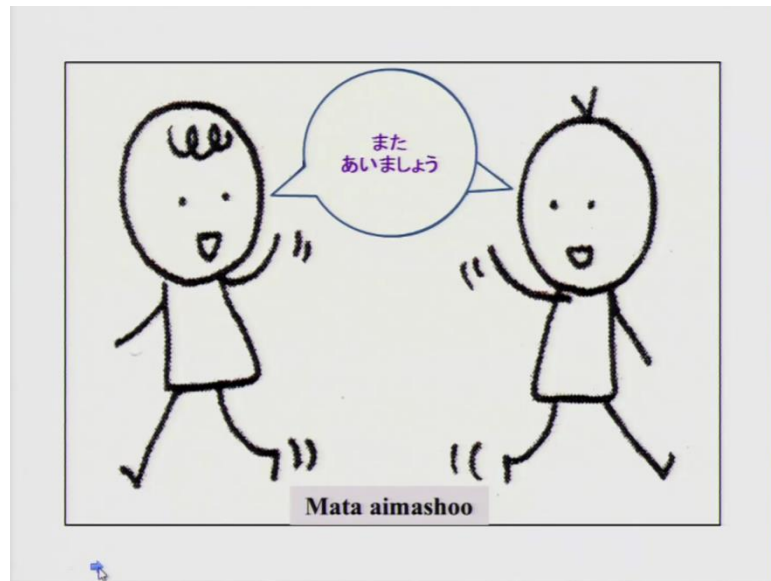
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Assignment-4
Fill in the blanks with proper words forms

a) Okaasan nani o () desu ka. (want to eat)
b) Watashi wa sensei ni jisho o (). received
c) Ke-ki wa oishii kara kodomo ni (). want to give
d) Buchoo ni wain o (). gave
e) Ashita kaisha e (). not go
f) Rao san wa tomodachi ni shatsu o (). gave
g) Kanai ni saifu o (). received
h) Jikan nai kara tomodachi ni (). not meet
i) Watashi wa mainichi sentaku o (). do
j) Watashi wa ichi-nichi ni 2-kai ha o (). brush

And fill in the blanks with proper verb forms, the verb forms that we have done. And I think that is all that is enough for today, you have lot of work to do, lot many things to learn now, lot of sentences to make, lot of conversation to do with your friends. So, I leave you here, for you to practice at home learn all the vocabulary, do your kanji characters and will meet again soon.

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[FL]

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[FL]Thank you.