

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture - 29
Nani o shite imasu ka
What are you doing?

Hello everybody and welcome to the class once again. I hope that you all are gaining from these classes and learning something new, practicing what you are learning in class over here, practicing all the conversation that we do over here and trying to speak as much Japanese as you can. So, well today also we will do something new; we will do some new kanji's, new verb forms and lot of new vocabulary, but before that as always, we will go over the assignments that I had given you. So, well let us see what the assignments were.

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Assignment – 1

Tick the appropriate word from the parentheses.

a) Rao san wa (dono, o-ikutsu, ikutsu) desu ka.

b) Ashita doko e (itta, ikimasu, ikanai) ka.

c) Asoko no kata wa (donata, dono, donna) desu ka.

d) Rao san wa (nani, doko, dore)no chokoreto tabeta ka.

e) Tanaka san no kaisha wa otaku (made, mada, kara) chikai desu ka.

f) Kono jitensha wa (muzukashii, benri, kantan) desu.

g) Mondai wa (kashikoi, kantan, muzukashii) desu.

i) Mainichi (doko dare, dore,) de shokuji o shimasu ka.

The first assignment was take the appropriate word from the brackets. So, well the first one is o-ikutsu Rao san wa o-ikutsu desu ka. Now i-kutsu is also given over here; ikutsu means number and the moment you put o-ikutsu, o-ikutsu is polite for age as I had told you earlier. So, well Rao san wa o-ikutsu desu ka Rao san, how old are you. Then we have the next one ashita doke e ikimasu ka not itta because it is aashita and not ikanai, ashita doke e ikimasu ka. Then Asoko na kata wa donata desu ka; you could also use dare over here but donata again is polite because kata

is here. Kata is again polite for hito. So well Asoko na kata wa donate desu ka and you could also add sama over here after donate; that would make it even more polite and thaene.

Then we have Rao san wa doko no chokreto tabeta ka; doko is where, from where tabe mashitha ka plain form tabeta. Tanaka san no kaisha wa otaku kara chikai desu ka; otaku is again polite for uchi my house one's own house is uchi and someone else's house is otaku. You will never say watachi na otaku wa aeki kara chikai desu, watashi no uchi wa aeki kara chikai desu. Kono jitensha wa benri desu; it is a convenient cycle. Mondai wa muzukashii desu; hito is kashikoi which is intelligent . Mondai could be kantan, mondai could be muzukashii desu, Mondai wa kantan desu, Mondai wa muzukashii desu. So, you could have kantan, you could have muzukashii, Mondai wa kantan na mondai desu. So, well as we do not have na over here, you may or may not use kanta. Mainichi doko de shokuji o shimasu ka; doko is where and de place de action o shimasu.

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Assignment – 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate particles

a) Rao san wa tokidoki shokudo (de) tabemasu.

b) Kinō watashi wa Rao san (ni) aimashita.

c) Tokyo wa Nihon (no) shuto desu.

d) Kesa otōsan (to) tenisu o shimashita.

e) Watashi wa maiasa uchi (de) shinbun () yomimasu.

f) Rao san wa shūmatsu (ni) nani (o) shimasu ka.

g) Watashi no haha (wa) daigaku (ni) hatarakimasu.

h) Imōto san wa itsu Amerika (e) irasshaimasu ka.

Well, the second assignment is fill in the blanks with appropriate particles. So, you have to fill particles over here; let us see what the particles are. Rao san wa tokidoki shokudo de tabemasu. As I told you just now in the previous exercise kino watashi wa Rao san ni aimashita; ni over here is for aimas aimas will take particle ni. Then Tokyo wa Nihon no shuto desu, nihon no of, shuto is capital. Kesa otosan to tenisu-o-shimashita; otosan to ishoni or otosan to tenisu with my

father. Watashi wa maiasa uchi de shinbun o yomimasu; I read the paper everyday at home. Then we have Rao san wa shumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka; shumatsu is time expression. So, with time expression, it is always ni, then we have watashi no haha wa daigaku ni hatarakimasu. Then imoto san wa itsu Amerika e irasshaimasu ka; irasshaimasu is again polite for ikimasu or kimasu as we have done earlier.

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Assignment – 3		
Write the correct kanji characters for the words given below		
a)	sensei	(千生、先生、千左)
b)	kyō	(今日、分日、日今)
c)	umu	(玉む、生む、年む)
d)	ashita	(明、明日、朝)
e)	kaimasu	(買います、貝います、見います)
f)	hanashi	(舌します、話します、読みます)
g)	kyūjitsu	(休日、木日、休み)
h)	go-nin	(語人、五人、五イ)
i)	kesa	(朝、今朝、明日)

Well, now we have some kanji practice for you. The first word is sensei; let us see what it is sensei. Then we have kyo, then we have umu; these two are different, they look very similar but very very different. This is umu; umu is to be born. This character itself means to give birth to. Then ashita ashita, kaimasu; of course, these two are again different though look similar kaimasu. Hanashimasu, kyujitsu kyujitsu is a yasumi day; this is yasumi; this is yasumi day a holiday. Go-nin this is also go; this is also go and this is also go. Go-nin for person, then kesa today morning.

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Assignments - 4

Change Verb form to-
(~te kudasai and ~naide kudasai) please do and please don't do


- a) Koko de shashin o (toranaide kudasai). とらないでください
- b) Kono gyūnyū o (nonde kudasai). のんでください
- c) Koko no komputa o (tsukawanaide kudasai). 使わないで下さい
- d) Atsui kara mado o (akete kudasai). あけてください
- e) Ookii koe de (hanasanaide kudasai). 話さないで下さい
- f) Minasan, koko ni (kaite kudasai). 書いてください
- g) Abunai kara koko ni (tatanaide kudasai). 立たない下さい
- h) Samui kara doa o (akenaide kudasai). あけないでください

Well, the fourth one is change verb form to te kudasai and naide kudasai please do and please do not do. So, Koko de sashin o toranaide kudasai. Kono gyūnyū o nonde kudasai. Koko no komputa o tsukawanaide kudasai, and please for computers, it is komputa. Please try to get the correct pronunciation, because it is very difficult if it is not pronounced properly; it is not understood. Atsui kara mado o akete kudasai. Ookii koe de hanasanaide kudasai. Minasan, koko ni kaite kudasai. Abunai kara koko ni tatanaide kudasai; abunai is dangerous, tatanaide kudasai means please do not stand, it is a request to do as the verb is saying. Samui kara dao o akenaide kudasai, please do not open.


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Assignment - 5


Practice saying "te / naide" kudasai




isoide kudasai




minaide kudasai



suwanaide kudasai



totte kudasai



norikaete kudasai

There is more practice for you; you can practice this as well. Someone is running Tanaka san is going away in a big hurry looking at his watch. So, isogimasu isoide kudasai isogu is the verb, then torimasu tro totte kudasai. Norikaimasu norikairu norikaete kudasai; norikaimasu means to change from one mode of transport to another mode, then mitae kudasai minaide kudasai nimasu and the verb is miru. Suwanaide kudasai, suu is the verb, suu to smoke suutdeku kudasai and suwanaide kudasai sui mass in mass form.

So, well this was for you in plain form, mass form, te kudasai form, naide kudasai form. So, you can make sentences with this; use these words and try to make sentences. Making sentences is very good because it helps you in conversation. So, do not think that making sentences is very childish; you are in class one and you are making sentences no. This gradually will help you in talking in your conversation.

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Practice 練習

Revise ~kureru

okāsan
sensei
buchō
tomodachi

hon
jisho
fuku
tokei
purezento
seta

kureru
kudasaru

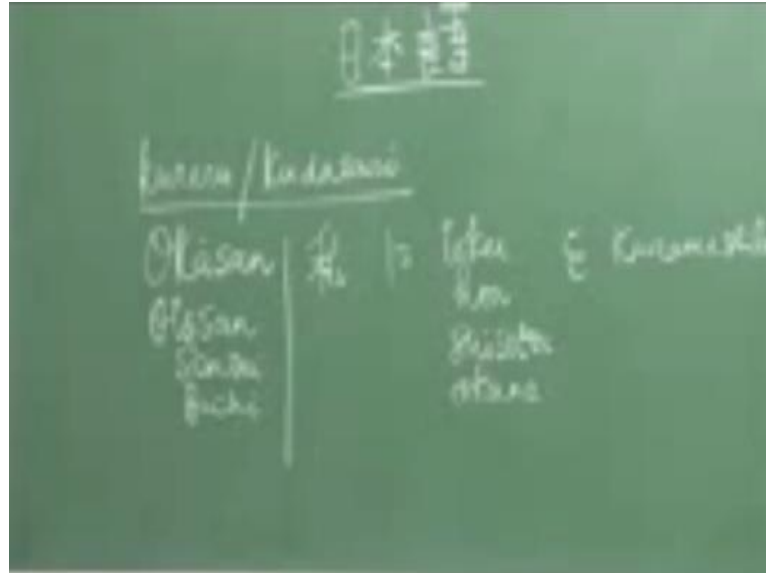
Okāsan wa watashi ni tokei o kuremashita

Sensei wa watashi ni jibiki o kuremashita

Okāsan wa watashi ni o-kane o kuremashita

Now if you remember we had done kureru and kudasaru in our previous lesson somewhere.

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Well, kureru and kudasaru kureru and kudasaru kudasaru. We will practice this today over here; you can see on the slide you can see lot of words written okasan, sensei, bucho, tomodachi, then you have hon, jisho, fuku, tokei, purezento, seta and kureru and kudasaru. So, well we can practice right away okasan wa watashi ni tokei o kuremashita, okasan or otosan or sensei bucho;

any of these wa watashi ni watashi ni tokei hon shosetsu o kuremashita. Any combination you can make and okasan wa watashi ni okanae o kuremashita, otosan wa watashi ni shosetsu o kuremashita, bucho wa watashi ni wine o kuremashita.

So, any of these you can use and you can make sentences, ask your partner and answer. Over here you can see there is one more sensei wa watashi ni jibiki o kuremashita sensei gave a jibiki to me, and a jibiki is a reference book. There is another one okasan wa watashi ni o-kane o kuremashita. Okasan gave o-kane to me. So, when someone whose is senior to you when someone who is older to you gives something to you, then it is always kuremash because of your position.

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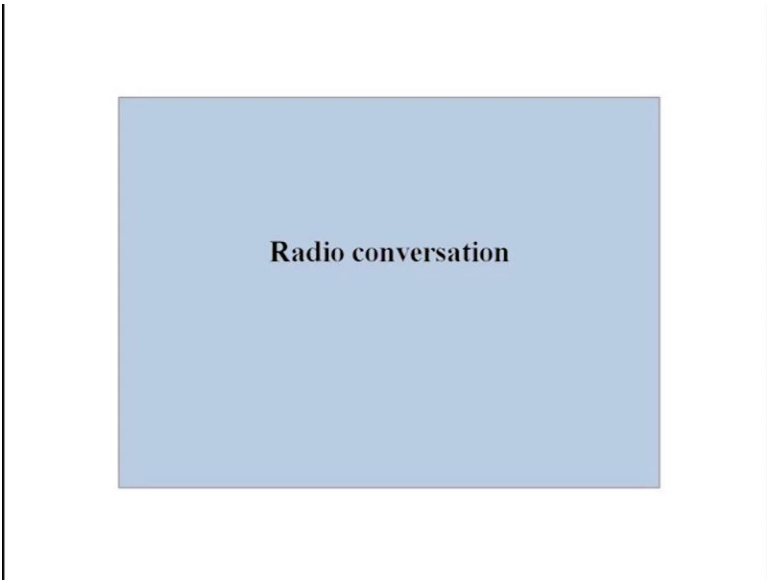
What are you doing ?

Nani o shite imasu ka

何を して います か

Then we have now we will do something new. Nani o shite imasu ka; this is something new today. You have done the te form earlier but with kudasai; we will do with imasu over here.

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Radio conversation

Now first before we do any explanation, let us listen to this radio conversation and let me see how much you understand.

Tanaka san, kochira wa Arun san desu. Watashi no tomodachi desu.

Hajimemashita. Yoroshiku.

Yoroshiku. Arun san mo Indo kara desu ka.

Hai, so desu. Ima Rao san to onaji gakko de nihon-go 0 benkyo shite-imasu.

Aa, so desu ka. Gambatte-kudasai.

Tanaka san sumimasen. Taro kun ga asoko kara yonde-imasu node chotto itte mimasu.

Dozo

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Dialogue	
Rao:	Tanaka san, kochira wa Arun san desu. Watashi no tomodachi desu.
Arun:	Hajimemashita. Yoroshiku.
Tanaka:	Yoroshiku. Arun san mo Indo kara desu ka.
Arun:	Hai, sō desu. Ima Rao san to onaji gakkō de nihon-go o benkyō shite-imasu .
Tanaka:	Aa, sō desu ka. <u>Gambatte-kudasai</u> .
Rao:	Tanaka san sumimasen. Taro kun ga asoko kara yonde-imasu node chotto itte mimasu .
Tanaka:	Dōzo.....

Well, how much did you understand, tell me? I am sure most of it except for this new form and a couple of new words that are here. I will read it out to you once and explain later. This is a dialogue between three people Rao san, Arun san and Tanaka san. Well.

Tanaka san, kochira wa Arun san desu. Watashi no tomodachi desu.

Hajimemashita. Yoroshiku.

Yoroshiku. Arun san mo Indo kara desu ka.

Hai, so desu. Ima Rao san to onaji gakkō de nihon-go o benkyō shite-imasu.

Aa, so desu ka. Gambatte-kudasai.

Tanaka san sumimasen. Taro kun ga asoko kara yonde-imasu node chotto itte mimasu.

Dozo.

Ittekudasai could also be added over here. So, well, Tanaka san kochira; this person over here is Arun san. He is my friend, and, of course, the general introduction that you do Hajimemashita. Yoroshiku. In formal, thus it is yoroshiku over here; otherwise in a formal situation, Yoroshiku onegai shimasu. Again it is a Yoroshiku informal. Aa. Arun san mo Indo kara desu ka. Arun san

is from India that is right. Hai, so desu. Ima Rao san to onaji gakko de, onaji is same similar same gakko de nihon-go o benkyo shite-imasu. I am studying.

Aa, so desu ka. Gambatte-kudasai. Well, work hard. Tanaka san sumimasen I am sorry. Taro kun ga asoko kara yonde-imasu node chotto itte mimasu; Taro kun, kun is again informal for san. I think you already know ga asoka kara from there, yonded-imasu is calling me. So, because of that, I will go and see; I will just go and see what is the matter and he says dozo again informal. Dozo itekudasai is very very formal. Well, this is a very general introduction.

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会話	
ラオ:	田中さん、こちら は アルン さん です。 私の 友達 です。
アルン:	はじめまして、よろしく。
田中:	よろしく。アルン さん も インド からですか。
アルン:	はい、そうです。今 ラオ さんと 同じ 学校 で 日本語 を 勉強して います。
田中:	ああ、そう ですか。がんばってください。
ラオ:	田中さん すみません。たろくん が あそこ から よんでいます から、ちょっと 行ってみます。
田中:	どうぞ.....

We will just do it properly with; this is in the script. You can see kanji and katakana and hiragana again, and you should practice. Write all this once and you will be more familiar with katakana and hiragana and kanji also, and you get used to these symbols over here, this characters some of them.

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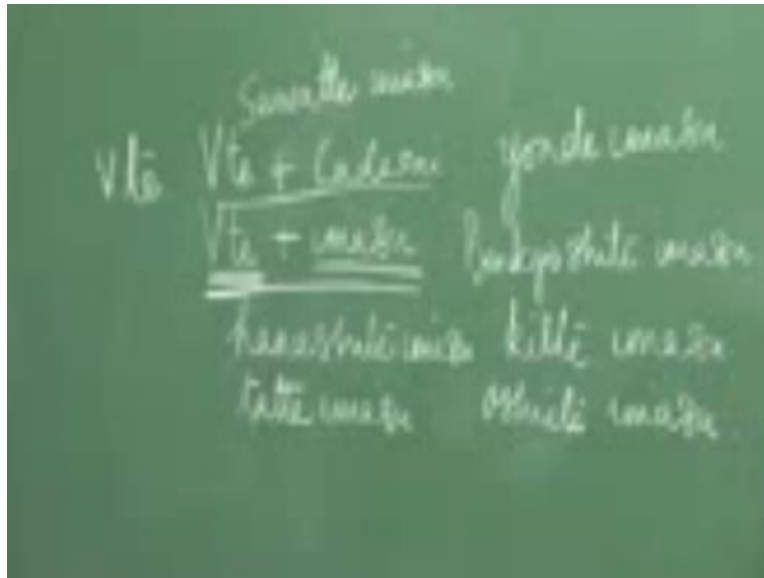
Dialogue	
Rao:	Tanaka san, this is Arun. He is my friend.
Arun:	How do you do?
Tanaka:	How do you do? Are you also from India Arun san?
Arun:	Yes, that's right. I am studying Japanese at the same institute with Rao.
Tanaka:	Is that so. Well, all the best to you.
Rao:	Excuse me, Tanaka san. Taro kun is calling me from there so I will just go and meet him.
Tanaka:	Go ahead.....

This is a general normal explanation what you would say in English not a literal translation please not in exact literal translation of what is written in Roman, okay.

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Verbs	
<i>Practice ~te imasu</i>	
kiite imasu	kiite imasen
kaette imasu	kaette imasen
gambatte imasu	gambatte imasen
suwatte imasu	suwatte imasen
hashitte imasu	hashitte imasen
tabete imasu	tabete imasen
mite imasu	mite imasen
oshiete imasu	oshiete imasen
hanashite imasu	hanashite imasen

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So, now as you have done the te form of the verb, I do not think I need to explain te form to you anymore. We did in detail last time, but today, it is a new form. So, verb in te form plus imasu. We have done verb in te form plus kudasai. Now this is different; this is a request. Verb in te form is same; imasu is you are doing an activity, an activity is in progress. So, continuous action is in imasu form.

For example, yon de imasu or as we are studying over here now benkyo shite imasu or as all of you are at the moment listening to what I am saying kite imasu or again as I am teaching to you as I am telling a lot of things to you oshiiti imasu. Well, I am also talking. So, hanashite imasu and again what else can you think of, tell me. Well, there is one more; I am standing over here. So, tatte imasu, and what are you all doing? You are sitting. So, suvapthe imasu. So, I am sure this te imasu form is quite clear now.

Verb in te form plus imasu; te form we did last time, imasu is given over here. I had just told you what all it is. So, well you can say a lot of things now; you can talk more freely in Japanese now and convey a lot many things more easily. So, well I will just read it out once. Kiite imasu, so the sound is long over here kite imasu, kaette imasu, gambatte imasu, suwatte imasu, hashitte imasu, tabete imasu, mite imasu, oshiete imasu. As i just told you hashitte imasu for the time-being, well, we will just stick to imasu form only verb in te form plus imasu do this a little later.

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Practice		
Practice ~te imasu	Nani o shite imasu ka	
 denwa o shite imasu 電話をしています	 shigoto o shite imasu しごとをしています	 shinbun o yonde imasu 新聞を読んでいます
 ima nete imasu 今寝ています	 ima kocha o nonde imasu 今こちゃを飲んでいます	 tegami o kaite imasu 手紙をかいています

You can practice, look at the picture and let us see what they are doing. So, the picture shows a man talking on phone nani o shite imasu ka, denwa o shite imasu. So, please when I speak like this, please try to repeat after me; it will make things very easy and simple. Denwa o shite imasu, denwa o suru, then we have Tanaka san working somewhere. Shigoto o shite imasu; he is working and then we have Tanaka san reading a paper. So, well newspaper shinbun o yonde imasu and as I told you in the beginning, Tanaka san is always going to be with us here all the time in our class. So, any of these pictures will always have Tanaka san with us.

Tanaka san is sleeping. So, well ima nete imasu. What is he doing? While drinking, ima kocha o nonde imasu and we have another picture here writing something. So, well tegami o kaite imasu. So, I am sure as I am speaking like this and your practicing, the te imasu form, the sound of this form is now very clear to you and I am sure you will be able to use it freely now.

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Practice



Nani o shite imasu ka

shashin / toru	Shashin o totte imasu
kusuri / nomu	Kusuri o nomde imasu
koen / asobu	Koen de asonde imasu
terebi / miru	Terebi o mite imasu
tegami / kaku	Tegami o kaite imasu
shinbun / yomu	Shinbun o yonde imasu

I think there is more practice; well, you have a lot more pictures here so many of them. Lot of people are doing taking a photograph, taking medicine, playing, watching TV, writing a letter, reading paper. So, let us see what it is; can you tell me? Well, the first one is nani o shite imasu ka; that is a general question nani o shite imasu ka. Shashi and toru, well, shashin o totte imasu. Tanaka san wa marikosan no shashin o totte imasu. Kusuri medicine nomu kusuri o nomde imasu. Tanaka san wa kusiri o nombe imasu.

And the third one is koen asobu kotomodachi wa koen de asonde imasu, terebi miru. Tanaka san wa uchii de terebi o mite imasu. Then we have tegami kaku, tegame o kaite imasu. Tanaka san wa okasan ni, tegami o kaite imasu, then shinbun yomu. Shinbun o yonde imasu. Tanaka san wa shinbun o yonde imasu. So, well you have this over here; in the left column, these words are given. You have these te form over here in column b. You can make longer sentences by adding what we have done in our previous classes instead of just having this small sentence. So, please try to do that.

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~te imasu

~Te imasu form of the verb indicates that a certain action is in progress.

e.g. **tabete imasu** *I am eating*
kaite imasu *I am writing*

e.g. Kodomo wa asonde imasu *The children are playing.*
子供 は 遊んでいます

Nani o shite imasu ka *What are you doing?*
何を して います か

Rao san wa denwa de hanashite imasu *Rao san is talking on the phone.*
ラオ さん は 電話 で 話しています

Now as you can see te imasu form to the verb indicates that is certain action is in progress and as the example is given you can go over the example and see what it means.

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~Te mite kudasai /~te mimasu

Gakkoo de

A: Sumimasen, watashi wa kasa o wasuremashita.
B: Doko de wasuremashita ka.
A: Kyoushitsu ni wasuremashita.
B: Aa, sou desu ka. Chotto matte kudasai. Watashi wa kiite mimasu.
A: Sumimasen, onegaishimasu.

kaban
techo
teki
saifu

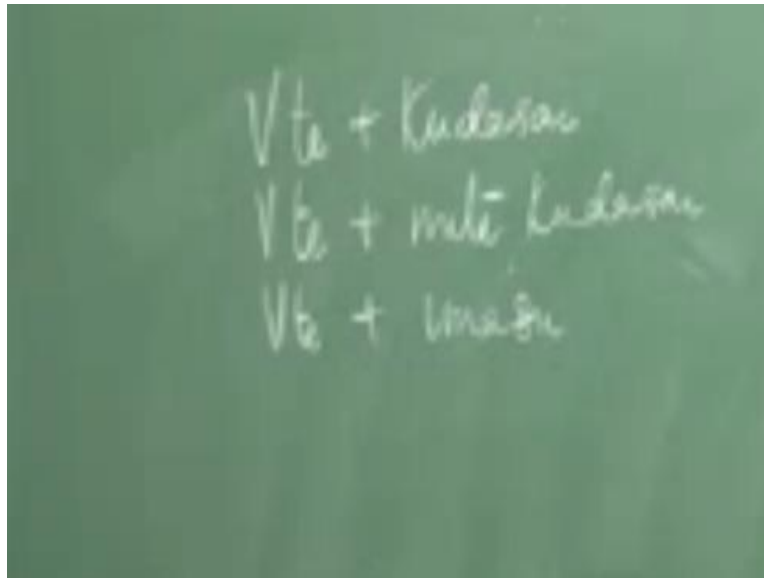
tsukue no ue ni
jimushitsu ni
shokudo ni
sensei no heya ni
genkan ni

denwa de kiite mimasu
itte mimasu
shirabete mimasu

Tabate mite kudasai

Now in our previous lesson, we did verb in te form plus mite kudasai.

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Verb in te form plus kudasai, verb in te form plus another te form kudasai, verb in te form plus imasu. Now we have done all three; we will try to practice verb in te form plus mite kudasai. This is in a school gakkoo de. Sumimasen, watashi wa kasa o wasuremashita. Doko de wasuremashita ka. Kyoushitsu ni wasuremashita. Aa, sou desu ka. Chotto matte kudasai. Watashi wa kitte mimasu. Sumimasen, onegaishimasu. So, well you can forget anything anywhere; it could be a kaban, techo that is your diary, teki that is your pass your daily commuters pass railway pass or your bus pass, saifu which is your wallet.

You could forget on the table tsukue no ue ni, indo jimushitsu, indo shokudo, sensei no heya ni or genkan no mine. You could forget it anywhere and then denwa de kitte mimasu; I will just talk and see on the phone. Itte mimasu I will go and see . Shirabete mimasu I will check and see. So, well you could replace all of these kasa for kaban techo saifu, tsukue no ue ni kyoushitsu ni. Instead of that you could have any of these over here and kitte mimasu, you could use any of these forms and practice te mitte kudasai. Have a small conversation with your partner and practice.

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Dialogue

At the post office.....

A: Sumimasen 10 en no kitte onegaishimasu.

B: Nan mai desu ka.

A: 12 mai desu.

郵便局 で.....

A: すみません、10円 の 切手 おねがいします。

B: 何枚 ですか。

A: 12枚 です。

Now we have been doing counters in our lessons. So, today, we will do a new counter how to count flat objects, how to count flat things. For example, things like sheets, things like folded shirts, CD's or paper; how to count any of these things. So, well at the post office, what do you do? You have stamps, stamps or envelopes. So, well those are flat things; how do you count those? So, there is a small dialogue Sumimasen ju en no kitte onegaimshimasu. Nan mai desu ka. Ju-ni mai desu. So, ju-ni mai desu; juni is the number and mai is the counter for flat things. Nan mai is how many do you want; this is in the script you can see.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:21)

~mai

In Japanese when counting objects or asking how many things are present, counters are used. The counter to be used depends on the objects which are to be counted. “Mai” is a counter suffix used when counting “flat objects” like CD’s, stamps, paper, sheets, slices etc. “Nan mai” is used to ask the number of flat things present.

e.g. Kitte yon-mai onegaishimasu *4 stamps please.*
きって よん まい おねがいします

Kami san-mai onegaishimasu *3 sheets of paper please.*
かみ さん まい おねがいします

Well this is what mai is; you can go over it and see what it means. Examples are kitte yon-mai onegaishthimasu please give me four stamps. Kame san-mai onegaishimasu please give me three sheets of paper; that is how you count flat objects.

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~mai

Counting flat thin objects like sheet, CD’s, machines etc.

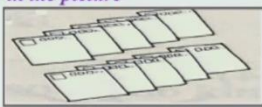

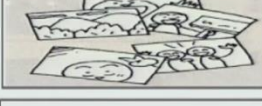

ichi mai	いちまい	一枚
ni-mai	にまい	二枚
san-mai	さんまい	三枚
yon-mai	よんまい	四枚
go-mai	ごまい	五枚
roku-mai	ろくまい	六枚
nana-mai	ななまい	七枚
hachi-mai	はちまい	八枚
kyū-mai	きゅうまい	九枚
jū-mai	じゅうまい	十枚
nan-mai	なんまい	何枚？

And now we can practice let us see what it is ichi mai, ni-mai; you can repeat after me. San-mai, yon-mai, go-mai, roku-mai, nana-mai, hachi-mai, kyu-mai, ju-mai and nan-mai; nan-mai is for how many CDs or sheets or flat objects.

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Practice

Practice "mai" by telling how many things you see in the picture

<p>Hagaki wa nan mai arimasu ka</p> <p><i>10 mai desu</i></p>	
<p>CD wa nan mai arimasu ka</p> <p><i>11 mai desu</i></p>	
<p>E-hagaki wa nan mai desu ka</p> <p><i>5 mai desu</i></p>	
<p>Shatsu to shitagi wa nan mai desu ka</p> <p><i>12 mai desu</i></p>	

Let us see what we have here. Well, there are some envelopes. So, let us see how many they are ichi ni san shi go roku nana hachi que ju. So, you will notice that after the number, mai is used; it is easy to remember. You just need to know your numbers and use mai for flat things. Hagaki wan an mai arimasu ka; hagaki is postcards though this also looks like envelopes. So, well whichever hagaki wa nan mai arimasu ka, ju mai desu. We have another picture for you. You have CDs over here; let us see how many ichi ni san shi go roku nana hachi que ju ju-ichi.

So, let us see CD wan an mai arimas ka, ju-ichi mai desu. We have another picture which is e-hagaki; hagaki you already know is postcard this picture postcard. So, well e-hagaki wa nan mai desu ka, ichi-ni san-shi go. So, again we have go mai desu. You can use desu over here; you can use arimasu as well. Go mai arimasu or go mai desu. Well, we have another picture of lot of shirts and some undergarments over here which is shitagi. So, well shatsu to shitagi wa nan mai desu ka shatsu and shitagi and shirtu wa nam mai desu ka. Well, ju-ni mai desu. You can practice like this; take some objects in your hand, ask you partner or your partner could ask you and you could answer and practice like this.

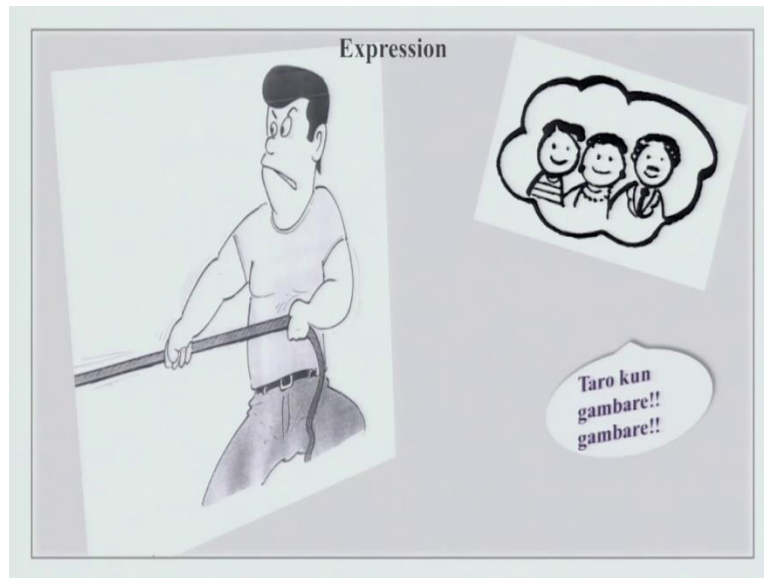
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Now in the beginning in the conversation right in the beginning there was kochira. You have done kore series, kono series and koko series kore, sore, are, dore which means this; kono, sono, ano, dono means this one over here and koko is for direction. Basically, kore is for things, kono is for things and for people and koko is for direction. Well, now this is another series kochira, sochira, achira and dochira.

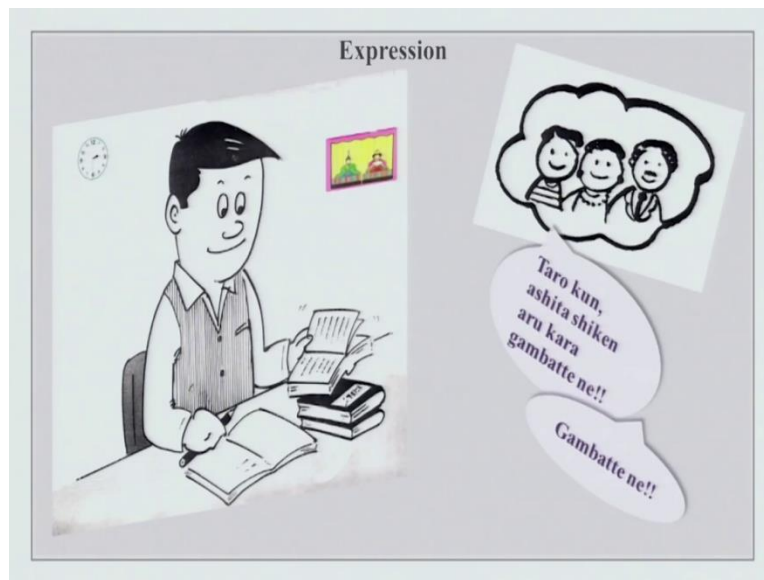
Now this is similar but kochira, sochira, achira and dochira tell you about place, about location of a certain person or thing and it is polite. So, well you can practice as was given in the conversation. Kochira wa Rao san desu, kochira wa Arun san desu; this person over here is Rao. So, you can practice like this instead of saying kono hito wa Rao san desu kochira wa Rao san desu; this is more polite.

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Now let us see what expression we have over here. Well, you see some people here and this gentlemen pulling at a rope and there was this expression in the conversation where Tanaka san says gamba takuda sai. Gamba takuda sai means well, work hard and as he was studying will study very very hard. Over here he is pulling; it is a sport game. So, well they are cheering him up and saying gambare gambare; gambare means come on, pull harder, pull harder in this case. Gambare can be used in a lot of other ways; this is simple cheering someone up by using gambare gambare taro kun gambare.

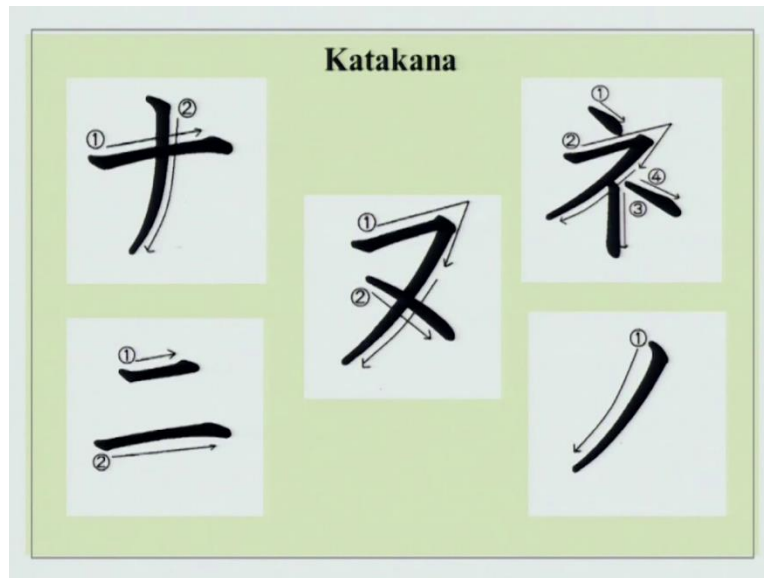
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And then the same expression could also be used in a situation like this where Rao san or Tanaka san as our friend is studying very hard and again his parents come and say Taro ku, ashita shaken aru kara gamatte ne work very hard, study very hard, because you have a test tomorrow. So, just to boost someone up, you would say gambare or gambatte kuda sai for polite. Verb in te form plus kuda sai. Over here ne because it is his parents and they are just cheering him up. So, gambatte ne gambatte ne father is also saying.

So, well this is a nice expression to cheer someone up to boost someone up you would say gambatte kuda sai or gambatte ne depending on how much younger or formal the situation is, younger the person is or formal the situation is.

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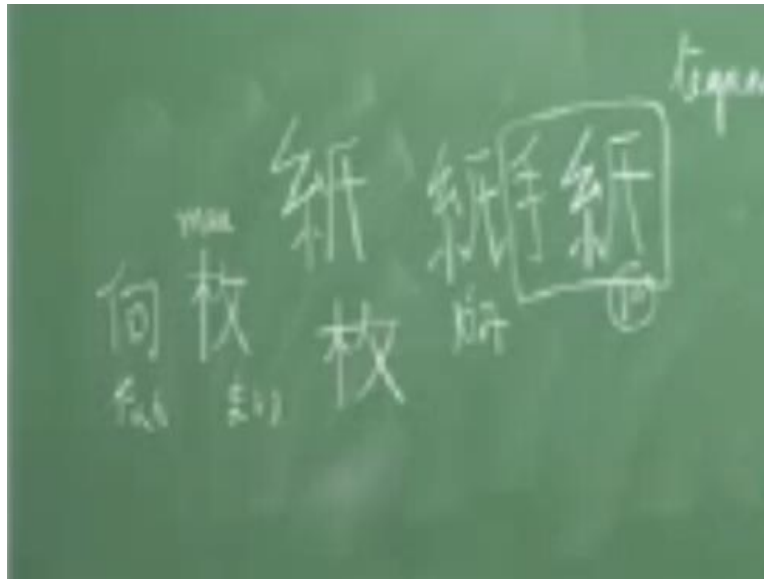
Well, as we always do katakana, we will do katakana now; this is the na series simple. This is for you to learn the stroke order; it is given very nicely. You can see it again and again and practice at home. Hai na ni, see this one is small and this one is little longer nu and ne and then no. And it starts from here from top; you have to see that. Please remember the stroke order you cannot write no from here, please remember. Na ni nu ne and no; you have it all in front of you in one slide and you can practice, compare all and practice.

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Now we do some kanji's all the time. Today, you have these two kanji characters. You know the words with these kanji characters; you have done mai just now and we will just practice the first one which is kami which means paper one two three four five and six seven eight nine and ten. So, it is a ten stroke character gami and what is the word. We will do the word as well; over here, we will do the second character which is mai.

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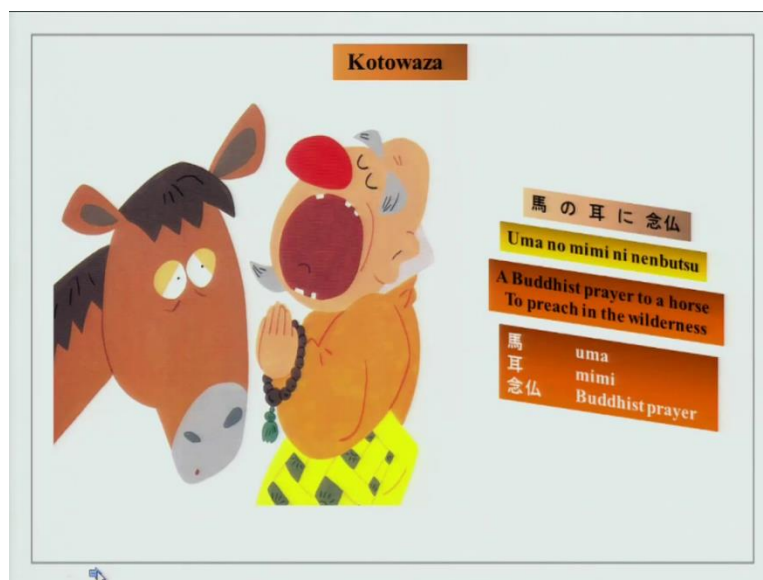
We will do mai which is one, you make a key like this; you make one like this and it is an eight stroke character one two three four five six seven and eight mai mai, tegami tegami tegami.

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Kanji			
手紙	tegami	てがみ	letter
何枚	nan-mai	なんまい	how many

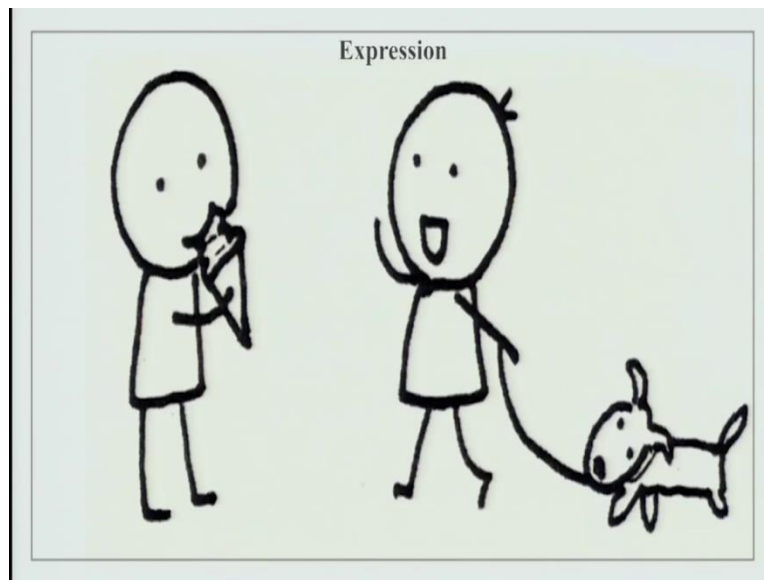
Well, the words you have done with gami is tegami; the word is tegami as this is given over here just put te over here and it becomes tegami meaning letter and nan-mai, how many. Mai we did just now; nan, of course, is we have done nan over here earlier nan nan nam-mai. So, that is the work; try to remember it with the word and as we go ahead actually kanji's will become a little complicated and also I will be doing kanji's separately properly. These are just kanji's which are coming in the lesson, the words you have done and thus we take up these characters.

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Now just look at this proverb and I hope I am not doing what is written over here please. I hope that you all are learning a lot of things through these classes and trying to speak Japanese. The proverb says something which is very interesting Uma no mimi ni nenbutsu which you can see over here. It is written very clearly Uma no mimi ni nenbutsu. It is a proverb about this prayer to a horse to preach him the wilderness. I hope I am not doing that; these classes are helping you and you all are learning something new every day are able to use it in conversation and are practicing a lot at home. So, well you have to remember this kotowaza and whenever you are practicing, well remember me; I hope I am not doing this, it is all helping you.

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Well, there are lot of things in Japanese that I would like to share with you, lot about culture. I try to tell you different things in class over here; we do different things. We take up festivals; we talk about culture what is done in Japan, what is famous about Japan. Well, today something I want to tell you about the language. In English, we use the word you very commonly and the word you, the pronoun you is used for anyone. It could be for someone who is older to you; it could be for someone who is younger to you that besides you is used.

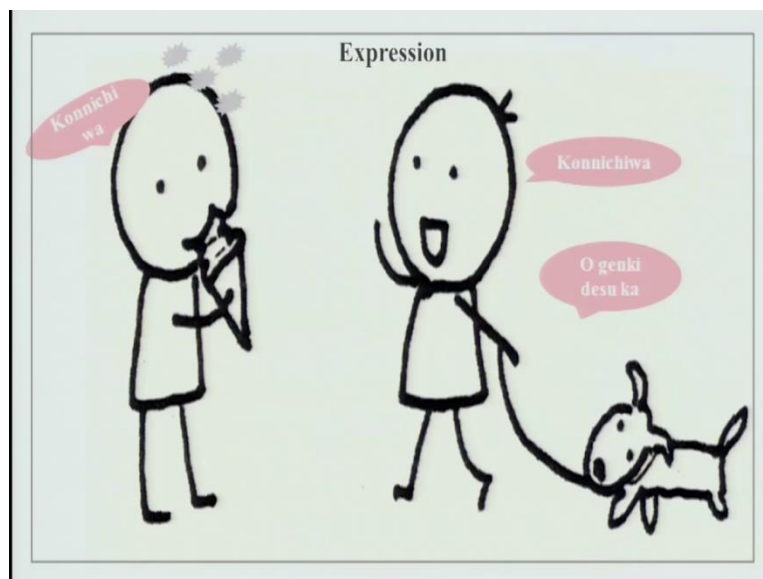
So, well in Japanese, of course, the equivalent is anata but one thing we have to remember is that anata is not used so freely in Japan; even though we practice anata over here in class when we are using you in our minds, we always say anata, but in Japanese, please remember that always

you have to use the meaty or the surname or the given name of the person and not address anyone as anata. Anata over here in class is alright, for practice is alright, for knowing that you is anata in Japanese is alright but not using it so freely in the language and especially to people who are older to you in rank, in age, in position, you will try not to use anata.

Another interesting thing that we do in English is hello, how are you? We use this phrase very freely in English anytime you meet someone on the road or anywhere hello, how are you? So, well, fine thank you, but there is a phrase like this in Japanese O ganki desu ka which also means how are you; hello, how are you. Konnichiwa o ganki desu ka meaning hello, how are you, but it is a little different from the hello how are you of English because over here ganki desu ka also means are you in good health? I hope you are in good health; how are you doing.

So, if you are meeting someone everyday if you are meeting in the morning in the afternoon, you could just say hello all the time or konnichiwa which is hello all the time but using o ganki desu ka all the time is a little odd, because if you meet that person everyday you meet that person regularly, you know that he is in good health. So, please when you are using this phrase o ganki desu ka, be very sure when and where and how you are using it.

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Like you can see over here, you have this gentleman; they meet on the road. This person is eating ice cream and he is taking his dog for a walk and konnichiwa is the general expression that you

would use konnichiwa and he also says konnichiwa and then this gentlemen probably Rao san and not a Japanese says o genki desu ka and he is completely dazed, because they are meeting almost every day and he is dazed and he does not know what to say the reason being that that is not done all the time.

You are not to ask people you meet every day or in office in school or while going for shopping, you will not ask o genki desu ka all the time. Please remember those two things; they are very very important. Also in English, you say good morning to everybody. Well, the reason you would generally not say good morning or hello in Japanese all the time would be because in Japanese when you say hello or good morning, you generally bow. You generally stand in a place and then you sort of bend which is not the case in English; it is very very casual. You will just raise your hand and say hello, how are you or good morning. And in Japanese, it is a little different. Thus all the time, you would not say hello or ohaioguzaimasu or konnichiwa; you have to stand and do it. So, one has to be very very careful.

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Vocabulary		
shitagi	したぎ	undergarments
hagaki	はがき	post card
fūto	ふうと	envelop
ea-meru	エアーメル	air mail
kanabō	かのぼう	metal rod
uma	うま	horse
nenbutsu	ねんぶつ	Buddhist prayer
shūkan	しゅうかん	custom
e-hagaki	えーはがき	picture postcard
kami	かみ	paper
hashiru	はしる	to run
shokkai	しよっかい	tableware


Now we have vocabulary over here. Shitagi, the meanings are given shitagi, hagaki, futo, ea-meru, kanabo, uma, nenbutsu, shukan, e-hagaki, kami, hashiru, shokkai. So, we have this vocabulary for you; you can practice it at home.

Assignments
Shukudai
宿題

(Refer Slide Time: 48:15)

Assignment-1

Practice saying how many envelopes, postcards and stamps are there in the picture



Hagaki wa nan mai arimasu ka

Kitte wa nan mai arimasu ka

Fu-to wa nan mai arimasu ka

Ea-meru wa nan mai desu ka

Number of assignments what we have done in class. Well, how do you count stamps for one; the picture is here. There are lots of things in the picture; you can count those things and tell.

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Assignment – 2

Tick the most appropriate word from the parentheses

- e.g Ashita doko e (kaerimasu, **ikimasu**, modorimasu) ka.
- a) Rao san wa tokidoki shokudō de (mimasu, tabemasu, **ikimasu**).
 - b) Ototoi watashi wa Taro kun ni (mimashita, aimashita, **hanashita**).
 - c) Tomodachi wa Nihon ni (**iimasu**, imasu, irimasu, suwarimasu).
 - d) Kesa okāsan wa ke-ki o (**tsukaimashita**, tsukurimashita, **tsukimashita**).
 - e) Watashi wa maiasa uchi de shinbun o (yomimasu, nomimasu, **yarimasu**).
 - f) Rao san wa shūmatsu ni pa-ti o (shitai, shimashō, shite **imasu**).
 - g) Watashi no imōto wa Ametika e (**ikimashō**, itte kudasai, itte **imasu**).
 - h) Kanai wa shokki o (**katte-kudasai**, katte-mite-kudasai, kaimashō, **kaimasu**).

Tick the correct word in the brackets

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Assignment – 3

Match the words in group A with kanji characters in group B

A		B
a)	san-bon	九百
b)	ni-mai	話す
c)	kaimasu	人間
d)	ashita	大学
e)	takai	入り口
f)	hanasu	買います
g)	kyū-hyaku	二枚
h)	ningen	高い
i)	iri-guchi	明日
j)	dai-gaku	三本



Then you have your kanji practice.

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Assignment – 4

Tick the appropriate word from the parentheses.

e.g. Kore wa (nan, dare, doko) desu ka

- a) Depa-to de (nani, nan, dore) o kaimashita ka.
- b) Strawberry wa nihon-go (ni, de, o, to) nan desu ka.
- c) Tanaka san wa rainen no natsu ni (ryokou, doko, doyatte) e ikimasu ka.
- d) Asoko no kata wa Tokyo-daigaku (ni, no, de) sensei desu.
- e) Watashi no machi wa kirei (to, de, ni) shizuka (ni, no, na, o) machi desu.
- f) Hako no naka (no, ni, na, ga) nani (ka, mo, no, o) arimasen.
- g) Toko-ya (to, no, ni, mo) hana-ya (ni, o, no, na) aida ni ōki na ki (ga, wa, ni) arimasu.
- h) Mondai wa (omoshiroi, omoshirokute, omoshiroi de) kantan desu.
- i) Shinbun wa doko (no, o, de, ga) utte imasu ka.
- j) Rao san, ashita made repo-to (no, o, mo, wa) okutte kudasai.

And you need to pick out the correct particle from the brackets.

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Assignment – 5

Match group A with group B and make good sentences

A

- a) Koko wa densha
- b) Koko de
- c) Otōsan wa auite
- d) Gakkō wa
- e) Achira de sukoshi
- f) Rao san wa 3-kai no
- g) Hagaki san-mai
- h) Kono yōshi ni namae o
- i) Shigoto wa

B

- nan-ji ni owarimasu ka
- matte kudasai
- jimushitsu ni imasu
- onegaishimasu
- kaite kudasai
- no shūten desu.
- kaisha e ikimasu
- uchi kata tōi desu
- norikaete kudasai

Then make good sentences and well I think that would do for today; that is lot of work for you. You have to go over the lessons; you have to do your assignments, practice, practice with your partner, do your conversation, and well, we will meet again soon, do something new again in our next class till then.

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So, minasan maata ashita aimashoo arigato gozaimasu.

Thank you.