

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture
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Lecture – 38
Comprehensions and Expressions

Hello everybody, and welcome to the class once again, we have been doing a lot of things, we have learnt a lot of Japanese. And we have done a lot of forms, we have also done conversation, we have described pictures, we have done listening comprehensions. And lot of vocabulary, some kanji, new pictograms, also how and where and what kanji is.

So, well today, I will not tell you about grammar or any of this. We will do some more listening comprehensions, which are a must. You have done grammar in you know how to write sentences, you know how to speak, but also your hearing has to be good you have to understand, what is being said? So well, today we have a number of listening comprehensions for you.

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Listening Comprehension - 1

Listen to it very carefully, and then try to answer the questions that are given here. So, the first one for you is, what I will do is I will read the conversations, and I will do it very slowly, so that you understand it properly. The conversation is between two people a san and b san. So well, I am reading the first one out [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 03:26)

Questions

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

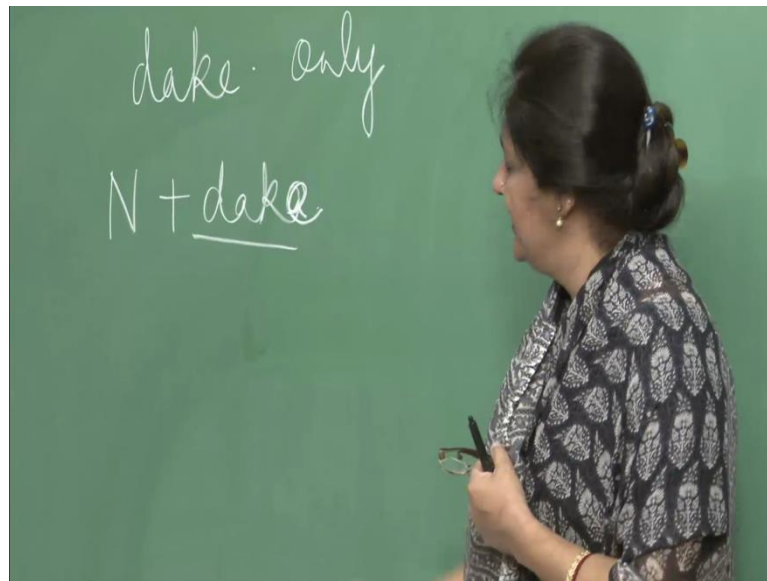
- a) Pari wa dochira no shuto desu ka.
パリ は どちら の しゅと です か。
Rao san wa itsu pari e ikimashita ka.
ラオさん は いつ パリ へ 行きました か。
- b) Pari wa donna machi desu ka.
パリ は どんな 町 です か。
- c) Doshite hito wa Pari ga suki desu ka.
どうして 人 は パリが すき です か。
- d) Pari ni bijutsu kan to yuenchi dake ga arimasu ka.
パリ に 美術館 と ゆうえんち だけ が あります。
- e) Rao san wa dare to isshoni Pari e ikimashita ka.
ラオさん は だれ と いっしょに パリ へ 行きました か。
- e) Imi o kaite kudasai- 意味 を 書いて ください
 - i) soshite そして
 - ii) mochiron もちろん
 - iii) zehi ぜひ
 - iv) totemo とても
 - v) ichi-do いちど

So well, this is a small conversation for you between [FL] and [FL], the names are not used over there. So, please try to figure out, who is saying what? The questions are [FL] is capital. And the words that you do not understand, please you could look up in a

dictionary [FL] [FL] you could also refer to your lessons, and see where these words are, [FL] means only.

And we will do some things that have been left out, through these conversations [FL]. So, well you have these words over here [FL] of course is and, [FL] is of course [FL] is must as is being used in the conversation. [FL] Please must, must go to Paris [FL], it is very, very tasty and [FL] please see this [FL] once.

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Now, you have [FL] over here [FL] means only, noun plus [FL] I only have juice, [FL] I only have [FL] or you could also say [FL] I do not have [FL], I do not have [FL] only that is the only thing I do not have. So, you can use [FL] in this manner, [FL] over here is your amusement park. So, you can use these make sentences with these, and you will feel comfortable.

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Listening Comprehension - 2

Now, the second one is again, at a shop you can see it is written [FL] and again a conversation between two [FL]. So well, there is this conversation between a and b. Now, there is one thing which is new [FL] immediately I will get it, is what is new, you can go over the conversation, and answer these questions over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:13)

Questions

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

- a) **Mise no hito wa nani o utte imasu ka.**
店の人は何をうっていますか。
- b) **Okuyaku san wa nani o kai ni koko e kimashita ka.**
おくやくさんは何を買いにここへ来ましたか。
- c) **Okuyakusan wa nani iro no mono o kaitai desu ka.**
お客さんは何いろのものを買いたいですか。
- d) **Mise ni sono mono wa arimasu ka.**
店にそのものはありますか。
- e) **In “ookii no” what does no signify.**
“大きいの”。のは何のことですか。
- f) **Imi o kaite kudasai- 意味を書いてください。**
 - i) **irasshai mase** いらっしゃいませ
 - ii) **sonna ni** そんなに
 - iii) **shirabete mimasu** 調べてみます
 - iv) **o mochi shimasu** おもちします。

[FL]And please write the meanings of these [FL], I just told you.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:03)

Listening Comprehension – 2

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below
At a shop.....(mise de).....

A: Irasshaimase
B: Sumimasen, akai kutsu arimasu ka.
A: Hai, arimasu.
B: Sumimasen, misete kudasai.
A: Okyaku san, size o hakatte-mite kudasai. Kore wa dō desu ka...
B: Iie, akai kutsu ga hoshii desu.....
A: Wakarimashita. Sugu o-mochi shimasu. Anoo.....
B: Chotto chiisai desu ga, mō chotto ookii no arimasen ka.
A: Chotto matte kudasai. Shirabete mimasu. Kore wa dō desu ka.
B: Un,..... kore wa ii to omoimasu. Ikura desu ka.
A: Go-sen-yen desu.
B: Sonna ni takakunai ne. Ja, sono kutsu ni shimasu.
A: Arigatō gozaimasu.....

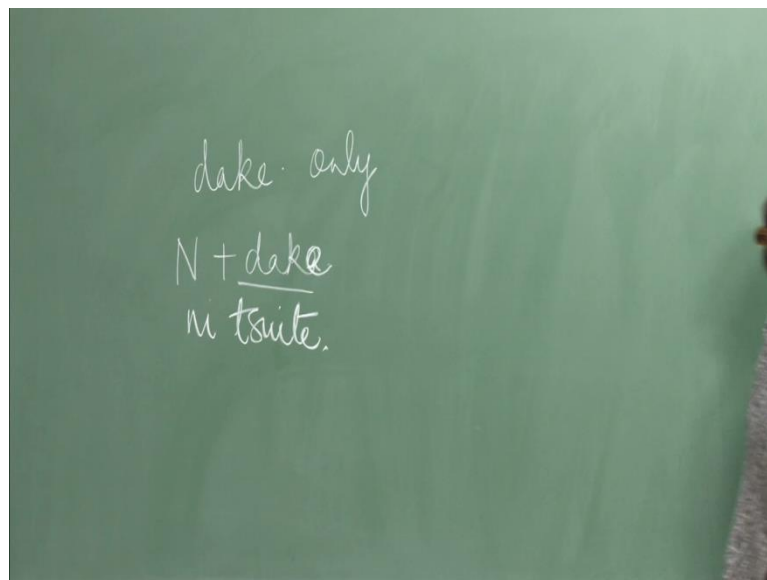
So, well this is what it is?

(Refer Slide Time: 09:09)

Listening Comprehension - 3

Then, we have another conversation for you, this is between [FL] and [FL]. So, well [FL]
[FL]. So, there is one new word over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:26)



[FL] And there is one more word which is coming an expression, which [FL] uses over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:39)

Listening Comprehension - 3
Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

Tanaka:	Rao san wa itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka.
Rao:	Kyō nen no san-gatsu ni kimashita.
Tanaka:	Nihon de nani o shite imasu ka.
Rao:	Ima benkyō ga owatta kara kaisha de hataraitte imasu.
Tanaka:	Yasumi no toki nani o shimasu ka.
Rao:	Yukkuri shimasu ga, kondo no yasumi ni yakyū o mi ni ikitai.
Tanaka:	Yakyū ga suki desu ka.
Rao:	Terebi de kekko mimasu. Demo mada yoku wakaranai.
Tanaka:	Ja, shūmatsu ni futari de yakyū o mi ni ikimashō. Soko de yakyū <u>ni tsuite</u> iroiro na setsumei mo <u>shite</u> <u>agemasu.</u>
Rao:	<u>Waza waza,</u> arigatō gozaimashita.

[FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 10:45)



So, [FL] is about something, [FL] about this thing, [FL] about this thing, [FL] about the [FL] about [FL]. I will tell you or I will tell you about the [FL], I will talk about the [FL], I will talk about my country [FL]. So, I will talk about my country, so [FL] is about, as is given over here [FL] is explanation, and [FL] is I will do all the all explanation for [FL], and tell you is what it means [FL] is specially for me.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:55)

Questions

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

a) Rao san wa ima nani o shite imasu ka.
ラオさんは 今 何 を して います か。

b) Rao san wa yasumi no hi ni nani o shimasu ka.
ラオさんは 休み の 日 に 何 を します か。

c) Rao san wa kaisha kara yakyuu o mi ni ikimasu ka.
ラオさんは かいしゃ から やきゅう を み に い きます か。

d) Tanaka san wa nani ni tsuite setsumei shimasu ka.
たなか さん は 何 に ついて 説明 します か。

e) Imi o kaite kudasai- 意味 を 書いて ください。

i)	yukkuri	ゆっくり
ii)	kondo	こんど
iii)	wazawaza	わざわざ
iv)	kekko mimasu	けっこう みます

Now, listen to the dialogue carefully, and answer the questions given below [FL] and well [FL] there are two meanings, that you need to write [FL] which is slowly, gradually, and [FL] you can write over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:06)

Listening Comprehension - 4

Then we have another conversation, there are a number of such conversations for you to practice, this is basically for you to get comfortable to feel comfortable with the language. So well, there is another conversation here between [FL] and [FL] and [FL]

says [FL]. So well, this is another conversation go over it again and again. And I am sure; you will be able to answer all these questions listed over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:16)

Questions

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

- a) Suzuki san wa nan ni tsuite kikimashita ka.
鈴木さんは 何 について 聞きました か。
- b) Kato san wa go-gatsu kara doko ni sumimasu ka.
かとさん は 五月 から どこ に すみます か。
- c) Okusan wa issho-ni ikimasu ka.
おくさん は いっしょに 行きます か。
- d) Kato san wa nan nen kan Mekishiko ni imasu ka.
ことさん 三は 何 年 メキシコ に います か。
- e) Okaasan wa Kato san ga inai toki ni dare toissho ni sumimasu ka. お母さんは かとさん が いない とき に だれと 一緒に 住みます か。
- f) Suzuki san wa “sore ga ii desu”, to iimashita. Dō iu imi desu ka. “それが いい です” の 意味 は 何ですか
- g) “Ni-nen gurai” no imi wa nan desu ka.
“二年 ぐらい” の 意味 を 書いてください。

Meanings

a) sue	in the end	b) konkai	this time
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[FL] there is [FL] again coming up [FL] is for [FL] then [FL] is there, which we have done. So, you have so many of these things that we have done earlier in our classes, and you can in these lectures, and you can refer to them.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:31)

Listening Comprehension - 5

Now, you have another one a and b again, let me just read it out to you, and I am sure you will be able to understand, though I am not going to use a and b this time, just the conversation [FL].

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Listening Comprehension - 5

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

A: Shokuji ni ikimashō ka.

B: Hai, oishii mise ni tsurete kudasai.

A: Ja, Rao san wa washoku ga ii desu ka, chūka ryōri ga ii desu ka.

B: Washoku no hō ga ii desu.

A: Ja, sore de, sushi-ya e ikimashō.

B: Sumimasen desu ga, watashi wa nama mono o taberu koto ga dekimasen.

A: Sō ka. Zannen desu ne. Ja, tempura wa dō desu ka.

B: Sore wa daijoubu desu.

Meanings:	washoku	<i>Japanese food</i>
	nama	<i>uncooked</i>
	mono	<i>meat / (things)</i>

And you have the meanings of these words, [FL] is Japanese food, [FL] is uncooked food or raw food, and [FL] could be anything over here, it is referring to meat.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:55)

Questions

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

- a) A san wa nani ni tsuite hanashite imasu ka.
Aさんは何について話していますか。
- b) A san to B san wa doko e ikimashita ka.
AさんとBさんはどこへ行きましたか。
- c) B san wa donna ryōri ga suki desu ka.
Bさんがどんな料理が好きですか。
- d) Ryōri no naka de donna mono ga suki janai desu ka.
料理の中でどんなものが好きですか。
- e) Saigo ni nani ni shimashita ka.
さいごに何にしましたか。
- f) **‘Taberu koto ga dekinai’ wa** dō iu imi desu ka.
“食べる こと が できない” は どう いう いみ です か。

Questions given over here now, I am sure it is not a problem, you could also make up questions over here like [FL] or [FL] you can also come up with a lot of your own questions, and ask your partner and answer.

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Reading Comprehension - 6

Kore wa dango desu. Kore mo dango desu. Dango wa nihon no yūmei na tabemono desu. Kodomo-tachi mo otona mo dango ga dai-suki desu. Dango wa amakute oishii tabemono desu. Nihon ni iroiro na dango ga arimasu. Tatoeba-

Amai dango, kuri no dango, yaki dango, hanami-dango, goma dango.....Hanami dango wa hanami no toki ni tsukurimasu.

Watashi wa kinō gakkō no shokudo de tomodachi to issho ni oishii dango o tabemashita. Oishiikatta kara watashitachi wa ashita mo dango o tabemasu.

Reading comprehension, well there is another reading comprehension here for you. You can go over the reading comprehension, just read it out on your own, as it is given over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:45)

Questions

Listen to the passage and answer the questions

a) **Dango wa dou iu mono desu ka.**
だんご は どう いう もの です か。

b) **Kodomo wa doshite dango ga suki desu ka.**
子供は どして だんご が すき です か。

c) **Anatawa dango o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka.**
あなたは だんご を 食べた こと が あります か。

d) **Hanami dango wa nan desu ka. Itsumo utte imasu ka.**
花見 だんご は 何 です か。いつも 打って います か。

e) **Yaki-dango wa doyatte tabemasu ka.**
焼き団子 は どやって 食べます か。

tatoeba- <u>for example</u>	kuri- <u>chestnut</u>	hanami dango
goma- <u>sesame</u>	yaki- <u>barbecued</u>	take- <u>gushi-skewers</u>

And answer these questions, this is about something, which we have done in class, you could write them and answer.

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Listening Comprehension - 7

Then we have another conversation for you, another listening comprehension between a and b again, and what is the situation? Let us see [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 18:42)

Listening comprehension - 7

Read the conversation carefully and answer the questions

A: Moshi moshi, Rao san no otaku desu ka.
B: Hai sō desu.
A: Tanaka to moushimasu ga, go-shujin san wa irasshaimasu ka.
B: Sumimasen, ima imasen. 10 ji goro kaerimasu.
A: Sō desu ka. Dewa, sono toki mata denwa shimasu.
B: Hai, onegaishimasu.
A: Shitsurei shimasu.
Moushimasu – to be called (humble for iimasu)

Now, read the conversation and answer the questions.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:49)

Questions

Read the conversation and answer the questions

a) Rao san no uchi ni donata ga denwa o shimashita ka.
ラオさんのうちにどなたが電話をしました

b) Sono kata wa dare to hanashimashita ka.
そのかたはだれと話しましたか。

c) Rao san wa rusu deshita ka.
ラオさんはるすだったか。

d) Rao san wa nan ji goro uchi ni kaerimasu ka.
ラオさんは何時ごろうちにかえりますか。

e) Amit san wa mata denwa o suru ka shinai ka.
アミトさんはまた電話をするかしないか。

f) ‘Dewa sono toki’ wa doo iu imi desu ka.
“ではそのとき”はどういう意味ですか。

g) “Shitsurei shimasu” wa dono toki tsukaimasu ka.
“失礼ですが、はどのときつかいますか。

Now, you have to tell, where they are, and who they are talking about? What they are doing? Who rang up? Why they rang up? Who they were asking for? What they were doing? So, you can answer these questions [FL]. Please, answer these questions.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:48)

Listening Comprehension - 8

Then again, there is another one for you listening comprehension, it between a and b again a small conversation [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 20:52)

Questions

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

- a) Rao san wa Nihon e kuru mae ni Nihongo o naraimashita ka.
ラオさん は 日本 へ 来る 前に 日本語 を 習いました か。
- b) Dono gurai naraimashita ka.
どの ぐらい 習いました か。
- c) Ima nai o shite imasu ka.
今 何 を しています か。
- d) Kore kara doo iu tsumori desu ka.
これから どう いう つもり です か。
- e) Rao san wa ima nani o hoshigatte imasu ka.
ラオさん は 今 何 を ほしがって います か。

So, well this is a conversation between two people as I told you, what it is about? Where they are? What they want? What the person is asking?

(Refer Slide Time: 21:01)

Listening Comprehension - 8
Read the passage carefully and answer the questions below

A: Rao san wa Indo de dono gurai Nihon-go o benkyō shimashita ka.
B: Indo de ni-shūkan gurai tomodachi no otōsan ni oshiete moraimashita. Sore kara, ima gakkō de 2-ka getsu ni natte imasu.
A: Hontō desu ka. Jōzu desu ne. Hiragana ya Katakana mo naraimashita ka.
B: Iie, kore kara jibun de benkyō o suru node ii hon ga hoshii desu.
A: Sō desu ka. Ano ne, ii hon ga arimasu kara, kashite agemasu yo. Gambatte kudasai ne.

Meanings:

kashite agemasu	lend
node	because
kore kara	from now

You can please, answer these questions the meanings that you do not know, are given over here, you please have to answer these questions, after listening to this comprehension.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:16)

Listening Comprehension - 9

And then we have another one for you, again a and b.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:25)

Listening Comprehension - 9

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

A: すみません。。。
B: はい、いらっしゃいませ。。。
A: この 英会話 の 本 は いくら です か。
B: 三千元 です。
A: 漢字 の 本 も あります か。
B: はい、どうぞ。
A: すみません。あのう、英和辞典 も あります か。
B: もしわけ ありません。今 ありません けど 来週 に 入ります
ので、その とき 電話 を します。
A: じゃ、にちじょ 会話 の 本 と 漢字 の 本 を ください。
B: はい、ありがとうございます。一緒に つつん で も いい ですか。
A: いいえ、漢字の本はプレゼント です から、きれい に つつん で ください。
B: はい、わかりました。ああ、お土産 です か。
A: そうです。友達 の 誕生日 に この本 を あげます。
B: ああ、友達 は 日本語 を 勉強して い います か。
A: うん、そう です。

[FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 22:45)

Questions

Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

a) B san wa ima doko desu ka?
Bさん は いま どこ です か。
b) Dara no tame ni purezento o kaimasu ka?
誰・何 の た め に プレゼントを 買 いました か。
c) Katta kanji no hon wa ikura desu ka?
買 った 漢字 の 本 は いくら です か。
d) Tomodachi wa nan no benkyō o shite imasu ka?
ともだち は 何 の べんきょう を し て い ます か。
e) Ei-wa jiten wa itsu kimasu ka?
えいわ じてん は い つ き ます か。
f) Tomodachi ni donna mono o agemasu ka?
ともだち に ど ん な も の を あ げ ます か。
g) 'Moshiwake arimasen' wa dō iu imi desu ka?
“もしわけありません” は ど う い う い み です か。

Now, listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions given below, I hope you heard the dialogue. And now, answer the questions [FL] answer these questions, where they are? What they are talking about? What they plan to do? How much is the book for? You can make a few questions on your own and ask your partner.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:46)

Listening Comprehension - 9
Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

A: Sumimasen.
B: Hai, irasshaimase....
A: Kono ei-kaiwa no hon wa ikura desu ka.
B: 3000 en desu.
A: Kanji no hon mo arimasu ka.
B: Hai. Dōzo...
A: Sumimasen desu ga, ei-wa jiten mo arimasu ka.
B: Moshiwake arimasen. Ima ei-wa jiten wa arimasen. Demo, raishū hairimasu node, sono toki denwa o shimasu.
A: Ja, nichijo kaiwa no hon to kanji no hon o kudasai.
B: Hai, arigatō gozaimasu. Issho ni tsutsunde mo ii desu ka.
A: Iie, kanji no hon wa purezento desu kara, kirei ni tsutsunde kudasai.
B: Hai, wakarimashita. Aa, omiyage desu ka.
A: Sō desu. Tomodachi no tanjōbi ni kono hon o agemasu.
B: Tomodachi wa Nihon-go o benkyō shite imasu ka.
A: Un, sō desu.

Just listen to this passage, and then answer the questions. So, far you have only done dialogues, these is the passage and try to make some questions on your own.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:29)

Listening Comprehension - 10
Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

昨日 は いい 天気 だった から 学校 の 友達 と ハイキング へ 行きました。東京 から 大阪 まで 電車 で 行きました。大阪 から バース に のりました。電車 も バース も 人 が いっぱい だった。三時 ごろ 富士山 に つきました。近く の 店 で 昼ご飯 を 食べました。そして、つかれて いた ので その 日 は どこ にも 行かなかった。

つぎ の 日 に 私たち は 五 キロ メータ ぐらい 山 を 歩いた。山 の 空気 は きれい で みどり も 美しい です。昔、そこで 有名な 人 が はいく を 買っていました。友達 は たくさん 山 の 写真 を とった。私たちは ハイキング から、晩 の 十一時 ごろ うち へ かえりました。みんな つかれて いた けれど、とても たのしかった。友達 は みんな、もう 一度 富士山 へ 行きたい と 言っていました。

On this passage, and answer the few that are given after the passage, well I will just read it out [FL]. So well, this is a small passage lot of things, some forms that we have done have been covered over here. You will see, most of the time ((Refer Time: 26:06)) form is also used, plain form is also used. As I have told you in class, plain form is informal, and ((Refer Time: 26:16)) form is more formal, and considered more polite. Plain form is

to be used with people you are informal with, and people your age or younger to you ((Refer Time: 26:06)) form is to be used with people or older or informal situations.

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Questions

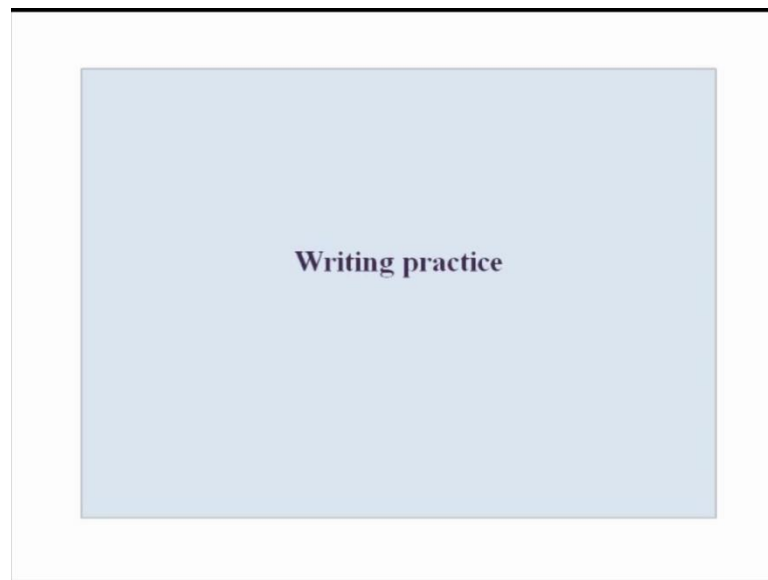
Listen to the dialogue carefully and answer the questions below

- a) Sakusha wa doko e ikimashita ka.
さくしゃ は どこ へ いきました か。
- b) Tokyo kara Fujisan made doyatte ikimashita ka.
東京 から 富士山 まで どやって いきます か。
- c) Kare wa dare to issho ni haikingu e ikimashita ka.
かれ は だれ と いっしょに ハ イキング へ 行きました か 。
- d) Fujisan wa donna basho desu ka.
富士山 は どんな ばしょ です か。
- e) Minasan soko de dore gurai arukimashita ka.
みなさん そこ で どの ぐらい あるきました か。
- f) Fujisan ni tsuita hi ni minna nani o shimashita ka.
富士山 に ついた日 に みんな 何 を しました か。
- g) Haikingu no toki jibun de nani o shimasu ka. Kaite kudasai.
ハイキング の とき 自分 で 何 を します か。書いて ください。

Meanings: Haiku Japanese poetry

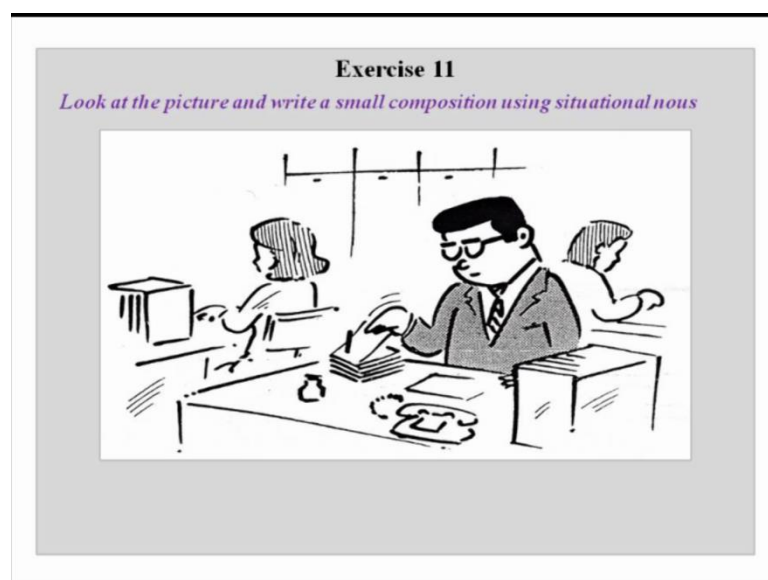
[FL] and the meanings are given over here. The one meaning that you may not know or the one word that comes in the conversation, which you may not know is haiku, and haiku is a form of Japanese poetry it is very famous, and it is related to nature to environment. It is a specific form and done in a specific manner, you can read more about haiku on the net.

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Now, this was your listening comprehension, listening comprehension is important as I told you earlier, because you need to also get used to hearing it, and feel comfortable with the language. We have done lot of grammar and lot of talking, lot of conversation, listening also we have done, the hearing comprehensions we have done. Now, there is something for you, to write that is also important that is essential.

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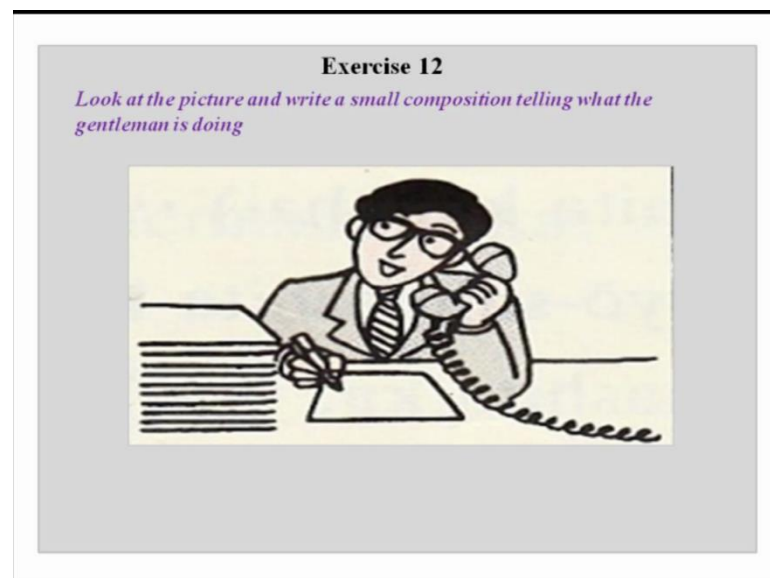
You have to make sentences all the time, because sentences make you feel comfortable, well there is this picture for you, interesting picture where you have [FL] in office, and

all those of you, who want to write can write a story also on this picture here about [FL]. I will give you a few hints, but I will give it to you in English, I will not say it is our speak in Japanese at all, all of it I will try to tell you in English.

For example you can say [FL] gets up at seven o'clock in the morning, takes a shower, has breakfast with his wife, and then goes to office by sub way, or by train, or by bus. He works in office, from nine o'clock till six o'clock in the evening, he is very busy, he meets a lot of people there, writes report also has food, also has the meeting with his boss, eats lunch at about one o'clock. And then after working for some more time, comes back home by train around eight o'clock.

So, you can write the whole thing, these are very simple things that I have told you just now. You can also write another story if you want, I can view another story around this picture, there are people sitting over there, there is a lot of you can see a lot of things on the table. So, you can write about that, as well you can have an imaginary watch over here, and talk about the watch. So, you can write anything you want, and use the forms that we have done and covered in our lectures. This will help you also in speech, so try to do that.

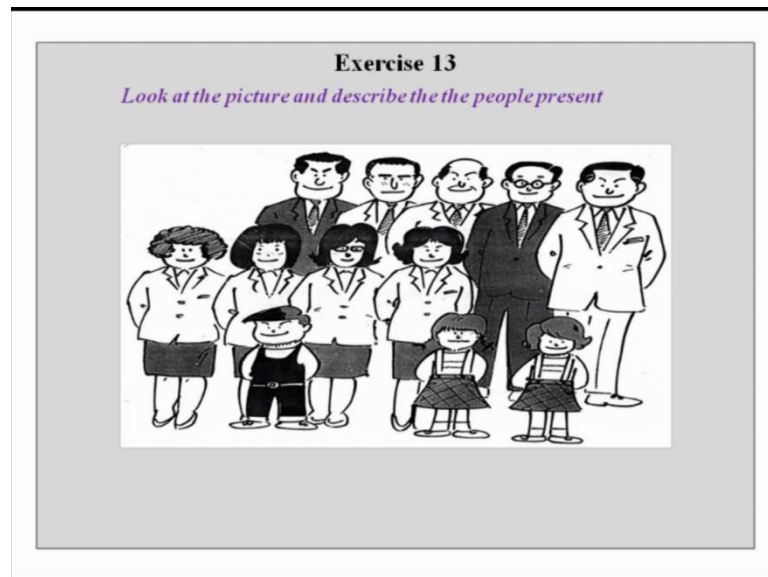
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There is another picture for you, we did this picture just in our last lesson I believe. And you can see this gentleman sitting over here, talking on phone, thinking about something, also writing over here. So again, you can write something that while talking on phone, he

is working, or he is busy doing something, or writing a report, preparing for a presentation, or may be for a ((Refer Time: 32:18)), or a meeting. So, you can view another story around this picture, and write something you can write simple sentences, you can write complicated sentences, all that we have covered.

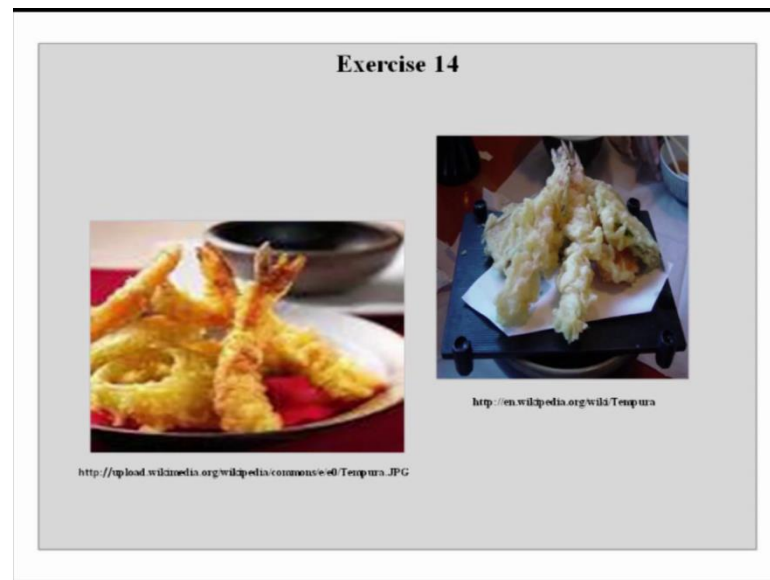
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There are more pictures for you, there is another picture for family, here you could talk about how old they are, how many people are present over here. You could use a lot of counters, who is wearing specks, who is not wearing specks, how many children are there, how many people are wearing white suits, and how many people are wearing dark suits, who has short hair, who has grey hair. All, what is there age; also you could view a story about a family, where people are working at different places. You can mention those, how they go to office, how many hours they work over there, who all they meet.

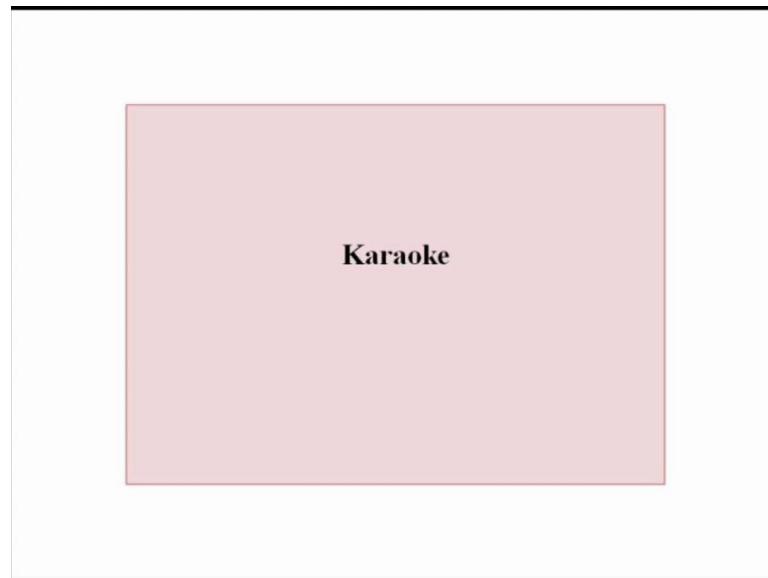
So, all those things can be covered in this, you can practice all of that you can use a few expressions. For example, this gentlemen has gone somewhere, he goes to some ones house with his wife. And you could use expressions like [FL] or [FL] or [FL] or any other expression that we have done, and may be when they return home, you could also say [FL] and [FL] the kids are sleeping, or they are studying, or they are playing, you can use those forms. So, all those things can be done, not only just the picture, you can view a story and write about it.

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Now, of course this is interesting, we have done something like this earlier, in our lessons with [FL], with [FL], with [FL]. So well, this is another picture over here, and you can look up on the net. You can see what it is, it is Japanese of course, how you make this, you can figure out, you can try to write about, how it is made, what all ingredients are used, how they eat, and how interesting it is, how we can use it in our food. So, you can try doing that with this picture look it up in on the net, and see what all you can find from there.

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Now, one thing I would like to tell you, I have been telling you lot about Japanese, about Japanese people, about culture, about proverbs, about things they do, what they would say in a situation. So, about culture one interesting thing is [FL], now what is [FL] is as you can make out from the word itself.

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[FL] and [FL] [FL] and [FL], it is made out of two words [FL] means empty, it is empty there is nothing in it, that is [FL]. And [FL] comes from [FL] so well, [FL] in an empty box, or a place is called karaoke. And one interesting thing about this is that, most of the

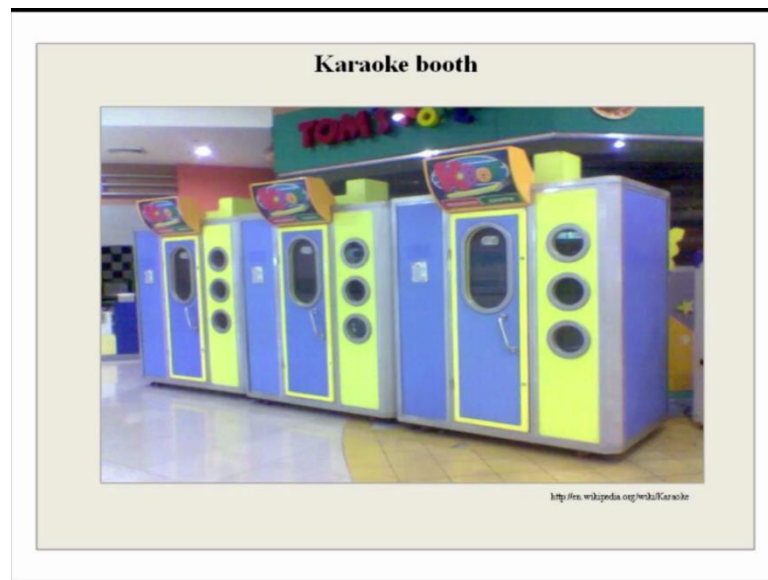
time in English when you say you say [FL], which does not have any meaning in Japanese. So, when you are talking in Japanese, please do not say [FL], say [FL] that is the correct pronunciation. And as I just told you [FL] is empty, and [FL] is from [FL]. So, there is lot of material you can get on the net, about [FL], what it is, when it is started.

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And now, what the Japanese do, well it is interesting, everybody wants to sing, everybody wants to sort of express. So, you would be very shy to sing in front of people, what do you do?

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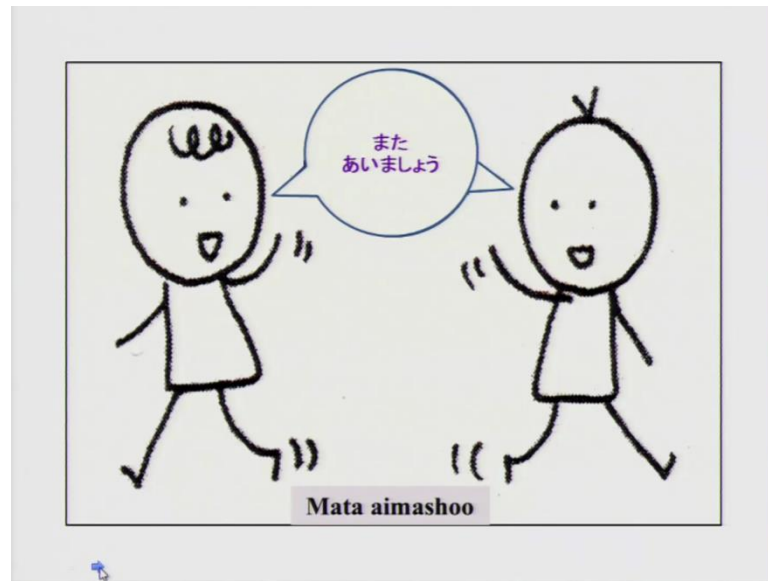


Well, you could go to this [FL] places, where you have these [FL] boxes, the empty boxes where you have a system put on your head phones take a mike, just switch on to whichever, put on whichever song you want to sing. And the lyrics will be displayed, the music will be there, but you have to sing the lyrics on your own. So well, you can look at the lyrics there displayed, and you can practice your song over there, that is what [FL] is this is just a small photograph a picture of how [FL] is done in Japan.

So, these are just boxes go into this small three by three or four by four room. And start practicing or singing and it is very entertaining, and very relaxing, you can shout scream, as much as you want sing to your hots content, and feel very, very happy. So, simple [FL] booth, and there are lots of things about the Japanese, there are number of things I would really like to tell, but it becomes a little difficult to cover everything in this small 40 minutes, and over 40 lectures.

Well, let us see how many we can cover, and I try to tell you as many as I can, today will keep ((Refer Time: 38:51)) this, and not go any further will try to do something new next time. Do these listening passages and conversations, practice them and try to do the questions, the meanings they will help you a lot, with this I will try to end today.

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So, [FL].

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[FL] Thank you very much, and we will meet again soon.