Lecture: 10
Hitori de ikimasu ka?
一人　で　行きます　か？
Will you go alone?

Konnichiwa／こんにちは(FL) and a warm welcome to all of you to the class in the second lecture series on Japanese Language and Culture. So, today I have a passage written by one of my students and in the passage he has used the particle *de／で*(FL) in different ways. So, we have done some usage of particle *de／で*(FL) earlier and we are going to do some now today. So, let us see how he has used some of these different ways of using particle *de／で*(FL) and making our conversation better. So, let us see what we have?

(Refer Slide Time: 01:02)

I will read the passage once and I am sure you will understand most of it, whatever is left we are going to do it right here.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:15)

Passage
文書

So, just listen to the passage very carefully (FL). So, I am sure most of it is understood but there are some places where *de*／で (FL) has been used in a different way.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:10)

Samui kara kinou watashi wa gozen shichi-ji han ni okimashita. Ha o migaite, asagohan o tabemashita. Ku-ji ni baiku de kaisha ni ikimashita. Kaisha de shigoto o shimashita. Soshite roku-ji-han goro tomodachi to isshoni ryou ni kaerimashita. Sono ato futari de gohan o tsukurimashita. Totemo tsukarete ita node, gohan o tabeta ato, 10 ji goro nemashita. Yuube yuki ga furimashita. Desu kara kyou yuki de kaisha ni ikimasen deshita. Uchi de yasunde imasu.

So, let us see what those are but before that we will quickly revise all that we have done.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:18)

さむい から 昨日 私は 午前 七時 に 起きました。
はを 磨いて、朝 ご飯を 食べました。八時に バイク
で 会社に 行きました。会社 で 仕事 を しました。
そして、六時半 ごろ 友達 と 一緒に りょう に
帰りました。その あと 二人で ご飯 を 作りました。
とても 疲れていた ので ご飯を 食べた あと 十時
ごろ 寝ました。

昨夜 雪が 降りました。ですから ゆき で 会社に
いきません でした。家 で 休んでいます。

This is in the script for you there are lot of kanji's given, you do not have to read all the kanji's memorize all the kanji's; try to find the ones that you know those are easy those have been coming regularly in your conversations and in the passages that I have given you and try to remember those and use them in your writing.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:44)

Now as you already know particle *de*／で(FL) can be used in various ways in the language and we have studied particle *de*／でay for action earlier, for example you have learnt *toshokan de benkyou shimasu*／としょかん で 勉強 します.(FL) sSo place *de*／で (FL) action, I keep repeating all this again and again. Sso, that you can make better sentences and if you have not understood it earlier you can understand it now. So, *toshoka*／図書館

(FL) is library and *benkyou shimasu／勉強　します*(FL) as you already know at a place an action is done.

Now in conversation you can ask *doushite toshokan e ikimashita ka／どうして　図書館　へ　行きました　か,* a question. So, well *shizuka desu kara／しずか　です　から,*(FL). Sso, the reason given is *shizuka／しずか*(FL) it is quiet *desu kara, toshokan de benkyou shimasu／ですから、　図書館　で　勉強　します*(FL) why do I study because it is quiet over there. nNow *toshokan no naka wa／としょかん　の　中　は,* (FL). Sso, now the whole sentence is there the full complete sentence *toshokan no naka wa shizuka da kara, soko e itte, benkyou shimasu／としょかん　の　中　は　しずか　だから、そこ　へ　行って、勉強　します,*(FL) I go over there and then I study the reason given is it is *shizuka／しずか*(FL) it is quiet. So, this is how you will use particle *de／で*(FL) you have also done *te／て*(FL) form of the verb after performing this activity the second activity is done.

So, once I go to the *toshokan／としょかん*(FL) where it is very quiet, very peaceful I then I study over there. You can also add time expressions over here *toshokan no naka wa shizuka da kara, mainichi／としょかん　の　中　は　しずか　だから　毎日*(FL), every day *soko e itte benkyou shimasu／そこ　へ　行って　勉強　します* or *tokidoki／時々*(FL) can also be used which is sometimes. So, you can also add time expressions.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:17)

The second usage of *de*／で(FL) which we have studied earlier is by means using a certain method, using a certain thing an object and performing an activity. So, let us see what it is? Over here we are going to do for transport by this means I go from one place to another. So, my *mainichi basu de kaisha e ikimasu*／毎日　バス　で　会社　へ　行きます(FL) I do not have to elaborate anymore because I am sure you know you can add any mode of transport over here instead of bus.

Busu de／バス　で, *kuruma de*／車で, *jitensha de kaisha e ikimasu*／自転車　で　会社　へ　行きます. But *watashi wa ashi de e ikimasu*／私　は　足　でへ　行きます,(FL) is not used, *aruite ikimasu*／歩いて　行きます. (FL) nNow we have a small conversation here *nan de kaisha e ikimasu ka*／何で　会社　へ　行きます　か? *Nan de*／何で(FL) is by what means. So, over here same pattern *densha de ikimasu*／電車　で　行きます. *Nan-ji no densha desu ka*／何時　の　電車　です　か? You have done *nan-ji*／何時, *roku-ji no desu*／六時　の　です.(FL) tThere is another sentence over here which has *nan de*／何で, *nan de Toukyou e ikimasu ka*／何で　東京　へ　行きます　か?(FL). So, the answer is not by means but purpose, *shigoto de ikimasu*／仕事　で　行きます. So, when you are using *nan de*／何で(FL) it has two meanings one is 'by what' means by what means and the second one is 'why', what is the reason. So, from context from what you have been talking about *nan de*／なんで(FL) is made very, very clear.

Though as foreigners we think that if we have *nan de*／なんで (FL) here and *nan de*／なんで(FL) here how are we going to differentiate. So, I think all students from the Hindi belt will know how we use *kal*(FL) in Hindi, *kal*(FL) is also for tomorrow and *kal*(FL) is also for yesterday. So, in a similar manner from context we can understand.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:00)

Now the third usage of particle *de*／で(FL) that we have learnt was with the help of or means used to perform another activity, for example we learnt *pen de kakimasu*／ペン　で　書きます(FL) in your *kaiwa*／会話(FL) you had *watashi wa ka-do de*／私　は　カード　で, (FL) *ka-do de*／カード　で over here is card, your debit or credit card *watashi wa ka-do de haraimasu*／私　は　カード　で　払います(FL) with the help of by using I will pay is what it means pay by card as is given over here or *ka-do de haraimasu*／カード　で　はらいます(FL) or *pen de kakimasu*／ペン　で　書きます or *suppun de tabemasu*／スップン　で　食べます (FL). So, we have done this earlier now let us see what else we have *pen de kaite kudasai*／ペン　で　書いて　下さい(FL).

It can also be a request you are filling a form *pen de kaite kudasai*／ペン　で　書いてください or *enpitsu de kakanai de kudasai*／えんぴつ　で　書かないで　ください(FL) or you hear this a lot when you are writing an exam your teacher will generally say *pen de kaite kudasai*／ペン　で　書いてください(FL) write in pen, *pen de kaite kudasai*／ペン　で　書いてください or sometimes you have to write in pencil also *pen de kakanai de kudasai*／ペン　で　書かないで　ください. So, so with the help of pen you are performing an action. *Keito de se-ta o amimasu*／けいと　で　セーター　を　あみます, *keito*／けいと is wool; *keito de se-ta o amimasu*／けいと　で　セーター　を　あみます, by some material. *Kiji de doresu o tsukurimasu*／きじ　で　ドレス　を　作ります. now today. So, with the help of cloth I make a dress. So, by using some material you make another thing,

amimasu／あみます(FL) the verb is a *amu／あむ*moon dictionary form which means to knit.

So, *keito de／けいと　で,*(FL) today with the help of *keito／けいと*(FL) what am I able to make, I am able to make a sweater and sweater is written as *se-ta-／セーター*. So what is the *amibari／あみばり?*(FL). Now *amibari／あみばり is* knit knitting needles. So, *amibari de se-ta- o amimasu／あみばり　で　セーター　を　あみます,*(FL) I knit a sweater with the help of knitting needles. So, using something you perform an activity. So, there is a small mistake here *se-ta-／セーター*(FL) it is long sound please remember.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:03)

Now look at this one. So, she uses a *kuruma／車*(FL) and goes to office. That is the meaning she goes to office every day by car. Meera uses PowerPoint for presentations so *Mira wa pa-wapointo de／ミラ　は　パワーポイント　で,* (FL) with the help of or by, *happyou o shimasu／発表　を　します*(FL) she does her presentation. There is another one for you *Mira wa kara-pen o tsukatte／ミラ　は　カラペン　を　使って, kara pen／カラペン is* colour(FL) pen or basically felt pens *o tsukatte repo-to o kakimasu／を　使って　レポート　を　書きます, use o repo-to o kakimasu／を　レポート　を　書きます. Mira wa karapen de／ミラ　は　カラペン　で,* by/with *repo-to o kakimasu／レポート　を　書きます.*(FL). So, this is how you will use particle *de／で,*(FL) using something to perform another action. Now another *de／で*(FL) which we learnt is used with numbers. So, let us see what this *de／で*(FL) is?

So, *hitori de ikimasu／一人　で　行きます*(FL) I go alone, *minna de ikimashou*(FL) let us go together; three of us will do *benkyou／勉強*(FL) together, *san nin de benkyou shimashou／三人　勉強　しましょう*(FL) let us do *benkyou／勉強*(FL) together. So, it could be any number over here any, number could be used over here *hitori de／一人で, ni-nin de／二人　で, san-nin de／三人　で, yo-nin de／四人で* meaning(FL) basically alone or two people, three people, four people whatever the number. Now there is another word which is *jibun／自分, jibun de ikimashita／自分　で　行きました*(FL). So, what is the difference between *hitori de／一人　で*(FL) and *jibun de／自分　で*(FL) both have this meaning of alone.

So, what is the difference between *hitori de／一人　で* and *jibun／自分?*(FL) and (FL) w Well one difference is this is an adjective and this is a noun, but there is a difference in the way you use it or should say the way you understand it or what you are trying to tell your listener. Now let us see what it means? Now *hitori de／一人で*(FL) there means when you do something alone when you do not take anyone's help without anyone's help you perform an action alone.

hitori de	alone, by oneself, to do something without taking anyone's help.
jibun de	alone, by self, can do something alone which others can also perform.

Now *jibun de／自分で*(FL) also means alone, you perform the action alone but over here the basic difference is that *jibun de／自分で*(FL) you can do something alone, you have the ability to do something alone something that others can also do you are saying that I did this I performed this action on my own and *jibun de／自分で*(FL) means I did something alone that is the difference.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:53)

Now I will give you some sentences and it will make it very clear, *kirei ni kami o kumimashita ne／きれい に かみ を くみました ね. Kumimasu／くみます* is to braid, *kumu／くむ* is the verb *kumu／くむ*(FL) means to braid or to plate your hair make a braid. *Jibun de／自分で* means(FL) I did it alone all by myself I did not take any help. So, you are telling something that I was able to do it I could do it on my own others can also do it

they can also help me but this time I did it on my own. So, there is also a sense of achievement over here.

So, I can always take help from someone to help me cook but I am trying to tell my listener that *mainichi／毎日*(FL) every day for my family I make food myself I do not take any help from anyone. So, it is just the feeling that you want to convey that I do this myself for someone or just do it for myself on my own. Now over here you can compare *mainichi hitori de ni-juu-nin no tame ni ryouri o tsukurimasu／毎日　一人　で　二十人　の　ために　料理　を　作ります,*(FL) without taking any help I did it alone *hitori de ni-juu-nin no tame ni ryouri o tsukurimasu／一人　で　二十人　の　ため　に　料理　を　作ります*(FL) for 20 people I make *ryouri／料理*(FL) and *kazoku no tame ni jibun de ryouri o tsukurimasu／家族　の　ために　自分　で　料理　を　作ります*(FL) that I take this trouble of making *ryouri／りょうり*(FL) myself. So, it is just the feeling that you are conveying. Over here *hitori de／一人で*(FL) alone without anyone's help over here others can do but I do it of choice. *Jibun de tsukutta se-ta- desu／自分　で　作った　セーター　です,*(FL) what does it mean? That the person is trying to say that I have not bought it I could have bought it but I have not bought it I have made this on my own without anybody's help I have done it all by myself *tsukurimasu／作ります or amu／あむ,*(FL) I told you earlier *amu／あむ, amimashita／あみました*(FL) like *nomu／飲む, nonda／飲んだ* similarly in past tense this is the *anda se-ta- desu／あんだ　セーター　です,*(FL) this is the *se-ta-,* this is the sweater that I have made my self(FL) knitted myself. *Kore wa hitori de anda se-ta- desu／これ　は　一人で　あんだ　セーター　です*(FL) I have not taken any help, nobody helped me *hitori de／一人*(FL) I have made it so, all alone without any help.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:13)

hitori de / 一人で	alone, single handed, to do something without taking anyone's help.
jibun de / 自分で	alone, by myself, can do something alone which others can also do, the desire to do the activity is there, there is a sense of achievement/of having accomplished something.

Now another *de*／で ~~ay~~ which is used in daily conversation say when you go shopping is used to ask or tell price for example *futatsu de hyaku en desu*／二つ　で　百円　です.~~(FL)~~.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:29)

So, let us see how it is used. Using *de*／で~~(FL)~~ to show amount or cost, a certain thing is for this much or so~~,~~ much amount is for this much. So, let us see *sen en de ringo no basuketto o kaimashita*／千円　で　りんご　の　バスケット　を　買いました, *sen en de*／千円

で~~(FL) basket~~ the *~~R~~ringo* basket was for *sen en*／千円,~~(FL)~~ basically meaning is ~~for,~~ for a certain amount I bought this basket. *Yottsu de ni-sen-en desu*／四つ　で　二千円　です,

~~(FL)~~ four of them together *yottsu de*／四つで~~(FL) they~~ all of them together, *ni-sen en desu*／二千　円　です,~~(FL)~~ it is 2000 yen. You can look at this conversation as well~~(FL)~~. So,

there are two baskets lying over there two heaps of oranges or apples you can also have oranges or anything any noun that you want to put.

So, this first basket there are two apples over here the two present over here are for 200 yen whereas *kono ringo wa／この　りんご　は*(FL) this basket *kono ringo basuketto wa／この　りんご　バスケット　は* or this *ringo wa ichi kiro de／りんご　は　一キロ　で /1kg de sen-en desu／で　千円　です*(FL). So, 1 kg of apple is 41000 yen. So, that is how you would show cost or a certain thing is for this much or certain number of things is for this much as is shown over here. Over here there is number/over here also you can see number, here it is price. So, show basically amount or price of a certain object. Now there is lot of *de ／で*ay to day for you some of the usage of *de／で*(FL) is new some is old.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:01)

So, another *de／で*ay which is used in our passage which is towards the end is *yuki de／雪 で,*(FL) now *yuki／ゆき*(FL) is snow so, let us see what it means. Now *de／で*(FL) over here is used for giving reason for doing or not doing an activity with *de／で*(FL) you can also give reason let us see what it is. So, there are two sentences over here,(FL) you can see *Mariko san* has *netsu* fever, (FL) she is not going to go to school she is going to take off or take leave. So, now how do you join these two sentences?
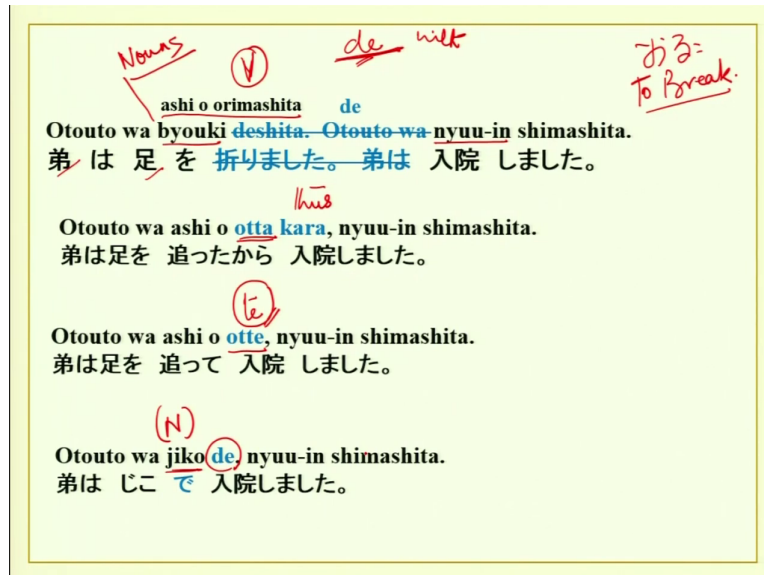
One is *aru kara／ある　から,*(FL) with *kara／から*(FL) you can say because of *netsu／ね つ*. One you can do this you can also join with *de／で,*(FL) how is that? *Mariko san netsu de*

／まり子さん　ねつ　で, *because of this gakkou o yasumu／学校　を　休む*. Now you can see over here *Mariko san wa netsu de／まり子さん　は　ねつ　で,* because of *netsu kyou／ねつ　今日,* today *gakkou e kimasen／学校　へ　来ません*(FL) of this now you can see over here because of (FL). So, why is he using *kimasen／きません,*(FL) why not *ikimasen／いきません*(FL)?. So, the person who is speaking is actually in school that is how you can use *kimasen／きません,* (FL) only when you are present at that place then you can use this word *kimasen／きません*(FL). So, he somehow knows that *Mariko san*(FL) is not going to come today she has fever.

So, (FL) she will not come and not *ikimasen／いきません*(FL) he could have used *ikimasu／行きます*(FL) only when he was outside school. Now *kinou byouki de shigoto o shimasen deshita／昨日　病気　で　仕事　を　しません　でした*(FL) because of *byouki／びょうき*(FL) because I was not feeling well, because giving reason I was not feeling well she got *shigoto o shimasen deshita／仕事　を　しませんでした. Watashi wa shiken de／私　は　試験　で* (FL) because of *shiken／しけん, pa-ti ni ikimasen／パーチイー　に　行きません,* chicken (FL). Sso, it is a decision I have made because I have *shiken* chicken tomorrow *ashita no shiken de pa-ti ni ikimasen／明日　の　試験　で　パーチイー　に　いきません*(FL). So, I have a *shiken／しけん* chicken tomorrow I have a test tomorrow and thus *pa-ti e ikimasen／パーチイー　へ　行きません*(FL). Now *kotoshi no jishin de／今年　の　じしん　で, kotoshi／今年*(FL) this is year, you can see from the kanji itself, this means *ima／今* or(FL) now and this is year means; so now year means this year, *kotoshi no jishin de／今年　の　じしん　で, jishin／じしん is* (FL) earthquake *de／で,* so, because of *jishin de takusan ie ga kowaremashita／じしん　で　たくさん　家　が　こわれました,*(FL) lot of houses were destroyed or broken, *kowaru／かわる* (FL) is the verb in dictionary form and *kowaru／かわる*(FL) means to break. So, *kowaremashita／こわれました* (FL) we can say means break but over here it is being used as destroyed. Now instead of *ie／家*(FL) which is a noun, you can use *ohashi／おはし, ohashi／おはし*(FL) is bridge. So, you can replace it with *ohashi／おはし*(FL) over here and *kotoshi no jishin de／今年　の　じしん　で*(FL) or you can also say *kotoshi no ame de takusan no ie ga kowaremashita／ことし　の　雨　で　たくさん　家　が　こわれました or takusan no ohashi ga*

*kowaremashita／*たくさん　の　おはし　が　こわれました. *Ame／雨* is rain, *ame de／*
雨　で*(FL)* because of *ame／あめ(FL)* because of *jishin kowaremashita／じしん　こわれ*
ました(FL). So, you can use *de／で(FL)* like this now for giving reason.

There is practice for you *(FL)*. So, we can remove these two from here because it is the same
and join these two sentences with particle *de／で(FL)* with over here, *(FL)* because he was
byouki／びょうき(FL) thus he got admitted to the hospital, *nyuu-in／にゅういん(FL)* is
getting admitted into the hospital. Now we have something else in Japanese written over here
otouto wa ashi o orimashita. Otouto wa nyuu-in shimashita／弟　は　足　を　おりまし
た。弟　は　入院　しました.(FL) Otouto／弟 is younger brother *ashi o orimashita／足*
を　おりました, oru／おる(FL) is the verb which means break, to break and *ashi／足*
(FL) is leg.

So, *ashi o orimashita／足　を　おりました,(FL)* how do you think we are going to join
these two sentences? Obviously with *de／で;(FL)* now you will see that this is a verb, how
do you do it in *de／で(FL)* form? Till now you have done only nouns so, *byouki de／びょう*
き　で, netsu de／ねつ　で, jishin de／じしん　で, ame de／雨　で; (FL) now this time
you have a verb what are you going to do? Can someone tell me? Ok we have it write here,
ashi o otta kara／足　を　おった　から because he broke his leg; *oru／おる(FL)* is to
break or*(FL)* to fracture. So, *(FL)* he broke his leg thus he was admitted to the hospital.

Θ or you can also say *otouto wa ashi o otte, nyuu-in shimashita／弟 は 足 を おっ て、入院 しました*(FL) he broke his leg and after that *nyuu-in shimashita／にゅういん しました*(FL). So, after he broke his leg he was admitted into the hospital. So, *te／て*(FL) form over here you will see is also similar to *de／で*(FL) over here which gives reason. You have done the *te／て*(FL) form and I am sure you can connect it over here with *de／で*(FL) with nouns *de／で*(FL) is used with verbs *te／て*(FL) is used in the (FL)*te／て* form of the verb.

Now because of some accident because this is a noun over here *otouto wa jiko de nyuuin shimashita／弟 は じこ で 入院 しました* (FL) because there was *jiko／じこ* (FL) there was an accident he was admitted to the hospital. So, there are many other ways we can use particle *de／で*(FL) we will do those as well sometime.

But there was a word in our passage in chapter 8 *zehi／ぜひ,*(FL) let us see how it is used in our conversation and what it means?

Zehi – an adverb and means must, by all means, definitely.

Mira: Rao san itsu Indo ni kaerimasu ka?
Rao: Raishuu no mokuyoubi desu.
Mira: Ja, kaeru mae ni zehi Tanaka sensei ni atte kudasai.
Rao: Wakarimasu yo.

ミラ： ラオさん いつ インド に 帰ります か？
ラオ： 来週の 木曜日 です。
ミラ： じゃ、変える 前に ぜひ 田中先生 に 合ってください。
ラオ： 分かります よ。

Zehi, kondo uchi e asobi ni kite kudasai／ぜひ、今度家へ遊びに 来てください。

Zehi, ano eiga o mite kudasai／ぜひ あの 映画 を 見てください。

Zehi, mata aimashou／ぜひ また あいましょう。

So, as you can see *zehi／ぜひ*(FL) is an adverb and means must by all means or definitely how it is used let us do the conversation must. (FL) So, all this is understood I am sure; you can use whichever. (FL) nNext week Thursday; (FL) before you return. So, please remember before *mae ni／前に*(FL) verb is in plain form, (FL) you can remove the *zehi／ぜひ* (FL) also *taberu mae ni te o aratte kudasai／食べる　前に　手　を　洗って　ください, neru mae ni denki o keshite kudasai／寝る　前に　電気　を　けして　ください,*(FL) before sleeping switch off the light, *uchi o dewu mae ni denwa o kakete kudasai／家　を　出る　前に　電話　を　かけて　ください/denwa　shite　kudasai／電話　してください*(FL) both can be used.

So *mae ni／前に*(FL) will take plain form of the verb and *zehi／ぜひ*(FL) over here means must *Tanaka sensei ni atte kudasai／田中先生　に　会ってください,*(FL) it can be used in the beginning over here or somewhere in the middle it does not matter as long as it conveys the meaning of must. It is always used with a positive verb, *zehi ikimasen／ぜひ 行きません*(FL) is not used or *zehi tabemasen／ぜひ　食べません*(FL) is not used; *zehi tabete kudasai／ぜひ　食べて　ください, zehi mite kudasai／ぜひ　見てください, kono atarashii eiga zehi mite kudasai／この　新しい　映画　ぜひ　見てください*(FL) please watch and he says *wakarimasu yo／わかります　よ,*(FL) we did *wakarimasu／わかります*(FL) in our previous lesson. So, *wakarimasu yo／わかります　よ,*(FL) I have understood.

Of course I know over here understood and know both can be used the meaning is clear. You do not have to tell me of course I know what I am supposed to do. Now we have *zehi／ぜひ* (FL) over here you can see the sentences *zehi, kondo uchi e asobi ni kite kudasai／ぜひ、今度　家　へ　遊び　に　来てください,*(FL) this is a typical sentence used or phrase used when Japanese will call you over or invite you over to their house. *Zehi, kondo／ぜひ、今度* (FL) next time, *uchi e asobi ni kite kudasai／家　へ　遊び　に　来てください,*(FL) *asobi ni kite kudasai／遊び　に　来てください,* does not mean that you come and play over here, it is an invitation to spend some time at your house.

So, it is just an invitation *asobi ni irashite／遊び　に　いらして,*(FL) would be polite, *kite kudasai／来てください* is informal way of inviting someone. Now *zehi, ano eiga o mite kudasai／ぜひ、あの　映画　を　見てください. Zehi／ぜひ*(FL) must watch this film, *mite kudasai／見てください*(FL) it is a polite request. Encouraging someone to do something and you will see it is always in positive. Then *zehi mata aimashou／ぜひ　また　会いましょう*(FL) of course another typical phrase the Japanese use *zehi mata aimashou／ぜひ　また　会いましょう*(FL) must, must meet again must, 'must' is the meaning must, must is very, very emphatically *zehi mata aimashou／ぜひ　また　会いましょう* (FL) let us meet definitely sometime soon.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:51)

So, I have some kanji for you there was this word last time *hitotsu／一つ*(FL) counter for small irregular objects. So, the *hitotsu／一つ, futatsu／二つ, mittsu／三つ, tsu／つ*(FL)
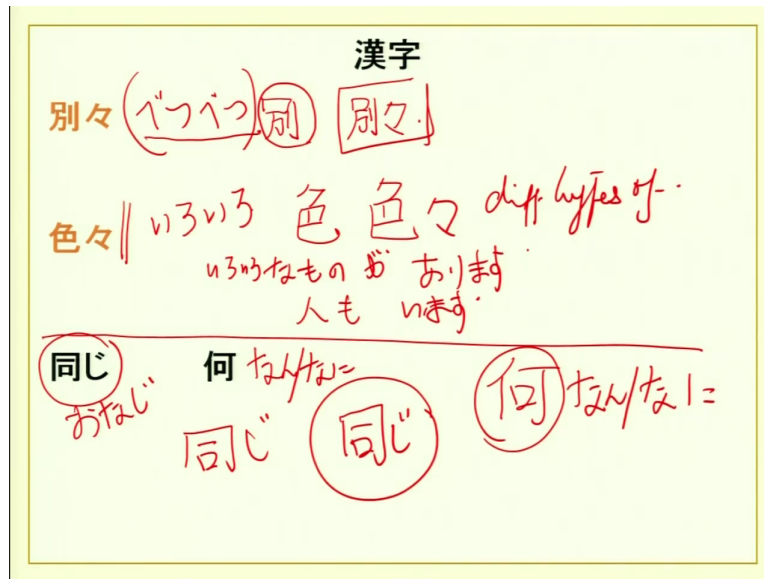
plus number shows how many small irregular things are there. So *hitotsu／一つ*, (FL) one and *tsu／つ*(FL) just simple like *hitori／一人 one and hito／人, so hitori／一人*(FL) for counting people, this is counting objects irregular objects. Now there was this word *shou shou／少々*(FL) if you remember last time in your conversation there was this phrase *shou shou o machi kudasai／少々お待ちください*(FL). So, we did this kanji last time one, two, three and four this also means *sukoshi／少し*(FL) meaning little few less but used for things only *sukoshi／少し*(FL).

So, one reading is *shou／少*(FL) and one reading is *sukoshi／少し*(FL). Now these two will be read like this *shou shou／少々*(FL) I think I did it with you at that time basically this character here means that this is a repetition of this reading. So, *shou shou omachi kudasai／少々お待ちください*,(FL) now you can see over here like this, this is the stroke order please remember sometimes when I am writing here the stroke order does change. Now this time I am telling you this is the stroke order center line first left right and then this is the last one.

Shou shou omachi kudasai／少々お待ちください(FL) meaning please wait for a minute or for a while, now there are a lot of words like this we will do some other words which have this character and the first reading is repeated. So, you have done some of them, some of them we will do now. You already know this word *hito／人*(FL) over here *hito／人* and this is *bito／びと hitobito／人々*(FL) and this is lot of people *hito／人 and bito／びと*(FL) and (FL) like this, this character or this symbol is not of N4(FL) this is done much later but because we have done the word over here.

So, you can just memorize and you will know that this means that the first reading has to be repeated. Now *tokidoki／時々*(FL) you have also done this *tokidoki／時々*(FL) means sometimes but if you actually look at the character it is time, time time-time is what it means basically this is the meaning *tokidoki／時々*(FL) and this is *doki／どき*(FL). So, you have *shou shou／少々, hitobito／人々, tokidoki／時々*.(FL).

And then you also have *betsubetsu／別々*(FL) we did this word in our passage *betsubetsu／別々*(FL) separate, separate. So, *betsubetsu／別々*(FL) means separately this, this and then this. So, this is small like this and then this *betsubetsu／別々*(FL), this word is new for you, you can remember the character as well means separate. Now there is another word you have done it a number of times this is *iroiro／色々*(FL) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 like this and then *iroiro／色々*(FL) meaning different types of different things *iroiro na mono ga arimasu／色々　な　物　が　あります, iroiro na hito mo imasu／色々　な　人　も　います,*(FL) it is very difficult to write here the pen keeps slipping.

S so, please forgive that. Now similar looking kanji's I had said I am going to do with you. So, there is one kanji here today you have done this kanji character which is *nan／何*(FL) or *nani／何*(FL) and this character is *onaji／同じ*(FL). Now how is it made? Very, very simple like this and a *kuchi／口*(FL) over here *onaji／同じ*(FL). So, very similar to *nan／何*(FL) please do not confuse this is *onaji／同じ*(FL) and this is *nan／何*(FL) or *nani／何*(FL). So, I will try to do more similar looking kanji's more of these, easy kanji's with you so that you can remember them as words. You know the words so it is easy now to do the kanji.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:22)

Mira: Rao san, mainichi nanji ni uchi o demasu ka?

Rao: Shawa o abite kara shichi ji ni demasu.

Mira: Nan de kaisha e ikimasu ka?

Rao: Jibun no baiku de ikimasu

Mira: Hitori de ikimasu ka?

Rao: Iie, tomodachi to isshoni ikimasu.

Mira: Nan ji ni kaerimasu ka?

Rao: Daitai roku-ji goro desu kedo, tokidoki hachi-ji ni kaerimasu.

Mira: Ban-gohan wa dou shimasu ka? Uchi de tsukurimasu ka?

Rao: Hai, (watashi to tomodachi) futari de tsukurimasu. Soshite, gohan o tabete, terebi o mite 10-ji goro nemasu.

And there is something interesting for you today there was this passage in the beginning and now the same passage I have made into *kaiwa／会話*(FL). Read this today at home and we will discuss this in our next class. There are lot of question words how you are going to change a passage into a *kaiwa／会話*(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 39:42)

ミラ: ラオさん, 毎日 朝 何時に 家を 出ます か？

ラオ: シャワ を 浴びて 七時 に 家 を 出ます。

ミラ: 何で 会社 へ 行きます か？

ラオ: バイク で いきます。

ミラ: 一人で 行きます か？

ラオ: いいえ、 友達 と一緒に 行きます。

ミラ: 何時に 帰ります か？

ラオ: 大体 六時 ごろ です けど、 時々 八時に かえります。

ミラ: 晩ご飯 は どう します か？ 家で 作ります か？

ラオ: はい、（私と友達） 二人 で つくります。 そして ご飯 を 食べて、 テレビ を 見て、 十時 ごろ 寝ます。

This is in your script there are lot of kanji's that you know some kanji's we did right now. So, figure those out write them and practice with your partner.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:56)

Vocabulary

migaku	みがく	to polish/brush
migakimasu	みがきます	polish
goro	ごろ頃	appox. time
ryou	りょう	dormitory
yuube	ゆうべ昨夜	night
futari	ふたり二人	two people
furu	ふる	to rain
yasumu	やすむ休む	to rest/relax
totemo	とても	very/exceptional
shizuka	しずか	quiet
haraimasu/harau	はらう	pay
keito	けいと	wool

Now there is vocabulary do the vocabulary and come prepared for your lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:59)

Vocabulary

jibun	じぶん自分	my self
kumu	くむ	to plait/braid
jishin	じしん/地震	earthquake
byouki	びょうき/病気	ill,sick
shiken	しけん/試験	exam, test
oru	おる	to break
jiko	じこ	accident
nyuu-in	入院/にゅういん	two netsu
zehi	ぜひ	must
jishin	じしん/自信	self confidence
abiru	あびる/浴びる	shower

So, with this I would like to finish today's class, there is lot of particle *de*／で(FL) that we did today different usage of particle *de*／で(FL) how to use it in sentences. What is the difference between *nan de*／なんで(FL) which is why and *nan de*／なんで(FL) by what means. There is similar looking kanji also for you words where you repeat the first reading, for example *iroiro*／色々(FL). So, try to find some more words like this and try to make sentences and we will meet again in our next class very soon, till then *arigatou gozaimasu*／ありがとう　ございます*or mata ashita aimashou*／また　明日　会いましょう(FL).