

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
Vatsala Misra
Foreign Language Program
Indian Institute of Technology - Kanpur

Lecture: 11
Irasshaimase!
いらっしゃいませ!
Welcome!

Konnichiwa / こんにちは, (PL) namaskar and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. So, in our previous class we did particle *de* / で (PL) and how to use particle *de* / で (PL) in different ways and make our conversation better? There are many other ways you can use particle *de* / で (PL) which I will not do today of course, I will do it later. Today I want to do something else with you which is quite interesting also.

I want to do some restaurant expressions, when you go to a restaurant what does the waiter say to you; how he takes your order; what should be your response when you order food? So, all those polite and honorific and humble expressions we are going to do today. But before that as we always do I want you to listen to this conversation because that will make your hearing also very strong.

There are a lot of expressions that you might have heard, they may be a little familiar to you some may not be familiar, some may be absolutely new. So, let us see what we have here for you and listen to the conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:36)



L-11
Restaurant Expressions

3

(FL From 01:37 To 02:50)

(Refer Slide Time: 02:51)

Tenin: Irasshai mase!....Nan **mei sama** desu ka?

Rao: Yo-nin desu.

Tenin: **Kochira e douzo**.....

after 5 minutes

Tenin: **O-matase-shimashita. O-nomimono wa ikaga** desu ka?

Rao: Toriaezu, Kocha to Remon tea futatsu zutsu onegaishimasu.

Tenin: Wakarimashita. **Sugu o mochishimasu.**

after 2/3 minutes

Tenin: Kocha to Remon tea o douzo. **Go-chuumon wa o-kimari** desu ka?

Rao: O-susume wa nan desu ka?

Tenin: Kyou no supeshiaru menu ni, chikin kare to ebi-pasta desu.

So, you just heard the conversation and as I said you would be familiar with a few expressions that have been used here. For example look at the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) here. So *irasshaimase* / いらっしゃいませ is an expression which is used generally at shops or restaurants or supermarkets or places like this where you enter some place and somebody welcomes you basically it means 'welcome'. So, generally in Japan you will have somebody standing near the main entrance some girl will be standing or some person will be standing and they will welcome you by saying *irasshaimase* / いらっしゃいませ (FL).

Now if someone comes to your house, generally you would not say *irasshaimase* / いらっしゃいませ, (FL) you would say welcome. So, expressions of welcome for shops and restaurants and malls are different from what you would use at home. Now this is the first thing that a person inside the restaurant the waiter probably would say *nan mei sama* / 何名さま, *mei* / めい (FL) may-over here I will do later also but *mei* / めい maize for counting *nan mei sama* / 何名さま (FL) is polite for *san* / さん (FL).

Then *yo-nin desu* / 四人です, (FL) so he gives the counting the number and he says *yo-nin* / 四人, *nin* / 人 (FL) as we have done earlier is the counter for people and what does the person who is in the shop says or employee of the shop or the waiter over there says *kochira e douzo* / こちらへどうぞ. Now *kochira* / こちら (FL) is a polite word for *koko* / ここ (FL) for place, *kochira e douzo* / こちらへどうぞ (FL) please come this way *douzo* (FL). So, giving permission to follow him and then after five minutes *omataseshimashita* / お待たせしました (FL). Now *o* / お (FL) as you know is honorific like in *onamae* / お名前 (FL).

So, *omataseshimashita* / お待たせしました, (FL) sorry to have kept you waiting, again *onomimono* / お飲み物 (FL) you have done this *nomimono* / 飲み物 (FL) you have done the kanji also for *nomimono* / 飲み物 (FL) something to drink. So, when you are talking to your customer you do not know the person then, what is the honorific that you are going to put over here? That is *o* / お (FL) as you saw with *omataseshimashita* / お待たせしました. *Ikaga* / いかが is polite for *dou desu ka* / どうですか. So *Rao san* says *toriaezu* / とりあえず, first and foremost, first of all. So, now over here he is using this word *toriaezu* / とりあえず, (FL) what does *toriaezu* / とりあえず (FL) mean? First and foremost; please two each because there are four of them.

So, two each *onegaishimasu* / おねがいします, he could have also used *o kudasai* / をください (FL) that would also be correct but generally the phrase or the word used is *onegaishimasu* / おねがいします (FL) that please get this for me it is a request and *o kudasai* / をください (FL) would just say please give it to me a very, very direct request. So, because you do not know the waiter so, well *onegaishimasu* / おねがいします and

wakarimashita／分かりました,(FL) we did in our last lesson only with shirimashita／しりました(FL) or shitte imasu／知っています(FL). So, can you use this over here? No, you cannot because tenin／店員(FL) has understood now what they want:

★ and he says *sugu o mochishimasu*／すぐ を 持ちします(FL) I will get it as quickly as possible, I will get it immediately. Now after two or three minutes he comes back again, *kocha to remon tea o douzo*／こちゃ と レモン ティー を どうぞ(FL) and please remember that the intonation is rising because he has got the things that you wanted. So, he is putting it in front of the people. Again you will see *chuumon*／注文(FL) is order that you would make at the restaurant and *go*／ご(FL) is honorific again like in *go-juusho*／ご住所(FL).

So, again *go*／ご(FL) is honorific over here. So, here also you can see *go-juusho*／ご住所(FL) because again it is *tenin*／店員(FL) and *Rao san*(FL) they are customers. So, he needs to be very polite. *Okimari desu ka*／お決まり ですか,(FL) again there is *o*／お(FL) over here. So, the waiter is being very, very polite. So, *okimari desu ka*／お決まり ですか, *kimari*／決まり(FL) is have you decided? Now again *Rao san*(FL) is also being very polite. So, *Rao san*(FL) puts another question and he is saying *osusume*／おすすめ, *susume*／すすめ(FL) is what do you recommend? So, what is special at your restaurant?:

So, *tenin*／店員(FL) says, *kyou no supesharu me-nu wa*／今日の スペシャル メヌ は, *chikin kare to ebi-pasta desu*／チキン カレー と エビーパスタ です.(FL)
He can also use *ni*／に(FL) over here which means in today's special menu chicken curry and *ebi-pasta*／エビーパスタ(FL) is there and *so, to iu*／と 言う you already know.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:58)

Rao : Ja, ebi pasta mittsu to chikin-kare hitotsu onegaishimasu. Kare ni raisu wa tsuite masu ne.
 Tenin: **Kashikomarimashita.** Kakunin shimasu. Ebi pasta mittsu to chikin-kare hitotsu desu ne.
 Rao: Sou desu. Nan pun **gurai** kakarimasu ka?
 Tenin : **Shoushou o-machi kudasai.** 20 pun gurai desu.
 Rao : Daijoubu desu.

after 20 minutes

Tenin: **O-matase-shimashita.** Chikin kare to pizza.....
 Douzo go yukkuri meshiagatte kudasai.

after eating

Rao: **O-kaikai onegaushimasu.**
 Tenin: Doumo arigatou gozaimashita. Mata irashite kudasai.....

So, the next part is *ja, ebi-pasta mittsu to chikin kare hitotsu onegaishimasu* /じゃ、エビーパスタ と チキン カレー 一つ おねがいします。 *Mittsu* /三つ(FL) is three and *hitotsu* /一つ(FL) is one; Rao san asks *tenin, kare raisu wa tsuite imasu ne* /店員、カレー ライス は ついて います ね(FL). So, intonation is rising he could have said *masu ka* /ます か(FL) but he uses *ne* /ね(FL) thus because you are not putting a question mark, the intonation is rising with particle *ne* /ね(FL) meaning is it there with rice. *Kashikomarimashita* /かしこまりました(FL). So, over here this is another typical phrase that the waiter is going to use I have understood and we are going to deal with this later in our lesson *kakunin shimasu* /かくにん します(FL).

I will just ask and see and what is he going to see that if rice is there with the meal or not. So, maybe he nods his head, maybe he just would have said *hai* /はい also over here and then he continues with *kakunin shimasu* /かくにん します(FL). So, I am going to ask you again and repeat the order; *kakunin* /かくにん(FL) is I will check now. So, (FL) that is you have ordered three *ebi-pasta* /エビーパスタ(FL) and one chicken curry. So, *Rao san* (FL) says *sou desu* /そう です(FL).

So, *gurai* /ぐらい (FL) is approximately time, how much time it is going to take? *Kakarimasu* /かかります(FL) means it is going to take, *kakaru* /かかる(FL) is the verb *kakaru* /かかる。 *Nan pun gurai* /何分 ぐらい(FL) approximately how much time it is

going to take to bring all this to us? *Shou shou omachi kudasai* / 少々お待ちください. So, you have done this also *chotto matte kudasai* / ちょっと待ってください (FL) expression, polite is *shou shou o machi kudasai* / 少々お待ちください (FL) we just did it in our previous lesson. (FL) So, he asks somebody and he says *ni-juppun gurai desu* / 二十分ぐらいです. *Rao is daijoubu desu* / 大丈夫です, (FL) that is all-right with us. After 20 minutes everything comes and *tenin* (FL) says *omataseshimashita* / お待たせしました (FL) again sorry to have kept you waiting, So, these are the two things that you had ordered.

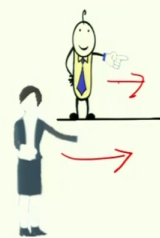
Again you see an honorific over here *yukkuri* / ゆっくり (FL) is slowly. So, before *yukkuri* / ゆっくり (FL) *go* / ご because again he is talking to his customers. So, he says after serving *douzo go-yukkuri* / どうぞ ごゆっくり (FL) please enjoy your meal. *Meshiagaru* / 召し上がる means *taberu* / 食べる, Sso, polite honorific for *taberu* / 食べる (FL) and *meshiagaru* / 召し上がる and *kudasai* / ください (FL) is please. So, please enjoy your meal that is what it means *meshiagatte kudasai* / 召し上がって ください (FL) please eat your meal. So, after eating *Rao san* (FL) says *okaikei onegaishimasu* / おかいけい おねがいします, (FL) that is please get the receipt again honorific. He could have said *kaikei onegaishimasu* / かいけい おねがいします (FL) but generally *okaikei onegaishimasu* / おかいけい おねがいします (FL) please come again and *tenin* / てんいん says *doumo arigatou gozaimashita* / どうも ありがとう ございました. *Mata irashite kudasai* / また いらして ください, please come again.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:02)

店員: いらっしゃいませ! 何名さま ですか?
 ラオ: 四人 です。
 店員: こちら へ どうぞ。 五分後。。。
 店員: お待たせしました。お飲み物 は いかが ですか?
 ラオ: とりあえず、こちゃ と レモンティー 二つ ずつ おねがいます。
 店員: 分かりました。すぐ お持ちします。
3 pun ato
 店員: こちゃと レモンティー を どうぞ.....ご注文 は お決まり ですか?
 ラオ: おすすめは なん ですか?
 店員: 今日の スペシャル メニュー に チキンカレー と えびパスタ です。
 ラオ: そう ですか? エビパスタ 三つ と チキンカレー 一つ お願いします。
 店員: かしこまりました。確認します。エビパスタ 三つと チキンカレー 一つ。
 ラオ: そうです。何分 ぐらい かかります かと?
 店員: 少々 おまちください。二十分 ぐらい です。
 ラオ: 大丈夫 です。
20 pun ato
 店員: お待ち度様でした。チキンカレー と エビパスタ です。
 どうぞ ごゆっくり 召し上がってください。
 食べた後
 ラオ: おかいけい おねがいます。
 店員: ありがとうございます。また いらしてください。

So, this is your *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) this is all in the script. There are a few kanji's which you will be able to do. So, try to do those at home on your own look up the dictionary as well. Now why I am not showing you the passage is because your listening will also improve.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:24)

Ten'in: **Irasshai mase!** / いらっしゃいませ。。。
 Nan **mei sama** desu ka? / 何名様 ですか?
 Rao: Yo-nin desu / 四人 です。
 Ten'in: **Kochira e douzo** / こちら へ どうぞ。
 Rao: Arigatou / ありがとう。

 (after 5 minutes)
 Ten'in: **O-matase-shimashita.** O-nomimono wa ikaga desu ka?
 おましたせしました。お飲み物 は いかが ですか?
 Rao: **Toriaezu,** kocha to remon tea futatsu zutsu onegaishimasu.
 とりあえず、こちゃ と レモン ティー 二つずつ おねがいます。
 Ten'in: **Wakarimashita. Sugu o mochishimasu.**
 わかりました。すぐ おもちします。

So, now we will do what was there in detail *Irasshai* / いらっしゃい (FL) I have told you ~~name~~ *nan mei sama desu ka* / 名 名 さ ま だ す か? *Yo-nin desu* / 四 人 だ す。 *Kochira e douzo* / こ ち ら へ ど う ぞ (FL). So, you can see she is pointing in this direction in this direction and saying come this way please *arigatou* / あ り が と う (FL). Now *omatase shimashita* / お 待 た せ し ま した (FL) says—we have already done; *toriaezu* / と り あ え ず (FL) is what I want to do with you first and foremost.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:48)

~ mei / 名 – counting people, formal situations

Nan mei sama desu ka? ✓ 何人 nin
なん 名様 ですか?



✗

So, before that we have *mei* / 名 (FL) and *mei* / めい (FL) is used for counting people and *sama* / さま ~~some~~ is polite for *san* / さん (FL). It is used generally at shops and restaurants where you need to count people and the most common expression that is used is *nan-mei sama desu ka* / 何名 さま ですか (FL) the counter for people is *nin* / 人 (FL). So, *nan* / 何 (FL) you have done this also, *nan-nin desu ka* / 何人 ですか? Whatever the noun over here *gakusei* / 学生, *sensei* / 先生, *okaasan* / お母さん, *kodomo-tachi nan-nin desu ka* / 子供たち 何人 ですか? (FL). Now there was a word *toriaezu* / とりあえず (FL) in the passage and we are going to do it.


(Refer Slide Time: 14:36)

toriaezu / とりあえず

Now it means to begin within, the beginning, in the meantime. So, basically what does in the meantime mean? It means that you are having a discussion and you are unable to decide

what to do. So, while we are deciding *toriaezu* / とりあえず (FL) let us do this. It is also written in hiragana and also in kanji and now let us see the sentences and see how it is used? (Refer Slide Time: 15:05)

toriaezu – for the time being or in the mean time.



A: Nani o tabemasu ka?
何を たべましよう か? きめる.

B: Menu o mite kara kimemasu.
メニュー を 見て から 決めましよう.

A: Ja, **toriaezu** nomimono o tanomimashou.
じゃ、とりあえず、飲み物 を たのみましよう。
Sumimasen, **toriaezu**, biru o kudasai.
すみません、とりあえず ビール を ください。 }

Kaette kara **toriaezu** shawa o abimasu.
帰って から とりあえず、シャワ を 浴びます。

10

So, you have this person here and he says *onomimono wa ikaga desu ka* / お飲み物 は いかが ですか? (FL) as was there in the conversation and he says *toriaezu, biru onegaishimasu* / とりあえず、ビール おねがいします. *Nani o tabemasu ka* / 何を 食べます か? *Menu o mite kara kimemasu* / メニュー を 見て から 決めます, (FL) after I have seen the menu I will decide; *kimeru* / きめる (FL) is decide, this conversation is between friends. So, while we are deciding let us first order something to drink. So, the waiter is there and A (FL) says *Sumimasen, toriaezu biru o kudasai* / すみません、とりあえず ビール を ください, (FL) please get beer for us as we are still deciding. So, when you use *toriaezu* / とりあえず (FL) then it means that something else is going to follow.

This is only for the time being. Over here also you can see *kaette kara toriaezu shawa o abimasu* / かえって から とりあえず シャワー を あびます (FL) the first thing that I do after returning is I take a shower. So, you can see from the example that when one is not sure or is not fully decided as to what to do then the meaning is to start with or you could also say let us begin somewhere start somewhere. So, I have more sentences for you and it will be easy to understand.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:45)

<p>Toriaezu, kore o yatte mimashou. とりあえず、これを やって みましょう。 <small>for now</small></p>
<p>Toriaezu, bi-ru o onegaishimasu. とりあえず、ビールを おねがいします。</p>
<p>Toriaezu, tabete kara ha o migaite kudasai. とりあえず、食べて から は を 磨いてください。 <small>first thing</small></p>
<p>Toriaezu, happyo no junbi o shita hou ga ii. とりあえず、発表 の じゅんび を した ほう が いい。 <small>instead of waiting do preparation first</small></p>
<p>Toriaezu, yatta kedo, yoku dekinakatta. とりあえず、やった けど、よくできなかつた。 <small>tried</small></p>

So, there is a discussion going on during a meeting someone says something ~~someone says something~~ and they are not coming to a consensus. So, somebody will say okay, let us try this for the time being, let us do this for the time being. *Toriaezu* / とりあえず (FL) is generally used at the beginning. So, as you saw in the conversation. So, now maybe you are the viewing at the hospital and the doctor is telling you about taking care of your teeth.

So, after you have eaten please the first thing that you need to do is to brush your teeth first thing. Then, you are preparing for your *ronbun happyou* / ろんぶん 発表 (FL) you are busy but you also have other things on your mind. So, your friend probably says forget everything *toriaezu, happyo no junbi shita hou ga ii* / とりあえず、発表 の じゅんび した ほう が いい (FL); let us see where to put your laptop, how to connect it whether the power point is all right or not, is there any mistake everybody is coming.

So, before thinking about other things please concentrate on fixing your *happyo* / はっぴょう (FL). How you are going to present it? Now this is a different usage of *toriaezu* / とりあえず (FL) your boss is telling you to do something, your teacher is telling you to do something you are not very confident but they are insisting or you yourself want to do it. So, you perform that action you do whatever is asked of you and probably are unable to do it well.

So, then what do you say? Well I tried my best I tried, I did what I could, but maybe could not do it well *toriaezu yatta kedo* / とりあえず やって けど (FL). There are times when

you try very hard you are not sure but still you try and then you feel okay maybe I could have done better *toriaezu*／とりあえず(FL) first and foremost. So, tried meaning is also there over here or something is very difficult but you want to try it and see. So, it is a little difficult. So, *toriaezu*／とりあえず(FL) can be used in different ways.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:48)

~ zutsu – a suffix means each, at a time, little by little

Kore to kore to kore ^{One each} ippon zutsu onegaishimasu.
 これ と これ これ 一本 ずつ おねがいします。

Now there was another word *zutsu*／ずつ(FL) in the conversation and *zutsu*／ずつ(FL) means ‘each’ or ‘each time’ or ‘little by little’, ‘gradually’. So, it is a suffix and is used for counting, for measuring something. There is this picture where you have roses, you have lily and again roses all over and this is a flower shop you go over there and what do you say? *Pon*／本(FL) is long cylindrical objects. So, this is a long stem a long stem. So, well *ippon zutsu onegaishimasu*／一本 ずつ おねがいします(FL) one each.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:48)

~ zutsu - to show division in two parts

Minasan koko ni tatte kudasai.

みなさん ここ に 立ってください。

A gumi, koko ni tatte kudasai. B gumi, koko ni tatte kudasai.

Aぐみ ここに 立ってください。 Bぐみ ここ に 立ってください。

Minasan, A gumi to B gumi ni wakarete kudasai.

みなさん、A組 と B組 に 分かれて ください。

Minasan, go-nin zutsu no A gumi to B gumi ni wakarete kudasai.

みなさん、五人 ずつ の A組 と B組 に 分かれて ください。

16

Now you can see from here as well. (FL) *kuremashita* / くれました is written over here for space I just used *kureta* / くれた (FL) which is same in meaning but this is more informal and this is informal *masu* / ます form. (FL) and (FL) n Now *kureta* / くれた (FL) I am going to do later also. So, concentrate on this part at the moment *kureta* / くれた (FL) means to 'give'. We have done it with *agemasu* / あげます, *watashi wa agemasu* / 私 は あげます, *watashi wa moraimasu* / 私 は もらいます (FL) and someone *kuremasu* / くれます (FL) to me. So, that is humble. So, we will do it in detail later at the moment over here.

So, how will you use *zutsu* / ずつ, *kanojo wa watashi ni* / 彼女は 私 に, (FL) to me *bara to yuri no hana o ippun zutsu* / ばら と ゆり の 花 を 一本 ずつ, one each *kuremashita* / くれました or *kureta* / くれた (FL) *Kanojo* / 彼女は girlfriend. So, *kureta* / くれた (FL) is used she gave it to me. Now you can also show division with *minna koko ni tatte kudasai* / みんな ここ に たって ください, (FL) please stand over here. *A gumi tatte kudasai, B gumi koko ni tatte kudasai* / Aぐみ 立って ください、 Bぐみ ここ に 立って ください. So *A gumi* / ぐみ (FL) is Aa group over here and Bb group over here, this you already know. So, *Minasan, A gumi to B gumi ni wakarete kudasai* / 皆さん、A組 と B組 に わかれて ください, (FL) please divide into two groups Aa group and Bb group. Now how will you use *minasan go-nin zutsu* / 皆さん 五人 ずつ (FL) five each? *Go-nin zutsu no* / 五人 ずつ の, five each no / の A group to B group *ni wakarete kudasai* / に わかれて ください (FL) so, please divide into Aa group and

Bb group of five each, is it all-right. So, this is how you will use *zutsu* / ずつ (FL) basically meaning 'each'.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:15)

To show little by little 少し

Ke-ki o tsukuru toki kona wa **sukoshi zutsu** irete kudasai.
ケーキを作るとき こなは 少し ずつ 入れてください。

Kona o neru toki mizu wa **sukoshi zutsu** ireta hou ga ii desu.
こなを練る時 水は 少し ずつ 入れてください。

Mainichi 5 each **go-ko zutsu** kanji o benkyou shimashou/shita hou ga ii.
毎日 5 個 ずつ 漢字を勉強しよう/したほうがいい。

Mainichi 10 each **jukko zutsu** Nihongo no atarashii 10 each tango o oboete kudasai.
毎日 10 個 ずつ 日本語の新しい 10 単語を覚えてください。

17

Now to show little by little how will you do that gradually, slowly? So, *ke-ki o tsukuru toki* / ケーキを作るとき, (FL) when you are making cake *kona wa sukoshi zutsu irete kudasai* / こなは 少し ずつ 入れてください, (FL) please put flour very, very slowly little by little; you did this kanji also *sukoshi* / 少し (FL) over here like this so, *sukoshi zutsu irete kudasai* / 少し ずつ 入れてください. So, (FL) Another one *kona o neru toki* / こなをねるとき, (FL) when you are kneading dough, when you are mixing flour and making dough out of it so, *kona o neru toki, mizu wa sukoshi zutsu* / こなをねる時、水は 少し ずつ, (FL) little by little *ireta hou ga ii* / 入れたほうがいい (FL). So, if you add lot of water in flour it is going to become very loose.

So, you want exact correct consistency. Then *mainichi go-ko zutsu* / 毎日 五個 ずつ, *five each go-ko zutsu kanji o benkyou shimashou* / 五個 ずつ 漢字を勉強しよう, (FL) five each (FL) let us study five kanji's every day and *ko* / こ (FL) and (FL) you did in your previous lecture. So, counting irregular objects so, five kanji's every day or *mainichi go-ko zutsu kanji o benkyou shita hou ga ii* / 毎日 五個 ずつ 漢字を勉強したほうがいい, (FL) it would be better if you study or read or learn five kanji's every day. Another one over here *mainichi yukko zutsu* / 毎日 十個 ずつ, (FL) ten each *Nihongo no atarashii tango o oboete kudasai* / 日本語の新しい たんご を 覚え

て ください,(FL) please learn 10 Japanese words, new Japanese words every day, *tango* / 単語 is vocabulary.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:07)

(3 *pun ato*)

Ten'in: Kocha to remon tea o douzo. **Go-chuumon wa okimari desu ka?**

Rao: **Mada** desu. **O-susume wa nan desu ka?**

Ten'in: Kyou no supeshiaru menu **ni** chikin kare to ebi-pasta desu.

Rao: Sou ka? Ja, ebi pasta mittsu onegaishimasu. Soshite, kanojo wa ebi tabenai **node/kara** chikin-kare **hitotsu** onegaishimasu. Kare ni raisu wa **tsuitemasu** ne.

Ten'in: Hai, sou desu.

18

Now today the conversation is a little long, *kocha to remon tea o douzo* / 小茶 と レモン ティー を どうぞ, please have. *Gochuumon wa okimari desu ka* / ごちゅうもん は お決まり ですか,(FL) I already told you. *Mada desu* / まだ です,(FL). So, we will just do this *osusume wa* / おすすめ は,(FL) what do you recommend? She is not going to have, so please give *hitotsu chikin kare* / 一つ チキン カレー, (FL) ~~special menu chicken (FL).~~ ←

~~she is not going to have so, please give (FL) this~~ this is a typical way with curry basically meaning is with curry we have rice is not it rice is complimentary or rice is there with curry.

Hai, sou desu / はい、そう です,(FL). So, he says that is correct.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:07)

(3 pun ato)

Ten'in: Kocha to remon tea o douzo. **Go-chuumon wa o-kimari desu ka?** ✓

Rao: **Mada** desu. **O-susume wa** nan desu ka?

Ten'in: Kyou no supeshiaru menu **ni** chikin kare to ebi-pasta desu.

Rao: Sou ka? Ja, ebi pasta mittsu onegaishimasu. Soshite, kanojo wa ebi tabenai **node/kara** chikin-kare **hitotsu** onegaishimasu. Kare **ni** raisu wa **tsuitemasu** ne.

Ten'in: Hai, sou desu. *wink*

18

So, now you can see *go chuumon onegaishimasu* / ごちゅうもん おねがいします (FL).

So, he comes over here and asks him, what is your order please, can I take your order or he could say *nomimono wa ikaga desu ka* / 飲み物はいかがですか? (FL) hHe does

not know what he is going to order whether food or just something to drink. So, he can also

say, the waiter can also say *nomimono wa ikaga desu ka* / 飲み物はいかがですか?

Ikaga / いかが (FL) though as I told you earlier.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:41)



Now there was a word *mada* / まだ (FL), how will you use *mada* / まだ (FL) in sentences?;

Mada / まだ (FL) means 'not yet' and it can be used with verbs and nouns both. So, let us see

sensie wa kurasu ni modorimasu ka / 先生はクラスにもどりますか? (FL) has

since *sensei* returned to the class? So, he was there he went out and now is he back, *iie*,

mada desu / いいえ、まだ です, means not yet or *mada kite ne* / まだ 来て ね, (FL) he has not come as yet. So, ~~who is~~ who is saying this? *Gakusei* / 学生 (FL) because they are in class and only then they *kite nai* / 来てない (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 27:30)

A: Sensei wa kurasu ni modorimashita ka?
先生は クラス に 戻りました か?

B: Iie, mada desu. (mada kite nai)
いいえ、まだ です。(まだ 来て ない)。

→ Mada modotte nai
Mada kaette imasen

21

Another one is there very, very informal between *haha* / 母 (FL) and *Mira*, (FL) that is *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) and *Mira, oniisan doko* / ミラ お兄さん どこ? *Heya ni iru* / 部屋 に いる, (FL) he is in the room. *Nani shite iru no* / 何 を して いる の, (FL) - so with *no* / の intonation is rising and very, very informal at home conversation. *Nani o shite iru no* / 何 を して いる の, (FL) what is he doing? So, she says *oniisan wa mada nete iru yo* / お兄さんは まだ 寝て いる よ, (FL) he is still sleeping. *Oniisan* / お兄さん (FL) she could remove from here and just say *mada nete iru yo* / まだ 寝て いる よ, (FL) he is still sleeping. So, *yo* / よ (FL) over here this particle it is a sentence ending particle and is used generally with people younger to you or in very, very informal situations.

So, over here mother and daughter are talking. So, she can say *yo* / よ, (FL) you will not use with your seniors please keep that in mind. Then we have two *mada* / まだ ~~mothers~~ over here *mada mada* / まだまだ (FL). So, what is that? *Nihongo ga jouzu desu ne* / 日本語 が 上手 です ね, (FL) somebody says *jouzu desu ne* / 上手 です ね, (FL) to you, you of course will not say yeah I am very good at it. So, if you are Japanese and as you are learning Japanese now ~~S~~so, even if you are very good at it you will say *iie, mada mada desu*

／いいえ、まだまだ です、(FL) this I am still learning. So, Japanese are very, very humble and polite.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:05)

Mada – not yet

A: Sensei wa kurasu ni modorimashita ka?
B: Iie, mada desu. (mada kite nai) *gakusei*

Haha: Mira, oniisan wa doko? / ミラ お兄さん は どこ?
Mira: Heya ni iru / 部屋 に いる。
Haha: Nani o shite iru no? / 何 を している の。
Mira: (Oniisan wa mada nete iru yo) / お兄さんは まだ 寝ている。

Mada mada

A: Nihongo ga jouzu desu ne / 日本語 が 上手 ですね。
B: Iie, mada mada desu / いいえ、まだまだ です。

21

Now there is another one here *kashikomarimashita*／かしこまりました(FL) we are going to do this right away I have already done all the explanation we will do *kakunin shimasu*／かくにんします(FL) over here very, very quickly.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:17)

Ten'in: **Kashikomarimashita. Kakunin shimasu.**
Ebi pasta mittsu to chikin-kare hitotsu...
Rao: Sou desu. Nan pun gurai kakarimasu ka?
Ten'in: **Shoushou o-machi kudasai.**
(chefu ni kiku). 20 pun gurai desu.
Rao: Daijoubu.....
20 pun ato.....
Ten'in: **O-matase-shimashita.** Chikin kare no okyakusama, to ebi pasta no okyakusama.
Rao : Arigatou.
Ten'in: **Douzo go yukkuri meshiagatte kudasai.**
tabeta ato.....
Rao: **O-kaikei onegaushimasu.**
Ten'in: Arigatou gozaimashita. **Mata irashite kudasai.**

So, you can see over here she is writing and checking the order and over here she is asking what this is? So, whatever I have ordered is it this thing and the waitress says yes that is what it is, then *omatase shimashita*／お待たせしました. (FL) say (FL). So, when you get the

order generally that is the phrase that you will use with your *okyakusan*, *omatase shimashita* /お客さん、お待たせしました, ~~okay (FL)~~ sorry to have kept you waiting.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:57)



Now there was this word *kashikomarimashita* /かしこまりました, ~~(FL)~~ as I said at restaurants in formal situations generally the Japanese use honorific's, honorific expressions to people who are older in age in rank. So, generally polite expressions are used. You just saw *o* /お being used and *go* /ご ~~(FL)~~ being used before certain words.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:30)

Kashikomarimashita/かしこまりました

Wakarimashita → **Kashikomarimashita**

Tapi

A: Sumimasen, Toudai akamon made **onegaishimasu**.
すみません、東大 赤門 まで おねがいます。

B: **Kashikomarimashita**. Michi wakarimasu ka?
かしこまりました。すみません、道 分かりますか。

A: Hai, massugu itte kudasai. **Ni ban me no kousaten kara**
migi ni magatte kudasai.
はい、まっすぐ 行ってください。二番目 の 交差点 から 右 に 曲がってください。

25

Now *kashikomarimashita* /かしこまりました ~~(FL)~~ as it is pronounced is actually polite for *wakarimashita* /分かりました, ~~(FL)~~ We did it last time also with *shitte imasu* /知っています ~~(FL)~~. So, *kashikomarimashita* /かしこまりました ~~(FL)~~ is polite for *wakarimashita* /

分かりました(FL) I have understood. So, now look at this one; so, please take me till the red gate which is very, very famous of *Toudai/東大* today which is Tokyo University. *Kashikomarimashita/かしこまりました*, (FL) Sso, this thing is happening where in a taxi. So, the driver says *kashikomarimashita/かしこまりました*(FL) I have understood, I have to take you there but then he says, *michi wakarimasu ka/道 わかります か*, do you do you know the route?=-

So, *massugu/まっすぐ* is straight, *itte kudasai/行ってください* please go straight; *ni ban me/二番 目(FL)* the second *kousaten/こうさてん*,(FL) which is crossing *kara/から* from there, *migi ni magatte kudasai/右 に 曲がってください*,(FL) please turn towards your right, so *kashikomarimashita/かしこまりました*(FL) I have understood.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:57)

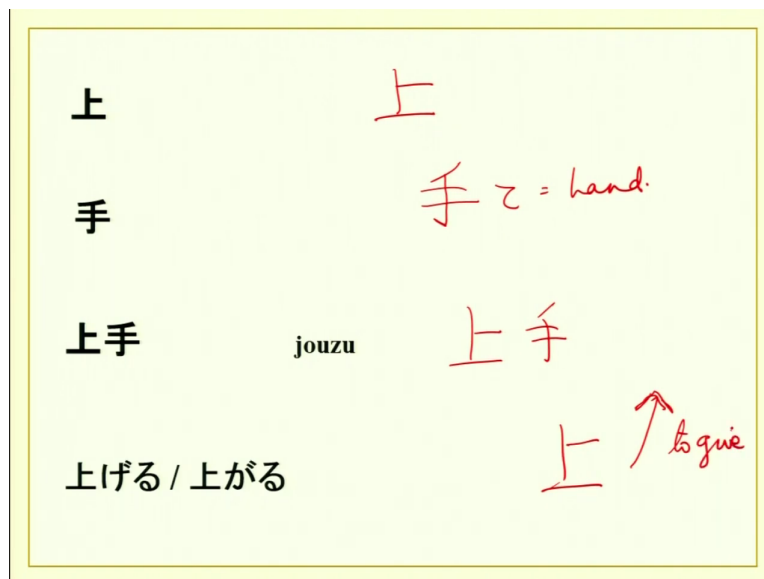
<p>Sugu/直ぐ/すぐ immediately, right away</p> <p>sugu yarimasu / すぐ やります。</p> <p>eki wa sugu chikaku ni arimasu. 駅 は すぐ 近く に あります。</p> <p>mou sugu roku-ji ni narimasu. もう すぐ 六時 に なります。</p> <p>sugu yatta hou ga ii..... すぐ やった ほう が いい。 </p>

Now there was another word here *sugu/すぐ*(FL) and *sugu/すぐ*(FL) means right away, 'immediately' -*sugu yarimasu/すぐ やります*(FL). So, somebody tells you *sumimasen chotto yatte kudasai/すみません、ちょっと やって ください*. *Aa wakarimashita/ああ、分かりました*. *Sugu yarimasu/すぐ やります*,(FL) I will do it right away. So, in your previous conversation where the taxi man says *kashikomarimashita/かしこまりました*(FL) and lady says *kousaten kara migi ni magatte kudasai/こうさてん から 右 に 曲がってください*. *Sugu soko ni arimasu/すぐ そこ に あります*,(FL) immediately over there you will see the wherever she wants to go it is right there. †Then *mou*

sugu roki-ji ni narimasu / もう すぐ 六時 に なります, (FL) very soon it is going to be 6 o'clock and also *sugu yatta hou ga ii* / すぐ やった ほう が いい (FL) it is better that you do it immediately.

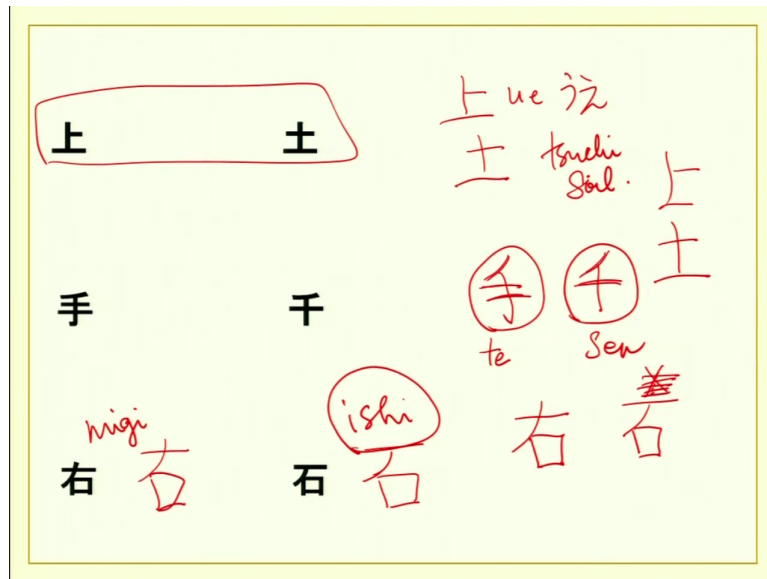
So, different ways of using *sugu* / すぐ (FL) and some places it means immediately, some places it means I will do it: Now, some places right away more emphatically and there are other ways also which we will do in our later lessons.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:17)



Now there are some kanji's for you which I want to do there is this kanji you have done which means *ue* / 上 ~~way~~-up and this is 3 over here and like this, this is *te* / 手 (FL) meaning hand; when you join the two, what does it become? *Jouzu* / 上手 (FL) you have an upper hand at something. So, *jouzu* / 上手 (FL) means good at or skilled at something. Also this kanji means to go up *agaru* / 上がる (FL) to go up- *ageru* / 上げる (FL) and *agaru* / 上がる. (FL) Also it has another meaning which means to give *agette kudasai* / 上げてください (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 34:15)



Then there are similar looking kanji's over here this is up(FL) you have done *ue* / 上(FL) and this kanji you have done in *doyoubi* / 土曜日(FL) another reading is *tsuchi* / 土(FL) which is soil. So, very similar up and *tsuchi* / 土 over here you can see do not confuse. Then we just: Now did *te* / 手, this has 3 and this one is tell me you have done this one, *sen* / 干(FL). So, this has three lines and this has two lines in horizontal over here just see. This is *te* / 手(FL) and this is- *sen* / 干(FL).

And then there is another one here because we did this *migi ni magatte kudasai* / 右 に 曲がってください(FL). So, this is *migi* / 右(FL) and this kanji similar to *migi* / 右(FL) is *ishi* / 石(FL) the difference is over here: So, this part is not there. Once again for you this one and this one over here *migi* / 右 and *ishi* / 石-mighty and(FL). Now I have a *kotowaza* / ことわざ(FL) for you with *ishi* / 石(FL) which I am not going to do today, I am going to do in our next lesson you can look up the net and see and it is a very famous *kotowaza* / ことわざ(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 35:49)

irasshaimase!	いらっしやいませ!
kochira e douzo	こちら へ どうぞ
go-chuumon onegaishimsu	ご注文 おねがいします
o-matase shimashita!	おまたせしました
kakunin shimasu	かくにん します
kashikomarimashita	かくにん します
douzo go yukkuri	どうぞ, ごゆっくり
mata irashite kudasai!	また いらしてくだ!

Now just to revise very, very quickly *irasshaimase*/いらっしやいませ(FL) say welcome; *kochira e douzo*/こちらへどうぞ(FL) please come this way; *go-chuumon onegaishimasu*/ごちゅうもん おねがいします ~~go-chew (FL)~~ please give me your order; *omatase shimashita*/お待たせしました(FL) sorry to have kept you waiting; *kakunin shimasu*/かくにん します (FL) I will just repeat once again check again; *kashikomarimashita*/かしまりました(FL) polite *wakarimashita*/分かりました, *douzo go-yukkuri*/どうぞごゆっくり(FL) please enjoy go slowly also it means and *mata irashite kudasai*/またいらしてください(FL) please come again.

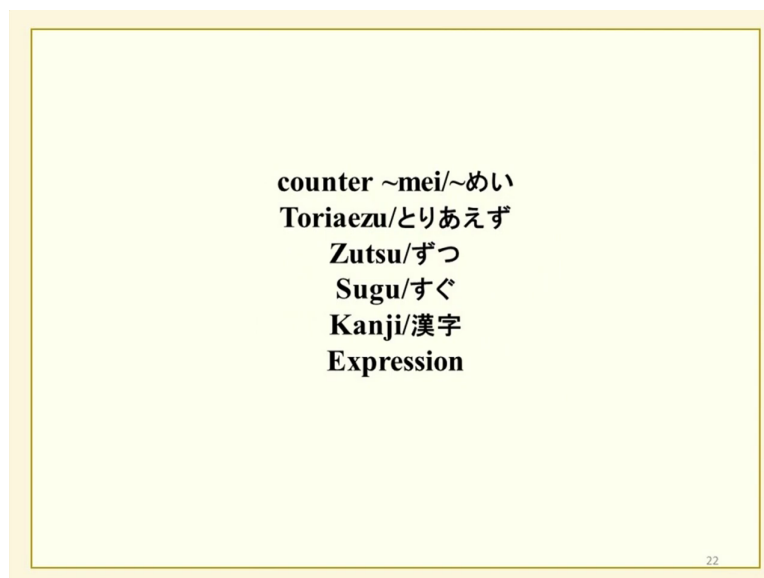
(Refer Slide Time: 36:26)

Vocabulary		
ageru	あげる	to give
kaikai	かいけい	receipt
irasshaimase	いらっしやいませ	welcome
meshiagaru	めしあがる	eat polite
okuyaku san	おくやくさん	guest
mise no hito	みせる のひと	employee of shop
kakunin suru	かくにんする	to confirm
chuumon	ちゅうもん	order (restaurant)
kochira	こちら	this way
toriaezu	とりあえず	first of all
sugu	すぐ	immediately
machimasu	まちます	wait
harau	はらう	pay
susume	すすめ	recommend
kimaru/kimeru	きまる	get decided/to decide
yukkuri	ゆっくり	slowly/gradually

Now there is vocabulary here, I will just read it out aloud for you to get the pronunciation *ageru*／上げる, *kaikai*／かいけい, *kaikai*／かいけい is receipts, get the bill, *irasshaimase*／いらっしやいませ ~~age~~ slightly rising intonation, then *meshiagaru*／めしあがる(FL) and as I told you *meshiagaru*／めしあがる(FL) is polite for *taberu*／たべる(FL) and then *okyakusan*／おきやくさん(FL) you already know, *mise no hito*／店の人, *tenin*／てんいん, *kakunin suru*／かくにんする

(FL) is to check once again, *chuumon*／ちゅうもん(FL) order, *kochira*／こちら (FL) over here polite for *koko*／ここ,(FL) then *toriaezu*／とりあえず(FL) we did in detail, *sugu*／すぐ(FL) also we did in detail, *machimasu*／待ちます(FL) is a verb you know, *harau*／はらう(FL) is again verb in dictionary form; *machimasu*／待ちます(FL) says *matsu*／まつ, (FL) then *susume*／すすめ(FL) is recommend, *kimaru*／きまる(FL) something gets decided, *kimeru*／きめる(FL) is to decide and *yukkuri*／ゆっくり(FL) slowly or gradually.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:47)



So, with this I would like to finish our class today. There are a lot of new words, lot of new things, new ~~expressions~~ restaurant expressions, what you should say, how you should respond to them, what the waiter is expected to say to you or to the customer you have learned today. And I hope when you go to Japan you will feel more comfortable and as you all watch animation. So, you will hear a lot of this some point or other. So, till our next class *arigatou gozaimashita*／ありがとうございました, *mata aimashou*／また 会いましょ
う(FL).

