

**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II**  
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**Lecture: 12**

*Shiken wa dou deshita ka?*  
 しけんはどうでしたか?  
**How was the exam?**

*Konnichiwa* / こんにちは (FL) Namaskar and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. In our last lesson we had done expressions and before that we did particle *de* / で (FL) I want to do particle day to day with you a little more as to how we are going to use particle *de* / で (FL) in other ways in the language and to improve conversation and also I will do (*kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL)) with you which I had promised in your previous class that I will do a *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) on *ishi* / 石 (FL) which is stone. So, I have a couple of *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) for you. But before that, I also want to do some kanji with you. So, let us see what all kanji's we have here?

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上 (ue) up/above      手 (te) hands  
 上手 (jouzu) skilled      好き (suki) to like = (suki)  
 Mira wa Nihongo ga jouzu desu / ミラさんは日本語が上手です。  
 Okaasan wa ryouri ga jouzu desu / お母さんは料理が上手です。  
 上司 (joushi) senior/boss      上げる (ageru) to give → 上 (ue)  
 Watashi wa haha ni kaban o agemashita / 私は母にかばんを上げました。  
 上がる (agaru) to rise      上がる (agaru) to rise →  
 Gasorindai ga raishuu kara agarimasu / ガソリン代が来週からあがります。  
 Kawa no suii ga agatte imasu / 川の水位があがっています。

The kanji's that I am going to do today we have covered some in our previous lesson and I had also promised you that I would give you some words with these kanji's. These are simple kanji's but have lot of readings. So, let us see what they are? So, there is this one you had done last time which means *ue* / 上 (FL) which means 'up' or 'above' and another kanji over here which is like this which is '*te* / 手' (FL) which means 'hand's.

So, when we join the two what is the word that we get *jouzu* / 上手 (FL). Now you have seen one reading over here which is *ue* / 上 (FL) and another reading for the same character is *jou* / 上 (FL). So, you can figure out from the kanji itself where you are very good at something, you can do something very well above the others. So, the meaning of *jouzu* / 上手 (FL) is skilled to be good at something. Now there is a sentence for you *Mira wa Nihongo ga jouzu desu* / ミラ は 日本語 が 上手 です, *Mira* (FL) is good at Japanese.

So, now you will see that with *jouzu* / 上手 (FL) as we have done with *suki* / 好き (FL) which is to like or like-ga / が (FL) is used why? Because you are emphasizing that somebody or I myself can do something well of course you never say that you are good at something if you are a Japanese. So, please remember even if you are good at something you will generally not say that oh I am very good at something and proudly proclaim that I can do this well.

Let others say it that is better that is more humble. Then *okaasan wa ryouri ga jouzu desu* / お母さんは料理が上手です, okay (FL) this for others using *jouzu* / 上手 (FL) is very good but for yourself try not to use *jouzu* / 上手. *Okaasan* / お母さん (FL) is mother, *ryouri* / 料理 (FL) is food cuisine actually, *okaasan ryouri ga jouzu desu* / お母さん 料理が上手です, (FL) she can make very good food; she is good at cooking. Now there is another one again you have this kanji over here and a new kanji which is *shi* / し e. So, *joushi* / 上司 (FL) means boss okay. We will only concentrate on the first part and do this part some other time or maybe when we are comparing kanji's later we can do it.

So, *joushi* / 上司 (FL) is senior or boss, then another meaning of this character is to give and what is the verb that you have done? *Ageru* / 上げる, *agemasu* / 上げます; *watashi wa haha ni kaban o agemashita* / 私は母にかばんを上げました, (FL) I gave my mother a bag and then *agaru* / 上がる (FL) is also there 'to rise', 'to go up', 'to step up' and what is the phrase that you have done? *Douzo o agari kudasai* / どうぞ 上がり下さい, (FL) please come in a polite way of inviting someone inside in your house *agaru* / 上が

る(FL) and also it means 'to rise' for example the level of the river is rising or it has risen or the prices have risen.

So, that is another way of using this word and the kanji is of *ue* / *上* way just for information this three stroke character has a lot of readings, lot of meanings it is a simple character but lot of meanings. So, *gasorindai ga raishuu kara agarimasu* / ガソリン代 が 来週 から 上がります, (FL) so, the petrol prices will rise from next week or *kawa no suii ga agatte imasu* / 川 の すいゐ が 上がっています, (FL) the level of the river is rising it is rising, *agatte imasu* / 上がっています. (FL) so, that is how you will use it also.

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手 (te) *teshoo* 手 *tetsudau* 日本語  
 手伝う to help *tetsudau* 日本語  
 Tetsudai mashou ka? / 手伝い ましょうか? *Shall I help you*  
 Okaasan wa Nihongo ga jouzu desu / お母さん は 日本語が 上手 です。  
 手紙 letter *てがみ* 手 *手*  
 Watashi wa mainichi tegami o kakimasu. 私は毎日 手紙を 書きます。  
 Okaasan ni tegami o okurimashita ka? 母 に 手紙 を おくりました か?  
 手袋 gloves *てぶくろ - gloves*  
 Watashi no tebukuro wa akai desu. / 私の 手袋は 赤い です。  
 手首 *tekubi* *wrist*  
 お手洗い *おてあらい*

Now there is *te* / *手* the again, we did *te* / *手* (FL) over here of course did not use it much in a word. So, we are going to do it here now. Two readings are there *te* / *手* (FL) and *shuu* / *週*, *tetsudau* / *手伝う* (FL) and what does it mean? To help, *tetsudaimashou ka* / *手伝い* ましよ う か, (FL) shall I help you? This is a very polite way of asking someone do they need any help. So, now you have *okaasan wa Nihongo ga jouzu desu* / お母さん は 日本語 が 上手 です, (FL) how will you write *Nihongo* / 日本語? (FL). So, *Nihon* / 日本 (FL) you have done *ni* / 日 (FL) and *hon* / 本 (FL) how will you write *go* / 語? (FL). So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and then you have another *kuchi* / 口 (FL) over here.

So, I will write it down *Nihongo* / 日本語 (FL). So, it is a how many stroke character? 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. It is a 14 stroke character. Now why I am writing it

over here for you? is → You should know how to write *Nihongo* / 日本語 (FL) as that is exactly what we are doing. So, (FL) *Nihon* / 日本 and *go* / 語 (FL) please remember this kanji and then you have *jouzu* / 上手 (FL) over here which is skilled at or good at. Now there is this word *tegami* / 手紙 (FL) which you have done a number of times you know the word *tega* / てが (FL) and *mi* / み (FL) but the kanji is new.

So, the first kanji is of *te* / 手 (FL) concentrate over here and you will be able to remember this we will do the *gami* / がみ (FL) part later. Now *watashi wa mainichi tegami o kakimasu* / 私は毎日手紙を書きます (FL) I write a letter every day or *okaasan ni tegami o okurimashita ka* / お母さんに手紙を送りましたか (FL) intonation is rising because you are asking a question, over here probably- *Mira* (FL). So, *Mira, okaasan ni tegami o okurimashita ka* / ミラ お母さんに手紙を送りましたか (FL) have you sent the letter to your mother, why your mother? Because it is *okaasan* / お母さん (FL), someone else's mother will always be referred as *okaasan* / お母さん (FL). Then *tebukuro* / 手袋 (FL) this also you know *tebukuro* / 手袋 (FL) means gloves and again concentrate only on this part and how to write it?:-

I have written it a number of times like this:- Sso, please. *Watashi no tebukuro wa akai desu* / わたしの手袋は赤いです, my *tebukuro* / 手袋 (FL) is red, my gloves are red and *tekubi* / 手首 (FL), now what is- *tekubi* / 手首 (FL)? *Tekubi* / 手首 (FL) is a new word *kubi* / 首 (FL) means neck and *tekubi* / 手首 (FL) would be your wrist, neck of the hand would be your wrist. So, sometimes these kanji's are very helpful you can easily visualize what is being said and what the meaning is and there is another word which you have also read a number of times.

So, what is it? *Otearai* / お手洗い (FL) means what means 'washroom', *tearai* / 手洗い, *te* / 手 they is hand and *arai* / 洗い (FL) is to wash. So, *tearai* / 手洗い they are two new words over here absolutely new *tekubi* / 手首 and *tebukuro* / 手袋, you can learn these remember the kanji for *te* / 手 (FL). Now I had also promised you that I am going to tell you about *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL). So, what is *kotowaza* / ことわざ? (FL) We all know

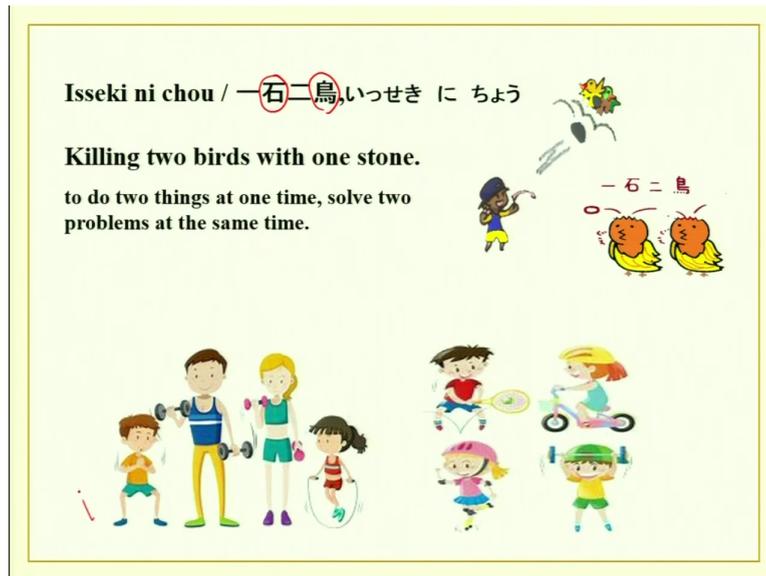
*kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) is proverbs and phrases and sayings in English, idioms and phrases well *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) is a single word in Japanese.

But for our own understanding we know that *koto* / *こと*(~~FL~~) means a word or something that you say and *waza* / *わざ*(~~FL~~) in Japanese if we separate these two means technique, method use something to do something okay that is *waza* / *わざ*(~~FL~~). So, intelligently you try a technique and achieve something. So, now over here with *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) as I told you *koto* / *こと*(~~FL~~) is word or something you say what can you understand from here? Very simple *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) is something that you say very smartly, very intelligently and convey something in very short.

So, using words to say something intelligently is *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) a saying or an idiom. So, I am going to do ~~2to~~ *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) today with you. I had said I would use *ishi* / *石*(~~FL~~) in the *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~). So, there are two very popular *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) here that I am going to take up. So, please learn those use them in your sentences and it will make your language better. Also by learning these *kotowaza*'s(~~FL~~) you learn about the culture about the people, what they think how they interact what their living method style is.

And how they interact amongst themselves, about their customs, about their beliefs everything can be understood from *kotowaza* / *ことわざ*(~~FL~~) of a country or of that locality. So, let us see what we have here today.

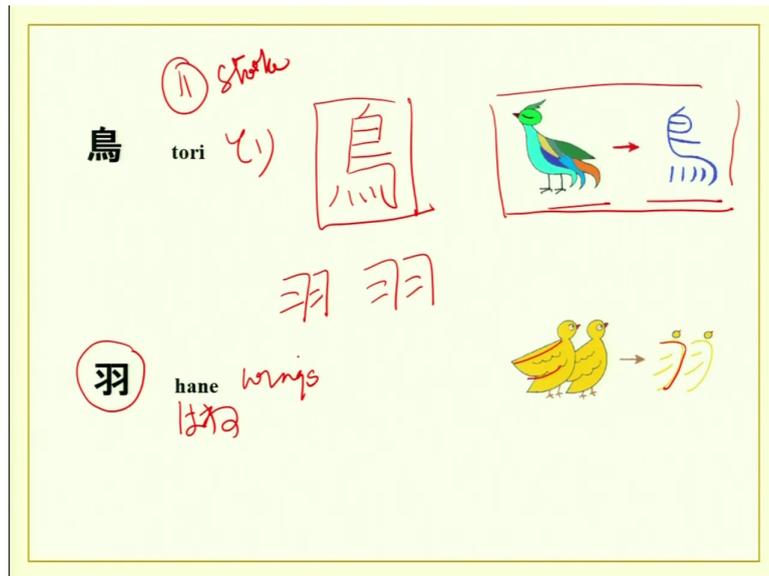
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It is a very popular *kotowaza* / ことわざ; *Isseki ni chou* / 一石二鳥(FL) and what does it mean? *Seki* / せき is *ishi* / いし(FL) and *chou* / ちょう(FL) is a 'bird'. So, we know the English idiom over here which is 'killing two birds with one stone'. So, you can see this small boy trying to kill two birds over here; it is an interesting *kotowaza* / ことわざ(FL) we understand it in English also when we try to do two things at one time basically doing something and achieving something else as well at that time.

Solving maybe two problems at the same time so, it is it is something very smart, perform one activity and achieve the other. So, you can see over here kids are playing as well they are interacting with each other and also taking care of themselves in one way we could say by doing *undou* / うんどう(FL) which is exercise. In a similar manner here in this picture also you can see a family doing exercises and spending quality time together, *isseki ni chou* / 一石二鳥.

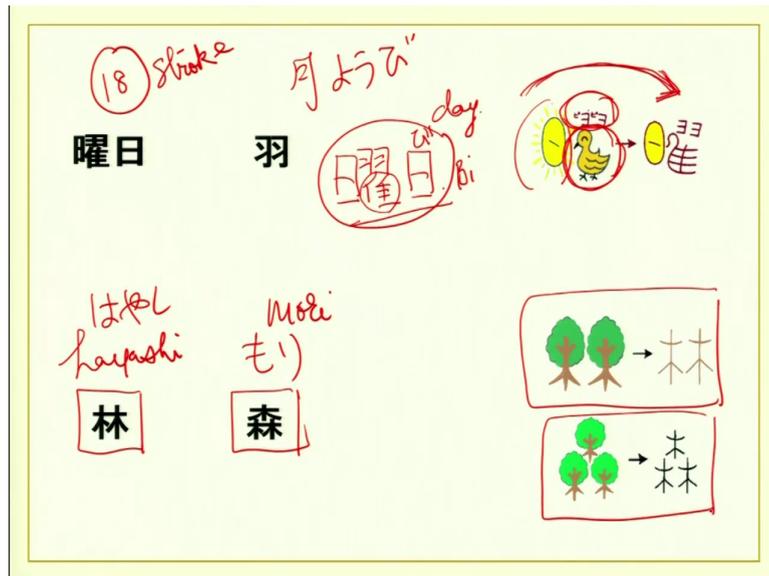
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So, ~~(FL)~~ And then I want to do the kanji for *chou* / ~~鳥(FL)~~ which is bird and in Japanese it is *-tori* / ~~鳥(FL)~~. So, you can see the *tori* / ~~鳥(FL)~~ over here how the kanji has come into being like this from the shape of the *tori* / ~~鳥(FL)~~ and I will make the character for you 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 that is how it is made? It is an 11 stroke character and you can see very clearly, how the strokes have the lines have come into being that is the pictogram or the ideogram of *tori* / ~~鳥(FL)~~.

One word I can tell you which a lot of you would have used in your sentences *toriniku* / ~~鶏肉~~ which is ~~(FL)~~ chicken meat. Then what is this? This is *hane* / ~~羽~~ ~~honey~~ which is 'wings' and it is made like this and like this 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and you can see the wings are right here and the bird is there. So, that is how it is made and it is *-hane* / ~~羽~~ ~~honey~~. Simple character and this character is also used this small kanji is also used in other kanji's and we just might do that kanji also later.

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Okay it is right here. So, we have done- *youbi* / 曜日, *getsu-youbi* / 月曜日 (FL). So, how is it made? See 1, 2, 3 over here and *bi* / 日 (FL). Now what does it mean? *Youbi* / 曜日 (FL) you already know it means day, days of the week. So, (FL) *getsuyou* / 月曜日, *kayoubi* / 火曜日, *suiyoubi* / 水曜日, *mokuyoubi* / 木曜日, *kinyoubi* / 金曜日 you have done it earlier I am giving you the kanji- ~~Now~~ and what is the meaning, how did this kanji come into being? Well the picture for the pictogram that I could find was the sun and that is the ~~that is the~~ thought behind this character, the sun travels from here to here that is in a day on the wings of a fat bird.

So, wings are over here sun is over here and the fat bird is shown by this. So, these three things you can see this, this and this. So, the sun travels from one place to another that is from morning till evening and sets over here and travels how on the wings, on the wings of a fat bird. So, that is how *youbi* / 曜日 (FL) has come into being it is an 18 stroke character and this reading for *nichi* / 日 (FL) is (FL) *bi* / 日. Now these are two pictograms which I could find for *hayashi* / 林 (FL) and *mori* / 森, *hayashi* / 林 (FL) and *mori* / 森 (FL) we have done these two characters earlier.

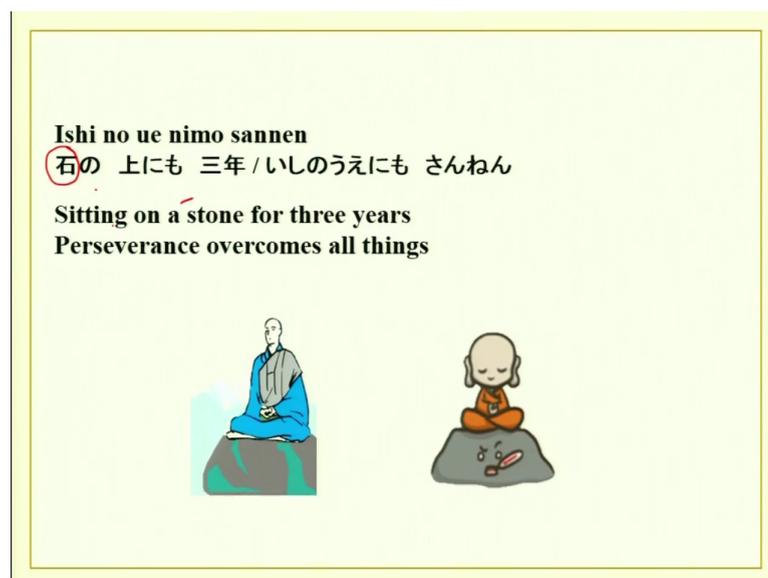
This is a big large jungle forest and this is a small forest. So, just these characters for you to remember the pictogram it is always better this is the pictogram you can see. Now there is another *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) that I wanted to tell you. We all try a lot of things and then sort of our interest is we lose our interest and we sort of leave it. Do not, want to go any

further there, could be a number of reasons for it maybe you do not have the time or you do not have the desire.

But we generally do that but we also know that with patience you can achieve a lot of things perseverance always pays, so, the Japanese believe in this a lot. They have this *kotowaza* / *ことわざ* (FL) which says that if you sit in a place for a long time, even a stone as hard as something as hard as a stone will also melt. So, the *kotowaza* / *ことわざ* (FL) that I am going to do today is very, very important and why it is important is that we are doing Japanese.

And Japanese being a little difficult for us foreigners, we need to be very patient, we need to persevere, we need to keep going at it and not lose hope and definitely after a while we will be able to achieve what we want. So, let us see what the *kotowaza* / *ことわざ* (FL) is.

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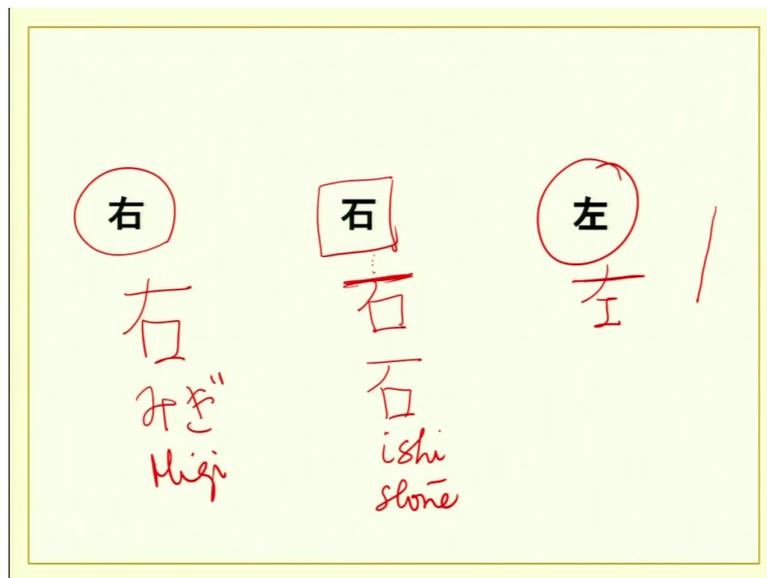
So, *ishi no ue nimo sannen* / *石の上にも三年* (FL) so, you can understand from here how the Japanese feel that you will not achieve anything in a day, nothing is happening in a day similarly for us as well; we are not learning Japanese in a day we cannot do that and so, you need to be hard working you need to just be at it all the time perseverance is there and also patience is very, very important you have to keep working at it every day.

And definitely within some time, three years is a period that they have given of course for some things three years is not enough but well that is the period they say and you can achieve

after a while. Even a hard stone like this will start becoming warm that you will start getting results is what it means. So, now you will see that in this *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) the reading is *ishi* / 石 (FL) and in the previous *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) the reading was *seki* / せき (FL) for stone.

*Ishi no ue nimo sannen* / 石の上にも三年 (FL) even something as hard as a stone will also start warming up will get warm and you will start getting results is what it means. So, all of you please do not lose hope, gradually we will all learn Japanese and start speaking fluently. So, the meaning is right here sitting on a stone for three years perseverance overcomes all things and this is the literal meaning of this.

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Now I also want to do these three characters with you. This character you have studied earlier is *migi* / 右 (FL) which is right; *ishi* / 石 (FL) is very similar to *migi* / 右 (FL). Now the only difference is that you make it from here, the line does not cross this horizontal line please remember it is like this, this is *ishi* / 石 (FL) stone and now this is *hidari* / 左 (FL), this also you have done. Well the thought behind the pictogram is that you hold the ruler in your left hand and draw a line that is how it has come into being.

★ and over here you eat with your right hand, hold chopsticks with your right hand. So, that is how these characters have come into being. If I can find a picture I will definitely try to put it for you so that you can learn it easily.

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出る V

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

Rao: Shawa o **abite kara** shichi ji ni demasu.

Mira: Mainichi **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: Roku ji **goro** 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** memasu.

So, now we had a passage in lesson 10 and I have converted the passage into a *kaiwa* / 会話, (FL) you can practice doing this with other passages which are in lesson 1 and lesson 2 and I think it will help you to remember a question words that is the reason we are going to look at the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL). So, you can see there are a lot of question words over here. *Deru* / 出る (FL) is the verb, what time do you leave home? *Shawa- o abite kara* / シャワー を あびて から, (FL) after I have taken a shower (FL) *shichi-ji ni demasu* / 七時 に 出ます. -

So, as I told you earlier *nonde* / 飲んで (FL) is used in two ways as how and why, I have already done the explanation. So, you can look at that. *Jibun* / 自分 (FL) is myself ~~my bike~~. So, another question is *hitori de ikimasu ka* / 一人で 行きます か, (FL) do you go alone? Again you have a question word here, *roku-ji goro* / 六時 ごろ, (FL) around about this time and now *bangohan wa dou shimasu ka* / 晩ご飯 は どう します か, (FL) what are you going to do about *bangohan* / 晩ご飯, (FL) which is dinner or what do you do about *bangohan* / 晩ご飯? *Uchi de tsukurimasu ka* / 家 で 作ります か, (FL) do you make it at home? So, he says *hai, futari de* / はい、二人で, (FL) the two of us together *tsukurimasu* / 作ります, (FL) he could have also said *hai, watashi to tomodachi wa futari de tsukurimasu* / はい、私 と 友だち は 二人で 作ります (FL).

So, you can remove this as it is direct conversation because he goes with his friend, ~~we~~ we make it together. So, this part also we have done, I do this and I do this and then I sleep.

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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: 毎日 **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** ですが、**時々** 八時に かえります。  
 ミラ: 晩ごはん は **どう** です 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** 寝ナス。

So, this is in your script and a number of kanji's you have done, you can check out which kanji's you can read and understand and write.

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何	nan
いかが	ikaga
いくら	ikura
いつ	itsu
何で	nande
どう	dou
どちら	dochira
どこ	doko
誰/だれ	dare
どなた	donata

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Now using these question words like *nan*／なん, *nan-ji*／何時, *itsu*／いつ, *nan-de*／何で, *dou*／どう, *ikaga*／いかが **(FL)** they will help in conversation; they will help you talk and do conversations better because you will be able to frame sentences very, very quickly and you can inquire and answer.

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O namae wa **nan** desu ka? / お名前は **何** です か?

**Nan** nin imasu ka? / **何**人 いますか? *what?*

**Nani** o tabemasu-tabetai desu ka? / **何**を 食べます- 食べたいですか?

**Nani** ga ii desu ka? / **何**が いい です か?

**Nan-ji** ga ii desu ka? / **何時** が いい です か?

**Nani** iro **ga** **suki** desu ka? / **何色** が 好き です か?

**Nan** (desu/deshou) ka? / **何** です- でしょう か?

**Nan no** hanashi desu ka? / **何**の 話 です か? *regarding/about*

**Nanika** tabemasu ka? / **なにか** 食べます か? *Something*

So, let us see all the question words that are there. You already know, what is your name? So, how many people are there? So, what do you want to eat and then, what would you prefer? So, you can see *nan* / なん and *nani* / なに (FL) both mean ‘what’ and are used for asking questions, what time is a good time for you? So, again as I told you earlier *suki* / 好き (FL) will always take particle *ga* / が (FL) for emphasis. Then, what is the matter or *nan deshou ka* / なん でしょう か, what do you want or what is the matter?:-

If you use *desu* / です, this then it is more blunt, more direct and if you say the *deshou ka* / でしょう か (FL) well it is more polite and because you do not know what the person wants that is why you would say *nan deshou ka* / なん でしょう か, (FL) what is the matter, what do you want or what should I do for you?:- Now though it is not a rule I told you earlier *nan* / なん none is generally used with numbers *nan-nin* / 何人, *nan-nichi* / 何日, *nan-youbi* / 何曜日, *nan-gatsu* / 何月, *nan-ji* / 何時 and *nani* / なに (FL) is used more with verbs and adjectives. So, this is not a rule but yes it will be easy for you to understand where *nan* / なん (FL) is used and where *nani* / なに (FL) is used.

Now, what are you talking about, *nan no* / なんの (FL) regarding or about. Now *nanika tabemasu ka* / なにか 食べます か, (FL) will you have something? So, *nanika* / なにか (FL) is something.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:21)

Doko e ikimasu ka? どこへ 行きます か? *where*

Dare ni aimasu ka? だれに 会います か?

Dare to isshoni ikimasu ka? 誰と一緒に 行きます か? *whom*

Dore o kaimasu ka? どれを 買います か? *things 2/3 things*

*N + wa/ga*  
Dono shatsu ga ii desu ka? どの シャツ が いい です か? *"/人*

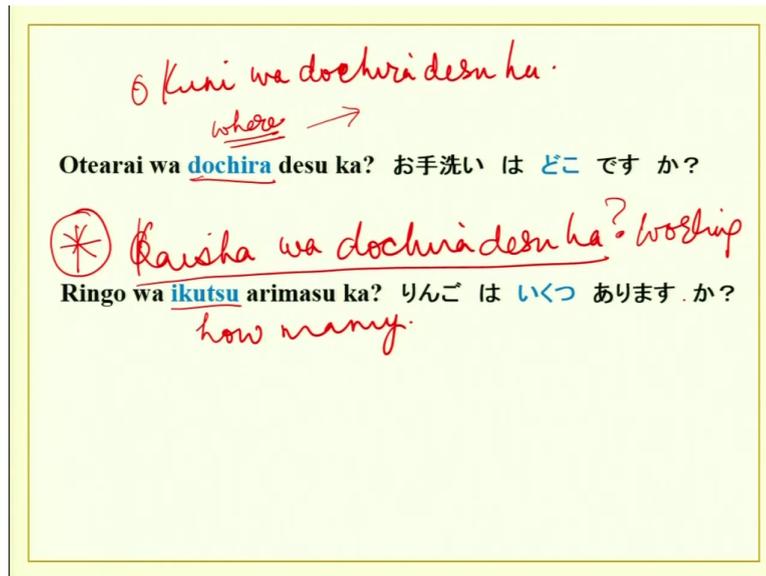
Kore wa ikura desu ka? これは いくら です か? *price*

Itsu ikimasu ka? いつ 行きます か? *when*

There are others also *doko e ikimasu ka* / どこへ 行きます か? *Doko* / どこ (FL) is 'where' as you know. Then, who are you going to meet for people? Whom are you going with? So, *dore* / どれ (FL) is used for things and *dore* / どれ choice between two or three things. So, you are actually pointing at something and asking your listener which one are you going to buy, *dono shatsu ga ii desu ka* / どの シャツ が いい です か, (FL) same thing; *dono* / どの (FL) is also used for things but *dono* / どの (FL) is used for people as well plus you have *dono* / どの (FL) noun plus *wa* / は (FL) over here we have *ga* / が (FL).

So, which shirts are better? Now again it is choice, of course *ikura* / いくら (FL) is another question word which is used for price. *Itsu ikimasu ka* / いつ 行きます か, it is (FL) is when and this is price please. Remember; *itsu ikimasu ka* / いつ 行きます か, it is (FL) when are you going?;

(Refer Slide Time: 28:43)



Now another polite question word is, *otearai wa dochira desu ka* / お手洗いはどちら  
 ですか? So, when you ask somebody, then *dochira* / どちら(FL) for where, *okuni wa  
 dochira desu ka* / お国はどちらですか? *Kaiwa wa dochira desu ka* / 会話は  
 どちらですか(FL) this means where are you working; this is an exception not where  
 is your *kaisha* / 会社(FL), where are you working? So, name of your *kaisha* / 会社(FL) is  
 what is required not place. Please remember this is an exception. *Dochira* / どちら(FL) is  
 polite for *doko* / どこ(FL). Now, so, how many? These are all question words and I am  
 giving it to you over here.

So, that you can see different sentences and use them in your own conversation. Then we  
 were doing particle *de* / で(FL) in our last lesson.

**(Refer Slide Time: 30:06)**

De – reason, because of something

(Kinou) <sup>fever</sup> ~~netsu~~ (de) Momoko wa gakkou o yasumimashita.  
昨日 熱 で ももこ は 学校 を 休みました。

(kaze/かぜ  
byouki/病気  
shiken/試験)

Ōame de watashitachi wa ryokou ni ikenakatta.  
大雨 で 私達 は 旅行 に いけなかった。

(jishin)

Let us see how else we can use particle *de* / で, (FL) it can be used to give reason also for not doing a certain activity. So, let us see the example, (FL) she did not go to school because of *netsu* / ねつ (FL) which is fever. So, you have done different *de*'s. *Netsu* / ねつ which is fever, ~~ays~~ instead of *netsu* / ねつ (FL) you can also use other words, other nouns and give reason for not doing a certain activity. For example *watashi wa kaze de gakkou o yasumimashita* / 私 は かぜ で 学校 を 休みました or *watashi wa byouki de kinou kaisha e ikimasen deshita* / 私 は 病気 で 昨日 会社 へ 行きませんでした or *shiken de watashi wa ashita no pa-ti e ikimasen* / 試験 で 私 は 明日 の パーティー へ 行きません. *Sumimasen kedo, shiken de pa-ti e ikimasen* / すみません けど、試験 で パーティー へ 行きません, because of *shiken* / しけん I will not go to the party tomorrow.

So, as you can replace *netsu* / ねつ (FL) with other words and you can also replace this time expression with *ashita* / 明日 or *kinou* / 昨日 or *senshuu* / 先週 or *raigetsu* / 来月 (FL) and say what you want to say. So, with *de* / で (FL) you can give reason for not doing a certain activity. Then *ooame de* / 大雨 で (FL) because of rain, because of this downpour *watashi wa ryokou ni ikenakatta* / 私 は 旅行 に いけなかった, (FL) I could not go for my trip because of rain because it was raining heavily. Then *jishin de* / じしん で, (FL) because of earthquake I could not go for my trip maybe abroad, maybe visit someone, maybe just going home; *jishin de watashi wa ryokou ni ikemasen deshita* / じしん で 私 は 旅行 に いけませんでした.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:16)

de - inquiry

Issho ni irete ii desu ka? ✓  
一緒に 入れて いい ですか?

Issho de yoroshii desu ka?  
いっしょ で よろしい ですか?

*all things*  
Zenbu issho de yoroshii desu ka?  
ぜんぶ 一緒 で よろしい ですか?

*Both*  
Ryouhou issho de yoroshii desu ka?  
りょうほう 一緒 で よろしい ですか?

So, now using *de* / *で* (FL) to ask someone for permission or just making a simple inquiry like maybe asking someone can I do this or should I put this together in this bag as was there in our conversation. So, *de* / *で* there is used for inquiry, *issho de irete ii desu ka* / 一緒に 入れて いい ですか, (FL) this is what you want to ask. So, (FL) should I put it together, and *issho de yoroshii desu ka* / 一緒に よろしい ですか? *Issho de* / いっしょ で basically meaning *issho ni irete yoroshii desu ka* / 一緒に 入れて よろしい ですか, (FL) shall I put it together; shall I tie it together? *Zenbu* / ぜんぶ (FL) is all, all things together *de yoroshii desu ka* / で よろしい ですか the (FL) is it alright if I put everything in one bag or *ryouhou issho de yoroshii desu ka* / 両方 一緒に よろしい ですか? *Ryouhou* / りょうほう (FL) is both, both *issho de yoroshii desu ka* / 一緒に よろしい ですか? (FL).

So, something related to this was there in your *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) in lesson 10 read that and I am sure you will be able to understand these sentences, *zenbu* / ぜんぶ (FL) is all and *ryouhou* / りょうほう (FL) is both.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:41)

Ryohou – both, both sides

Watashi wa <sup>コーヒー</sup> (kohi) to kocha <sup>Both</sup> (ryohou) ga suki desu.  
私は コーヒー と こちゃ、両方 が 好き です。

Mira: <sup>Shop</sup> Dono shatsu ga ii desu ka? / どの シャツ が いい です か?

Rao: Ryohou kirei desu / 両方 が きれい です。

Mira: Ja, ryohou kaimasu / じゃ、両方 かります。

Mira: Okaasan, watashi wa ryohou kaitai. <sup>Buy both.</sup>

お母さん 私は 両方 (これ も これ も) かいたい。

Haha: Ryohou wa kawanai desu. 両方 は 買わないため です。

<sup>Kaimasu</sup>

We have something with *ryohou* / りょうほう (FL) over here for you both or both sides. Sso, (FL) I like both. So, today we will just do both over here for you and the other part we can take up later (FL) and there is a small mistake over here *ko-hi-* / コーヒー (FL) there is a long sound here. Then, a small conversation *Mieera* and *Rao*. So, they are at the shop. *Dono shatsu ga ii desu ka* / どの シャツ が いい です か? *Dono* / どの (FL) again *shatsu* / シャツ, which of the two is better or maybe three shirts are there.

So, when he says *ryohou* / りょうほう (FL) means there are two: Sso, both are good, both are looking very nice; I will buy both. There is another one *okaasan, watashi wa ryohou kaitai desu* / お母さん、私は りょうほう 買いたい です (FL). So, maybe she has two things over here maybe shoes, maybe shirts, maybe a dress or maybe maybe something else. So, I want to buy both. So, *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) is very, very clear and she says I am not going to buy both *ryohou wa kawanai* / りょうほう は 買わない (FL) or *kaimasen* / 買いません (FL). So, she has very clearly told her daughter that no, I am not going to buy both.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:34)

Dou – how, used as a suggestion or for asking opinion

Kodomotachi wa dou desu ka? / 子供達は どう ですか?

(Kocha wa dou desu ka?) / こちゃは どう ですか? *how* *dou* *ikagai*

Shiken wa dou deshita ka? / 試験は どう でしたか? *how*

Shigoto wa dou shimasu ka? / 仕事は どう しますか? *(what) do*

Kono kanji wa dou yomimasu ka? / この漢字は どう 読みますか? *how*

Dou shimashita ka? / どう しましたか? *what has happened*

Doushite Nihongo o benkyou shite imasu ka? *Suru why.*

どうして 日本語を勉強していますか?

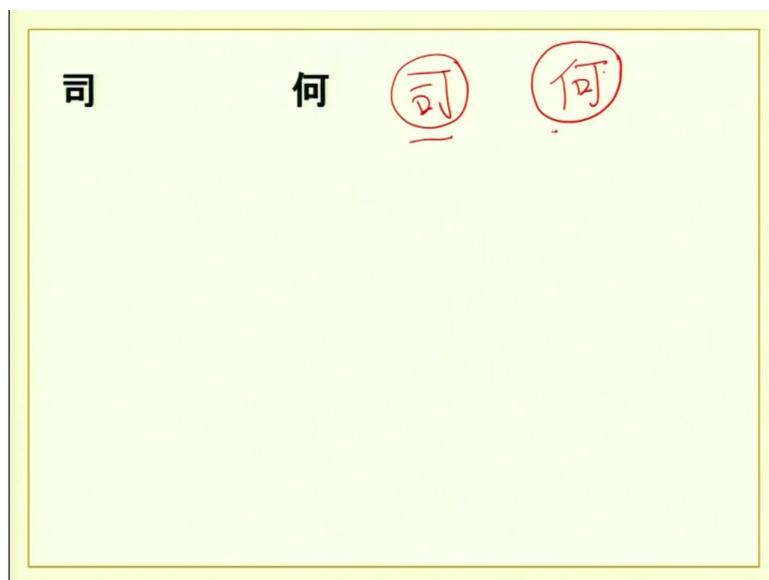
Doushite ikimasu ka? どうして 行きますか? *why*

Now there is another interrogative word *dou*/どう (FL). It is an adverb means how or in what manner something is done. So, *dou*/どう though is used for suggestion or for asking opinion. So, *kodomotachi wa dou desu ka*/子供たちは どう ですか (FL) asking a question how are your kids which is the first question you would ask your friend if you meet him after some time. So, *kocha wa dou desu ka*/小茶は どう ですか (FL) how is the *kocha*? So, basically meaning is 'how'. Now for *dou*/どう though the polite word is *ikagai*/いかが, *ikagai desu ka*/いかが ですか (FL). So, basically when you ask someone about something like *kocha*/こちゃ (FL) or maybe something else.

Then for basically eating or drinking, then *ikagai*/いかが (FL) is used or you want to know someone's opinion then *ikagai*/いかが (FL) is used, *kocha wa dou desu ka*/こちゃは どう ですか? *Kocha wa ikagai desu ka*/こちゃは いかが ですか, *ikagai*/いかが (FL) is very polite. Now *shiken wa dou deshita ka*/試験は どう でしたか, (FL) how was your test? *Shigoto wa dou shimasu ka*/仕事は どう しますか (FL). So, maybe you are going on a holiday and your colleague is asking you what are you going to do about your work? So, *shigoto wa dou shimasu ka*/仕事は どう しますか (FL) what are you going to do? So, over here the meaning is 'what' and here the meaning is 'how'. Then *kono kanji wa dou yomimasu ka*/この漢字は どう 読みますか, (FL) how are you going to read this kanji? *Kono kanji*/この漢字, (FL) kanji this kanji:

⚠ this specific kanji which I am showing. *Dou shimashita ka* / どう しました か, (FL) what has happened? Is everything alright are you okay, what has happened any of these can be used depending on the context. (FL). Now *doushite* / どうして over here though it is coming from *dou* / どう though the verb *suru* / する (FL) is used. So, *doushite* / どうして (FL) the meaning is 'why', why are you learning Japanese? (FL) ~~Why are you learning Japanese.~~ Then another example is; why are you going or what is the reason you are going over there, *doushite* / どうして (FL)? ~~Doushite / どうして (FL)~~ is coming from here with the verb *suru* / する (FL) meaning is quite similar.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:25)



Now as I do similar looking kanji's. So, this is *shi* / し ~~she~~ and we did a word in our lesson today and this is *nani* / 何 (FL). Now you can see they are very similar I want you to find the word with both these kanji's they are similar looking and for us foreigners very, very confusing.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:56)

Vocabulary		
Joushi	上司	one's boss
Ryouri	りょうり	cuisine
Agaru	上げる	to rise
Tegami	てがみ	letter
Okuru	送る	to send
Jiko	じこ	accident
Tekubi	手首	wrist
Hane	羽	wing
Jishin	じしん	earthquake
Shatsu	シャツ	shirt
Ikutsu	いくつ	how many
Netsu	ねつ	fever

Now there **is**are these vocabularies you can go over the vocabulary.

**(Refer Slide Time: 39:02)**

Interrogative words
Particle de / で
Dou / どう
Doushite / どうして
Ryouho / りょうほ
Zenbu / ぜんぶ

Remember the words there are some new verbs remember those use them in conversation. So, well with this I would like to finish our class here. There are lot of things that you have learnt today; lot of new *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) and new kanji with a number of question words. So, practice those at home with your partner ask and answer and try to practice the kanji's that we have done today and come prepared for your next class till then *mata aimashou* / また 会いましょう (FL).