

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

**Lecture: 13**

*Tomodachi wa tanjoubi ni hana o kuremashita*  
友だちは誕生日に花をくれました  
**My friend gave me flowers on my birthday**

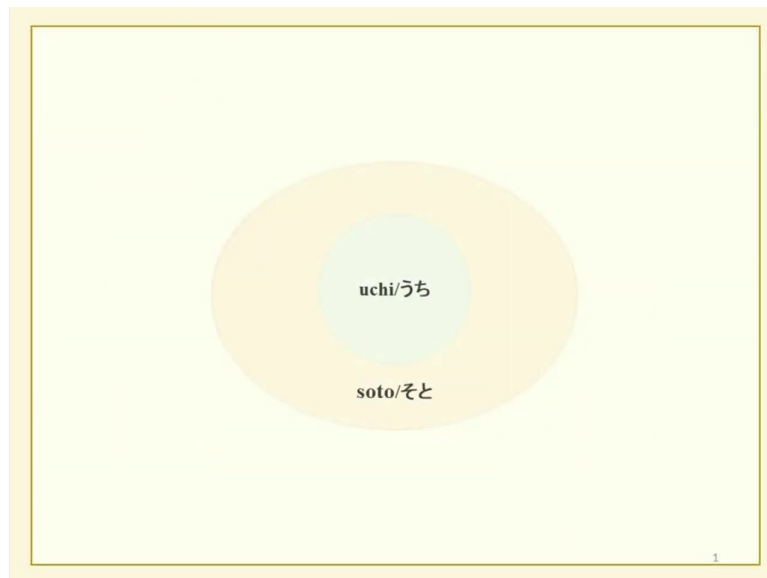
*Konnichiwa*／こんにちは and (FL) Namaskar and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. So, in lesson three we had done *ageru*／上げる (FL) and *morau*／もらう (FL) which is 'giving' and 'receiving'. Now today we are going to do *ageru*／上げる or *morau*／もらう (FL) of course, plus we are going to do *kureru*／くれる (FL) and *kudasaru*／くださる (FL). *Kureru*／くれる and *kudasaru*／くださる (FL) and (FL) mean 'receiving from someone'. So, to understand all these verbs *ageru*／あげる, *morau*／もらう, *kureru*／くれる and *kudasaru*／くださる (FL) it is very important to understand the concept of *uchi*／うち (FL) and *soto*／そと (FL) in Japanese.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:07)



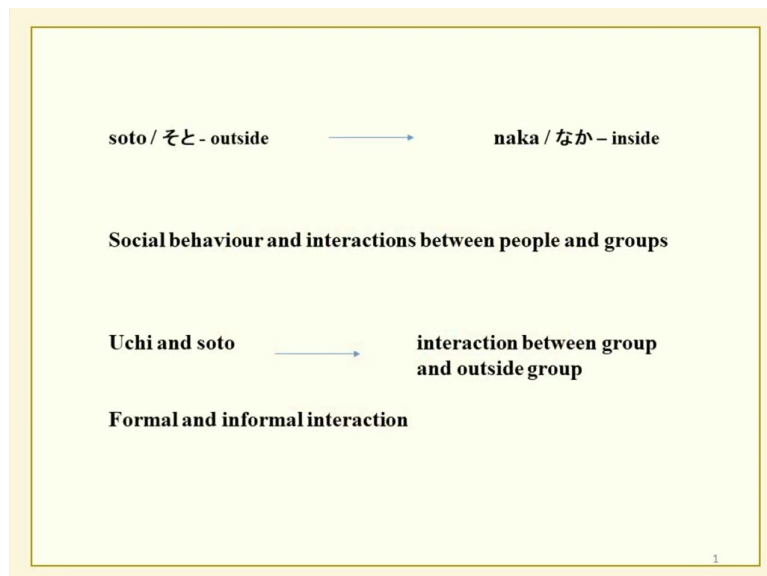
So, as I told you '*ageru*／上げる' (FL) means 'to give something to someone' and '*morau*／もらう' (FL) means 'to receive something from someone'. So, you can see over here giving something that is *ageru*／上げる (FL) and receiving something from someone is *morau*／もらう (FL). Now you can give something to anybody but here comes *uchi*／うち (FL) and *soto*／そと (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 01:24)



Over here it does not mean outside, it has something to do with outside with reference to someone or with reference to a certain situation.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:46)



Now you have also read that *soto/そと* (FL) is the opposite of *naka/なか* (FL) and *naka/なか* (FL) means inside but these two words *soto/そと* (FL) and *naka/なか* (FL) in Japanese context are used to show social behaviour or interaction between groups. Now as we have this word *soto/そと* (FL) which is outside we also have another word which is *uchi/うち* (FL) home or we could also say.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:36)

**Formal interaction**  
**Informal interaction**  
**Business interaction**  
**Family interactions**  
**Social interactions**  
**with friends, colleagues**

**Honorific and humble verbs/expressions are to be used**

1

With reference to something inside it could also mean your close group people you are informal or closer to. It could also mean or refer to nation or to your *kaisha* / 会社 (FL) where you work with reference to other companies or also refer to social groups. There will be different levels of interaction, for example formal interaction and informal interaction, polite or close interaction with somebody. Inside the house interaction with people you know very closely your own family members and of course the very formal interaction outside your own social group. So, basically as you know *keigo* / けいご (FL) is to be kept in mind when we are talking in Japanese.

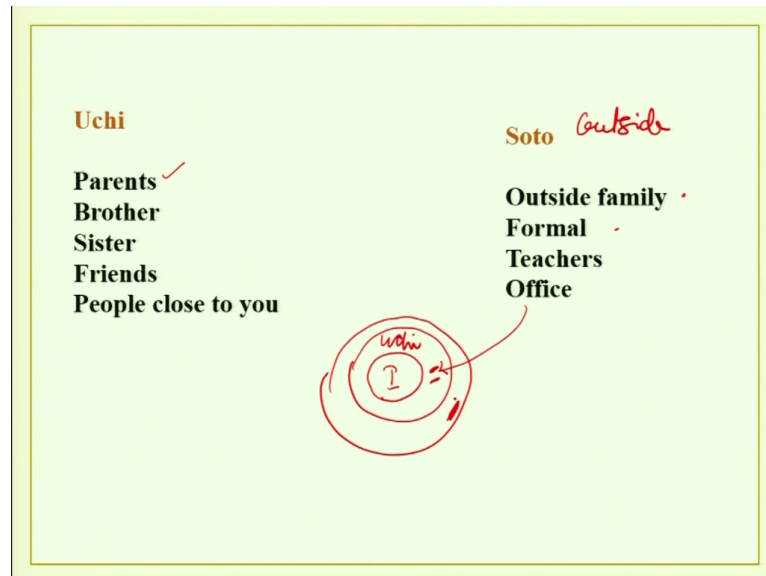
**(Refer Slide Time: 03:14)**



1

Now you will remember that we did polite Japanese in restaurant expressions, when you are talking to customers as we did in restaurant expressions you have to keep formal Japanese in mind.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:29)



Now as I was talking about *uchi* / *うち* (FL) earlier. So, who all will be included in *uchi* / *うち* (FL) or in your most inner group? So, you can see here your parents will be there your brother sisters, your close friends or some people even at workplace who are close to you. Who will be in the *soto* / *そと* (FL) group? Which is outside your closed circle, that will be people outside the family. Then informal situations where you have just met them or you do not interact with them that frequently or teachers or at office place.

So, now you see this concept of *uchi* / *うち* (FL) and *soto* / *そと* (FL) is that this is *watashi* / *わたし* (FL) this is I. So, it is me then I have another group of people who are maybe my parents, (FL) brothers, sisters, friends basically *uchi* / *うち*, (FL) which is close to me which I identify with which are immediate family and I am informal with them. Then there is another group over here which is outside this group with whom I do not interact that much, who are not that close to me I am a little formal with them.

In this group I can also have people from the office, who are my close associates and I could have them in my inner group. But over here definitely it is always people from outside your family or from not your close group. Now this concept of having people in the inner group or

having them outside your group what language to use with them, what not to use with them or what expressions are considered formal and what expressions are considered informal.

Well this concept is a little confusing initially/especially to foreigners even though we also in our native languages do have this formal and informal language but still in Japanese it is very, very defined. So, if we can understand this then verbs like *ageru* / 上げる, *morau* / もらう and *kureru* / くれる (FL) and (FL) are easy to relate to and easy to use in conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:59)



So, now let us read a small *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) that I have written and see how these verbs are used?:

(Refer Slide Time: 06:03)

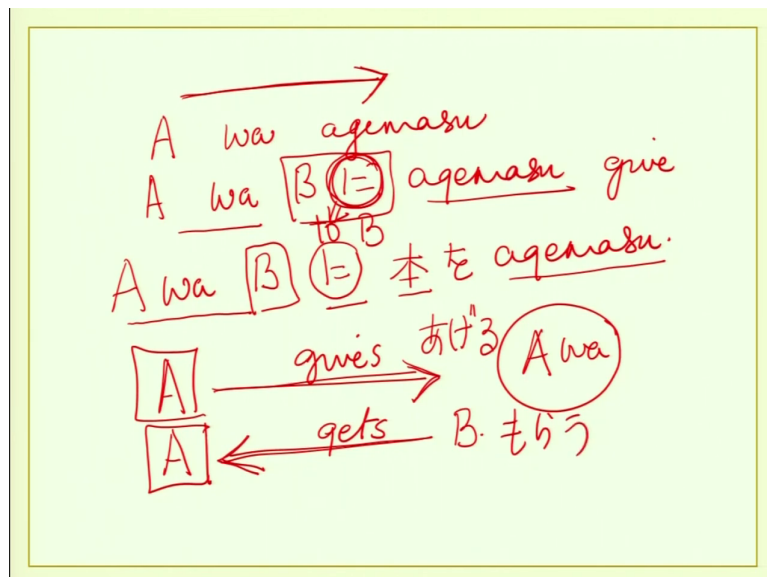
Mira: **Ii, kaban desu ne. Doko de kaimashita ka?**  
Hana: **Kore wa tanjoubi ni oneesan ni moraimashita.**  
Mira: **Totemo suteki na iro desu.**  
Hana: **Kono iro daisuki desu / watashi no suki na iro desu.**

会話

ミラ: いい かばん ですね。どこで 買いました か?  
はな: これは 誕生日 に お姉さん に もらいました。  
ミラ: とても すてきな 色 ですね。  
はな: この いろ だいすき です/私の 好きな 色 です

So, this *kaiwa* / 会話(FL) is between *Mira san*(FL) and *hana chan*,(FL) of course the picture does not show *Hana*(FL) and *Mira*(FL) over here. So, well we can replace *Hana*(FL) with or *Mira*(FL) with *Rao*(FL). *Rao san* is saying, *kaban desu ne* / かばん です ね. *Doko de kaimashita ka* / どこ で 買いました か? *Kore wa tanjoubi ni* / これは 誕生日 に, on my *tanjoubi* / 誕生日, *oneesan ni moraimashita* / お姉さん に もらいました, (FL) I received from him-(FL). So, he says exceptionally *suteki* / すてき(FL) is stylish as you know, *na iro desu* / な 色 です; it's *na* adjective this. So, *Hana* (FL) again says I love this *iro* / 色.(FL) Now there is this verb *moraimashita* / もらいました(FL) or *morau* / もらう(FL) which means to get.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:11)



*A wa agemasu* / Aは 上げます, *A wa B ni agemasu* / AはB に 上げます(FL) So, A gives now here we are not mentioning whom to. Over here *A wa B ni* / AはBに, to B(FL). So, this *ni* / に(FL) over here is equivalent 'to', to in English, *agemasu* / あげます ~~ama says~~ is give. Now *A wa B ni hon o agemasu* / AはBに 本 を 上げます(FL) A gives book to B. So, A is over here A gives. Now A also receives, A gets from whom from? From B. So, what are we talking? We are talking about A, we are talking what A is giving and what A is receiving. (FL). *A wa* / Aは, So, we are talking about A. So, give is *ageru* / あげる(FL) and get is *morau* / もらう(FL) as you just had in your dialogue in the *kaiwa* / 会話(FL) in your previous slide.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:06)

← to  
 Watashi wa mago ni fuusen o agemashita.  
 私は まご に ふうせん を あげました。

masu  
 →

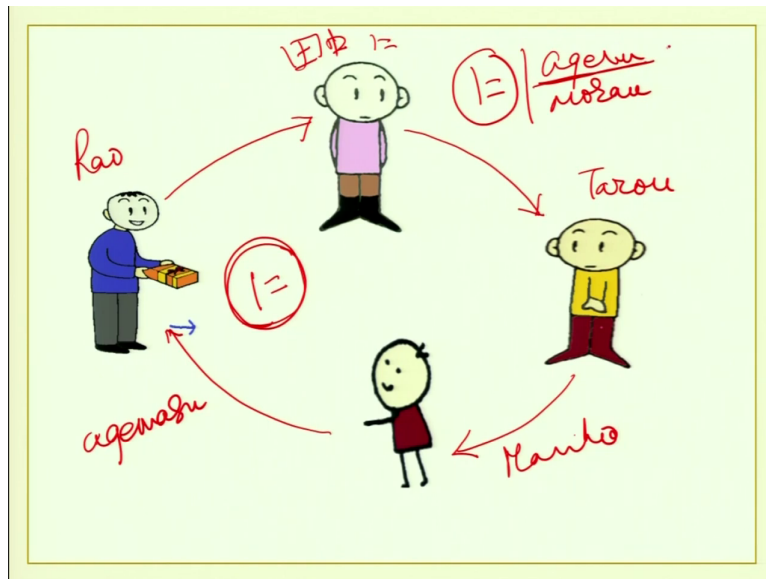
(ni) = to (to)

Hana wa  
 Sensei  
 Hana A  
 B Tarou

To  
 Watashi wa tomodachi ni presento o agemasu.  
 私は 友達 に プレゼント を あげます。

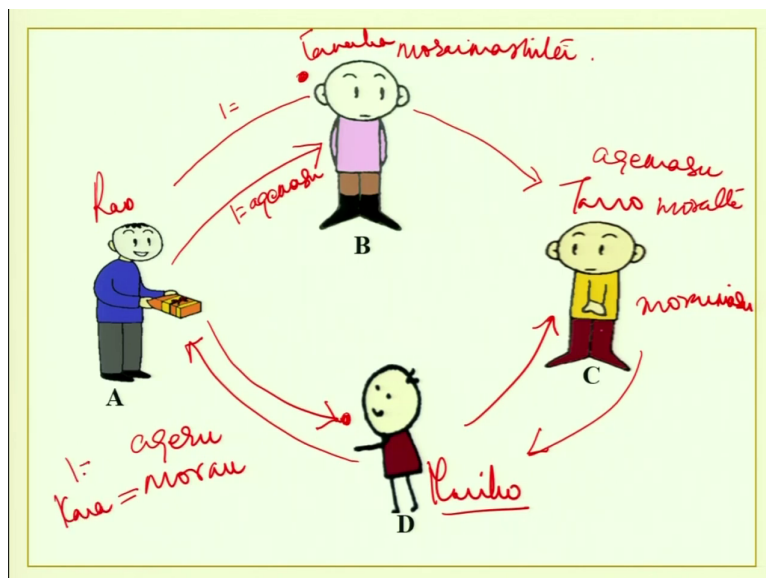
So, now you can practice over here and see you have *obaasan* / お祖母さん (FL) and you have *mago* / まご (FL) is grandchild. So, who is saying? *Obaasan* / おばあさん (FL) is saying isn't it, *watashi wa mago ni* / わたし は まご に (FL) to my grandchild *fuusen o agemasu* / ふうせん を 上げます or *mashita* / ました. *Mashita* / ました (FL) is past and *mashita* / ました (FL) is I am giving. In a similar manner you have A and B over here or maybe you can give them names also. So, *Hana chan and Tarou*. *Hana chan* is saying over here, (FL) I am giving present to my friend or you can also say *Hana chan wa* / 花ちゃん は (FL) or instead of *watashi* / わたし (FL) you can have any other noun like *Hana chan* / はなちゃん, *sensei* / 先生, *okaasan wa* / お母さん は again someone else *namae ni presento o agemasu* / 名前に プレゼント を あげます (FL). So, we have more practice after this you will see how particle *ni* / に (FL) is used? *Ni* / に (FL) is equal 'to', to in English and if somebody wants to understand in Hindi well it is 'ko' (FL) in Hindi.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:56)



Now you have this gentleman here *Rao san(FL)* over here ~~(FL)~~. Now you have *Mariko san(FL)* and what is *Mariko san(FL)* doing? She is giving a book again to *Rao san(FL)*. So, basically this *ni/に(FL)* over here is important with verbs like *ageru/上げる(FL)* and *morau/もらう(FL)* particle *ni/に(FL)* will be used and when we are using *ageru ni/あげる に(FL)* **nee** is to.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:03)



With *morau/もらう(FL)* what is the meaning, let us see. So, *moraimashita/もらいました(FL)* is to get or receive. So, will to work over here please tell me is to all-right over here, it will not work. So, ~~(FL)~~ I received money from my father. Now you have done this word *kara/から(FL)* which means 'from'. So, instead of *ni/に(FL)* if you find *ni/に(FL)* is very difficult to remember or you are unable to use particle *ni/に(FL)* with *moraimasu/も*



らいます,(FL) then in the beginning initially you can use this word *kara* / から,(FL) it is easier to make sentences.

For example *watashi wa haha kara doresu o moraimashita* / わたし は 母 から ドレス を もらいました(FL). So, instead of *chichi* / 父(FL) you can again have *okaasan* / お母さん(FL) or *imouto* / 妹(FL) or *oniisan* / お兄さん(FL) or *sensei* / 先生(FL) and something instead of *okane* / お金(FL) you can have any object, any *mono* / もの over here *o moraimashita* / を もらいました(FL). So, the word can be *kara* / から(FL) also; *ni* / に(FL) is of course used but you can also use *kara* / から(FL) you can replace *ni* / に(FL) with (FL)*kara* / から. Now you have the same picture earlier we said *watashi wa mago ni fuusen* / わたし は まご に ふうせん *ni hon o agemasu* / に 本 を 上げます(FL). Now *mago* / まご(FL) is saying, grandchild is saying *watashi wa obaachan ni fuusen* / 私 は おばあちゃん に ふうせん, instated of *okane* / お金, *fuusen o marimashita* / ふうせん を もらいました,(FL) I received *fuusen* / ふうせん(FL) from my *obaachan* / おばあちゃん(FL).

So, in this manner you will use *ageru* / あげる(FL) and *morau* / もらう(FL). So, now you can see these four(FL) over here. So, this is *Rao, Tanaka, Tarou and Mariko*(FL). So, *Rao san wa Tanaka san ni agemasu* / ラオさんは 田中さんに 上げます(FL) and what is *Tanaka san*(FL) doing? ~~what can~~ (FL). So, over here *watashi wa Rao san ni moraimashita* / 私は ラオさんに もらいました,(FL) I received from him. Now when he is giving *watashi Tarou ni agemasu* / 私 太郎 に 上げます(FL) and *Tarou*(FL) can say. Similarly *watashi wa Tanaka san ni moratta* / 私は 田中さんに もらった(FL) and over here again *agemasu* / あげます(FL) and if she gives to him then it is *moraimasu* / もらいます; *watashi wa Mariko san ni moraimashita* / 私は まり子さん に もらいました.(FL) sSimilarly *watashi wa Rao ni agemasu* / 私は ラオさんに あげます. Who's saying? *Mariko* saying,(FL) but if *Mariko*(FL) gets from *Rao*(FL) then, what will *Mariko*(FL) say? *Watashi wa Rao san ni moraimashita* / 私は ラオさんに もらいました(FL).

Please remember to use *ageru* / 上げる (FL) and *morau* / もらう (FL) properly to make it simple *kara* / から (FL) can be used over here and *ni* / に (FL) can be used over here.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:49)



Rao: Mira ii kamera desu ne.  
ミラいい カメラ ですね。

Mira: Hai, oneesan <sup>kara</sup> ni moraimashita.  
はい、お姉さん <sup>に</sup> もらいました。

A: Suteki na kaban desu ne. Itsu kaimashita ka?  
すてきな かばん ですね。いつ 買いました か？

B: Aa, kore desu ka? Oneesan ni moraimashita.  
ああ、これですか？お姉さん <sup>に</sup> もらった。



Now you can practice, look at the picture *Rao* (FL) is asking *Mira* (FL) sSimilarly over here let us see what the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) is? Staking a very stylish bag, ~~W~~when did you buy it? Are you talking about this bag over here? So, I have got it from my elder sister.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:28)



A: Dare ni moraimashita ka?  
だれ <sup>に</sup> もらいました か？

B: Okaasan ni moraimashita.  
お母さん <sup>に</sup> もらいました。



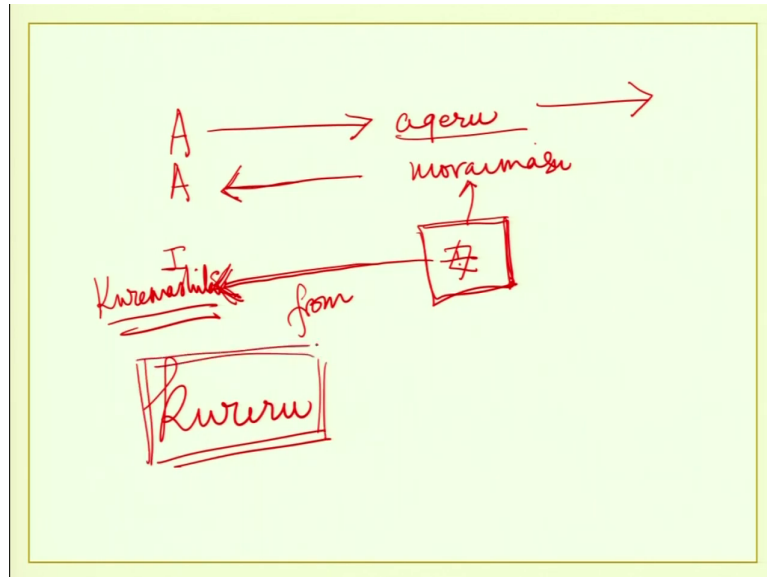
A: Kekkon kinenbi ni okaasan <sup>to</sup> ni nani o agemashita ka? <sup>gure</sup>  
結婚記念日 <sup>に</sup> お母さん <sup>に</sup> なにをあげました か？

B: Okaasan wa shousetsu ga suki desu kara shousetsu o agemashita.  
お母さんは小説 <sup>が</sup> 好きです <sup>から</sup> 小説 <sup>を</sup> 上げました。

Now there is more practice for you;) from whom did you get it? ~~h~~He is thinking about his mother and saying *okaasan ni moraimashita* / お母さん <sup>に</sup> もらいました (FL). Now he is giving something to his mother. So, *A san* and *B san* (FL) and (FL) are talking; *kekkon kinenbi* / 結婚 記念日 (FL) marriage anniversary *ni okaasan ni* / <sup>に</sup> お母さん <sup>に</sup>, to

*okaasan, nani o agemashita ka* / 何をあげましたか, (FL) what did you give?  
*Okaasan wa shousetsu ga suki desu kara* / お母さんは小説が好きですから, (FL) she likes novels *desu kara* / です から, thus *shousetsu o agemashita* / 小説をあげました (FL) I gave her books.

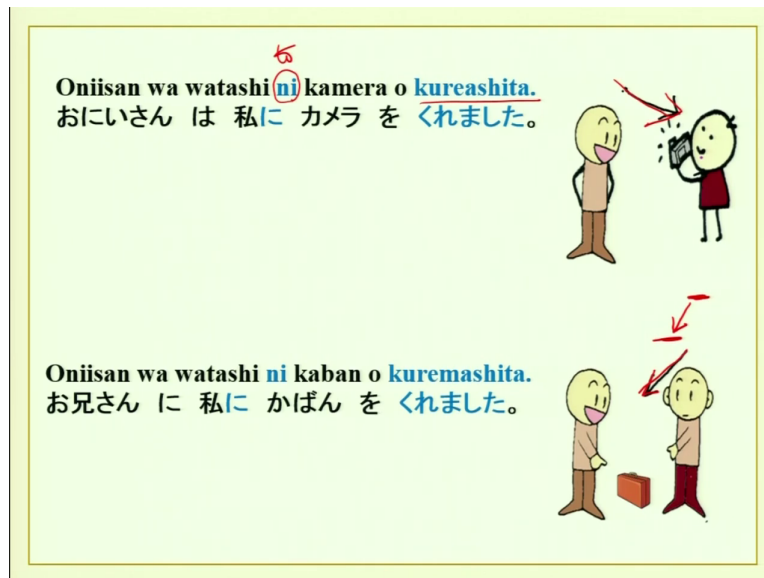
(Refer Slide Time: 17:23)



Till now it was all about giving and receiving. Now who is giving and who is receiving. So, our subject is the person who is receiving and the person who is giving something to someone. Now we will do it from the point of view of the receiver. Now who is receiving it and what is the verb going to be? Well the verb is *kureru* / くれる (FL). So, now you saw just now A gives *ageru* / あげる, *watashi wa okaasan ni agemasu* / 私はお母さんにあげます; *watashi wa okaasan kara moraimasu* / 私はお母さんからもらいます (FL) but what about when *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) is giving something to me or I am receiving something from *okaasan* / お母さん or *haha* / 母; *haha kara moraimashita* / 母からもらいました, (FL).

~~So, or (FL)~~ is what you have done or *haha wa watashi ni kuremashita* / 母は私にくれました (FL). So, ~~*haha* / 母 (FL)~~ is the one who is going to be giving and who is receiving? I am receiving: So, the verbs completely change *agemasu* / 上げます (FL) like this, *moraimasu* / もらいます (FL) is again I am receiving and over here I am there but I am receiving from this person. So, basically this person is giving me and I am receiving. So, the verb is *kureru* / くれる (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 19:07)



So now you can practice this *Rao san*(FL) is asking *Mira*(FL), *Mira* (FL) is taking pictures. So, well *dare ni moraimashita ka* / 誰に もらいました か? *Oniisan wa watashi ni* / お兄さんは私に, *to me kuremashita* / くれました(FL). So, *oniisan* / お兄さん (FL) has given this to me, *kuremasu* / くれます(FL) is to give someone. Now *kuremasu* / くれます(FL) says when you put yourself over here and the person is giving it to you like this that is *kuremasu* / くれます(FL) you can see very clearly. *Oniisan wa watashi ni kaban o kuremashita* / お兄さんは私にかばんをくれました(FL). So, *ii kaban desu ne* / いいかばんですね. *Dare ni moraimashita ka* / 誰に もらいました か? *Oniisan wa watashi ni kaban o kuremashita* / お兄さんは私にかばんをくれました or *doko de kaimashita ka* / どこで 買いました か? *Iie, kaimasen deshita* / いいえ、買いませんでした. *Oniisan wa watashi ni kuremashita* / お兄さんは私に くれました(FL) he has given it to me I have not bought it; I am not explaining each and every line as I am sure by. Now everything is very clear.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:17)

Verb **ageru** is used when -

- I/we give something to you/him/her
- You give to him/her
- He/she gives to him or her

Watashi/Tanaka san/otousan wa ~~M~~ira/tomodachi ni ageru *give →*

Verb **morau** is used when -

- I/we receive something from you/him/her
- You receive from him/her
- He/she receives from him or her

Watashi/Tanaka san/otousan wa mira/tomodachi ni morau

So, now you can see over here verb *agemasu* / 上げます (FL) is used when I or we give something to you him or her or you give to him or her or he or she gives to him or her, for example *watashi* / わたし, *Tanaka san* / 田中さん, *otousan wa* / お父さん は (FL) to someone maybe *Mira tomodachi ni agemasu* / ミラ 友だち に 上げます is give (FL) and similarly when are you going to use *morau* / もらう (FL) exactly in that manner when you receive from someone or someone else receives from someone else. So, *watashi* / わたし, *Tanaka san* / 田中さん, *otousan wa* / お父さん は and *Mira* / ミラ and *tomodachi ni moraimasu* / 友達 に もらいます (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 21:17)

Verb **kureru** is used when *you ← ○*

- You/she/he give something to me/us
- He/she gives to him/her

• Tanaka san/otousan wa Mira/kare/tomodachi/ ni kureta *(he) karejo (she) Karera = they*

Otousan wa watashi ni ichi-man en o kuremashita.

Buchou wa watashi ni <sup>5</sup> wain o kuremashita.

Now you have *kureru* / くれる (FL) and *kureru* / くれる (FL) is when someone gives something to you or to someone else. So, you can see very clearly someone is giving you or

to us or someone else is giving to her or she or he or she gives to him or her. So, again as we have practiced make some sentences and it will be very easy. *Tanaka san* / 田中さん, *otousan wa Mira tomodachi* / お父さん はミラ 友だち, *kare ni kureta* / かれ に くれた. *Kare* / かれ is he, *kanojo* / 彼女 is she and *karera* / かれら is they. (FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 22:10)

**Tanaka san wa Mira san ni kuremashita.**  
田中さん は ミラさん に くれました。

**Tanaka san wa Mira san ni N (st) o kuremashita.**  
田中さん は ミラさん に N (st) を くれました。

haha / 母	watashi / 私	hon / 本
chichi / 父	ani / 兄	tokei / 時計
imouto / 妹	imouto / 妹	kaban / かばん

*Otousan wa Mira san ni jisho o kuremashita* / お父さん は ミラさん に 辞書 を くれました. *Otousan wa watashi ni ichi-man en o kuremashita* / お父さん は 私 に 一万 円 を くれました, (FL) He gave me 10000 yen or *buchou wa watashi ni wain o kuremashita* / ぶちょう は 私 に ワイン を くれました, (FL) ~~which you~~ *buchou* / 部長 gave to me. So, he gave me a wine bottle.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:40)

~~watashi ni~~  
**Otousan wa watashi ni tokei o kuremashita.** ✓  
お父さん は 私に 時計 を くれました。

**Sensei wa watashi ni jisho o kuremashita.**  
先生 は 私に 辞書 を くれました。

Now you have practice over here for *kuremasu*／くれます. *Otousan wa watashi ni tokei o kuremashita*／お父さんは私に時計をくれました, (FL) he gave me a *tokei*／とけい ~~take~~. So, he gave me, *otousan*／お父さん (FL) gave me, *otousan wa*／お父さんは it is not *watashi wa*／私 は, *watashi wa*／私 は (FL) ~~no~~ it is *otousan wa watashi ni*／お父さんは私に (FL) to me. Then you have another one same picture so, *sensei wa watashi ni jisho o kuremashita*／先生はわたしに辞書をくれました, *sensei*／先生 (FL) gave me a *jisho*／辞書 (FL). Now these three verbs also have their honorific counterparts and are used to show respect. So, these verbs are basically used with seniors in formal situations people who are older to you in age and in rank the honorific counterparts of *agare*／あがる, *morau*／もらう (FL) and *kureru*／くれる (FL) we will do in our next lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:45)

Tanaka san wa watashi ni hana o kuremashita.  
中さんは私に花をくれました。

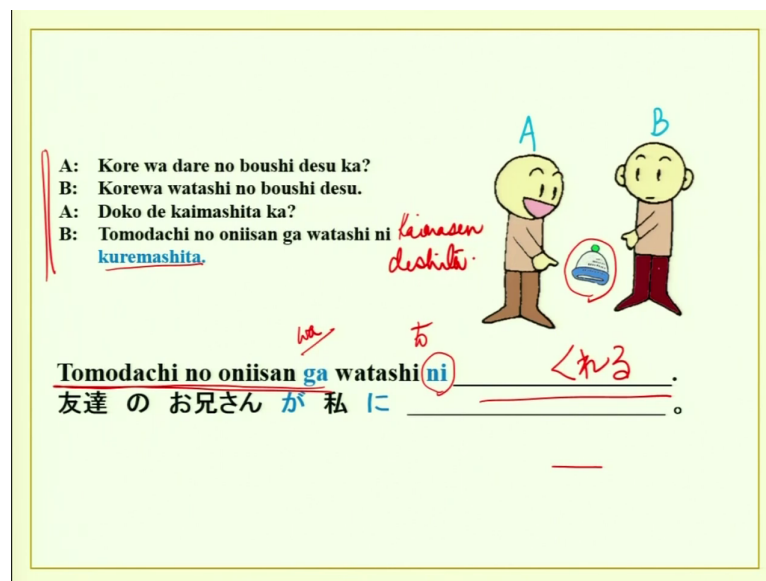
ei-wa jiten  
Sensei wa watashi ni jisho o kuremashita.  
先生は私に(日本語の辞書)をくれました。  
wa-ei jiten Jap.Eng. Dic.

Jap.Eng. Dic.  
Sensei wa watashi ni tokei o kureta.  
先生は私に時計を(くれました)。

We will practice more now; (FL) you can make out from the picture. Then *jisho*／辞書 (FL) is there, so, ~~So~~, (FL) we had this example earlier as well. Now the reason for putting it over here is *eiwa-jiten*／えいわじてん (FL) please remember English Japanese dictionary though we all say *Nihongo no jisho*／日本語の辞書 (FL) this is a literal translation of Japanese dictionary from English. So, in Japanese you would say either *jisho o kuremashita*／辞書をくれました or *eiwa jiten o kuremashita*／英和辞典をくれました. Not *Nihongo no jisho o kuremashita*／日本語の辞書をくれました (FL) I have written it purposely over here.

So, that you remember it. Now if it is a Japanese English dictionary then it is *wai-jiten* / わいじてん (FL) Japanese English dictionary. So, Japanese word into English and English words to Japanese. Now (FL) again I have written *kureta* / くれた (FL) also and *kuremashita* / くれました (FL) also over here. So, that you understand that both are exactly the same only this is informal and this is formal or normal conversation in *masu* / ます form both mean exactly the same. Where to use is different, whom to use it with is different. So, *sensei wa watashi ni* / 先生は私に (FL) need to me.

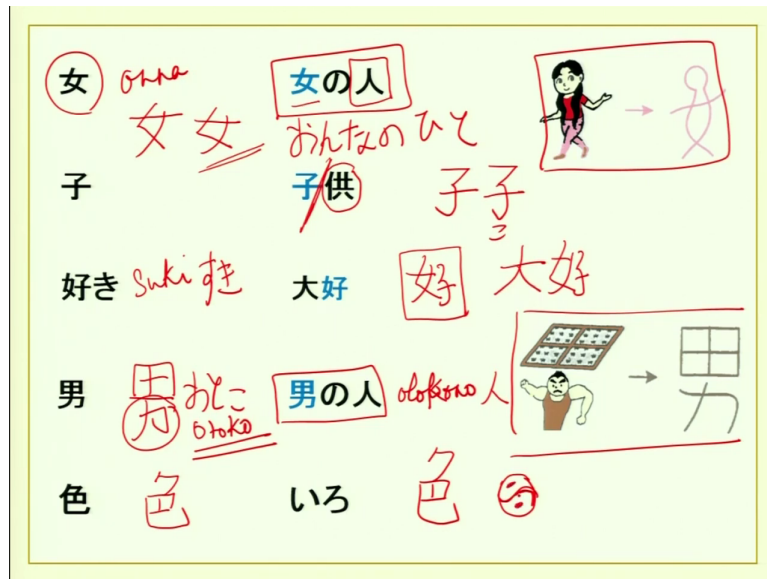
(Refer Slide Time: 25:40)



Now let us see what we have here? *Tomodachi no oniisan ga watashi ni* / 友だちのお兄さんが私に (FL) what are you going to use: Now, tell me what is the verb? *Ageru* / あげる, *kureru* / くれる or *morau* / もらう (FL). So, *tomodachi no oniisan ga* / 友だちのお兄さんが or if I put *wa* / は over here, then *tomodachi no oniisan wa watashi ni* / 友だちのお兄さんが私に, to me something *o kureru* / を くれる, what is the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) that you can make from here? You can see the *boushi* / ぼうし (FL) over here, it is mine. So, this is the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) that you can make. ~~He can also say.~~ So, this is how you will use *kuremasu* / くれます (FL) and previously we had done *agemasu* / あげます (FL) and *moraimasu* / もらいます (FL) as well. Make some more sentences on your own and I am sure you will become comfortable with *kuremasu* / くれます, *moraimasu* / もらいます (FL) and *agemasu* / あげます (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 27:06)





Now there are some kanji's for you today some very simple kanji's. So, this is *onna* / 女 (FL) and *onna* / 女, *onnano hito* / 女の人 (FL) this kanji you have done for person. Now how is it going to be made? This is *ku* / く (FL) then *hiragana no no* / ひらがな n の (FL) and *ichi* / 一 (FL). So, *ku* / く (FL) and *no* / の (FL) and *ichi* / 一 (FL) that is how you would make *onnano hito* / 女の人 (FL). This is the pictogram well you can remember it any which way you want, you can say *kuno ichi* / くの一 (FL) one way to remember this or you can remember this picture and then draw the pictogram in a similar manner you have *kodomo* / 子供 (FL).

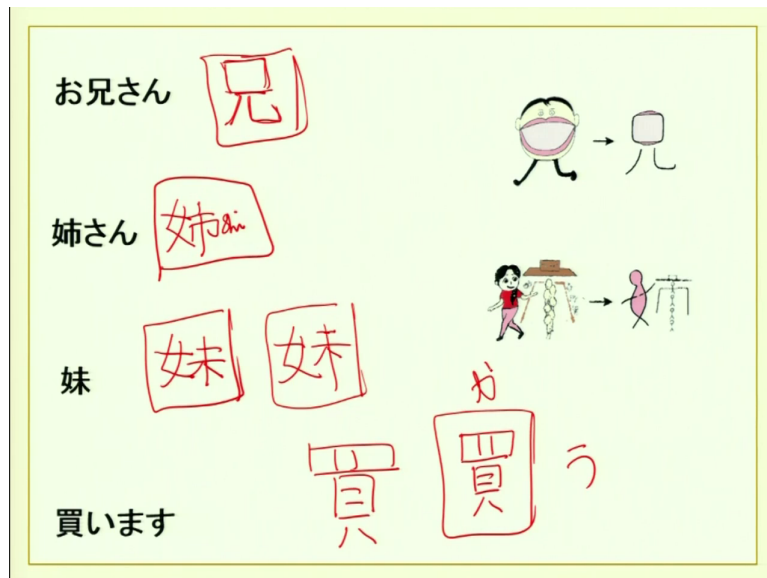
So, the strokes are three how are the strokes three. Now one two and three this is *ko* / 子 (FL) of *kodomo* / 子供 (FL). So, *domo* / 共 (FL) we are not doing at the moment, we are just doing *ko* / 子 (FL) over here, it is a three stroke character and: *Sso*, is *onna* / 女 (FL). Now if you join these two then it becomes *suki* / 好き (FL). So, this is *onna* / 女 (FL) this is *kodomo* / 子供 (FL). *Sso*, a mother likes a child the most. So, it is *suki* / 好き (FL) which is like and this character you have done *dai* / 大 (FL) and then *suki* / 好き (FL) like this, like you very much *daisuki* / 大好き (FL) very, very light or loved ~~then~~. Now *dansei* / 男性 (FL) says very clear *otoko* / 男 (FL).

So, this is a field and men would be working in the field, why? Because *chikara* / 力 (FL) is required lot of strength is required. So, from the field from this character and *chikara* / 力

(FL) over here this is the kanji for *chikara* / 力(FL) which is strength *otoko* / 男(FL) is made, *otoko* / 男 men(FL) you can very well see from here. Then *otokonono hito* / 男の人 (FL) person, this is an easy way to remember. Then we have *iro* / 色, *iro* / 色(FL) here is like this over here this is not the correct stroke order. So, let me make it once again like this.

Now if you put two colours together you have two dots, this is how it is going to mix if you just try to sort of put a stick into it and move it a little this is what is going to be made like this. So, one colour is this and one colour is this it will just get mixed up. So, that is *iro* / 色 (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 30:16)



Now there is a little more over here you had done *oniisan* / お兄さん, (FL) it is a good way of remembering *oniisan* / お兄さん (FL) and you can see it from this picture also over here *oniisan* / お兄さん(FL) talks too much. So, from his *kuchi* / 口, (FL) from his *oniisan* / お兄さん, (FL) this is used for legs also. So, you will have it in other kanji characters as well. So, *kuchi* / 口(FL) and over here *oniisan* / お兄さん(FL) so, together it makes *oniisan* / お兄さん(FL) who talks too much he has a big mouth and then *oneesan* / お姉さん, *oneesan* / お姉さん(FL) is very stylish why? Because she lives in the city.

So, you have done this character for *onnano hito* / 女の人(FL) and then this is the character for *shi* / 市 which is city. So, together it will make *oneesan* / お姉さん(FL) who is very, very stylish as she lives in the city. Then this is *imouto* / 妹, *imouto* / 妹 (FL). Now this is

also quite interesting together it will make a *imouto* / 妹 (FL). So, a girl standing next to a tree like this and the tree is not a full grown tree it is a small tree and the girl is still very young. So, *imouto* / 妹 (FL) and then you have *kaimasu* / 買います (FL).

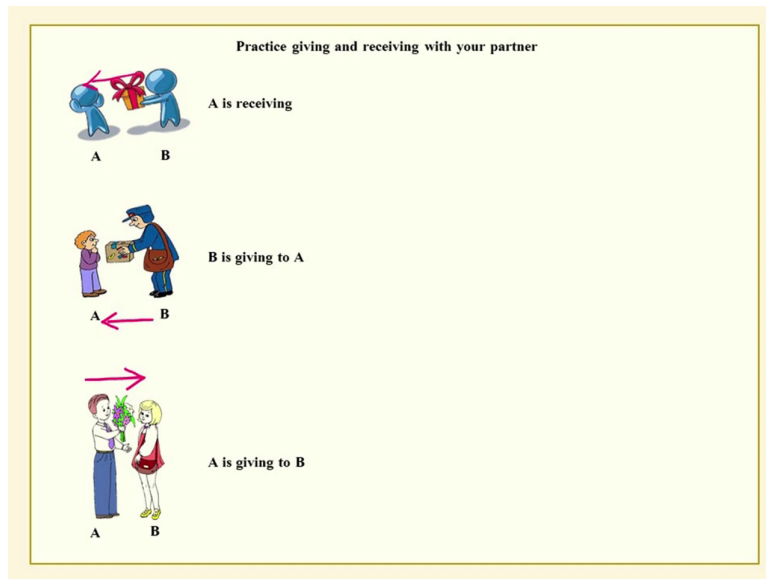
So, this is a verb, this is *eyes* (FL) again *eyes* (FL) and then you are walking. So, you choose with your *eyes* (FL) do proper shopping with *eyes* (FL) and take it back home maybe choose your fish and put it in a basket and go home, that is how you would make this character for *kau* / 買う, *ka* / 買 (FL) and *u* / う (FL) meaning to buy.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:13)

兄: 明日は国際女性デーですので、お母さんに何を上げましょうか？  
はな: このあいだ、お母さんは“こしがいたい”といていたので、マッサージチェアはどう思いますか？  
兄: いいですね！とてもよろこびますよ。  
はな: じゃ、おにいさん、今セールあるから行きましょうか？  
兄: わかった。午後行きましょう。

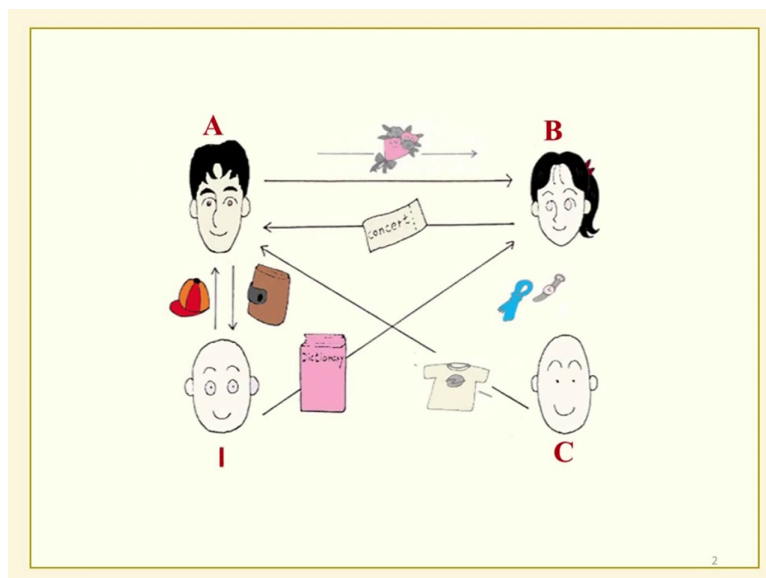
So, now I have this very small *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) today which a student of mine has written I want you to read it I am not giving you the roman just read it and see how many kanji's you can figure out write them, practice your *hiragana* (FL) and I will give the roman in your next class where we are going to do the honorific's of *agemasu* / あげます (FL) and *moraimasu* / もらいます (FL) and *kuremasu* / くれます (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 32:43)



So, you have couple of more exercises practice those with your partner.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:52)



And I am sure that your *agemasu* / あげます, *moraimasu* / もらいます (FL) and *kuremasu* / くれます (FL) will definitely be better after the practice and you will be able to use it very freely in your conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:00)

### Vocabulary

suteki	すてき	stylish
mago	まご	grandchild
fuusen	ふうせん	balloon
kinenbi	きねんび	anniversary
shousetsu	しょうせつ	novel
kekkon	けっこん	marriage
wain	ワイン	wine
osake	おさけ	liquor

So, with this I would like to end our class today. You have learnt how to use *agemasu* / あげます, *moraimasu* / もらいます ~~(FL)~~, ~~(FL)~~ and *kuremasu* / くれます ~~(FL)~~; I have given you a lot of examples, lot of practice today and I hope that all three verbs which are important and used in daily conversation are clear. Make some sentences at home read the *kaiwa* / 会話 ~~(FL)~~ which I have given you right at the end and we will meet again very soon in our next lesson with a lot of other new things. *Sore dewa minasan mata aimashou* / それでは みなさん また 会いましょう. *Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます ~~(FL)~~.