

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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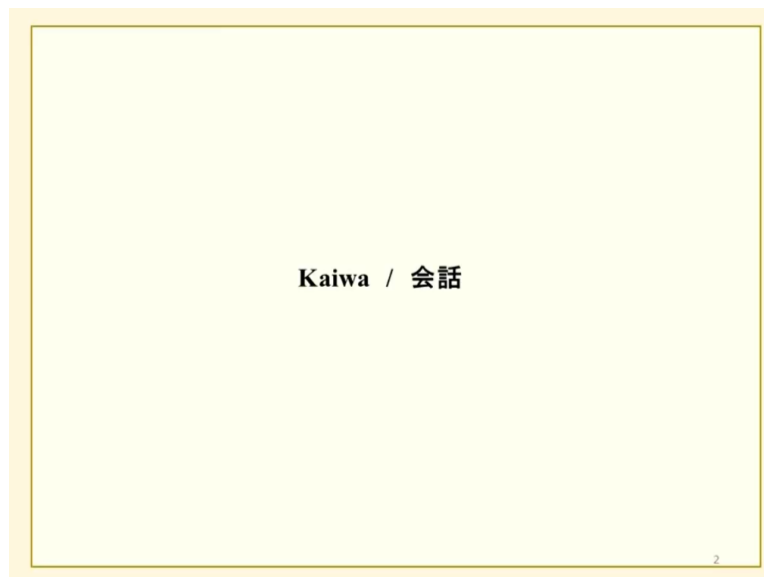
Module 5

Lecture - 17

Kare wa 'happyou wa ashita desu' to iimashita
彼は「発表は明日です」と言いました
He Said, 'The Presentation is Tomorrow'

~~(FL)~~ *Konnichiwa minasan* / こんにちは 皆さん ~~A~~ and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. In our last class, we did giving and receiving which is *ageru* / あげる ~~(FL)~~ and *morau* / もらう ~~(FL)~~; receiving from seniors which is *kureru* / くれる ~~(FL)~~ or you could say humble form. Now, this week, we are going to do direct and indirect, how direct speech and indirect speech is done in Japanese. We are also going to do a new verb form. So, well, before this, I want you to listen to the *kaiwa* / 会話 ~~(FL)~~. Listen to it very carefully and see how much you can understand from there? Later on, I will do the explanation.

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~~(FL)~~

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Mira: Ronbun happyou wa ^{when}itsu desu ka?
 Rao: Asatte desu.
 Mira: Nan ji kara? ✓
 Rao: Kinou sensei wa gozen-chuu to iimashita ga, mada wakarimasen. ^{so/hours} ^{to go 11}
 Mira: Jikan ga nai kara, sensei ni kiite kudasai. ^{ask and see}
 Rao: Sou, sou. Ato de sensei ni kiite mimasu. Mira san, asatte watashi no happyou ni kite kudasai. ^(kite kuremasenka?)
 Mira: Juu-ji kara juu-ichi-ji made sugaku no kurasu ga aru kara, kurasu no ato ikimasu. Happyou ni hokano kenkyuushitsu no gakusei mo imasu ka? ^{other}
 Rao: Hai, kenkyu-shitsu kara roku-nin to tonari no kenkyuushitsu (kara futari ga kuru to itte imashita). ^{and}
 Mira: Ja, gambaranakereba narimasen ne!

So, you just heard the *kaiwa*(FL) and the *kaiwa*(FL) is between *Rao*(FL) and *Mira*(FL). (FL) *Futari wa ima daigaku ni imasu*/二人は今大学にいます. *Rao san wa Mira san ni atte shitsumon o shimasu*/ラオさんはミラさんに会って質問をします. *Sore ni Mira san wa ima kotaete imasu*/それに、ミラさんは今答えています. *Sono kaiwa desu*/その会話です. *dakara yoku kiite kudasai minasan*/だからよく聞いてください 皆さん. *Itsu*/いつ Question word; when. *Asatte desu*/明後日です,(FL) D day after tomorrow. *Nani kara*/なにから,(FL) S so, you will see over here that it is a very direct kind of a conversation, very informal conversation. So, it clearly shows that *Mira*(FL) and *Rao*(FL) both are studying together or they are in the same class, in the same lab and thus they are informal. They are talking directly in short sentences.

So, (FL) *kinou*/昨日 yesterday, *sensei wa gozen chuu*/先生は午前中,(FL) in the morning, forenoon *to iimashita ga*/と言いましたが,:(FL) H he said in the morning. *Demo*/でも, *ga*/が is (FL) *demo*/でも over here,:(FL) B but *mada wakarimasen*/まだ分かりません,(FL) I still do not know what time. There is hardly any-time. So, thus, therefore *sensei ni kiite kudasai*/先生に聞いてください. I will ask *sensei*(FL) later, *ato de*/後で(FL) later on I will ask *kiite mimasu*/聞いてみます(FL) I will ask and see; see what time the *happyou*/はっぴょう(FL) is? So, *asatte watashi no happyou ni*/明後日私のはっぴょうに,(FL) for my *happyou kite kudasai*/はっぴょう来てください(FL) so, he is inviting, he is saying please come, he is just inviting her saying why do not you come.

Another way of inviting is *kite kuremasen ka*/来てくれませんか(FL) so, very politely asking *Mira san*(FL) to come for the *happyou*/発表(FL). So, from 10 till 11 I have a class;

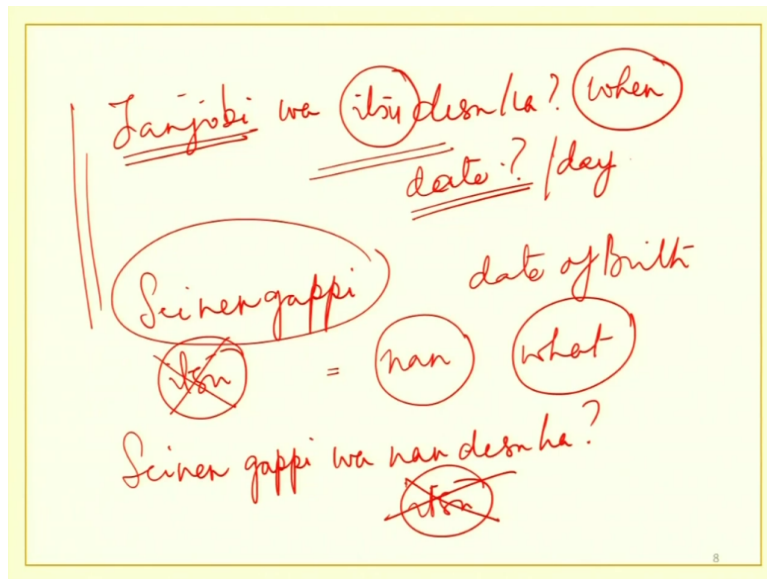
class of mathematics *aru kara* / ある から, (FL) thus *kurasu no ato ikimasu* / クラス の 後 行きます. During *happyou* / はっぴょう, *hokano* / ほかの (FL). (FL) is other *kenkyuushitsu no gakusei mo imasu ka* / 研究室 の 学生 も います か, (FL) They are also going to be there? *Kenkyuushitsu* / 研究室 (FL) that is lab. The lab next to mine (FL) *tonari no kenkyuushitsu kara* / となりの 研究室 から, from the next lab *futari ga kuru to itte imashita* / 二人 が 来る と 言っ て いま した, (FL) they were saying that they are going to come. Well, then if others are coming, you really have to be working very hard is what it means. This is what we are going to do today and of course *to itte imashita* / と 言っ て いま した (FL). This is in your script.

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ミラ: 論文 発表は いつ です か? 何時
 ラオ: 明後日 です。 昨日 午前中
 ミラ: 何時 から?
 ラオ: 昨日 先生 は 午前中 と 言っ ましたが、まだ 聞き 後 わかりません。
 ミラ: 時間が ない ので、先生 に 聞いてください。
 ラオ: そう、そう。後 で 先生 に 聞いてみます。ミラさん 明後日 私の 発表 に 来て下さい。
 ミラ: 十時から 十一時 まで 数学 のクラス が ある ので、 クラス の あと いきます。発表 に ほかの 研究室 の 学生 も います か?
 ラオ: はい、研究室 から 六人 と となりの 研究室 から 二人 が 来ます。来
 ミラ: じゃ、がんばらなければ なりません ね!

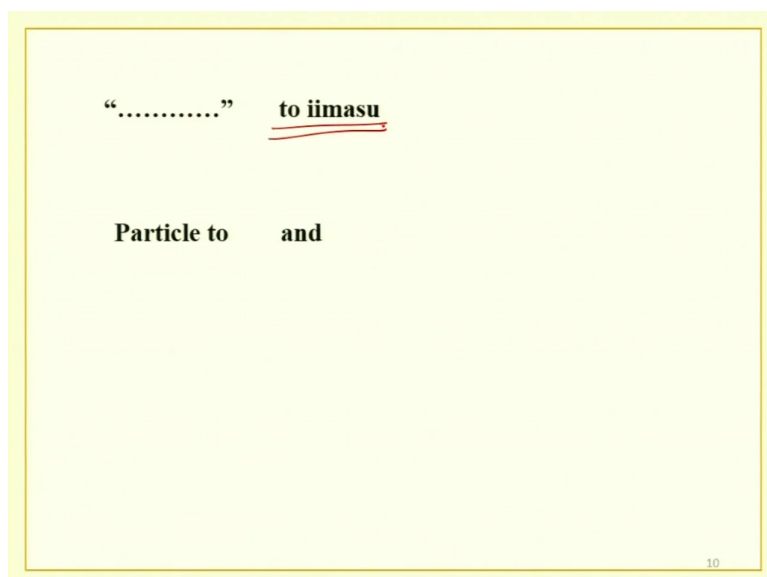
This is in your script and you can see, I am sure recognize a few kanji *kinou* / 昨日, *nani-ji* / 何時, *gozen-chuu* / 午前中, *ato* / 後, *kiite kudasai* / 聞いて下さい, *kuru* / 来る, *juu-ichi-ji* / 十一時 (FL). So, some (FL) kanji I will do with you write right here. *Nan-ji* / 何時, *kinou* / 昨日, *gozen-chuu* / 午前中, *gozen* / 午前 and *chuu* / 中, (FL) then *ato* (後 FL) later, *sensei* / 先生 (FL) Of course, you know. (FL) *Kiku* / 聞く over here: Well, write right here I will make like this (FL). And then what is this? This is *mimi* / 耳 (FL). Then *kuru* / 来る (FL) is given over here *kuru* / 来る. (FL) So, I think lot of kanji (FL) for you today practice these at home. Now, in your *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL), you have this question word *itsu* / いつ (FL). Now, *itsu* / いつ (FL) you have done earlier as well. Today, I am going to tell you the difference between *itsu* / いつ (FL) and *nan* / 何 (FL). So, how to use *itsu* / いつ (FL) with *tanjoubi* / 誕生日, *tanjoubi wa itsu desu ka* / 誕生日 は いつ です か? (FL).

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So, *tanjoubi* / 誕生日, *itsu* / いつ (FL). (FL) is when. ~~As~~ and it shows; or here we are asking about date; or maybe day as well, sometimes. But then, if you are doing *seinen gappi* / 生年月日 (FL) and (FL) which is your date of birth, then we will not use *itsu* / いつ, (FL). ~~This~~ this will not be used. What are we going to use? We are going to use *nan* / なん (FL). *Seinen gappi wa nan desu ka* / せいねんがっぴはなんですか? *Nan* / なん (FL) is what. You will not say *Seinen gappi wa itsu desu ka*, as (FL). ~~As~~ I just told you, this is incorrect. So, this comes in exams, and generally these options are given. You need to know what to click and how to use *itsu* / いつ (FL)? Now, in our *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) we have *to iimasu* / と言います (FL).

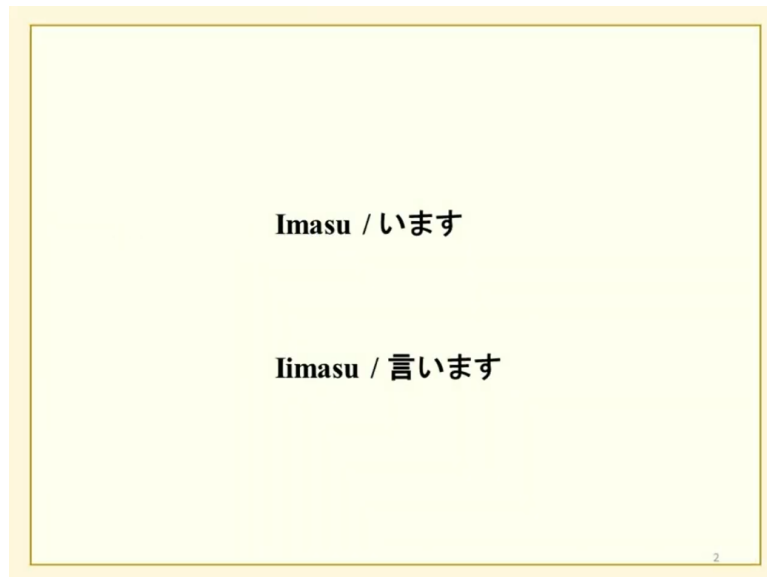
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Now, particle *to* / と (FL) which is used here with *iimasu* / 言います (FL) is different from the *to* / と (FL) done earlier. The *to* / と (FL) which we have studied earlier means ‘and’; as you

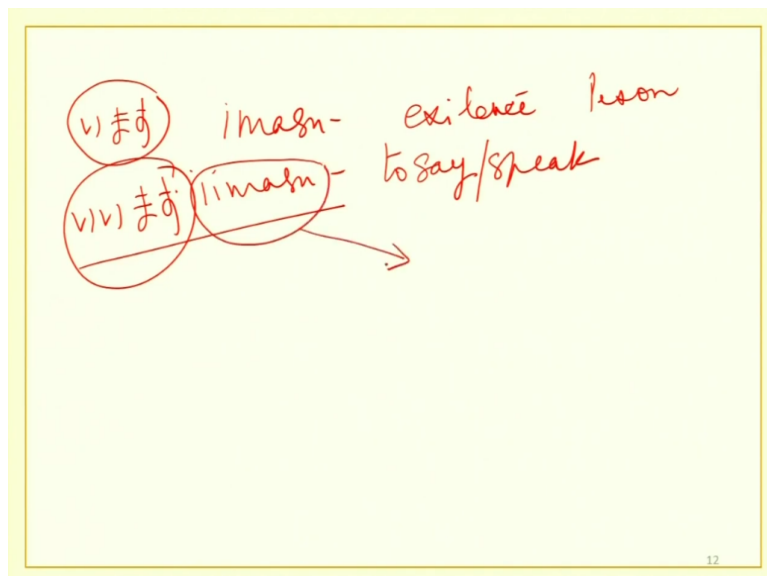
already know, and it joins nouns. It is an exhaustive listing of things present in front of you. And by this I mean that you have to name each and every noun present over there. Now, the *to*/と (FL) that we are going to do with *iimasu*/いいます (FL) is a quotation marker and *iimasu*/いいます (FL) means to say or to speak. By this, what do I mean? I mean that whatever is to be quoted or paraphrased is followed by particle *to*/と (FL) with the verb *iimasu*/いいます (FL).

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Now, you have also done another verb *imasu*/います (FL) and *iimasu*/いいます (FL), which we are going to do today. They sound very similar so, let us see what the difference is.

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So, the *imasu*/います (FL) that we have done shows existence of a certain person, whereas the *iimasu*/いいます (FL) that we are going to do over here says, to say or to speak. So, in

Japanese, it is *imasu* / います (FL), existence, presence of some person, or we could say animate. Now, over here it is *iimasu* / います (FL). Do not confuse *imasu* / います (FL) and *iimasu* / います (FL). You can see it in the script as well now. Now, this *iimasu* / います (FL) is used in direct and indirect quotation, which we will do now.

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Imasu / 言います	in direct and indirect speech
Direct -	in story telling essays conversation (kaiwa)
Indirect -	kaiwa, speech, news

Now, where do we use all of this? The *iimasu* / います (FL) that we have to do as I just said in direct and indirect quotation. So, direct quotation often appears in storytelling or essays, where something is quoted or is said as is. It can also be used in conversations, where it could be used as an indirect quotation and you will see how it is done. Now, besides *imasu* / います (FL), there are other verbs also which can be used in a similar manner and now, the verbs are:

(Refer Slide Time: 11:19)

kiku - to listen/hear
yobu - to call
→ <u>omoi-masu/omou</u> - think
tsutaeru - convey

Well, *kiku*／聞く(FL) can be used to listen and hear. *Yobu*／呼ぶ(FL) can be used to call. *Kiku*／聞く(FL) is to listen, hear. Then you can also use *omoimasu*／思います(FL) or *omou*／思う(FL), which we will do later. Then, *tsutaeru*／伝える(FL) means to convey and *omou*／思う(FL) means to think. So, of this, we will do *omoimasu*／思います(FL) later. You can keep in mind that these are also used in a similar manner and there are some other verbs as well, but we do not have to cover them here in this lesson.

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~ to iimasu – indicates quotation and means ‘he says that/he said that/was saying that’. The direct quotation is used in story telling etc and the indirect quotation is commonly used in conversation.

kiku/きく/聞く
omou/おも/思う

Rao san wa ‘ginkou e ikimasu’ to iimashita. Said
ラオさんは ‘銀行へいきます’ と いました。

Rao san wa ‘ohayou gozaimasu’ to iimashita.
ラオさんは ‘おはようございます’ と いました。

Nihon-jin wa hito to wakareru toki ‘sayounara’ to iimasu. 言った
日本人は 人と 分かれる とき ‘さようなら’ と います。 say

Now, as you can see, it is given over here, *kiku*／聞く(FL) and *omou*／思う(FL). There are others also. Now, look at the example. Now, *Rao san*(FL) said; direct, because it is quotation, because whatever he said is being quoted over here, thus *to iimashita*／と 言いました(FL) he said. Who said? *Rao san*, *Rao san wa*／ラオさん は(FL). (FL) comma; so, you can put a comma over here and maybe it will be easy for you to understand; initially, what happens is; this construction seems very difficult to understand, but as you get used to it, where to put the subject, where to put the quotation, and where to put *iimashita*／言いました(FL), it becomes very easy.

So, *Rao san wa*／ラオさん は(FL), what did he say? I will go to the *ginkou*／銀行(FL) and he said. You will see more examples and it will become easy. So, *ohayou gozaimasu*／おはようございます(FL) is what he said. Of course, *ohayou gozaimasu*／おはようございます(FL) has a rising intonation, but here, because it is being quoted by somebody, so, we could also use a flat intonation here. He said that please convey my good morning to whatever person *Rao san*(FL) wanted to convey it to; somebody else is saying.

For example, I am saying; *he* has conveyed his good morning to you or his best wishes to you. So, *Nihon-jin wa* / 日本人 は(FL) Japanese people, when they part from someone, then what do they say? Now, there is no *iimashita* / 言いました(FL) over here. *Iimashita* / 言いました(FL) will become a specific time. So, *iimasu* / 言います(FL) is, that is what they generally do. They say *sayounara* / さようなら(FL) when they part. So, that is how the sentence is going to be translated from this side to this side.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:06)

iku
ikanai
oishii
genki (da)
です

} to iimasu / to iimashita

Rao wa 'ginkou e ikimasu' to iimashita.
ラオは '銀行へいきます' と 言いました。

Rao wa ginkou e iku/ikanai to itte-imashita.
ラオは 銀行へ いく と 言っていました。

Kougi wa go-ji ni owaru to itte imashita.
講義 は 五時に 終わる と 言っていました。

Rao wa atsui to itte imashita.
ラオは あつい と 言っていました。

to { iimashi
iimashite
itte imashite

There is more for you. Now, the important part here is that *to iimasu* / と 言います(FL) or *to iimashita* / と 言いました(FL) will always have plain form. How? *Iku* / 行く(FL) is plain form for *ikimasu* / いきます(FL); *ikanai* / 行かない(FL) negative plain is there. The adjective will be as is; you do not have to change anything in the adjective: ~~A~~ and then *genki desu* / 元気 です(FL) changes to *da* / だ(FL) plain form.

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Tanaka san wa 'ashita pikunikku' e iku to iimashita.
田中さんは '明日 ピクニック' に いく と いました。

Tanaka san wa 'ashita pikunikku' e ikanai to iimashita.
田中さんは '明日 ピクニック' に 行かない と いました。

Tanaka san wa 'okaasan no ryouri wa oishii' to iimashita.
田中さんは '明日 ピクニック' に いく と いました。

Tanaka san wa 'okaasan wa genki da' to iimashita.
田中さんは 'お母さんは 元気 だ' と いました。

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So, this is how you will use it in plain form before *iimasu* / 言います (FL). Please remember, this is the most important thing here in *iimasu* / 言います (FL). Construction you have seen, I will give you more practice now. Rao (FL) said I will go to the *ginkou* / 銀行 (FL), or (FL) Rao san / ラオさん said that I will go to the *ginkou to iimashita* / 銀行 と 言いました (FL); (FL) he said. Now, what does this mean? Over here you have *iimashita* / 言いました (FL). Then you did *iimasu* / 言います (FL) just now in your previous slide and now you have *itte imashita* / 言っていました (FL).

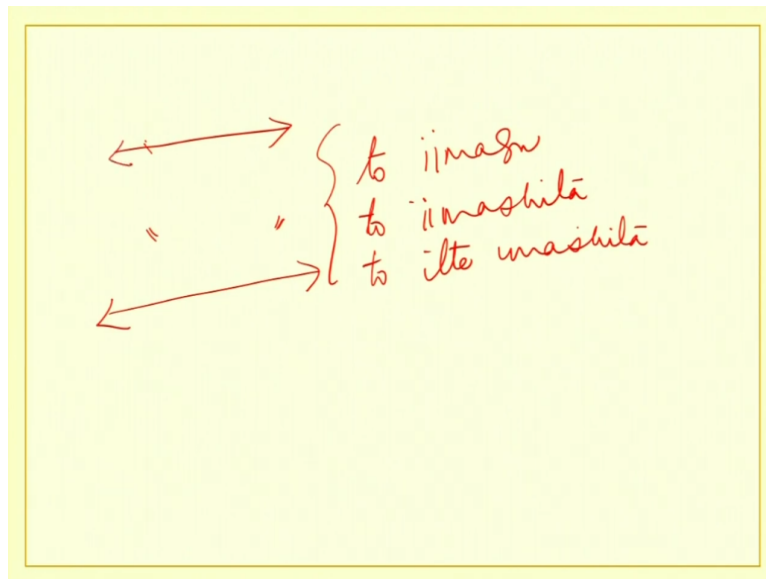
So, this is a general statement. When you say *to iimasu* / と 言います (FL), generally, that is what is done. Nobody is saying anything. This is a general statement. Then, when you say *to iimashita* / と 言いました (FL), somebody has said something and you are just quoting it, putting it in inverted commas and saying exactly what he said, repeating what he said. Now, over here, when you say *Rao wa ginkou e ikanai to itte imashita* / ラオ は 銀行 へ 行かない と 言っていました (FL), so, this is how you have understood, this is what you could gather from what he was saying; that, he was saying that he will not go to the *ginkou* / 銀行 (FL).

This is from your side, this is how you have understood it and this is how you are presenting it. It is not in quotes anymore. This is how you understood and you are saying that *Rao wa ginkou e ikanai to itte imashita* / ラオ は 銀行 へ 行かない と 言っていました (FL). You will see some more examples here. Somebody, it could be *Rao san* / ラオさん (FL), it could be *Tanaka san* / 田中さん (FL), it could be *sensei* / 先生 (FL), it could be anybody was

saying that; it will finish at 5 o'clock. So, *kougi*/講義(FL) is your lecture. He was saying that *kougi*/こうぎ(FL) will finish at *go-ji*/五時(FL).

If it was in direct, then *sensei wa 'kougi wa go-ji ni owaru'*/先生は'こうぎは五時におわる'(FL) inverted comma is closed to *iimashita*/と 言いました(FL). Now, he was saying that it is very hot. What did *Rao*(FL) say? He must have said, oh! It is very hot today, what do I do? And this is what I understand from there and I say, he was saying that it is very hot to *iimasu*/と 言います.


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(FL)-I am doing it again to *iimashita*/と 言いました(FL) and to *itte imasu*/と 言っています(FL). Over here it is in quotes. Here, whatever I have understood. And over here, it is a general statement.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:49)

Rao san wa 'gohan wa oishii' to iimashita.
ラオさんは 'ご飯 は おいしい' と いました。



Rao san wa 'kanji wa muzukashii' to iimashita.
ラオさんは '漢字 は 難しい' と いました。 *itte iimashita*



Rao wa 'ohayou gozaimasu' to iimashita.
ラオさんは 'おはよう ございます' と いました。

Rao san wa 'gakusei da' to itte iimashita.
ラオさんは '学生 だ' と (いました。)

ikitakunai
いきたくない

Rao san wa 'pikunikku ni ikanai' to iimasu.
ラオさんは 'ピクニック に いかない' と います。

Now, there is more practice for you. He said that the *gohan*/ご飯(FL) is tasty. *Gohan*/ご飯(FL) is tasty, he said. And if you want to put it in indirect, then he was saying that (FL)kanji is very difficult. Rao said *ohayou gozaimasu*/おはよう ございます(FL); direct. Whatever he said is being quoted. He was saying that he is a student. So, this is simple direct and indirect, you can use whichever mostly this one is used, it is more easy and convenient.

So, he is saying that he will not go for the picnic. The action is not complete, it still has to happen, it is for the future, so, *to iimasu*/と 言います(FL). Now you can also use *Rao san wa ikitakunai to iimasu*/ラオさんは 行きたくない と 言います(FL) or *Rao san wa ikitakunai to itte imashita*/ラオさんは 行きたくない と 言っていました(FL). I have given both over here. You can see and you can understand now.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:29)

Haha: Dou shimashita ka? / どう しました か? *bad (not well)*


Mira: Kodomo wa chotto guai ga warui desu.
子供は ちよつと ぐあい が わるい です。

Haha: Netsu mo arimasu ka? / ねつ も あります か?

Mira: Hai.../ はい。。。

Haha: Kusuri wa.../ くすり は。。。

Mira: Mada desu / まだ です。



Haha: Ja, byouin ni ikimashou / じゃ、病院 に いきましょう。
Shinryou no ato - →

Haha: Sensei wa nan to iimashita ka? / 先生は 何 と 言いました か?

Mira: Kaze desu to imashita. Kusuri mo moraimashita.
かぜ です と いました。くすり も まらいました。

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Now, there is a small conversation over here. There is this *sensei* / 先生, *oisha san* / お医者さん (FL) and this child is over here and his mother has taken him to the doctor and let us see what the conversation is? This conversation is between *haha* / 母 (FL) and *Mira* / ミラ (FL). So, my mother comes home and she looks at me. She finds me worried and she asks me *dou shimashita ka* / どう しました か, (FL) what has happened? Meaning she or he is not feeling very well. (FL) *Guai* / ぐらい is general condition *ga warui desu* / が わるい です. (FL) Why *ga* / が (FL) over here? Because he is not well and she can see it. *Warui* / わるい (FL) is actually bad; but here; not well, condition is not well. *Mada desu* / まだ です, (FL) not yet. *Kusuri* / 薬 (FL) is medicine. So, she says, immediately let us go to the *byouin* / 病院 (FL). That is; you go inside, visit the doctor, he checks you up; and then, after examination; when you come out, after consultation when you come out, then what *haha* / 母 (FL) says? What did he say? I have received some medicine from him. So, this is a very simple normal daily conversation which you can have in this situation.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:18)

Gurai / kurai approximate quantity or amount

Hako no naka ni dore gurai ringo ga arimasu ka?
箱の 中に どれ ぐらい りんご が あります か?

2

Now, in our conversation, there was this particle *gurai* / ぐらい (FL). It is used to show approximate quantity or amount or size of a certain thing and *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) can also be written as *kurai* / くらい (FL); both mean exactly the same, there is no difference. ~~So, well, to show amount or quantity or number.~~

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**Kurai/gurai – indicates quantity, frequency or extent –
meaning approximately this much or to this extent (about)**

heya ni 100 gurai gakusei ga imasu.

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So, well, to show amount or quantity or number, for example, *heya ni hyaku-nin gurai gakusei ga imasu* / 部屋に 百人 ぐらい 学生 が います (FL). So, in the room, there are 100 students present, approximately 100 students present. This shows number. Or you could also say for number of apples present in a box.

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quantity / number of things before gurai

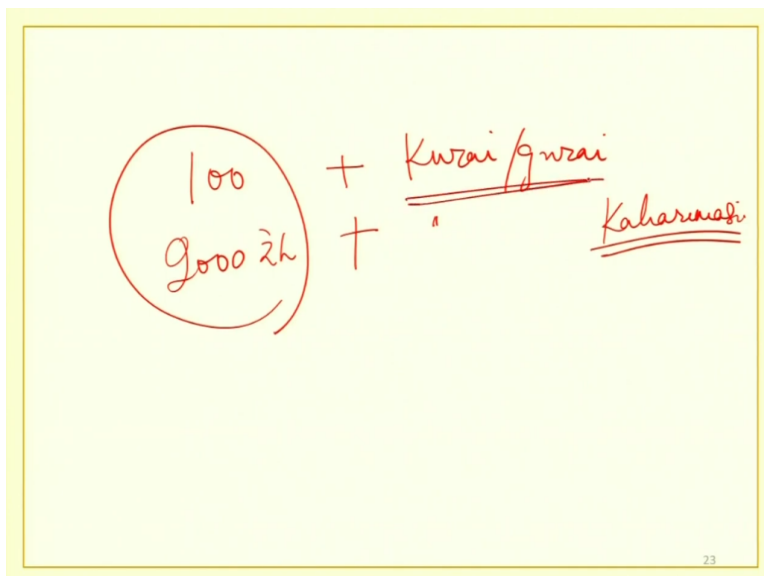
Hako no naka ni dore gurai ringo ga arimasu ka?
箱の 中に どれ ぐらい りんご が あります か？

Hako no naka ni 2-kiro gurai ringo ga arimasu.
箱の 中に 二 キロ ぐらい りんご が あります。

3

So, the important thing here is that quantity or number should come before *kurai* / くらい (FL) or *gurai* / ぐらい (FL). As I just did over here, *hyaku* / 百 (FL) plus *kurai* / くらい / *gurai* / ぐらい (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 24:25)



So, *hyaku-nin* / 百人, *hyaku* / 百 (FL) is the number; plus *kurai* / くらい (FL) or *gurai* / ぐら
い (FL) or *ni-sen en kurai* / 二千元 くらい or *gurai kakarimasu* / ぐらい かかります, (FL) it
will be about 2000 yen. So, number has to come first before this.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:53)

Showing quantity or amount, number

200 nin **gurai** pa-ti ni kimashita. ✓
二百人 ぐらい パーティー に 来ました。

Hako ni ringo wa **dore gurai** arimasu ka? how much
はこ に りんご は どれ ぐらい あります か?

Hako ni ringo wa **nan kiro gurai** arimasu ka? kilo
はこ に りんご は 何キロ ぐらい あります か?

Q: Koko kara eki made kuruma de **nan juppun gurai** kakarimasu ka?
ここ から 駅 まで 車 で 十分 ぐらい です。 (tabi)

24

Now, you can see from examples, how quantity or amount of number is shown. So, 200
people came to the party. So, exactly 200 people, then 200 people came. But approximately
200 people came. Approximately how much, *dore gurai* / どれ ぐらい? (FL) So, question
word plus *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) approximate. (FL) *Hako* / 箱 is box. How many *ringo* / りんご
(FL) are there in the box? Now, *Hako ni ringo wa nan kiro* / はこ に りんご は 何キロ,
(FL) you will not say *dore kiro gurai* / どれ キロ ぐらい; *nan kiro gurai* / 何キロ ぐらい
(FL)?:

Please remember, *dore* / どれ (FL) will be incorrect over here; *nan* / 何 (FL) is going to be used. So, *kiro* / キロ (FL) is kilo; *gurai arimasu ka* / ぐらい あります か, (FL) approximately how many Kgs of apples are there in the box? *Arimasu* / あります (FL) As we already have done in our revision part in the first week, it is existence or presence of inanimate objects. Now, what does this mean now? This is a sentence, statement, answer to something. So, what is the question? Please tell me the question.

Yes, *koko kara eki made nan pun gurai kakarimasu ka* / ここ から 駅 まで 何分 ぐらい かかります か, (FL) this is the question. *Kuruma de* / 車 で (FL) can be added *kuruma de* / 車 で: (FL) Bby *kuruma* / 車 (FL) from A place to B place, how long is it going to take, how many minutes is it going to take? *Kakarimasu* / かかります (FL) is take. What is the time taken?

(Refer Slide Time: 27:18)

showing frequency

Mainichi nan-kai gurai kagami o mimasu ka?
 毎日 何回 ぐらい かがみ を 見ます か?

Maishuu nan-kai gurai restoran de shokuji o shimasu ka?
 毎週 何回 ぐらい レストラン で 食事 を します か?

Sono tokei wa ikura gurai desu ka?
 その 時計 は いくら ぐらい です か?

25

Now, showing frequency. *Kagami* / かがみ (FL) is mirror. So, (FL) approximately how many times do you look at the mirror? Which I am sure all of you do, so, you can understand this very well. You cannot count it. It could be so many number of times; so, approximately. *Shokuji* / 食事 (FL) is meals; eating at the restaurant. So, approximately *nan-kai* / 何回 (FL) how many times you eat food at the restaurant? So, this shows frequency.

Now, this is a different usage of *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) a little different from this construction. *Ikura* / いくら (FL) is how much. So, approximately how much is the *tokei* / 時計 (FL) for? So, another question word is used over here and you can answer. *Ni-sen en gurai desu* / 二千

円 ぐらい です (FL) or *san-zen en gurai desu* / 三千円 ぐらい です (FL), whatever answer you want to give.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:30)

kakarimasu – a verb meaning time taken from place A to place B or money required to travel from point A to a certain place.

Deri kara Kanpur made kuruma de dono gurai kakarimasu ka? *kurai kakaru 何分*
デリ から カンプル まで 車で どの ぐらい かかります か?

Deri kara Kanpur made hikouki de nan-jikan gurai kakarimasu ka?
デリから カンプルまで 飛行機で 何時間ぐらい かかります か?

()
Kono shigoto wa san-ji kan gurai kakarimasu.
この しごと は 三時間 ぐらい かかります。

(Tsugi no) *time/money*
Sumimasen, eki made dono gurai kakarimasu ka? *net*
すみません、駅 まで どの ぐらい かかります か?

27

Now, we just did this verb *kakaru* / かかる (FL). And over here you can see very clearly, a verb meaning time taken from place A to place B or money required to travel from point A to point B. Now, there is practice also for you. We just did this example earlier in our previous slide. So, here it is *kurai* / くらい (FL) and over here it is *gurai* / ぐらい (FL). So, we can also write *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) over here. Both can be used and the plain form of the verb is *kakaru* / かかる (FL) group 1.

Now, *Deri kara Kanpur made hikouki de* / デリ から カンプル まで ひこうき で, (FL) and we have also done particle *de* / で (FL) in detail, so, I am sure you will understand, *nan-jikan gurai kakarimasu ka* / 何時間 ぐらい かかります か? (FL) So, I am sure this is clear now. (FL) So, there is some specific project, some specific work that you have to do, and you are saying *kono shigoto wa san-jikan gurai kakarimasu* / この 仕事 は 三時間 ぐらい かかります, (FL) it is going to take 3 hours to complete this work. (FL) So, over here, it could be time, it could be money, both, depending on the situation.

(FL) *Dono gurai kakarimasu ka* / どの ぐらい かかります か, Hhow many minutes or how many hours, and how much money from place A to place B, as we saw here. So, I am sure *kakarimasu* / かかります (FL) is clear and we do not need any more examples. There is one more over here. (FL) So, this clearly talks about money at the ticket window. *Tsugi* / つぎ (FL) is next.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:40)

Kono densha wa benri ^{But} kedo, jikan ga ^{takes time} kakarimasu.
この電車は便利 **けど**, 時間 **が** かかります。

Laptop wa benri [✓] kedo, okane ga ^{takes money} kakarimasu.
Laptop は便利 **けど**, お金 **が** かかります。

28

Now, this is a little different. Look at the construction, *kono densha wa benri kedo* / この電車は便利 **けど**, (FL) it is *benri* / 便利 (FL) but *jikan ga kakarimasu* / 時間 **が** かかります (FL). It is a good *densha* / 電車 (FL), it is convenient but it takes a lot of time. Also, you will see this one; *laptop wa benri kedo* / は便利 **けど**, (FL) it is very *benri* / べんり (FL), you can take it anywhere you want but it is an expensive thing *okane ga kakarimasu* / お金 **が** かかります (FL), that you have to pay a lot of money to buy a laptop. I am sure you will understand from this and how to use *kakarimasu* / かかります (FL) and *kedo* / けど (FL). It is *benri* / べんり (FL), it is very good but costs money. So, takes time and takes money. So, I am sure *kakarimasu* / かかります (FL) is clear now and you can use it freely in your conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:45)

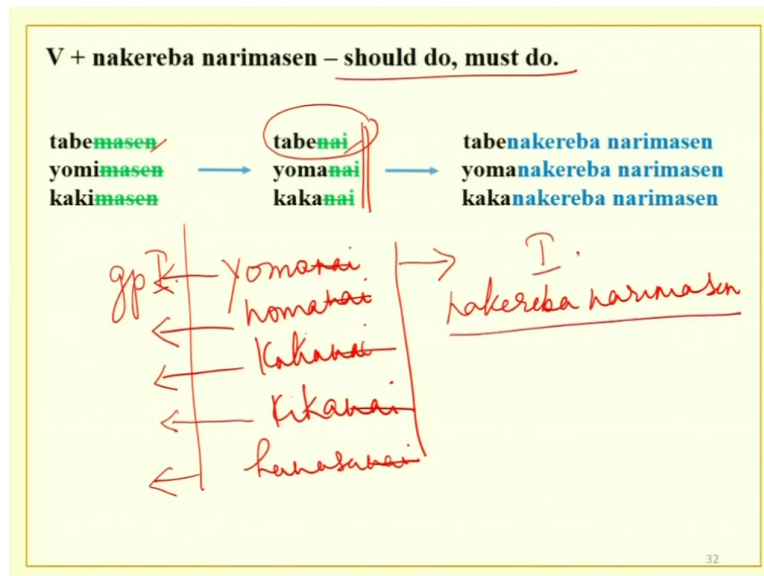
V nakereba narimasen must do

iku ikanakereba narimasen
taberu tabenakereba narimasen

5

Now, in our *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL), we also had a phrase *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL). Now what is that and what does it mean? So, let us see. *Nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL) basically means have to do or must do whatever the verb is saying. Whatever the verb may be group 1, group 2; you have to do as is being suggested or as is being said. It is an obligation; you have to do it.

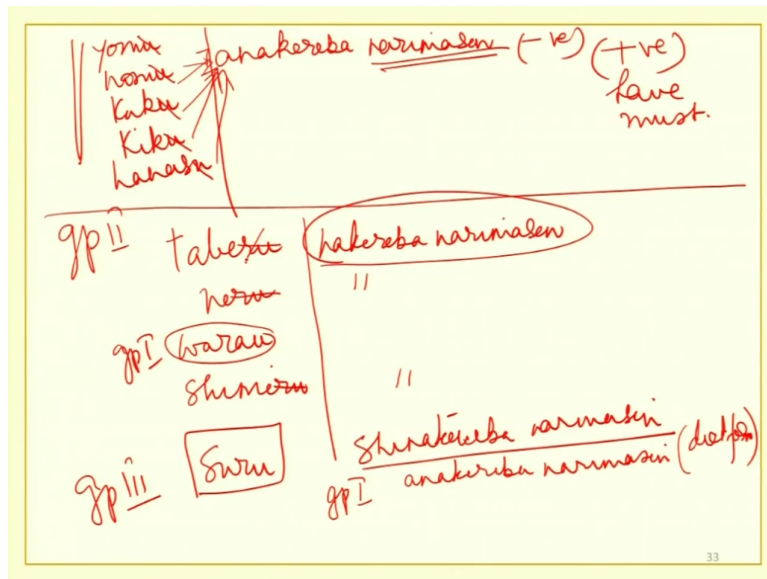
(Refer Slide Time: 32:18)



It is in negative, *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL). Now, let us see how it is made and what is the pattern of making *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL) in all the 3 verb-groups? So, now this is the construction. You can make it from *masu* / ます form, you can make it from negative, you can also make it from plain form. Now, how is it for group 1? So, let us see. We take the negative for group 1. So, we have *yomanai* / よまない, *nomanai* / のまない, *kakanai* / かかない, *kikanai* / きかない (FL); negative for all these in group 1. *Hanasanai* / 話さない (FL) or *hanashimasen* / はなしません (FL); you can do the *masen* / ません (FL) as well over here.

Hanashimasen / はなしません, *kakimasen* / かきません, *kikimasen* / 聞きません, *nomimasen* / 飲みません and *yomimasen* / 読みません. (FL) So, now, how will you change it over here? Remove the *nai* / ない (FL) from here, as you can see; from here as well, remove the *nai* / ない (FL) and put *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL). So, this is for group 1 from *nai* / ない (FL). If you want to do it for group 1 from the plain form, then *yomu* / よむ, *nomu* / のむ, *kaku* / かく, *kiku* / きく, *hanasu* / はなす (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 33:57)



Remove the *u/う* (FL) from here and put *anakereba narimasen/あなければ なりません* (FL). It is in negative; but the meaning is positive; meaning 'you have to do it', 'you must do it'. Over here, *yomanakereba/読まなければ*, *nomanakereba/飲まなければ*, *kakanakereba/書かなければ*, *kikanakereba/聞かなければ*, *hanasanakereba narimase/話さなければ なりません* (FL). So, you can make it whichever way you want; from the negative or from the dictionary form for group 1 and group 2. Now, I will do group 2 with you. *Taberu/食べる*, *neru/ねる*, *warau/わらう*, *shimeru/しめる* (FL) just remove the *ru/る* (FL) from here; this is group 1; *ru/る* (FL) from here and see *nakereba narimasen/なければなりません* (FL). It is given in the previous slide. You can check it out.

The first verb is *taberu/食べる* (FL). So, similar pattern for *neru/ねる* (FL) also *nenakereba narimasen/寝なければ なりません* (FL) and *shimenakereba narimasen/しめなければ なりません* (FL) and for group 3, *suru/する*, *shinakereba narimasen/しなればなりません* (FL). Please remember; for *suru/する* (FL) it is *shinakereba narimasen/しななければなりません* (FL). So, all that you need to remember over here, which is important is for group 1. If you are making it, then it is *anakereba narimasen/あなければ なりません* (FL) from dictionary form; as is given over here. And for group 2, very simple, *nakereba narimasen/なければ なりません* (FL) just remove the *ru/る* (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 36:18)

Watashi wa mainichi 6-ji ni kusuri o **nomanakereba narimasen.**
私は 毎日 六時に 薬 を 飲まなければ なりません。



Genki ni **naritai** kara kusuri o **nomanakereba narimasen.** *have*
元氣 に **なりたい** から 薬 を 飲まなければ なりません。 *(+re)*

34

Now, you have some sentences; you can practice here. I have to take medicine at 6 every day. Then, I want to become alright very quickly, so, I have to do it. ~~Have to, positive, must do it.~~ If you really want to become well again very quickly, then please have your medicine, ~~it~~ is a suggestion.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:08)

Kodomo wa hourensou ga kirai **kedo, tabenakereba narimasen.** *食べる*
子供は ほうれんそう がきらい **けど**, 食べなければ なりません。



Mai-nichi undou o **shinakereba narimasen.** *する*
毎日 うんどう を しなければなりません。



Sensei no koto o **chanto kikanakereba narimasen.**
先生 の こと を **ちゃんと** 聞かなければ なりません。 *きく*

35

Do not like *hourensou* / ほうれんそう (FL) but *tabenakereba narimasen* / たべなければ なりません (FL). So, you have to do exercise every day, to keep in good health, *shinakereba narimasen* / しなければなりません (FL). So, this you should all remember very much, and I am sure you will understand it now. So, please listen to what your teacher is saying. *Chanto* / ちゃんと (FL) is properly; pay attention to what your teacher is saying, *kikanakereba narimasen* / 聞かなければ なりません (FL). The verb is *kiku* / 聞く, *suru* / する (FL) and *taberu* / 食べる (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 38:06)

Shigoto o shitakunai **kedo**, **shinakereba narimasen**.
 仕事を したくない **けど**、**しなければ** なりません。

Ashita shiken ga (aru) **node**, ima benkyou **shinakereba naranai**.
 あした 試験が ある **ので**、今 勉強 **しなければ**なりません。

Ashita shiken ga aru **node**, ima benkyou **shita houga ii desu**.
 明日 試験が ある **ので** 今 勉強 **した** ほうが いい です。

36

There is more practice. I do not want to work but I have to work. So, I have put it in plain form also. It is the same, only level of politeness is different: *nakereba narimasen* / *なければなりません* (FL) sounds more polite than *naranai* / *ならない* (FL). *Node* / *ので* (FL) is similar to *kara* / *から* (FL) we have done it earlier and before *node* / *ので* (FL), verb will always be in plain form. I have done all of this with you earlier, so I am not repeating it again. Now, this is almost similar to this one. So, it is a suggestion. This is also a suggestion, an obligation on you that if somebody is suggesting, you better do it, it is for your own good.

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車 **くるま** 車 車 し*

電車 **でんしゃ** (X)

人 **jin** 一人 **ひとり** 三人 **さんにん**

外人 **gaijin** 人口 **jinkou** 人間 **minjū** 人生 **jinsei**

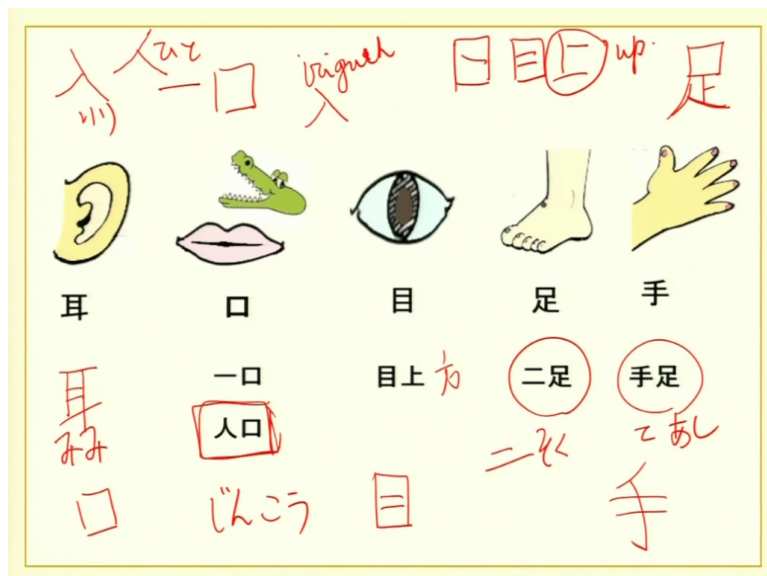
Now, we are going to do some **kanji** (FL). You can see, these are simple **kanji** (FL), you know the words and we will quickly do the **kanji** (FL) and you will memories them like this faster. So, *kuruma* / **車** (FL) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; this is how *kuruma* / **車** (FL) is made. Once

again, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 *kuruma* / 車 (FL). Another reading for *kuruma* / 車 (FL) is *sha* / 車 (FL). So, you will see just now *densha* / 電車 (FL). So, *den* / 電 (FL) is electricity; and *sha* / 車, *densha* / 電車 (FL); something that moves with the help of electricity.

And *sha* / 車 (FL), actually the meaning is wheel. Okay. So, all these move on wheels. I am doing it very quickly because we have done it earlier as well. So, I am just repeating these *kanji* (FL) for you. You know the words, so, you can also remember the *kanji* (FL) now. Now, you have *hito* / 人 (FL) over here. *Hito* / 人 (FL) is very simple, 1 and 2. So, what are the new words with *hito* / 人 (FL)? You have done *hitori* / 一人 (FL) one person as is standing over here. Then you have *gaijin* / 外人 (FL). Another reading is *jin* / 人 (FL).

So, *gai* / 外 (FL) and *jin* / 人, *gaijin* / 外人, *gaikoku-jin* / 外国人 (FL); the *oku* / 国 (FL) is missing over here. So, simple, *gaijin* / 外人 (FL) a foreigner. Then we have *jinkou* / 人口, *jin* / 人 and *kou* / 口 (FL). (FL) and (FL), so many people and so many mouths to feed. So, then this becomes population *jinkou* / 人口, *jin* / 人 and *kou* / 口 (FL), (FL) and (FL). And there is another word *ningen* / 人間, *san-nin* / 三人 (FL). (FL) So, same (FL) *nin* / 人 over here; and this is *gen* / 間, *ningen* / 人間 (FL), this is a special reading *ningen* / 人間 (FL). Then *jinsei* / 人生, *jinsei* / 人生 (FL). (FL) is life itself. This is *hito* / 人 (FL) and this meaning is to live, so, *jinsei* / 人生 (FL) your life. So, so many new words with this character; try to use them in your conversation and in sentences.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:06)



You have some more. So, today we have body parts *mimi* / 耳 (FL), which is very simple, looks complicated, 1, 2, 3, ... and 6 *mimi* / 耳 (FL). Then we have *kuchi* / 口 (FL), like this 3

stroke character *kuchi* / 口 (FL). Now, what are the new words with *kuchi* / 口 (FL)? *Hitokuchi* / 一口 (FL) 1 and *kuchi* / 口 (FL) 1 mouth full. We just did *jinkoiu* / 人口 (FL) also over here. *jinkou* / 人口 (FL) which is population. And another word that you have done with *kuchi* / 口 (FL) is *iriguchi* / 入口 (FL).

Though the character for *iri* / 入り (FL) is different from *hito* / 人 (FL), it is like this, 1 and 2; whereas *hito* / 人 (FL) is 1 full over here and then 2. This is *hito* / 人 (FL) and this is *iri* / 入り (FL) so, *iriguchi* / 入口 (FL) over here. Then we have *me* / 目 (FL) like *nichi* / 日 (FL); like *nichi* / 日 (FL). So, you put 2 lines over here and it becomes *me* / 目 (FL) and *me ue* / 目上 (FL), what is *meue* / 目上 (FL)? This is *ue* / 上 (FL) which means up and *meue* / 目上 (FL) somebody who is senior to you in rank and in age is *meue no kata* / 目上 の 方 / *meue no hito* / 目上 の 人 / *kata* / 方 (FL).

Then, we have *ashi* / 足, *ashi* / 足 (FL) - (FL) is like this, like this. This *kanji* (FL) is almost *hito* / 人 (FL) you can see, *ashi* / 足. *Nisoku* / 二足, *nisoku* / 二足 is the counter for socks *soku* / 足 (FL). So, *nisoku* / 二足 (FL) is 2 pair of socks. Then you have *te* / 手 (FL). It is like this, 1, 2, 3 and 4 *te* (FL). And you have done this word *tebukuro* / 手袋 (FL). *Bukuro* / 袋 (FL) was a little difficult, so, I did not put it over here, but *tebukuro* / てぶくろ (FL) is gloves, something that you cover your hands with. *Bukuro* / ぶくろ (FL) is *fukuro* / ふくろ (FL) - (FL) and *fukuro* / ふくろ is a bag.

Now, *teashi* / 手足 (FL). Sso, limbs actually, *teashi* / 手足, *te* / 手 and *ashi* / 足 (FL) add (FL). (FL) and (FL) means limbs. So, these are some *kanji* (FL) characters for you, some new words for you. You can learn these. These are simple characters. You can join these and make some new words. Some I have written, some you can look up the dictionary and make using these *kanjis* (FL) which I have given today.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:09)

Vocabulary		
ronbun happyou	論文発表	thesis presentation
gozen-chuu	午前中	during the morning
kenkyuushitsu	けんきゅうしつ	laboratory
suugaku	すうがく	mathematics
wakareru	別れる	to part
ginkou	銀行	bank
guai	ぐあい	condition
netsu	ねつ	fever
kaze	かぜ	cold
chanto	ちゃんと	proper
jinsei	じんせい	(human) life
jinkou	人口	population

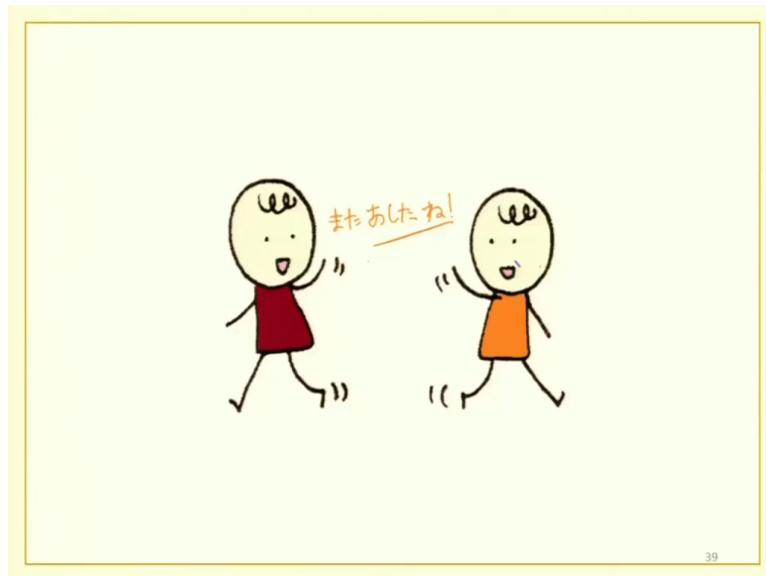
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<p>~ to iimasu / ~と 言います gurai / kurai / ぐらい / くらい ~ nakereba narimasen / ~なければ なりません kanji</p>
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So, now, with this, I would like to end today's class. There are lot of things we have done. Some things you had done earlier; some we did just now, like *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL). It is a very good verb form which you can learn and use in your conversation. Of course, we are going to do *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL) again later in a different manner. For the time being, do it the way I have told you. Do the *kanji* (FL) that we have done in class today and try to make new characters.

From there, practice *iimasu* / 言います (FL) and *itte imashita* / 言って いました (FL) and *imashita* / 言いました (FL) with particle *to* / と (FL) as direct and indirect speech. It is very handy and useful. So, with this, I will end today's class and we will meet again soon in our next class. ~~Till then,~~

(Refer Slide Time: 46:17)



(FL) Till then, *arigatou gozaimashita* / ありがとうございます.

(Refer Slide Time: 46:19)



(FL) *Mata aimashou* / ます 会いましょう.