Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 02
Ima nan ji desu ka?
今　何時　です　か？
What ~~i~~is t~~T~~he ~~T~~time ~~N~~now?

~~**(FL)**~~*Konnichiwa* こんにちは, namaskar and a very warm welcome to you all to the second class in our second lecture series on Japanese Language and Culture. So, as you all know we are going to be revising this week, whatever we have done in our previous lecture series. So, in our first class, we have done particle *wa*／は,~~**(FL)**~~ particle *mo*／も,~~**(FL)**~~ particle *no*／の ~~**(FL)**~~, if I am not mistaken a little bit of particle *o*／を~~**(FL)**~~ as well. Then we have also covered question words like *dare*／だれ,~~**(FL)**~~ then *nan*／なん,~~**(FL)**~~ then ~~**(FL)**~~*ikura*／いくら which is for asking price.

We have also done words like *kore*／これ, *sore*／それ, *are*／あれ~~**(FL)**~~ which show and point at a certain object or ~~**(FL)**~~*kono*／この, *sono*／その, *ano*／あの which is also used for living things *kono hon*／この　本, ~~**(FL)**~~**.** So, we have already covered all this. Now, let us see what we have here in this lesson.

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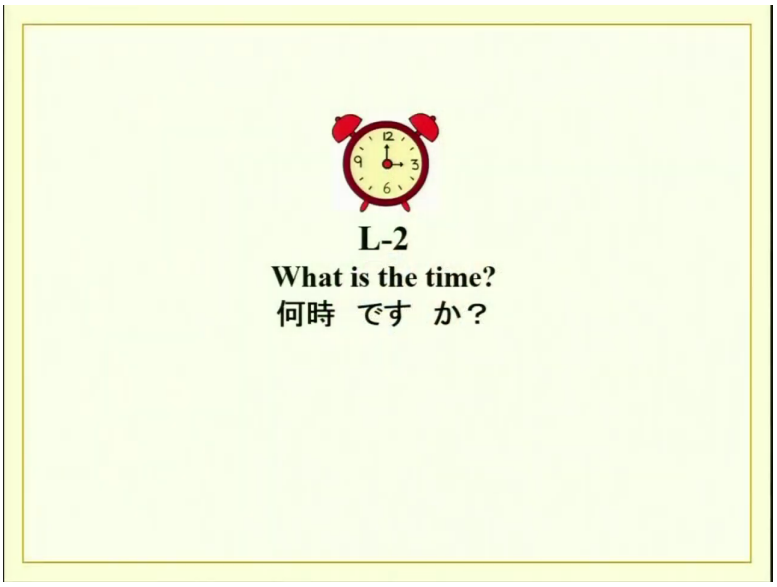

So, well as you can see, we are going to revise time. But before doing time, I want to do particle *o*／を~~**(FL)**~~ with you.

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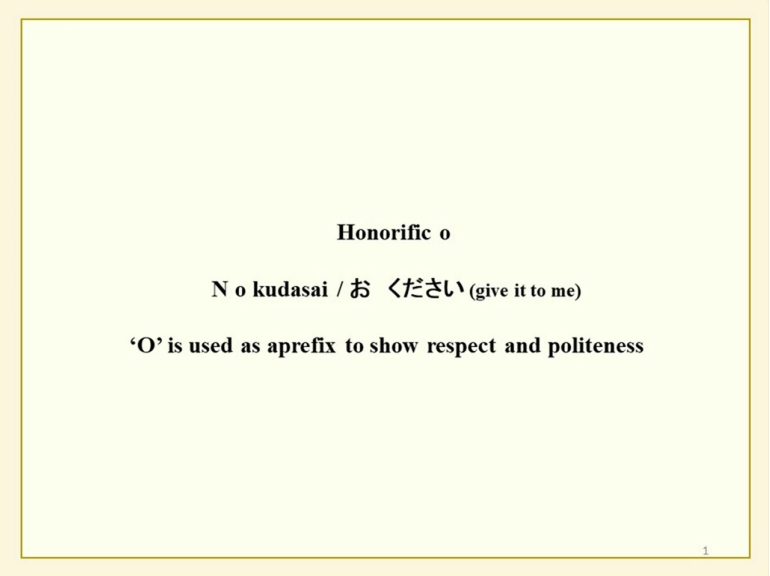

Now particle *o／を*, ~~**(FL)**~~ as you did last time was something *o kudasai／を　ください*, *Noun o kudasai／を　ください* ~~**(FL)**~~ ~~to the sign a~~ ~~**(FL)**~~ which means, please give this to me. Today, I will show you other usages of *o* ~~**(FL)**~~ and one of them is it is used as a prefix and that means that it expresses politeness, it is used to show respect and can be used with nouns, verbs, adjectives.

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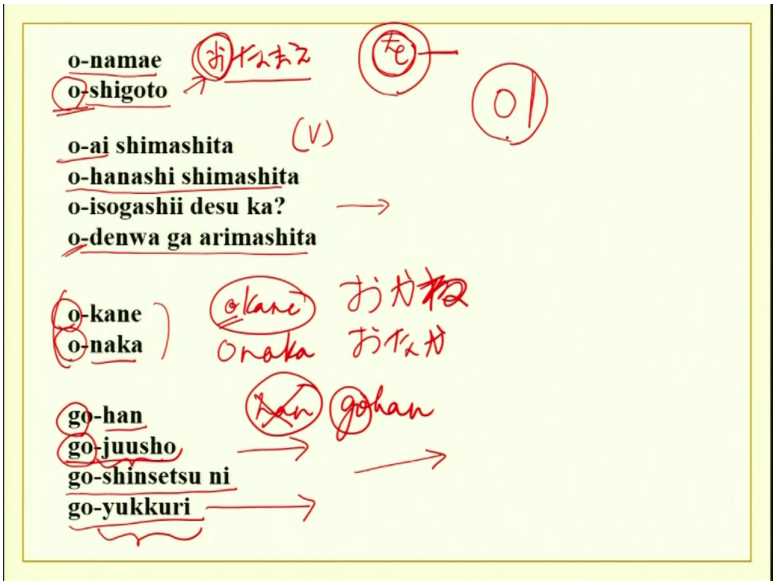

So, well you know these words already. So, now, when you are asking somebody, then you will use this *o-namae／おなまえ* ~~**(FL)**~~**.** Now, this is not a particle, please remember ~~**(FL)**~~ *o／を* is the particle what we did earlier in our previous lesson, this is a particle and this is an honorific this ~~**(FL)**~~*o／お* is not used with family members. So, when someone asks you your

name, then you will *namae／なまえ*~~(FL)~~ and when you ask somebody it is always *o-namae／おなまえ*~~(FL)~~ then also you have *shigoto／しごと*~~(FL)~~ over here, ~~-~~*watashi wa shigoto o shimasu／私　は　しごと　を　します*~~(FL)~~.

Now this *o／を*~~(FL)~~ over here is particle *o／を*~~(FL)~~ but this *o／お*~~r~~ again is honorific. So, when you are asking somebody, ~~(FL)~~ *o-shigoto wa nan desu ka／おしごと　は　何　です　か?* Then this is honorific polite. Now we can also use it with verbs as I just now told you *o-ai shimashita／おあい　しました*~~(FL)~~. Now, this ~~(FL)~~ *o-ai／おあい* is *sensei ni o-ai shimashita／先生　の　お会い　しました,* again, used with teachers used with people who are older in age or rank or informal situations. *O-hanashi shimashita／お話し　しました　or　sensei　to　o-hanashi　shimashita／先生　と　お話し　しましたor　sensei　wa　o-hanashimashita／先生　は　お話しました.*~~(FL)~~ ~~n~~Now, if you are talking to your teacher, you are talking to your boss seniors, then always *o-isogashii desu ka／お忙しい　です　か?*~~(FL)~~ If it is about you, you will say *hai, watashi wa isogashii desu／はい、私　は　忙しい　です*~~(FL)~~ ~~this~~ or *sensei kara o-denwa ga arimashita／先生　から　お電話　が　ありました*~~(FL)~~. So, again, this is all polite. So, the sound is the same.

Now, there are certain words in Japanese, which already have *o／お*~~(FL)~~ in it. So, for example, you have *okane／おかね*~~(FL)~~. So, *okane／おかね* ~~(FL)~~ already has the *o／お* ~~(FL)~~ in it, *okane／おかね* ~~(FL)~~ and then *onaka／おかね*~~(FL)~~. So, it is not *naka／なか for stomach,*~~(FL)~~ it is *onaka／おなか*~~(FL)~~ for stomach *onaka／おなか.* ~~(FL)~~ ~~t~~Then you have some other honorific's also,~~-~~ ~~L~~like *go-han／ごはん*~~(FL). Now~~ you will not say for food, *han o kudasai.*~~(FL)~~ No, you will say *gohan／ごはん*~~(FL)~~. So, *go* is already in the word now and it is used as a normal Japanese word.

~~(FL)~~ *Go-juusho／ごじゅうしょ* when you ask somebody *go-juusho wa nan desu ka／ごじゅうしょ　は　何　です　か?*~~(FL)~~ ~~a~~And for yourself, *watashi no juusho wa／私　の　住所　は* whatever your *juusho／じゅうしょ* is.~~(FL)~~ ~~s~~ So, *go／ご is*~~es~~ honorific and without the *go／ご, juusho／じゅうしょ*~~(FL)~~ is humble or normal conversation. ~~(FL)~~ *Go-shinsetsu ni／ごしんせつ　に* very kindly. So, somebody else *Go-shinsetsu ni yatte*

kuremashita／ごしんせつ　に　やって　くれました,~~(FL)~~ he did something very--very nicely and *go-yukkuri／ごゆっくり*~~(FL)~~ so, if you have to request somebody to talk slowly, then *go-yukkuri hanashite kudasai／ごゆっくり　話して　ください*,~~(FL)~~ please talk very slowly. *Watashi wa nihongo o wakaranai kara go-yukkuri hanashite kudasai／私　は　日本語　を　分からない　から　ごゆっくり　話して　ください*. ~~(FL)~~ aAll when it is about you then *aa, watashi wa yukkuri hanashimasu kara shinpai shinai de kudasai／ああ、私　は　ゆっくり　はなします　から　しんぱい　しないで　ください*,~~(FL)~~ please do not worry, I will talk very slowly. So, this is particle *o／を*~~(FL)~~ and this is just ~~(FL)~~ *o／お* which is honorific which is a prefix.

Now, we will do particle ~~(FL)~~ *o／を* over here as I told you in your previous lecture, particle *o／を*~~(FL)~~ marks direct object and what does it mean? It means that the verb which follows *o*~~r~~ is directly acting on the noun. Now, how does that happen let us see?

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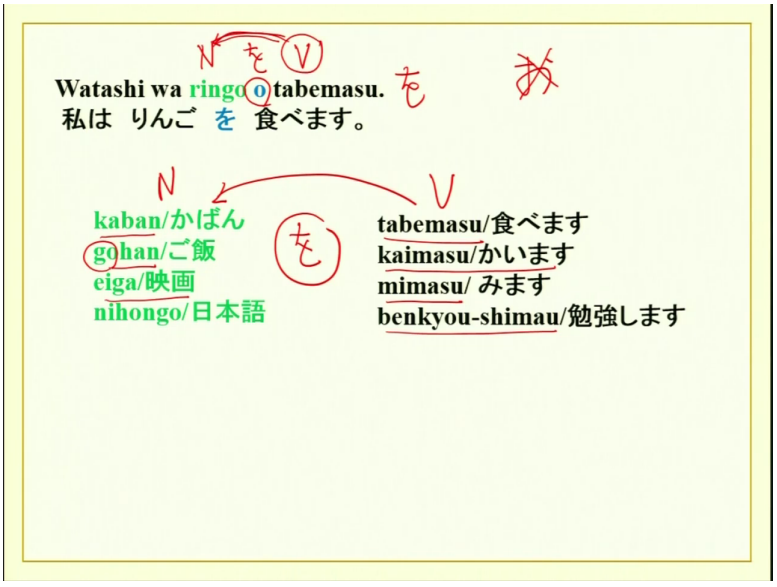

~~Let us say f~~For example, you have; ~~(FL)~~ so, noun is over here, this is particle *o／を*~~(FL)~~ and this is the verb. So, what is the action of this verb on the noun, it is to eat. So, there is a direct relationship between the noun and the verb, directly acting on the noun. So, in such a case you will use particle *o／を*~~(FL)~~ and this is particle *o／を*~~r~~ and not the honorific *o／お* ~~(FL)~~ please pronunciation is the same ~~(FL)~~ *watashi wa ringo o tabemasu／私　は　りんご　を　食べます*. Now, in place of ~~(FL)~~ *ringo／りんご* you can use other words as well.

Let us see what those can be. So, *kaban／かばん* ~~(FL)~~ and what do you do with the *kaban／かばん?* ~~(FL)~~ You buy a *kaban／かばん* ~~(FL)~~ so, ~~(FL)~~ *watashi wa kaban o kaimasu／私　は　かばん　を　かいます or gohan o tabemasu／ごはん　を　たべます*. So, you just now saw *go／ご* ~~ces~~ the honorific here, but it is already in the word. So, we will use it as *gohan／ごはん.* ~~(FL)~~ *Eiga／えいが* is pictures, so, *eiga o mimasu／えいが　を　みます or Nihongo o benkyou shimasu／日本語　を　べんきょう　します;* ~~(FL)~~ you will see always particle *o／を* ~~(FL)~~ will come because there is a direct relationship over here between noun and verb.

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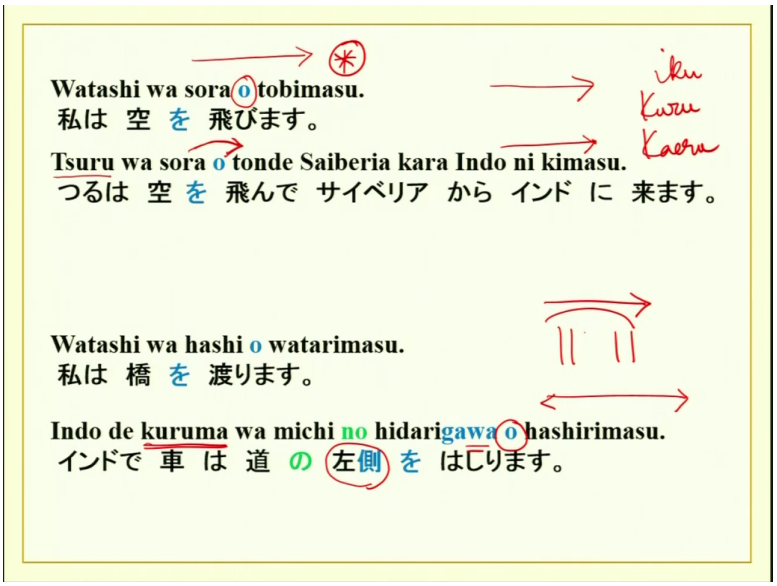

Now, there are a lot of ways you can use *o* ~~all~~ in the language. Now, let us see what those are. ~~(FL)~~ *O／を* is also used with motion verbs. You can see over here, where there is some action happening or you are moving in a certain direction. Basically, there are three motion verbs in Japanese, which you know *iku／いく, kuru／くる and kaeru／かえる* ~~(FL)~~. But there are also some other ~~word~~ verbs which shows some kind of motion, where you are passing through a certain space.

For example, you are crossing a ground or you are crossing a bridge, or you are crossing a corridor, you are passing through a corridor or as in this one *watashi wa sora o tobimasu／私　は　そら　を　たべます* ~~(FL)~~. So, I am passing through *sora／そら* ~~this (FL)~~ I am flying across, I am flying in the *sora／そら* ~~(FL)~~ is the meaning this is an exception over here. Then you will understand it better with this *tsuru wa sora o tonede sSaiberia kara Indo*

ni kimasu／つる は そら を とんで サイベリア から インド に 来ます. ~~(FL)~~. So, ~~(FL)~~ *tsuru／つる* is crane, crane *wa sora o tonede／ つる は 空 を 飛んで* ~~(FL)~~ flying through the *sora／そら* and *saiberia kara／サイベリア から*,~~(FL)~~ from Siberia, *Indo ni kimasu／インド に 来ます*. ~~(FL)~~ comes to India.

So, over here, you will see that the meaning is it is flying over and coming. These are all special cases. So, you can just memorize them as such there is a lot of grammar, but when speaking grammar is a little difficult to remember. Sso, just remember it like that. There is more as I told you *hashi o watarimasu／はし を わたります,* cross over, go across. Then ~~(FL)~~ *hashi／はし* is bridge, then ~~(FL)~~ in India *kuruma* which is cars, *wa michi no hidarigawa／は 道 の 左側*~~(FL)~~ on the left side ~~(FL)~~ *hashirimasu／はしります* they move, they run basically *hashirimasu／はしります* is to run ~~(FL)~~. Sso, they move.

So, over here also you will see that *o／を* ~~always~~ is there, ~~(FL)~~ *gawa／側* will be covered later. So, you just remember it as *hidarigawa／ひだりがわ*~~(FL)~~ meaning on the left side. Now *o* ~~r~~ can be used in a lot of other ways as well we will do those later.

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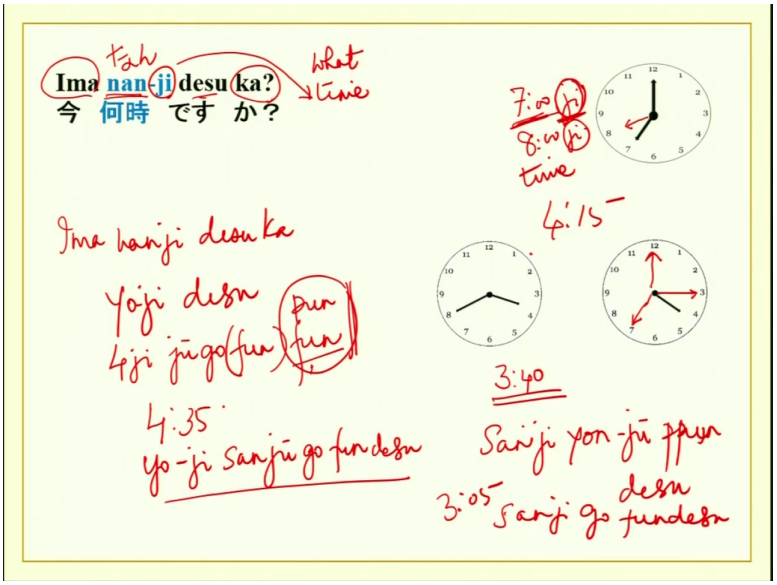

Now, how to ask and how to tell time? So, you have a small picture over here of this watch which says it is 7 o'clock. So, ~~(FL)~~ *ima nan-ji desu ka／今 何時 です か?* That is the question ~~(FL)~~*nan／何* is the question word which means what and ~~(FL)~~*nan-ji／何時* is the counter for time okay, ~~(FL)~~ *ji／時* is the counter used for time, ~~this n~~ ~~(FL)~~ *desu／です* and

ka／か, ka／か is the question word. So, what is the time now? *Ima shichi-ji desu／今　七時　です.* ~~**(FL)** this, this~~ *Desu／です* you can take from here. If you have the needle ~~**(FL)**~~ here, pointing here.

Then what is the time? *Ima hachi-ji desu／今　八時　です.* ~~**(FL)** this.~~ So, you will notice that *ji／時* ~~**(FL)**~~ counter is coming after time. *Ima ji shichi desu,* ~~**(FL)** there is~~ no. *Ima shichi-ji desu.* ~~**(FL)** this.~~ So, *'ji／時'* ~~**(FL)**~~ counter for time, is going to follow the digit of time. Now there is another one for you over here. This says 4:15. So, ~~**(FL)**~~ *ima nan-ji desu ka／今　何時　です　か?* So well you can say if it was over here, then *ima yo-ji desu／今　四時　です,* ~~**(FL)**~~ but it is showing over here, which is quarter past 4 or 4:15. So, what do we say now? ~~**(FL)**~~ *Yo-ji juu-go-fun desu／四時　十五分　です.* So, the counter for minutes is *fun/pun.* ~~**(FL)**. P~~

~~**(FL)** n~~ Now if it was pointing at say here, then *yo-ji／四時* ~~**(FL)**~~ it is 35. So, *yo-ji san-juu／四時三十,* ~~**(FL)**~~ *san-juu／三十* which is 30, *san-juu-go fun desu／三十五分　です,* ~~**(FL)** this~~ is it okay. So, please remember, counter for time is *ji／時* ~~**(FL)**~~ and counter for minutes is *fun/phun* ~~**(FL)**~~. So, ~~**(FL)**~~ *ippun／一分, ni-fhun／二分, san-pun／三分, yon-hun／四分, go-fhun／五分, roppun／六分, nana-hfun／七分, happun／八分, kyuu-fhun／九分, juppun／十分, juu-ippun／十一分, juu-ni-fhun／十二分* again it starts. So, you can take it till 60, I think this is clear now. You can practice once again. It is 3:40. So, what are you going to say? *San-ji yon-juppun desu／三時　四十分　です.* ~~**(FL).**~~ This is how you will say if it is 3:05, *san-ji go-fhun desu／三時　五分　です.* ~~3, say 5 **(FL).**~~ You can practice like this for 10:15, 20, 25, 30 and memorize your minutes and time.

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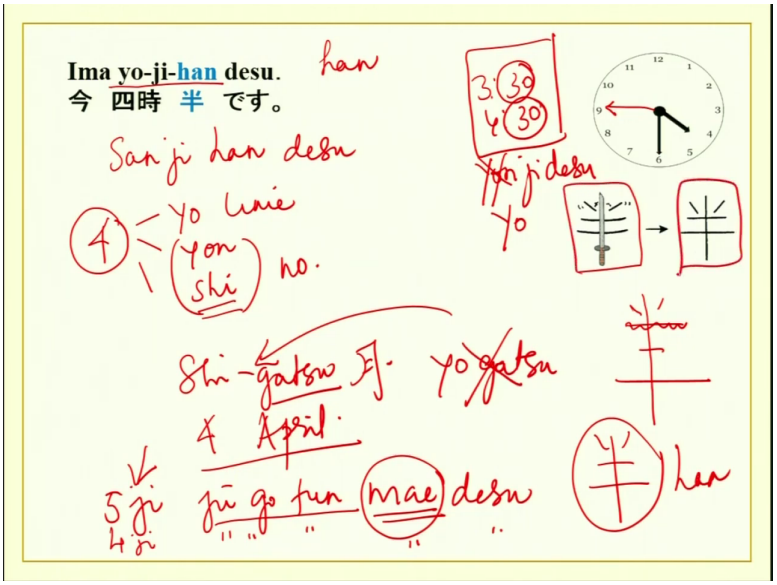

Now how will you say it is 3::30 or it is 4::30, how will you say this? The word for 30 or half is *han／半*~~(FL)~~. So, if it is 3::30 you will say *san-ji han／三時半,*~~(FL)~~ if it is 4::30 ~~Y~~you will *yo-ji han／四時半* ~~(FL)~~. Please remember one thing over here that this digit 4 has a number of readings it is *yo*~~(FL)~~ for time it, ~~(FL)~~*yon* and *shi* for numbers. So, over here you will not write *yon-ji desu, no.*~~(FL)~~ ~~i~~It is *yo-ji desu.*~~(FL)~~ ~~she~~ *Shi* is used for *shi-gatsu／しがつ*~~(FL)~~ which is the counter for months.

So, ~~(FL)~~*shi-gatsu／四月* is April, it is not *yo-gatsu*~~(FL)~~ no, it will be *shi-gatsu／四月*~~(FL)~~, so, you have to remember where to use *yon／よん*~~(FL)~~ where to use, *yo／よ*~~(FL)~~ where to use and *shi／し*~~(FL)~~ and the word for half is *han／半* ~~(FL)~~ in time. Then if it was pointing/this was pointing here, then it is quarter to five, how will you say quarter to five? So, ~~(FL)~~ *go-ji juu-go-fun mae desu／五時　五十分　前　です, mae／前* means before. So, it is 15 minutes ~~15 minutes~~ before 5 in a similar manner, if it is 3::45, ~~H~~how will you say quarter to 4?~~.~~ So, quarter to 4 will be *yo-ji juu-go-fun mae desu／四時　十五分　前　です.* ~~(FL).~~

So, this will be this over here.~~?~~ Please remember practice it like this~~.~~ ~~S~~so, it will be easy for you to tell time. Now this is the kanji for *han／半,*~~(FL)~~ you are cutting these three lines with this sword~~(FL)~~. So, all do not break only this one the first one breaks like this. So, cutting it like this with a sword. So, this is how it is written like this,~~.~~ ~~T~~this means *han／半*~~(FL).~~ This is a swo~~a~~rd cutting three lines with the sword ~~sport~~ and this is what you get.

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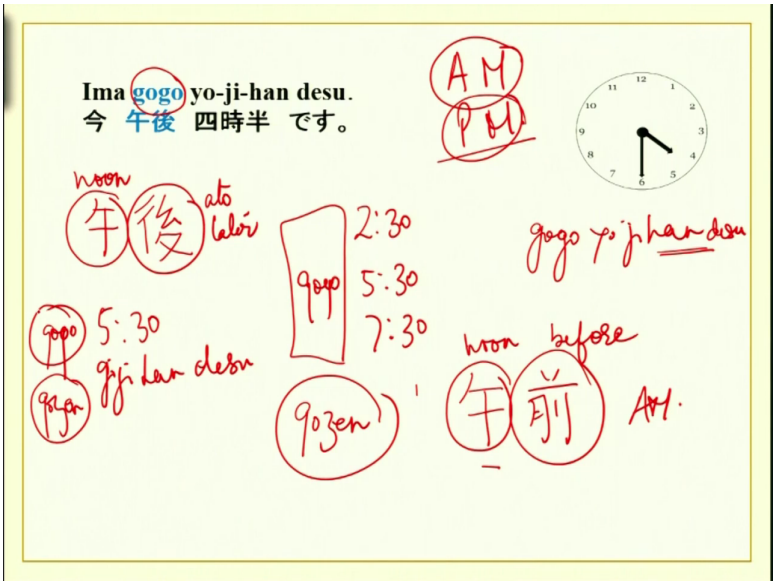

Now, how will you tell AM and PM?- So, well *gogo／午後*~~(FL)~~ is PM and the kanji for *gogo ／ごご*~~(FL)~~ is like this 1,2, 3 and then 1, 2, 3 and 1, 2 and 3. So, ~~(FL)~~ *go／午* means noon. ~~A~~and this means ~~(FL)~~ *ato／後* or later. So, after noon ~~(FL)~~ is PM. So, ~~(FL)~~ *Ima nan-ji desu ka／今　何時　です　か? Ima gogo／今　午後,* as is given over here *gogo yo-ji-han／午後　四時半,*~~(FL)~~ you just now did *han／半*~~(FL)~~. Y~~ou~~ can do it similarly for 5:30. So, ~~(FL)~~*Ima nan-ji desu ka／今　何時　です　か? Ima gogo go-ji-han desu／今　午後　五時半　です*. So, you can practice for all the others 2:30, 5:30, 7:30 and you can add *gogo ／午後*~~(FL)~~ over here and practice, ask and answer. Now, how will you say AM? AM is *gozen／午前*~~(FL)~~ now, how it *gozen／ごぜん*~~(FL)~~ written and Kanji?- Well, *go／午* ~~(FL)~~ is just the same ~~(FL)~~ *go／午* is noon. So, before noon is/this is noon and this is before or earlier.

So, before noon will be AM so, if instead of *gogo／午後*~~(FL)~~ it is before or early in the morning, then it will be *gozen／午前* ~~(FL)~~. S~~s~~o, AM and PM. Now how will you say that we perform a certain activity at a certain time?- So, basically how will you say in at,~~om~~ on?- So, what is the particle to be used?

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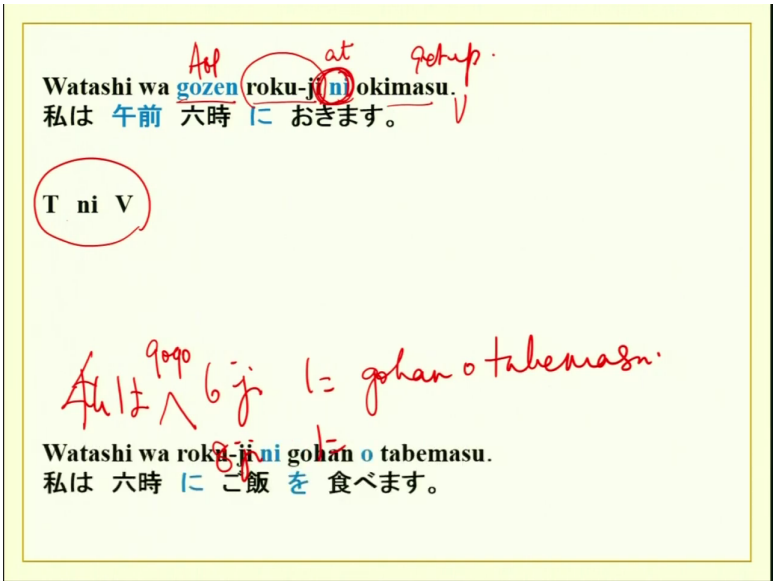

The particle is, particle *ni／に* **(FL)** now this is a new particle, *ni／に* **(FL)** has numerous functions to perform one of them is telling that at a certain time, a certain activity is happening or is being done. So, *roku-ji／六時* **(FL)** is time over here. You can see at 6 o'clock. I get up at **(FL)** *gozen roku-ji／午前　六時,* AM *roku-ji／六時.* Simple construction instead of **(FL)** *watashi／私* you can have any one, any other noun *otousan／お父さん, okaasan／お母さん, imouto／妹, tomodachi／友達* **(FL)** you can also have *sensei wa gozen roku-ji ni okimasu／先生　は　午前　六時　に　おきます, otousan／おとうさん* **(FL)** son gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning and **(FL)** *sensei* gets up at six o'clock in the morning.

Over here instead of *okimasu／置きます* **(FL)** you can put any other verb, For example, which is *tabemasu／食べます or ikimasu／行きます or nemasu／寝ます* **(FL)** and for time, you can again put whatever time you want. For example *watashi wa roku-ji ni／私　は　六時　に* **(FL)** and here you can add, *gogo roku-ji ni gohan o tabemasu／午後、六時　に　ごはん　を　食べます or mainichi hachi-ji ni kaisha e ikimasu／毎日　八時　に　会社　へ　行きます* **(FL)**. So, you can replace all these and make numerous sentences ask and answer. So, now you can see time *ni／に* verb **(FL)** that is the pattern at a certain time a certain activity is happening. So, **(FL)** as I have already written for you over here.

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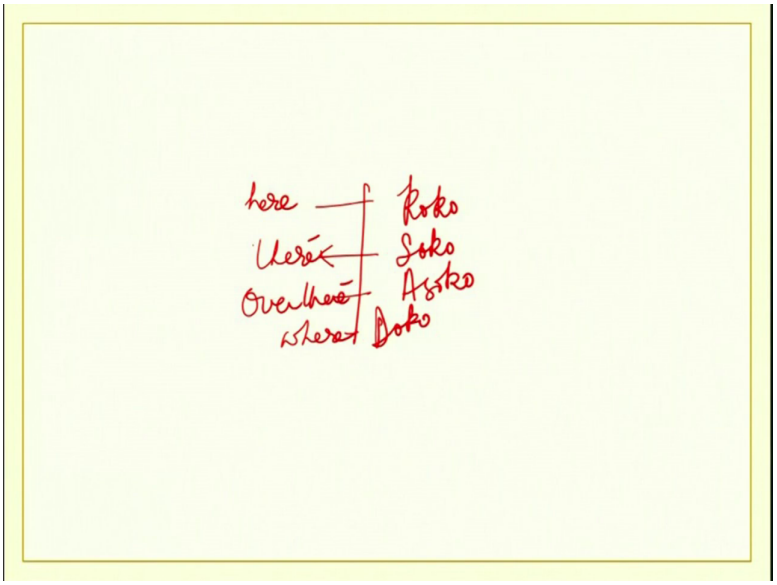

So, now let us do words for location we have already done *kono／この, sono／その, ano／あの* and *kore／これ, sore／それ, are／あれ*~~(FL)~~ which is used for showing objects okay. How will you tell that a certain person or a certain thing is present at a certain place? Okay,. So, let us see what the question word is and what the other words are for location.

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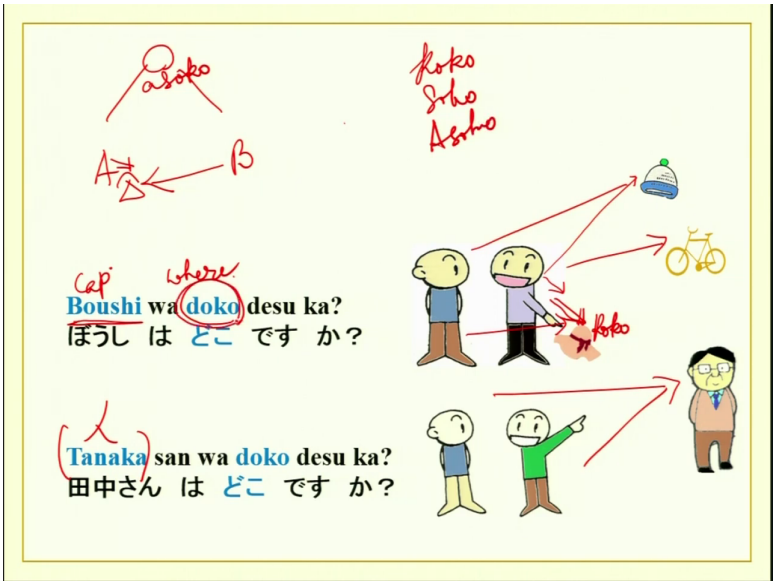

That is the question word for location where, where is the *boushi／ぼうし* ~~bushy~~ which is cap. So, now what are the words for location *koko／ここ, soko／そこ, asoko／あそこ and doko／どこ*~~(FL)~~ it is the same ~~(FL)~~*ko-so-a-do* series. ~~(FL)~~ *Koko／ここ* stands for here, ~~(FL)~~*soko／そこ* for there, ~~(FL)~~*asoko／あそこ* over there and ~~(FL)~~*doko／どこ* ? ~~w~~Where, as you have done for *kono／この, sono／その, ano／あの*~~(FL)~~ and *kore／これ, sore／それ, are／あれ*~~(FL)~~ which stands for things. Now if you have this question. So, well he is

pointing at it and seeing *boushi wa koko desu／ぼうし　は　ここ　です,* ~~**(FL)**~~ which is close to the speaker and far away from the listener over here you can see. Now you have *boushi* here so, *boushi wa doko desu ka／ぼうし　は　どこ　です　か?*~~**(FL)**~~ *Boushi wa koko desu／ぼうし　は　ここ　です,* this one and two;, this person can also say *boushi wa asoko desu／ぼうし　は　あそこ　です*~~**(FL).**~~

Because it is far away from the speaker and the listener both, A and B this is *koko／ここ* ~~**(FL)**~~ this is *soko／そこ*~~**(FL)**~~ for this person. And if something is over here, then it is *asoko／あそこ*~~**(FL)**~~ as is the case over here far away from both of them. Now, *jitensha wa doko desu ka／じてんしゃ　は　どこ　です　か?*~~**(FL)**~~ now *Jitensha wa asoko desu／じてんしゃ　は　あそこ　です*~~**(FL)**~~. Now this is for person *Tanaka san wa doko desu ka／田中さん　は　どこ　です　か?*~~**(FL)**~~ This is for person/*hito, Tanaka san wa doko desu ka／田中さん　は　どこ　です　か? Tanaka san wa asoko desu／田中さん　は　あそこ　です.* he is pointing his far away from listener and speaker both.

So, *Tanaka san wa asoko desu／田中さん　は　あそこ　です*~~**(FL)**~~ somewhere far away from these two people. So, the words for showing location is, *koko／ここ*~~**(FL)**~~ as I just wrote down *soko／そこ and asoko／あそこ*~~**(FL)**~~ and the question word is *doko／どこ*~~**(FL)**~~.

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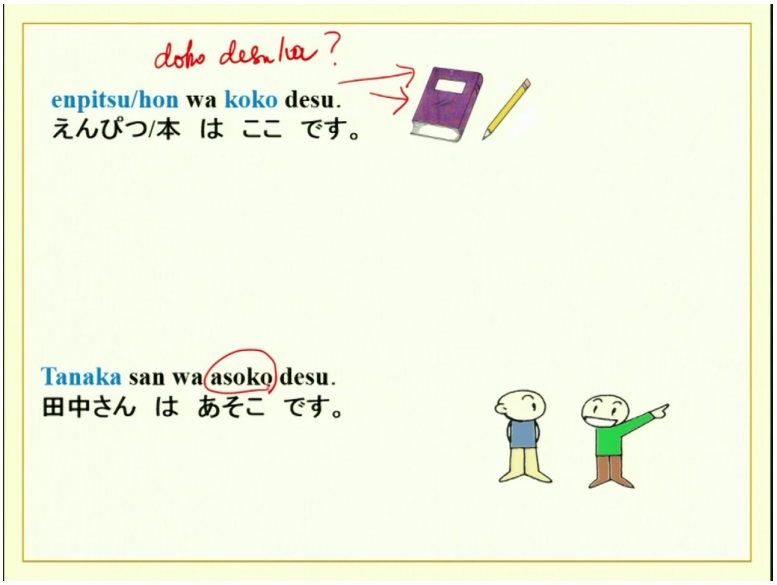

So, what is the question, *Enpitsu wa doko desu ka? ／えんぴつ　は　どこ　です　か?* ~~**(FL)**~~ or *Hon wa doko desu ka／本　は　どこ　です　か?*~~**(FL)**~~, ~~s~~So, ~~**(FL)**~~ *Hon wa koko desu／本　は　ここ　です* or you can also say, *Hon wa soko desu／本　は　そこ　です,* if you are far away from the book. ~~**(FL)**~~ *Enpitsu wa koko desu／えんぴつ　は　ここ　です* or *Enpitsu wa soko desu／えんぴつ　は　そこ　です* if you are far away from the object. *Tanaka san wa asoko desu／田中さん　は　あそこ　です,*~~**(FL)**~~ which we did just now in our previous slide *asoko desu／あそこ　です*. ~~So, **(FL)** n~~Now, you have shown existence of a certain thing at a certain place, you have shown it with the b verb, *desu／です* ~~this~~. ~~This~~ *Desu／です* is not a complete verb as we all know, it cannot perform a lot of functions of verb should perform. So, what is the verb that we are going to use in place of *desu／です*~~this~~ and what is the particle?

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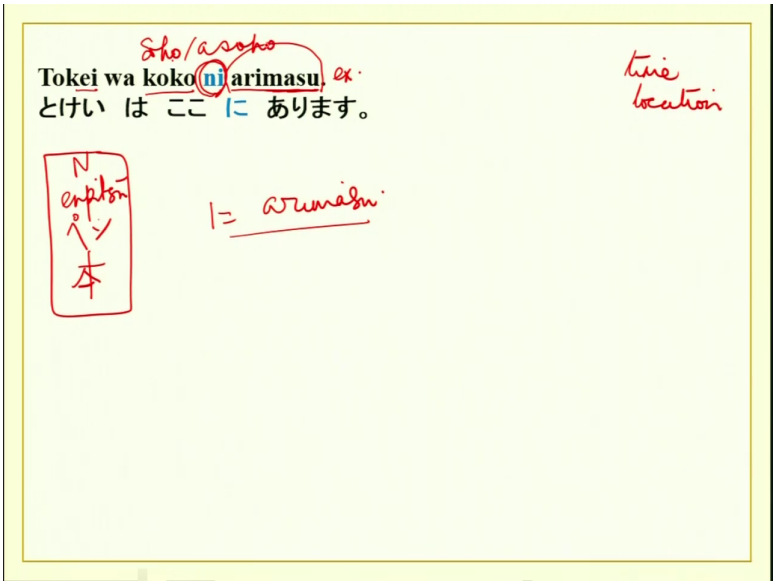

As I told you that *ni／に*~~**(FL)**~~ performs a lot of functions in the language one you did with time, and now you are doing it with location, what does it do? So, well ~~**(FL)**~~*tokei wa koko ni arimasu／とけい　は　ここ　に　あります. Arimasu／あります* is a verb which shows existence of a certain object at a certain place, presence of a certain object and the place is marked by particle *ni／に*~~**(FL)**~~. So, ~~**(FL)**~~ *koko ni／ここ　に* over here *tokei arimasu／とけい　あります*~~**(FL)**~~ is present, to show presence of inanimate things ~~**(FL)**~~ *arimasu／あります* used. Now, instead of ~~**(FL)**~~ *tokei／とけい* again you can have any noun *enpitsu／えんぴつ*~~**(FL)**~~ or *pen／ペン*~~**(FL)**~~ or *hon／本*~~**(FL)**~~ anything you can have *wa koko ni arimasu／は*

ここ　に　あります **(FL)**. So, presence of an object at a certain place **(FL)** *soko ni arimasu／そこ　に　あります* or *asoko ni arimasu／あそこ　に　あります* **(FL)** or any of these you can use.

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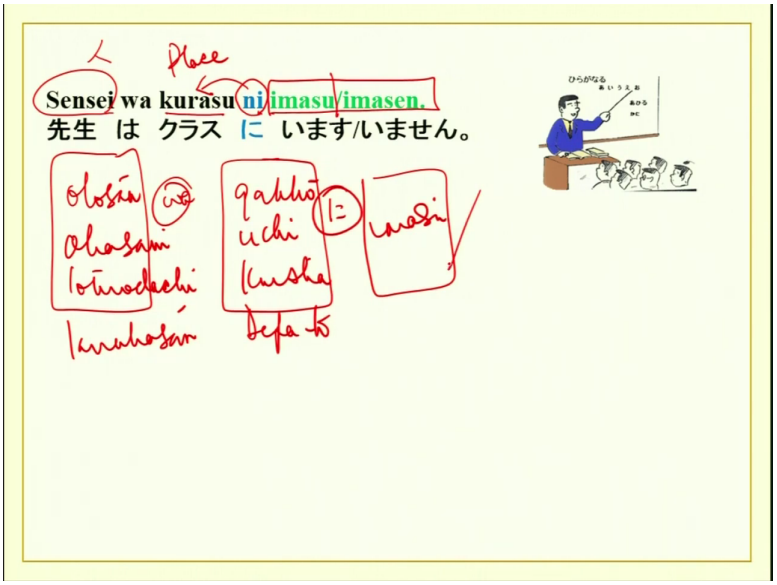

Now, when you have to show presence of a person for example, *Sensei／先生, hito／人, otousan／おとうさん, okaasan／お母さん, tomodachi／友達, Tanaka san／田中さん* **(FL)** well, you have to use the word *imasu／います,* **(FL)** *imasu／います* which shows presence of a certain person at a certain place. Now, the place is again marked by particle *ni ／に* **(FL)**, **(FL)** *ni／に* shows existence at that place. So, instead of *kurasu／クラス* **(FL)**, you can have *gakkou／学校, uchi／家, kaisha／会社, depa-to／デパート* **(FL)** etc, any place can be mentioned and then *imasu／います* **(FL)**. So, you can practice like this *otousan wa gakkou ni imasu／お父さん　は　学校　に　います, watashi wa gakkou ni imasu／私　は　学校　に　います* **(FL)** and then again if you want to say that nobody is present over there or he is not present over there, then **(FL)** *imasen／いません* can be used.

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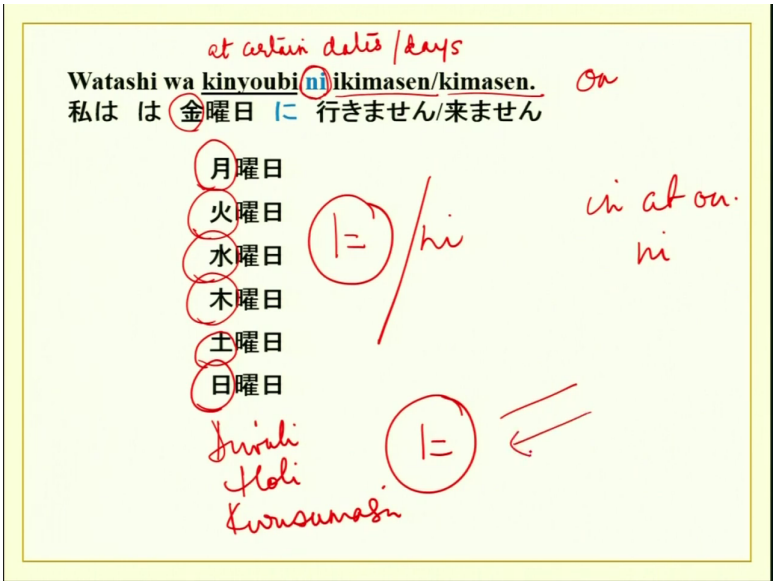

Now, we will do days of the week and see how *ni／に* ~~(FL)~~ is used with days of the week, we have done time we have done *arimasu／あります* and *imasu／います* ~~(FL)~~ existence of people and objects at a certain place. So, *watashi wa kinyoubi ni／わたしは　金曜日　に,* ~~(FL)~~ over here on *kinyoubi ikimasen／金曜日　いきません* or *kimasen／来ません* ~~(FL)~~. So, on a certain day, I do a certain thing or I do not do a certain thing, particle *ni／に* ~~(FL)~~ is always used. Please remember in, at and on ~~(FL)~~ particle *ni／に* ~~(FL)~~. Then the days of the week are given over here, ~~(FL)~~ is already mentioned over here.

You could have special days like Diwali or Holiy or Christmas. ~~(FL)~~ *ni／に* always *ni／に* ~~(FL)~~. or I go or I come or I do a certain activity, but always particle *ni／に* ~~(FL)~~.

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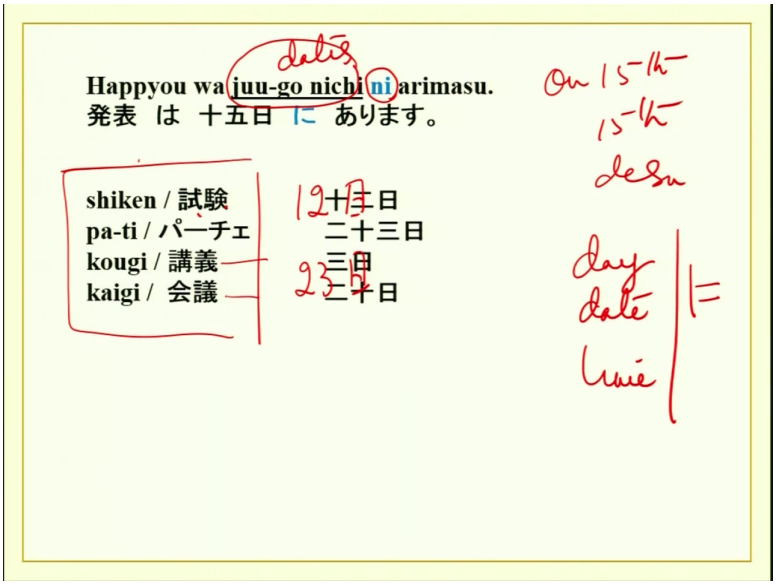

Then on specific dates, ~~(FL)~~ *Happyou wa juu-go-nichi ni arimasu／はっぴょう　は　十五日　に　あります.* ~~happiness~~ *Happyou／はっぴょう* is on 15th. ~~The~~ Diwali is on 15th, *Diwari wa juu-go-nichi desu.*~~(FL)~~ *Shiken／しけん, kekkon shiki／けっこんしき, kekkon shiki／けっこんしき* is marriage, *shiken／しけん* ~~she can~~ is test, ~~happier with~~ *happyou／はっぴょう* is presentation. Anything can be on a certain date, ~~(FL)~~*juu-ni-nichi ni arimasu／十二日　に　あります, ni-juu-san-nichi ni arimasu／二十三日　に　あります.* So, you will see particle *ni／に*~~(FL)~~ being used again after dates. So, d~~D~~ay, ~~D~~date and ~~T~~time particle *ni／に* ~~(FL)~~. So, you can practice with your partner ~~also~~ like this.~~;~~ ***K****kaigi／かいぎ* is meeting, ~~(FL)~~ *kougi／こうぎ* is lecture, party you already know. So, which/what date you can ask and then answer. The dates are also given very clearly.

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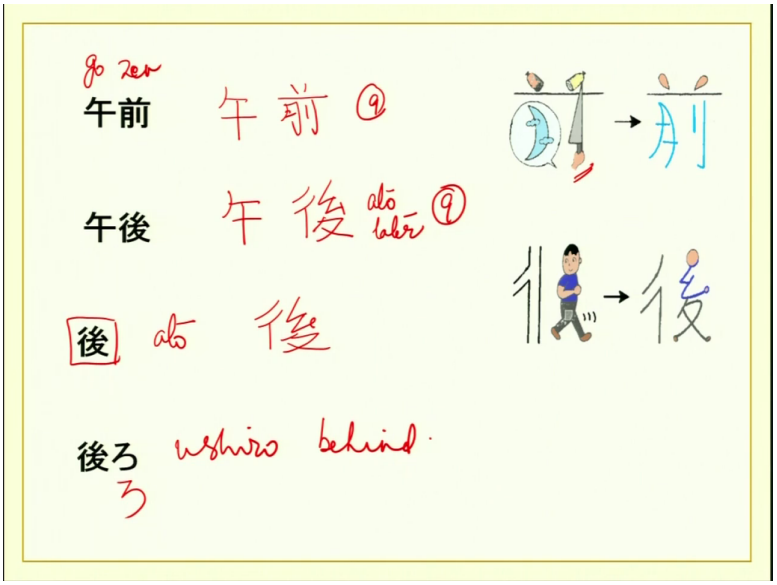

Now we will do some Kanji, you ~~we~~ have done this kanji of *gozen／ごぜん、 go／ご* and *zen／ぜん which I already told you. , nNow*~~is~~ ~~(FL)~~ you can see this~~at~~ pictogram over here, how it ~~this~~ has come? This is the kitchen. S~~s~~ince i~~nt is~~ olden times there was no lights the lady of the house would~~ants to~~ make food before night fall, so before the ~~for the~~ moon rises~~.~~ well ~~L~~let me finish all my work, let me cut all my vegetables. So it is coming from the moon and knife. So I will make it once again for you 1, 2, 3, 4 this is noon~~(FL)~~ and 1, 2, 3 on top some things are kept vegetables are kept. This is the moon and this is the knife part.

So that is how idea of *gozen／午前*~~(FL)~~ comes into being. Then we have *gogo／午後* ,~~(FL)~~ I also made this for your ~~(FL)~~*go／午* is again noon like this, this and then this. This also

means *ato／後*~~(FL)~~ or ~~(FL)~~later so you see this man walking backward. He is walking and looking behind and then walking so that is *ato／後* ~~(FL)~~ later, and you see the cross section this is how it looks with his head over here and hands and feet. Both are nine stroke characters and then you *ato／後*~~(FL)~~ reading is *ato／後*~~(FL)~~ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9**.**

Well you can see how ~~proportionality~~proportionality it is written. W~~,~~ write it like this. Then another reading for this is ~~(FL)~~ *ushiro／後ろ, which* means 'behind'. So you can see this kanji is coming again and again and thing you can able to memorise.

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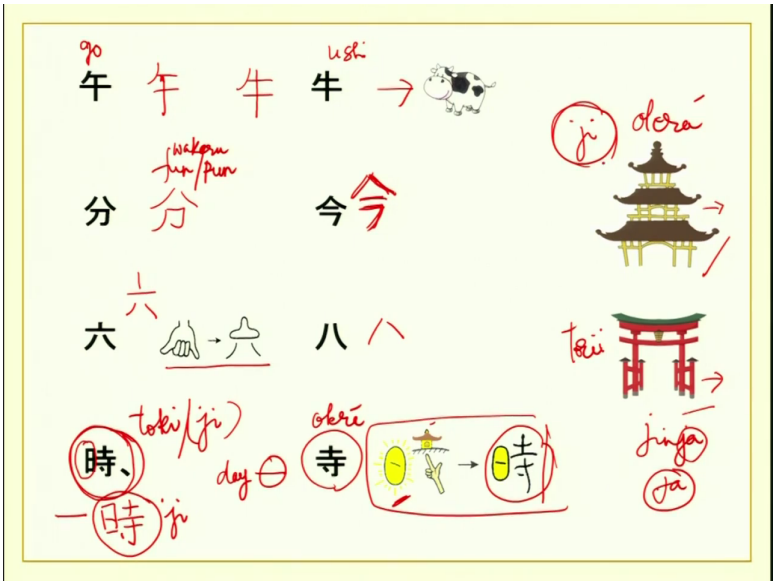

There are some similar looking characters over here this is *go／午*~~(FL)~~ we did just now. And now this is *ushi／牛*~~(FL)~~ which is cow~~(FL)~~**.** **A**and the only difference is, it will go rightwrite~~right~~ till the top. s is over here, ~~(FL)~~ please remember… this **is** *go／午*~~(FL)~~ and this is *uchi／牛,*~~(FL)~~ ~~this~~ which is ~~the~~ *cow*~~(FL)~~**.** Now you have this character, which is *fun／ふん* or *pun／ぷん* ~~and (FL) or (FL)~~ and it is also used for cutting and which is *wakeru／分ける*~~(FL)~~**.** **A**~~a~~nd then we have *ima／今*~~(FL)~~ which means you are in a hut singing ~~some that pictogram.~~ This signifies house roof and you can this is *ra／ラ*~~(FL)~~ so this means *ima／今* ~~(FL)~~ that is the pictogram that you have for this character.

Now for 6 this is *roku／六*~~(FL)~~ very~~-~~very simple we have done in the first lesson *roku／六* ~~(FL)~~ and this is *hachi／八*~~(FL)~~ and it is shown with 4 fingers of one hand and 4 fingers of the other in Chinese, *hachi／八*~~(FL)~~**.** And very similar looking kanji so do this. Then we

have time which is ~~(FL)~~ *toki／時* also used for *ji／時*~~(FL)~~ counter for time. So, *ichi-ji／一時*~~(FL)~~ like this *ichi-ji／一時*~~(FL).~~ Now this is also very similar to this. Though with a different ~~different me~~ meaning. It ~~but this~~ is *otera／お寺*~~(FL)~~ which is a temple.

Now why do we use this ~~(FL)~~ *tera／寺* kanji with *ji／時*~~(FL).~~ W~~w~~ell in olden times, this is the pictogram. Olden times everyone hour~~are~~ the hour~~(FL)~~ bell would ring to inform people about the time. And this over here signifies day coming from the sun, which is this. So then every day every hour the bell would toll, and ~~-~~the people could tell~~will told~~ what time it is. So, this kanji is associated with time, this is the pictogram. You can see the *otera／お寺*~~(FL)~~ hand pointing, the sun over here and finally this kanji came into ~~to~~ being.

Now I would like to tell you about temples also. In Japan you have the Shinto Temples, and Buddhist temples or the *Oteras*~~(FL),~~ so a Shinto temple which is called *jinja／じんじゃ* ~~(FL)~~ and this would be an otera／おてら~~(FL).~~ You can see from the picture also, this is nice and bright wheras, this is a little subdued or a little dull. ~~colour m~~Mainly brown and generally dull colours in the otera,~~(FL)~~ in the Buddhist temples. Now this is very bright and is~~this~~ called *tori／とり*~~(FL)~~ **or** gate. It is orange in colour, orange and black looks more lively; this is more quiet and solemn over here. Now in ~~(FL)~~*jinjas* you will generally see lot of colours, there is more light and method of praying is clapping when you ~~to~~ enter ~~and~~ you clap two times and then ~~when~~ you ~~to~~ enter. And in an *otera*~~(FL)~~ it is very, very quite. P~~-~~prayers are offered very silently,~~-~~ V~~v~~ery solemn atmosphere is there in *oteras*~~(FL).~~ ~~And~~ A~~a~~lso grave yards are there in the otera and~~(FL).~~ A~~a~~ll happy events are mainly happening in the Shinto shrines which is called *jinja*~~(FL).~~

Now *otera／お寺*~~(FL)~~ will always have *ji／時*~~(FL)~~ after the name of *otera／お寺,*~~(FL)~~ generally *ji／時*~~(FL)~~ will be used and over here *ja／じゃ*~~(FL)~~ will be used. And the kanji will be for ~~-~~*ja／じゃ*~~(FL)~~ ~~and kanji~~ will be ~~for~~ *ji／じ*~~(FL)~~ which is different kanji, ~~so~~ this kanji. So, please remember this is quite interesting. ~~and~~ Y~~y~~ou can read on the net also, there is a lot of information ~~also~~ about ~~the confirmation~~ this. And of course, about the basic style of *jinja／神社* and *otera／お寺* is different~~(FL) are~~ generally different.~~different.~~ ~~(FL)~~ J*jinja／じんじゃ* will have this gate and oteras~~(FL)~~ are in the~~is for~~ pagoda~~(FL)~~ style. These are some difference in that you will notice in *otera／お寺*~~(FL)~~ and *jinja／神社.*~~(FL)~~

(Refer Slide Time: 37:44)

Now this is homework for you I have just told you about days of the week they are jumbled up so I want you to write the readings for these characters here mentioned and the actual meanings of these characters.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:06)

Vocabulary

Sora	そら	sky
Hidarigawa	ひだりがわ	left-hand side
Hashi	はし	bridge
Watarimasu	わたります	to cross over
Hashirimasu	はしります	to run
Otera	お寺	temple
Yakitori	やきとり	grilled chicken
Tori	鳥	bird
Tobimasu	とびます	to fly
Kaigi	かいぎ	meeting
Kougi	こうぎ	lecture

(Refer Slide Time: 38:11)

So with this I would like to finish the class here. We will quickly go over what we have done. We have done particle *ni／に* **(FL)** today. How ~~tell to form certain activity and at a certain time and~~ then how to use with day, date and time, then existence of people and things~~kin's~~, animate and inanimate by using particle *ni／に*~~name~~ and verb *imasu／います* **(FL)** and *arimasu／あります* **(FL).** Then we also done location words~~verbs~~ like ~~lime~~ **(FL)** *koko／ここ, soko／そこ, asoko／あそこ* and question word *doko／どこ* **(FL). H** ~~h~~ow to ask where a~~is~~ certain person or certain thing is and also we have done some kanji's and some similar looking kanji's. So with this I would like you to go home digest all this revise it come prepared for your next class where we are going to do some new thing and something I have mentioned about which is a time expression. So, we cover that next time till then, Namaskar and we will meet again soon *mata ashita aimashou／また　明日　会いましょう* **(FL).**