

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 23

Aisatsu
 あいさつ
Greetings

Konnichiwa minasan / こんにちは 皆さん (FL) and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. So, this class actually is a continuation of the previous class where *Rao san* (FL) and *Hana san* (FL) are talking and *Rao san* (FL) wants to know about the greetings and about the expressions that are used in the language. Now he learns a lot of expressions in the previous conversation that you heard. So, let us see what all new we have and what all *Rao san* (FL) gets to learn from *Hana san* (FL).

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N no toki – at that time

Benkyou no toki denwa shinaide kudasai.
 勉強のとき電話をしないでください。
 I Koe (声) 買

Shuppatsu no toki koe o kakenaide kudasai.
 出発のとき声をかけないでください。
 買

Sensei datta toki ironna kuni no ryuugakusei ni aimashita.
 先生だったときいろんな留学生に会いました。
 Foreign Students gohousei 1/2

Musume ni kono tokei o sotsugyou no toki ni agemasu.
 娘にこの時計を卒業のときに上げます。
 to so is ageru buy ageru

Mira wa kudamono ga yasui toki ni kaimasu.
 ミラは果物が安いときに買います。
 Asi buy ageru

So, just listen to the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and see if you can catch some of the old phrases. So, you just heard the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) whatever you have not understood we are going to learn over here now.

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会話 Part - 2



So, now *tte/って*(FL) over here I have written it like this specially though when you write it in Japanese it is going to be together and *tte/って*(FL) means what about this word what is the meaning of this word. So, the meaning that you want to know you just put it in inverted commas and like this you can ask *gochisousama tte/ごちそうさま って*(FL) double sound *te/て*(FL) meaning what is the meaning of this word in Japanese? It is going to be written in the script like this *gochisousama tte/ごちそうさま って*. *Dou iu imi/どう言う意味*, so, you have done this one, *dou iu imi/どう言う意味*, though you me what is it called? *Imi/意味* is(FL) meaning and *iu/言う* you- what is the meaning of this word, *desu ka/ですか?* this (FL). For example if you want to say *ikimasu/行きます* (FL) or *ichigo/いちご*; *ikimashitte dou iu imi/行きましたって どう言う意味?* *Ichigo tte dou iu mono/いちご って どう言う意味*(FL) what is *ichigo/いちご*?(FL) in a very, very colloquial way informal way of course you know informal manner is never used with seniors. As it is joining two sentences *asa/朝*(FL) you know is morning, *hiruma/昼間*(FL) is afternoon during the day. So, good morning and good day *to iu aisatsu/と 言う あいさつ*, *aisatsu/あいさつ*(FL) which is called greeting 'ohayo gozaimasu/おはようございます'(FL) and 'konnichiwa/こんにちは'(FL) is used but *ban to yoru wa/晩 と 夜 は*; *ban/晩*(FL) is evening and *yoru/夜*(FL) is night; *wa donna aisatsu o tsukaimasu ka/は どんな あいさつ を 使います か?*(FL).

So, *donna* / *どんな* (FL) over here I will just explain, *aisatsu* / *あいさつ* (FL) is greeting or *tsukaimasu ka* / *使います か*, ~~sky-mask~~ what do you use? Now *donna* / *どんな* (FL) you have done this series *ko, so, a, do* (FL). So, are those series if you remember *kore* / *これ*, *sore* / *それ*, *are* / *あれ* and *dore* / *どれ* (FL) and then *kono* / *この*, *sono* / *その*, *ano* / *あの* and *dono* / *どの*; (FL) and (FL) then you have also done *koko* / *ここ*, *soko* / *そこ*, *asoko* / *あそこ* and *doko* / *どこ* (FL) and (FL) over here like this, like this and then like this. Now another informal series which says which type of, which is *konna* / *こんな*, *sonna* / *そんな*, *anna* / *あんな* and *donna* / *どんな*; *donna* / *どんな* (FL) is the question word. So, now you can read *ban to yoru wa donna* / *晩 と 夜 は どんな*, (FL). Now what kind of, what type of *aisatsu* / *あいさつ* is *tsukaimasu ka* / *使います か* (FL) use, verb in dictionary form is *tsukau* / *つかう*. *Ryohou* / *りょうほう* (FL) is both. So, at the time of leaving, when you are separating after a meeting after having met the person *shitsureshitsureii shimasu* / *失礼します* (FL) but excuse me please. So, this *sou desu ka* / *そう です か*, (FL) is that so; *ja sayounara wa itsu tsukaimasu ka* / *じゃ、さようなら は いつ 使います か*, (FL) another question word meaning when.

When they separate from each other after a meeting; '*sayounara*' *mo tsukau shi*, '*genki de ne*' *mo tsukaimasu* / '*さようなら*' も 使う し、 '*元気でね*' も 使います, (FL) so, you have done this pattern A *mo* (FL) B *mo* / AもBも (FL) I do this also and I do this also. So, same pattern you can see over here A *mo* (FL) and B *mo tsukaimasu* / AもBも使います (FL). Now the new word over here is *shi* / *し* which we are going to do after a while. (FL) So, you have your revision over here with us *to omoimasu* / と 思います and *no hou ga* / *ほう が* which means I think it is better, it is better to use *shitsureshitsurei shimasu* / *失礼します* (FL) this is my personal opinion. So, now this *kaiwa* / *会話* (FL) is I am sure clear and there are a few things which we will do in detail now.

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ラオさんは先生のお宅に行った時の話をしています。

ラオ: みません けど、ごちそさまって どういう意味 ですか? わかりました。そして、朝と昼間は ‘おはよう ございます’ と ‘こんにちは’ という 挨拶 を使う けど、晩と夜は 何 と言います か?

はな: 両方は ‘こんばんは’ です。そして、人と 分かれる とき ‘失礼します’ を 使います。

ラオ: わかりました。じゃ、‘さようなら’ は いつ 使いますか?

はな: 日本人は 人と 分かれる とき ‘さようなら’ も つかう し、‘元気でね!’ も つかいます。でも、私は ‘失礼しす’ の ほうが いい と思います。

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So, over here there are certain kanji's which you may even leave they are a little difficult are not even in your course. So, you have *asa* / 朝 (FL) which you can do; then *iu* / 言う (FL) I have done it once with you; then *ryouhou* / 両方, *ryouhou* / 両方 (FL) is very, very simple 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and *hou* / 方 (FL) is like this *ryouhou* / 両方 (FL) and *wakaru* / 分かる, *wakareru* / 分れる (FL) both are same one is to understand and one is to divide or separate. So, you can do this kanji as well.

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Nanika – an interrogative word formed by joining **nani** and question marker **ka** which means something. Particle ‘ka’ is not used as a question marker and is written in hiragana. Particle ‘o’ may or may not be used with nanika.

nani + (ka)
タレトシ?

何れに何の(みま)か?
What will you have?

Something
Shall
nominasho ka?

A: Nanika mimashou ka? / なにか みましよう か?

B: Nanimo mitakunai desu / なにも 見たくない です。 nothing
みまがわ。
はい

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Now there was a word in your last lesson which I wanted to do but could not because there was very little time and that was *nanika* / なにか (FL). Now what is *nanika* / なにか? (FL). *Nanika* / なにか (FL) as you know is an interrogative word and how do you make it by joining *nani* / 何 (FL) plus *ka* / か (FL). Now you have to understand that this *ka* over here is

not a question particle at all and always *nanika* / なにか (FL) is written in hiragana. *Nanika o nomimashou ka?* / なにか 飲みましょう か?, (FL) shall we have something? So, the meaning is something as you can see over here.

Now with *nanika* / なにか (FL) the person knows that he wants to have something but he is unable to decide. So, *nanika nomimashou ka* / なにか 飲みましょう か (FL) and if you say *nani o nomimasu ka* / 何を飲みます か, (FL) what does it mean; what will you have? So, it is a direct question *nani o nomimasu ka* / 何を飲みます か, (FL) what will you have, I do not know what you want to have over here *nanika nomimashou ka* / なにか 飲みましょう か? (FL). So, over here we know that the person wants to have something. So, what shall I have, this question direct; this question the speaker does not even know what he wants to have.

Nani o mimasu ka / 何をみます か? *Eiga o mimasu* / 映画 を みます or *Nihon no eiga o mimasu* / 日本 の 映画 を みます. *Nanika mimashou ka* / なにか 見ましょう か? (FL) answer could be *hai*, *nanika mimashou* / はい、 なにか 見ましょう (FL) let us see something watch something. To put emphasis on what you are saying you may also use particle *o* / を (FL) but it is not essential. Another thing which is important is that in Japanese when you are talking sometimes particles are just not used but when writing particles are important.

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なにか nanika → *Something.*
 Anata wa nani o nomimasu ka? / あなたは なに を 飲みます か?
 Ko-hi- / Bi-ru o nomimasu / コーヒー/ビール を 飲みます。
 V まじょう
 !! 七五調 *Nani o nomimasu ka?*
Something ①
Nanika nomimashou ka? / なにか 飲みましょう か?
Bi-ru o nomimashou / ビール を 飲みましょう。
nomitai desu ka? *Hai,*

Now you can see from the example. *Ko-hi ga daisuki desu* / コーヒー が 大好き です. *Anata wa nani o nomimasu ka?* / あなた は 何 を 飲みます か? So, maybe there is choice also he is just inquiring what will you what will you have? *Ko-hi o nomimasu* / コーヒー を 飲みます (FL) over here as we have coffee. So, *ko-hi o nomimasu* / コーヒー を 飲みます (FL) he could also say *bi-ru o nomimasu* / ビール を 飲みます (FL) or *juice o nomimasu* / ジュウ-ス を 飲みます or (FL) or *juice o nomimashou* / ジュウ-ス を 飲みましょう or (FL). So, he decides for everybody and says *mashou* / ましょう; *ko-hi* / コーヒ or *bi-ru o nomimashou* / ビール を 飲みましょう (FL). Now the question could be *nanika nomimasu ka* / なにか 飲みます か (FL) a very direct question, will you have something? So, see a situation if someone comes to your house what do you generally ask?-

What will you have and not will you have something. Something will sound very, very rude whereas when you say what will you have it sounds very polite in this situation. So, please remember what to use where. Now this gentleman has taken a lot of beer he is enjoying himself or maybe he is asking his friend what do, you want to have. So, *nanika nomimashou ka* / なにか のみましょう か (FL) shall we have something? *Bi-ru o nomimashou* / ビール を 飲みましょう, as I just told you in your previous slide.

Nanika nomimashou ka / なにか 飲みましょう か? *Hai, bi-ru o nomimashou* / はい、ビール を 飲みましょう (FL) but if this is the question what is the answer. So, it is *nani o nomimasu ka* / 何 を 飲みます か? *Bi-ru o nomitai desu* / ビール を 飲みたい です (FL) if this is the answer or he could ask *nanika nomitai desu ka* / なにか 飲みたい です か? *Hai, bi-ru o nomitai* / はい、ビール を 飲みたいです (FL). So, you know how to use and where to use *nanika* / なにか (FL) and *nani* / 何 (FL).

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Something

Mira: **Nanika** tabetai desu.
 Hana: **Nani o** tabemasu ka? *What*
 Mira: **Sandoicchi** wa dou?
 Hana: **Kesa** tabeta kara ramen o tabemashou ka?
 Mira: **Ramen dai-suki** desu kara tabemashou.



ミラ: なにか たべたい です。
 田中: なに を たべます か?
 ミラ: サンドイッチ は どう?
 田中: 今朝 食べた から ラメン を 食べましょう か?
 田中: 私は 大好き です から たべましょう。



There is a lot more for you. So, *nanika tabetai desu* / なにか 食べたい です, **(FL)** I want to eat something. *Nani o tabemasu ka* / 何を 食べます か, **(FL)** what will you have? See sandwich *wa dou* / は どう, what about sandwich? So, **(FL)** *kesa* / 今朝 today morning, *tabeta kara* / 食べた から, **(FL)** I have already had the action is over, *ramen o tabemashou ka* / ラメン を 食べましょう か, **(FL)** shall we have *ramen* / ラメン? *Ramen daisuki kara ramen o tabemashou* / ラメン 大好き から ラメン を 食べましょう, **(FL)** I love *ramen* / ラメン **(FL)** so, please let us have *ramen* / ラメン **(FL)** or he could just say, *sou shimashou* / そう しまししょう. So, **(FL)** instead of saying this, he could say this also just this much because already *ramen o tabemashou ka* / ラメン を 食べましょう か, **(FL)** shall we have *ramen* / ラメン? **(FL)**. So, answer is yes let us do as you are saying.

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^{something interesting Adj.}
Nanika omoshiroi koto o kikimashita ka?
 なにか 面白い こと を ききました か?

^{over there st. is}
Soko ni nanika arimasu ka?
 そこ に なにか あります か?

^{else other st. いる いる required needed.}
Hokani nanika irimasu ka?
 ほかに なにか います か?

$iru + imasu = irimasu.$
 $iru - to be imasu$

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Now how to use *koto*／こと **(FL)** which you have done in your previous lessons with *nanika*／なにか; *nanika omoshiroi koto o kikimashita ka*／なにか 面白い こと を 聞きました か? *Nanika*／なにか **(FL)** a something *omoshiroi*／面白い **(FL)** interesting, *o kikimashita ka*／を 聞きました か, so with adjectives; *omoshiroi koto*／面白い こと **(FL)** something interesting. *Soko ni nanika arimasu ka*／そこ に なにか あります か? *Soko ni*／そこ に **(FL)** over there something *arimasu ka*／あります か **(FL)** is something over there? is something over there like this. *Hokani nanika irimasu ka*／他に なにか いますか? *Hokani*／ほかに is other, *nanika*／なにか **(FL)** is something as you know already *irimasu*／います **(FL)** is from the verb *iru*／いる **(FL)** which means required, needed. Do you need anything else; is anything else required, so, *irimasu*／います **(FL)**.

So, you remove the **(FL)***ru*／る part and put *imasu*／います **(FL)** plus *imasu*／います **(FL)** is equal to *irimasu*／います; *iru*／いる **(FL)** is also to be **(FL)** which is *imasu*／います **(FL)** two different verbs please remember. *Hokani nanika irimasu ka*／ほかに なにか います か **(FL)** do you need anything else? So, this is how you will use *nanika*／なにか **(FL)** in various situations try to do that with your partner.

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Vta + toki – Toki is a noun and itself refers to time. When used with verb in plain past it means ‘at that time when or when subject was there’.

Vta (plain past) + toki

school — ni — past. —

Gakkou ni ita toki yoku supotsu o shimashita.
 学校 に いた とき よく スポーツ を しました。

Nihon ni ita toki Nihon no bunka o benkyou shimashita.
 日本 に いた とき 日本 の 文化 を 勉強 しました。

Tomodachi ni atta toki ni aisatsu o shimashita.
 友達 に 合った とき に 挨拶 を しました。

Tomodachi to wakareta toki 'shitsurei shimasu' to iimashita.
 友達 と わかれた とき '失礼 します' と いい ました。

Handwritten notes: Karashita toki, atta toki, matte ita toki, time = (ni), inasen

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Now you just heard the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and in our last class we studied verb in plain past form plus *ato* / 後 (FL) and you know *toki* / とき (FL) is a noun. So, how will you use *toki* / とき (FL) with verb in past form? So, verb *ta* / た (FL) plus *toki* / とき (FL) for example *hanashita toki* / 話した とき, *atta toki* / 会った とき, *matte ita toki* / まって いた とき; *matte ita toki* / まって いた とき, when you are talking, (FL) how is this coming from? *Matte imasu* / まって います (FL) plain form is *matte iru* / まって いる, *matte ita* / まって いた (FL) past form and from there *matte ita toki* / まって いた とき (FL) because we need it in past form. Now let us see the examples *gakkou ni ita toki yoku supotsu o shimashita* / 学校 に いた とき よく スポーツ を しました (FL) spots or (FL). So, when I was in school when.

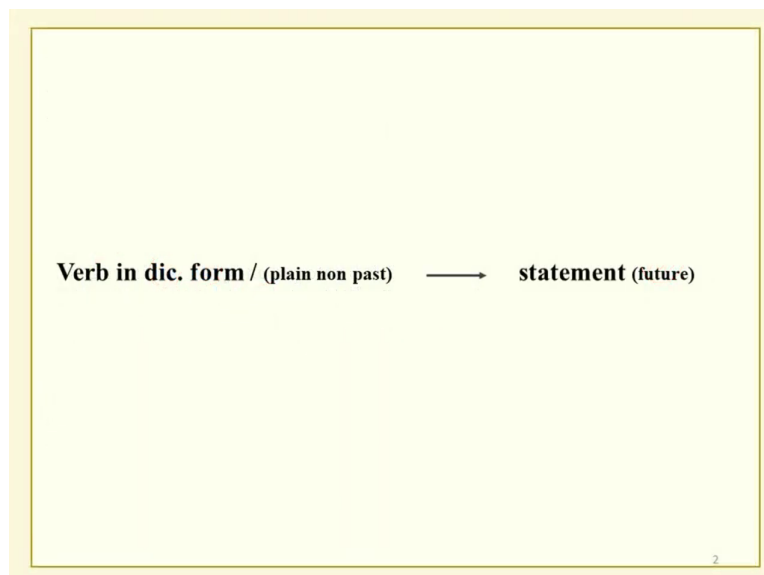
So, you will see over here that as the verb is in past form the action has already been completed you are talking of a time which is in the past. *Gakkou ni ita toki* / 学校 に いた とき (FL) when I was in school *yoku supotsu o shimashita* / よく スポーツ を しました (FL) I did a lot of sports I played a lot. Now you can also use particle *ni* / に (FL) after *toki* / とき (FL) and what does particle *ni* / に (FL) over here? Well you know that *ni* / に (FL) is used with time specific time. So, this is a specific time in your life.

So, *gakkou ni ita toki ni* / 学校 に いた とき に (FL) makes it even more specific and you want to put emphasis on this period *gakkou ni ita toki ni yoku supotsu o shimashita* / 学校 に いた とき に よく スポーツ を しました (FL) no other *toki* / とき,

(FL) no other time this time. *Nihon ni itta toki* / 日本 に 行った とき, (FL) so, when I was in Japan *nihon no bunka* / 日本 の 文化, (FL) Japanese culture *o benkyou shimashita* / を 勉強 しました (FL) at that time. So, already the *benkyou* / 勉強 (FL) is over you have done the *benkyou* / 勉強 (FL) completed the *benkyou* / 勉強. *Tomodachi ni atta toki ni* / 友達 に 会った とき に, (FL) (FL). (FL) this *ni* (FL) over here *aisatsu ni shimashita* / あいさつ に しました (FL) when I met my friends I did *aisatsu* / あいさつ (FL). *Tanaka san tomodachi ni atta toki ni chanto aisatsu o shimashita* / 田中さん 友達 に 会った とき に ちゃんと あいさつ を しました, (FL) I did my *aisatsu* / あいさつ (FL) properly. *Tomodachi to wakareru toki* / 友達 と 分かれる とき, (FL) when you are separating when you are leaving you are going your different ways, what do you do? *Shitsure Shitsurei shimasu to iimashita* / 失礼します と 言いました (FL).

So, because it is *wakareta toki* / わかれた とき (FL) so, a specific time I did this otherwise you can also say *iimasu* / 言います (FL) that is when you leave your friends then you should say *shitsure shitsurei shimasu* / 失礼します. *Wakareru* / わかれる (FL) is to divide like this to separate to divide; this is with verbs you can see in past form.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:31)



Now if the verb is in plain present form that is in the dictionary form; then what does it show? It shows that the action has not been completed it is for the future basically. So, now you can see over here how it is done.

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V (dict. form) ru/u + toki -

wakarenu toki
 Tomodachi / hito ni au toki aisatsu o shimasu.
 友達 / 人 に 会う とき 挨拶 を します。

Otouto wa bangohan o taberu toki itsumo terebi o mimasu.
 弟は 晩ご飯を 食べる とき いつも テレビを みます。

Watashi no heya ni hairu toki nokku gurai shite kudasai.
 私の部屋に 入るとき ノック ぐらい してください。

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So, verb in dictionary form which is *ru* / る (FL) and *u* / う (FL) for group one and group two plus *toki* / とき (FL) what happens now? *Tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) or- you could say *hito ni au toki aisatsu o shimasu* / ひと に 会う とき あいさつ を します, (FL) so what do you do when you meet people? You generally greet them, *tomodachi ni au toki aisatsu o shimasu* / 友達 に 会う とき あいさつ を します or *hito ni au toki aisatsu o shimasu* / 人 に 会う とき あいさつ を します; (FL) when you meet people, then you do your greetings, *au* / 会う is *aimasu* / 会います (FL) to meet, *toki* / とき (FL) when you meet them and particle *ni* / に (FL) over here is specific for *au* / 会う (FL). So, please remember that particle *ni* / に (FL) will be used before *aimasu* / 会います (FL).

All people when they leave then they do their *aisatsu* / あいさつ (FL). *Otouto wa bangohan o taberu toki* / 弟は 晩ご飯を 食べる とき, (FL) when my brother eats his *gohan* / ご飯, *itsumo terebi o mimasu* / いつも テレビを 見ます; *itsumo* / いつも (FL) it is always, *terebi o mimasu* / テレビを 見ます. So you have done *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) and we have seen that it has a negative meaning over here, it is *shite kudasai* / してください (FL). So, if you look at the sentence it will show very clearly that your brother or maybe anyone, your friend, is not very happy that you enter the room without knocking or without announcing or calling out the name of the person who is in the room.

So, the person is angry and could say please knock = *Nokku gurai o shite ne* / ノック ぐらい を して ね。。。。に (FL) or a general statement *watashi no heya ni hairu toki*

／私の部屋に入る時、(FL) please when you enter my room, *nokku gurai*／ノック ぐらい(FL) this much at least you can do: *nokku gurai shite kudasai*／ノック ぐらい してください、(FL) please at least knock and then come and *shite kudasai*／してください(FL) is actually an order a polite request but a direct request to the listener where his opinion is not taken into consideration.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:48)

With 'toki' another time expression can not be used.

ban / ばん / 晩	→	evening
kesa / けさ / 今朝	→	today morning
asa / あさ / 朝	→	morning

3

Now as *toki*／とき(FL) is a time expression you have to also remember one thing that it cannot be used with another time expression; it means that if a sentence has *toki*／とき(FL) then you cannot use another time expression like *ban*／晩(FL) or *kesa*／今朝(FL) or *asa*／朝(FL) in the sentence with *toki*／とき(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 24:08)

→ time of day

Ban no toki ikimasu / 晩の とき いきます。 X

time of day time evening

Ban ni ikimasu / 晩に 行きます。

T E P

Ashita no toki shimasu/aimasu. X

明日のときします/会います。

ikimasu

Ashita shimasu/aimasu / 明日 します/あいます。

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So, let us see how that is done *ban no toki ikimasu* / 晩 の とき 行きます。 ,(FL)
This is incorrect, why because *toki* / とき(FL) is also here which is time expression and again you have *ban* / 晩(FL) which is also a time expression. So, what is the correct way to say it *ban ni ikimasu* / 晩 に 行きます(FL) because it is time a specific time evening. So, *ni* / に(FL) can be used *ban ni ikimasu* / 晩 に 行きます. Then you have *ashita* / 明日(FL) which is again a time expression *no toki* / の とき(FL) time expression over here time expression over here. So, you cannot use this it is incorrect.

And what is correct *ashita shimasu* / 明日 します, *ashita ikimasu* / 明日 行きます(FL) again please remember cannot use two time expressions together thinking that if you just add *no* / の(FL) it is okay. Now it is incorrect. Now also you see this is how Japanese will be written there are no spaces provided though I try to put the space as we are all used to looking at spaces between words in Hindi or in English but in Japanese you have to get used to this pattern of writing.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:44)

Otouto wa watashi ga koukou-sei datta toki, shou-gakkou ichi-nen-sei datta.
 弟は 私が 高校生 だった とき 小学校 一年生 だった。

Mira wa watashi ga Nihon ni ita toki, Amerika ni imashita.
 ミラは 私が 日本に いた とき、アメリカ に いた。

Imouto wa watashi ga kaisha ni haitta toki, mada jussai datta.
 妹は 私が 会社に入 った とき、まだ 十歳 だった。

Now there is another thing if the subject of *toki* / とき(FL) is different from the main clause; then the second subject will take particle *ga* / が(FL). Now this is always a problem when to use *ga* / が(FL) and when to use *wa* / は(FL). So, all this about *toki* / とき(FL) and clause and predicate and subject makes it very, very difficult when you are talking during conversation. So, the best thing to do is if there are two subjects that is one primary and one secondary then the first one will take *wa* / は(FL) and the second one will take *ga* / が(FL).

So, we are talking of *otouto* / 弟 (FL) and also of *watashi* / 私 (FL). So, now see over here *otouto wa watashi ga koukou sei datta toki* / 弟 は 私 が 高校生 だった とき, (FL) where was he. So, basically it is *otouto* / 弟 (FL) I am talking about *otouto wa shougakkou ichi-nen-sei datta* / 弟 は 小学校 一年生 だった (FL) some time. So, I am over here *ga* / が (FL) and *koukou-sei datta* / 高校生 だった; (FL) when I was *koukou-sei* / 高校生, (FL) then *otouto wa shou-gakkou ichi-nen-sei datta* / 弟 は 小学校 一年生 だった (FL) he was in *shou-gakkou ichi-nen* / 小学校 一年. So, *Mira wa* / ミラ は, (FL) now *watashi ga Nihon ni itta toki* / 私 は 日本 に 行った とき, (FL) when I was in Japan, where was she? She was in America, *Amerika ni imashita* / アメリカ に いました (FL). So, again you have *ga* / が (FL) over here. Then *mada* / まだ is still, (FL) this part you know. So, what are you emphasizing? *Watashi ga kaisha ni haitta toki, imouto wa mada jus-sai datta* / 私 は 会社 に 入った とき、妹 は まだ 十 才 だった; with *ga* / が (FL) you put more emphasis.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:57)

Toki / **jikan** → time

Jikan – period/span of time
Toki – time - when

V hanasu/hanashita
N no/datta
A yasui/yasukatta } + toki

gahis ni ita toki
 Ni-jikan benkyou shimashita
 Donna toki benkyou shimasu ka?
 What time

Chichi wa asa gohan o **taberu toki** shinbun o yomimasu.
 父 は 朝ごはんを 食べる とき 新聞 を 読みます。

Sensei to **hanasu toki** keigo o tsukatte kudasai.
 先生 と 話す とき けいご を 使ってください。

Benkyou **suru toki** ongaku o kikanaide ne!
 勉強 する とき 音楽 を 聞かないで ね!
 music Kufufufu

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There is another time expression which is *jikan* / 時間 (FL). So, as *toki* / とき (FL) and *jikan* / じかん (FL) are a little confusing as they mean the same which is time. So, let us see, how the two are going to be used? So, *toki* / とき (FL) we know is time and *jikan* / じかん (FL) is time span as you can see it is written over here time period, time span, time taken to do a certain activity; whereas *toki* / とき (FL) is that exact time when. So, how is it going to be

used in plain form dictionary form and past plain form with noun *no toki* / の とき(FL) or *datta toki* / だった とき(FL) and with adjectives or *yasui toki* / 安い とき or *yasukatta toki* / 安かった とき(FL) in past tense you can see past is over here, so, always past plane is there plus *toki* / とき;(FL) we just now did *gakkou ni itta toki* / 学校 に いった とき(FL).

So, now let us see; *ni-jikan benkyou shimashita* / 二時間 勉強 しました; *gakkou ni itta toki* / 学校 に 行った とき is what?(FL) When I was in school I did something whatever I did but when I was in school. So, *ni-jikan* / 二時間(FL) for a period of two hours, so, *kan* / かん(FL) is associated with ours. Now you can make one sentence out of it, when I was in school I studied every day for two hours. *Donna toki benkyou shimasu ka* / どんな とき 勉強 します か?(FL) we just now did *donna* / どんな(FL) what time, *benkyou shimasu ka* / 勉強 します か, *donna toki* / どんな とき, you are playing all the time I do not see you studying at all. So, *donna toki benkyou shimasu ka* / どんな とき 勉強 します か,(FL) what time do you study?

So, this is how you will use *donna* / どんな, *jikan* / 時間(FL) in past and *toki* / とき(FL) you can join the two and make better sentences. Now see from the examples *chichi wa asa gohan o taberu toki, shinbun o yomimasu* / 父 は 朝 ご飯 を 食べる とき、新聞 を 読みます(FL). So, this is a statement action has not happened as yet this is just a statement where he says that he does this every day. *chichi wa asa gohan o taberu toki* / 父 は 朝 ご飯 を 食べる とき, when he eats *gohan* / ご飯, *shinbun o yomimasu* / 新聞 を 読みます(FL) it is not a onetime activity this is just a statement. *Sensei to hanasu toki, keigo o tsukatte kudasai* / 先生 と 話す とき、けいご を 使って 下さい,(FL) please use *keigo* / けいご(FL) which is polite form when you are talking to your teacher.

Benkyou suru toki / 勉強 する とき,(FL) when you are studying *ongaku o kikanai de ne* / 音楽 を 聞かない で ね,(FL) so, I am sure this you have heard from your mother or from your elder brothers and sisters that when you are studying please do not listen to

music, *ongaku* / 音楽 (FL) is music *kikanai de* / 聞かない で (FL). Now *kudasai* / ください (FL) is not used so obviously this is from someone who is older to you this is more direct.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:38)

Now you have seen how to use *toki* / とき (FL) with verbs in our previous slide, *toki* / とき (FL) can also be used with nouns and the meaning does not change which is when. So let us try to understand from the examples as to how *toki* / とき (FL) is going to be used with nouns. *Benkyou no toki* / 勉強のとき (FL) so, just the noun and you have to add *no* over here *benkyou no toki denwa shinai de ne* / 勉強のとき電話しないでね (FL) please do not call me when I am studying I has been added over here or just a statement when studying please do not call.

Shuppatsu no toki / 出発のとき (FL) this is something that I am sure we as Indians have heard a lot from people older to us our grandmothers and grandfathers who would say please do not say anything when someone is leaving. *Shuppatsu* / 出発 (FL) is departure *no toki* / のとき (FL) at the time of departure, *koe* / 声 (FL) do not call out do not say something when someone is leaving a simple statement. And *sensei datta toki* / 先生だったとき (FL) when I was a teacher, *ironna kuni no ryuugakusei ni aimashita* / いろんな国の留学生に会いました. *Ryuugakusei* / りゅうがくせい (FL) I mastered yoga is foreign students. So, *ironna kuni no* / いろんな国の (FL) from different countries foreign students *ni aimashita* / に会いました (FL) or *aimasu* / あいます will take (FL) particle *ni* / に. *Musume ni* / 娘に (FL) now *ni* / に (FL) is to² over here because we have

agemasu / あげます (FL) so, the pattern is *watashi wa* / 私 は (FL) someone *ni agemasu* / に あげます, I give someone *ni ageru* / に あげる; *musume ni kono tokei o sotsugyou no toki* / 娘 に この 時計 を 卒業 の とき need (FL) this is a specific time *ni agemasu* / に あげます (FL). Now a very simple kanji which is also *ue* / 上 way and used for *ageru* / 上げる (FL). So, one, two and three then we also have another kanji over here which is very, very simple which is *aimasu* / 会います (FL). So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; 1 2 *au* / 会う (FL).

Then there is another kanji which is again very simple you have done *doyoubi* / 土曜日 (FL) like this but see the difference over here is this is small you can see then we have this. So, *koe* / 声 (FL) which is voice sound. *Ni* / に (FL) is for emphasis you can remove the *ni* / に (FL) as well. So, *Mira wa kudamono* / ミラ は 果物 (FL) is fruits *Mira wa yasui toki* / ミラ は 安い とき (FL) adjective. So, simple adjective plus *toki* / とし (FL) you can use *toki* / とし (FL) also put *ni kaimasu* / に 買います (FL) also putting more emphasis. Another simple kanji you see this is an inverted *me* / 目 (FL) which is I then you have *me* / 目 may over here and the feet of the person.

So, of course this is a little disproportionate so like this and this *kau* / 買う once (FL) again *kau* / 買う. So, you can remember these three characters they are simple and easy to memorize. As these kanji's you keep repeating all the time these words you keep repeating all the time.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:18)

shi – a conjunction used to join verbs/adjectives/nouns in a sentence
 It is equivalent to 'and/not only, also.'
 It can be used more than once.

V (nomu/nonda)
 N/Na adj
 Adj. } + shi

da
 ad

deku = da
 also

gomasu TV
 kute 4
 ikimasho

Kyou wa tenki mo ii shi yasumi da shi, dokoka e ikou ka?
 今日(けふ)は天気(てんき)もいい(いい)し、休み(やすみ)だし、どこ(どこ)かへ行こう(いこう)か？

Kanojo wa ii toki mo warui toki mo waraimasu.
 彼女(かのじょ)はいい(いい)とき(とき)も悪い(わるい)とき(とき)も笑(わら)います。

She Kare=ke V also V
 Kanojo wa ii toki mo atta shi warui toki mo arimashita.
 彼女(かのじょ)はいい(いい)とき(とき)もあつた(あつた)し、悪い(わるい)とき(とき)もあ(あ)りました。

feeling Bad =
 Kanojo wa kibun ga ii toki mo warau shi warui toki mo waraimasu.
 彼女(かのじょ)は気分(きぶん)が(が)いい(いい)とき(とき)も笑(わら)う(う)し、悪い(わるい)とき(とき)も笑(わら)います。

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Now there was another word in the conversation which was *shi*/し;(FL) now *shi*/し(FL) is a conjunction which is a joining word and it can be used with verbs adjectives and nouns and what does it mean? It is equivalent to and for adjectives verbs and nouns like you did *to*/と(FL) for just nouns and you did *kute*/くて(FL) for adjectives. So, now *shi*/し(FL) for verbs and nouns and adjectives later. What is the pattern? Pattern is simple verb in dictionary form past and present noun and *na*(FL) adjectives plus *da*/だ(FL) plus *shi*/し(FL) and then adjectives as is plus *shi*/し(FL).

So, let us see *kyou wa tenki mo ii shi yasumi da shi, dokoka e ikimashou ka?*/今日(けふ)は天気(てんき)もいい(いい)し、休み(やすみ)だし、どこ(どこ)かへ行きましよう(いこう)か?(FL) or *ikou ka*/いこう(いこう)か?(FL). So, I will just tell you *kyou wa tenki mo ii shi*/今日(けふ)は天気(てんき)もいい(いい)し, *A mo B mo*/AもBも(FL) thank first and foremost; *ii*/いい(FL) is good, *shi*/し(FL) is and, *tenki*/天気(FL) is very good and it is also a holiday. So, *yasumi desu*/休み(やすみ)です,(FL) this instead of *desu*/です(FL) this because verb is coming in the sentence like this so, plain form is *da*/だ(FL) as you can see over here also *kyou wa tenki mo ii shi*/今日(けふ)は天気(てんき)もいい(いい)し, *tenki*/天気(FL) is also good it is also a *yasumi*/休み(FL) over here, *shie* is also; *dokoka e ikimashou*/どこ(どこ)かへ行きましよう(いこう)か?(FL). So, this word question word we are going to do in detail in our next lesson.

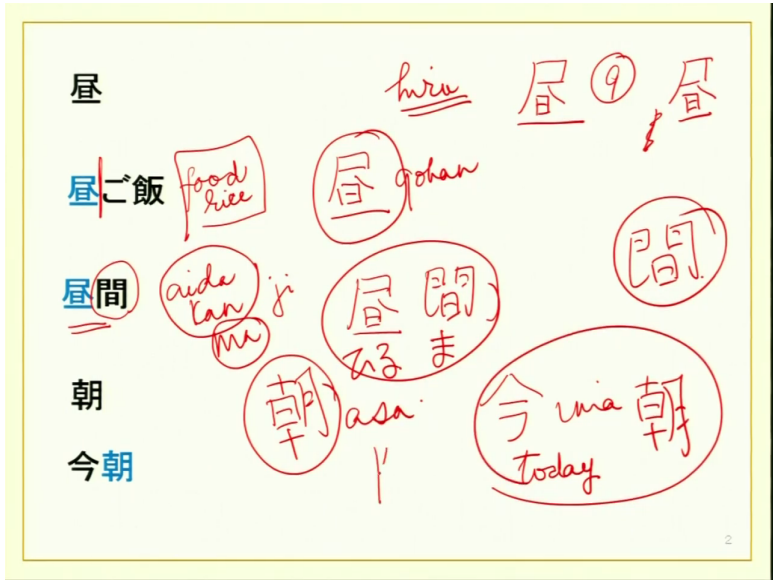
For the time being it means somewhere *e ikimashou*/へ行きましよう(いこう)か?(FL) So, more colloquial more informal for *ikimashou*/行きましよう(いこう)か?(FL) is *ikou*/行こう(いこう)か?(FL) we are

going to do this also with other verbs in our next lesson, you can see *shie* being used over here. *Kanojo wa ii toki mo warui toki mo* / 彼女 は いい とき も 悪い とき も (FL) good times also bad times also *waraimashou* / 笑いましょう, (FL) she is always laughing. *Kanojo wa ii toki mo atta shi* / 彼女 は いい とき も 会った し, now with verb, *atta shi warui toki mo arimashita* / 会った し 悪い とき も ありました.

, Also *arimashita* / ありました (FL) so she had good times and she also had bad times; *kanojo* / 彼女 (FL) is 'she' and *kare* / かれ (FL) is 'he'. *Kanojo wa kibun ga ii toki mo warau shi warui toki mo waraimasu* / 彼女 は きぶん が いい とき も 笑う し わるい とき も 笑います, (FL) she is happy when she feels good and she also smiles when she is not feeling that good, *warui toki* / 悪い とき; *warui* / わるい (FL) is actually bad but over here it is with feeling.

Warui toki / わるい とき (FL) means not feeling very good feeling a little low or down. So, *warui toki mo waraimasu* / わるい とき も 笑います (FL) so, you can use *shi* / し e with nouns with adjectives and with verbs you saw just. Now practice in a similar manner and then make a small *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and you will be able to do it well do not have to worry at all; it is very, very simple, just follow this pattern.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:10)



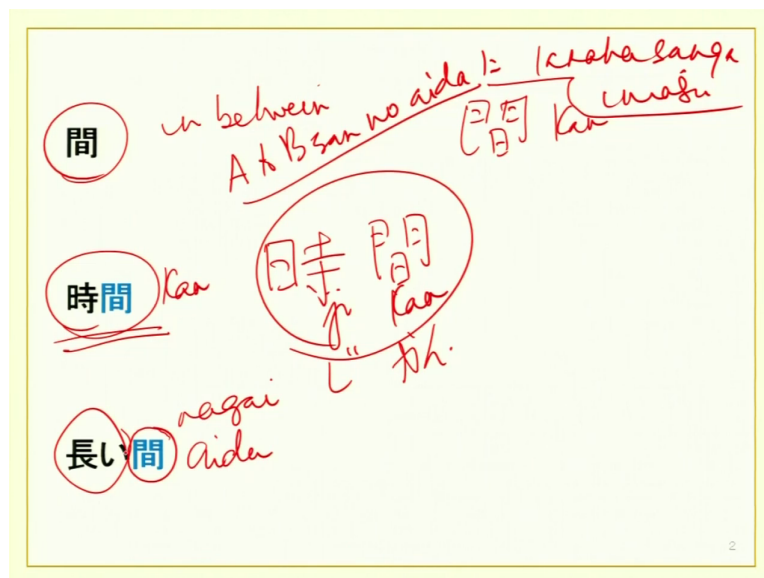
Now today I also have some kanji for you, you did this word *hiru* / 昼 (FL) over here like this *nichi* / 日 (FL) and here. So, it is a nine stroke character meaning *hiru* / 昼 (FL) means noon,

once again and this. Now you have *hiru-gohan* / 昼ごはん (FL). So, concentrate on this part *gohan* / ご飯 (FL) will do some other time *gohan* / ご飯 (FL) means food also and *gohan* / ご飯 (FL) also means cooked rice. So, *hirugohan* / 昼ご飯 (FL) together means lunch *hiru-gohan* / 昼ご飯 (FL) again you can see count and see nine strokes.

Now *hiruma* / 昼間 (FL) this you did with *aida* / 間 (FL) also and *jikan* / 時間 (FL) also two readings for this I did it last time as well and again over here *kan* / 間 (FL). So, *hiruma* / 昼間 (FL) that is another reading for it you did it in *jikan* / 時間 (FL) also, *kono aida* / この間 (FL) also and today as *ma* / 間 (FL). So, the stroke order is a little incorrect over here please get the correct stroke order which I had made in the beginning and then you have this and this *hiru* / 昼 (FL) and *ma* / 間 (FL). Now you have *asa* / 朝 (FL) you make a plus sign make *nichi* (FL) and make plus again and then *getsu* / 月 (FL).

So, *asa* / 朝 (FL) and *kesa* / 今朝 (FL) also has the same kanji character this you have done earlier means *ima* / 今 (FL) and today *kyou* / 今日 (FL) then *asa* (FL) over here is *kyou no asa* is *kesa* (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 42:27)



Now there is some more I just now did this with you *kan* / 間 (FL) and you have also done it with *ji* / 時 (FL) which is time. So, *ji* (FL) and *kan* (FL) like this making *jikan*, *ji* (FL) and *kan* (FL) time period time/span; this is just *aisa* (FL) in between *A san to B san no aida ni Tanaka san ga imasu; nagai aida* (FL). So, you have *aida* / 間 (FL) over here, you have

kan(FL) reading over here and *hiruma*(FL) another reading for the same character *nagai* *aida*/長い間; *nagai*(FL) this character is *nagai*/長い(FL) I will do it with other adjectives soon.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:36)

Vocabulary		
Hiruma	ひるま	daytime
Aisatsu	あいさつ	greetings
Ryohou	りょうほう	both
Kimochi	きもち	feeling
Nanika	なにか	something
Kesa	けさ/今朝	this morning
Ramen	ラーメン	noodles
Hokani	ほかに	besides
Bunka	ぶんか	culture
Wakareru	わかる	to divide
Shougakkou	しょうがっこう	elementary school
Shuppatsu	しゅっぱつ	departure
Kanojo	かのじょ	she, her
Kare	かれ	he
Warui	わるい	bad
Warau	わらう	to laugh

Now this is all vocabulary for you go over the vocabulary there is lot of new vocabulary today; especially which means other or else; then *bunka*/文化(FL) is culture. So, you can make some sentences and see how much you can remember and use.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:57)

nani ka / なにか
nani mo / なにも
~ ta toki / ~た とき
V(dic. Form) toki / とき
noun toki / N とき
shi / し
kanji

And with this I would like to end the class today, I think you have done a lot of things. Learnt some new expressions how to use *toki*/とき(FL) how to use *shi*/し, the short *te*/て(FL) form which is you did in the word *gochisousama te nan desu ka*/ごちそうさま って

何 です か,(FL) what is the meaning of the word *gochisousama* / ごちそうさま?(FL).

So, please practice all these things and see if you can make your Japanese better and converse very easily with friends with this I will end over here and come prepared for your next class.

The next class is also a continuation of the same *kaiwa* / 会話(FL) and there are lot of other expressions that you are going to learn so, *minasan arigatou gozaimashita* / 皆さん ありがとう ございました. *Mata aimashou* / また 会いましょう(FL).