

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 25

Chokore-to yori aisukuri-mu ga suki desu
チョコレート より アイスクリーム が すき です
I like ice cream more than chocolate

Konnichiwa minasan / こんにちは みなさん (FL) and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. So, in our last class we did *hou ga* / ほう が (FL) which shows preference. Now this time we are going to do comparison and see how comparison is done in different ways in Japanese. Now as we always do there is a small *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) for you listen to the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and then I will do the explanation.

Also this *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) that or I should say this lesson that we are going to do today is also going to get continue to the next class because there is lots to do. So, this is the first part of the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) or you could say the lesson and the second part will come in your next class. So, well listen to the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and then I will tell you the grammar.

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(FL) sSo, you just heard the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and I am sure that by now most of it is understood as we have covered a lot of grammar earlier. Now there are a few things. So, comparison in Japanese between A and B that is two objects or two people is expressed by

adding something to the noun. Now you have to keep this in mind that always noun is going to be there before whatever word we are going to use for comparison.

The comparison is generally expressed by particles or adverbs and there are numerous ways of showing comparison.

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John: Senshuu no nichiyoubi ni doko e ikimashita ka?
Rao: Indo no tomodachi to isshoni onsen **ni** ikimashita.
Totemo tanoshikatta desu.
John: Doko no onsen desu ka?
Rao: Toukyo kara densha de ni ji-kan **gurai** kakarimasu.
John: Onsen wa hajimete desu ka?
Rao: Iie, mae ni **nankai mo** ikimashita. Demo, konkai itta
onsen **no houga** mae ni **itta** onsen **yori** tanoshikatta
desu. **Futsuka kan** soko ni ite, ochitsukimashita.
John: **Yokatta** desu ne.

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So, now let us see how it is done. This *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) is between *John* and *Rao* (FL). So, *senshuu no nichiyoubi ni doko e ikimashita ka* / 先週の日曜日にどこへ行きましたか? *Doko* / どこ (FL) a question word for where, *senshuu* / 先週 (FL) is last week *no nichiyoubi ni doko e ikimashita ka* / の日曜日にどこへ行きましたか? *Nichiyoubi ni* / 日曜日 (FL) is for day, *ni* / に (FL) is for day. *Indo no tomodachi to issho ni* / インドの友だち友達と一緒に, *to issho ni* / と一緒に (FL) together with, *onsen ni ikimashita* / おんせんに行きました. (FL) So, the moment you put *ni* / に **me** over here, then it shows that you went with a certain purpose and obviously, why do you go to *onsen* / おんせん? a (FL) †To relax and to enjoy, *totemo tanoshikatta desu* / とてもたのしかったです. (FL). So, you will see *totemo* / とても (FL) over here, *totemo* / とても we have done it in one of our previous lessons and to put emphasis which is also very colloquial and only to be used when talking you will use *tottemo* / とっても (FL) double sound.

But not to be used with seniors, showing degree of the adjective *tanoshikatta desu* / たのしかったです, (FL) this I was very, very happy. *Doko no onsen desu ka* / どこのおんせんですか, (FL) which place *no onsen* / のおんせん? (FL), So, *onsen* / おんせん (FL) are hot springs as you already know and the Japanese go there to relax, to enjoy, to interact, to socialize and going to an *onsen* / おんせん (FL) is considered a big holiday. So, *toukyou kara densha de ni-jikan gurai kakarimasu* / 東京から電車で二時間ぐらいかかります (FL), now when you go to an *onsen* / おんせん (FL) there are lot of do's and do not's. So, you can look up the do's and do not's of *onsen* / おんせん (FL) on the net.

What you are supposed to do when you go to an *onsen* / おんせん; (FL) what you are expected to do and what you should not do. The, should not part is very, very important. So, *densha de* / 電車で, by *ni-jikan* / 二時間, *ni-jikan* / 二時間 (FL) is time taken period span, okay; *gurai kakarimashita* / ぐらいかかりました (FL) also we have done earlier a number of times and *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) is used for approximate, amount, frequency or as in this case time *ni-jikan kakarimasu* / 二時間かかります; *kakarimasu* / かかります (FL) it takes. So, for example for *kakarimasu* / かかります, *ikura kakarimasu ka* / いくらかかります

ka ?, (FL) m Meaning how much is it going to cost.

Dore gurai kakarimasu ka / どれぐらいかかりますか, (FL) approximately how much *kakarimasu ka* / かかりますか? (FL) I have done this earlier you can go over there see in the lesson I am just revising so that you can understand *gurai* / ぐらい (FL) and *ikura* / いくら (FL) the difference. Now John asks, *onsen hajimete desu ka* / おんせん初めてですか, (FL) is it the first time you went there? *Iie, no mae ni* / 前に, (FL) earlier *nan-kai mo* / 何回も, (FL) number of times. So, *nan-kai* / 何回, *nan* / 何 (FL) is a question word, *kai* / 回 (FL) when you add this counter for times something is repeated. So, *nan-kai mo* / 何回も (FL) when this comes together then it means number of times I have been there earlier many times *ikimashita* / 行きました (FL).

Demo/でも, but *konkai itta onsen no hou ga*/今回 行った おんせん の ほう
が,(FL) now you have done this, this is preference or comparison *demo konkai itta onsen no
hou ga mae ni itta onsen yori*/でも、今回 言行ったった おんせん の ほう が
前 に 言った行った おんせん より,(FL) so, this is what we are going to do.
Tanoshikatta desu/たのしかった です, it was better than last time it was more enjoyable.
Futsuka kan soko ni itte itte

, *ochitsukimashita*/二日間 そこ に 行って 落ち着きました。 So, *futsuka kan*/二
日間, *futsuka*/二日(FL) is two days, *futsuka kan*/二日間(FL) is time, *futsuka kan*/二日
間(FL) 2 days' time period; (FL) 2 days span, *futsuka kan soko ni*/二日間 そこ に,
soko/そこ over here(FL) refers to *onsen ni itte*/おんせん に 行って,(FL) I was there
and *oshitsukimashita*/おしつきました(FL) I was very, very happy and energized to come
back and work again. *Yokatta desu ne*/よかった です ね,(FL) that was really, really
great/it was very good or it is very good *yokatta desu ne*/よかった です ね,(FL) this
good that you went over there and enjoyed yourself.

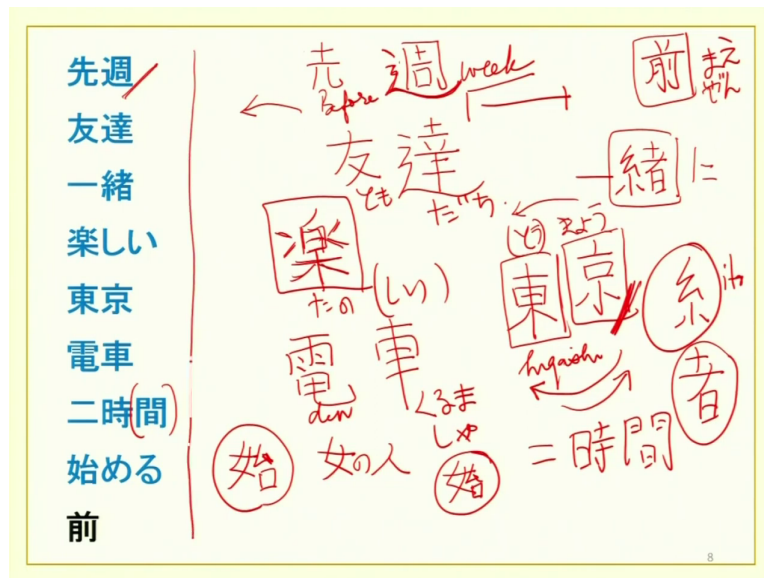
So, now we are going to do various things that have come in the conversation. So, let us see
what those are.

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ジョン: 先週 の 日曜日 に どこ へ 行きました。
ラオ: インドの 友達と 一緒に 温泉に 行きました。
とても 楽しかったです。
ジョン: どの 温泉 です か?
ラオ: 東京 から 電車で 二時間 ぐらい
かかります。
ジョン: 温泉 は 初めて です か?
ラオ: いいえ、前 に なんかい も 行きました。
でも、こんかい 行った 温泉 の ほうが
前 いった 温泉 より 楽しかった です。
二日間 そこ に いて、おちつきました。
ジョン: 良かった です ね。

Before that you have kanji we are going to do this kanji, this kanji, this kanji, this one *densha*
/電車, *toukyou*/東京, *ni-jikan*/二時間, *hajimete*/初めて(FL) and *ikimasu*/行きます
(FL). Now let us see.

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So, *senshuu* / 先週 (FL) you have done *sen* / 先 (FL) as in *sensei* / 先生 (FL) meaning before. So, *senshuu* / 先週 (FL) put a *doyoubi* / 土曜日 (FL) put a *kuchi* / 口 (FL) cover it like this and then this one. So, ~~this shows~~ this part shows that it is passing through it is going through its continuing. So, *senshuu* / 先週, *shuu* / 週 (FL) is weak, this is weak and weak is from here till here. So, *senshuu* / 先週 (FL) is last week earlier week so, *senshuu* / 先週 (FL) Then we have *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) this character means friend which is *tomo* / 友 (FL) and *dachi* / 達 (FL) make a *doyoubi* / 土曜日 (FL) make *tatsu* / 立つ (FL) then do this over here and then again two and three so *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) continuation.

Now *issho ni* / 一緒に (FL) you have done *issho ni* / 一緒に (FL) this one then, joining these two this is *ito* / 糸 (FL) which is thread and then we have *sha* / 者 (FL) which is person. So, we join these two and make *issho* / 一緒 (FL) and *ni* / に (FL) together, this is *ito* / 糸 (FL) as I just ~~Now~~ told you six stroke character *ito* / 磯 (FL) and this is *sha* / 者 (FL) a person, join these and make *issho* / 一緒 (FL). Then we have *tanoshii* / 楽しい, *tanoshii* / 楽しい (FL). (FL) is if you break it, it is very simple if you do not it looks very difficult.

So, *tanoshii* / 楽しい, *tano* / 楽 (FL) and *shi* / し (FL) and *i* / い (FL) this is what keeps changing. So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, it is a 13 stroke character. Then we have *Toukyou* / 東京 of course *Toukyou* / 東京 you all know. So, I will make it over here 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 8 stroke character this means *higashi* / 東 (FL) itself and the other

reading is *tou* / 東 and then *kyou* / 京(FL) is like this *kyou* / 京(FL) which means capital, *tou* / 東(FL) and *kyou* / 京(FL). So, now what does *Toukyou* / 東京 mean? If this means capital, then, east of the capital is the new capital which is *Toukyou* / 東京(FL).

Kyouto / 京都 was the old capital, *kyouto* / 京都(FL). So, east of *kyouto*(FL) is *Toukyou*, east of the capital city is *Toukyou* / 東京. Now you have *densha* / 電車(FL) you have done this, this itself is *ame* / 雨, *den* / 電(FL) then it is a 13 stroke character *den* / 電 then and *sha* / 車(FL) already know this is *kuruma* / 車(FL) and *sha* / しゃ(FL). Now you have *ni-jikan* / 二時間(FL). So, *ni-ji* / 二時(FL) you know time and two-hour time period or span; *ni-ji*(FL) is 2 o'clock. *Hajimeru* / 始める(FL) you have done this kanji this *onna no hito* / 女の人, *onnano hito* / 女の人(FL) is like this, just this will be *onna* / 女(FL) and you make a *mu* / ム move over here, *mu* / ム move over here and *kuchi* / 口(FL) which makes it *hajimeru* / 始める(FL).

Once again and *kuchi* / 口(FL) over here and the last one is *mae* / 前, *mae* / 前(FL) is one, two, three *tsuki* / 月(FL) which is month and this *mae* / 前(FL) as in *gozen* / 午前(FL) other reading is *zen* / 前(FL) in *gozen* / 午前(FL). Lot of kanji's over here I have put it specially because you know the words and now you can learn the kanji it is simple you may not be able to write all initially but at least you will be able to recognize them.

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Yori – is roughly equivalent to than/more than in English. It shows comparison between two things.

$\frac{N_1 \text{ wa } N_2 \text{ yori}}{N_1 \text{ is more than } N_2}$	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{I adj} \\ \text{Na adj.} \end{array} \right] \text{ desu}$	
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ookii / 大きい
 chiisai / 小さい
 kirei / きれい な
 nagai / 長い
 benri / 便利 な

Kono enpitsu (N1) wa sono enpitsu (N2) yori nagai desu.
 この えんぴつ は その えんぴつ より 長い です。

Akai enpitsu (N1) wa kiroi enpitsu (N2) yori chiisai desu.
 あかい えんぴつ は きいろい えんぴつ より 小さい です。

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Now let us go back to *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL). So, when comparing two or three objects or asking choice or you want to show that a certain object or a person is greater than or more than the other, then what do we use? We use particle *yor* / より (FL). Now *yor* / より (FL) means more than or than and the pattern you can see very clearly is over here ‘*noun 1 wa* / は (FL) *noun 2 yor* / より (FL) *adjective desu* / です this noun 1 is more than noun 2. Now how will you use it? Just see *noun 1 wa* / は (FL) *noun 2 yor* *ookii desu* / より 大きい です (FL) (FL) this or *chiisai desu* / 小さい です or *kirei desu* / きれい です, *nagai desu* / 長い です, *benri desu* / 便利 です; (FL) this is a *na* (FL) adjective all others are *i* (FL) adjectives.

So, well very quickly we will do the kanji also. So, *ookii* / 大きい (FL) you have done this is the character, *chiisai* / 小さい (FL) very simple, *kirei* / きれい (FL) is a difficult kanji and most of the time it is written in hiragana. So, you do not have to bother with the kanji at the moment, *nagai* / 長い (FL) is 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and then like this and like this. So, *nagai* / 長い (FL) so, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 *nagai* / 長い (FL). Now you have *benri* / 便利 (FL) how do you write *benri* / 便利 (FL)? Well *hito* / 人 (FL) then this over here and cut it like this and *ri* / り (FL) is like this *benri* / 便利 (FL) convenient.

Just to give you practice just a visual over here of the kanji’s as you know the word. Now *noun 1 wa* / は (FL) *noun 2 yor* / より (FL) how will you show that it is big or it is small, pattern is this you will see with *yor* / より (FL) there are lot of examples this particle *yor* / より (FL) just shows that it is more than or is better than or just more in English, it is equivalent to that. So, *kono enpitsu* / この えんぴつ (FL) that is noun 1, *wa sono enpitsu* / は その えんぴつ, ~~+~~ (FL) *noun 2 yor* / より (FL) (FL) (FL) which is comparison *nagai desu* / 長い です (FL) this is longer than this one; this one is longer than this one.

You can also make simple sentences initially do not try to make very long and complicated sentences, just keep it very simple and you will be able to make difficult sentences. As we go forward *akai enpitsu* / 赤い えんぴつ (FL) now this one *akai enpitsu wa kiiroi enpitsu yor* *chiisai desu* / 赤い えんぴつ は きいろい えんぴつ より ちいさい です (FL) so, this is *chiisai* / 小さい (FL). So, whatever you want to compare comes first.

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ookii	大きい	big	
chiisai	小さい	small	
suki	好き	like	
yasui	安い	cheap	
furui	古い	old	
futoi	太い	fat	

Now all the kanji's that are there till now in this lesson especially the adjectives have been put over here with stroke order you can go over it.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:52)

N₁ wa N₂ yori Adj

N₁ . **N₂**

Tarou kun **wa** Naruto kun **yori** futoi desu.
 太郎くん は なるとくん より 太い です。

Yakisoba wa udon yori oishii desu.
 焼きそば は うどん より 美味しい です。

Tanaka sensei wa Morita sensei yori yasashii desu.
 田中先生 は 森田先生 より やさしい です。

Basu wa kuruma yori benri desu.
 バス は 車 より 便利 です。

N₁ **N₂**

Watashi wa aisukuri-mu ga ke-ki **yori** suki desu.
 私は アイスクリーム は ケーキ より 好き です。

Handwritten notes and diagrams:
 - "thick" written above 太 (futoi) (fat)
 - "あつ" written above 美味しい (oishii)
 - "便利" written in a box next to 車 (kuruma)
 - "好き" written in a box next to 好き (suki)
 - Small diagrams for 太 (fat), 田 (Morita), and 好 (like) with stroke order arrows.

Now you just ~~now~~ did yori/より (FL) with nouns; noun 1 wa/は noun 2 yori/より (FL) adjective. Now what does that mean? So, let us see Tarou kun wa/太郎くんは (FL) so, Tarou kun/太郎くん is the (FL) noun, Tarou kun wa Naruto kun yori futoi desu/太郎くんはなるとくんより太い です; noun 1 wa/は (FL) noun 2 yori futoi desu/より太い です (FL). So, you can see more examples and try to understand. Yakisoba wa udon yori oishii desu/焼きそばはうどんより美味しい です, yakisoba/焼きそば (FL) is tastier than udon/うどん (FL). Udon/うどん (FL) is thick noodles and

yakisoba / やきそば (FL) is like this which is like our noodles or cooked noodles made dry. So, now there is a small kanji over here like this; what does it mean? It means *futoi* / 太い (FL) which is fat.

Now this *futoi* / 太い (FL) over here is used for people and *atsui* / 厚い (FL) is used for thick books or something which is thick like noodles. Then *Tanaka sensei wa Morita sensei yori yasashii desu* / 田中先生は森田先生よりやさしいです, (FL) he is kind / *yasashii* / やさしい (FL). So, *mori* / 森 (FL) we had done three *ki* / 木 keys together is *mori* / 森 (FL) and field is called *ta* / 田 (FL). So, when you join the two it becomes *morita* / 森田 (FL) of course *sensei* / 先生 (FL) you have done I am just writing it again over here for you that is all. *Basu wa kuruma yori benri desu* / バスは車よりべんりです; (FL) we just ~~now~~ did ~~now~~ *benri* / 便利 (FL) in our previous slide, we will write it again for you and cut it from here and then 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and then *ri* / り, *benri* / 便利 (FL) and *kuruma* / 車 (FL) is there.

So, *kuruma* / 車 (FL) is very, very simple you just did with *densha* / 電車 (FL). So, you cut it like this, this is the lower part it is showing a cross section lower part of the *kuruma* / 車, (FL) the base of the *kuruma* / 車 (FL). *Watashi wa aisukuri-mu ga ke-ki yori suki desu* / 私はアイスクリームがケーキより好きです. (FL) so, this is all nouns *noun 1*, *ice cream wa* / は (FL) *noun 2 yori* / より (FL). So, now you know the pattern well and you can practice with your partner. Now *suki* / 好き (FL) over here, you just ~~Now~~ did *onnano hito* / 女の人 (FL) and then this is *kodomo* / 子供 (FL) if you put it together it becomes *suki* / すき (FL) which is that mother likes the child most.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:44)

Dare ga futoi desu ka?


Naruto kun yori Tarou kun ga futoi desu. ||
 なるとくん より 太郎くん が 太い です。

Udon yori yakisoba ga oishii desu.
 うどん より 焼きそば が 美味しい です。

Kuruma yori basu ga benri desu.
 車 より バス が 便利 です。

Morita sensei wa Tanaka sensei yori yasashii desu.
 森田先生 は 田中先生 より やさしい です。

A yori B ga Aj. desu



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Now even when the order changes the meaning remains the same as you will see just now. So, to understand it simply we can say that you just show preference with emphasis and how do you do that? Well let us see, *A yori B ga / AよりBが (FL) adjective desu / です this*. So, the moment you put *ga / が (FL)* you are putting emphasis as you already know or can see what you are saying; you have some knowledge. ~~(FL)~~ So, it is a fact.

Naruto kun yori Tarou kun ga futoi desu / なるとくん より 太郎くん が 太い です. So, now generally in exams what happens is you may get this statement and then the question could be, what is the question for this statement? So, well what are you going to do over here? What should be the question word, ~~be~~ can someone tell me? That is correct, *dare ga futoi desu ka / 誰が 太い です か; (FL)* why? Because we are talking about people. So, it has to be *dare / だれ, dare ga futoi desu ka / だれが 太い です か?* So, *Naruto kun yori Tarou kun ga futoi desu / なるとくん より 太郎くん が 太い です (FL)* or you can say *kono hito ga futoi desu / この 人 が 太い です (FL)* and you can actually point say *kono hito ga futoi desu / この 人 が 太い です*. *Udon yori yakisoba ga oishii desu / うどん より やきそば が 美味しい です (FL)*. Now what should be the question word? Well the question word is *nani ga / なに が (FL)*.

Nani / なに, (FL) because we are talking about things. Now *kuruma yori basu ga benri desu / 車 より バス が 便利 です*. So, *nani / なに* again, *nani ga benri desu ka / なに が 便利 です か* or *dore ga benri desu ka / どれ が 便利 です か, (FL)*

which one of the two *benri desu ka* / 便利 ですか; **(FL)** convenient *desu ka* / ですか?**(FL)** *Morita sensei wa Tanaka sensei yori yasashii desu* / 森田先生 は 田中先生 より やさしい です. So *yori* / より compared to *Tanaka sensei* / 田中先生, *Morita sensei* / 森田先生**(FL)** is *yasashii* / やさしい **(FL)** over here also you will have the question word *dare* / だれ**(FL)** or polite could be *donata* / そなた**(FL)** for *dare* / だれ**(FL)**. So, I am sure this is very clear how to use *yori* / より **(FL)** with nouns, *A wa B yori* / AはBより **(FL)** adjective.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:22)

A wa B yori ga Adj. desu

Naruto kun wa Tarou kun yori Furansu ga jouzu desu.
 なるとくん は 太郎くん より フランス語 が 上手 です。

A wa B yori ga { *kirai* / きれい
heta / 下手 / へた
suki / 好き / すき } *desu*

Watashi wa chokoreto yori aisukuri-mu ga suki desu.
 私は チョコレート より アイスクリーム が 好き です。

Handwritten notes: *ji (letters)*, *jouzu*, *shite*, *女*

Now we can also use it with *na* **(FL)** adjectives; *A wa B yori* / AはBより **(FL)** something *na* **(FL)** adjective *desu* / です, this for example, you can see over here, *Naruto kun wa Tarou kun yori Furansu-ga jouzu desu* / なるとくん は 太郎くん より フランス語 が じょうず です **(FL)**. So, this is noun 1 noun 2 and the something is *Furansu-ga jouzu desu* / フランス語 が じょうず です **(FL)**. For example *okaasan wa otousan yori ryouri ga jouzu desu* / お母さんは お父さん より 料理 が 上手 です **(FL)** or *Mariko san wa Mira san yori ji ga jouzu desu* / まり子さんは ミラさん より 字 が 上手 です; **(FL)** *ji* / 字 is letters, *ga jouzu desu* / が 上手 です **(FL)**. *A wa B yori* / AはBより something *ga kirai desu* / が きれいです or *heta desu* / 下手 です; something *ga suki desu* / が 好き です. Now *watashi wa imouto yori niku ga kirai desu* / 私は 妹 より 肉 が きれいです; **(FL)** I do not like *niku* / 肉 or *imouto* / 妹 **(FL)** likes *niku* / 肉 **(FL)** more than me. *watashi wa sensei yori kanji ga heta desu* / 私

は 先生 より 漢字 が 下手 です(FL) or *watashi wa aisukuri-mu yori ke-ki ga suki desu* / 私は アイスクリーム より ケーキ が 好き です(FL). So, same pattern practice with these patterns in mind and you will see that you will be able to do conversation. *Watashi wa chokore-to yori aisukuri-mu ga suki desu* / 私は チョコレート より アイスクリーム が 好き です;(FL) I like you just now did the kanji *suki desu* / 好き です(FL).

Now there is a kanji here *heta* / 下手, *jouzu* / 上手; *jouzu* / 上手(FL) is like this you have done *jouzu* / 上手(FL) earlier, isn't it; this is *te* / 手(FL) you are good at something that is above average. Over here you are a little below average, you are unable to perform with your hands that is you are not skilled. So, thus you have this kanji of *shita* / 下(FL) over here and kanji of *ue* / 上(FL) for *jouzu* / 上手(FL) and *heta* / 下手(FL). I am sure you are also learning your kanji's also *jouzu* / 上手(FL) is given here as well for you to see.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:41)

Ni wa Aj.1 yori Aj.2 desu.

Ima ringo wa yasui yori takai desu.
 今 りんご は やすい より 高い です。 high

Gakusei wa majime yori iu-majime desu.
 学生は まじめ より 不真面目 です。

Kodomo wa benkyousuru yori asobimasu.
 子供は 勉強する より 遊びます。 han

Hito wa uchi ni iru yori soto ni imasu. plain form
 人は 家 に いる より 外 に います。

Now in our last slide we learnt *yoru* / より(FL) with nouns similarly we can do it with adjectives we can say 'noun *wa* / は(FL) adjective 1 *yoru* / より(FL) adjective 2 *desu* / です', this how is that done? *Ima ringo wa yasui yori takai desu* / 今 りんご は 安い より 高い です;(FL) instead of being *yasui* / 安い (FL) it is *takai* / 高い (FL), *ima* / 今 (FL) is now. So, *ima* / 今(FL) like this and *takai* / 高い (FL) is a very interesting kanji. In olden times houses were only of one story because it was not easy to make the upper story anyone who had a house which had two stories or three stories that was considered high.

So, in the house this is the window and again on top, this is the window or this is the door of the house on the second floor and this is the roof. So, that is why *takai* / 高い (FL), *takai* / 高い (FL) means high. Now *gakusei wa majime yori fu-majime desu* / 学生 は まじめ より ふまじめ です. *Majime* / まじめ (FL) is hard working and *fu-majime* / ふまじめ (FL) is not hardworking. So, whenever you have a *fu* / ふ somewhere in Japanese it has a negative meaning; *gakusei* / 学生 (FL) you can do this kanji also *gakusei* / 学生, *gaku* / 学 (FL) and *sei* / 生 say as in *sensei* / 先生; *gaku* / 学 (FL) means learning and *sei* / 生 (FL) is a student or a person who is learning would be a student *gakusei wa majime yori fu-majime desu* / 学生 は まじめ より ふまじめ です; (FL) two adjectives used with a noun.

Then *kodomo wa benkyou suru yori asobimasu* / 子供 は 勉強 する より 遊びます (FL) so, you would have heard people saying that a lot *kodomo wa benkyou suru yori* / 子供 は 勉強 する より, (FL) more than studying he is or she is always playing or they are playing more than. Then *hito wa uchi ni iru yori* / 人 は 家 に いる より; (FL) now you see that it is with a verb and what happens with the verb? The verb will always be in plain form before *yor* (FL) for comparison. So, *hito wa* / 人 は or *Mira wa uchi ni iru yori* / ミラ は 家 に いる より (FL) more than staying at home she stays outside and the kanji for outside is this. This is also very interesting.

This part of the kanji means evening and this part depicts stick. What would happen in china is that all these fortune tellers would come out of their houses in the evening put their sticks over there and sit down to tell fortune. So, it is evening and then *soto* / 外 (FL) evening and then stick which makes it *soto* / そと (FL) outside the house.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:08)

N1 wa N2 o (V(dic form) + yori) { muzukashii / むずかしい
kantan / かんたん
suki / すき } 話す

Naruto wa Furansu go o hanasu yori Nihongo ga kantan desu.
なるとくん は フランス語 を 話す より 日本語 が かんたん です。 Easy hanasu

Uchi de benkyou o suru yori toshoukan ga benri desu.
家で 勉強 する より 図書館 が 便利 です。 no. of people

Hitori de iku yori minna de ikimashou.
一人 で 行く より みんな で いきましょう。 de

Hitori de tabetai yori minna to isshoni tabetai. Vtai (want to)
一人 で たべたい より みんな と いっしょに 食べたい。

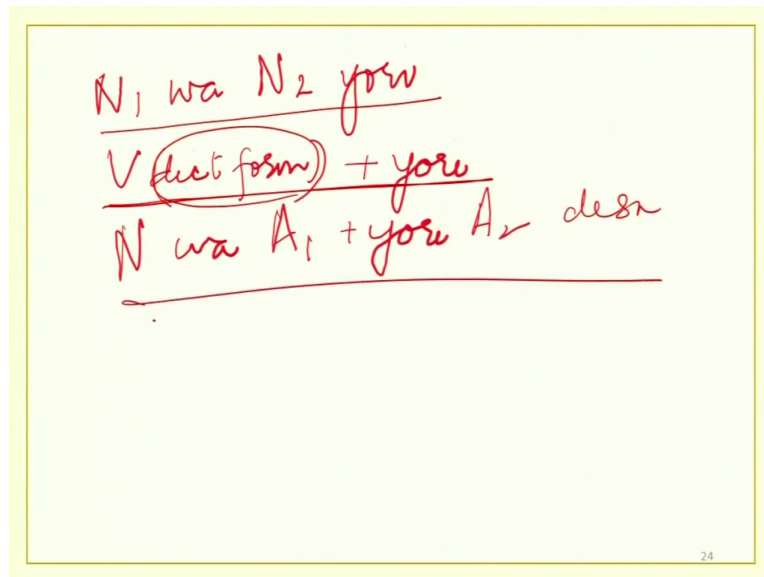
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Now as I just told you, you can use *yor*/*より* (FL) with verbs as well and the important part as you know already is that verb is going to be in plain form. So, how is that going to be what are the example sentences well *Naruto wa Furansu-go o hanasu yori Nihongo ga kantan desu* / *なると は フランス語 を 話す より にほんご が かんたん です* (FL). So, *Naruto wa Furansu-go o hanasu yori Nihongo ga kantan desu* / *なると は フランス語 を 話す より にほんご が かんたん です* (FL) more than talking in France *go*/*語*-he prefers he finds it easy to talk in Japanese; *kantan*/*かんたん* (FL) is easy; *Nihongo*/*日本語* (FL) you already know there is a kanji over here which is *hanasu*/*話す* (FL). So, I am also doing the kanji's because this is basically a revision of all the kanji's that we have covered so far.

So, *uchi de benkyou o suru yori toshoukan ga benri desu* / *家で 勉強 を する より 図書館 が べんり です*; *uchi de benkyou suru yori* / *家で 勉強 する より*, (FL) meaning basically more than studying at home library *ga benri desu* / *が 便利 です*, (FL) it is convenient. *Hitori de iku yori minna de ikimashou* / *一人 で 行く より みんな で 行きましょう*. (FL) So, again you have this *hitori de iku yori* / *一人 で 行く より* (FL) more than going alone let us all go together *minna de ikimashou* / *みんな で 行きましょう* (FL). (FL) So, now this *de* / *で* (FL) over here *hitori de* / *一人 で* and *minna de* / *みんな で* (FL) there and mean this *de* / *で* (FL) shows number please remember when *hitori de* / *一人 で*, *futari de* / *二人 で*, *san-nin de* / *三人 で* (FL) is used or *minna de* / *皆で* (FL) is used the function of *de* / *で* they is just to show the number

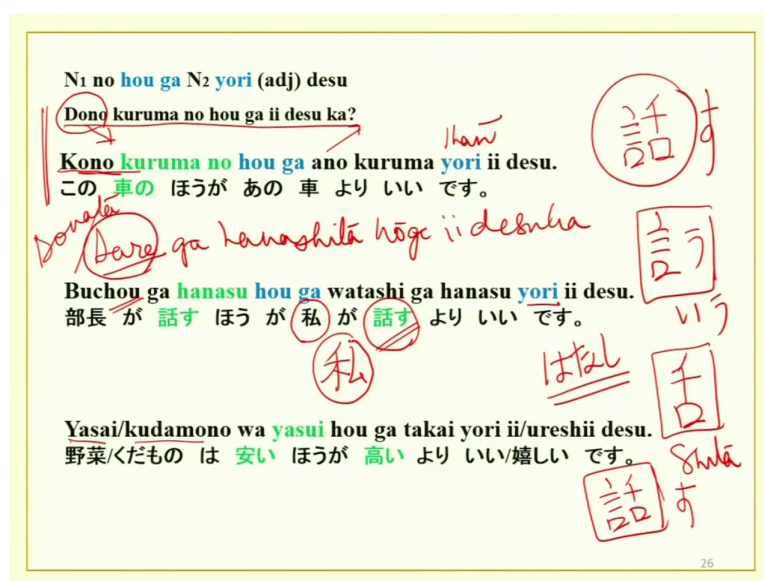
of people. *Hitori de tabetai yori minna to issho ni tabetai* / 一人 で 食べたい より みんな と 一緒に 食べたい; more than eating alone I want to eat with everybody. So, *tabetai* / 食べたい (FL) you can see it can also be used with verb in *tai* / たい (FL) form which is want to do as the verb is saying.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:42)



Now you can see 'noun 1 *wa* / は (FL) noun 2' *yori* / より, *watashi wa anata yori* / 私 は あなた より or *Tanaka san wa Mariko san yori* / 田中さん は まり子さん より; (FL) then with verb is always in dictionary form. †Then 'noun *wa* / は (FL) A1 *yori* / より (FL) A2 *desu* / です this. So, this is what you are supposed to remember.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:07)



Now there are different ways you can compare or show preference; one way to compare and show preference or emphasis or suggestion is *A no hou ga suki desu* / *A の ほう が 好き です* (FL) basically by using *hou ga* / *ほう が* (FL) we have learned this in our previous lessons ‘noun 1 *no hou ga* / *の ほう が* (FL) noun 2 *yori* / *より* (FL) whatever the adjective’. So, now let us see from the examples and revise *hou ga* / *ほう が* (FL) with *yori* / *より*. *Kono kuruma no hou ga ano kuruma yori ii desu* / *この 車 の ほう が あの 車 より いい です*. *Kono kuruma* / *この 車*, this *kuruma no hou ga ano kuruma yori ii desu* / *車 の ほう が あの 車 より いい です*; (FL) it is better than this *kuruma* / *車* (FL). So, they are actually pointing at the *kuruma* / *車* (FL) and showing this *kuruma* / *車* (FL) and that over there.

So, now again what should be the question word? *Dono kuruma no hou ga ii desu ka* / *どの 車 の ほう が いい です か?* *Kono kuruma no hou ga ano kuruma yori ii desu* / *この 車 の ほう が あの 車 より いい です*; (FL) showing your preference over something. Then *buchou ga hanasu hou ga watashi ga hanasu yori ii desu* / *部長 が 話す ほう が 私が話す より いい です*. *Dare ga hanashita hou ga ii desu ka* / *誰 が 話した ほう が いい です か?* *Donata hanashita hou ga ii desu ka* / *どなた が 話した ほう が いい です か?* *Donata* / *どなた* is polite for *dare* / *だれ*. So (FL) the answer is *buchou ga hanasu hou ga watashi ga hanasu yori ii desu* / *部長 が 話す ほう が 私が話す より いい です*; (FL) it is better that *buchou* / *部長* (FL) talks or gives a talk rather than me giving a talk. So, over here please see the question words what the question words should be, these questions come a lot and you need to practice them. Then *yasai* / *やさい* (FL) or you could say *kudamono wa yasui hou ga takai yori ii desu* / *果物は安いほうが高いよりいいです*, (FL) it is better if *yasai* / *やさい* (FL) which is vegetables and *kudamono* / *果物* (FL) fruits are cheaper than they are *takai* / *高い* (FL).

It is good to buy *takai* / *高い* (FL) things. Now there are again a lot of kanji's I want to do this kanji with you *hanasu* / *話す* (FL) which I did in my previous slide also, so *hanasu* / *話す*, (FL) this kanji over here means *iu* / *言う* you to say and this kanji here means *shita* / *下*

(FL) which is tongue. So, when you join the two you make you speak with your tongue *hanasu* / 話す, (FL) also it can be used as a noun *hanashi* / 話し (FL) is a tale or it could be just a talk. So, please remember this one *hanasu* / 話す (FL). Now there is another one *watashi* / 私 (FL) which is simple I keep writing this all the time *watashi* / 私 (FL) means I (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 35:55)

No hou - When ga + adjective follows 'hou' then it is roughly equivalent to 'more or greater than' in English.

N1 no hou ga	{	i adj	desu
		na adj	

Mira/ミラ	wakai / 若い
Chicago/シカゴ	ookii / 大きい
kuruma/車	hayai / 早い
Nile kawa/ナイル川	nagai / 長い
kono michi/この道	benri / 便利

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So, now as we have done *hou ga* / ほうが (FL) you can practice from here with your partner at home.

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Kitanai kara souji shita hou ga ii desu. ← *Vta + hou ga. emphatic*
 きたないからそうじしたほうがいいです。

Okyakusan ga kuru kara souji shita hou ga ii. ← *Vta + hou ga. emphatic*
 お客様が来るからそうじしたほうがいい。

Okaasan wa ryouri o tsukuru hou ga suki desu. //
 お母さんは料理を作る方が好きです。

Watashi wa tsukuru yori taberu hou ga suki desu. //
 私は作るより食べる方が好きです。

Hou / ほう / 方 → *direction towards*

Kita no hou ni itte kudasai / 北のほうに行ってください。

Migi no hou ni magatte kudasai / 右の法に曲がってください。

Houhou / ほうほう / 方法 *method/way*

Hokano houhou wa nai desu ka? / ほかの方法はないですか?

Donna houhou o tsukaimashita ka? / どんな方法を使いましたか?

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This you have done earlier if you remember we have done verb in *ta* / た (FL) form plus *hou ga* / ほうが (FL) is not it. So, now look at this very carefully *kitanai kara souji shita hou*

ga ii desu／きたない から 掃除 した ほう が いい です,(FL) it is better that you do *souji*／そうじ(FL) which is cleaning and it is emphasis with past form is not it that is what we did in one of our previous lessons last week. So, *okyakusan ga kuru kara souji shita hou ga ii desu*／お客さんが来るからそうじしたほうがいいです,(FL) ~~this~~ it is better that you do it again emphasis as it is in past form. Now *okaasan wa ryouri o tsukuru hou ga suki desu*／お母さんは料理を作るほうが好きです,(FL) now there is no emphasis over here it is just a statement just that my mother likes making food she likes cooking that is all.

That my mother likes cooking *tsukuru hou ga ii desu*／作るほうがいいです,(FL) she enjoys cooking, now see *watashi wa tsukuru yori taberu hou ga suki desu*／私は作るより食べるほうが好きです(FL). So, *tsukuru yori*／作るより more than making I like eating again a statement. Over here *kitanai kara souji shita hou ga ii desu*／きたないからそうじしたほうがいいです(FL) so, somebody else is telling him that it is better that you do it over here *watashi wa tsukuru yori taberu hou ga suki desu*／私は作るより食べるほうが好きです,(FL) this just a statement I am telling someone that I enjoy eating more than cooking unlike my mother who enjoys cooking a lot both are statements. Now this word *hou ga*／ほうが(FL) you have been doing for a long time the kanji for *hou ga*／ほうが(FL) is this one.

Now you have also done this kanji earlier as *kata*／かた(FL) or *gata*／がた(FL), remember *sensei gata*／先生方(FL). So, this means person but when *hou*／ほう(FL) is used like this, what does it mean? *Hou*／ほう(FL) means towards a certain place or in a certain direction. For example you can understand from here *kita no hou ni itte kudasai*／北のほうに行ってください(FL). So, you are looking for somebody *doko ni ikimashita ka*／どこに行きましたか? *Kita no hou ni itte kudasai*／北のほうに行ってください(FL) or *kita no hou ni itte kudasai*／北のほうに行ってください(FL) or *kita no hou ni ikimashita*／北のほうに行きました or *hidari no hou ni ikimashita*／左の方に行きました,(FL) please turn towards; *migi ni magatte kudasai*／右にまがってください, your left or towards the left side. So, *hou*／ほう(FL) is towards in a certain direction.

Now if it is *houhou* / 方法, (FL) what does that mean? First and foremost, let us do the kanji this is *kata* / かた (FL) and this over here is method. So, basically the meaning is method, this is direction *kita no* / 北の, (FL) towards. Now what does *houhou* / ほうほう (FL) mean? Method of doing a certain thing performing a certain activity. So, *hokano o houhou wa nai desu ka* / 他のを方法は ない ですか? (FL) So, somebody is telling you something and you are finding it a little difficult. So, is not there an easy method or is not there another method to do it.

So, *hokano* / ほかの (FL) no other, *houhou* / ほうほう (FL) is method or way, manner *wa arimasen ka* / は ありません か/nai desu ka / ない ですか, (FL) is there another way to do this; *donna houhou o tsukaimashita ka* / どんな ほうほう を 使いました か, (FL) what is the method you used maybe you made something. So, what is the method you used; what is the way in which you made this thing? *Donna houhou o tsukatte tsukurimashita ka* / どんな ほうほう を 使って 作りました か, (FL) what is the method you use to make it?-

(Refer Slide Time: 40:40)

Dono hou ga

Kono hou ga benri desu / この ほう が 便利 です。

Dore

Kore no hou ga yasui desu / これ の ほう が 安い です。

Kuruma de iku / itta hou ga benri desu. // *suggesting*
 車で 行く/行った ほうが いい です。

that / this type of *this kind of*
Konna / Sonna eiga o minai hou ga ii desu /
 こんな / そんな 映画を 見ない ほうが いい です。

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Now there are some more examples; *kono hou ga benri desu* / この ほう が 便利 です, (FL) this is a better way of doing it. So, somebody could be asking *dono hou ga ii desu ka* / どの ほう が いい ですか? *Kono hou ga ii desu* / この ほう が いい です. *Kore no hou ga yasui desu* / これ の ほう は 安い です. *Dore ga yasui desu*

ka/どれが安いですか? Kore no hou ga yasui desu/このほうが安いです。(FL) because this is for things so, dore/どれ;(FL) this is kono/この, so dono/どの。(FL) Of course you can say dore no hou ga yasui desu ka/どれのほうが安いですか? Kono mono no hou ga yasui desu/この物のほうが安いです;(FL) you can also answer like that using kono/この(FL). Then kuruma de iku hou ga benri desu/車で行くほうが便利です,(FL) a statement but if you say kuruma de itta hou ga benri desu/車でいったほうが便利です(FL). So, you are suggesting over here, that it is better that you go by kuruma/車, benri/便利(FL) is convenient, easy, comfortable. So, now you can also do konna/こんな, sonna eiga o minai hou ga ii desu/そんな映画を見ないほうがいいです(FL). So, you can use one, konna eiga o minai hou ga ii desu/こんな映画を見ないほうがいいです,(FL) this kind of, kind of; sonna/そんな(FL) this type of or that type of eiga o minai hou ga ii desu/映画をみないほうがいいです(FL). So, over here in negative as well, suggesting to someone not to do a certain activity. So, this was hou/ほう(FL) and houhou/ほうほう(FL) try to understand this use it a lot of times in conversation look it up on the net as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 42:44)

gurai/goro/ni time!
 Watashi wa ichi-ji goro haha to denwa de hanashimashita. (wiki by app + - 10/5)
 私は一時ごろ母と電話で話しました。 (exact time)

Watashiwa ichi-ji ni haha to denwa de hanashimashita.
 私は一時に母と電話ではなしました。

Watashi wa ichiji (kan gurai) haha to denwa de hanashimashita. (span 1 hour)
 私は一時間ぐらい母と電話ではなしました/話しました。

Watashi wa ichiji goro nemashita / 私は一時ごろ寝ました。

Watashi wa ichiji ni nemashita / 私は一時に寝ました。

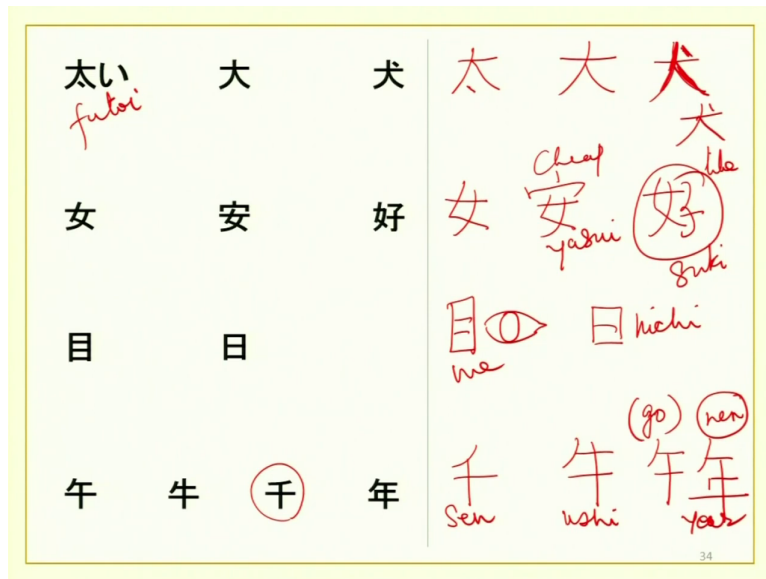
Watashi wa ichiji (kan gurai) nemashita / 私は一時間ぐらい寝ました。 (time span)

Then gurai/ぐらい, goro/ごろ(FL) and ni/に(FL) you have done all are used for time. Now what is the difference? So, let us see this girl/this person is on the phone. So, now let us see watashi wa ichi-ji goro haha to denwa de hanashimashita/私は一時ごろ

母にと 電車で話しました。 Ichi-ji goro / 一時ごろ(FL) meaning approximately or around ichi-ji goro / 一時ごろ(FL) go around this time plus minus 10 minutes or 5 to 7 minutes and de / で(FL) is by. Then watashi wa ichi-ji ni haha to denwa de hanashimashita / 私は一時に母と電話で話しました。(FL) so, ni / ね(FL) over here is again with time but exact time ichi-ji ni / 一時に(FL) so, over here and here exactly at 1 o'clock.

Then watashi wa ichi-jikan gurai / 私は一時間ぐらい; ichi-jikan / 一時間(FL) you can omit the gurai / ぐらい(FL) also over here ichi-jikan gurai haha to denwa de hanashimashita / 一時間ぐらい母と電話で話しました。(FL) I talk to her for one hour; time period time span one hour. If you add gurai / ぐらい(FL) over here then approximately for one hour it could be five minutes more five minutes less. There is another example for you someone is sleeping. So, watashi wa ichi-ji goro nemashita / 私は一時ごろ寝ました。(FL) I slept at one o'clock approximately. Then watashi wa ichi-ji ni nemashita / 私は一時に寝ました。(FL) exactly at one o'clock one or two minutes here. And there then watashi wa ichi-ji-kan gurai nemashita / 私は一時間ぐらい寝ました。(FL) this is for this time span for these many hours, for this much time I slept. So, now you can see the difference between goro / ごろ, gurai / ぐらい(FL) and ni / に; goro / ごろ(FL) is also used for frequency as I told you and amount and over here with kan / 間(FL) for span of time.

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Now there are some similar looking kanji's which I had promised to you in the beginning that I will do. So, that your confusion is removed. So, I have this kanji over here all look very similar. Now this is *futoi* / 太い (FL) and this is; someone tell me *inu* / 犬 (FL) please you are not supposed to cut it over here okay. So, it is like this like this over here *inu* / 犬 (FL) once again *inu* / 犬, *futoi* / 太い is fat, *ookii* / 大きい and *inu* / 犬 you. Then we have *onnano hito* / 女の人 (FL) which you know three-stroke character this is *yasui* / やすい (FL) meaning cheap *yasui* / 安い (FL).

Now this character I just told you with *kodomo* / 子供, *suki* / 好き (FL) is (FL) which means like. Mother likes the child most; all similar looking kanji's this is of course *me* / 目 (FL) inverted eye as you know. So, 90 degrees and it turns into *me* / 目; (FL) then you have *nichi* / 日 (FL). Now over here we will take the simplest one first this is *sen* / 千 ~~sent~~ which is 1000, this is like this *ushi* / 牛 (FL) which is cow; then 1, 2, 3 and this is the difference. This is *gogo no go* / 午後 の 午 (FL) which is noon and now we have this one 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and then 6 which is *nen* / 年 (FL) year.

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Mira: Ja, kore de shitsurei shimasu /じゃ、これ で 失礼します。

Hana: _____

a) Minasan ni yoroshiku / みんな に よろしく moratte kudasai / もらて ください

b) Minasan ni yoroshiku / みんな に よろしく kotaete kudasai / こたえて ください

c) Minasan to yoroshiku / みんな と よろしく agete kudasai / あげて ください

d) Minasan ni yoroshiku / みんな と よろしく tsutaete kudasai / 伝えて ください

Handwritten notes: Best regards, もら, ue, 上, 伝え, 伝える, 上げる

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So, there are a lot of kanji's for you today most of it is revision you have covered these kanji's but still keep looking at them again and again and your visual becomes very strong. Now in our last lesson we did this expression, *shitsurei shimasu* / 失礼します; I have a small question for you. Now let us see what it is. So, see this is a small conversation or you could say there was a meeting and *Mira(FL)* and *Hana(FL)* were there and *Mira(FL)* is telling *Hana*; *Ja kore de shitsurei shimasu* / じゃ これ で 失礼します(FL) or she is telling everybody *kore de shitsurei shimasu* / これ で 失礼します(FL).

Now the meeting is over and she is leaving. So, *Hana(FL)* what should be her answer; what should she say? *Jaa ne* / じゃ ね, *mata* / また(FL) informal but now *Hana(FL)* says *mina ni yoroshiku* / 皆 に よろしく(FL) and then there are four options. So, which is the correct answer? Obviously this is the correct answer but why is this correct? See *mina ni yoroshiku* / 皆 に よろしく(FL) my best or regards to *mina*. So *moratte kudasai* / もらって ください(FL) means *morau* / もらう(FL) means receive. So, I cannot say best regards receive; *kotaete kudasai* / 答えてください(FL) means answer; *mina ni yoroshiku kotaete kudasai* / 皆 に よろしく こたえて ください(FL) please answer this is also wrong.

So, then *agete kudasai* / 上げてください, means please give; *ageru* / あげる(FL) is this is the kanji for *ageru* / 上げる, *ue* / 上(FL). (FL) S so, you give somebody. So, *mina ni* / 皆 に(FL) regards *agete kudasai* / 上げてください(FL) you cannot just say give them my

regards which of course works in English but it does not work over here. So, this is also incorrect. Now *mina ni yoroshiku tsutaete kudasai* / 皆 に よろしく 伝えて ください, (FL) please convey. So, this is the correct answer *tsutaeru* / 伝える (FL) group 2 this is the correct answer. We will do these on and off in your lessons from now onwards because these are the kind of questions that come in JLPT you will get enough practice over here.

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Vocabulary		
onsen	おんせん	hot spring
futsuka-kan	二日間	a period of two days
yakisoba	やきそば	fried noodles
majime	まじめ	serious
fumajime	ふまじめ	not serious
futoi	ふとい	fat, thick
yasashii	やさしい	kind
houhou	ほうほう	method, manner
hajimeru	始める	to start
kotaeru	こたえる	to answer
tsutaeru	つたえる	to convey

So, well with this I would like to end today's class it has been a longish class but we have done comparisons. We are going to compare other things as well in our next class and do more comparisons. Till then do this very nicely try to use it in your conversation practice with your partner and come prepared for the next class and then we will do more. Till then *arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます. *Mata aimashou* / また会いましょう (FL).