

**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II**  
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**Lecture: 26**  
***Dochira ga suki desu ka?***  
**どちらが好きですか?**  
**Which do you like?**

*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. I am very happy that you all are so eager to learn Japanese and I am also happy that I am able to address all your queries and I am able to satisfy all the questions that you keep putting up on the forum. Now I have received a lot of mails from students that they want to do more kanji characters. So, well I am going to do kanji characters in our upcoming lessons now and with that I will also do expressions, your greetings, festivals in Japan and a lot of other things. So, coming back to the class, well, this class is a continuation as you already know and we are going to do comparisons over here which we were doing in our previous class. So, let us see what new we have here in your lesson? So, well last time you did comparison between two things. Now, today I will show you that comparison can also be done between three things or three or more things. So, what are the words we are going to use and how it is going to be done we will do it right now.

**(Refer Slide Time: 01:45)**

The slide contains the following text and handwritten annotations:

- Example 1:** Anatawa A ga suki desu ka, B ga suki desu ka? (あなた A が好きですか、B が好きですか?)  
 Handwritten: *A desu (A) & B desu (B)*, *or*
- Example 2:** Watashi wa A ga suki desu / 私は A が好きです。  
 Handwritten: *dochira which one?*, *doochi*
- Example 3:** Watashi wa A no hou ga suki desu / 私は A のほうが好きです。  
 Handwritten: *(N1)*, *(N2)*
- Example 4:** Anata wa A yori B no hou ga suki desu ka? (あなた A より B のほうが好きですか?)  
 Handwritten: *2 things N1 & N2*, *more than A*
- Response:** Hai..... / Yes.....  
 Iie..... / No.....
- Example 5:** N1 to N2 to dochira ga (Adj) desu ka?
- Example 6:** Anata wa A to B to dochira ga suki desu ka? (あなた A と B とどちらが好きですか?)  
 Handwritten: *osoki desu ka?*, *suki* (好き), *hayai* (早い), *oishii* (おいしい)

So, well this is what you have done earlier, *Anata wa A ga suki desu ka, B ga suki desu ka* / あなたは A が好きですか、B が好きですか (FL) or we can also remove this from here and just *A ga suki desu ka, B ga suki desu ka* / A が好きですか、B が好きですか (FL) with a rising intonation and you are asking somebody. So, well *A desu ka, B desu ka* / A ですか、B ですか? (FL). So, this *ka* / か (FL) over here is the question marker and this *ka* / か (FL) is equivalent 'to' or in English. So, now let us see what is the answer, *watashi wa A ga suki desu* / 私は A が好きです, (FL) this is direct answer, *ga* / が because of *suki* / 好き, *suki* / 好き (FL) will take particle *ga* / が (FL) because you are stating something.

Now, another way you can answer is *watashi wa A no hou ga suki desu* / 私は A のほうが好きです; *A* (FL) is noun 1, **one** so, noun *no hou ga suki desu* / のほうが好きです, (FL) the moment you say *hou ga* / ほう が you show (FL) or the listener will understand that there is something else as well you have shown two things and this is what you choose. Now there can be another way to answer, *anata wa A yori B no hou ga suki desu ka* / あなたは A より B のほうが好きですか; (FL) so you prefer B to A. So, now it is very clear with *hou ga* / ほうが (FL) that you prefer your preference is very, very clear when you use *yor* / より; *A yori* / A より (FL) more than A.

So, now two things are there and more than A 1 prefer B, A chooses B. So, same question and you can answer in different ways all in a broad sense mean the same but well understanding by the listener could be very different or what you want to convey could be very different. Now, when you ask this question, *A ga suki desu ka, B ga suki desu ka* / A が好きですか、B が好きですか? (FL) *A ga suki desu* / A が好きです. (FL) Now, when you ask, *A yori B no hou ga suki desu ka* / A より B のほうが好きですか? (FL) Then, the answer would be either *hai* / はい (FL) or *iie* / いいえ (FL). So, direct answer- or short answer *hai* / はい (FL) or *iie* / いいえ (FL) and you are talking about two things; noun 1 and noun 2 over here, comparing 2 things. Now today we want to do more things over here, but first what is the question that we are going to ask? This does not have a question word you can see over here very clearly, *A yori B no hou ga suki desu ka* / A より B のほうが好きですか; (FL) but where is the question

word? So, let us see the question word, ‘Noun 1 ~~(FL)~~ noun 2 ~~(FL)~~ and *dochira* / どちら ~~(FL)~~ adjective’. This *to* / と ~~(FL)~~ over here is ‘and’ before *dochira* / どちら ~~(FL)~~ always *to* / と ~~(FL)~~ will be used. *A to B to* / A と B と, ~~(FL)~~ this and this one *dochira ga* / どちら が, ~~(FL)~~ whatever the adjective it could be any *na* ~~(FL)~~ adjective or *i* ~~(FL)~~ adjective. So, well *Anata wa A to B to dochira ga suki desu ka* / あなた は A と B と どちら が 好き ですか? ~~(FL)~~. And now we will do *dochira* / どちら ~~(FL)~~ over here, so, *dochira* / どちら ~~(FL)~~ as I have told you earlier is used for direction and also which one of the two. So, for example you can say – *Toukyou to Oosaka to dochira ga ookii desu ka* / 東京 と 大阪 と どちら が 大きい ですか, ~~(FL)~~ which one of the two things, *dochira ga ookii desu ka* / どちら が 大きい ですか? ~~(FL)~~ ¶ When you ask in this manner then A and B both are known or A and B are shown to the speaker which one of the two as you can see over here, which one of the two things.

Now, this is formal *docchi* / どっち, ~~(FL)~~ this is informal meaning is the same, *A to B to docchi ga suki* / A と B と どっち が 好き? ~~(FL)~~ So, you can make it very, very informal by not using this to your friends, to people younger to you, your colleagues in an informal situation. Do not have to use *desu ka* / ですか ~~(FL)~~ all the time, you can just say *A to B to docchi ga suki* / A と B と どっち が 好き ~~(FL)~~ and the intonation is rising. I think it is very clear with *dochira* / どちら, ~~(FL)~~ we will practice now and you can see very clearly. So, *suki* / 好き ~~(FL)~~ can be used *na* ~~(FL)~~ adjective, *hayai* / はやい *i* ~~(FL)~~ adjective, *oishii* / おいしい *i* ~~(FL)~~ adjective; *ke-ki to chokure-to to dochira ga oishii desu ka* / ケーキ と チョコレート と どちら が おいしい ですか? Or *shinkansen to densha to docchi ga hayai* / しんかんせん と 電車 と どっち が 早い, informal. ~~(FL)~~ adjective ~~(FL)~~.

**(Refer Slide Time: 07:30)**

N<sub>1</sub> - \_\_\_\_\_ わ、 わ?  
 Anata wa Tokyo to Kyoto to dochira ga ookii/kirei/suki desu ka?  
 あなたは 東京 と 京都 と どちら が 好き/大きい/きれい です か?

人 人  
 Raosan to Mirasan to dochira ga suki / wakai desu ka?  
 ラオさんと ミラさんと どちら が 好き/若い です か?

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So, well you can practice now – *anata wa Tokyo to Kyoto to dochira ga ookii* / あなた は 東京 と 京都 と どちら が 大きい/suki/好き/kirei desu ka/きれい です か?(FL). So, you can use any adjective you want over here, depending on what you are using here please remember that you just cannot use adjectives randomly. So, *anata wa Tokyo to Kyoto to dochira ga ookii desu ka* / あなた は 東京 と 京都 と どちら が 大きい です か,(FL) which one is larger or bigger or more beautiful or *suki* / 好き,(FL) which one do you like, do you like Tokyo, do you like Kyoto? You can also say *Tokyo ga suki desu ka*, *Kyoto ga suki desu ka* / 東京 が 好き です か、京都 が 好き です か;(FL) same question in this manner. Now, *Rao san to Mira san to dochira ga suki* / ラオさんと ミラさんと どちら が 好き(FL) or *dochira ga wakai* / どちら が わかい;(FL) comparing two, now it is people. So, you can basically compare noun 1 plus noun 2 these two and plus over here will be *to* / と(FL).

**(Refer Slide Time: 08:45)**



$N_1$  to  $N_2$  to dochira ga A.

to/ dochira, docchi / どちら、どっち -

- used for comparing or selecting between two things. ✓
- using particle 'to' ✓

dore / どれ -

- comparing or selecting from two or more options. }
- using 'naka de' }

Now *dochira* / どちら (FL) and *docchi* / どっち (FL) used for comparing or selecting between two things as I just told you and particle *to* / と (FL) is what you will use before *dochira* / どちら (FL) that is the most important part, that is the construction 'noun 1 to (FL) noun 2 to dochira ga / と どちら が (FL) and (FL) adjective' this is the pattern try to make more sentences with this and this we are going to do just now in our next slide though *dochira* / どちら, *docchi* / どっち (FL) and *dore* / どれ (FL) mean the same. Now another way of comparing is by using *naka de* / 中で (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 09:27)

N1 to N2 to N3 no naka de dore/どれ <sup>which things</sup>  
 doko/どこ <sup>place</sup>  
 nani/なに <sup>thing</sup> ga i/na A desu ka?  
 itsu/いつ <sup>time</sup>  
 dare/だれ <sup>person</sup>

A to B to dochira ga suki desu ka?  
 A と B と どちら が 好き ですか?

Watashi wa A ga suki desu. ✓  
 私は A が 好き です。

Watashi wa A yori B ga suki desu. ✓  
 私は A より B が 好き です。

Watashi wa A yori B no hou ga suki desu. ✓  
 私は A より B のほう が 好き です。

Watashi wa A to B to C no naka de kara B ga suki desu.  
 私は A と B と C の 中 で / から B が 好き です。

*dore*  
*dochira*  
*docchi*  
N, N2

So, how will you do that? Well 'noun 1 to (FL) noun 2 to (FL) noun 3 no naka de / の 中 で (FL); (FL) within these three nouns. So, now you will see that *dochira* / どちら (FL) and

*docchi*／どっち(FL); you will use ‘noun 1 plus noun 2’ only but with *naka de*／中で(FL) you can use 3 over here as is given; why? Because *dochira*／どちら, *docchi*／どっち, *dore*／どれ(FL) you are showing something. You are physically showing or the noun is known, but here these three things are present over here and within these three things.

Please remember ‘*doko*／どこ, *dore*／どれ, *nani*／何, *itsu*／いつ, *dare*／だれ(FL) question word *ga*／が(FL) adjective *desu ka*／ですか’this (FL). For example *dore*／どれ(FL) is which one of the two, *doko*／どこ(FL) where, *nani*／何(FL) what, *itsu*／いつ when and *dare*／だれ who.it is. So, *dare*／だれ(FL) is used for people; *itsu*／いつ(FL) for time; *nani*／何(FL) for things; *doko*／どこ(FL) for place where and *dore*／どれ is which one for things. Now I will do it in detail also we can practice over here. So, with *dochira*／どちら, *naka*／中(FL) will not be used *naka de*／中で, if you have three nouns then, *naka*／なか(FL) will be used and the question word.

Now you can practice over here *A to B to dochira ga suki desu ka*／A と B と どちらが 好き ですか,(FL) you will see *A to B to C to*／AとBとC と(FL) will not be used. Then, *watashi wa eiga suki desu*／私は 映画 が 好き です,(FL) you did just now; *watashi wa A yori B ga suki desu*／私は A より B が 好き です,(FL) this also you did in your previous slide I prefer B; then *watashi wa A yori B no hou ga suki desu*／私は A より B の ほう が 好き です,(FL) this also you did in your previous slide. Now *watashi wa A to B to C no naka de*／私は AとBとCの 中 で,(FL) now this you will understand better *naka kara*／なか から(FL) from this set of three things which are present over here or which I know about *watashi wa A to B to C no naka de*／私は AとBとCの 中 で, *naka kara B ga suki desu*／中 から B が 好き です,(FL) I like B. So, *ke-ki to chokore-to to candy no naka de*／ケーキ と チョコレート と カンデー の 中 で or *candy no naka kara chokore-to ga suki desu*／カンデー の 中 から チョコレート が 好き です,(FL) that is how you will use it.

**(Refer Slide Time: 12:20)**

*which kudamono*  
 Ringo to mikan to budou no naka de dore ga oishii desu ka?  
 りんごとみかんとうぶどうの中でどれが美味しいですか？

*which one ③*  
*fast*  
 Basu to densha to jitensha no naka de dore ga hayai desu ka?  
 バスと電車と自転車の中でどれが早いですか？

*fast*  
 Tokyo to Osaka to Sapporo no naka de dore ga hiroi desu ka?  
 東京と大阪と札幌の中でどれが広いですか？

早い  
 早い  
 車  
 六

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Now, (FL) it is exactly what is given over here, these are fruits *kudamono* / くだもの; which one from the three, which I am showing to you *ga oishii desu ka* / が おいしい ですか (FL) or I am asking about, for example you go to a fruit vendor and you have these things nicely stacked over there. So, you ask (FL) which one is cheap or which one is *oishii* / おいしい (FL). So, this situation can be there *no naka de* / の 中 で (FL) or *no naka kara* / の 中 から (FL). *Basu to densha to jitensha* / バス と 電車 と 自転車, (FL) same modes of transport *no naka kara* / の 中 から, *naka de dore ga hayai desu ka* / 中 で どれ が 早い ですか, (FL) fast, *hayai desu ka* / 早い ですか? Now there is a kanji over here, it is an easy kanji. So, we will do it and you will remember it very-very quickly. This is *nichi* / 日 (FL) and *juu* / 十 (FL) so, *hayai* / 早い (FL) once again *hayai* / 早い, (FL) it is given over here you can see the stroke order and *kuruma* / 車 (FL) of course we did like this. Now *Toukyou to Osaka to Sapporo* / 東京 と 大阪 と 札幌; (FL) So, *Sapporo* / 札幌 (FL) is the capital of the top most island which is *hokkaidou no naka de* / ほっかいどう の 中, (FL). Sso, these are three cities, big cities in Japan; we also did *hiroii* / 広い (FL) last time, *hiroii* / 広い (FL) when you compare three things.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:37)

and:  $N_1$  (to)  $N_2$  to  $N_3$  (no naka de) || Kore Sore Are dore. ? Things

dore /どれ-

- comparing or selecting from two or more options.
- using 'naka de' and 'to'.

(desu ka)

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Now there was this noun or question word *dore* /どれ; *dore* /どれ (FL) is from the series *kore* /これ, *sore* /それ, *are* /あれ and *dore* /どれ (FL); so, used for things and how will you see comparing or selecting from two or more options using *naka de* /なか で (FL) and *to* /と (FL). So, noun 1 *to* /と (FL) noun 2 *to* /と (FL) noun 3 *no naka de* /の 中 で (FL) and this *to* /と (FL) means 'and', (FL) it is also very-very informal. So, when you are talking to seniors then, please always use this *desu ka* /ですか (FL) and not just noun, noun 1 *to* (FL); noun 2 *to* (FL); noun 3 *no naka de dore ga oishii* /N1とN2とN3 の 中 で どれ が おいしい and the intonation is rising; *ke-ki to chokore-to to candy no naka de dore ga oishii* /ケーキ と チョコレート と カンディー の 中 で どれ が おいしい (FL) and intonation is rising, do not use this with seniors in formal situations always add this *desu ka* /ですか (FL) at the end.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:59)

N1 to N2 to N3 ~~to~~ to  
 dore / doko / dare / itsu  
 ga ichiban  
 i/na A desu ka? →↔

hikouki / fune / densha  
 Mumbai / Chennai / Deri  
 go-gatsu / roku-gatsu / shi-gatsu  
 yakyuu / kuriketto / football

hayai / 早い / まわり  
 ookii / 大きい  
 atsui / あつい  
 suki / 好き

A: Yakyuu ga ichiban suki desu.  
 野球がいちばん好きです。

早い  
 大きい  
 好き

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Now there is another word *ichiban* / 一番 (FL) and *ichiban* / 一番 (FL) means first but over here we are going to use *ichiban* / いちばん (FL) in a different way. Now what is the meaning of *ichiban* / 一番 (FL) over here means 'most'. So, noun 1 to (FL) noun 2 to (FL) noun 3 to, (FL) there is a mistake over here. So, 'noun 1 to (FL) noun 2 to (FL) noun 3 to dore / どれ / doko / どこ / dare / だれ / itsu / いつ (FL) whatever the adjective desu ka / ですか', this (FL) flat intonation; if you want to finish over here then, the intonation is always rising this is formal and this is informal. So, now you can practice here, the adjectives are *hayai* / はやい, *ookii* / おおきい, *atsui* / あつい (FL) and *suki* / すき (FL). You can forget this for the time being we will just remove it from here, *atsui* / あつい (FL). Now I just did the kanji with you before I go any further I will do this kanji. So, *hayai* / はやい, *ookii* / おおきい, *suki* / すき (FL) so, again and again we will see these characters and I am sure you will be able to memorize them. So, noun 1 to (FL) noun 2 to (FL) noun 3 to dore ga ichiban / N1とN2とN3と どれがいちばん, (FL) most *hayai desu ka* / 早いですか; (FL) most *ookii desu ka* / 大きいですか; (FL) most *atsui desu ka* / あついですか; (FL) most *suki desu ka* / 好きですか (FL) that is how it is understood most, *ichiban* / 一番 (FL).

Now you can see and practice over here *hikouki to fune to densha no naka de* / ひこうきとふねと電車のなかで or *hikouki to fune to densha to dore ga ichiban hayai desu ka* / ひこうきとふねと電車とどれが一番はやいですか?

Mumbai to Chennai to Deri to dore ga ichiban ookii desu ka / ムンバイ と デリ と  
 チェンナイ と どれ が 一番 大きい です か or kirei desu ka / きれい です  
 か? Go-gatsu to roku-gatsu to shichi-gatsu to itsu ga ichiban atsui desu ka / 五月 と  
 六月 と 七月 と いつ が 一番 あつい です か (FL) and then use this and  
 see on your own, what it is tell me? Yakyuu / やきゅう (FL) is baseball, kuriketto / クリ  
 ケット ~~cricket~~ is cricket and football is of course you know. So, yakyuu to kuriketto to  
 futtoboru no naka de dore ga suki desu ka / 野球 と クリケット と フットサル  
 の 中 で どれ が 好き です か or yakyuu to kuriketto to futtoboru to dore ga  
 ichiban suki desu ka / 野球 と クリケット と フットサル と どれ が 一番  
 好き です か? Answer could be yakyuu ga ichiban suki desu / やきゅう が 一番  
 好き です or Mumbai ga ichiban ookii desu / ムンバイ が 一番 大きい です;  
 go-gatsu ga ichiban atsui desu / 五月 が 一番 あつい です; Indo wa go-gatsu to  
 roku-gatsu ga ichiban atsui desu / インド は 五月 と 六月 が 一番 あつい  
 です. (FL) answer to this is (FL) or (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 19:56)

(group) no naka de { dore/どれ  
nani/なに } ga ichiban (i/na adj) desu ka? ✓

やさい  
友達  
とり / せいけん

A: **Kudamono** no naka de **nani** ga **ichiban** suki desu ka? ✓  
 果物 の中 で なに が いちばん 好き です か?

B: **Ringo** ga ichiban suki desu.  
 りんご が いちばん 好き です。

A: **Koūtū-kikan** no naka de **nani** ga **ichiban** hayai desu ka? *what/which most fast*  
 交通機関 の中 で 何が いちばん 早い です か?

B: **Densha** ga ichiban hayai desu.  
 電車 が いちばん 早い です。

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Now we have dore / どれ, doko / どこ dono / どの, itsu / いつ, dare / だれ (FL) what  
 does it mean? We have done a number of times it is just that it is good to revise. So, the dore  
 / どれ (FL) is used for things as I just told you, dore desu ka / どれ です か? Doko desu  
 ka / どこ です か, where? Dono hon desu ka / どの 本 です か, (FL) which hon /  
 本 are you talking about which of the two. Dore / どれ (FL) is also two; then itsu / いつ



(FL) is when, *itsu ga atsui desu ka* / いつ が あついで す か, **it is described** time; then *dare* / だれ (FL) is for people who or *donata* / どなた (FL) is polite. So, I am sure you are very familiar with this just go over it once and will be able to use them very easily in conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:55)

A: Gakusei no naka de dare ga ichiban majime desu ka?  
 学生 の中で 何で 誰が いちばん 真面目 です か?

B: Tarou ga ichiban majime desu.  
 太郎 が いちばん まじめ です。

supotsu / スポツ  
 gakusei / 学生  
 tomodachi / 友達  
 (Sensei gate)

donna / どんな  
 dare / 学生  
 nani / 友達  
 doko / どこ

benri / 便利  
 suki / 好き  
 omoshiroi / 面白い  
 kashikoi / かしこい  
 Intelligent

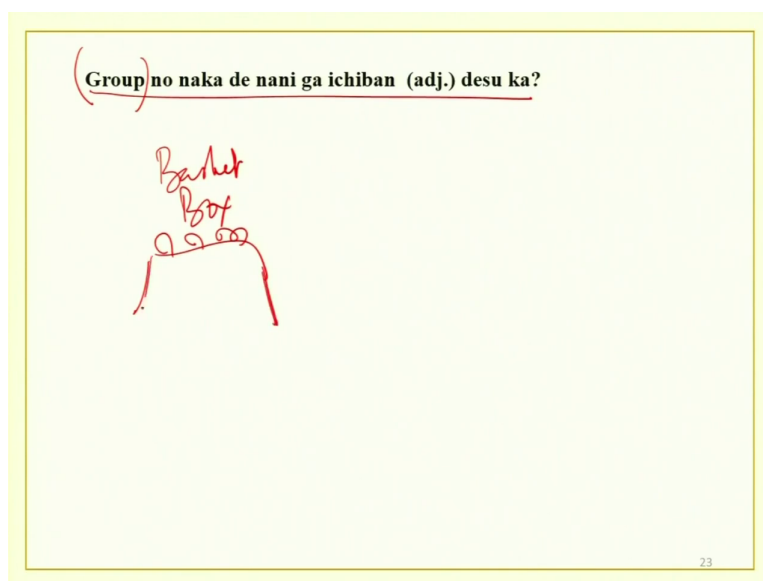
20

Now we are talking about groups, what do you mean by group? Group is for example words like *yasai* / やさい (FL) is a group vegetables, *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) within that group of friends, *tori* / とり (FL) within that group of birds or you could have *doubutsu* / どうぶつ (FL) within the group of animals. So, a certain group *no naka de* / のかな で (FL) within that group *dore* / どれ (FL) or *nani ga ichiban* / 何 が 一番 (FL) whatever the adjective *desu ka* / です か (FL). So, you will only use *dore* / どれ (FL) and *nani* / 何 (FL). Now you can practice with these examples over here *kudamono no naka de nani ga ichiban suki desu ka* / 果物 の 中 で 何 が 一番 好き です か? (FL).

So, I am quite sure it is very clear what do you like in fruits; within the group of fruits *ringo ga ichiban suki desu* / りんご が 一番 好き です, (FL) I like it most. *Koutsuu-kikan no naka de nani ga ichiban hayai desu ka* / こうつうきかんの 中 で 何 が 一番 早い です か? (FL) *Koutsuu-kikan* / こうつうきかん is transportation *naka de nani ga* / 中 で 何 が, (FL) which/-what is *ichiban* / 一番, (FL) most *hayai* / 早い (FL) is fast or quick; *densha ga ichiban hayai desu* / 電車が 一番 早い です; (FL) ~~this~~ transportation systems *koutsuu-kikan* / こうつうきかん (FL).



(Refer Slide Time: 22:17)



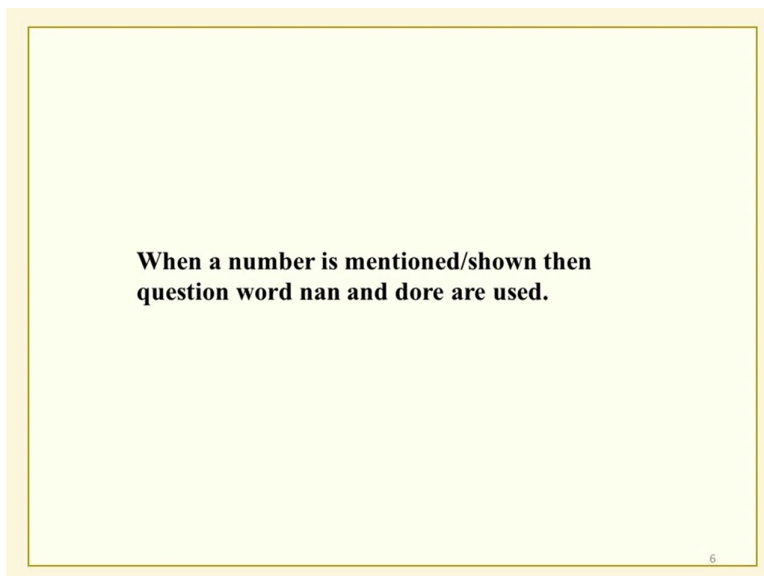
Now there is another one for you, *gakusei no naka de* / 学生 の 中 で ~~guys (FL)~~ within students *dare ga ichiban majime desu ka* / だれ が 一番 まじめ です か? *Majime* / まじめ (FL) is hard working; *Tarou ga ichiban majime desu* / 太郎 が 一番 まじめ です, so (FL) answer is that this *gakusei* / 学生 (FL) ~~say~~ is very, very hard working. Now there is this example for you; you have lot of groups over here sports within sports, *gakusei* / 学生 (FL) ~~say~~ within students; *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) within friends; *sensei gata* / 先生方 (FL) within this group of teachers; *donna* / どんな, *dare* / だれ, *nani* / なに, *doko* / どこ (FL) you can use you have just learnt all of this. So, you can use and make good sentences with *benri* / べんり, *suki* / 好き or *omoshiroi* / おもしろい and *kashikoi* / かしこい. (FL) ~~or (FL) and (FL)~~. *Kashikoi* / かしこい (FL) is intelligent, so you can practice with your partner, ask questions like this and answer. Now, when talking informally or asking preference or choice what do?

(Refer Slide Time: 23:33)



You say group *no naka de nani ga ichiban* / の 中 で 何 が 一番 (PL), whatever the adjective you just now did it. So, this is a general statement this is what you would ask that within a certain group what is *ichiban* / いちばん (PL) what is most and depending on the adjective the meaning will come we did it just. Now in our previous slide but this is within a group but if we choose maybe from a basket or from a box or from something that is lying on the table maybe there are lot of fruits lying on the table then, what are we going to say?

**(Refer Slide Time: 24:13)**



Well, in such cases because a certain number is being mentioned as I just gave this example to you that if you have something in a basket or if you have something in a box or on the table you have a lot of fruits, a lot of vegetables somewhere on a table maybe there are a lot


of candies in a in a box so, at a certain point, at a certain place or inside something a certain number can be seen a certain amount can be seen or can be shown.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:48)

*group of fruits general.*  
**Kudamono no naka de nani ga ichiban suki desu ka?** ✓  
果物 の中で なにが いちばん 好き ですか？

**Hako no kudamono no naka de dore ga ichiban suki/ii desu ka?**  
箱の 果物 の 中で どれが いちばん 好き/いい ですか？

中の



25

And thus what are we going to use? We are going to use *dore* / ~~どれ~~(FL) and *nani* / ~~なに~~(FL). Now this sounds very, very confusing you can understand it better when you look at the example.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:00)

Kaiw. . . 話



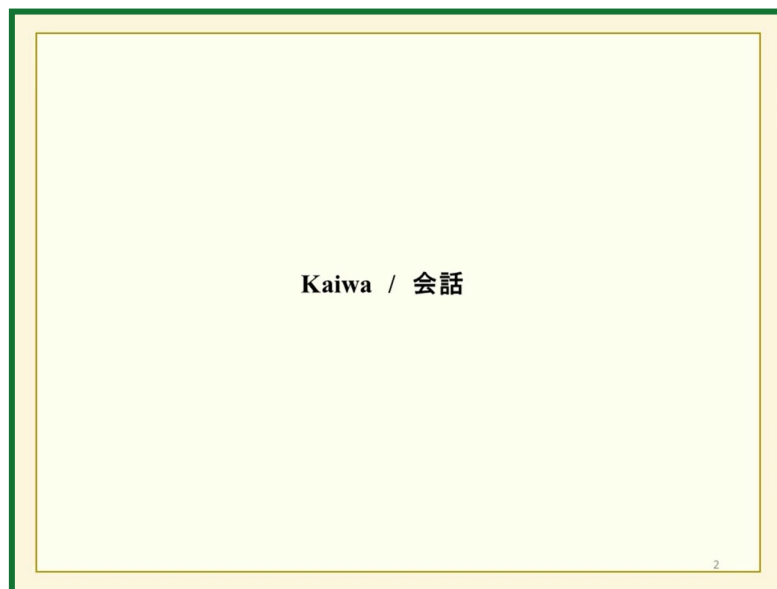
2

Now, you see that this is a small basket of fruits or a bowl of fruits. So, there is a certain number of fruits at a place. So, what are you going to say? Well, *kudamono no naka de nani ga ichiban suki desu ka* / 果物 の 中 で 何 が 一 番 好 き だ ん ですか? (~~FL~~). So, in this case it is group of fruits in general isn't it, we are just talking about fruits as a

whole as a group so, *kudamono no naka de nani ga ichiban suki desu ka* / 果物 の 中  
で 何 が 一 番 好 き で す か, (FL) understood, but if we look at this where some  
fruits are there in a basket, then, *hako no kudamono no naka de dore ga ichiban suki desu ka*  
/ は こ の 果 物 の 中 で ど れ が 一 番 好 き で す か? (FL) (FL). So,  
you are not talking about *kudamono* / く だ も の (FL) as a group you are talking about  
*kudamono* / く だ も の (FL) which is kept over here in this bowl or may be kept in a box or it  
could be also kept on a table and whatever is seen on the table *dore ga ichiban suki desu ka* /  
ど れ が い ち ば ん 好 き で す か? (FL).

So, in a similar manner *hako no naka no kudamono* / は こ の 中 の く だ も の, this  
will make it even more clear, *no naka de dore ga ichiban suki desu ka* / の 中 で ど れ  
が 一 番 好 き で す か? (FL) So, specific fruits kept at a certain place you can also  
understand it with *doubutsu no naka de donna doubutsu ga ichiban suki desu ka* / どう ぶ つ  
の 中 で ど ん な どう ぶ つ が 一 番 好 き で す か, (FL). Sso, all *doubutsu* /  
どう ぶ つ (FL) in one group but ~~then~~ *doubutsu en no naka doubutsu* / どう ぶ つ え ん の  
中 どう ぶ つ, then (FL) only animals present in the zoo which one do you like most.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:50)



Restoran de.....

Tanaka: Sumimasen, ba-ga futatsu onegaishimasu.  
Ten'in: Moshiwake arimasen. Ba-ga wa mou urikire desu.  
Tanaka: Aa sou. Sugu ~~wa~~ wa .....  
Ten'in: Yakisoba to udon ~~wa~~ agu dekimasu.  
Tanaka: Mira san dou ~~wa~~ ?  
Mira: Watashi yakisoba mo suki desu kara, yakisoba ni shimashou.  
Tanaka: Ja, yakisoba futatsu to ko-hi- futatsu onegaishimasu.

Now there is a small conversation listen to the conversation and let us see how many new forms and new words you can understand from the conversation. So, this conversation is between *Tanaka san*(~~FL~~) and *Tenin san*(~~FL~~).

(Refer Slide Time: 27:06)

ミラ: おなか すいた から なにか 食べましょう か？。  
田中: なに を たべます か？  
ミラ: 今朝から なにも 食べてない ので 何でも いいです？  
田中: ああ、そう。じゃ、バーが を 食べましょう。  
レストラン で。。。  
田中: すみません、二つ ~~バーが~~ おねがいします。  
店員: もしわけ ありません。 ~~バーが~~ は もう 終わりました。  
田中: ああ、そう。じゃ、すく ~~バーが~~ もの は。。。  
店員: やきそば と うどん が すく ~~バーが~~ できます。  
田中: ミラさん どう します か？  
ミラ: 私 焼きそば も 好き です から 焼きそば に しましょう。  
田中: じゃ、焼きそば 二つと コーヒー 二つ おねがいします。

Restoran de.....

Tanaka: Sumimasen, ba-ga futatsu onegaishimasu.

Ten'in Moshiwake arimasen. Ba-ga wa mou urikire desu.

Tanaka: Aa sou. Sugu dekiru mono wa .....

Ten'in: Yakisoba to udon ga sugu dekimasu.

Tanaka: Mira san dou shimasu ka?

Mira: Watashi yakisoba mo suki desu kara, yakisoba ni shimashou.

Tanaka: Ja, yakisoba futatsu to ko-hi- futatsu onegaishimasu.

And where is the conversation happening, it is at a restaurant. *Ba-ga* / バーガー (FL) is burger, *futatsu* / 二つ is 2, *onegaishimasu* / お願いします (FL) is please; *moshiwake arimasen* / もうしわけありません means (FL) extremely sorry. So, this is the most polite way of apologizing you have seen *sumimasen* / すみません, *gomennasai* / ごめんなさい and (FL) then *moshiwake arimasen* / もうしわけありません (FL), I am sorry but I have to tell you that it is not available *ba-ga mou* / バーガー もう, (FL) already *urikire desu* / 売り切れ です (FL), all sold out. *Sugu* / すぐ (FL) is immediately, *dekiru* / できる (FL) you have done *dekimasu* / できます (FL) which can be made *mono* / 物 (FL) is thing *wa* / は and he leaves it incomplete. So, the Tanaka ~~there~~ in says *tenin* / てんいん says, (FL) immediately I can make it.

So, *Tanaka* (FL) asks *Mieera*; (FL) what are you going to do? I will take *yakisoba* / やきそば, *mou suki* / もう 好き (FL) I also like *yakisoba* / やきそば (FL) thus I am alright with *yakisoba* / やきそば. *Jaa, yakisoba* / じゃ、やきそば (FL) in that case, well then *yakisoba to ko-hi- futatsu onegaishimasu* / やきそば と コーヒー 二つ お願いします, (FL) ~~must~~ please get *yakisoba* / やきそば (FL) and *ko-hi- futatsu onegaishimasu* / コーヒー 二つ お願いします (FL). Simple conversation there are a few new things we are going to do it right.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:09)

Mou/もう

An adverb meaning that something or someone is not in the state as it was earlier. It is similar in meaning to 'already' or 'now' in affirmative sentences and 'not any longer' or 'anymore' in negative sentences. Also, in interrogative sentences, it is equivalent to 'yet'.

A: Mou shukudai o shimashita ka? / もう 宿題 を しましたか?  
Have you done your homework?

B: Hai, mou shimashita / はい、もう しました / Yes, I have already done.

6

ミラ: おなか すいた から なにか 食べましょう か?  
田中: なに を たべます か?  
ミラ: 今朝から なにも 食べてない ので 何でも いいです?  
田中: ああ、そう。じゃ、バーが を 食べましょう。  
レストラン で。。。。  
田中: すみません、二つ バーが を おねがいします。  
店員: もしわけ ありません。バーが は もう 終わりました。  
田中: ああ、そう。じゃ、すぐ できる もの は。。。。  
店員: やきそば と うどん が すぐ できます。  
田中: ミラさん どう します か?  
ミラ: 私 焼きそば も 好き です から 焼きそば に  
しましょう。  
田中: じゃ、焼きそば 二つと コーヒー 二つ おねがいします。

Now there is *nani* / 何, *taberu* / 食べる, *kesa* / 今朝, *owaru* / 終わる (PL) we are going to cover these.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:20)



## Mou/もう

An adverb meaning that something or someone is not in the state as it was earlier. It is similar in meaning to 'already' or 'now' in affirmative sentences and 'not any longer' or 'not anymore' in negative sentences. Also, in interrogative sentences it is equivalent to 'yet'.

A: **Mou shukudai o shimashita ka?** / もう宿題を しましたか?  
Have you done your homework?

B: **Hai, mou shimashita** / はい、もう しました / Yes, I have already done.

6

Now there was a word *mou* / もう (FL) what does *mou* / もう (FL) mean? *Mou* / もう (FL) has different usage and means 'already' and we will see all the others as well.

**Mou** *Mo Bokuj; desu*

**Tegami o kakimashita ka?** / 手紙を 書きました か? *teyzen*

Iie, **mada** desu. ✓ *heta*

Hai, **mou** kakimashita. ✓ *te* → *紙* paper *紙*

**Mou kakimashita** / **もう** 書きました。 *work over*

**Mou kakimasu** / **もう** 書きます。 *Action not over*

*annashita ka?*  
**Mou kakimasen** / **もう** 書きません。 *any more* Not write

*lets*  
**Mou kakimashou** / **もう** 書きましょう。 *lets*

Simple question, *tegami o kakimashita ka* / 手紙 を 書きました か? *Iie, mada desu* / いいえ、まだです (FL) not yet; we have done this earlier not yet or *hai, mou kakimashita* / はい、もう 書きました (FL) I have already written, *kakimashita* / 書きました (FL). So, *mada* / まだ (FL) is to be used with *iie* / いいえ (FL) and *mou* / もう (FL) in past form of the verb *ta* ~~power~~ form of the verb as already and *hai, mou kakimashita* / はい、もう 書きました (FL). Please remember this is a pattern if you are asked a question and you have completed the work well, *hai mou kakimashita* / はい もう 書きました

~~(FL)~~ and if you have not completed it, not done the work then, *ie, mada desu* / いいえ、まだです~~(FL)~~.

So, *mou kakimashita* / もう 書きました~~(FL)~~ and this is *mou* / もう~~(FL)~~ and not *mo* / も;  
~~(FL)~~ this *mo* / も~~(FL)~~ is 'also' and this is 'already'. So, in past form like this verb in *ta*  
form~~(FL)~~ or *mashita* / ました~~(FL)~~ form work is over, it has been done completed. *Mou kakimashita* /  
もう 書きました. *Tanaka san doko* / 田中さん どこ? *Mou kaerimashita* /  
もう 帰りました,~~(FL)~~ he has already returned. *Gohan o tabemashita ka* / ごはん を  
食べました か? *Hai, mou tabemashita* / はい、もう 食べました,~~(FL)~~ I have  
already eaten. So, now if you have in *masu* form, what is going to happen; what is the  
meaning? So, it is very clear that if it is in *masu* form then, the action is not over, work is not  
completed.

So, *mou kakimasu* / もう 書きます,~~(FL)~~ I will write soon, not immediately but I will  
write, I have plans of writing. For example *tabemasu ka* / 食べます か? *Iie, mada desu* /  
いいえ、まだ です~~(FL)~~ or *mou tabemasu* / もう たべます,~~(FL)~~ from now on I will go  
for eating or I will start eating or very soon I will eat. Now if it is in negative, what does it  
mean?=: *Mou kikimasen* / もう 聞きません; *mou kakimasen* / もう 書きません; *tegami*  
*o kakimashita ka* / 手紙 を 書きました か? ~~(FL) so, (FL)~~ sSame question, *tegami o*  
*kakimashita ka* / 手紙 を 書きました か? *Mou kakimasen* / もう かきません,~~(FL)~~  
I will not write anymore, I have had enough I will not write any more. *Tanaka san ni*  
*aimashita ka* / 田中さん に 会いました か? So, *mada desu* / まだ です,~~(FL) so~~  
~~(FL)~~ not yet; *hai, aimashita* / はい、会いました; *mou aimashita* / もう 会いました,  
~~(FL)~~ I have already met or *mou aimasen* / もう 会いません,~~(FL)~~ I will not meet him  
anymore so, is it clear now.

*Gohan o tabemasu ka* / ご飯 を 食べます か? *Mou takusan tabemashita kara, mou*  
*tabemasen* / もう たくさん 食べました から、もう 食べません,~~(FL)~~ I will not  
have any more as I have had lots. So, you will see with *mashita* / ました~~(FL)~~ meaning is  
different, *masu* form it is different, negativity is different and then if you have *mashou* / ま  
しょう~~(FL)~~ form, what does it mean? It means let us do whatever the verb is saying, *mou*

*tabemashita ka* / もう 食べました か? *Iie, mada desu* / いいえ、まだ です (FL) or  
 you can also say *mou tabemashou* / もう 食べましょう (FL), so, it is already getting late  
 let us have now. *Mashou* / ましょう (FL) form is always doing things together meaning let  
 us; so, let us eat it is already late so, let us eat. Another easy example *roku-ji desu ka* / 六時  
 です か? *Hai, mou roku-ji desu* / はい、もう 六時 です (FL) so, another easy  
 example is *mou roku-ji desu* / もう 六時 です; *mou kaerimashou* / もう 帰りましょ  
 う, let us go home. So, how to use *mou* / もう (FL) with past, present, negative and *mashou*  
 / ましょう? (FL). Now there are a few kanjis here which I want to do, you have done this  
 kanji. What is this?; This is *te* / 手 (FL) and you have done it with *jouzu* / 上手 (FL) isn't it  
 or *heta* / 下手 (FL) isn't it and this is *te* / 手 (FL). Now we are going to do it with *tegami* /  
 手紙 (FL) which is letter. So, *te* / 手 (FL) and *gami* / 紙 (FL) now like this *gami* / 紙 (FL)  
 means paper and this is *te* / 手, writing on paper with *te* / 手 (FL) is *tegami* / 手紙 (FL). This  
 is a six stroke character, this is three and this is 3 this is *chiisai* / 小さい (FL) together is *ito*  
 / 糸 (FL) which is thread over here you can see this portion in paper. So, when the kanji  
 comes in second place *kami* / 紙 (FL) which is paper becomes *gami* / がみ (FL) over here.  
 Now there is another kanji which is *kaku* / 書く (FL) you need to know *kaku* / 書く (FL)  
 because you can see it is written all over here, also here and this kanji generally comes in the  
 exam in JLPT. So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 please remember, this is not the stroke order, the stroke  
 order is a little different but I find it easy. So, I write it and *nichi* / 日 (FL) over here, this is  
*kaku* / 書く (FL) once again 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 over here right and then *nichi* / 日 (FL). Then  
 there was *suki* / 好き (FL) again over there *suki* / 好き (FL). So, you can remember these  
 Kanji's.

**(Refer Slide Time: 36:27)**

Q: Mira wa mou kaerimashita ka? / ミラは もう 帰りました か?

A: a) Hai, kaerimashita / はい、かえりました。✓  
 b) Iie, mada desu / いいえ、まだ です。✓  
 c) Hai, kaette kimashita / はい、かえって きました。|| home

wp. (above a box) 人 imasu (circled)

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Now look at this *Mira wa mou kaerimashita ka* / ミラ は もう 帰りました か (FL)? One answer you have done is *hai, kaerimashita* / はい、かえりました (FL) or *iie, mada desu* / いいえ、まだ です (FL). Now *hai, kaette kimashita* / はい、帰って 来ました, (FL) now what is the difference between the two, *kaerimashita* / かえりました (FL) and *kaette kimashita* / かえってきました, (FL) what does it mean? Well very simple when you say *hai, kaerimashita* / はい、帰りました; *Mira wa mou kaerimashita ka* / ミラ は もう 帰りました か? (FL). So, maybe at work place wherever she is working or wherever she is *imasu* / います (FL) present from, there she has returned ok and the question is asked over here workplace or where she is studying, where she is maybe at park, *gakkou* / 学校, (FL) office, *kaisha* / 会社 (FL) anywhere. When you say *hai, kaette kimashita* / はい、かえってきました, (FL) definitely this is home; *otousan* / お父さん (FL) is asking or *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) is asking, *Mira wa mou kaerimashita ka* / ミラ は もう 帰りました か, has she (FL) returned? So, this question is for both but answer shows where *Mira* is, *hai, kaette kimashita* / はい、かえってきました, (FL) she has returned. Please see the difference go over it again and again and you will understand visualize put yourself in that position ask the question and see how clear it is.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:09)

sugu ~ an adverb meaning immediately / right away/at once -

sugu ikimasu / すぐ 行きます。

sugu shukudai o shinai/shimasen / すぐ しゅくだい を しません。

sugu shukudai o shimashou / すぐ 宿題 を しましょう。 *Let's do* —

sugu shukudai o shita hou ga ii desu / 直ぐ 宿題を したほうが いい。 *Better* *すぐ*

sūgaku no ano mondai wa sugu dekita.  
 数学のあの問題はすぐできました。

sugu shukudai o shinasai / すぐ 宿題を しなさい。

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Now there was a word *sugu* / すぐ (FL) in the conversation; let us see how *sugu* / すぐ (FL) can be used in our sentences and what it means. So, *sugu* / すぐ (FL) as you know is an adverb meaning immediately, right away at once; how? *Sugu ikimasu* / すぐ 行きます, (FL) I will go immediately very, very clear *sugu ikimasu* / すぐ 行きます; (FL) someone says are you going. So, yeah I am going just, now I am leaving, so, *sugu ikimasu* / 直ぐ 行きます. *Sugu shukudai o shimasen* / 直ぐ 宿題 を しません, (FL) I will not do my *shukudai* / 宿題 (FL) immediately I will first relax, take a bath, watch TV, have food and then do my *shukudai* / 宿題; *sugu shimasen* / 直ぐ しません (FL) meaning I will do it later. *Nai* / ない (FL) is in plain form, *masen* / ません (FL) is in *masu* / ます form. Now *sugu shukudai o shimashou* / 直ぐ 宿題 を しましょう (FL) — or — (FL) let us do *shukudai* / しゅくだい (FL) immediately, let us complete our *shukudai* / しゅくだい (FL) immediately; *sugu shukudai o shimashou* / 直ぐ 宿題 を しましょう (FL) means let us do quickly or right away. Then, *sugu shukudai o shita hou ga ii desu* / すぐ しゅくだい を した ほう が いい です, meaning it is better that you do the *shukudai* / しゅくだい (FL) immediately right away. Now *sugu* / すぐ (FL) is also written like this in kanji but most of the time we write *sugu* / すぐ (FL) in hiragana. *Suugaku no ano mondai wa sugu dekita* / 数学のあの問題はすぐ出来た. *Suugaku* / すうがく (FL) is maths, *no ano mondai* / のあのもんだい (FL) this shows very clearly that the speaker and the listener both know which problem/—which question they are talking about, *sugu dekita* / すぐ できました, (FL) I could do it immediately. Then, *sugu shukudai o shinasai* / すぐ

しゅくだい を しなさい (FL). Now there is a star over here and you can understand that this is special; what is this? Now this is another conjugation which is a direct order, it is a command. So, generally it comes from top to bottom *okaasan* / お母さん, *otousan* / お父さん, (FL) elder brothers and sisters *soshite* / そして *sensei gata* / 先生がた, *minna shinasai wa ieru kedo, kodomo wa iwanai hou ga ii desu* / みんな しなさい は いえる けど、子供 は 言わない ほう が いい です. *Shitsurei na koto ni narimasu dakara shinasai* / しつれい な こと に なります だから しなさい, (FL) please do not use with elders only people younger to you, your juniors, you can order them. Of course the Japanese do not order like this, these are basically classroom expressions that you do it to students or at home by mothers. *Sugu shukudai o shinasai* / 直ぐ 宿題 を しなさい or (FL) your mother will always tell you come on quickly finish your homework. So, there is no please, no request over there just an order. Now there is a kanji over here of *iku* / 行く (FL) which is like this *i* / い (FL) and *ku* / く (FL) and *kan* / かん (FL) is there you can see *kan* / かん (FL) again for you and *gaku* / 学 (FL) is there *daigaku* / 大学 (FL), is it okay three characters we have done them. So, I am just quickly writing them for you so, that you can see, *shukudai* / 宿題 (FL) you do not have to worry, we will do it some other time.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:54)

mou sugu / もう すぐ - ~~very soon, shortly, before long~~

*kara years*  
 Nihon ni kite mou sugu ni nen ni narimasu.  
 日本に 来て もう すぐ 二年 に なります。

Shiken wa mou sugu desu.  
 試験 は もう すぐ です。

Kodomotachi wa mou sugu natsu yasumi desu.  
 子供たちは もうすぐ 夏 休み です。

Haha wa mou sugu go-jussai desu.  
 母 は もうすぐ 五十歳 です。

Minasan wa mou sugu san-byaku *appo* gurai kanji ga wakarimasu yo.  
 みなさん、は もうすぐ さんびゃく ぐらい 漢字 が わかります。

Now we have ~~more~~ *mou sugu* / もう すぐ, (FL) what does; *mou sugu* / もう すぐ ~~most~~ mean? ‘Very soon’ or ‘shortly’, so not immediately but after a while; so, very soon it is going to be two years after coming to Japan. Then, test is going to be very soon again, very soon *no imi mou sugu ne* / の 意味 もう すぐ ね; *shiken* / しけん is test. *Natsu-yasumi* / 夏



休みmost(FL) which is summer break, summer holidays is going to be very-very soon, it is coming soon. So my mother is going to be 50 years very soon. Now this is for you all and I am sure this will make it very clear. Approximately about 300 *kanji ga wakarimasu* / 漢字が分かります; *mou sugu* / もうすぐ(FL) very soon you will be able to understand 300 kanji characters. Now there are some kanji's again over here so, *kuru* / 来る like this. So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and seven 7 stroke character means *kuru* / 来る(FL) group three. Then, you have *ni-nen* / 二年(FL) right here. So, *ni* / 二(FL) is like this and *nen* / 年(FL) you did last time like this *nen* / 年(FL) the stroke order is a little different but you can look up the stroke order on your own on the net. Then there is *yasumi* / 休み(FL) like this under the tree *yasu* / 休(FL) and *mi* / み(FL) and with *yasumi* / 休み(FL) we can learn another character which is very similar and that is *karada* / 体(FL). So, you just cut this and make *karada* / 体(FL) which is body. Then *haha* / 母, *haha* / 母(FL) over here. So, lot of kanji's for you, you can practice those at home.

**(Refer Slide Time: 44:27)**

**Dou / どう**

**It is an interrogative adverb which is used to inquire about the state of someone or state of something. How the person is? / What should be done? / What is the matter / What shall we do? What has happened? etc**

**Dou shimasu ka? / どう します か?**

**Dou shimashou ka? / どう しましょう か?**

**Dou desu ka? / どう です か?**

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Then, there was another word *dou* / どう(FL) now what does do mean? It is used with *dou shimasu ka* / どう します か(FL)? It is informal and so it clearly shows indecision or confusion on part of the speaker; the speaker wants to take some time to say something or to think as to what to say. Now when you say *dou shimasu ka* / どう します か(FL) it is a direct question and the speaker wants the listener's opinion, what he thinks about a certain situation. *Shimashou* / しましょう(FL) is the volitional form as you know, you have done for *suru* / する(FL) which is group 3.



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*Showing 2*  
**Kore wa dou** desu ka? / これ は どう です か? *how about*

**Dou iu** imi desu ka? / どう いう 意味 です か?

**Dou shimashou?** / どう しましょう。 *What shall we do*

**Dou shimashou ka?** / どう しましょう か?

**Dou shimashita ka?** / どう しました か? *What has happen*

**Dou omoimasu** ka? / どう 思います か? *think of*

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So, let us see what? *Dou shimashou* / どう しましょう (PL) is from these examples, *kore wa dou desu ka* / これ は どう です か (PL) how about; what about this one? So, *kore* / これ (PL) you are showing something one or two things so, from those one or two things what about this one? *Dou iu imi desu ka* / どう いう 意味 です か (PL) You have done it with *iu* / いう, ~~you~~ means to speak or to say. So, *dou iu imi* / どう いう 意味 (PL) what do you mean; what do you want to say; what do you want to convey? *Dou shimashou* / どう しましょう, ~~though~~ (PL) what shall we do? For example you are getting late should you take a taxi or should you take a bus? So, you are asking your partner *dou shimashou* / どう しましょう (PL) Taxi is going to be expensive, bus is going to be cheap but it is going to take a lot of time. So, what shall we do, there is confusion. *Dou shimashou ka* / どう しましょう か (PL) So, over here direct question, *dou shimashou* / どう しましょう (PL) informal; *dou shimashou ka* / どう しましょう か (PL) polite and taking the other person's opinion into consideration. Then, *dou shimashita ka* / どう しました か (PL) what has happened? So, somebody is looking for something you go over there and you ask him, *dou shimashita ka* / どう しました か (PL) what has happened or there is a fight or an argument between two people and you try to sort of control the situation and you say *dou shimashita ka* / どう しました か (PL). Then, *dou omoimasu ka* / どう 思います か (PL)? Now *omoimasu* / 思います (PL) you have done earlier means think and you know *omoimasu* / 思います (PL) will take particle *to* / と (PL)

always. But with *dou* / どう (PL) particle will not be used when you are using *omoimasu* / 思います (PL). So, *dou omoimasu ka* / どう 思います か, (PL) what do you think about this? So, you can see very clearly how *dou* / どう (PL) can be used in conversation to ask questions in different situations.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:30)

Adjectives -		
benri	便利	convenient
wakai	若い	young
kirai	嫌い	dislike
oishii	美味しい	tasty
yasashii	優しい	futoi
fumajime	不真面目	non serious
kirei	きれい	beautiful
ichiban	一番	most
heta	下手	not skilled
jouzu	上手	expert/good at
nagai	長い	long
takai	高い	expensive

Now there are adjectives over here for you *benri* / べんり, *wakai* / わかい, *kirai* / きらい, *oishii* / おいしい, *yasashii* / やさしい, *fumajime* / ふまじめ, *kirei* / きれい, *ichiban* / 一番, *heta* / 下手, *jouzu* / 上手, *nagai* / 長い and *takai* / 高い (PL). Now *ichiban* / 一番 (PL) is not an adjective all the others are adjectives.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:30)

Vocabulary		
urikire	売り切れ	sold out
★ mou	もう	already
yakisoba	焼きそば	dry noodles
udon	うどん	thick noodles in soup
yasai	野菜	vegetable
kudamono	果物	fruits
hako	箱/はこ	box
koutsuukikan	交通機関/こうつうきかん	transportation
jitensha	自転車	cycle
★ sugu	すぐ	immediately

Then we have *urikire*／売り切れ, *urikire*／売り切れ(FL) is something that is sold out generally at shops in fates and in ~~meals~~ meals where you make something and you go and sell, then, if it is sold out it is *urikire*／売り切れ(FL). Then *mou*／もう ~~more~~ you have already done is an adverb over here, rest are all nouns and make sentences with this practice with your partner. I am sure that today comparisons is very clear to you when to use *hou ga*／ほうが, (FL) when to use *yor*i／より(FL), when to use *dochira*／どちら, *no naka de*／の中で, *ichiban*／いちばん(FL) all these and how to compare nouns and show preference practice all this, there is lot of kanji also that we covered here, there is *mou*／もう, *sugu*／すぐ, *dou*／どう(FL) make sentences talk to your partner and please remember whenever you are talking or whenever you are practicing with your partner please practice loudly that gives confidence and that clears all the doubts you do not fumble. So, with this I think I will end today's class and we will meet again, next time do something new, *arigatou gozaimasu*／ありがとうございます; *minasan mata aimashou*／皆さん また会いましょう(FL).