

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 27

Mira san asobi ni irashite kudasai
ミラさん 遊び に いらしてください
Mira san please visit us

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, you know we have done expressions, greetings, idioms, earlier we have learnt restaurant expressions, we have learned home expressions. So, today also we will do some new expressions and also some old ones. You see expressions, greetings, idioms phrases they are all very important and are an integral part of any community, any culture; why do we say that? Because well, you get to know the people, you get to know their lifestyle how they live, what they eat, how they talk, what is their interaction method. So, all these things you get to know through idioms and phrases and greetings. Especially with greetings you also have to keep in mind the body language. How you interact, what your expressions are, how you use your hands, your body to communicate. So, well you will see some new expressions today but before that we have a *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) as I always do and there are some expressions there. Now see how many you can recognize, how many you can catch in the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and then, we will see all those later. (FL).

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(FL)

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Mira wa Tanaka san no otaku ni ikimashita.
Otaku de

Mira: Gomenkudasai..... Mira desu
Tanaka: Aa, Mira san! Irasshai.
Mira: Konnichiwa!
Tanaka: Douzu, naka ni o-hairi kudasai.
Mira: Doumo arigatou. O-jamashimasu. Kutsu wa koko de ii desu ka?
Tanaka: Iie, kutsu wa asoko ni nuide kudasai. Asoko no getabako ni aru surippa o tsukatte kudasai.
Mira: Hai, arigatou gozaimasu.

So, you can see the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) is between *Mira* (FL) and *Tanaka* (FL) and *Mira* (FL) has gone to *Tanaka san's* (FL) house and *otaku de* / お宅 で (FL). Now, my house is *uchi* / 家 (FL) or any house is *uchi* / 家 (FL) but somebody from your office or in a formal situation where you want to show respect, where you want to be very polite you would say *otaku* / おたく, *otaku* / おたく (FL) is also *uchi* / 家 (FL) but used for others. So, over here you can see *Mira* (FL) goes over there and she says *gomen kudasai* / ごめんください. *Mira desu* / ミラ です. *Aa, Mira san! irasshai* / ああ、ミラさん! いらっしやい (FL). So, you will see always intonation is rising, *irasshai* / いらっしやい (FL) means welcome and *gomen kudasai* / ごめんください (FL) (FL) means knock, knock is someone there.

Konnichiwa / こんにちは (FL) depending on the time of the day, it could be evening also. So, if it is evening then, *konbanwa* / こんばんわ (FL) or if it is morning then, *ohayou gozaimasu* / おはようございます (FL). So, *douzo onaka ni ohairi kudasai* / どうぞ、お腹にお入りください, (FL) please come inside. *Doumo arigatou* / どうも ありがとう, *ojamashimasu* / おじゃまします, (FL) I am coming in, (FL) I am intruding now. So, *kutsu wa koko de* / くつ は ここ で, (FL) over here *ii desu ka* / いい ですか? (FL) sShe is asking a question, is *kutsu* / くつ (FL) all-right over here or should I remove my shoes and put it over here? *Koko de* / ここ で, (FL) place *de* / で; *ie, kutsu wa asoko ni nuide*

kudasai / いいえ、くつはあそこへぬいでください, over there ~~(FL)~~ please remove them. *Nugimasu* / ぬぎます ~~(FL)~~ or *nugu* / ぬぐ ~~(FL)~~ is actually to remove clothes. ➡
 ● Over here *nugimasu* / ぬぎます ~~(FL)~~ is also used for shoes. *Asoko no getabako ni aru surippa o tsukatte kudasai* / あそこへげたばこにあるスリッパを使ってください ~~(FL)~~. *Getabako* / げたばこ ~~(FL)~~ is small cupboard *ni aru surippa* / にあるスリッパ; *place ni arimasu* / にあります ~~(FL)~~ we have done it earlier so *getabako ni aru surippa* / げたばこにあるスリッパ ~~(FL)~~. Slipper which is in the *getabako o tsukatte kudasai* / げたばこを使ってください. *Hai, arigatou gozaimasu* / はい、ありがとうございます.

So, this is a very, very simple *kaiwa* / 会話 ~~(FL)~~ which I am sure when you go over it on your own, you will understand but there are some new expressions some old ones let us see what they are and there is some grammar which I am going to tell you right now. So, now when we meet someone we are courteous and we are pleasant to them. Can you tell me why we do that? Well one reason is that you want to leave a good impression.

And the second reason is that you want to be comfortable yourself and you also want the other person to be equally comfortable. So, by using these expressions and greetings in conversation it helps to open up easily, it helps to break the ice between the listener and the speaker and you are more relaxed. It gives you confidence when you are doing conversation and also you feel more confident because you know the language you understand the language.

So, today we will learn some new expressions to be used when you go visiting somebody some polite some informal, some humble and some formal expressions which are actually used in daily conversation by the Japanese. So, let us see what they are.

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ミラは 田中さん の お宅 に いきます。

ミラ: ごめんください。。。 ミラ でう

田中: ああ、ミラさん、 いらっしやい！

ミラ: こんにちは！

田中: どうぞ、 なか に おはいり ください。

ミラ: どうも、おじゃまします。靴は ここ で いい です か？

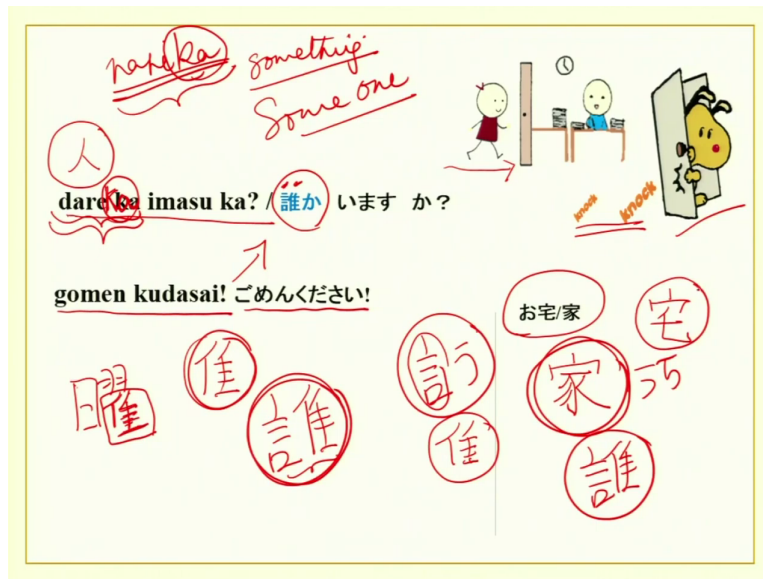
田中: いいえ、靴は あそこ に めいで ください。あそこ の
げたばこ に ある スリッパ を 使ってください。

ミラ: はい、すみません、ありがとう ございます。

Before that well you have your kanji this is *otaku* / お宅 (FL) and the kanji for *taku* / 宅 (FL) is very--very simple and like this. So, once again like this, this and this *taku* / 宅. Then there was a kanji last time which I could not do with you which was *nani* / 何 (FL). Now there is another one over here *tsukau* / 使う (FL). So, how will you write this kanji? Very simple, like this then make a *kuchi* / 口 (FL) like this cut it and over here *tsukau* / 使う (FL) once again 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and you cut it from here 8 *tsukau* / 使う (FL).

Practice these at home and you will be able to recognize them very easily. So, now when you go to somebody's house what do you do generally. First thing that you will do would be to knock. So, knock, knock is someone there. So, how will you say that in Japanese? Well *dare ka imasu ka* / だれか います か, (FL) is someone there or a formal way to ask would be *gomen kudasai* / ごめんください (FL) and the intonation is rising which you will see just now and you just call out to the person you speak out loudly and say is someone there, knock-knock is someone there and if someone is inside, they will say *hai* / はい (FL) or you can call out again. So, let us see what it is.

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So, over here you can see *dareka imasu ka* / だれか います か? (FL) Now *dare* / だれ (FL) is used for person and this *ka* / か (FL) should be actually here it is one word *dare* / だれ and *ka* / か and you have done *nanika* / なにか (FL) remember doing this earlier *nanika* / なにか (FL) means something over here and over here this *ka* / か (FL) is not a question particle. So, makes one word which means something, *dareka* / だれか (FL) will mean someone *dareka imasu ka* / だれか います か (FL), is someone there you can see over here knock-knock and then, people in or just from outside you can say *dareka imasu ka* / だれか います か (FL) very, very informally.

Now the formal expression is *gomen kudasai* / ごめんください (FL) I have written it separately for you to be able to read but actually it is written like this join and written. So, *gomenkudasai* / ごめんください (FL) and intonation is rising so, means please is someone there? It can also be used for peeping looking inside you come inside and then you say *gomen kudasai* / ごめんください (FL) I am here, is someone there that kind of expression. Also you can use it in offices, when you enter somebody's office or when you enter a room then, you can say *gomenkudasai* / ごめんください (FL) (FL).

Now we had this kanji over there *otaku* / おたく (FL), I just told you *otaku* / お宅 (FL) is simple like this, *uchi* / 家 (FL) you have done earlier. What is the kanji for *uchi* / 家? (FL) Same thing you make over here, this signifies roof actually and like this make 1 over here like this 1, 2 and then *uchi* / 家 (FL). So, remember this do the practice some point I will also

give you the stroke order. There is another kanji over here which is *dare* / だれ, *dare* / だれ (FL) that is a simple kanji because you have done both these earlier where have you done.

This is *iu* / いう you to speak and where did you use this one, can someone tell me? Well you used it in *nichi-youbi* / 日曜日, *youbi* / 曜日 (FL) actually *nichi* / 日 (FL) and like this. So, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 so, it is a total of 8, once again 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 like this. So, when you join this part and this part it becomes *dare* / 誰 (FL) you see over here like this. Of course it should be a little closer. So, it looks more proportionate. So, you have *otaku* / お宅 (FL) you have *uchi* / 家 (FL) and you have *dare* / だれ (FL) like this *dare* / だれ (FL).

Three kanji's for you may not be able to write *dare* / だれ immediately or may be *uchi* / 家 (FL) immediately but I am sure you can write *otaku* / お宅 (FL) and at least recognize these two when you see them.

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irasshai / いらっしゃい

yoku irasshaimashita / よく いらっしゃいました

tooi tokoro made irashite itadaite arigatou gozaimasu
 遠い ところ まで いらして いただいて ありがとう ございます

wazawaza irashite itadaite arigatou gozaimasu
 わざわざ いらして いただいて ありがとうございます

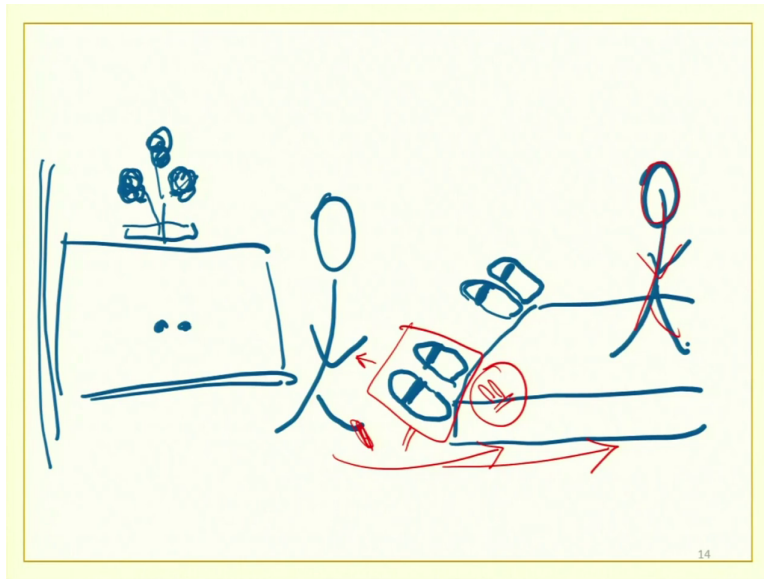
found for place till come

Now after the initial greeting just visualize this, after the initial greeting which will naturally depend on the time of the day, it could be *konnichiwa* / こんにちは, (FL) it could be *ohayou gozaimasu* / おはようございます, (FL) it could be *konbanwa* / こんばんわ (FL) and the first greeting which is *gomen kudasai* / ごめんください (FL) where you announce that you have come and you are looking for someone the person is invited inside or he comes inside. So, obviously the host who is inside will welcome the guest and will call the person inside the house.

So, what is the expression at that time? You have seen this picture earlier as well. So, now this lady is inside over here *Tanaka san*(FL) has come to meet her. This is the door he enters and then she is going to invite him in the house at this point, what does she say to *Tanaka san*(FL)?: Let us see, *irasshai*/いらっしやい(FL) is one very simple; *irasshai*/いらっしやい, *Tanaka san irasshai*/田中さん いらっしやい(FL). It is nice you came, welcome to my house, that is over here she has not called him inside as yet, she has just welcomed him.

Now *yoku irasshaimashita*/よく いらっしやいました,(FL) she could also say oh it is so nice of you to have come so, far to my house, I am extremely happy you are most welcome; till here still she has not called him inside in the true Japanese sense. So, she is just welcoming him. So, what is it again? *Tooi tokoro made irashite itadaite arigatou gozaimasu*/遠い ところまで いらして いただいて ありがとう ございます; *tooi*/遠い is far,(FL) is very-very formal expression; *tooi tokoro*/遠い ところ is place; *made*/まで is still; *irashite*/いらして(FL) you came and *itadaite*/いただいて(FL) I received the favour; *arigatou gozaimasu*/ありがとう ございます(FL) thank you for coming so far, I am greatly obliged very-very formal and this expression would generally be used in a very formal situation and especially when the guests are a little older, not somebody who is young you will not generally use this. Then *wazawaza irashite itadaite arigatou gozaimashita*/わざわざ いらして いただいて ありがとう ございます,(FL) so, especially you have come for me thank you very much. So, these are some of the expressions that she is going to use over here just to welcome him depending on who is welcoming whom, how formal the situation is and whether the host is older than the guest or younger than the guest so, depends on all of that you can see over here.

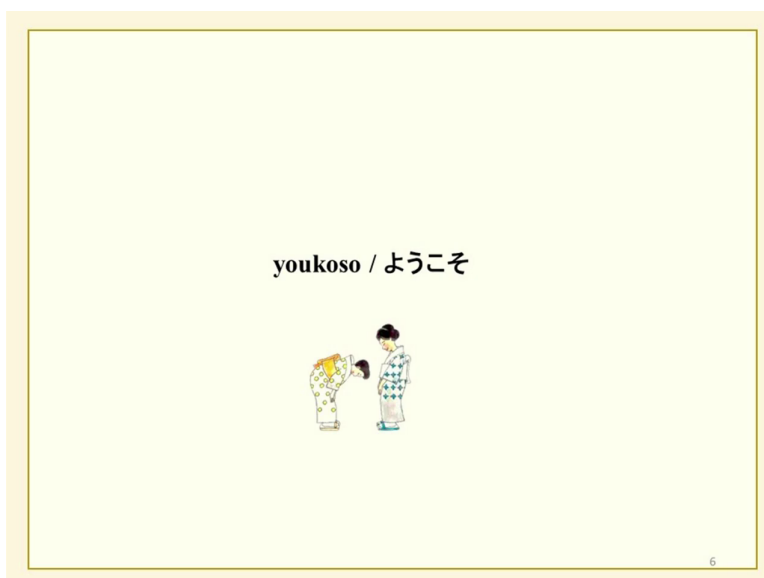
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Now something very cultural the lady is standing over here; the shoes are here you could see those two shoes here. Now is he going to wear his shoes and come inside definitely *Tanaka san*(~~FL~~) will not do that he has to remove his shoes you heard in the *kaiwa* / 会話(~~FL~~) as well he is supposed to remove his shoes put them properly over here, wear these shoes and then go inside. And please remember this is very, very important that you put your shoes properly, you do not just leave them anywhere lying like that.

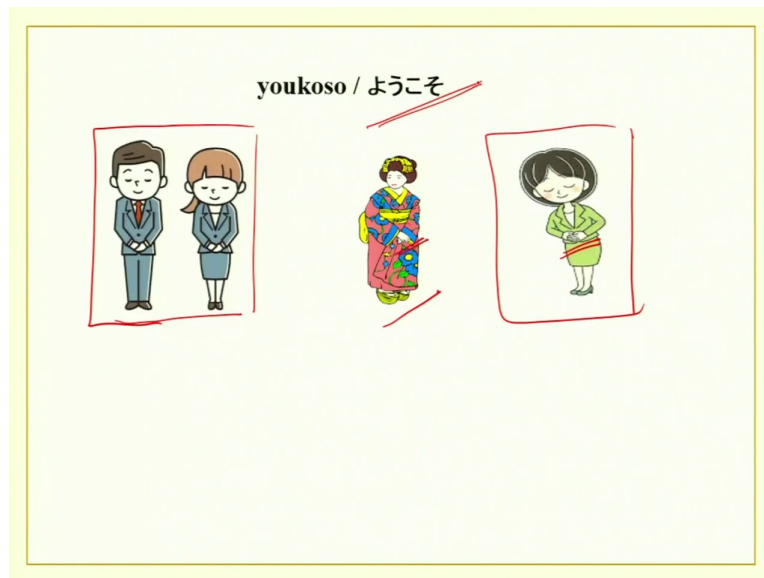
You are supposed to keep them properly together and facing the door. So, that when you come out you just step into your shoes and say thank you and move out. So, remember that I will try to find a picture and show you how it is done.

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Now there is another way to welcome which is the most formal way and that is *youkoso* / ようこそ (FL) and in a formal situation when you are being very, very humble and it means that I am honoured that you have come to my house.

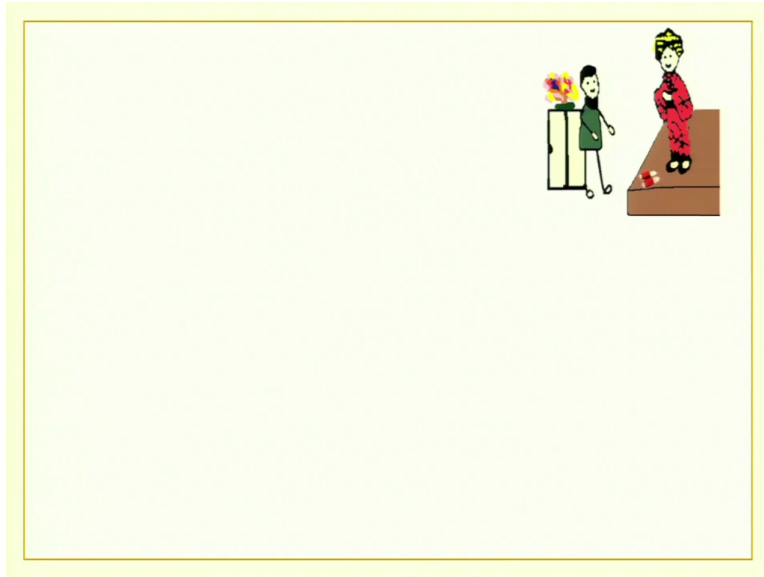
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What is the body language? Body language is that you bow like this properly and then you say *youkoso* / ようこそ (FL) that you came so far I am greatly honoured and obliged. If you are wearing a kimono you have your hands here please see that all the time your hands are over here and you are slightly bowing with a smile. You can see these two as well this is a typical office picture where the office employees are all folded hands and welcoming the guest.

This expression is generally used in offices or when you are leaving the country at the airport you can see a lot of people doing that.

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Now *Tanaka san*(FL) is inside as you just now saw in the picture and the lady is waiting for *Tanaka san*(FL) to come in she is about to welcome him. So, after all the initial welcome by the host has been done she asks him to come inside. So, both the guest and the host they will use some expressions. So, one of the simple and very informal expression that the host is going to use for the guest is *douzo* / どうぞ,(FL) that please come very-very informal.

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douzo / どうぞ.....
douzo, kochira e / どうぞ こちら へ.....
~~N~~ ~~お入り~~ *haijin* はいる
douzo, o-hairi kudasai / どうぞ お入りください
douzo agatte kudasai / どうぞ 上がってください
~~N~~ ~~お上がり~~
douzo, o-agari kudasai / どうぞ お上がりください
Naka ni douzo.... / 中に どうぞ。。。。

But what are the other expressions let us see. So, *douzo, kochira e* / どうぞ、こちらへ;(FL) now this *kochira e* / こちら へ(FL) a means follow me or please come this way and this is generally done when you show directions that come in this direction. You do use this at home when you tell the guest that this is the way to the drawing room or to the inner part of my house. So, please follow me, this is the expression. This could be one very

informal way of saying please come inside. Now another way of saying that please come inside and in a polite way would be *dozou o-hairi kudasai* / どうぞ お入りください; *hairimasu* / はいります, *hairu* / はいる (FL) is the verb.

Please come inside *douzo o-haitte kudasai* / どうぞ おはいて ください (FL), please come inside but over here we have *o* / お (FL) which is honorific and we change the *masu* form this verb into a noun and put *o* / お (FL) over here, *O-hairi kudasai* / お入りください, please come inside. Then you could also say *douzo agatte kudasai* / どうぞ あがって ください (FL) what does this mean, *o-haitte kudasai* / お入って ください? (FL). So, now the host says *agatte kudasai* / あがって ください, meaning please step up; you have *Tanaka san* (FL) standing over here, these are the slippers she says please come up *agatte kudasai* / あがって ください (FL). You can see very clearly that the kanji used for *agatte kudasai* / あがって ください (FL) is this one and what does this kanji mean? This means *ue* / 上 way up.

So, please step up is what it means, generally Japanese houses it is very typical that where you keep your shoes when you enter the house over here, it is a little like this and you step up and then go in the house. Now this is one way of saying *douzo agatte kudasai* / どうぞ 上がって ください (FL) somebody who's younger to you, somebody who is your age or in a formal situation or older to you, then, you would say *douzo o-agari kudasai* / どうぞ お上がり ください (FL) and the pronunciation is a little nasal *o-angari kudasai* / お上がり ください (FL) is what it is. Kanji is the same kanji does not change; *o* / お (FL) becomes honorific, *masu* form as I told you earlier is removed and you make a noun out of the verb and put *kudasai* / ください (FL) and it is polite and you are inviting the person inside please come inside, please step up and come inside. Leave your shoes over here wear these shoes and come inside. Another simple way of saying those, *douzo naka ni hairi kudasai* / どうぞ 中に入りください (FL) or *naka ni douzo* / 中 どうぞ (FL) informal, *naka ni douzo* / 中 どうぞ (FL) ~~those who~~ like *douzo kochira e* / どうぞ こちらへ, *douzo haitte kudasai* / どうぞ 入って ください or *douzo agatte kudasai* / どうぞ 上がって ください those without using the *o* / お (FL) over here.

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Host invites inside -

o-hairi kudasai / お入り ください / please come inside

**o-agari kudasai / お上がり ください / step up
(please come inside)**

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Now you have been called inside and before entering the house you will generally say something because the host has invited you and you are going in. When the host calls you inside it is *o-hairi kudasai* / お入り ください (FL) or *o-agari kudasai* / お上がり ください (FL) but when the guest enters another expression is used before he enters the house.

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When guest enters -

ojamashimasu / おじゃまします / sorry for intruding

shitsureishimasu / utschireishimasu / excuse me

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~~Before he enters the house.~~ So, what is that expression? That is *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL). Now you have done *shitsurei shimasu* / utschireishimasu (FL) earlier, if you remember when you enter somebody's room you say *shitsurei shimasu* / utschireishimasu (FL) time intruding, *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) is also exactly the same meaning I am intruding on your privacy, I am going to be taking your time, I am coming in your way.

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o-jama shimasu / おじゃまします

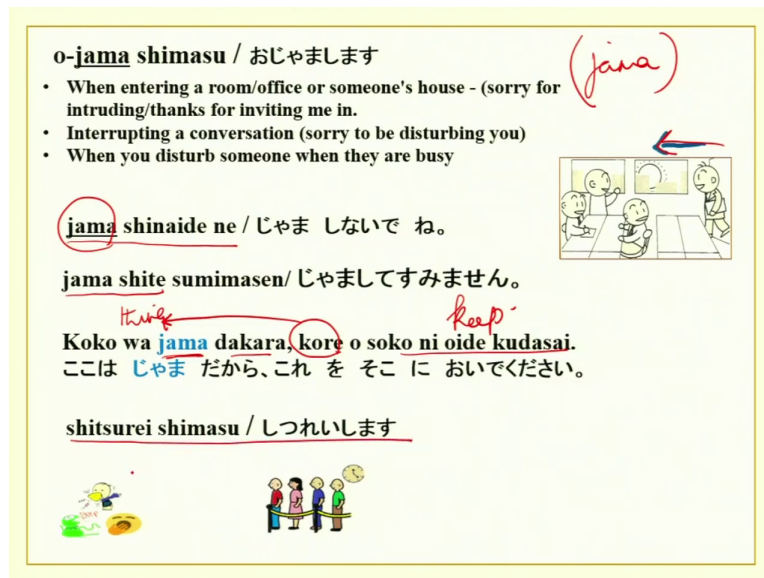
- When entering a room/office or someone's house - (sorry for intruding/thanks for inviting me in.
- Interrupting a conversation (sorry to be disturbing you)
- When you disturb someone when they are busy

jama shinaide ne / じゃましないでね。

jama shite sumimasen / じゃましてすみません。

Koko wa jama dakara, kore o soko ni oide kudasai.
ここは じゃま だから、これ を そこ に おいでください。

shitsurei shimasu / しつれいします



Now what are the situations you will use *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします? (FL) Well, when entering a room or office as I have told you earlier interrupting a conversation two people are talking and you want to say something. So, you say *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) or you disturb someone when they are busy. So, *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) I am sorry I am disturbing you, I am going to be taking your time. So, these are some of the situations where you will use *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL).

Jama / じゃま (FL) itself means I am coming in your way, I am disturbing you. For example if your elder brother is studying and you keep running around with the ball in the same room, then you are actually disturbing him. So, he can always say *jamashinai de* / じゃましないで (FL) do not come in my way let me concentrate. So, well let us see ok we have it right here *jama shinai de* / じゃましないで (FL) that is do not come in my way, do not trouble me, do not intrude like this, do not disturb me any of this can be used.

Then *jama shite sumimasen* / じゃましてすみません (FL) I am sorry I troubled you, I came in your way, I disturbed you after you have talked to the person and you feel ok this was not the right time to come and discuss something like this with him or her. So, *jama shite sumimasen* / じゃましてすみません (FL) you go to your boss and he is busy but you need to talk to him. So, *sumimasen, o-jama shite mo ii desu ka* / すみません、おじゃましてもいいですか (FL) or (FL) you can ask like this. *Koko wa jama dakara, kore*

o soko ni oide kudasai / ここは じゃま だから、これを そこ においで ください、(FL) something is over here *koko wa jama dakara, kore* / ここは じゃま だから、これ(FL). From *kore* / これ(FL) you can understand that it is a thing. So, *Koko wa jama dakara, kore* / ここは じゃま だから、これ(FL) over here it is coming in the way so, thus, therefore *soko ni oide kudasai* / そこにおいで ください、(FL) please keep it over there. Now you have this picture also over here this person is entering the room they are all talking, all of a sudden they start looking at him. So, what does he say? *O-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします; *o-jama shite sumimasen* / おじゃま して すみません(FL) that I just entered like this without knocking probably, so, *sumimasen* / すみません(FL). Now you have also done *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします(FL) like this, where you sneeze or you break the line and you go forward and you use *shitsure shimasu* / しつれいします(FL). So, well you can also use *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします(FL) in this place over here the meaning will not change that much.

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ojamashimasu/shitsurei shimau → (Sorry)

Shitsurei shimau / 失礼します。

Shitsurei shimashita / 失礼しました。✓

Osaki ni shitsurei shimau / お先に 失礼します。★ Xojamashimasu

Shitsurei itashimasu / 失礼いたします ★

I am sorry But → Shitsurei desu ga, / 失礼 です が、..... ★

Shitsurei / 失礼.....★

Shitsurei na koto / 失礼 なこと.....★

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Now let us see how *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします(FL) and *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします(FL) can be interchanged and how there are certain places where you cannot interchange? So, *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします(FL) very clear excuse me and you can say *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします(FL), when you enter a room or when you enter a meeting or when somebody is talking and you say *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします(FL) that is okay. But not for sorry, you cannot say sorry *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします(FL)

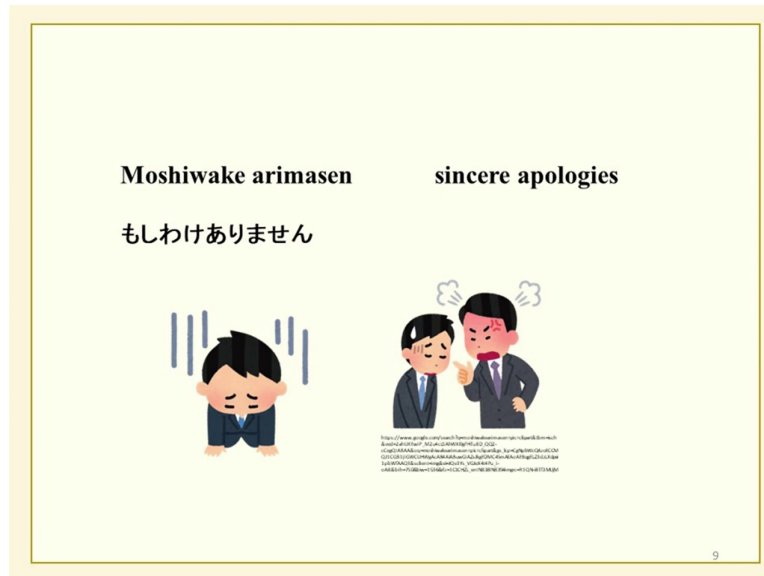
as you can use this one *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします (FL), you cannot say for sorry *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) no you cannot use it.

Then *shitsurei shimashita* / しつれいしました (FL) past tense; *o-jamashimashita* / おじゃましました (FL) absolutely correct; you can use both in a situation where you are using it as excuse me. Now *o-saki ni shitsurei shimasu* / おさきに しつれいします (FL) you have done this expression when you are in office and you are leaving and people are still working you are going before them so what do you say? *Osaki ni* / おさき に, (FL) before you *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします (FL), please excuse me. Can you say *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします, *o-saki ni o-jamashimasu* / お先に おじゃまします? *Jama* / じゃま (FL) means intruding, so, you cannot use *jama* / じゃま, *o-jama* / おじゃま over *shimasu* / します (FL) over here, it cannot be used. Then *shitsurei itashimasu* / 失礼いたします (FL), now, this is an expression which is generally used when you are parting from somebody or you are talking on phone and your talk is over and you want to say bye so, *shitsurei itashimasu* / 失礼いたします (FL) is used and not *o-jama itashimasu* / おじゃまいたします (FL) no that is not used it is incorrect, if you use *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) over here. Then *shitsurei desu ga* / しつれい です が, (FL) this means I am sorry but, so, I am sorry, excuse me but and you have to say something. So, will you say *o-jamashimasu ga* / おじゃまします が, (FL) it doesn't work over here with *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) also. Wherever you have star you will see that *o-jama* / おじゃま will not work over here it will be incorrect.

Then *shitsurei* / しつれい (FL) actually I am being very rude I am sorry. For example if you step on somebody's foot you would say *shitsurei shimashita* / しつれい しました (FL). Now there is another expression which says *shitsurei na koto* / しつれい な こと (FL). So, there are times when you land up doing something which is very rude or may be improper so, *shitsurei na koto* / しつれい な こと (FL) something which is improper, *aa sumimasen shitsurei na koto o shimashita* / ああ、すみません しつれい な ことを しました, (FL) I did something which I should not have done something which was very rude or improper.

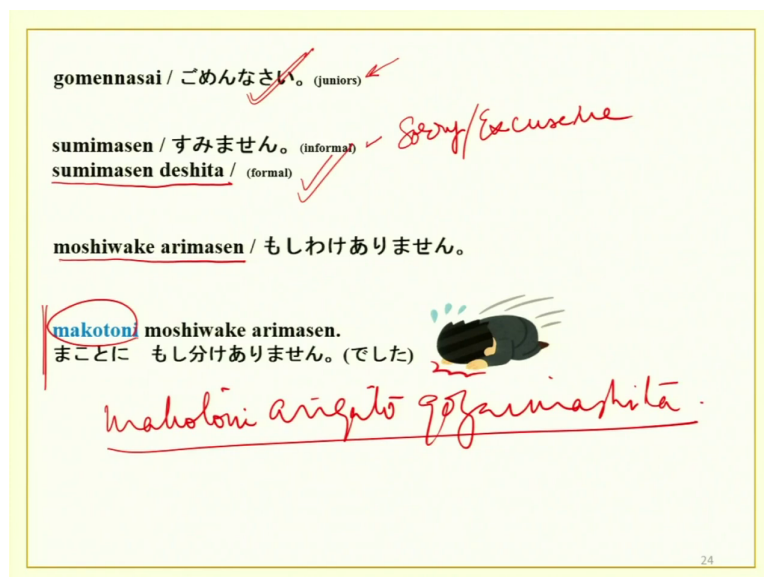
So, you cannot use *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) over here again because it means I am intruding. So, you can see now the difference very clearly where to use *o-jamashimasu* / おじゃまします (FL) and where to use *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします (FL).

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Now, so before we move to the next part of the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL), in our last lesson we learnt an expression *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL), it basically means my sincere apologies. Now there are many ways you can say sorry. So, let us see what are the different ways you can use sorry?

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Now, simple sorry that you have done is *gomennasai* / ごめんあさい (FL) I am sorry but please remember this is to be used in informal situations to juniors at home and it is not an

office expression for saying sorry generally, this is not used. This is used with colleagues, people junior at home in formal situations. Then, you have *sumimasen* / すみません, (FL) which is also informal but can be used anywhere generally and that is what you do it is sorry as well as excuse me.

The formal part of *sumimasen* / すみません (FL) which is used at offices; *sumimasen deshita* / すみません でした (FL), I am sorry for what I have done; *sumimasen deshita* / すみませんでした (FL) because obviously you would have done something and then you are apologizing. So, *sumimasen deshita* / すみませんでした (FL) that is formal fold your hands, stand straight and bow and then you say *sumimasen deshita* / すみませんでした (FL), not a flippant *sumimasen* / すみません (FL) that is to be used with friends. Now another formal way of saying sorry is *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけ ありません (FL) am sorry I am unable to change what has happened but I am very, very saddened by what has happened. So, please forgive me *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL) where you actually feel that you are also guilty of having done something which is inexcusable. So, *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL) and *moshiwake* / もしわけ (FL) means absolutely totally indeed and shows degree *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL) I am very, very sorry. Now if you have done something really, really unforgivable. You also feel very guilty about what has happened you feel saddened by what has happened or what you did then how are you going to apologize.

So actually you go down on your knees if you are really, really saddened and very sorry apologetic about your rudeness then *makotoni moshiwake arimasen* / まことに もしわけ ありません, (FL) I am very, very, very, very sorry to a great extent degree of guilt is it all right. So, these are expressions that you should learn and see the difference most of the time as foreigners we use this or this *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL) is also used I can give you an example. For example you keep somebody waiting at the station you have to go together for a movie and you get late and when you come the train has already gone.

So, you say *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけ ありません. *Sumimasen* / すみません; *hontou ni gomennasai* / ほんとう に ごめんなさい (FL) that kind of expressions are

used. then *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL) is *makotoni* / まことに, (FL) then *makotoni* / まことに (FL) is also used with *mokotoni arigatou gozaimashita* / まことに ありがとうございます (FL) when you are actually very very grateful for something that someone has done for you then *mokotoni arigatou gozaimashita* / まことに ありがとうございます (FL) from the bottom of my heart I am extremely honoured and grateful.

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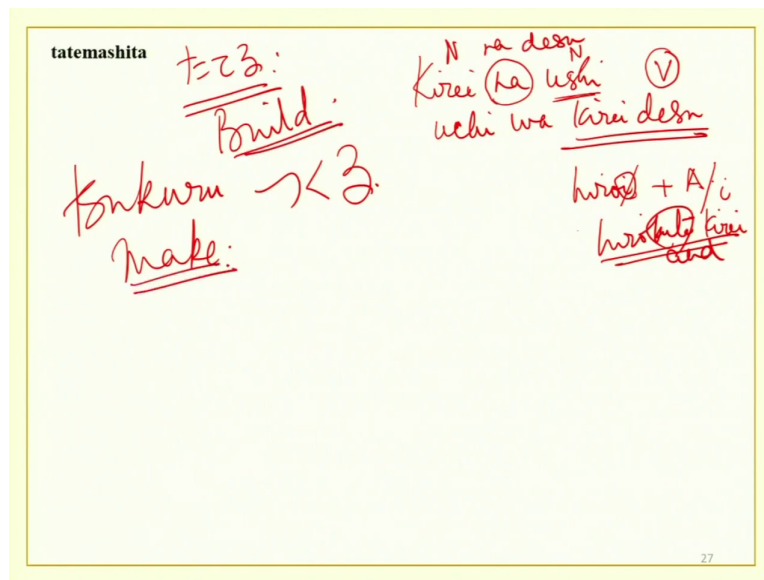
Now let us read the second part of the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) it has more expressions for you. So, *Mira* (FL) enters the house *Mira wa uchi ni hairimashita* / ミラ は 家 に はいりました (FL). So, the conversation goes on-- (FL).

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Mira wa uchi ni hairimashita...
Mira: Aa, rippa na uchi desu ne.
Tanaka: Shujin no otousan ni moraimashita. Furui kedo hirokute kirei desu. Otousan wa **yon-juu-go-nen mae ni** kono uchi o **tatemashita**.
Mira: Nihon no uchi wa naka kara **hajimete desu**.
Tanaka: Aa, Mira san douzo **o-suwari** kudasai.
Mira: Arigatou. Douzo **tsumaranai mono desu ga**, tsukatte kudasai.
Tanaka: Nan desu ka?
Mira: Kore wa minami Indo kara no supaisu desu. Douzo....
Tanaka: **Wazawaza**, arigatou gozaimasu. Watashi wa Indo ryouri ga dai-suki desu. Ni-nen mae ni Indo ni **itta toki ni** takusan supaisu o motte kimashita. **Ja, enryounaku itadakimasu**.
Mira: Douzo

So, *aa, rippa na uchi desu ne* / ああ、りっぱな家です ね; *rippa* / りっぱ *na*(FL) adjective, *rippa na uchi* / りっぱなうち it's a(FL) very, very grand house. *Shujin no otousan ni moraimashita* / 主人のお父さんにもらいました,(FL) I received from my father in law; *furui kedo* / 古いけど,(FL) it is old but *kirokute kirei desu* / きろくてきれいです. *Otousan wa yon-juu-go-nen mae ni kono uchi o tatemashita* / お父さんは四十五年前にこの家を建てました(FL).

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So, now let us see what *temasu* / たてます (FL) means, but before *temasu* / たてます (FL) we had *kirei na uchi* / きれいな家,(FL) noun *na desu* / なです,(FL) this we can also say *uchi wa kirei desu* / 家はきれいです(FL). So, there is no *na*(FL) over here if you are using it with a verb if noun is going to come then *na*(FL) is going to be used. Similarly when you join *hiroi* / ひろい (FL) plus another adjective it could be *na*,(FL) it could be *i*,(FL) then this *hiroi* / ひろい (FL) is *hirokute kirei* / ひろくてきれい here is what was given this means 'and' we have done this earlier. So, let us see what *tateru* / たてる (FL) means? So, well *tateru* / たてる (FL) is something which you put like this and you build basically used for construction.

So, you will use prefabricated something which is already there and join those and try to build that is *tateru* / 建てる (FL). And *tsukuru* / 作る (FL) is something that you make. So, *tateru* / 建てる (FL) is build and *tsukuru* / 作る (FL) is make you have something some raw material is there with you and you try to produce something out of that raw material. Over

here for building already something is there and you just join it or put one on top of the other like this and you build that is the difference.

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Mira wa uchi ni hairimashita.....
Mira: Aa, rippa na uchi desu ne.
Tanaka: Shujin no otousan ni moraimashita. Furui kedo hirokute kirei desu. Otousan wa **yon-juu-go-nen mae ni** kono uchi o **tatemashita**.
Mira: Nihon no uchi wa naka kara **hajimete desu**.
Tanaka: Aa, Mira san douzo **o-suwari** kudasai.
Mira: Arigatou. Douzo **tsumaranai mono desu ga**, tsukatte kudasai.
Tanaka: Nan desu ka?
Mira: Kore wa minami Indo kara **no** supaisu desu. Douzo....
Tanaka: **Wazawaza**, arigatou gozaimasu. Watashi wa Indo ryouri ga dai-suki desu. Ni-nen mae **ni** Indo **ni itta toki ni** takusan supaisu o motte kimashita. **Ja**, enryounaku itadakimasu.
Mira: Douzo tsukatte kudasai.....

So, well let us see what else we have in our *kaiwa*/会話. *Nihon no uchi no naka kara hajimete desu*/日本の家の中から初めてです;(FL) first time, *Nihon no uchi no naka kara hajimete desu*/日本の家の中から初めてです; I am in a Japanese house. *Aa, Mira san douzo o-suwari kudasai*/ああ、ミラさん どうぞ お座りください; *suwaru*/すわる(FL) is the verb, *masus* form *suwarimasu*/すわります(FL) and remove the *masus* and put *kudasai*/ください(FL). So, *o-suwari kudasai*/お座り ください(FL) very, very polite using a verb, *douzo*/どうぞ(FL) permission given; *arigatou*/ありがとう. *Douzo tsumaranai mono desu ga, tsukatte kudasai*/どうぞ つまらない物ですが、使ってください(FL). Now this is another phrase which is used when you give presents in Japan for *tanjoubi*/誕生日, for *kekkon shiki*/けっこんしき, (FL) for (FL) for anything wherever you want to give something to someone well you will use this *tsumaranai mono desu ga*/つまらない物ですが(FL).

Tsumaranai/つまらない(FL) means it is something small not of great consequence, *tsumaranai mono desu ga*/つまらない物ですが it is a small thing but please *tsukatte kudasai*/使ってください(FL) but please use it. So, *Tanaka san*(FL) says, *nan desu ka*/何ですか(FL) and it is a very common thing that the Japanese will open what you have right in front of you and appreciate it as well. So, *kore wa minami Indo no supaisu*

desu/これは南インドのスパイスです(~~FL~~) ~~no spice this~~. So, *minami Indo kara*/南インドから, (~~FL~~) from *minami Indo*/南インド, (~~FL~~) how will you show connection between this and this? By *no*; *kore wa minami Indo kara no supaisu desu*/これは南インドからのスパイスです, (~~FL~~). So, (~~FL~~) ~~no spice this~~ making your language better. *Wazawaza arigatou gozaimasu*/わざわざありがとうございます. *Watashi wa Indo ryouri ga dai-suki desu*/私はインド料理が大好きです (~~FL~~) ~~guys for~~ (~~FL~~). *Ga*/が is for *suki*/好き.

Ni-nen mae ni Indo ni itta toki ni/二年前にインドに行ったときに; (~~FL~~) there are three ~~ni~~ ~~sknees~~ over here, now *takusan supaisu o motte kimashita*/たくさんスパイスを持って来ました, (~~FL~~) when I was in India two years back I bought a lot of spices with me. *Jaa enryounaku itadakimasu*/じゃ、えんりょうなくいただきます, (~~FL~~) I will receive it and thank you very much for getting it for me. So, a lot of expressions we will do them right away.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:13)



Now this is a custom that the guest will get something in Japan for the host and the phrase you saw just now is *tsumaranai mono desu ga, douzo meshiagatte kudasai*/つまらない物ですが、どうぞ召し上がってください. *Meshiagaru*(~~FL~~) is polite for *taberu*/食べる(~~FL~~), because you are giving it to somebody so *tabete kudasai*/食べてください(~~FL~~) will be a little informal so, *meshiagatte kudasai*/召し上がってください(~~FL~~). If it is something to eat for example cake or pastries or chocolates or something then

meshiagatte kudasai／めしあがって ください (FL) otherwise *douzo tsukatte kudasai*／どうぞ 使って ください (FL) please use it; *tsumaranai mono*／つまらない もの is a small thing, it is not something very big it is something very small. So, please use it.

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<p>ミラ は 家 に 入ります...</p> <p>ミラ: ああ、立派な 家 ですね。</p> <p>田中: 主人の お父さん に もらいました。古いけど 広くて きれい です。お父さん が 四十五年 前に この 家 を 建てました。</p> <p>ミラ: 日本 の 家 を 初めて 中 から 見えています。</p> <p>田中: ああ、ミラさん どうぞ かけて ください。</p> <p>ミラ: ありがとう ございます。これは <u>つまらない 物</u> です が、使って ください。</p> <p>田中: 何ですか？</p> <p>ミラ: 南 インド から の スパイス です。</p> <p>田中: あら、わざわざ ありがとう。私は インド 料理 が 大好き です。二年まえに インドに いった とき に たくさん スパイス を もって きました。じゃ、えんりょうなく いただきます。</p> <p>ミラ: どうぞ、使って ください。。。</p>	<p>古 口</p>
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Now (FL) is a small thing it is not something very big it is something very small. So, please use it. Now you have it here in the script and some kanji's are there very quickly I want to do the kanji's this is *furui*／古い, *juu*／十(FL) and *kuchi*／口, *furui*／古い (FL). Then this is *hiro*／広い (FL) we did it last time also *hiro*／広い (FL). Then *nen*／年(FL) also we did last time and *nen*／年;(FL) then *mae*／前(FL) it is a straight line you make a *tsuki*／月(FL) that is month and like this *mae*／前, my these I am revising again and again, so, that you keep looking at them and you are able to recognize them quickly.

Now this is *me*／目 may and this is *miru*／見る to see;(FL) this is eye which is *me*／目 (FL) and *miru*／見る to see(FL). Then *naka*／中(FL) is there *naka*／中(FL) like this and *shujin*／主人(FL) is here *shu*／主(FL) and *jin*／人(FL) over here *shujin*／主人(FL) husband and this is *naka*／中(FL) is inside. *Soto*／外(FL) you have already done like this *soto*／外(FL) which is outside. I think a lot of kanji's ok there is one more which is *dai-suki*／大好き, *dai*／大(FL) and *suki*／好き(FL). So, you can remember this I like it very much.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:42)

~~Wazawaza~~ specially, express gratitude, is a way to show appreciation to someone who goes beyond expected curtesy or do more than required/expectation.

Wazawaza watashino tame ni ^{did} yatte kurete arigatou.
わざわざ 私のために やってくれて ありがとう。

Wazawaza watashino tame ni tsukurimashita ka?
わざわざ 私のために 作りましたか?

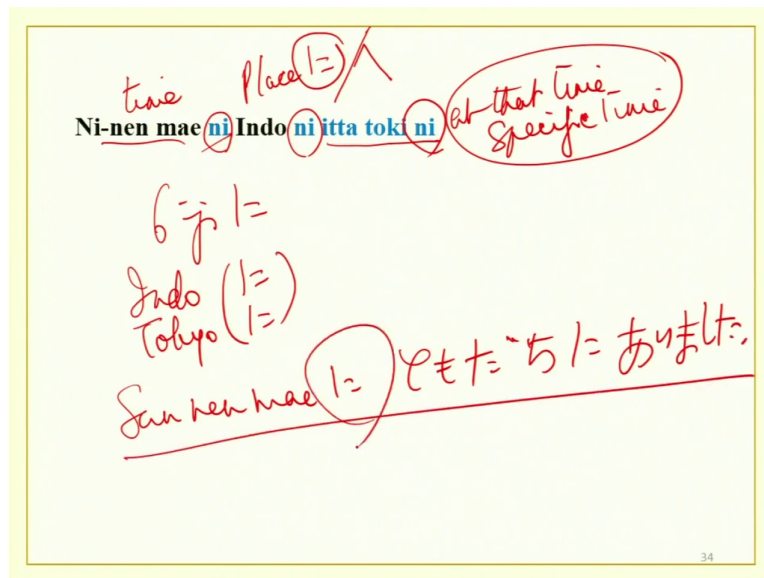
Wazawaza uchi ni konakute mo ii desu yo.
わざわざ 家に来なくてもいいですよ。

わざわざ
わざ

Now there was a word over here *wazawaza*/わざわざ (FL) specially expresses gratitude especially for me a way to show appreciation that somebody has done something especially for you *wazawaza*/わざわざ; *wazawaza watashi no tame ni tsukurimashita*/わざわざ 私のために 作りました. *Arigatou gozaimasu*/ありがとうございます (FL). So, you can look at the examples, *wazawaza watashi no tame ni yatte kurete arigatou*/わざわざ 私のために やってくれて ありがとう; (FL) you did something for me and I received the favour specially- *wazawaza, watashi no tame ni*/わざわざ 私のために (FL) for me. *Wazawaza watashi no tame ni tsukurimashita*/わざわざ 私のために (FL) have you really made this cake for me? So, especially for me *wazawaza*/わざわざ (FL) you have taken the trouble to make something for me.

Wazawaza uchi ni konakute mo ii desu yo/わざわざ 家に来なくてもいいですよ; (FL) It is all right if you do not come to my house, you do not have to come to my house especially. Now this is *wazawaza*/わざわざ (FL) if I just say *waza*/わざ (FL) what does it mean? *Waza*/わざ (FL) means technique, *waza*/わざ (FL) means some kind of technique you have used some special method you have used to make a certain thing, *waza o tsukatte kou iu koto o yarimashita*/わざ を使って こう言う ことを やりました (FL) I used some kind of technique and then I did this. So, these are two different things *wazawaza*/わざわざ (FL) means specially and just *waza*/わざ (FL) means technique or style or method a special method.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:42)



Now *ni-nen mae ni Indo ni itta toki ni* / 二年 前 に インド に 行った とき に, (FL) so we have three *ni*'s (FL) over here; what does it mean? (FL). So, *ni-nen mae ni* / 二年 前 に; for time *roku-ji ni* / 六時 に, (FL) now place *ni* / に (FL) or place *e* / へ (FL). So, *ni* / に (FL) shows purpose must have gone for *ryokou* / 旅行; (FL) for visiting *itta toki ni* / 行った とき に (FL) at that time. So, specific time is it all right. So, we have three *ni*'s ~~uses~~ over here used differently time *in* / に, *roku-ji ni* / 六時 に, *Indo ni* / インド に (FL) or *Toukyou ni ikimashita* / 東京 に 行きました; *Indo ni ikimashita* / インド に 行きました or *san-nen mae ni tomodachi ni aimashita* / 三年 前 に 友だち に 会いました (FL). So, that is how you will use particle *ni* / に (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 44:44)

Takusan / 沢山 - noun, meaning many / much as in amount, lots in number.

Kodomo wa takusan shitsumon o shimasu.
 子供はたくさん質問をします。
 (lots) (lots) wo / o /

Watashi wa takusan tabemashita.
 私はたくさん食べました。
 lot wa ni

A: Shukudai owarimashita ka? 宿題 終わりました か?
 B: Iie, (mada) takusan arimasu. いいえ、まだたくさんあります。
 wa ni

よく / たくさん // Janabasan wa yoku tabemashite
 1 * (" " " (yoku) tabemashita)

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Now there was also *takusan* / たくさん (FL) over there, *takusan* / たくさん (FL) is a noun but you will remember that it is used as an adverb you will see; how? *Takusan* / たくさん (FL) means lots as is given over here it is used generally where you can count whatever the amount is you can measure the amount you can see it physically. *Kodomo wa takusan shitsumon o shimasu* / 子供はたくさん質問をします, (FL) I generally do not write *wo* (FL) I write *o* (FL) in lot of books you will see *wa* written in roman and sometimes *wo* (FL) is also written you will see *o* / を, (FL) also I prefer *o* / を (FL).

But this is just to show you that *wo* voice - also *o*; *Kodomo wa takusan shitsumon o shimasu* / 子供はたくさん質問をします, (FL) children ask a lot of questions; *takusan* / たくさん (FL) is lot. *Watashi wa takusan tabemashita* / 私はたくさん食べました, I (FL) ate a lot. So, you **you** know what quantity you ate. Then A is asking *shukudai wa owarimashita ka* / 宿題は終わりましたか? *Iie, mada takusan arimasu* / いいえ、まだたくさんあります, (FL) there is still lots to do. You have done *mou* / もう **more** also over here - *shukudai wa mou owarimashita ka* / 宿題はもう終わりましたか, have you finished your *shukudai* / 宿題 now? *Iie, mada desu* / いいえ、まだです, (FL). ~~Now (FL)~~ not yet; you did it in your last class *mada takusan arimasu* / まだたくさんあります, (FL) there is still lots there or left. Now what is *yoku* / よく (FL) and *takusan* / たくさん? (FL). *Yoku* / よく (FL) is also an adverb and *takusan* / たくさん (FL) is used as an adverb though it is a noun both show quantity.

Yoku／よく (FL) shows frequency or degree and *takusan*／たくさん (FL) shows amount. So, well let us see, *watashi wa yoku tabemashita*／私はよく食べました. *Tanaka san wa yoku tabemasu ne*／田中さんはよく食べますね (FL) you eat a lot is not it. So, well the lot amount is not clear how much but he is saying that *Tanaka san* (FL) you eat a lot; then *Tanaka san wa yoku tabemashita*／田中さんはよく食べました (FL) he ate a lot. This is only one time when he ate a lot *yoku tabemashita*／よく食べました (FL) again the quantity is not known but yes if it is *yoku*／よく (FL) then it is lots. So, lot of food you ate but this is one time and this is a general statement with *yoku*／よく (FL) and *takusan*／たくさん (FL).

So, you can in one way say that *takusan*／たくさん (FL) you can measure whereas *yoku*／よく (FL) you cannot measure, you cannot see you can only guess.

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(enryo) – restrain, reserve, discretion

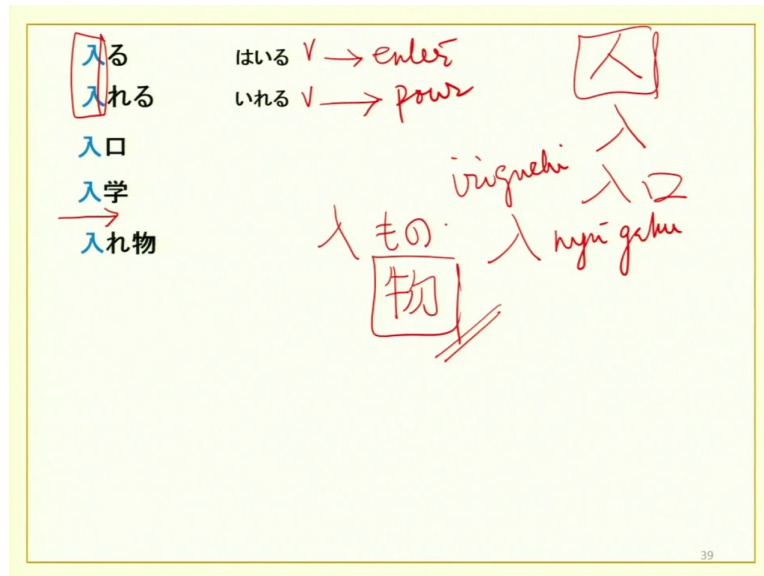
enryoshinaide tsukatte kudasai.
えんりよしないで使ってね/ください。

← enryounaku itadakimasu.
えんりよなくいただきます。

Now there was another phrase which was *enryou*／えんりょう, *enryou naku itadakimasu*／えんりょうなくいただきます (FL) without being formal I will take your present. So, what does *enryou*／えんりょう (FL) mean? *Enryou*／えんりょう (FL) means to restrain to be reserved to be discreet. So, it is it comes as phrase *enryou shinai de ne*／えんりょうしないでね (FL) do not bother so, much do not be so formal and *enryou shinaide tsukatte kudasai*／えんりょうしないで使ってください (FL) without hesitation just use it. Then *enryounaku itadakimasu*／えんりょうなくいただきます (FL) without being

formal I will take it from you and use it. So, these are some of the phrases that are there in the lesson you can go over the phrases and try to use them whenever you are in such a situation.

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Now you have done this *hito* / 人 (FL) kanji; today it is *hairu* / 入る (FL). So, it is just the other way round *hairu* / 入る (FL) or *ireru* / 入れる (FL) which is to pour² or *hairu* / 入る (FL) is enter and this is pour. So, another kanji is *iriguchi* / 入口, *nyuugaku* / 入学 (FL) means entering school. So, this kanji is similar for these two verbs here one means to enter and one means to pour, *iriguchi* / 入口 (FL) is entrance. Then *iremono* / 入れ物, *ire* / 入れ and *mono* / 物; (FL) you have done the kanji for *mono* (FL) it is a simple kanji like this and then like this *mono*; you have done other words with *mono* as well *tabemono* / 食べ物, *nomimono* / 飲み物, *urimono* / 売り物 (FL).

So, go over those and do *mono* / 物 (FL) and kanji is that you cannot write you do not have to write just try to recognize them. So, there is lots more but we will not do that today we will do it next time.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:37)

gomenkudasai / ごめんください
irasshai / いらっしゃい
ojamashimasu / おじゃまします
tsumaranai mono / つまらないもの
wazawaza / わざわざ
enryounaku / えんりょうなく

And with this I would like to finish our class today. I hope you could understand all the expressions that we did I wanted to do a *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) also with you but there is no time. So, we will try to do it next time. Practice this make sentences and come prepared for your next class the next class also has a lot of expressions for you some new some old, thank you very much, *mata aimashou* / また 会いましょう. *Ja ne minasan* / じゃね みなさん. *Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます (FL).