

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 28

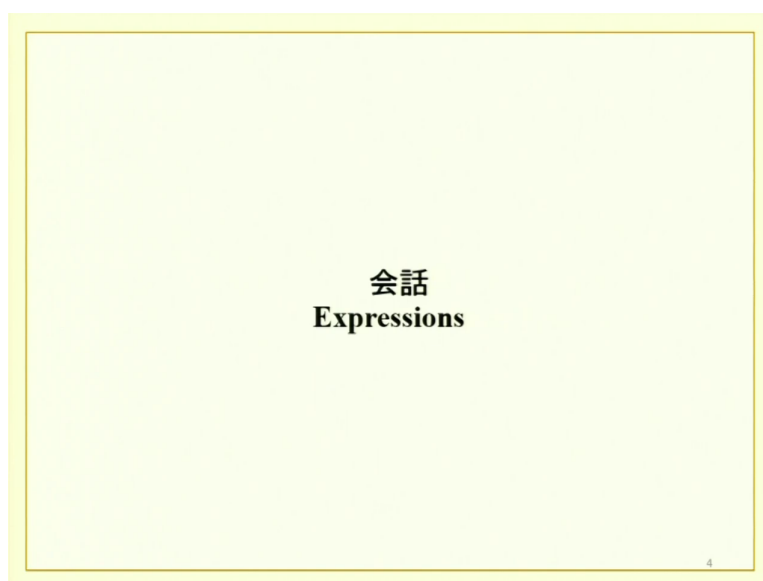
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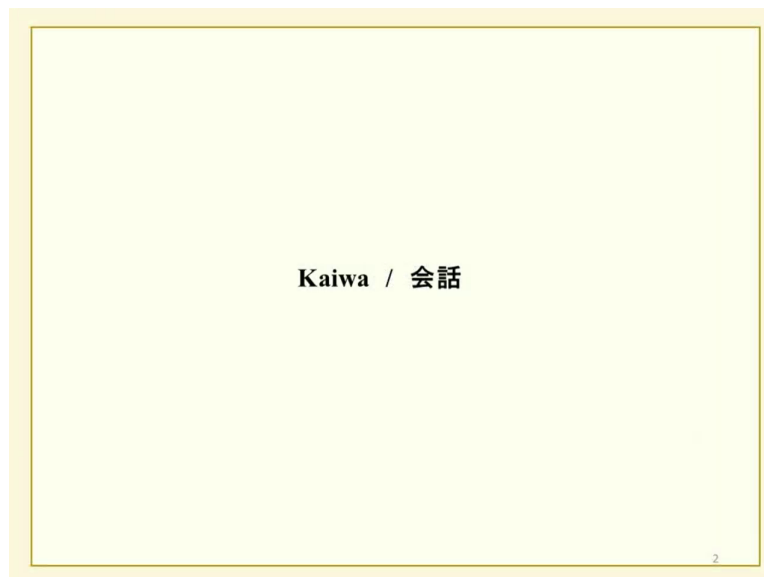
Konnichiwa minasan / こんにちは みなさん (FL) and welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. This class is a continuation of the previous class where we were doing *homon* / ほもん expressions. Expressions you will use when you go visit somebody. So, last time we finished at where *Tanaka san* (FL) enters the house and he says *gomenkudasai* / ごめんください (FL) and then the host says *o-hairi kudasai* / お入りください (FL) and they go in. And he is admiring the house and all kinds of things are happening over there. So, a few expressions were used at that time. Now today we will see what all expressions are to be used when *Tanaka san* (FL) is in the house and he is interacting with the host and when he leaves the house or just before leaving the host and the guest what all do they say. So, let us see what we have in our *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) today? So, now once you are comfortable in the house and you have gone in and you are sitting there and interacting with the host and some time has elapsed, what will the host say to you? Obviously the host is going to offer you some tea or some coffee.

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So, what is the expression that the host uses when he is offering you, you have done this once earlier in a very informal manner. So, now let us see what is the formal way of asking?:

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(FL) So, you just heard the *kaiwa* / 会話 **(FL)** between *Tanaka san* **(FL)** and *Mira san* **(FL)**.

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how about

Tanaka: Mira san, *kocha wa ikaga desu ka?*

Mira: Doumo, itadakimasu.

Tanaka: *Watashi wa wagashi o yoi shite imasu. Tabete mimasen ka?*

Mira: Anou, sumimasen desu ga, *wagashi wa nan desu ka?*

Tanaka: *Nihon no okashi desu. Amakute oishii desu yo. Meshiagatte kudasai.*

Mira: Itadakimasu. *Totemo oishii desu.*

~~how about~~ How about *kocha* / こちゃ, *kocha* / こちゃ **(FL)** is our tea and *ocha* / おちゃ **(FL)** as you already know is the green tea; *kocha wa ikaga desu ka* / 小茶 は いかが ですか? **(FL)**. Now the informal way that you have done is, *kocha wa dou desu ka* / こちゃ は どう ですか; **(FL)** how about **(FL)** *kocha*? You can use though with anybody but do not use it with your seniors or in formal situations always *ikaga* / いかが **(FL)** is preferred. *Doumo, itadakimasu* / どうも いただきます; **(FL)** so, she very politely

says yes I will have. *Tanaka*(FL) says, *watashi wa wagashi o yoi shite imasu* / 私 は わがし を よい して います. *Tabete mimasen ka* / 食べて みません か? *Wagashi* / わがし she is Japanese sweets; *yoi* / よい (FL) is I have prepared and kept for you. So, *watashi wa wagashi o yoi shite imasu. Tabete mimasen ka* / 私 は わがし を よい して います。食べて みません か?(FL) sShe is asking very politely will not you eat, will not you try?:-

And see she could have also said, *tabete mite kudasai* / 食べて みて ください,(FL) again this is not very formal. So, once a guest comes to your house you need to be a little formal and I think we do this in English and even in our mother tongues as well. So, *tabete mite kudasai* / 食べて みて ください,(FL) is directly telling *Mira*(FL) that please eat and see. Over here she is saying *tabete mimasen ka* / 食べて みません か,(FL) will not you eat and see which is considered more polite. Now *anou* / あのう,(FL) this is a long *anou* / あのう;(FL) what is the difference you have done *ano* / あの(FL) as in *kono* / この, *sono* / その(FL) and *ano* / あの(FL) you have done this.

This means that over there, but here this is a long sound *anou* / あのう(FL). So, when you are not very certain when you are hesitant when you do not know what to say or how to say then this is one way you will try to sort of get some time and think in your mind as to how to ask or do. So, *anou, sumimasen desu ga* / あのう、すみません です が,(FL) this is an expression we have done n number of times now, I am sorry but/excuse me but *wagashi wa nan desu ka* / わがし は なん です か;(FL) what is *wagashi* / わがし?(FL):

So, informally she could have said *wagashitte nan desu ka* / わがしって 何 です か; *wagashi to iu kotoba no imi wa nan desu ka* / わがし と 言う 言葉 の 意味 は 何 です か;(FL) this also could have been used. Over here she is asked is very hesitant slightly shy about asking *anou, sumimasen desu ga, wagashi wa nan desu ka* / あのう、すみません です が、わがし は 何 です か(FL) and obviously when you are asking something directly then you are a little soft in your address. *Nihon no okashi desu* / 日本のお菓子です(FL), so, she says immediately it is *Nihon no okashi* / 日本のおかし(FL) and *okashi* / おかし okay she is snacks or sweets; *Nihon no okashi desu* / 日本

のお菓子です。Amakute oishii desu yo/甘くて美味しいですよ(FL)。So, from yo/よ(FL) over here you can easily understand that Mira(FL) is younger Tanaka(FL) or they are of the same age they are friends or they are working together basically not a very formal situation.

So, amakute oishii desu/あまくておいしいです; amai/あまい + oishii/おいしい with kute/くて means 'and'. Meshiagatte kudasai/めしあがってください;(FL) ~~this (FL)~~ you have also done meshiagaru/召し上がる, meshiagaru/召し上がる is(FL) polite for taberu/食べる; meshiagatte kudasai/めしあがってください(FL) please eat and Mira(FL) says before eating itadakimasu/いただきます,(FL) that is the expression to be used join your hands fold your hands and pray to almighty for having given you the food whatever is in front of you. So, before eating always thank almighty for what is there; itadakimasu/いただきます。Totemo oishii desu/とても美味しいです; totemo/とても(FL) is what we will do you have done it also, but we will do it in a different way today.

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田中: ミラさん こちゃは **いかが** ですか?
ミラ: どうも、いただきます。
田中: 私は わがしを **よい** しています。**召し上がって** ください。
ミラ: あのう、すみません ですが、わがしは **何** ですか?
田中: 日本のお菓子です。甘くて美味しいですよ。食べて見てください。
ミラ: いただきます。とても美味しいです。

So, let us see what is there in the script. You have nani/何;(FL) you have miru/見る;(FL) you have Nihon/日本;(FL) I am sure amai/甘い(FL). So, amai/甘い(FL) and nani/何(FL) very, very quickly I did it last time also. So, nani/何(FL) for you, amai/甘い(FL)

like this; then miru/見る(FL) and then meshiagaru/めしあがる;(FL) how is it made? Agemasu/上げます(FL) you have done ue/上;-way. So, ue/上 way is over here and

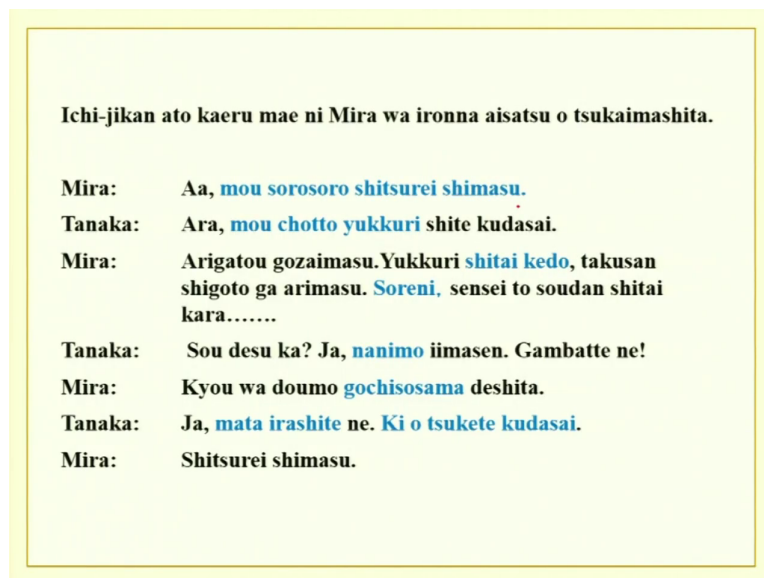
meshi／召し(FL) is like this. So, *meshiagaru*／召し上がる(FL) join these two and you make please eat and see. So, I am sure the *kaiwa*／会話(FL) is very clear, a few expressions are there. So, we will try to do them right away.

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So, you just heard the *kaiwa*／会話(FL) between *Tanaka san*(FL) and *Mira san*(FL).

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They have been talking for a while and they have had tea, *okashi*／お菓子(FL) everything. Now *Mira*(FL) has to go back she has to return. So, what are the expressions that they are going to use? Well, *mou sorosoro shitsurei shimasu*／もう そろそろ 失礼します;(FL) means that I have to start preparing to go home. So, a very typical phrase where in your mind

you start working that ok now I have to somehow move towards going home, somehow stop the conversation and start moving for home.

Mou sorosoro / も そろそろ, **(FL)** *More* **(FL)** very soon *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします **(FL)** I have to do it from now onwards. *Ara* / あら/aa *sou desu ka* / ああ そう です か, **(FL)** is that so, *mou chotto yukkuri shite kudasai* / もう ちょっと ゆっくり してください **(FL)** this is again telling someone as you would say in English oh why do not you stay on for a little while longer. So, *mou chotto* / もう ちょっと, **(FL)** a little while longer *yukkuri* / ゆっくり, **(FL)** let us sit for a little while longer. *Yukkuri* / ゆっくり ~~you hurry~~ itself means slowly *shite kudasai* / してください; let us spend some more time. *Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます **(FL)**. So, obviously when someone invites you to stay for a longer time you feel very happy that the person does not want you to leave immediately that is a proper way to sort of interact at that time. **(FL)**.

So, *Mira* says, *arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます. *Yukkuri shitai kedo* / ゆっくり したい けど, **(FL)** I also want to relax a little *shitai kedo* / したい けど, I also want to relax a little but-, *takusan shigoto ga arimasu* / たくさん しごと が あります **(FL)** I have lot of work to do. *Sore ni* / それ に, **(FL)** and also *sensei to soudan shitai kara* / せんせい と そうだん したい から, **(FL)** to **(FL)** and she leaves it incomplete. This is the reason she wants to go, *kara* / から **(FL)** over here is not from, it is because giving reason for what is going to happen now. So, *sore ni* / それ に **(FL)** and also *sensei to soudan* / そうだん; *soudan* / そうだん **(FL)** is I have to talk to *sensei* / 先生 **(FL)**. I have a meeting with him/-I have to interact and see what all suggestions he has to make, *soudan shitai kara* / そうだん したい から, **(FL)** because I have to do *soudan* / そうだん **(FL)** with him then I have to rush. *Sou desu ka* / そう です か? *Nanimo iimasen* / 何も いいません; **(FL)** I will not say anything. *Ganbatte ne* / がんばって ね, **(FL)** so, because *Mira* **(FL)** is going to be working with *sensei* / 先生 **(FL)**. So, well *ganbatte ne* / がんばって ね **(FL)** work hard. So, now *Mira* **(FL)** is moving out and she says, *kyou wa doumo gochisousama deshita* / 今日は どうも ごちそうさまでした. *Kyou wa doumo* / きょう は どうも, **(FL)** thank you very much and *gochisousama* / ごちそうさま is **(FL)** so we have done this

expression earlier also with *itadakimasu*／いただきます(FL) in one of your lessons. So, it means thank you very much for the lovely food that you gave me.

Basically it is thanking the almighty one, thanking him for the food and also conveying your thanks to the host the person who has made. So, like *itadakimasu*／いただきます(FL) you join your hands and just bow a little *gochisousama*／ごちそうさま(FL) thank you very much for the lovely food. *Ja, mata irashite ne*／じゃ、また いらして ね and *Mira*(FL) when she is leaving *Tanaka san*(FL) says, *ja, mata irashite ne*／じゃ、また いらして ね; come again and parting phrase or expression is *ki o tsukete kudasai*／気 を つけて ください; *ki*／気 is(FL) take care of yourself be careful like in English take care. So, in a similar manner say *ki o tsukete kudasai*／気をつけてください. *Shitsurei shimasu*／しつれいします(FL) and both will say *sayounara*／さようなら(FL).

So, lot of expressions here today for you and we will do the little grammar that we have here and see sentences and try to understand.

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一時間 後 変える 前に ミラ は いろんな 挨拶 を 使いました。

ミラ: ああ、もうそろそろ 失礼します。

田中: あら、もう ちょっと ゆっくり して ください。

ミラ: ありがとう ございます。ゆっくりしたい けど、たくさん 仕事 があります。それに 先生 と 相談 したい です から。。。。

田中: そう です か? じゃ、 なにも いいません。がんばって ね!

ミラ: 今日 は どうも ごちささま でした。

田中: じゃ、また いらして ね! き を つけてください。

ミラ: 失礼 します。

So, you have one kanji over here it is a simple kanji *kyou*／今日(FL). Then *sensei*／先生(FL) of course, you know and there is *shitsurei*／失礼(FL). So, you can see over here this and like this plus *ne*'s(FL) is here and then *shitsurei*／失礼. *Jikan*／時間(FL) is there *ji*／時(FL) and *kan*／間,(FL) you have done *kan* also earlier.

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Ikaga – adverb meaning ‘how about’.

Kocha wa ^{dou} ikaga desu ka? / こちゃ は いかが です か?

Nihon ^(N) ^{dou} (Shigoto) wa ikaga desu ka? / 仕事 は いかが です か?

Amerika no atarashii eiga wa ikaga/dou desu ka?
アメリカ の あたらしい 映画は いかが/どう です か?

Nihon no atarashii anime sherizu wa ikaga desu ka?
日本 の 新しい アニメ シ리즈 は いかが ですか?

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So, now in the conversation we had a word *ikaga* / いかが, (FL) what does it mean? It means how about it is an adverb. So, *kocha wa ikaga desu ka* / こちゃ は いかが です か; (FL) as you had in your passage you already know it is polite for *dou* / どう, though how about tea or coffee; would you like to have tea or coffee? Now this is not the exact translation but that is what is said in English. How about tea; would you like to have some tea? *Shigoto wa ikaga desu ka* / 仕事 は いかが です か; (FL) how are you finding your job; *shigoto wa dou desu ka* / 仕事 は どう です か? (FL).

Then in place of *shigoto* / 仕事, (FL) in place of this noun you can use anything; *Nihon wa ikaga desu ka* / 日本 は いかが です か; (FL) how are you finding Japan or what can you say about Japan/-what about Japan? *Nihon ryouri wa ikaga desu ka* / 日本 料理 は いかが です か; (FL) how about *Nihon ryouri* / 日本料理 (FL) or how are you finding *Nihon ryouri* / 日本 料理 (FL) meaning whether you are liking it or whether you are not liking it. Then, *Amerika no atarashii eiga wa dou desu ka* / アメリカ の 新しい 映画 は どう です か; (FL) how about going for the film tonight? *Amerika no atarashii eiga wa ikaga desu ka* / アメリカ の 新しい 映画 は いかが です か; (FL) how about the new American film or how about going for the film; both meanings are there over here.

Then, *Nihon no atarashii anime sherizu wa ikaga desu ka* / 日本 の 新しい アニメ シ리즈 は いかが です か; (FL) how have you found or how do you find the new

anime series of Japan, *ikaga desu ka* / いかが です か? (FL). So, meaning changes with the sentence, with the situation but basically it mean ‘how about’, ‘what do you think about’, ‘how do you find the noun’.

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Totemo – adverb of degree, meaning very, much.

Onesasan wa **totemo** ^ね **kirei** desu.
お姉さん は とても きれい です。

Kono mondai / nihongo / sugaku ^ね **i** (-ve) ^{kanji} **kanji** **tottemo**
Furansu go wa **totemo** **muzukashii** desu. ^{(kirei)ね}
フランス語 は とても 難しい です。

Shiken wa ^ね **totemo** **kantan** deshita.
試験 は とても かんたん でした。

Kinou/ ^{very} **mita eiga wa** **totemo** **omoshirokatta** desu.
昨日 見た 映画 は とても 面白かった です。

Shiken wa **tottemo** **muzukashikatta** desu.
試験 は とっても 難しかった です。

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Now there was a word *totemo* / とても (FL) in our conversation and we have done *totemo* / とても (FL) earlier and used it with adjectives, *na* (FL) adjectives and *i* (FL) adjectives. So, let us just quickly revise it is an adverb of degree which shows degree of the adjective. Now *onesasan wa totemo kirei desu* / お姉さん は とても きれい です; (FL) so, she is very, very beautiful exceptionally beautiful. Then *Furansu-go wa totemo muzukashii desu* / フランス語 は とても むずかしい です; *furansu* (FL) it is difficult. So, there is a negative meaning over here, *totemo muzukashii desu* / とても むずかしい です. So, instead of *Furansu-(FL)-go* / フランス語 we can have *kono mondai wa totemo muzukashii desu* / この もんだいは とても むずかしい です; *suugaku no mondai wa totemo muzukashii desu* / 数学 の もんだいは とても むずかしい です; *suugaku no kono mondai wa totemo muzukashii desu* / 数学 の この もんだいは とても むずかしい です; *Nihon-go wa totemo muzukashii desu* / 日本語 は とっても むずかしい です or *kanji wa totemo muzukashii desu* / 漢字 は とても むずかしい です. Now, *tottemo* / とっても can also be use *tottemo* / とっても (FL) a double sound over here but used only while speaking during conversation.

You cannot use this when you are writing. At the time of writing only *totemo* / とても (FL) is to be used. *Shiken wa totemo kantan desu* / 試験 は とても かんたん です; (FL) ~~on this~~ *na* (FL) adjective. So; far we were doing *i* (FL) adjective, over here this is *na* (FL) adjective again. *Kirei* / きれい (FL) ends in *i* (FL) but it is a *na* (FL) adjective, it is an exception. *Kinou mita eiga wa totemo omoshirokatta desu* / 昨日 見た 映画 は とても 面白かった です. (FL) So, in past as well it was very, very interesting because of this time expression *kinou* / 昨日, *kinou mita eiga* / 昨日 見た 映画, (FL) the *eiga* / えいが (FL) that we saw yesterday is very or exceptionally it was interesting.

Then, *shiken wa totemo muzukashikatta desu* / 試験 は とっても むずかしかった です; (FL) so, if your test is very difficult obviously your expression is also going to be like that. (FL) So, *tottemo muzukashikatta desu* / とっても むずかしかった です; this by using this double sound you are emphasizing on this.

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omoshiroi
omoshirokunai
omoshirokatta
omoshirokunakatta

おもしろ
desu
やすい
たがひ
ながり

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Now this is just a quick revision over here with *i* (FL) adjectives, how to make it? So, *omoshiroi* / 面白い (FL) remove the *i* (FL) from here and in negative it is *omoshirokunai* / おもしろくない (FL). Then if you want to make past positive then *omoshiroi* / おもしろ (FL) again remove the *i* / い and put *katta* / かった (FL) and then past negative it is *omoshirokunakatta* / おもしろくなかった; *ku* / く (FL) is coming from here *kunai* / くない (FL). So, again over here for this you will remove the *i* / い (FL). Remember this you have

to make it in this manner for all *yasui* / やすい, *takai* / たかい, *nagai* / ながい (FL) any of these.

So, you will have to remove this all the time and then make these forms. Now one important thing over here is that the *desu* / です ~~this~~ part does not change the tense is coming from here. Please remember *desu* / です ~~this~~ remains as is, *omoshirokatta desu* / おもしろかった です, (FL) ~~this~~ not *omoshirokatta deshita* / おもしろかった でした (FL) that is incorrect.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:51)

Totemo + V (-ve) / adjectives giving a negative impression/meaning to the sentence.

Totemo + (Vnai) *arimasen*

Kanji wa muzukashii node **totemo** *yomenai*. *Cannot yomemasen*
 漢字 は むずかしい ので **とても** よめない。

仕事 (仕事) *Cannot do (-ve)*

Kono shigoto wa **totemo** *dekimasen*. *(-ve)*
 この 仕事 は とても できません。

(kono shigoto ichijihande totemo dekinai)

Ichi-ji kan de ryouri ga **totemo** *tsukuremasen*. *(-ve)*
 一時間で料理が **とても** 作れません。

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Now this part you had done earlier with *totemo* / とても (FL). Now we will learn another usage of *totemo* / とても (FL) it is used with a negative verb and has a slightly negative meaning and what does it mean? It means that the activity is absolutely impossible cannot be done or I cannot do it. So, look at the examples over here the verb is always going to be in negative *nai* / ない (FL) form or *arimasen* / ありません (FL) or *masen* / ません (FL) form for that matter. *Kanji wa muzukashii node totemo yomenai desu* / 漢字 は むずかしい ので とても 読まない です / *yomemasen* / 読めません; (FL) it is very difficult so, I do not think I will be able to read it, I cannot read it.

Then, *kono shigoto wa totemo dekimasen* / この 仕事 は とても できません; *dekimasen* / できません (FL) is cannot do. So, you will see again it is in the negative; *kono shigoto wa dekimasen* / この 仕事 は できません. Now you have *shigoto* / 仕事 (FL)

over here and it is a good kanji to know because it does come in your N4(FL). So, *shi*／し (FL) and *goto*／ごと(FL) this is incidentally *koto*／こと(FL) also which we are going to do later it is not very proportionate here but well like this and then turn it like this *shigoto*／仕事 (FL). *Ichi-ji kan de ryouri ga totemo tsukuremasen*／一時間で料理がとても作れません,(FL) I cannot make *ryouri*／料理(FL) in one hour it is practically impossible for me. *Kono shigoto wa ichi-ji kan de totemo dekimasen*／この仕事は一時間でとてもできません; *kono shigoto*／この仕事(FL) some x y z *shigoto*／仕事 some work *ichi-ji kan de totemo dekinasai*／一時間でとてもできなさい(FL) I cannot do it, it is impossible, a very difficult task to perform. So, this is your new way you can use *totemo*／とても(FL) where the meaning is in the negative by using *totemo*／とても(FL) with a negative verb.

You can make some more sentences on your own using different verbs and try to see whether you are able to use it correctly or not.

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Soreni -is a joining particle/ a conjunction and means above this/ in addition to what is being said. It can be used at the beginning or end of a sentence.

mazui まずい *expensive* それに
Ko-hi wa mazukatta. Soreni takakatta desu yo.
 コーヒーは まずかった。それに、高かったですよ。

Pa-ti wa tsumaranakatta. Soreni gohan mo oishikunakatta.
 パーティは つまらなかつた。それに、ご飯も美味しくなかつた。

Kyonen Yوروبا to Amerika, soreni Ostoraria nimo ryokou shita.
 去年 ヨロッパと アメリカと それに、オーストラリアにも 旅行した。

and also *not that much*
Kore wa totemo oishii desu. Soreni sonnani takaknai desu.
 これは とても 美味しい です。それに そんなに 高くない です。

above and 上
also
and

Now there was another word *sore ni*／それ に(FL) and *sore ni*／それ に(FL) means more than or beyond what the speaker has said. It puts more emphasis on what is actually going to follow *sore ni*／それ に,(FL) also it is important to know that the speaker wants to tell his listener that what I am going to say now, it is very important for me. So, let us see from the examples, *ko-hi wa mazukatta*／コーヒーはまずかった, *mazui*／まずい is a adjective *mazui*／まずい; *ko-hi- wa mazukatta*／コーヒーはまずかった(FL) it was

not good not tasty, *sore ni*／それに(FL) and above that *takakatta desu yo*／高かった です よ,(FL) it was very expensive.

So, it was not even tasty and I had to pay lot of money for it. So, this is the important part that the speaker wants to say *sore ni*／それに(FL) above what I have just now said/-beyond what I have said just now in the previous sentence. Basically *sore ni*／それに(FL) joins two sentences meaning ‘and’ but the feeling behind what you are saying is very, very different. So, *pa-ti- wa tsumaranakatta*／パーティー は つまらなかつた,(FL) it was not very interesting it was in fact very useless. So, *sore ni gohan mo oishikunakatta*／それに ご飯 も 美味しくなかつた,(FL) so, when you go to a party to enjoy if the party is not good you at least feel happy that the food was good.

But over here *pa-ti- wa tsumaranakatta*／パーティー は つまらなかつた(FL) it was not interesting it was useless, *sore ni*／それに(FL) and above that *gohan mo oishikunakatta*／ごはん も 美味しくなかつた,(FL) it was not tasty. Now there is a kanji over here *takai*／高い (FL) and remember one thing generally this spelling comes *ko-hi-*／コーヒー (FL). So, it is a long sound here and here as well please remember *ko-hi-*／コーヒー(FL) **he** in katakana. So, *kyonen*／きよねん,(FL) last year I went to Europe and America and above that I also went to Australia. Now there is *nimo*／にも, (FL) over here *ni*／に(FL) is for going over there and *mo*／も(FL) is also, *o-sutoraria nimo ikimashita*／オーストラリア にも 行きました or *ryokou shimashita*／旅行 しました; *ryokou*／りょこう(FL) is a trip a holiday, vacation.

Kore wa totemo oishii desu／これは とても おいしい です. *Soreni sonna ni takakunai desu*／それに そんな に たかくない です;(FL) this is very, very tasty and above that and also it is not very expensive. So, *sonna ni*／そんな に(FL) means not that much so I will be doing *sonna ni*／そんな に(FL) sometime later with you also at the moment you can just understand it as not that much it is not that expensive. So, *sore ni*／それに(FL) as and whatever is coming here is very, very important this is what I feel as the speaker the most important thing in my statement which I want the listener to know.

So, there is something else also over here in this only. So, *kore wa totemo oishii desu. Sore ni nedan mo ii desu* / *これは とても 美味しい です。それに ねだん も いい です*; (FL) the price is also not that much. You go to a restaurant you have something very tasty and if it is not that expensive then you feel very good about it.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:03)

Mira wa Eigo to Furansu-go ^{can} ga hanasemasu. ^{also} Soreni Doitsu-go mo dekikasu.
 ミラは 英語と フランス語 が 話せます。それに ドイツ語 も できます。

Mira wa Eigo to Furansu-go ^{S1} ga hanasemasu. ^{and} Soshite, ^{S2} kanojo wa kankoku-go mo dekikasu.
 ミラは 英語と フランス語が 話せます。そして、彼女は 韓国語も できます。

Cheezu sandoiichii ^{and} to ko-ra onegaishimasu.
 チーズ サンドイッチ と コーラ おねがいます。

Cheezu sandoiichii ^{and} soreni ko-ra onegaishimasu.
 チーズ サンドイッチ それに コラ おねがいます。

Now you have more examples, she can speak and above that she can also speak in German, *mo* / *も* (FL) also. Then, *Mira wa Eigo to Furansu-go ga hanasemasu. Soshite, kanojo wa Kankoku-go mo dekimasu* / *ミラは 英語と フランス語 が 話せます。そして、彼女は 韓国語 も できます。Soshite* / *そして* also meaning 'and' (FL) ~~go to France (FL) and~~ you have done joining sentence 1 with sentence 2 where the same thought is getting carried. Now it is just a casual and whereas *sore ni* / *それに* (FL) is in the speaker's mind very, very important. Now you can see from here, *cheezu sandoiichii to ko-ra onegaishimasu* / *チーズ サンドイッチ と コーラ お願いします*; cheesy sandwich and *ko-ra onegaishimasu* / *コーラ お願いします*, (FL) please give it to me.

Cheezu sandoiichii to ko-ra onegaishimasu / *チーズ サンドイッチ と コーラ お願いします*, (FL) means you give me cheese sandwich and also with that give me coca cola. So, both are and but meaning is different.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:27)

Particle to joins nouns and is equivalent to 'and'.

N₁ to N₂.....

7

So, from the examples you can see that *sore ni* / それに(FL) and *soshite* / そして(FL) both are joining particles and are also similar in meaning both mean 'and'. There is *to* / と(FL) also and, *to* / と also joins nouns with nouns and means 'and' but you can see very clearly from the examples that the nuance is very, very different.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:50)

Soreni is a joining particle and is similar in meaning to besides, in addition to, above this etc.

.....S₁, soreni, S₂.....

.....S₁. Soreni, S₂.....

7

Soshite / そして(FL) is used to continue what the person is saying to carry the thought forward by joining the sentence and adding some more information in a very general manner. But *sore ni* / それに(FL) on the other hand though it adds information it is very clear that whatever comes after *sore ni* / それに(FL) is the most important thing in the speaker's mind. In his opinion it is very, very important and that is exactly what he wants to convey to the listener.


(Refer Slide Time: 30:23)

soshite (and, then)
sou shite (by doing so)

masuu *finally do it* // *Soshite = and*
Soshite = —

Sou shite watashiwa yatto dekimashita.
Sou shite naoshimashita. *naosu*

Soshite ikimashou.
Soshite tomodachi ni aimashi.

Shitsurei desu ga, / 失礼 です が、..... 

Shitsurei na koto / 失礼 なこと..... *thing*

22


For example with *soshite* / *そして* (FL) you can have *watashi wa Mumbai e ikimashita* / 私はムンバイへ行きました. *Soshite sensei ni aimashita* / そして先生に会いました (FL). Now we have, *kore wa totemo oishii desu* / これはとても美味しいです. *sore ni, sonna ni takakunai desu* / それに、そんなに高くないです.

soshite (and, then)
sou shite (by doing so)

masuu *finally do it* // *Soshite = and*
Soshite = —

Sou shite watashiwa yatto dekimashita.
Sou shite naoshimashita. *naosu*

Soshite ikimashou.
Soshite tomodachi ni aimashita.

Shitsurei desu ga, / 失礼 です が、..... 

Shitsurei na koto / 失礼 なこと..... *thing*

22

Now, we have *soshite* / *そして* (FL) which is 'and' (FL) and *sou shite* / *そうして* which is given over here by doing like this. Very different meanings but pronunciation is quite similar. So, let us see how it is used? So, *sou shite* / *そうして* (FL) of course you all know. So, *soushite watashi wa yatto dekimashita* / *そうして* 私は やっと 出来ました; *sou*

shite／*そうして*(**FL**) in this manner I did it like this and thus finally was able to do it. For example you were trying to solve something, some problem or you were trying to make something. So, when I did it in a certain manner then I was able to complete it.

Sou shite／*そうして*(**FL**) in this manner; *sou shite naoshimashita*／*そうして なおしました*(**FL**) when I followed the manner prescribed then I could repair it, *naosu*／*なおす* to repair(**FL**). *Douyatte naoshimashita ka*／*どうやって なおしました か*, how did you repair it or correct it? *Soushite naoshimashita*／*そうして なおしました*. *Soshite ikimashou*／*そして 行きましょう*. So, there is some *hanashi*／*話* is(**FL**) going on/-there is some talk going on. So, well it is over, *soshite ikimashou*／*そして 行きましょう*; *mou osoi kara ikimashou*／*もう 遅い から 行きましょう*; *Mumbai e ikimashita*／*ムンバイ へ 行きました*. *Soshite tomodachi ni aimashita*／*そして 友だち に 会いました*. So, *soshite*／*そして*(**FL**) is just and you are just giving information joining two sentences and *sou shite*／*そうして*(**FL**) means done in a particular manner or followed a particular method. Now there was another expression in your last lesson and we also studied how *shitsurei*／*しつれい* ~~sure~~ is going to be used in different situations and what is the meaning.

So, we had *shitsurei desu ga*／*しつれい です が*(**FL**) when do you use it? Well when two people are talking and you want to say something then you say, *shitsurei desu ga*／*しつれい です が* or *sumimasen*／*すみません* I am sorry I want to say something; then there was another thing we did last time which was *shitsurei na koto*／*しつれい な こと*; *koto*／*こと*(**FL**) means a thing something but not physical thing we have done it earlier. So, *shitsurei na koto*／*しつれい な こと*(**FL**) something that has happened which should not have happened which is something very, very impolite something which is not to be forgiven *shitsurei na koto*／*しつれい な こと*(**FL**).

So, when you talk rudely to your seniors or when you say something rude which you are not supposed to say *shitsurei na koto o itte shimaimashita*／*しつれい な こと を 言って しまいました*(**FL**) I landed up saying something which I should not have said, *shitsurei*

na koto / 素晴らしい な こと (FL). So, some act which was not good or which was improper and *shitsurei desu ga* / 素晴らしい です が (FL) ~~this guy~~ is excuse me.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:54)

Nanimo - pronoun meaning - nothing (nani)

nani + mo = nothing →

A: Nani o nomimasu ka? / 何を飲みますか? (What will you have?) 何

B: Nanimo nomimasen / なんにも のみません。 何

→ Nanika nomimasu ka? / 何か飲みますか? (Something)

Now we did *nanika* / なにか (FL) in our previous lesson, which means something. So, now if we add another word to this question word/-interrogative word *nani* / 何 (FL) we will get a pronoun which means nothing and what is it? *Nani* / 何 (FL) plus *mo* / も (FL) meaning 'nothing' we have done *nani o nomimasu ka* / 何を飲みますか? *Watashi wa kocha o nomimasu* / 私は小茶を飲みます. *Nanika nomimasu ka* / なにか飲みますか, will you have something? *Nani o nomimasu ka* / 何を飲みますか, (FL) what will you have ~~over here have~~ and will you have something? (FL). So, this is more direct and this is polite. The answer in negative that I will not have anything could be the same for both, *nanimo nomimasen* / 何も飲みません. *Nani o nomimasu ka* / 何を飲みますか? *Kocha o nomimasu* / こちやを飲みます, (FL) positive; negative *nanimo nomimasen* / なんにも飲みません (FL).

Nanika nomimasu ka / なにか飲みますか, (FL) informal to be used with friends not to seniors; *nanimo nomimasen* / 何も飲みません (FL) answer will be the same nothing, if you do not want to have anything, if you want to have something well you can say *kocha o nomimasu* / 小茶を飲みます (FL) or *ko-hi o nomimasu* / コーヒーを飲みます (FL) or whatever you want to have. Now again we have this *nani* / 何 (FL) over here please see very clearly and then we have *nomimasu* / 飲みます (FL). We will do these in a later

chapter in detail there are many more. So, for the time being *nanimo* / なにも (FL) means nothing.

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Sorosoro kaerimashou / そろそろ 帰りましょう。 帰

Sorosoro kaerimasu / そろそろ 帰ります。 帰

Sorosoro kaeritai to omoimasu / そろそろ 帰りたい と思います。 帰

kokoro / 心 omou

Then after you have had your tea and you have been talking for a while you want to go home. So, *sorosoro ikimashou* / そろそろ 行きましょう (FL) so, what are the phrases that you can use? (FL) show. So, *sorosoro kaerimashou* / そろそろ 帰りましょう, let us now get up and move for home. *Sorosoro* / そろそろ (FL) very soon *kaerimashou* / 帰りましょう (FL) and the kanji over here for *kaerimasu* / 帰ります (FL) is this, once again *kaerimasu* / 帰ります (FL). Then we have *sorosoro kaerimasu* / そろそろ 帰ります (FL) direct here if you have two three people with you then you are talking amongst yourselves and saying *sorosoro kaerimashou* / そろそろ 帰りましょう (FL), we should be getting up now, if you are alone *sorosoro kaerimasu* / そろそろ 帰ります (FL) you tell your host that I think I should be moving now. *Sorosoro kaeritai to omoimasu* / そろそろ 帰りたい と思います (FL) I think I want to get up and start moving for home now. So, different ways different situations you can use depending on where you are and whom you are talking to and this is the kanji for *omoimasu* / 思います (FL) where this is *kokoro* / 心 (FL) meaning heart, this is *omou* / 思う (FL). So, now after your visit when you have decided that you want to now start moving out.

So, the host is obviously going to say something to you and you will say something to the host again, before actually leaving the house. So, what does the host say? Well the host again uses *irasshai* / いらっしゃい (FL).

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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

Mata irashite kudasai / また いらしてください

Mata asobi ni irashite kudasai / また 遊び に いらしてください

Ojama shimashita

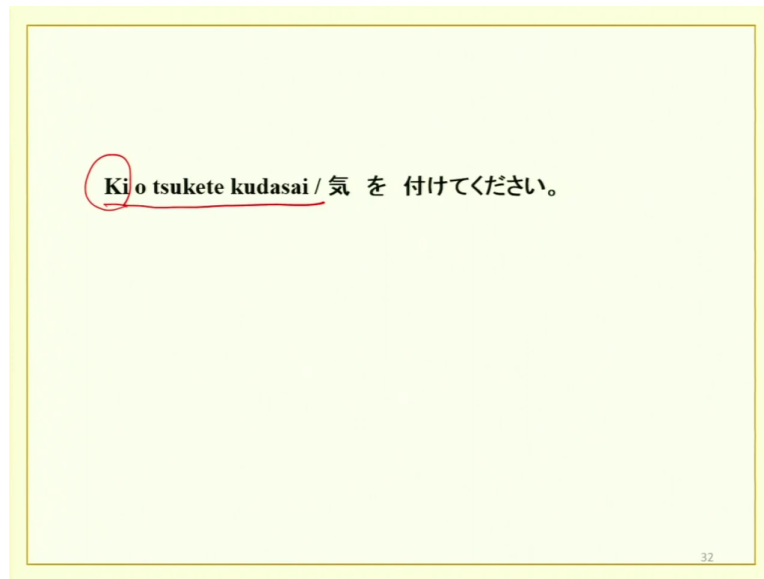
Shitsurei shimasu.

But over here it does not mean welcome. So, what does the host say? We did this last time *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 (FL) specially you came for me *arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます (FL) and I received the pleasure honour of you coming to my place, *itadakimashita* / いただきます, *arigatou gozaimashita* / ありがとうございます (FL). So, the phrase is *wazawaza* / わざわざ (FL) especially for me *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 (FL) before the person is leaving the guest is leaving or it could be very sweet and would like to invite again and say *mata irashite kudasai* / また いらしてください (FL) come again please where *mata* / また (FL) is again, *irashite kudasai* / いらしてください (FL) please come again.

Mata asobi ni irashite kudasai / また 遊び に いらしてください; *mata* / また again, *asobi* / 遊び is (FL) for interaction please come to my house. It does not mean play over here it is relaxation and interaction. Now this is for the host to say and this is what the guest is going to say, bow again and thank the host and say *o-jamashimashita* / おじゃましまし

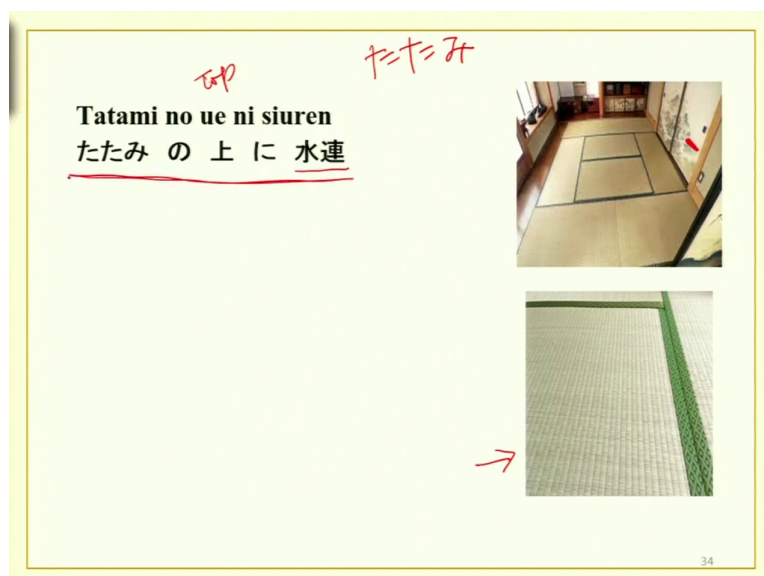
た, *shitsurei shimasu* / しつれいします (FL) I will take your leave a better phrase is also there which is used a lot of times when you are parting. So, what is the phrase?:-

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Let us see, *ki o tsukete kudasai* / 気を付けてください (FL) please take care as we say in English take care. So, please take care of yourself, *ki o tsukete kudasai* / 気を付けてください (FL) both can say this or just the host can say this as the guest is leaving house.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:02)



Now there is a *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) that I want to do with you and it is regarding *tatami* / たたみ (FL) what is *tatami* / たたみ? (FL) ♪ You can see the pictures over here these are jute mats, the *chatai* (FL) that we have in India which we used in olden times. Now

of course we do not use *chatai*(~~FL~~) anymore we have proper flooring. So, well what is the *kotowaza*／ことわざ? *Kotowaza*／ことわざ(~~FL~~) is idioms. So, what is the *kotowaza*／ことわざ? *Tatami no ue ni suiren*／たたみ の 上 に 水連. *Tatami*／たたみ(~~FL~~) is this, *no ue*／の 上(~~FL~~) you understand on top *suiren*／すいれん(~~FL~~) is swimming practicing to swim in water.

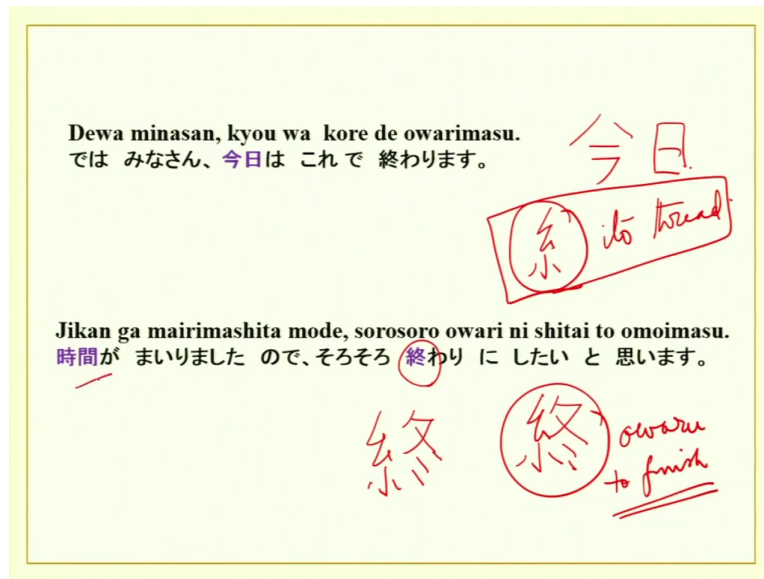
So, you can I am sure very well understand what it means now. So, these *tatami*／たたみ(~~FL~~) you make your floor like this you can see how it is made and the size of the room is measured by the number of *tatami*／たたみ(~~FL~~) you have in the room you have done a *kotowaza*／ことわざ(~~FL~~) with these *shouji*／しょうじ which is *kabe ni me ari, shouji ni mimi ari*／かべ に 目 あり、しょうじ に 耳 あり(~~FL~~). So, we have done this earlier. Now what does this *kotowaza*／ことわざ(~~FL~~) mean? Means this is actually for all of you *tatami no ue ni suiren*／たたみ の 上 に すいれん(~~FL~~) you can keep practicing to swim on the *tatami*／たたみ(~~FL~~).

That is keep reading about how to swim in water, what all things you have to do, how you have to use your hands and your legs but if you actually do not go into the water you will not be able to see whether you can swim or not. So, very interesting thing the Japanese says you are a paper driver. So, if you do not actually drive then it is very difficult to go on the road and think that you will be able to manage crowd easily be able to drive in crowd easily.

So, over here I want to say that please do not do this whatever we learn over here, whatever we do over here in class please go practice it at home and do not think that you know it here in your mind because when you actually speak then you land up fumbling and all the grammar all the phrases all the expressions never come out properly. So, the more you practice the easier it becomes.

So, do not do this *tatami no ue ni suiren*／たたみ の 上 に すいれん(~~FL~~) do not just practice on the *tatami*／たたみ(~~FL~~) to swim actually go in water and try to swim over there. So, learn and practice with your partner to speak in Japanese, do not keep it in the book and over here in your mind only.

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So well, I will keep it till here; I will finish it over here. Now there are two kanji's which I want to do this is of course *ima* / 今 (PL) we just did. Now there is a new kanji *owarimasu* / 終わります (PL) this you know, this means *ito* / 糸 (PL) which is thread kanji for thread and this is *fuyu* / 冬 (PL). So, when you join the 2 then it becomes *owaru* / 終わる (PL). So, like this 3, 4, 5 and 6 and 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 so this makes it *owaru* / 終わる ~~over~~ which is to finish.

Jikan / 時間 (PL) we did just now. So, I do not think I need to do it and *omoimasu* / 思います (PL) is written right here you can practice this. So, now I think we should plan to finish the class; these are expressions these are classroom expressions or you could say when you are having a meeting and now about to finish then you can say *jikan ga mairimashita node* / 時間が まいりました ので (PL), now it is time *sorosoro owari ni shitai to omoimasu* / そろそろ 終わりに したい と 思います (PL) I think I want to keep it till here finish it over here. Now practice, at home do not do the *kotowaza* / ことわざ (PL) that we did just now today.

Try to practice with your partner practice loudly do all the things that we have done use the phrases come prepared for your next class. We are going to do some grammar in our next class. Till then *mata aimashou* / また 会いましょう. *Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます (PL).

