**Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II**
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Lecture: 03
Hon wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu
本 は 机 の 上 に あります
The book is on the table?

(FL) *Konnichiwa* こんにちは, namaskar and a very warm welcome to all present here today in the second series of lectures on Japanese Language and Culture. So, in our previous lesson, we studied particle (FL)*ni／に,* we learned how to use particle *ni／に*(FL) with time, we also did particle (FL)*o／を* and honorific *o／お* (FL). So, there is a big difference between the two as you already know now., pParticle *o／を*(FL) is used to show the object in the sentence and the honorific *o／お*(FL) is used to show politeness, to show respect though the sound the pronunciation is the same syllable is different. Now, we did *ni／に*(FL) as you know, we are going to continue with *ni／に,*(FL) see how *ni／に*(FL) is used in various ways in the language. Today, we will do with two different verbs you will see how *ni／に* (FL) is used over there and then also we will do with animate and inanimate, how to show existence of people and of objects using *ni／に*(FL) basically, we will see prepositions today, we will learn prepositions. So, let us see what we have in our lecture.

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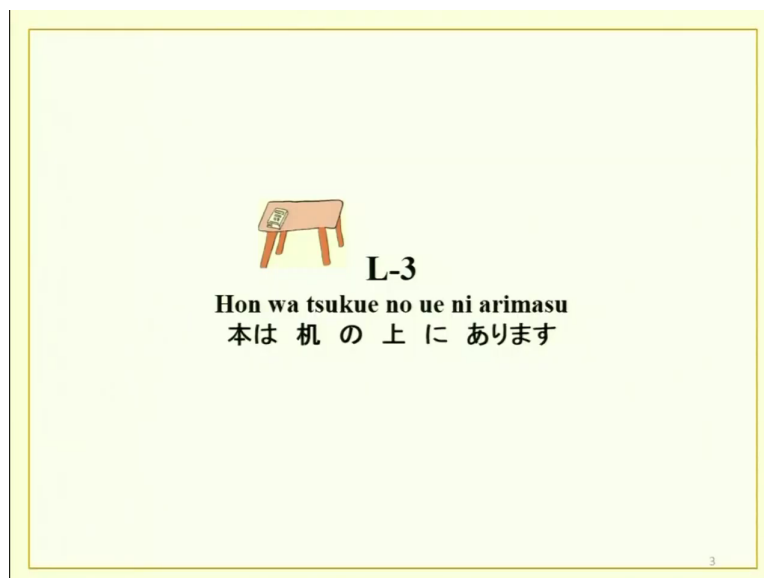
So, from the picture, you can see very clearly there is a *kaban／かばん,* ~~command~~ there is a bag over here and there are two people. So, the question is and the answer would be which is given over here *kaban wa koko desu／かばん　は　ここ　です.***(FL)** ~~his son~~ *A san* saying that *kaban wa koko desu／かばん　は　ここ　です,***(FL)** this is because it is close to *A san* ~~a son~~. Now *B san*~~son~~ could easily say *kaban wa soko desu／かばん　は　そこ　です,* **(FL)** ~~this~~ because it is far away from him. Now, there is another way of saying the same thing *kaban wa koko ni arimasu／かばん　は　ここ　に　あります.***(FL)** ~~w~~Why do we use this verb *arimasu／あります?***(FL)** ~~b~~Because *desu／です* ~~this~~ is not a complete verb., ~~work~~ ~~I~~it is made with the help of *de／で***(FL)** particle and the *su／す***(FL)** part of the *masu*~~s~~ form.

So, it cannot perform all the activities a verb is supposed to perform all the conjugations cannot be done. So, we need a proper verb over here and this verb shows existence of inanimate objects, that is where a certain thing is present. It is there the existence of the bag is shown by *arimasu／あります***(FL)** ~~and~~ where as ~~various the~~ the bag is shown by particle *ni／に* **(FL).** A very, very different usage of particle *ni／に***(FL)** you have not done this so, far. You have only used it with time.

So, ~~(FL)~~ *koko ni／ここ に* basically something *wa／は*~~(FL)~~ place ~~me~~ *ni arimasu／に あります,*~~(FL)~~ it exists at this place. This is what we did last time. Now, today as I told you, we are going to do post positions that is prepositions in English. So, what are those post positions in Japanese? Well, *kaban wa mae ni arimasu／かばん は 前 に あります.,* ~~(FL)~~ I~~i~~f I remove this *watashi no／私 の*~~(FL)~~ from here, we can say, *kaban wa mae ni arimasu／かばん わ 前 に あります,*~~(FL)~~ it is in front. We are not mentioning what it is in front of but we are saying *kaban wa mae ni arimasu／かばん は まえ に あります,*~~(FL)~~ from context you can understand what is being said.

If you add *watashi no／私 の*~~(FL)~~ then it is very clear. I am here and the *kaban／かばん* ~~(FL)~~ in front of me like this. ~~(FL)~~**K**~~k~~*aban wa watashi no mae ni arimasu／かばん は 私 の 前 に あります, mae／前* means front. Instead of *kaban／かばん*~~(FL)~~ you can have any other noun over here~~.~~, I~~i~~nstead of *watashi／私*~~(FL)~~,~~. You~~y can again have ~~(FL)~~*otousan／お父さん, okaasan no mae ni arimasu／おかあさん の 前 に あります.*

Now look at this picture over here. ~~(FL)~~ Tanaka san, we can call him *Tanaka san*~~(FL)~~. He is pointing at this ball. So, what is he saying? As it is in front of him, right in front of him. So, he can also say *boru wa,*~~(FL)~~ this is the table. So, well it is present on top of the table.

So, over here also you can replace *mae／前*~~(FL)~~ with *ue／上*~~(FL)~~. So, *Kaban wa watashi no ue ni arimasu／かばん は 私 の 上 に あります,*~~(FL)~~ sounds very funny, but this is just for practice. So, we can replace *mae／前* over ~~my own word~~ here with other prepositions, ~~way~~*ue／上* means up or ahead or top okay.

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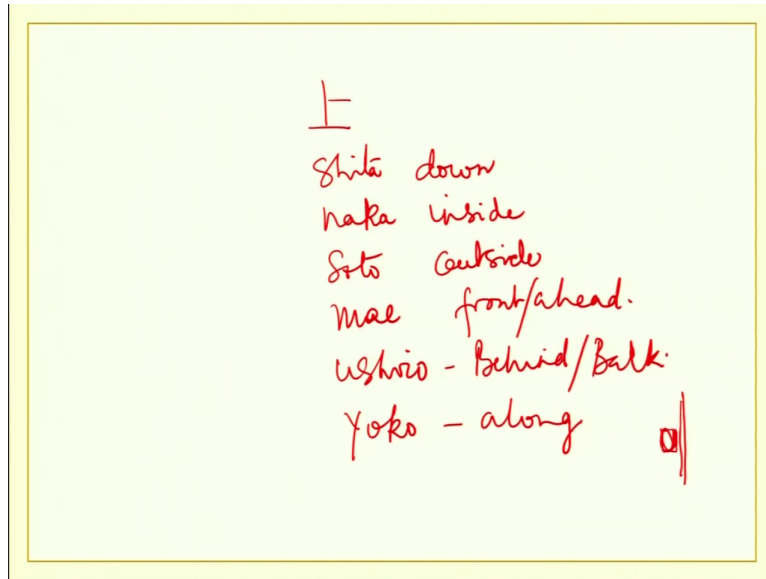
So, now what are the normal prepositions that we do in English?. So, way *ue*／上 which is up, (FL) *shita*／下 which is down or under or below, or(FL) *naka*／なか which is inside or (FL) *soto*／そと which is outside or (FL) *mae*／まえ which is front or ahead, (FL) *soto*／そと which is behind, back etc. So, (FL) *ue*／上, *shita*／下, *naka*／中, *soto*／外, *mae*／前, *ushiro*／後ろ some very simple post positions that we are going to take up here also you can use *yoko*／よこ(FL) which is alongside something for example, you have a wall, something is parked over here,. Tthe cycleist parked alongside the wall, *yoko ni arimasu*／よこ　に ありま す(FL). So, we will see and revise over here.

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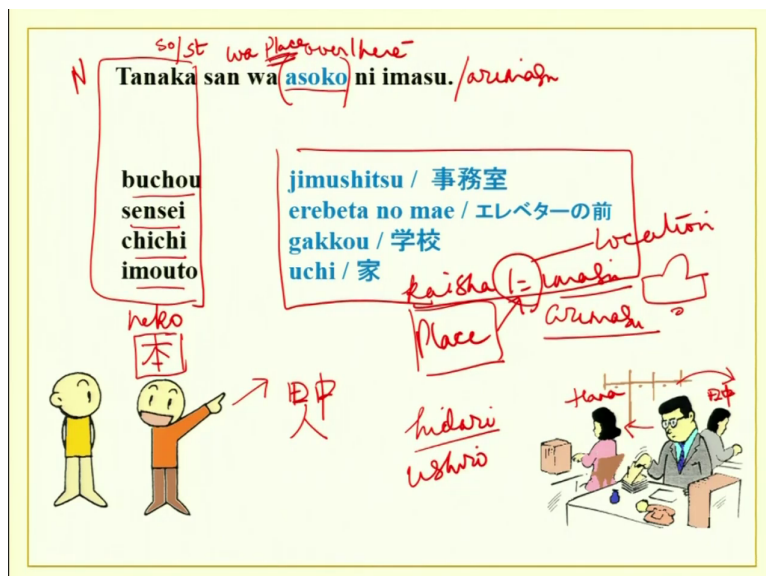
So he is pointing and *Tanaka san*~~(FL)~~ is far away from both of them, we can see very clearly from this word *asoko／あそこ*,~~(FL)~~ *asoko／あそこ* which means over there. Now, if ~~(FL)~~ Tanaka san somewhere or here see, then *soko ni imasu／そこ　に　います*~~(FL)~~ or if he was a little more closer, he could have said *koko ni imasu／ここ　に　います or Tanaka san* ~~(FL)~~ himself could have said , *watashi wa koko desu／私　は　ここ　です*,~~(FL)~~ I am over here. Now, instead of *Tanaka san*~~(FL)~~ you can replace this noun over here with ~~(FL)~~*buchou／ぶちょう*, which is the head of the department any section of the office, then ~~S~~*sensei*~~,~~ you already know, *chichi／父* and *imouto／妹* ~~(FL)~~ is younger sister.

So someone or something *wa／は*~~(FL)~~ place *ni imasu／に　います* or *arimasu／あります* ~~(FL))~~. You can replace this place/location over here with *jimushitsu／じむしつ*~~(FL)~~ which is the office/~~=~~working office, then *erebe-ta- no mae／エレベーター　の　前*~~(FL)~~ you understand, ~~(FL)~~ *uchi／うち* is house. So, ~~(FL)~~*Buchou wa jimushitsu ni imasu／部長　は　じむしつ　に　います.*

Sensei wa erebeta no mae ni imasu／先生　は　エレベーター　の　前　に　います.

Imouto wa uchi ni imasu／妹　は　家　に　います. Chichi wa gakkou ni imasu／父　は　学校　に　います.

Neko wa kuruma no shita ni imasu／猫　は　車　の　下　に　います.

Buchou wa kaisha ni imasu／部長　は　会社　み　います.

You can also put *hon／本*~~(FL)~~ over here;~~,~~ it is an inanimate / non‑living thing. So, *Hon wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu／本　は　机　の　上　に　あります.、* ~~(FL)~~ ~~P~~please remember *arimasu／あります* and *imasu／います*~~(FL)~~ are very important and ~~need~~ *ni／に* to show location of the object or person, where the person is. So, the place is given and place *ni／に*~~(FL).~~

Now you can very well see over here *buchou／部長*~~(FL)~~. So, *buchou wa kaisha ni／部長　は　会社　に* or *jimushitsu ni imasu／じむしつ　に　います*~~(FL).~~ ~~I~~If this is ~~(FL)~~*Hana chan*, then ~~(FL)~~*Hana chan wa buchou n*~~o~~*i hidari／花ちゃん　は　ぶちょう　のに　左,* *hidari／ひだり* is another locational word. So, *hidari ni imasu／ひだり　に　います.* *Hana chan wa buchou n*~~o~~*i hidari ni imasu／花ちゃん　は　ぶちょう　のに　左　に*

います. *Tanaka san wa buchou no ushiro ni imasu*／田中さん　は　ぶちょう　の　うしろ　に　います.**(FL)**. So, you can use ~~have~~ these words,. ~~T~~these prepositions,~~use and~~ andshow location of someone or something with reference to something else. I hope it is clear now. Now we have used *ni*／に**(FL)** in a lot of ways. We will show with the help of *ni*／に **(FL)** a certain activity at a certain time.

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So, this activity is being performed at this time exactly at this time thus ~~that is~~ particle *ni*／に.**(FL)** M*mainichi*／毎日 is time expression, means daily and *watashi wa mainichi*／私は　毎日,**(FL)** ~~he~~ every day *hachi-ji ni okimasu*／八時　に　おきます.,**(FL)** I~~i~~t is a statement. Of course, this says *roku-ji*／六時**(FL)** but well, we have used *hachi-ji*／八時 **(FL)** over here. So, *Hachi-ji ni okimasu*／八時　に　起きます,**(FL)** I get up. So, performing a certain activity at a certain time exactly at that time then particle *ni*／に**(FL)** is going to be used and also we did earlier that after time, particle *ni*~~ce~~ **(FL)** is used, *hachi-ji ni kaisha e ikimasu*／八時　に　会社　へ　行きます.**(FL)**.

N~~n~~ow another one is here for you,~~(FL)~~ exactly at this time *tabemasu*／食べます　**(FL)** not more not less maximum plus and minus two minutes or five minutes maximum but not beyond you do not say *roku-ji ni tabemasu*／六時　に　食べます and you mean *roku-ji juu-go fun ni tabemasu*／六時　十五分　に　食べます.**(FL)** n~~N~~o, that is wrong/incorrect. I~~i~~f you say *roku-ji ni tabemasu*／六時　に　食べます, *it* means, *daitai*／だいたい**(FL)** ~~means~~ two,~~they try to~~ three, four minutes here and there but~~(FL)~~ *roku-ji desu*／六時　です

~~this~~. **(FL)** *Ashita／明日* is another time expression, means tomorrow. Y~~ou~~you already know *mainichi／毎日, ashita／明日***(FL)** and you will see that with *ashita／あした***(FL)** with time expressions over here also particle *ni／に* **(FL)** is not being used.

Particle *ni／に***(FL)** is being used with exact time, with number and time. There are lots of time expressions you have done and lots of time expressions, which will not take particle *ni／に.***(FL)** Particle *ni／に* ~~particularly~~ is not required., Wwhy it is not required?~~.~~ **(FL)** *Ni／に* particle is used for exact time. And **(FL)***ashita／あした* is a time span, a duration. So, this does not work over here. Now that is why **(FL)***ashita／明日* will not take particle *ni／に* ~~particularly~~. **(FL)** *Mainichi／毎日* will not take particle *ni／に*~~particularly~~. And I will give you a lot of words here which will not take particular *ni／に.***(FL).**

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You will see yourself let us do this exercise also over here.~~; (FL) the E~~exact time *ni nemashita／に 寝ました.* ~~b~~But *kinou／昨日*, *kinou ni juu-ichi-ji ni nemashita,***(FL)** incorrect/no,. ~~J~~juu-ichi-ji ni nemashita／十一時 に 寝ました, ~~t~~The exact time *ni nemashita／に ねました* and**(FL)** this time the watch also tells you 11 o'clock. Let us see what is happening over here. *Watashi wa ototoi ni,* no/incorrect, *watashi wa ototoi***(FL)** because *ototoi／一昨日***(FL)** ~~two three years~~ is a time span/~~-~~duration,~~.~~ ~~I~~it is a time expression,~~.~~ ~~I~~it is not exact time. Now this over here ~~-~~this usage of *ni／に***(FL)** is very different, which I am going to do later. At the moment please concentrate on *Watashi wa ototoi denwa o shimashita／私 は 一昨日 電話 を しました.***(FL).**

So, what you have done earlier with *o／を? O／を*(FL) is direct relationship with the verb, 'Nnoun *o／を*(FL) Vverb'. The verb is acting on the noun, what do you do with it *denwa／電話?*then why y You ring up somebody.? SSso, *denwa o shimashita／でんわ　を　しました.*(FL) nNow, who did you bring up? It was your *okaasan／お母さん*(FL). So, here the subject, object; *subject wa／は object o／を*(FL) verb subject (FL) object (FL) *verb. It* is very, very clear. Now, we have another indirect object over here. So, what do we do, we cannot have two *o／を*(FL) in a sentence we have done this earlier.

(FL) *O／を* particle as you know marks the object in the sentence. So, something else has to be done and that is *ni／に*(FL) and what is it equal to in English? iIt is equal to 'to' oftwo halves English. *Watashi wa ototoi okaasan ni denwa o shimashita／私　は　一昨日　お母さん　に　電話　を　しました,*(FL) in a very, very different way you could say I called to my *okaasan／お母さん*(FL) or you can say *Watashi wa ototoi okaasan ni tegami o kakimashita／私　は　一昨日　お母さん　に　てがみ　を　書きました.* (FL). So, over here the usage of English 'to'(FL) will be very clear, I wrote a letter to my mother. So, this is equal to the 'to'two in English I am going to take it up later as well.

Please concentrate on this at the moment, because we are doing time expressions and time expressions will not take particle *ni／に,* (FL) not all but some of them.

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So, now, what are the time expressions which do not require a particle *ni／に*(FL). (FL) *Asa／朝* is morning as you know, (FL) *kesa／今朝* is this morning, (FL) *konya／今夜* is this evening and (FL) *ima／今* is now. You have done this Kanji character also in your previous lesson, which is *ima／今*(FL) that inside the house you are sitting and singing now. So, this here on top is the *hito／人*(FL). We just change it a little and make it like this showing that this is a house.

So, (FL) *hito／人* is in the house and singing and (FL) *konya／今夜* this evening and (FL) *kesa／今朝* this morning. Of course, you have (FL) *ashita／明日* tomorrow, (FL) *kinou／昨日* yesterday, (FL)*kyou／今日* today and (FL)*ototoi／一昨日* day before yesterday. So, all these will not take particle *ni／に*(FL). Also have (FL) *rainen／来年 next year, kotoshi* this year and (FL)*kyonen／きょねん* last year and (FL) So, *raigetsu／来月* next month, (FL) *kongetsu／今月* this month and (FL)*sengetsu／先月* last month. These time expressions will not take particle *ni／に*(FL) because it is not exact time it is a time span/ time duration.

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Now time expressions where *ni／に*(FL) is optional.

So, *haru ni／春　に,*

natsu ni／夏　に,

aki ni／秋　に,

fuyu ni／冬　に(FL) you may add *ni／に* or(FL) you may not add *ni／に*(FL) depending on your sentence construction. Also, if you add *ni／に*(FL), there is more emphasis/stress on what you are saying. Y, you are trying to emphasize what you are saying that is all, that is the only difference., oOtherwise, the meaning the fundamental meaning of the of the sentence does not change at all.

These are the four seasons you can see this is *aki／秋, fuyu／冬, haru／春 and natsu／夏* (FL) we will do the kanji's a little later. Now therethat is *toki／とき*(FL) also over here. (FL)*Toki／とき* means time as you already know, and (FL) *goro／ごろ* is approximate time. So, with *goro／ごろ*(FL) either use *goro／ごろ*(FL) with time, or use *ni／に* with time(FL) use (FL) with time, both are not used. And *toki ni／とき　に*(FL) is optional. I will show you later in the lesson. You will know it only emphasizes that is all the basic meaning does not change.

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Rainen no natsu, (ni) kazoku to isshoni Amerika ni ikitai desu.
来年 の 夏、（に）家族 と一緒に アメリカ に いきたい です。

Gakkou ni ita toki (ni) yoku supo-tsu o shimashita.
学校 に いた とき （に）よく スポーツ を しました。

Watashi wa ototoi haha (ni) denwa o shimashita.
私は 一昨日 母 に 電話 を しました。

Now you can see over here, (FL). It is optional over here you may or may not use it; in a similar manner; so, when I was in school, I did a lot of these sports, I played a lot of games. So, when you put me over here, it emphasizes that at the time when I was in school, I was playing games. That is about all without *ni／に*me also the sentences complete. We just did this over here in the previous slide.

This *ni／に*(FL) over here is 'to'~~two~~ which I am going to take up later, *watashi wa ototoi ni* again no, *ototoi haha ni denwa o shimashita／一昨日　母　に　電話　を　しました*, (FL) I rang up my mother day before yesterday or *denwa o shimashita／電話　を　しました* is (FL) ~~then while she much ties~~ I talked to her. So, ~~-~~ *watashi wa／私　は*(FL) I talked to my mother day before yesterday. So, you can see that over here as I explained earlier, this is the primary object and this is the indirect object of the action. Now we will do how to give and how to receive things in Japanese.

The verbs are different for both the cases and their *agemasu／あげます and moraimasu／もらいます* (FL) and the reason why I am doing this over here is because we are going to use particle *ni／に*(FL) again.

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So, how to use particle *ni／に*(FL) and what does it mean? Now simple sentence, *watashi wa agemasu／私　は　あげます,* I give. So, I and give or(FL) I gave *agemashita／あげました.*(FL) ~~n~~Now (FL), I give something. So, what do I give? *Hon／本*(FL)? ~~So, (FL) a~~ till now I am not telling to whom, I am just saying that I gave a book or (FL) I am going to give a book. ~~Now, (FL)~~ Over here this (FL) *ni／に* is equal to the English 'to'. So, (FL) *watashi wa okaasan ni／私　は　お母さん　に,* I gave a *shousetsu／小説* or *hon／本* 'to' (English) which is *ni／に. 0 okaasan／お母さん,*(FL). ~~So, which is (FL)~~ to my mother. This *ni／に*(FL) over here after the indirect object is equal to the English 'to'. So, I '*watashi*

wa／私　は someone *ni／に***(FL)** something *o／を,* **(FL)** something **(FL)** something is a noun, obviously, noun *o／を***(FL)** verb *agemasu／上げます*.

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Now, **(FL)** *watashi wa moraimasu／私　は　もらいます,* so I am the one who is receiving, *moraimasu／もらいます* what I must is to receive or to get. So, *watashi wa moraimasu／私　は　もらいます or watashi wa moraimashita／私　は　もらいました,***(FL)** I received something, I got something. As we did for *agemasu／あげます***(FL)**; I received something and what is this something? It is a book then, **(FL)** I received a book from my mother. So, this is equal to 'from' in English. I **(FL)** *watashi wa／私　は* someone *ni／に* **(FL)** which is equal to 'from', something *o／を,* **(FL)** something is noun again **(FL)** *o／を* verb and the verb is *morau／もらう***(FL)**.

So, **(FL)** *watashi wa／私　は* was someone *ni／に***(FL)** something *o morau／を　もらう* **(FL)**, this is direct relationship and this is the indirect object of the sentence. Now, you can also make it very simple in your mind instead of particle *ni／に***(FL)** you can use *kara／から***(FL)** which you have done, which is equivalent al in to 'from'. **(FL)** *Watashi wa koko kara soko made／私　は　ここ　から　そこ　まで, /* from here till there or *hachi-ji kara ku-ji made／八時　から　九時　まで.***(FL)** So this you have done, this means 'from' and you can use *kara／から***(FL)** over here instead of *ni／に***(FL)** and remember that with

*moraimasu／もらいます, watashi wa okaasan kara shousetsu o moraimashita／私　は お母さん　から　小説　を　もらいました* that's the meaning.~~(FL)~~.

~~That is the meaning w~~With the verb *ageru／あげる*~~(FL)~~ it means to ~~, I~~ give and with the verb *morau／もらう*~~(FL)~~ it means from someone (I) receive.

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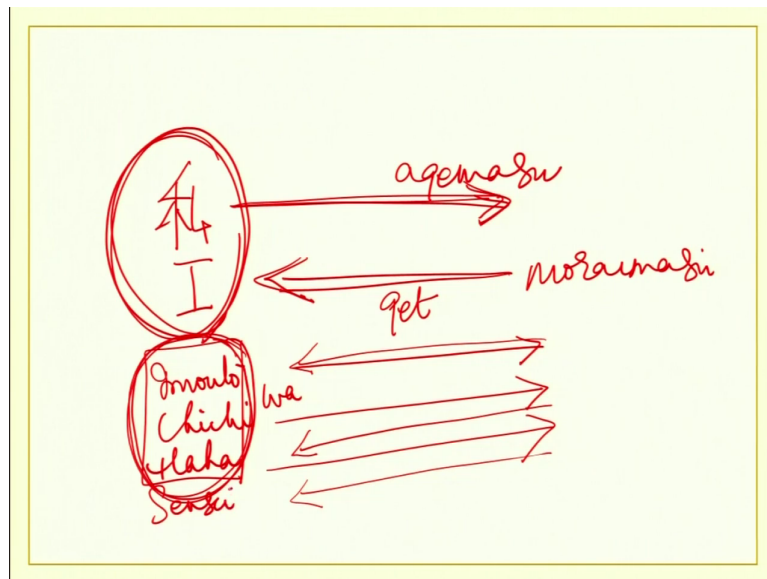
Now ~~(FL)~~*watashi／私,* I give *agemasu／あげます' ~~(FL)~~* and it is about me *watashi wa／ 私　は*~~(FL)~~ receive / get *moraimasu／もらいます.*~~(FL)~~ I give and I received it is all about me in *agemasu／あげます and moraimasu／もらいます*~~(FL)~~. Also over here you can say in place *of watashi／私, imouto／妹, chichi／父 and haha wa agemasu／母　は　あげます*~~(FL)~~ ~~and (FL)~~ they give something, *chichi wa agemasu／父　は　あげます, haha wa agemasu／母　は　あげます,, imouto wa agemasu／妹　は　あげます*~~(FL). O~~ okay, something and again *imouto wa moraimasu／妹　は　もらいます, chichi wa moraimasu／ 父　は　もらいます, haha wa moraimasu／母　は　もらいます.* So, you will notice that again they are giving and they are receiving. Who is giving and who is receiving is not the issue over here, the issue is either I am giving or I can be replaced with *imouto／妹, chichi／ 父 and haha／母 are* ~~(FL)~~ giving or receiving, it can be *sensei／先生*~~(FL)~~ also or *Tanaka san*~~(FL)~~ anyone receiving and giving.
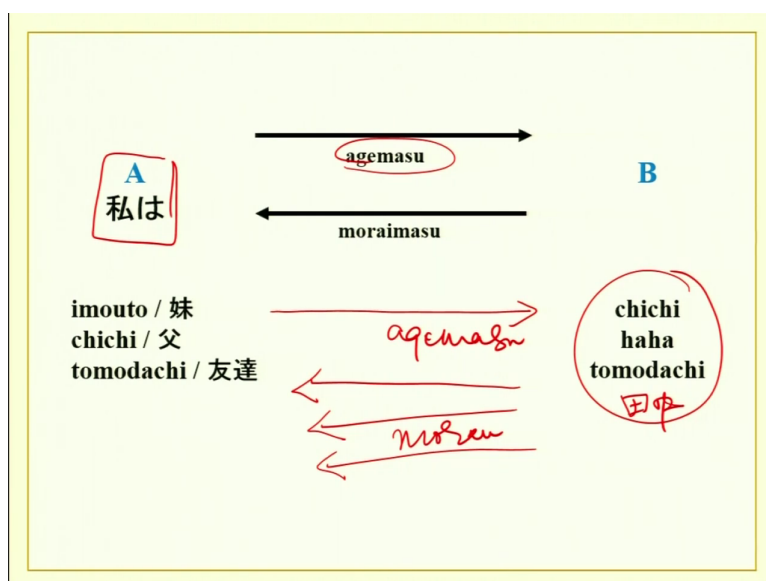
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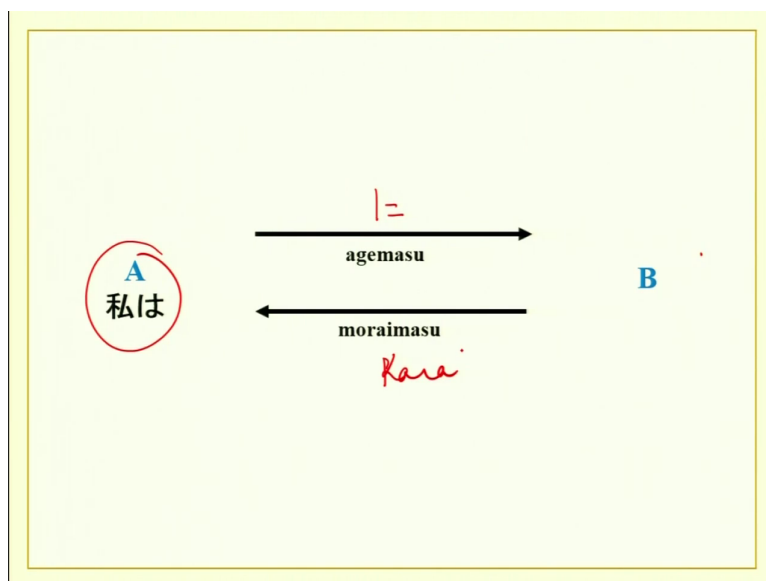
So, now you can look at this and see it is very clear:

Wwatashi wa agemasu／私　は　あげます, B san ni agemasu／Bさん　に　あげます., watashi wa Bsan kara moraimasu／私　は　Bさん　から　もらいます. Ni agemasu／に　あげます and kara moraimasu／から　もらいます(FL).

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Now, if someone else wants to give something as I told you just now in the previous slide, so, if chichi／父 and haha／母 or(FL) someone else wants to give something to somebody. For example, I want to give to chichi／父,(FL) I want to give to haha／母(FL), I want to give to tomodachi／友達, (FL) it is absolutely correct. A agemasu／あげます arguments will be used. If now imouto／妹(FL) wants to give to chichi／父,(FL) chichi／父 wants to give to haha／母(FL) or tomodachi／友達 wants to give to another tomodachi／友達(FL) or

Tanaka san ~~(FL) son~~ then also same *agemasu／あげます*~~(FL)~~ will be used or if *chichi／父* ~~he~~ wants to give something to *imouto／妹*~~(FL),~~ ~~(FL)~~ *imouto／妹* get something from *chichi／父,*~~(FL)~~ *haha／母* gets something from *chichi／父,*~~(FL)~~ *tomodachi／友達* or *Tanaka san* gets from *tomodachi／友達*~~(FL)~~ then it will be *morau／もらう*~~(FL).~~ We are doing the same thing again and again so that *agemasu／あげます or moraimasu／もらいます*~~(FL)~~ with particle *ni／に*~~(FL)~~ is very clear to you.

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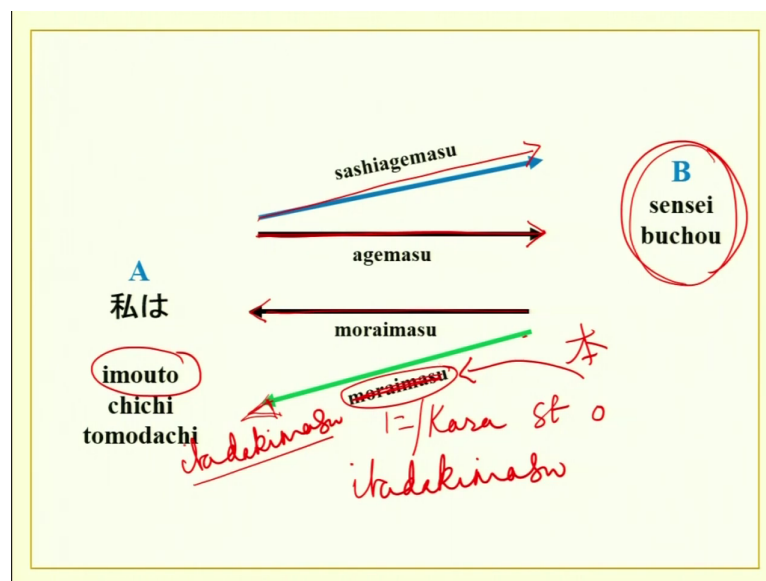
Now, if you want to give to somebody who's ~~s~~ is senior to you, somebody who's older in rank and age to you, then instead of *agemasu／あげます*~~(FL)~~ for politeness and for respect, what are you going to say? Well, it is *sashiagemasu／さしあげます*~~(FL)~~. So, to seniors, you will always say, *watashi wa sensei ni sashiagemasu／私 は 先生 に さしあげます.* *Watashi wa buchou ni sashiagemasu／私 は ぶちょう に さしあげます*~~(FL)~~. Now, if someone who is senior to you gives to you, then you receive something from your seniors, then what will you say? ~~(FL)~~ *Watashi wa sensei ni/kara something o itadakimasu. Moraimasu* is only for people who are your age ~~(FL).~~ Now ~~(FL)~~ *imouto wa buchou kara hon o itadakimashita／妹 は ぶちょう から 本 を いただきました.*

Watashi wa sensei kara jisho o itadakimashita／私 は せんせい から 辞書 を いただきます. Moraimasu／もらいます is over here is a mistake~~.,~~ ~~wh~~When you are receiving something from people senior to you it is always *itadakimasu／いただきます* ~~(FL).~~

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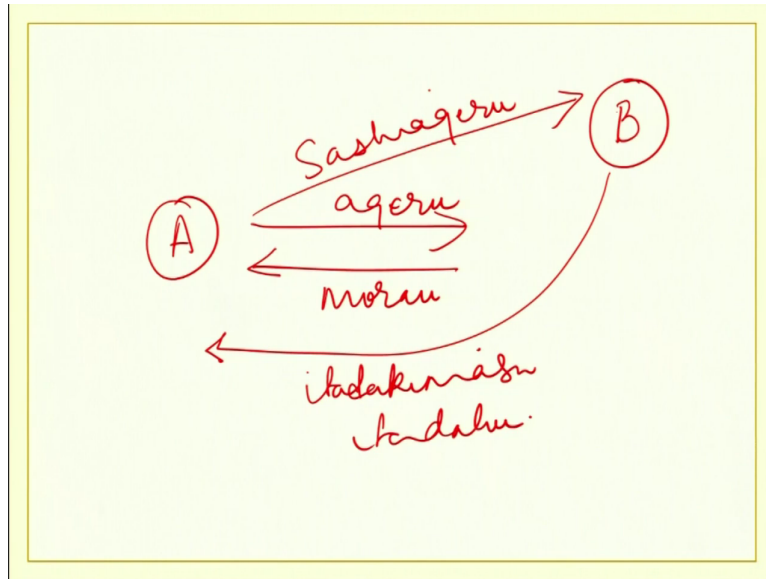
Now I will write it down clearly.

A gives *ageru／あげる.* ,(FL)

A receives *morau／もらう*(FL)

B who is senior to you Aa gives *sashiageru／さしあげる*(FL) and

A receives from someone who is senior in age and rank *itadakimasu／いただきます, itadaku／いただく*(FL). Pplease remember this. Now we have done so, much of *ni／に*(FL) there is still more *ni／に* (FL) left. N-*ni／に*(FL) performs a lot of functions in the language. We are going to do another one over here today.

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How *ni／に*(FL) shows purpose for going in a certain direction, now let us see what it is? *Watashi wa gohan o tabemasu／私　は　ご飯　を　食べます,* (FL) you understand noun

o／を(FL) verb. So for the purpose of eating, I am going to the *shokudou／食堂*(FL). So it is very clear *tabe ni／食べ　に*(FL) remove the *masu* and put *ni／に*(FL) over here. (FL) *Ikimasu／行きます* is motion in a direction. When particle *ni／に*(FL) is added to this verb, then it shows purpose or movement in a certain direction with a purpose to do a certain activity, which is clear in your mind.

So, why am I going to the *shokudou／食堂?*(FL) I am going to have *gohan／ご飯*(FL). So, for the purpose of eating, I am going to the *shokudou／食堂. ;*(FL) Pperson *wa／は*(FL) for activity place eys a *iku／行く*(FL). Ggenerally in this case the verb is *iku／行く equal*. Now you can use it with other verbs also, like you have *ai ni／会い　に. irony* Oover here *aimasu／会います*(FL). So, remove the *masu*(FL) put me *ni／に or benkyou shimasu／勉強　します, benkyou shi ni gakkou e ikimasu／勉強　し　に　学校　へ　行きます., S sensei ni ai ni gakkou e ikimasu／先生　に　会い　に　学校　へ　行きます.* (FL) Yyou will notice that the verb is always *iku／いく or kuru／くる or kaeru／かえる*(FL) or (FL) or (FL). Now why is that so, let us see.
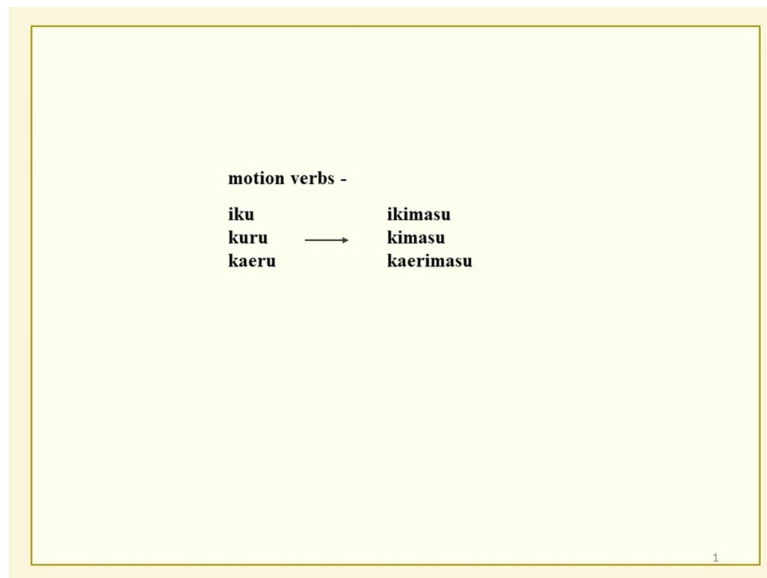
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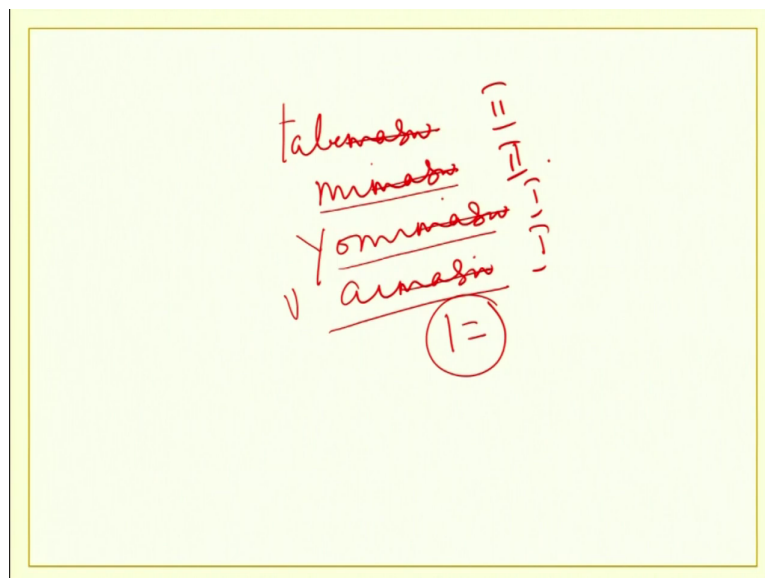
But before that, let us do a few verbs like *tabemasu／食べます, mimasu／見ます, yomimasu／読みます, aimasu／会います*(FL) group one this, is group two. So, we just need to remove the *masu*(FL) and put *ni／に me* in place and it becomes for the purpose of this activity. For example *gohan o tabe ni shokudou e ikimasu／ご飯　を　食べ　に　食堂　へ　行きます.*

Eiga o mi ni tomodachi no uchi e ikimasu／映画　を　見　に　友だち　の　家　へ　行きます.

Sensei ni ai ni gakkou e ikimasu／先生　に　会い　に　学校　へ　いきます or gakkou ni ikimasu／学校　に　行きます. **(FL) b**Both can be used over here because the purpose is very, very clear. Now, you have shown purpose with the help of particle *ni／に***(FL).** Now, why we use only motion verbs over here? Because it shows movement or**(FL)** motion in a certain direction and with a purpose.

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So, what are the motion verbs? You have studied three basic motion verbs and that are *iku／いく, kuru／くる* and *kaeru／かえる* and *hairu／はいる* and *deru／でる***(FL) and (FL) and (FL) and (FL)** are also motion verbs.

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(FL) *Hashiru／はしる* which is to run, (FL) *aruku／あるく* which is to walk and (FL) *oyogu／およぐ* which is to swim also show movement in a certain direction. But why are they not in this motion work category?, bBecause the motion which is done or the movement which is done is of a very specific type, when you walk you walk in a certain manner. So, it is not just motion, it is a motion of a certain type. So, what is important is that in verb *ni／に* (FL) construction,? The verb will always be *iku／いく, kuru／くる* or *kaeru／かえる.*(FL) or (FL).

Because it shows movement towards a certain goal. So, now how will we say that I am learning Japanese to be able to speak to Japanese people or to be able to know about Japanese culture? Let us see what is the pattern and what form we have to use.

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So this is what we did just now; **(FL)** whatever sentence you make, whenever this pattern will come, verb plus *ni／に***(FL)** showing purpose, then the verb is always going to be *iku／いく, kuru／くる* or *kaeru／かえる ,***(FL) or (FL)** motion verbs.

Now, if we want to say that I am learning Japanese, to be able to speak in Japanese. So, there is no motion in any direction. So, we cannot use this. Now what are we going to use over here *watashi wa Nihongo o hanasu tame ni／私 は 日本語 を 話す ため に,***(FL)** for the purpose of talking, *nihongo o benkyou shite imasu／日本語 を 勉強 して います* or *shitai desu／したい です* or *shimasu／します.* **(FL).**

Now one thing you will notice over here is, that this verb is in plain form. **(FL)** *Hanasu tame ni／はなす ため に* for the purpose of talking, *watashi wa nihongo o hanasu tame ni Nihongo o benkyou shimasu／私 は 日本語 を 話す ため に にほんご を 勉強 します***(FL)** can also be used, *shitai／したい* ~~She died~~ can also be used. *Shite imasu／して います* is **(FL)** continuous tense which means I am studying, *shitai／したい* is,**(FL)** I want and *shimasu／します* is ,~~she must says~~ I will do. The important thing is before *tame ni／ため に* **(FL)** always verb is going to be in plain form. Now, there is another example for you, **(FL)** *Watashi wa Nihon-jin to hanasu tame ni／私 は 日本人 と 話す ため に,* I want to talk to Japanese people. Thus, I am doing/learning Japanese (for this purpose).

So, *Watashi wa Nihon-jin to hanasu／私　は　日本人　と　話す* ~~(FL)~~ you will see plain form and ~~(FL)~~ *hanasu tame ni Nihongo o benkyou shite imasu／話す　ため　に　にほんご　を　勉強　して　います* or *benkyou shimasu／勉強　します, tame ni／ため　に is* for the purpose of this verb. Now, ~~(FL)~~ *watashi wa Nihon no bunka o narau tame ni／私　は　日本　の　文化　を　ならう　ため　に,* for understanding/learning Japanese culture *Nihongo o benkyou shite- imasu* and ~~(FL)~~ I am learning Japanese. So, over here you will see in these three examples *ikimasu／行きます* ~~(FL)~~ is not given. So, you are doing a certain activity for this. The important part is that verb is in plain form ~~place~~. Now, ~~(FL)~~ *otousan wa kazoku no tame ni hatarakimasu／お父さん　は　家族　の　ため　に　はたらきます.,* ~~t~~Till now we were doing verbs. See, here it is all verbs. Now it is noun. So, what is the difference over here? *No* is added *kazoku no tame ni／かぞく　の　ため　に* for *kazoku／かぞく* ~~(FL)~~.

~~No (FL) for (FL) w~~ We can replace *kazoku／かざく* with *watashi／私, watashi no tame ni hatarakimasu／私　の　ため　に　はたらきます or uchi no tame ni hatarakimasu／家　の　ため　に　はたらきます* ~~(FL)~~. So, you will notice that with noun it changes a little. ~~Th~~this little *'no'* is added over here with verb, the verb is in plain form and if we are using it in this form, then only *ikimasu／行きます, kimasu／来ます* or *kaerimasu／帰ります* ~~(FL)~~ will be used which are motion verbs.

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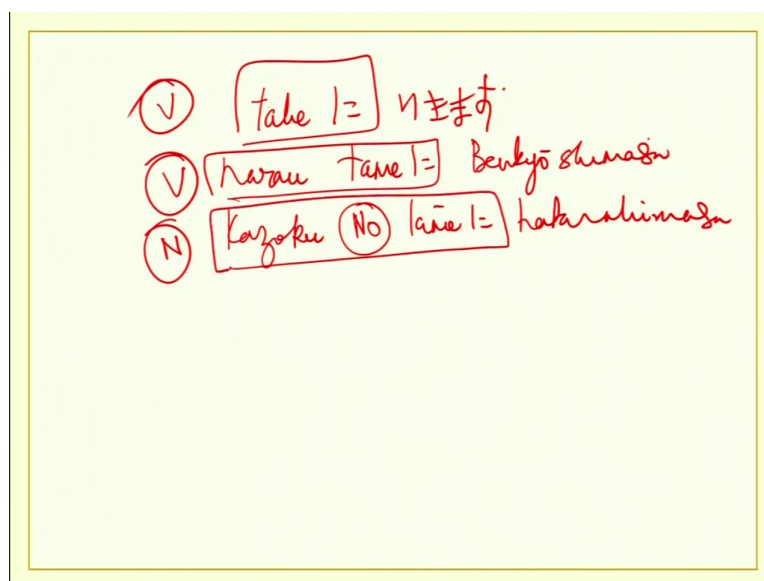
So, very, very quickly *tabe ni ikimasu／食べ に 行きます, narau tame ni benkyou shimasu／ならう ため に 勉強 します or shite imasu／して います., ~~(FL)~~* ~~T~~then *kazoku no tame ni hatarakimasu／家族 の ため に 働きます*~~(FL)~~. ~~t~~This is verb, this is verb and this is noun. So, you can see the difference very clearly over here *tabe ni／食べ に* or *narau tame ni／習う ため に* and *kazoku no tame ni／家族 の ため に*~~(FL)~~.

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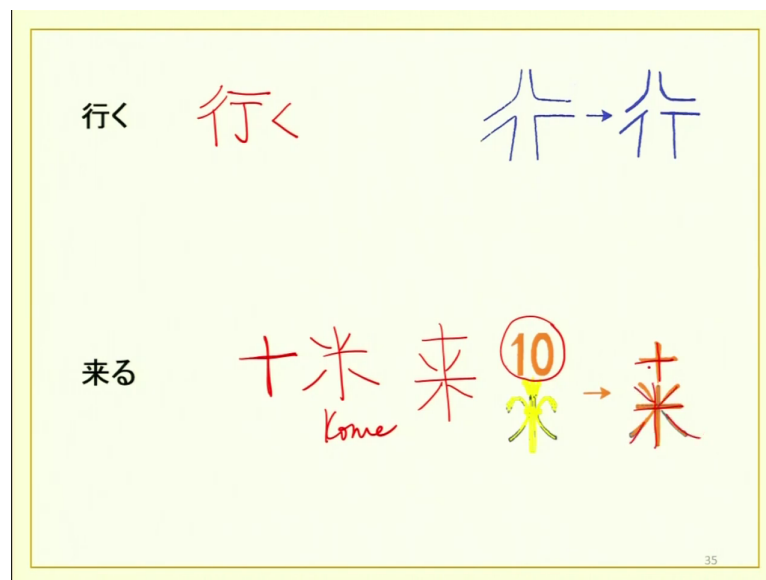
Now, I quickly want to do some kanji's also with you, which we have covered so far I cannot do all of course, but yes, some of the easy kanji's. So, here we did *iku／行く* and *kuru／来る*~~(FL) and (FL)~~. So, ~~(FL)~~*iku／行く and kuru／来る* come to this crossroad, and you do not know where to go. So, 1, 2, 3, 4 and you make this umbrella like this *iku／行く.* ~~, it could t~~Then we have *kuru／来る*~~(FL)~~. So, this is *juu／十*~~(FL)~~ you can see very clearly then, if we just do this it means white rice, *kome／米*~~(FL)~~**.**

And if we have to write *kuru／来る*~~(FL)~~ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 this means *kuru／来る*~~(FL)~~~~.;~~ ~~W~~where is the idea coming from? Well, in ~~(FL)~~*juu-gatsu／十月* this over here *juu／十*~~(FL)~~ so, there is rice harvesting. So, rice turns red, and it is all ready to be harvested. So, that is why you can see rice over here. This is the character for rice and on top you have *juu／十*~~(FL)~~. So, like this *kuru／来る*~~(FL)~~ it is given over here you can see.

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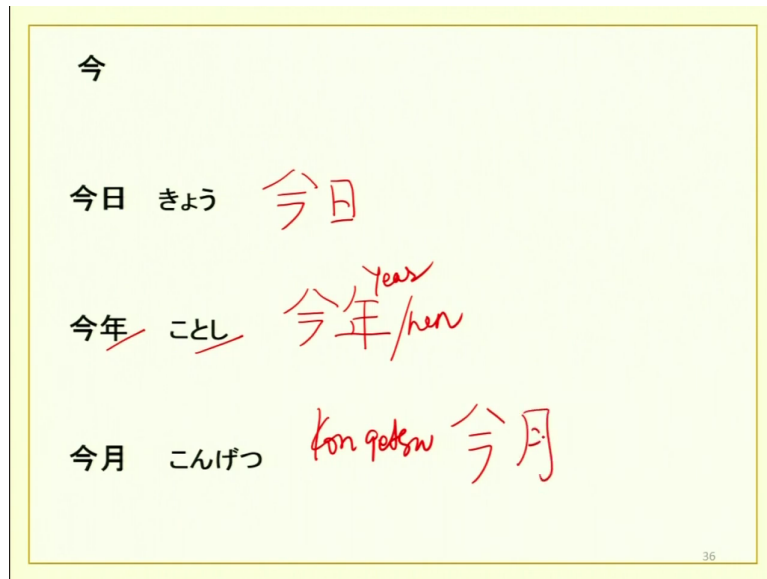
Then, we have *ima／今*(FL) you have done *ima／今*(FL), *kyou／今日*(FL) these are some words with *ima／今*(FL) you know the words now you do the kanji *kotoshi／今年*(FL) over here, *kotoshi／今年*(FL) which is year, *nen／年* nine is the other reading for *toshi／年*(FL) for this character, then we have (FL) *kongetsu／今月,* it is like this (FL) *ima no／今 の* month (FL)*kongetsu／今月* this is how you would write.

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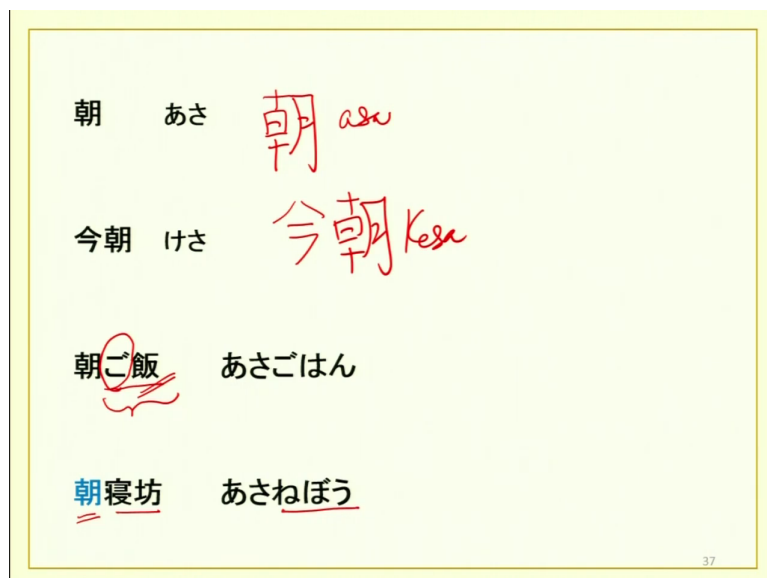
There are more words now, (FL)*asa／朝* you know time expression (FL)*asa／朝* like this. W with *asa／朝*(FL), there are some words: (FL)*kesa／今朝* that is today morning. So, today morning (FL)*kesa／今朝,* then you have (FL) *asa-gohan／朝ご飯, asa／あさ* such and then you have *gohan／ご飯*(FL) remember doing the honorific *'go'* before this

character. Now, this has become almost a word and, *go* is not honorific anymore in this it is just *gohan／ご飯*(FL) nobody says '*han'*,(FL) it is always with *gohan／ごはん*(FL).

Then *asa-nebou／朝寝坊*(FL) so over sleep, (FL) *asa／朝* in the morning so, *nebou／寝坊* (FL) is to over sleep. So, concentrate only on this part, which is this character because it is coming from here *asa／朝* (FL).

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Now, (FL) *agemasu／あげます* is another one that we did just now. A*ageru／あげる*(FL) to give and this is also the kanji for *ue／上* way up. Then, you can see we did *haru／春*(FL) and *haru／春*(FL) is very simple. Three people looking at the sun after a cold winter. So, that is the pictogram, and 1, 2, 3 over here, here, and then *nichi／日*(FL) this is *haru／春*(FL). Then we have *natsu／夏*(FL) again like this. Your *me／目*(FL) and then this one over here, meaning it is so, hot that this person is sitting under the roof sweating, totally exhausted. That is the pictogram.

Then (FL)*aki／秋* again, all the grain becomes red or brown at the time of harvest, which is in autumn for rice. And it is very simple like this *aki／秋*(FL). (FL)*Fuyu／冬* which is like this, Aa person walking on thin ice so that is the pictogram. There could be other pictograms as well. These are the pictograms I had. And also look up the net, in the dictionary; you can see the stroke order is given very, very clearly. In the online dictionary.

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Vocabulary

Jimushitsu	じむしつ	office (room)
Konya	今夜	tonight
Kotoshi	今年	this year
Kaigi	かいぎ	meeting
Kougi	こうぎ	lecture
Kazoku	かぞく	family
Natsu	夏	summer
Aki	秋	autumn
Haru	春	spring
Fuyu	冬	winter
Yuki	雪	snow

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Prepositions
Place ni arimasu/imasu/に　あります/います
Ageru/morau/あげる/もらう
Tame ni/ために
Kanji/漢字

So, with this, I would like to finish today's lesson. And we have covered a lot of things here today. We did prepositions, we did particle *ni*／*に*(FL), we did *agemasu*／*あげます* and *moraimasu*／*もらいます*(FL) with particle *ni*／*に*(FL), (FL) *agemasu*／*あげます* to give us you know, and *moraimasu*／*もらいます* is what I am asked us to receive. So, giving and receiving in Japanese with particle *ni*／*に*(FL).

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Summary

Prepositions
Ni
Ageru/morau
Tame ni/Vni
Kanjis

And then we just now covered some kanji's very, very quickly. All kanji's you do not have to memorize. You can just keep the pictogram in mind and concentrate on those characters. So, I will be giving you a lot of kanji's but you can pick and choose whichever ones you want to~~and~~ learn and you find interesting. So, with this, I would like to end our class today and see you again in our next class. Thank you very much.