

## Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II

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~~Module - 9~~

Lecture - 30

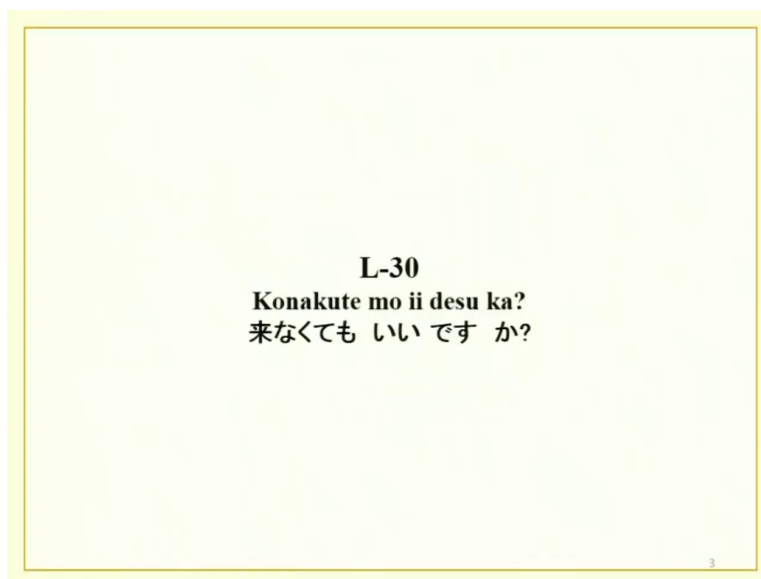
*Konakute mo ii desu ka?*

来なくても いい ですか？

~~Is it All Right if I Do Not Come?~~

*Konnichiwa minasan*/こんにちは みなさん (FL) And welcome to the class in the second lecture series on Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture. So, in our last class, we learnt how to ask and how to give permission with *te mo ii desu ka*/ても いい ですか (FL) if you remember. So, well, this time also we are going to do the same thing, but we will do it with adjectives and nouns. Last time we had done it with verbs. Also in this class, we will learn how to say it is all-right not to do a certain thing. So, well, let us see the *kaiwa*/会話 (FL) very quickly and see how much you understand, how much you are able to catch and then I will do the grammar.

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## 会話

~~So, well, (FL).~~

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Sensei: Rao san dō shimashita ka? *dou what happened from*

Rao: Sensei, saki kodomo no gakkō kara denwa (ga) arimashita. Watashi wa gakkō e ikanakereba narimasen kara. *have/must school.*

Sensei: Ja, hayaku itte ne... *hayai*

Rao: Demo, jikken o shite imasu kara ima itte mo ii desu ka?

Sensei: Daijōbu yō. Jikken no koto wa shinpai shinakute mo ii desu. Tarou kun ni itte.... *about tell say*

Rao: *(Sensei)* Arigatō gozaimasu. Shitsurei shimasu. *shitei*

So, this is a small *kaiwa*/会話(FL) between *sensei*(FL) and *Rao san*(FL). Some things you would have been able to catch, like you have *dou shimashita ka*/どう しました か(FL), this you have done; *te mo ii desu ka*/ても いい です か(FL) we just did in our last class. And this is what we are going to do today. So, I will read the (FL)*kaiwa*/会話 now. *Dou*/どう(FL) is what happened; *dou*/どう, what happened? *Dou shimashita ka*/どう しました か(FL) what is the matter? Do you want to say something; any of these depending on situation.

*Sensei saki*/先生 さき(FL) earlier *kodomo no gakkou kara*/子供 の 学校 から

, (FL) from *denwa ga arimashita* / 電話がありました, (FL) there was a phone. So, I have to or must go to school. *Kara* / から (FL) and he leaves it incomplete, why? He does not want to say all of it to *sensei* / 先生 (FL), he is leaving half of it for *sensei* / 先生 (FL) to say. So, what does *sensei* (FL) say? *Hayaku* / 早く (FL) is *hayai* / 早い, *hayaku itte ne* / 早く 行ってね (FL) quickly please go. So, over here intonation is rising. He says, but I am doing experiments right now, is it all-right if I go immediately? So, *daijoubu yo* / 大丈夫 よ; *daijoubu* / だいじょうぶ (FL) is something that you can use only to juniors, younger to you.

*Daijoubu desu yo* / 大丈夫 です よ (FL) is also the same thing, only a little polite. So, because he is *sensei* / 先生 (FL), he says *daijoubu yo* / 大丈夫 よ (FL) it is absolutely all-right. *Jikken no koto wa* / じっけん の ことは, (FL) about *jikken* / じっけん; (FL) regarding *jikken* / じっけん, *shinpai shinai de* / 心配 しないで (FL) do not worry: Or he says *shinpai shinakute mo ii desu* / 心配 しなくても いい です, (FL) it is all-right, not to worry about the experiment. *Tarou kun ni itte* / 太郎 くん に 言って, (FL) meaning just tell *Tarou kun* (FL) about the *jikken* / じっけん (FL) and you can leave. *Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとう ございます. (FL)

So, over here, I have purposely left it you have to always add *sensei* / 先生 (FL) because he is your senior in age and in rank in all respects. Not just *arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとう ございます; *sensei, arigatou gozaimashita* / 先生、ありがとう ございます (FL) can also be done, and *shimasu* / します (FL) is also done. *Shitsurei shimasu* / しつれい します (FL) please excuse me, now I will take your leave. So, this was a small conversation.

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先生: ラオさん どうしました か?

ラオ: 先生、先 子供 の 学校 から 電話 が (Sen Saki) 先  
 ありました. 私は 学校へ 行かなけれ  
 ば  
 なりません から..... (子供) 学校

先生: じゃ、はやく 行って ね...

ラオ: でも、じっけん を しています から 今  
 行って も いい ですか?

先生: 大丈夫 です よ。じっけん の ことは  
 心配 しなくても いい です.

ラオ: ありがとう ございます. 失礼 します。

We will see what we have here now. So, there is *sensei* / 先生 (FL) and *saki* / 先 (FL). You can see *sen* / 先 and *saki* / 先 (FL) and (FL) 2 readings for this character over here. Then there is *kodomo* / 子供, *gakkou* / 学校 (FL) we did earlier; *denwa* / 電話 (FL) you know. Then, *kodomo* / 子供, (FL) this is *gakkou* / 学校 (FL) and *kodomo* / 子供 (FL) over here, very simple; and like this *kodomo* / 子供 (FL). Then you have *shinpai* / 心配 (FL); we are going to do *shinpai* / 心配 (FL) soon. And *shitsurei* / しつれい (FL) you did it earlier. Then, as I told you, last time, we learnt to give and ask permission with verbs.

So, today we will see how it is to be used with nouns and adjectives, where you will see that the meaning is not always permission, it can be contradicting something where the meaning could be although, in spite of, it is all-right. So, let us see how it is done?=-

(Refer Slide Time: 05:40)

The slide contains the following content:

- Top Left:** A diagram showing the transformation of a verb (V) 'i' to an adjective (Adj.) 'yasukute' (cheap) and 'heta' (poor), and a noun (N) 'sensei' (teacher). A bracket groups 'yasukute' and 'heta' with the phrase 'mo ii desu' (it's all right).
- Top Right:** Handwritten notes: 'yasui (kute) ana' and '高 (たか) かい (かい)'.
- Middle:** Dialogue:
  - Hana: Mira, kaban wa chotto takai desu yo. (Mira, the bag is a little expensive, isn't it?)
  - Mira: Takakute mo ii desu / 高くてもいいです。 (Even though it's expensive, it's all right.)
  - Mira: Takakute mo kau / kawanai / 高くてもかう/買わない。 (Even though it's expensive, I'll buy it / I won't buy it.)
- Bottom Left:** A list of words and their 'te' forms:
  - hon / 本 → hon / 本
  - tokei / 時計 → tokei / 時計
  - kutsu / くつ → kutsu / くつ
  - ryouri / 料理 → ryouri / 料理
  - furui / 古い → furui / 古い
  - takai / 高い → takai / 高い
  - mazui / まずい → mazui / まずい
- Bottom Right:** Handwritten notes: 'きかりなA Time measure' and '時計' (clock).
- Bottom Center:** A handwritten sentence: '時計もゆるやかに食べます。' (I eat slowly with a clock.)
- Bottom Right:** A box containing '料理' (cooking) and '料理' (cooking).

Now, we did with verbs last time in *te* (FL) form, *te mo ii desu ka* / てもいいですか? (FL). So, today with adjectives, you have *yasui* / やすい (FL) remove the *i* / い (FL) from here and put *kute* / くて (FL). This is the *te* (FL) form for adjectives. And this also means 'and'; and joins adjectives with adjectives. Then, you have *na* (FL) adjectives *heta* / 下手 (FL) or *kita* / きた (FL) or *genki* / げんき (FL) and with nouns; *na* (FL) adjectives and nouns follow a similar pattern; not much is to be removed; the word is to be used as is.

(FL) So, with particle *yo* / よ (FL), always the intonation is rising and it shows that it is informal, they are friends. So, *takute mo ii desu* / たくてもいいです (FL) it is all-right even if it is. Although it is *takai* / たかい (FL), even though it is *takai* / たかい (FL), in spite of the fact that it is *takai* / たかい (FL), I will buy it, *takakute mo kaimasu* / たかくて

も かいます (FL) and if you put *yasui* / やすい (FL) over here, then *yasukute mo kawanai* / やすくても かわない (FL) even if it is cheap, I will not buy it. Now, instead of *kaban* / かばん (FL) you can replace it with *hon* / ほん, *tokei* / とけい, *kutsu* / くつ, *ryouri* / りょうり (FL). And what are the adjectives? *Furui* / ふるい, *takai* / たかい (FL) and *mazui* / まずい (FL).

So, you can make, *hon wa takai desu yo* / 本は高いですよ (FL) or *hon wa furui desu yo* / 本は古いですよ; *furukute mo kaimasu* / 古くてもかいます。 *Yuumei na hon desu kara furukute mo kaimasu* / 有名な本ですからふるくても買います。 *Tokei wa takai desu yo*. *Kirei desu kara kaimasu* / とけいは高いですよ。きれいですから買います (FL). Because it is *kirei* / きれい; *suki desu kara kaimasu* / 好きですから買います; *kirei, suki desu kara kaimasu* / きれい、好きですから買います (FL), so, (FL) *na* adjectives. *Ryouri wa mazui desu* / りょうりはまずいです; (FL) *it* is not good, not tasty. *Ryouri* / りょうり (FL) is cuisine or food, *demo okaasan ni* / でもお母さんに, *haha ni warui kara tabemasu* / 母にわるいから食べます (FL) or *mazukute tabemasu* / まずくって食べます; *haha ni warui kara tabemasu* / 母にわるいから食べます (FL); I will eat because otherwise it will be very mean to mother. Or *mazukute* / まずくても (FL) even if it is *mazui* / まずい (FL), although it is *mazui, haha ni warui kara tabemasu* / まずい、母に悪いから食べます or *okaasan ni warui kara tabemasu* / お母さんに悪いから食べます, (FL) she will feel bad, so, I will have it. I think *te mo ii desu* / てもいいですよ (FL) is very clear now. Now, there is a *kanji*, (FL). I am again making this *kanji* (FL) for you so that you are able to recognise.

This is *takai* / 高い (FL). Then, we have *tokei* / 時計 (FL); *toki* / 時 (FL) you have done; *jikan* / 時間, *ji* / 時 (FL) and *kan* / 間 (FL) over here. So, *ji* / 時, *ichi-ji* / 一時, *ni-ji* / 二時 (FL), then same *kanji* (FL) is used for *tokei* / 時計 (FL). (FL) How will you make it? I will make it here as there is little space there so, *ji* / 時 (FL) and then over here and then you know this character, this is to say and this is *kei* / 計 (FL), so, this makes it *tokei* / 時計 (FL). This means to measure and this means time. So, you can very well understand what it is.

Now, we have another one here, *ryouri* / 料理 (FL), so, like this, then, of course, this is not the stroke order, the stroke order is this, this and then this. What does this mean? This is *zairyou* / 材料 (FL) meaning material; and this is *ri* / 理 (FL) which means logic; so, *ryouri* / 料理 (FL). So, 1, 2, 3, ..., 9 and then 10 and 11. So, lot of *kanjis* (FL) we are doing here

because all these **kanjis(FL)** are important, they will come in your N4. If any of you is preparing for N4 which is the proficiency test, so, it is good to learn these **kanjis(FL)**.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:05)

**Hana:** Mira, doresu wa chotto furui desu. takai yasui kara 古い  
 ミラドレスはちょっと古いですよ。

**Mira:** Iro wa kirei da kara furukute mo ii desu. want to buy  
 いろはきれいから古くてもいいです。  
furukute mo kaitai  
takakute mo kaitai

**Hana:** Uchi wa kirei kedo heya wa semai desu. Small  
 家はきれいけど部屋はせまいです。

**Mira:** Senta kara chikai node sore demo semakute mo ii desu. も  
 センターから近いのでそれでも/ふるくてもいいです。

Now, **Hana(FL)** and **Mira(FL)** again. So, again very informal *kaiwa*; any of these could be used. The difference over here is, this is hesitation and this is just getting some time to construct what you want to say later. This also is used for construction, but also involves hesitation. So, the colour is very pretty *kirei da kara/きれいだから(FL)*. So, remember, before *kara/から(FL)* you will always use *da/だ(FL)* for *na(FL)* adjectives.

Now, there is another **kanji(FL)** which is *furui/古い(FL)*. I am also doing the easy **kanjis(FL)** with you, *furui/古い(FL)* just a plus and *kuchi/口, furui/古い(FL)*. *Takai desu kara kaimasen/高いですから買いません*. *Yasui kara kaimasu/安いから買います(FL)* So, you can use any adjective that you want. And with *i(FL)* adjective, you do not have to remove anything, you can just use *kara/から(FL)* after that as is. Then, *iro wa kirei da kara furukute mo kaitai/色はきれいだから古くても買いたい(FL)* I want to buy. Or *takakute mo kaitai/高くても買いたい(FL)* even if it is *takai/高い(FL)*, I want to buy; even if it is *furui/古い(FL)*, I want to buy. Then we have another one here, *uchi wa kirei kedo/うちはきれいけど(FL)* but; so, the moment you have but, something else is going to follow from this; it will just be the opposite of what is said over here.

*Uchi wa kirei kedo heya wa semai desu/うちはきれいけど部屋はせまいです(FL)* So, even though it is beautiful, it is very small; *semai/せまい(FL)* is narrow or small.

Mo/も(FL) is missing over here, so, *semakute mo ii desu/せまくてもいいです(FL)*. *Senta- kara/センター から,(FL)* from the centre, it is very close by and *node/ので(FL)* over hear, *kara/から(FL)* and *node/ので(FL)*, meaning is the same, giving reason for something. *Kara/から(FL)* is informal, just giving information, just stating something; whereas *node/ので(FL)* when you put, then the listener will always understand that the reason is very genuine. The reason that you are putting up is genuine, it is understood by the listener as well. *Senta- kara chikai node/センター から ちかい ので,(FL)* it is close to the centre, so, *semakute mo ii desu/せまくてもいいです*; *sore demo ii desu/それ でもいいです(FL)*. (FL) This (FL) over here is for *semai/せまい(FL)*.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:24)

Hana: Koko wa totemo urusai desu. *exceptionally/very noisy*  
 ここは とても うるさい ね。

Mira: Gakkou kara chikai kara urusakute mo daijoubu desu. *alright*  
 学校 から 近い から うるさくても 大丈夫 です。 大丈夫

Hana: Mondai wa muzukashii desu ne.  
 問題は ちょっと (難)い ですね。 *difficult*

Mira: Muzukashikute mo yatte mimasu / yatte mitai / yaritai. *hard to do (want)*  
 難しくても やって みます / やって みたい / やりたい。

*Kyū wa isogashikara shigoto shimasen / yamimasen*  
 Isogashikute mo yarimasu / 忙しくて やります。

*even*  
 Ame ga futte mo ikimasu / 雨が 降っても 行きます。

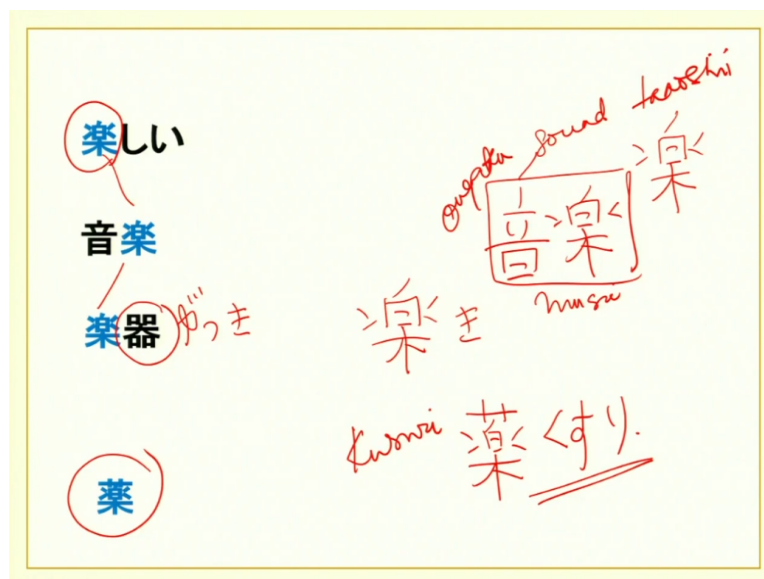
*nigai - bitter*  
 Kusuri wa nigakute mo nomanakereba narimasen. *must have*  
 薬は 苦くても 飲まなければ なりません。

There is more practice for you. *Urusai/うるさい(FL)* is noisy. *Urusai/うるさい, totemo/とても(FL)* exceptionally or very, degree of the adjective. *Gakkou kara chikai kara urusakute mo daijoubu desu/学校 から ちかい から うるさくても 大丈夫 です;(FL)* it is all-right, *daijoubu/大丈夫(FL)* means all-right; so, *urusakute mo/うるさくても(FL)* even if it is *urusai/うるさい(FL)* and the kanji(FL), though we have done for *daijoubu/大丈夫(FL)*, I am doing it again over here with you and this is what it is, *daijoubu/大丈夫(FL)*. Please remember it all looks very similar but is different. *Mondai wa muzukashii desu ne/問題は むずかしい ですね. Mira mondai wa muzukashii desu ne/ミラ、問題は むずかしい ですね. Muzukashikute yatte mimasu/難しくても やって みます;(FL)* even though it is *muzukashii/むずかしい(FL)*, I will try and see; *yatte mitai/やって みたい,(FL)* I want to do and *yaritai/やりたい(FL)* same thing I want to do. Over here verb in *te(FL)* form plus *mita/みた(FL)*; over here just *tai/たい(FL)* form, which means want, whatever the verb is seen. So, I repeat it so that it is very clear to you how to use these forms. Kanji for

*muzukashii* / むずかしい (FL) ~~from (FL)~~ is actually *muzukashii* / 難しい (FL) but we will do it a little later. We will break it up and then learn the **kanji (FL)**, but at the moment you just concentrate on *daijoubu* / 大丈夫 (FL). *Kyou wa isogashii kara shimasen* / 今日 は 忙しい から しません. *Kyou wa isogashii kara shigoto shimasen* / 今日 は 忙しい から 仕事 しません (FL) or *yarimasen* / やりません (FL). Then he says *isogashikute mo* / 忙しくて も (FL) even though I am busy, *yarimasu* / やります (FL) I will do it; although I am busy, even though I am busy, in spite of the fact that I am busy I will do the work.

*Ame o futte mo ikimasu* / 雨 を ふつても 行きます, (FL)E even if it rains, I will go. (FL) So, *kusuri wa nigai* / 薬 は 苦い (FL) remove the *i* (FL) put *kute* / くて (FL). Even if it is *nigai* / 苦い (FL), I will still have it or I must have it. Even if this is in negative, the meaning is you have to do it, it is a must for you, it is required. So, *nakereba narimasen* / なければなりません (FL) is a must. We have done it earlier, we are going to do it again today, compare it and then you will understand.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:37)



So, now, this is *tanoshii* / 楽しい (FL). Now, what is this? This also we did last time, *on* / 音 (FL) and again *tanoshii* / 楽しい (FL) is *ongaku* / 音楽 (FL). This *on* / 音 (FL) means sound; *ongaku* / 音楽 (FL) is music. This is *tanoshi* / 楽しい (FL); then *gakki* / 楽器 (FL) is again *tanoshii* / 楽しい (FL) like this and then *ki* / 器 (FL), we will do the *ki* / 器 (FL) later. We are just doing these **kanjis (FL)** so that you remember. Then a very similar looking **kanji (FL)** which is like this, again same *tanoshii* / 楽しい (FL) like this; this is *kusuri* / 薬 (FL) means medicine. So, these two are very similar thus, these are the 2 **kanjis (FL)** that we are doing. Look at them again and again and you will not be making any mistake later.



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たかい	→	たかくて
ながい		ながくて
まずい		まずくて
うるさい		うるさくて

*takai nagai mazui kute = and mo ii desu ka*

So, well, how is the form made now? *Takai*/たかい, *nagai*/ながい, *mazui*/まずい(FL) remove the *i*/い(FL) and put *kute*/くて(FL) meaning and. And then you join it and use it with *mo ii desu ka*/もいいですか(FL), basic meaning is 'and' and it is also the *te*(FL) form for adjectives. How will you use it with nouns now?

(Refer Slide Time: 19:32)

Kono shigoto wa gakusei/Tanaka san janakute mo ii desu.  
この仕事は学生/田中さん じゃなくてもいいです。  
Mizu de mo ii desu / 水でもいいです。 *demo (even) alright*

Rao: Nihongo ga nigate na node happyou o shimasen. *shiteku*  
日本語が苦手なので発表をしません。  
Mira: Nigate de mo daijoubu desu yo. *also/even though shita hou ga ii desu*  
苦手でもいい/大丈夫です。

Mira: Kondo no nichi-youbi ni tennis o shimasen ka? *(V-ve ka)*  
こんどの日曜日にテニスをしませんか?  
Rao: (i) Ii desu yo. Heta de mo ii desu ka? *(kedo)*  
いいですよ。下手でもいいですか?  
Mira: Daijoubu desu yo. Watashi mo jouzu ja arimasen.  
大丈夫ですよ。私も上手じゃありません。

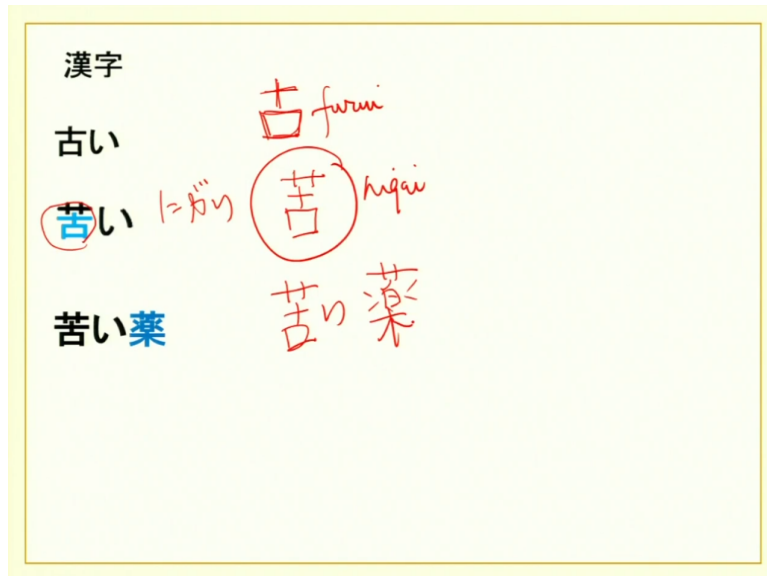
So, let us see *kono shigoto wa gakusei janakute mo ii desu*/この仕事は学生 じゃなくともいいです(FL) or *kono shigoto wa Tanaka san janakute mo ii desu*/この仕事は田中さん じゃなくともいいです(FL). What does it mean? That even if it is not *Tanaka*(FL) who is doing the *shigoto*/仕事(FL)? It is all-right, this particular *shigoto*/仕事(FL) if the *gakusei*/学生(FL) are not doing, if students are not doing, it is absolutely all-right; it is not necessary to have students for this work; *janakute mo*/じゃなくとも(FL) in

negative. *Kono shigoto wa gakusei demo ii desu* / この 仕事 は 学生 でも いい です, (FL) even *gakusei* / 学生 (FL) can do this *shigoto* / 仕事 (FL), I have no objection. (FL) So, there can be a situation *nodoga kawakimashita* / のど が かわきました. *Aa, nani o nomimasu ka* / ああ、何 を 飲みます か? *Mizu demo ii desu* / 水 でも いい です (FL). *Mizu* / 水 (FL) is also all-right. *Rao* (FL) and *Mira* (FL) talking together, so, I am not good at it; *nigate* / にがて (FL) means not good at something: *Nihon-go ga nigate na node* / 日本語 が 苦手 なので, *na* (FL) adjective, *happyou o shimasen* / 発表 を しません. *Nihon-go ga nigate na node happyou o shitakunai* / 日本語 が 苦手 なので 発表 を したくない (FL) Or he could also say *Nihon-go ga nigate kedo, happyou o shinakereba narimasen* / 日本語 が 苦手 けど、発表 を しなければなりません (FL) or *Nihon-go o dekinai node happyou o shinakereba narimasen* / 日本語 を 出来ない、ので 発表 を しなければなりません (FL). Then, answer is *nigate demo daijoubu desu yo* / 苦手 でも 大丈夫 です よ, (FL) it is all-right even if you are not good at Japanese. *Demo ii desu* / でも いい です (FL) also, even though, in spite of the fact that you are not good, it is still all-right. So, *nigate* / 苦手 (FL) is here, what is this? We just did *furui* / 古い (FL); add this on top and it becomes *nigate* / 苦手 (FL). I am going to cover it later also, then, you will see it properly.

So, now *Nihon-go ga nigate na node happyou o shimasen* / 日本語 が 苦手 なので 発表 を しません (FL). And *Mira* (FL) says *nigate demo daijoubu desu yo* / 苦手 でも 大丈夫 です よ (FL), even though you are not good at it, it is better that you do it. You did it earlier in the beginning where verb in negative with *ka* / か (FL) is a polite invitation so, one answer; then, second answer is, I am not good at it, I am not so proficient at it, *sore demo ii desu ka* / それ でも いい ですか, (FL) is it all-right after that as well? (FL) I am also not that good. Now, you can also use *kedo* / けど (FL) over here instead of *demo* / でも (FL). How is that and how does the meaning change? *Heta demo ii desu ka* / 下手 でも いい ですか, (FL) I am not even good at it, is it all-right? Or when you use *kedo*, *heta kedo ii desu ka* / けど、下手 けど いい ですか, (FL) I am not good at it but is it all-right with you so, over here it is more direct, it is more straightforward. So, you are asking over here very directly, I am not good, is it all-right with you and *heta demo ii desu ka* / 下手 でも いい ですか, (FL) a softer version of *kedo* / けど (FL); meaning is the same, more polite. *Daijoubu desu yo* / 大丈夫 です よ, (FL) it is absolutely all-right and in Japanese, this is cultural, also I would like to tell you that you do not say I am very good at something, I am *jouzu* / 上手 (FL). It would be like boasting and that is one thing that the Japanese do not do. So, *jouzu ja arimasen* / 上手 じゃ ありません (FL) I am not good at it. Even though you

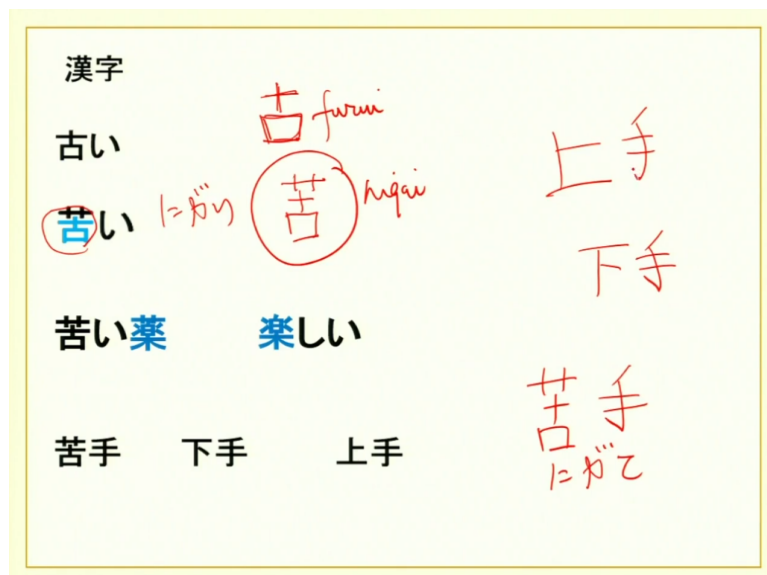
may be very good but yeah, *mada mada desu* / まだ まだ です, (FL) I am not *jouzu* / 上手 (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 24:04)



Now, there is kanji (FL) for you. As I had said, this is *furui* / 古い (FL), simple *furui* / 古い (FL) a plus, *juu* / 十 (FL) and *kuchi* / 口 (FL). Now, you can see, *furui* / 古い (FL) is also over here in *nigai* / 苦い (FL). 1, 2, 3 and *furui* / 古い (FL) makes it *nigai* / 苦い (FL). Then, *nigai kusuri* / 苦い薬 (FL), so, *kuchi* / 口, *nigai* / 苦い (FL) and again the same thing over here and *kusuri* / 薬 (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 24:46)



Then, of course, we have done *tanoshii* / 楽しい (FL), so, I do not have to repeat it again. And then *nigate* / 苦手 (FL) is also like this *nigate* / 苦手 (FL) and *te* / 手 (FL) you have done like this; so, not good at something. And very similar to *nigate* / 苦手 (FL) is *heta* / 下

手(FL), again this *heta* / 下手(FL). And *jouzu* / 上手(FL) is like this, *jouzu* / 上手(FL). You will be seeing these again and again and you will be more comfortable towards the end.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:27)

Nodoga kawakimashita node  
something  
A: Nanika nomitai desu ne? / なにを飲みたいですね?  
B: Biru wa ikaga desu ka? / ビルはいかがですか? *Biru demo ii desu*  
Kocha, Ko-hi-, Aisu tea, Remon tea, Mugi-cha wa ikaga desu ka? {Noimono desu}

Now, a simple question by *A san*(FL) which is *nanika nomitai desu ne* / 何か飲みたいですね(FL). So, he says, I want to have something, = *nodo ga kawakimashita node, nanika nomitai desu ne* / のどがかわきましたので、何か飲みたいですね(FL), I want to drink something. You have done *nanika* / 何か(FL) in 26 lesson so, polite for *dou desu ka* / どうですか(FL). Generally, when you are asking somebody to drink or eat, then *dou desu ka* / どうですか(FL); or asking their opinion, then *dou desu ka* / どうですか(FL) or *ikaga desu ka* / いかがですか(FL). Now, the answer could be *biru demo ii desu*(FL). Of course, nobody says *biru demo ii desu* / ビルでもいいです(FL) I do not mind beer also; everybody will say want to have beer, but this is just for practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:39)

Nodoga kawahimashite node  
*something*

A: Nanika nomitai desu ne? / なに を 飲みたい です ね?  
B: Biru wa ikaga desu ka? / ビル は いかが ですか? *do* *essay* *for you demo ii desu*

A: Dare ga kono sakubun o kakimasu ka? / 誰が 作文を 書きます か?  
B: Watashi wa kakimasu / 私は 書きます。  
Watashi wa kakitai desu / 私は 書きません。 *want*

Vi +

Watashi ga kaite mo ii desu ka? / 私が 書いても いい です か?  
Mira san kaita houga ii desu. / ミラさん 書いた ほうが いい です。  
Watashi yori Mira san no houga ii desu / 私より ミラ のほうが いい です。  
Mira san de mo ii desu / ミラさん でも いい です。

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Now, *sakubun* / 作文 (FL) is essay, so, *darega* / だれが (FL) who is going to write? One answer; I want to write. Then, now asking permission; is it alright if I write it? So, verb in *te* (FL) form plus *mo ii desu ka* / も うう です か (FL), is it better that *Mira san* (FL) writes it or *watashi yori* / 私 より, (FL) more than me, *Mira san no hou ga* / ミラさんのほう が, (FL) it is better that *Mira san* (FL) writes it and then, very casually, *Mira san demo ii desu* / ミラさん でも いい です (FL). So, this *demo* / でも (FL) over here is very informal and I do not mind if it is anyone; so, it could also be *Mira san* (FL). That is the kind of impression that you give with this kind of a sentence. (FL) This person also *ii desu* / いい です (FL), this person also *ii desu* / いい です (FL), by the way *Mira san* (FL) also *ii desu* / いい です (FL). So, generally not to be used casually or not to be used in formal situations.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:01)

There could be two ways to interpret this –


Mira san demo ii desu.	I have no objection if Mira writes (+ve)
Mira san demo ii desu	slightly flippant, any body is alright (with a slightly –ve connotation)

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Now, we know how to ask and give permission and also refuse or show objection. We have done lot of practice now in our previous slides. So, now we can learn to say it is alright if you do not do a certain activity. So, how to use *te mo ii desu ka* / *てもいいですか* (FL) in a negative manner? Let us see how it is done.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:30)

V+nakute mo ii desu – negative for te mo ii. It is a phrase meaning do not have to do /not required, it is alright if not,



Genki ni natta node mou kusuri o nomanakute mo ii desu.  
 元気になったので もう薬を飲まなくてもいいです。

Genki janai node kusuri o nomanakereba narimasen. || *have* —  
 元気じゃないので薬を飲まなければなりません。

The negative for *mo ii desu ka* / *もいいですか* (FL) is *nakute mo ii desu ka* / *なくてもいいですか* (FL) or *nakute mo ii desu* / *なくてもいいです* (FL). It basically means that it is not required, it is not necessary, it is not compulsory, it is all-right, or is it all-right to do a certain activity. So, well, you are sick, you are having lot of *kusuri* / *薬* (FL), now you are getting better. So, *genki ni natta node* / *元気になったので*, (FL) I have become all-right *mou* / *もう* (FL) now at this point *kusuri o nomanakereba narimasen* / *薬を飲まなければなりません*, (FL) it is all-right that I do not have *kusuri* / *薬* (FL) now as I am better. Now, you can compare it with *nomanakereba narimasen* / *飲まなければなりません*; *genki janai node kusuri o nomanakereba narimasen* / *元気じゃないので薬を飲まなければなりません*, (FL) (FL) I have to ~~have~~; I must take medicine. So, you will see that this is exactly the opposite of this or vice versa. ~~A~~ and we will practice it right now and see how it is done.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:46)

gp I	<u>tte, nde, shite, ite, ide</u>	
gp II	te	
gp III	shite and kite	⊗
		V' from masu form
ikimasu	<del>ikanai</del> <sup>-ve</sup>	ikanakute <sup>(-ve)</sup>
nomimasu	<del>nomanai</del>	nomanakute
kaimasu	<del>kawanai</del>	kawanakute
tabemasu	<del>tabenai</del> <sup>grp II</sup>	tabenakute
nemasu	<del>nenai</del>	nenakute
shimasu	<del>shinai</del>	shinakute
kimasu	<u>konai</u>	konakute

⊗ ough grp I.  
 } grp III

Now you have done group 1, group 2, group 3 in *te*(FL) form earlier. Basically, in group 1; the verb takes *tte, nde, shite, ite*(FL) and *ide*(FL); group 2 takes just *te*(FL); and group 3 as are irregular verbs, will always take *shite*/して(FL) and *kite*/きて(FL). And you will see that the verb changes itself from *masu* form. So, remove the *masu* and put the *te*(FL) form of the verb. We will see how it is done. So, *ikimasu*/行きます(FL) make negative *ikanai*/いかない(FL) and *kanakute*/かななくて(FL). Remove the *i*(FL) from here and *nakute*/なくて(FL).

As it is coming from the negative, the meaning obviously is negative over here. *Nomimasu*/のみます, *nomanai*/のまない(FL) and *nomanakute*/のまなくて(FL). *Na*(FL) is over here, *i*/い(FL) is removed and *kute*/くて(FL) is put. *Kaimasu*/かいます, *kawanai*/かわない, *kawanakute*/かわなくて(FL). Why *wa*/は(FL) over here? Because *kau*/買う(FL) group 1 is an irregular verb, and this is where it changes in the negative. *Tabemasu*/たべ、ます, *tabenai*/たべない(FL). This is group 2, so, *tabenai*/たべない(FL) and *tabenakute*/たべなくて(FL). Then, *nemasu*/ねます, *nenai*/ねない(FL) and *nenakute*/ねなくて(FL). And *shimasu*/します, *shinai*/しない, *shinakute*/しなくて(FL), luckily it does not change much; but with *kimasu*/きます(FL), it becomes *konai*/こない(FL). These are group 3 verbs; remember and learn them like this only.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:50)

Position

~nakute mo ii desu ka? ひく




*Cold* *Kaze*  
 Kaze hiite iru kara happyou shinakute mo ii desu.  
 かぜ ですから 発表 しないで も いい です。 か?

Kaze hiite iru kara gakkou ni ikanakute mo ii desu. か?  
 かぜ ですから 発表 しないで も いい です。

sumetai/atsui 暑いのから 飲むのはいいです。  
 Atsui kara sugu nomanakute mo ii desu.  
 暑い から 直ぐ 飲まなくても いい です。

A: Ko-hi-wa chotto nigai desu/コーヒー は にかがい です。  
 B: Ja, nomanakute mo ii desu.じゃ、飲まなくても いい です。

あつい do do denwa  
 Ima sugu denwa shinakute mo ii desu / kakanakute mo ii desu.  
 今すぐ 電話 しないで も いい です。 聞かなくても いい です。

Now, there is a very nice picture of someone sneezing *kaze*/かぜ(FL) because they have cold. So, how are we going to use it with *nakute mo ii desu ka*/なくてもいいですか(FL), let us see. *Kaze*/かぜ(FL) is cold; otherwise, *kaze*/かぜ(FL) as a noun means wind. *Kaze hiite iru*/かぜ ひいて いる; *hiku*/ひく(FL) is the verb, *hiite iru*/ひいて いる(FL) I have *kaze*/かぜ(FL). Thus *happyou shinakute mo ii desu ka*/はっぴょう しないで も いい ですか(FL), rising intonation or *happyou shinakute mo ii desu*/はっぴょう しないで も いい です(FL), it is all-right that you do not do *happyou*/はっぴょう(FL) or presentation as you have a *kaze*/かぜ(FL). And when you are asking for permission, then *ka*/か(FL) will be used.

Then, *kaze hiite iru kara gakkou ni ikanakute mo ii desu*/かぜ ひいて いる から 学校 に行かなくてもいいです(FL) it is all-right if I do not go to school; or asking permission, then *ka*/か(FL) will be put. Now you have *sumetai*/すめたい(FL) and let us see. Or *sumetai kara sugu nonda hou ga ii desu*/すめたい から すぐ のんだ ほうが いい です(FL). So, we can use *atsui*/あつい(FL) over here; and *atsui*/あつい(FL), *ko-hi wa atsui uchi ni nonde kudasai*/コーヒー は あついうちに飲んでください(FL), While it is hot, please drink it. And *atsui kara sugu nomanakute mo ii desu*/あつい から すぐ のまなくてもいいです(FL) over here, do not have to drink it immediately; because it is very hot. (FL) It is a little bitter, (FL) do not have to drink it. Over here I have written *nigai*/にかがい(FL), the *chotto*/ちよっと(FL) has not been added.

*Ko-hi wa nigai desu*/コーヒー は にかがい です(FL) A very direct statement. The person may feel bad who has made coffee. So, you just add this *chotto*/ちよっと(FL) to soften your



sentence and mean exactly the same. So, *jaa, nomanakute mo ii desu* / じゃ、飲まなくても いい です, (FL) it is all-right not to drink it. Then, (FL) there is no need to rush immediately, you can call later. *Kakanakute mo ii desu* / かかなくても いい です, (FL) to do *denwa* / 電話(FL); and to do, again same thing *denwa* / 電話(FL). So, different ways, different situations you can use *nakute mo ii desu* / なくても いい です (FL) or *nakute mo ii desu ka* / なくても いい ですか (FL) if you are asking a question.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:54)

Kaze hiita / (desu) kara happyou shinakute mo ii desu  
 even / presentation / don't have to do  
 Kaze de mo happyou shinakereba narimasen  
 Imasugu denwa shinakute mo ii desu.  
 Imasugu denwa shinakereba narimasen. must / reason  
 doshite. Buchou ga sou imashita kara.

Then, you have *kaze hiita kara happyou shinakute mo ii desu* / かげ ひいて から はっぴょう しないで も いい です (FL). You had this in your previous slide. So, *kaze hiita kara* / かげ ひいた から (FL), so, I already have a *kaze* / かげ (FL); *desu* / です (FL) used over here is for something else. So, *kaze hiita kara happyou shinakute mo ii desu* / かげ ひいて から はっぴょう しないで も いい です, (FL) you do not have to do *happyou* / はっぴょう (FL). *Happyou* / はっぴょう (FL) is presentation and *kaze desu kara* / かげ です から (FL) because of *happyou shinakute mo ii desu* / 発表 しないで も いい です (FL). If you want to ask a question, well *ii desu ka* / いい ですか (FL). Even if you have *kaze* / かげ (FL), in spite of the fact that I have *happyou shinakereba narimasen* / 発表 しなければなりません, (FL) I have to do it, it is a must. (FL) You do not have to call immediately.

*Doushite desu ka* / どうして ですか? *Buchou ga sou imashita kara* / ぶちょう が そう 言いました から, (FL) he has said. This *kara* / から (FL) is the the reason and not from. He has said so, so I have to do it right now, must. So, you can see how these two can be used and what it means. They are just the opposite of each other.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:36)

Vte mo ii desu ka? / Vも いい です か? *sen!*

Vte ii? / V+も いい? *koko de*

Sumimasen, kono enpitsu o tsukatte mo ii desu ka? *use*

すみません、この 鉛筆 を 使って も いい です か?

Sumimasen, kono enpitsu de kaite mo ii desu ka?

すみません、この 鉛筆 で 書いて も いい です か?



Sumimasen, kono enpitsu de kaite mo yoroshii desu ka? *(ii)*

すみません、この 鉛筆 で 書いて も よろしい です か?

*Kono isu tsukatte mo ii desu ka?*

Koko ni suwatte mo yoroshii desu ka? *ii*

ここ に 座って も よろしい です か?

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Verb *te mo ii desu ka* / *てもいいですか*, (FL) polite; and verb *te ii* / *ていい* (FL) that is *itte mo ii* / *いってもいい* (FL) very informal, you can see, the intonation is rising and to be used in informal situations and to juniors. Verb *te mo ii desu ka* / *てもいいですか*, (FL) when you are asking permission from seniors or in formal situations. (FL) So, there is this picture here and this girl is asking *sumimasen* / *すみません* (FL) so, whenever you are asking, whenever there is a *ka* / *か* (FL), you want to favour, then *sumimasen, kono enpitsu o tsukatte mo ii desu ka* / *すみません、この えんぴつ を 使って も いい です か?* Can I use it? So, anything you can ask.

(FL) This particular *enpitsu de kaite mo ii desu ka* / *えんぴつ で 書いて も いい です か*, (FL) can I write with this pencil? Now, how will you say in a very formal situation? People you do not know, how will you ask when you do not know somebody and you still want a favour? So, *sumimasen, kono enpitsu de kaite mo yoroshii desu ka* / *すみません、この えんぴつ で 書いて も よろしい です か*, (FL) is it all-right if I write with this pencil? So, *yoroshii* / *よろしい* (FL) is very polite for *ii* / *いい* (FL). Now, this person wants to sit over here or maybe wants to use the chair, so, how is he going to ask? (FL) Is it all-right if I sit over here? *Ii desu ka* / *いい です か*, (FL) informal; *yoroshii desu ka* / *よろしい です か*, (FL) polite. *Kono isu tsukatte mo ii desu ka* / *この いす 使って も いい です か?* (FL) So, you can use *yoroshii* / *よろしい* (FL) like this.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:42)

Koko de shashin o totte mo ii desu ka?  
 すみません、ここで写真を 撮っても いい ですか？ tottemo ii desu ka.

Ii desu yo / いい です よ。✓

Douzo, totte kudasai / どうぞ 撮って ください。 

V. toru 取る (to take/snatch)

Totte mo ii desu / 撮って いい です よ。

Totte wa <sup>(+ve)</sup> kamaimasen / 撮って は いけません。 mind / otzicetion

Tarou san onaka ga <sup>(-ve)</sup> suite iru kara ima tabete mo ii desu ka?  
 太郎さん、おなかが <sup>(empty)</sup> 空いている ので 今 食べて も いい ですか？

(FL) So, now, what are the different ways informal to formal, how will you answer this question? *Ii desu yo* / いい です よ, (FL) is one, which is informal with friends. *Douzo totte kudasai* / どうぞ、とって ください. (FL) You ask somebody *ii desu ka* / いい です か; *totte mo ii desu ka* / とっても いい です か (FL) and *douzo totte kudasai* / どうぞ とって ください; (FL) you are free to take pictures. (FL) So, *totte* / とって (FL) over here is *toru* / とる (FL) verb *toru* / とる (FL) which means to take or snatch. And it is not *tottemo* / とっても (FL) or *totemo* / とても (FL) which is degree of some adjective. So, please, it is a little different, *totte mo ii desu ka* / とっても いい です か (FL) is what you are asking. *Totte mo ii desu* / とっても いい です, (FL) It is all-right if you take it.

So, another polite way of giving permission is *kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL). Though it is in negative but meaning is positive; *masu* form but the meaning is in positive. *Totte wa kamaimasen* / とっては かまいません, (FL) I do not mind. (FL) Is it all-right if we have food now? I am feeling very hungry. *Suite iru* / すいて いる (FL) means actually empty. My stomach is empty, so, can we have now? *Kara* / から (FL) is used over here just casually. And *node* / ので (FL), obviously it is very clear that he is hungry, giving reason. So, how will you say in negative, permission not given?

(Refer Slide Time: 40:49)

Dame desu / だめ です。 *informal (Children's class home)*

Sumimasen / shashin wa dame desu / すみません、写真は だめ です。  
*toru cannot*

Totte wa ikemasen / 撮って は いけません。

Sumimasen, koko de shashin o toranaide kudasai.  
 すみません、ここで 写真 を 取らないでください。

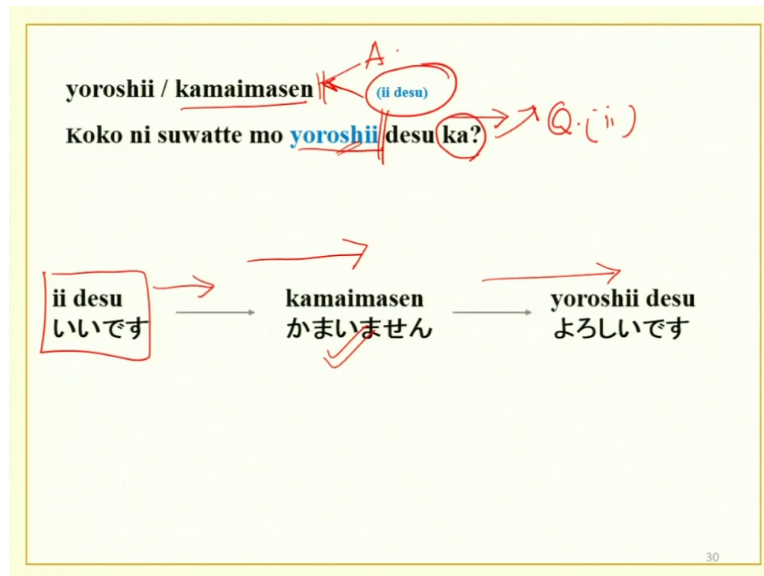
Toranai hou ga ii desu / 撮らない ほう が いい です。

Toranai hou ga ii to omoimasu / 撮らない ほうが いい と 思います。

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*Dame desu* / だめ です (FL) is one; very direct, informal, to be used with children in class or at home; *dame desu* / だめ です (FL) not allowed, not permitted. (FL) So, even though you are using *dame* / だめ (FL) over here, you are making it a little polite with *sumimasen* / すみません (FL); excuse me, it is not allowed. (FL) You cannot take it. *Toru* / とる (FL) is the verb; so, cannot take it, it is not allowed; a little better *totte wa ikemasen* / とっては いけません (FL). Same thing, *sumimasen, koko de shashin o toranaide kudasai* / すみません、ここで 写真 を とらないで ください, (FL) please do not take pictures over here. (FL) So, amongst yourselves you can say somebody wants to take a picture and you can say, *toranai hou ga ii desu* / とらない ほう が いい です, (FL) it is better that we do not take pictures over here. And then, *toranai hou ga ii to omoimasu* / とらない ほうが いい と 思います (FL). *Koko de shashin o totte hou ga ii desu ka* / ここで 写真 を とって ほうが いい ですか? *Iie, toranai hou ga ii to omoimasu* / いいえ、とらない ほうが いい と おもいます.

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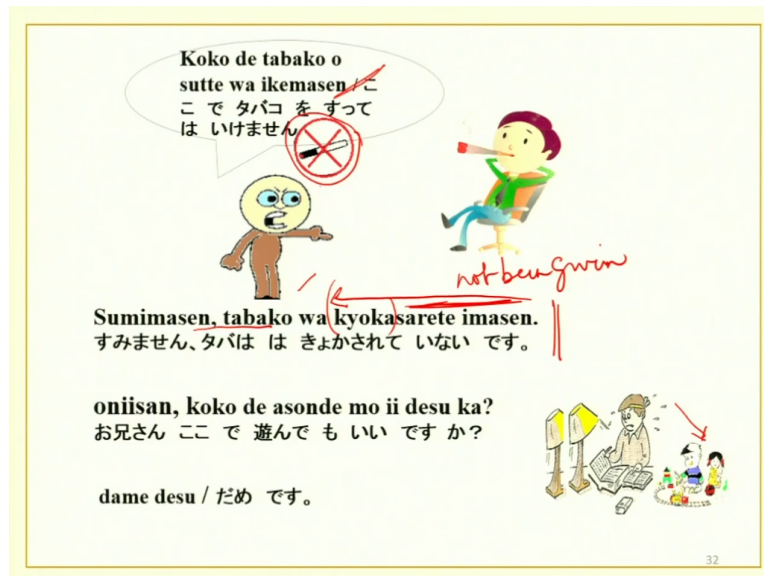


Now, these expressions or words like *yoroshii* / よろしい (FL) which is polite for *ii* / いい (FL) and *kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL) which means I do not mind or it is all right, both can be used in place of *ii* / いい (FL) which is all-right, but the situation is very different and you have already seen it in your previous slide as the degree of politeness is also different and the meaning also changes you will see. (FL) So, you are asking; this is a question.

This is a question with *yoroshii* / よろしい (FL) is it all-right? Is it okay? I hope you do not mind. And over here, this is answer, *kamaimasen, ii desu* かまいません、いい です (FL). So, in both situations, *kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL) and *yoroshii desu, ii* / よろしい です、いい (FL) is the meaning; but here, this is answer to a question; and *yoroshii* (FL) is a question with *ka* / か (FL). Both mean *ii* / いい (FL) all-right, but used at different places. And the degree you can see also is very different. *Ii* / いい (FL) is very casual, can be spoken to juniors, your friends, inner group, *nakama* / なかま (FL).

*Kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL) is a little better. And then, *yoroshii* / よろしい (FL) is the most polite. So, when you answer, you can say *ii desu yo* / いい です よ (FL) or *ii desu* / です (FL) or *kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL) which is more polite than *ii* / いい (FL). So, you can make questions like this and answer and you will automatically see the difference between *ii desu* / いい です, *kamaimasen* / かまいません (FL) and *yoroshii* / よろしい (FL).

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Now, a very common picture that you would see in trains, in places, in restaurants, smoking is not permitted, not allowed. This gentleman is smoking and this guy is very angry and he says, *koko de tabako o sutte wa ikemasen* / *ここでタバコをすってはいけません* (FL). So, he does not use any polite expressions, nothing, a direct order that this is not allowed, did you not see this sign? You are not permitted over here. What is the polite way of saying exactly the same thing?

Well, *sumimasen, tabako wa kyokasarete imasen* / *すみません、タバコはきよかされていません*, *kyoka* / *きよか* (FL) is permission; permission for smoking has not been given. Basically, it is not permitted. So, remember this; when you see this written somewhere, you will be reminded of this picture and know exactly what it is saying and what is written. Now, *oniisan* / *お兄さん* (FL) is studying, all worked up and his siblings are playing. So, *oniisan koko de asonde mo ii desu ka* / *お兄さんここで遊んでもいいですか*, (FL) they ask him. And what is his answer? Direct *dame desu* / *だめです* (FL), because they are younger to him. At home, informal situation, direct order *dame desu* / *だめです* (FL) not permitted.

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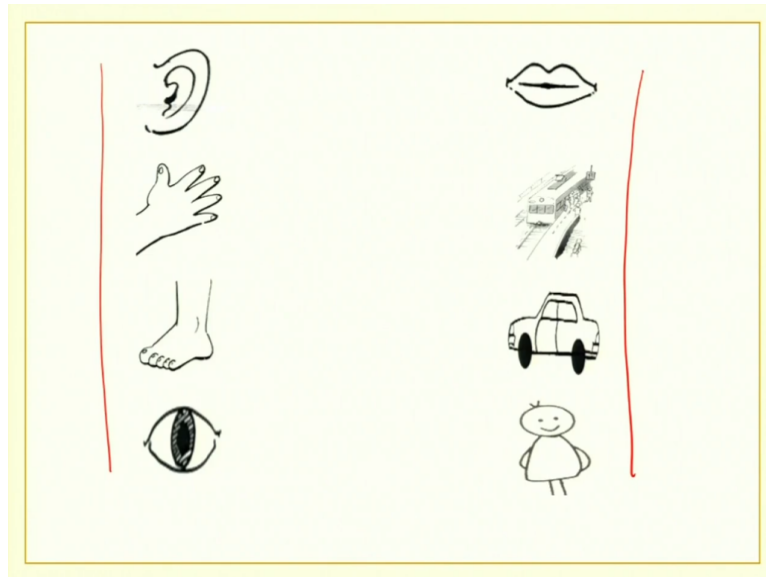
Now, in this situation, there are 2 people, you ask for opinion, should I buy this thing or should I eat this thing or should I do this thing and then, you say, *dou shimasu ka*/どう します か;(FL) what will you do or what should we do? So, a big difference over here, already the activity is over and something is being done for the activity in this case. Or someone looks at you and you look worried and then the question comes.

Over here, there is choice you are asking opinion of someone else? *Dou shitai desu ka*/どう したい です か?(FL) Again similar situation, 2 things are there or 3 things are there. Should we go, should we not go; should we buy this; or should we eat this or not? Then, *dou shitai desu ka*/どう したい です か;(FL) what do you want to do? Or, you want to do your presentation; you do not want to do your presentation. So, somebody will ask you, what do you want to do? *Dou shitai desu ka*/どう したい です か?(FL)

And *dou shita hou ga ii desu ka*/どう した ほう が いい です か(FL), which is a better method or way? What should be done? Which is better? So, you can have 2 situations again; and *dou shita hou ga ii desu ka*/どう した ほう が いい です か(FL) should I do this or should I do this? In such a situation, *dou shita hou ga ii desu ka*/どう した ほう が いい です か(FL) is asked. So, all these are very common questions, common situations that you will face when you go sometime to Japan; and it is good to always remember these expressions. Now, *doushite*/どうして(FL) has nothing to do with this, it is *dou*/どう(FL) but *shite*/して(FL). *Doushite*/どうして, why are you doing it? Why are you; *doushite tabemasu ka*/どうして 食べます か; *doushite ikimasu ka*/どうして いきます か; *doushite aimasu ka*/どうして あいます か(FL); why are you doing, whatever the verb over here?

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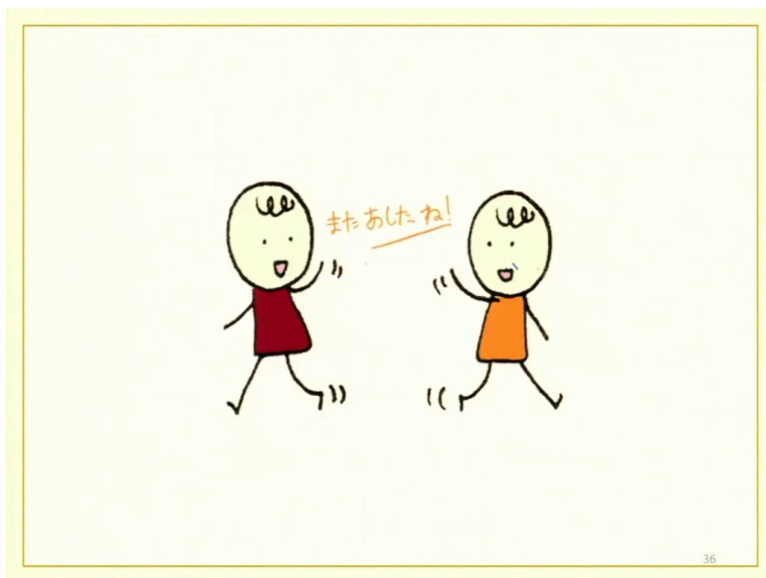


Now, you have this exercise. I have given you these pictures and I want you to find the **kanji(FL)** characters for it and maybe make another word with the same **kanji(FL)** character. I am going to take this up in your next lesson. This is your homework with *nakereba narimasen* / *なければなりません(FL)*. And with this, I would like to end today's class. Lot of things we have done. Different ways you have used. *Dou* / *どう(FL)* you have understood. We have done *nakute mo ii desu ka* / *なくてもいいですか(FL)*, revised *nakereba narimasen* / *なければなりません*, *te mo ii desu* / *てもいいです(FL)*. So, practice all this at home and come prepared for your next class. We are going to do question words.

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**(FL)** So, till then, *Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとうございます. *Mata aimashou* / また会いましょう. *Oyasuminasai* / おやすみなさい.