

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Module - 9

Lecture - 31

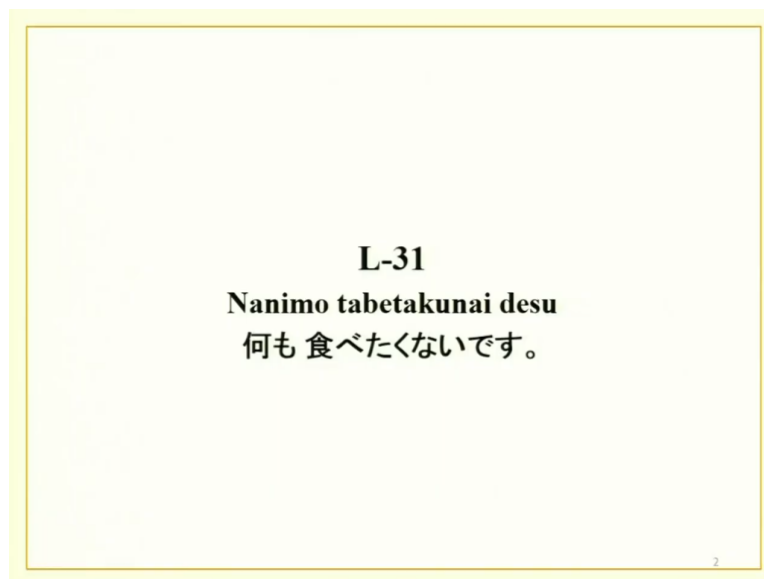
Nanimo tabetakunai desu

何も 食べたくない です

I Do Not Want To Eat Anything

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 did permission, how to ask and how to give permission and also a lot of other things. We also did some phrases over there and here also we will do some phrases where we will see how to say I do not mind anything, anything is alright, anywhere is alright and anyone is alright. So, let us see what we have in our *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) today and then I will do the explanation.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:59)



(Refer Slide Time: 01:02)

会話

It is a simple *kaiwa* / 会話(FL) between *Mira san* (FL) and *Tanaka san* (FL) and they are at the restaurant and let us see what they are doing?-

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Mira: Tanaka san, ^{stomach empty} onaka suita kara nanika tabemashou ka?

Tanaka: Nani o tabemasu ka?

Mira: ^{from} Kesa kara nanimo tabete nai node nandemo ii desu.

Tanaka: Aa sou. Ja, ba-ga o tabemashou.

Restoran de.....

Tanaka: ^{stomach} Sumimasen, ba-ga futatsu onegaishimasu.

Ten'in: Moshiwake arimasen. Ba-ga wa mou urikiremashita.

Tanaka: Aa sou. Sugu dekiru mono wa ... ^{thing} ... ^{can be done / made} ...

Ten'in: Yakisoba to udon ga sugu dekimasu.


Tanaka: Mira san dou suru?

Mira: Watashi wa yakisoba mo udon mo suki desu node ii desu. ^{please} ...

Tanaka: Ja, ba-ga futatsu to ko-hi- futatsu onegaishimasu.

Tennen: Ijou de yoroshii desu ka?

Tanaka: Doumo. ✓



So, well, you just heard the *kaiwa* / 会話(FL) and I am sure quite a bit of it is already clear to you. So, whatever is new, I will just explain. So, (FL) something *tabemashou ka* / 食べましょうか, (FL) shall we eat something? *Onaka suita* / お腹すいた, (FL) it is empty; *onaka* / お腹(FL) is stomach is empty, that I am hungry meaning is; I am hungry. *Nani o tabemasu ka* / 何を食べますか? (FL) So, what would you like to have? *Kesa* / 今朝(FL) is today morning; today morning *kara* / から, (FL) from today morning *nanimo* / 何も(FL) nothing *tabete nai node* / 食べてないので; *kara* / から(FL) and *node* / ので(FL) both mean exactly the same thing; but with *node* / ので(FL) the listener understands that this is a genuine reason.

Nandemo ii desu / なんでも いい です, (FL) anything is all-right. So, *Tanaka* (FL) decides for *Mira* (FL) also, as she has said *nandemo ii desu* / なんでも いい です, (FL) anything is all-right. Why? Because *onaka suite imasu* / お腹 すいて います (FL), I am very hungry. So, now they go to a restaurant and what happens then? So, burger is a thing *tabemono* / 食べ物 (FL) something small, so, *futatsu* / 二つ (FL). You have done this *hitotsu* / 一つ, *futatsu* / 二つ, *mittsu* / 三つ, *yotsu* / 四つ (FL) and it goes on till 10, from 10 onwards it is *juu-ikko* / 十一個, *juu-ni-ko* / 十二個, *juu-san-ko* / 十三個 (FL). So, the counter for small irregular objects is *tsu* / つ (FL) or *ko* / 個 (FL) and you have to add it to the number.

We also did *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL), where? You are very apologetic about something, about something that you have done or committed. You can just say *sumimasen* / すみません (FL) general sorry, *gomennasai* / ごめんなさい (FL) used with juniors or in informal situations. *Sumimasen* / すみません (FL) is more formal at offices, at restaurants. And then, *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL) can be used anywhere when you are extremely apologetic of what you have done. That is, it is already finished.

So, as a restaurant, as a waiter who has been asked to get burger or the order is for burger and he says to the guest that I am sorry, it has finished; so, that is something really very *shitsurei* / しつれい (FL). So, *moshiwake arimasen* / もしわけありません (FL), my sincere apologies. *Tanaka* (FL) takes it very casually and says, *aa sou* / ああ、そう, (FL) okay. *Sugu dekiru mono wa* / すぐ 出来る 物は; *sugu* / 直ぐ (FL) is quickly, immediately; *dekiru mono* / 出来る 物 (FL) is can be done or in this case made; *sugu dekiru mono* / 直ぐ 出来る 物; *mono* / 物 (FL) is thing *wa yakisoba to udon ga sugu dekimasu* / は やきそば と うどん が 直ぐ 出来ます (FL). *Yakisoba* / やきそば (FL) is just like noodles and *udon* / うどん (FL) is thick noodles in soup, *ga sugu dekimasu* / が 直ぐ 出来ます (FL).

Why *ga* / が (FL) over here? Because of *dekiru* / できる. What do you want to do? (FL) *A mo B mo* / Aも Bも, it is coming again and again; I keep reminding you. So, use it in sentences and you will be more comfortable when you are doing conversation. *Watashi wa yakisoba mo udon mo suki desu node* / 私 は やきそば も うどん も 好き ですので, (FL) because I like both *docchi demo ii desu* / どっち でも いい です (FL). So, over here *docchi demo* / どっち でも (FL) can also be done later *ii desu* / いい です (FL). Please get it for us. So, we will do this expression today and *doumo* / どうも, *Tanaka san* (FL) says just a casual

doumo / どうも (FL) and not *domou arigatou gozaimashita* / どうも ありがとう ございました (FL). This phrase will be used by the waitress.

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ミラ: すみません、おなか空いた から なにか 食べましょう か？。
田中: なに を たべます か？
ミラ: 今朝から なにも 食べてない ので 何でも いいです？
田中: ああ、そう。じゃ、バーが を 食べましょう。
レストラン で。。。。
田中: すみません、二つ バーが を おねがいします。
店員: もしわけ ありません。バーが は もう 売り来ています。
田中: ああ、そう。じゃ、すぐ できる もの は。。。。
店員: やきそば と うどん です。
田中: ミラさん どう する？
ミラ: 私 焼きそば も うどん も好き です から 何でもいいです。
田中: じゃ、バーが 二つ と コーヒー 二つ おねがいします。
店員: 以上 で よろしい です か？
田中: どうも。。。。

wiki 来る
売る
今朝は

So, now, let us see what we have in the *kanji* (FL) section. Well, there are a number of *kanji* (FL). I may not do all today, but some definitely I will take up. One of them is *urikire* / 売り切れ; *uri* / 売り (FL) is like this, small, not like *doyoubi* / 土曜日 (FL) please remember and like this and *uri* / 売り, *urimasu* / 売ります (FL) or *uru* / 売る (FL) and *kuru* / 来る (FL) is like this *kuru* / 来る (FL); so, *uru* / 売る (FL) and *kuru* / 来る (FL). *urikire* / 売り切れ (FL) which is finished, it has been sold out. So, one *kanji* (FL) you can do this: *tabemasu* / 食べます (FL) you have already done. *Kesa* / 今朝 (FL) is something that you should know.

This is *ima* / 今 (FL). ~~A~~ and *kesa* / 今朝 (FL) very simple, *nichi* / 日 (FL) and then another plus over here and *tsuki* / 月 (FL); so, *kesa* / 今朝 (FL) and (FL). ~~A~~ and then, there are other *kanjis* (FL) which we are going to do in our lesson. We will cover all the ones that are left over here sometime later.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:22)

adverb
mou sugu – an adverb meaning soon, shortly
 near future *(not immediately by future)*

Now, in lesson 26, we learnt how to use *mou*/もう (FL) which is already and *sugu*/直ぐ (FL) which means soon. We also joined the 2 adverbs and learnt to use them in different situations. When these two adverbs are joined together, it has the meaning that the action is for future, not immediate future, but well, sometime in the future as it is relative, it depends on context. So, let us see how it is used? There are a lot of examples for you today.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:01)

sugu / mou sugu *shigoto o shimashita ka?*
sugu yarimasu / すぐ やります。 *time*
sugu yarinasai / すぐ やりなさい。 *order*
sugu shukudai o shinasai / すぐ 宿題 を しなさい。 *do*
Mou sugu kurasu o hajimemasu / もう 直ぐ クラスを はじめます。 *soon*
Mou sugu hajimeta hougai ii / もう 直ぐ 始めた 方が いい。
Byouin wa eki no sugu mae desu / 病院は 駅の すぐ 前です。 *position in front immediately location*
Uchi wa sugu soko desu / 家は すぐ そこ です。 *very close further*
Kousaten o magatte uchi wa sugu hidari desu. 交差点 を 曲がって 家は 直ぐ 左 です。 *distance*

So, now we have *sugu*/すぐ (FL) and *mou sugu*/もう すぐ (FL), what is the difference? So, you will see over here *sugu yarimasu*/すぐ やります; *shigoto o shimashita ka*/仕事をしましたか? *Sugu yarimasu*/すぐ やります (FL), so, immediately I will do it. *Sugu shukudai o shinasai*/すぐ しゅくだい を しなさい (FL) So, this is an order, *nasai*/なさい (FL) form, verb and *nasai*/なさい (FL) is a command from someone senior to you. So, *sugu yarinasai*/すぐ やりなさい, *sugu tabenasai*/すぐ たべなさい, *sugu ikinasai*/すぐ いき

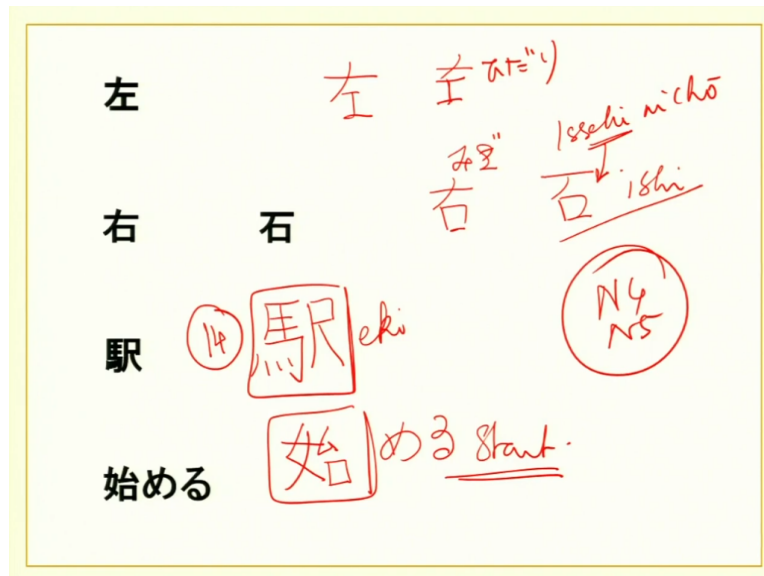
なさい, *sugu yamenasai* / すぐ やめなさい (FL); so, all of this will be commands. And what does this show? This shows time, *sugu yarimasu* / すぐ やります. (FL) immediately, within a minute. *Sugu shukudai o shinasai* / すぐ しゅくだい を しなさい, (FL) — i immediately do your homework.

So, it is a direct order, you never do this, never use this form with seniors, not allowed in formal situations to people older to you in rank and in age; keep that in mind. *Shinasai* / しなさい (FL) is an order to be given to people younger to you. Basically, this is a classroom expression; or at home, mothers would generally tell their children; or in the offices where the boss is ordering the young staff or junior staff.

So, this is related with time, all 3. Now, you have done *mou* / もう (FL) which is already, *mou roku-ji desu* / もう 六時 です, *mou ikimashita ka* / もう 行きました か (FL), has he already left? So, if we join the two over here, then what happens? *Mou sugu kurasu o hajimemasu* / もう すぐ クラス を 始めます. (FL) That is *mou sugu* / もう 直ぐ (FL), not immediately but well; as we are talking about class, so, you cannot say after 3 hours or 4 hours, meaning may be in 15 or 20 minutes (FL). Then, *mou sugu hajimeta hou ga ii* / もう 直ぐ 始めた ほうが いい (FL), it is better that you start the class soon. The meaning is soon and not immediately.

So, it is very clear from here that it is relative. Depending on what you are talking about, the soon will be decided. Now, look at these sentences. *Sugu mae desu* / すぐ まえ です, (FL) is right in front or immediately in front. This has to do with location and not time. Now, (FL) it is right over there, just a little further. So, right there meaning very close. Then, we have (FL) it is immediately on the left side. So, here it is all about location, all about distance. This is about time, this is about, and it is about distance, about location.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:47)



Now, there are a few **kanjis(FL)** for you. You have done these **kanji(FL)** I am just revising them. **Hidari/左,(FL)** This had come in your sentence earlier, so, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 **hidari/左(FL)** means left. Then **migi/右(FL),(FL)** is like this, **migi/右, hidari/左(FL)**. A and then, it is very similar to this character which is **ishi/石(FL)** and you have done a **kotowaza(FL)** also with this which is **iseshi ni chou/一石二鳥(FL)**. **Sekki/せつき(FL)** is another reading for **ishi/いし(FL)**. Then we have **eki/駅(FL)**.

Now, it is not very clear, I will make it for you so that it becomes clear; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Now, I think it is very clear, I made it clearly for you. It is **eki/駅(FL)**; it is a 14 stroke character, **eki no mae desu/駅の前です(FL)**. Then, **hajimeru/始める(FL)**. You have done this character **onna/女(FL)**, this is **katakana mu/ム(FL)** and then **kuchi/口(FL)**. So, with this you make **hajimaru/始まる(FL)** or **hajimeru/始める(FL)** to start. These **kanji(FL)** are important because they are for N4 and N5. So, if you are appearing for N4, N5, then you need to remember these **kanjis(FL)**.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:41)

送 *sent okuru* 10/15-*mb*

Ichi ji kan mae ni mail o okutta kara mou sugu henji ga kuru yo.
 一時間前 に メール 送った から もうすぐ 返事がくるよ。

called *soon* *kuru 来る*

Takushi o yonda kara shinpai shinaide. Mou sugu kuru yo.
 タクシーを 読んだ から 心配しないでね。もうすぐ来るよ。

stop

Ame ga mou sugu yamu kara shinpai shinaide ne.
 雨 が もう直ぐ 止む から 心配しないでね。

right now

Osoi kara sugu hajimeta hou ga ii.
 遅い から 直ぐ 始めた 方が いい。

12

Now, there is practice for you. *Ichi-ji kan mae ni* / 一時間 前 に, (FL) earlier *meru o okutta kara* / メール を 送った から, (FL) I have sent *mou sugu henji ga kuru* / もう直ぐ へんじ が 来る, (FL) very and soon. So, this does not mean that *henji* / へんじ (FL) is going to come or the answer is going to come or the mail is going to come in 10, 15 minutes; well, they have just sent the mail, so, maybe today, maybe tomorrow, maybe after 2 hours, maybe after 10 hours, but not very late; *mou sugu kuru* / もうすぐ 来る (FL) very soon (FL). Now, *ichi-ji kan* / 一時間 (FL) you have already done this *kanji* (FL) and I will do it with you as well just now.

Okutta / 送った (FL) is one *kanji* (FL) that I would like to do. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and this means road or continuous, it is going forward. So, *okutta kara* / 送った から (FL) I have sent it forward, meaning sent. *Takushi o yonda kara* / タクシーを 読んだ から, (FL) I have called *shinpai shinaide. Mou sugu kuru yo* / 心配 しないで。もう直ぐ 来る よ, (FL) very soon *kuru/kimasu* (FL). I just made *kuru* / 来る (FL) over there, so, once again *kuru* / 来る (FL). *Shinpai* / 心配 (FL) we will do just now. There is *yomu* / 読む (FL), I have done *yomu* / 読む (FL) but very quickly. *Urimasu* / 売ります (FL) you did just now; so, *yomu* / 読む (FL). *Iu* / 言う (FL) to speak and to sell, you read and you sell, so, *yomu* / 読む (FL).

Then, *yamu* / 読む (FL) is to stop, so, *ame* / 雨 (FL) will stop very soon, please do not worry (FL). Then, *osoi kara* / おそい から, (FL) it is already very late, *sugu hajimeta hou ga ii* / 直ぐ 始めた ほうが いい (FL). So, it is not *mou sugu* / もう直ぐ, *sugu* / すぐ (FL) meaning very quickly, immediately *hajimeta hou ga ii* / 始めた ほうが いい (FL). So, I

am sure you can now figure out *mou sugu* / もう すぐ (FL) and *sugu* / すぐ (FL). *Sugu* / 直ぐ (FL) means right now, in another 2, 3, 5 minutes.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:30)

一時間前	一時間前に タクシー を よびました。	一時間前
心配	大丈夫 ですから 心配 しないで ね。✓	心 <i>Kokoro</i> 配 <i>Shin</i> <i>Pai</i>
雨	大雨 で 家 が たおれました。	大丈夫 雨
始める	私は 新しい 商売 を 始めた。	止める
止む	ここに 車 を 止めないで ください。	止める
正しい	私の ほう から 彼は 正しい です。	正 <i>Tadashii</i>

Now, we have *kanji* (FL) and I have also written some sentences for you. They are in the script. So, try to read them at home, I will read them once over here. (FL) So, *ichi-ji kan mae* / 一時間 前 (FL) one hour back (FL). You can see the *kanji* (FL) also for *ichi-ji kan* / 一時間 (FL). Then *shinpai* / 心配 (FL). T, this character you have done, in *kokoro* / 心 (FL). So, well, add *kokoro* / 心; (FL). T there is another reading for *kokoro* / 心 (FL) which is *shin* / しん (FL). A and how do you write *pai* / ぱい (FL)? Like this *pai* / ぱい, *shinpai* / 心配 (FL). So, *shinpai* / 心配 (FL) not to worry. Then there is *daijoubu* / 大丈夫 (FL) also; *dai* / だい (FL) and *joubu* / じょうぶ (FL).

~~Then, (FL). Then, (FL) lot of rain. Ame / 雨 (FL) is like this, ame / 雨 (FL). Then, hajimeru / 始める (FL). We just did hajimeru / 始める (FL). Then, this is tomeru / 止める (FL). (FL) to stop. So, tomeru / とめる (FL) is like this tome / とめ (FL) and ru / る (FL). Then, there is another very simple one, that is why I have put it over here. Just add one more line and you get tadashii / 正しい (FL). Tadashii / 正しい (FL) means correct, it is right. So, (FL). If you see from my side, he is absolutely correct. So, read this at home, I will not give you the roman (FL), and see if you can read it now.~~

(Refer Slide Time: 20:24)

Nanika / なにか / something (+ve)

Dareka / だれか / someone (+ve)

Nanimo / なにも / nothing (-ve)

7

Now, in the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL), there was a word *nanika* / 何か (FL) which means something; and *dareka* / 誰か (FL) which means someone. Now, we have done *nanika* / 何か (FL) last week with *nanimo* / 何も (FL). These words are pronouns. And besides these two, we will also learn some new ones as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:37)

Nani o / なに を / inquiry, choice (+ve)

Nanika / なにか / something (+ve)
Person A does not know if person B wants something or not

7

So, with *nani o* / 何を (FL), the speaker is asking your preference or your choice.

(Refer Slide Time: 20:40)

Nanika / なにか tabemashou ka? something

Preference choice

(A) (B)

- Nanika – a pronoun made by joining question word nani and question particle ka.
- Question marker 'ka' in nanika is not used as a question particle.
- Particle 'o' may or may not be used. / (A or B) what

~~nani o~~ tabemasu ka? / 何を 食べます か? / What will you have?

speaker
nanika (o) tabemasu ka? / なにかを 食べます か? / Will you have something?

He knows that B wants something; it is just a polite inquiry. But with *nanika* / 何か (FL), the speaker A does not know if the listener B wants something or not. Now, you can read all this and I am sure you will understand. *Nanika* / 何か (FL) we have already done. So, the important thing over here is that particle *o* / を (FL) may or may not be used with *nanika* / 何か (FL). It is not that important: ~~A~~ and the *ka* / か (FL) over here that we have is not a question particle, the question particle comes at the end.

Now you have sentences. *Nanika tabemasu ka* / 何か 食べます か, (FL) ~~W~~ what will you have? Over here, the listener is asking choice as I just told you, whereas *nanika tabemasu ka* / 何か 食べます か (FL), the speaker is asking for choice, A or B, or what. ~~B~~ but in *nanika* / 何か (FL), the speaker does not know whether the listener wants anything in the first place or not. So, the meaning is, will you have something? *Nanika tabemasu ka* / 何か 食べます か? (FL) And also it is a very direct question, generally used amongst friends and not with seniors. With seniors, you name the object *ko-hi wa ikaga desu ka* / コーヒー は いかが ですか (FL) or *kocha wa ikaga desu ka* / こちゃ は いかが ですか (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 22:16)

Tanaka san **nani o** nomimasu ka? What would you like to have
 田中さん、なにを飲みますか？

Watashi wa kocha o nomimasu. ✓
 私はこちゃを飲みます。

Tanaka san, **nanika (o)** nomimasu ka? Do you want to have something
 田中さん、なにか(を)飲みますか？

Ja, kocha o nomimasu / *wonimasho*
 ちちゃを飲みます。

Now, you see over here, ~~(FL)~~ *nanika tabemasu ka* / 何か 食べます か, what will you have? As I just told you, what would you like to have? ~~(FL)~~ A direct answer; direct question, direct answer. ~~(FL)~~ Intonation is rising. Also you will see that *o* ~~(FL)~~ is mentioned over here. You may or may not add *o* / *を* ~~(FL)~~; either ways it is all-right. *Nanika tabemasu ka* / 何か 食べます か? ~~(FL)~~ So, will you have something? ~~(FL)~~ In that case, well, then *kocha o nomimasu* / 小茶 を 飲みます ~~(FL)~~ or *kocha o nomimashou* / 小茶 を 飲みましょう ~~(FL)~~ let us have *kocha* / 小茶 ~~(FL)~~.

As you can see, do you want something? So, you will not ask your seniors, do you want something? Now, if you want to say that I do not want to have anything, then, what will you say?

(Refer Slide Time: 23:23)

Nanimo = nothing and used with verb in negative form.

なにも → V -ve form

Tanaka san **nani o** nomimasu ka? ✓
 田中さん、なにを飲みますか？

Nanimo nomimasen.
 なにも 飲みません。 *kenimasen, tabemasen, shimasen -ve donot want anything*

Nanika arimasu ka? ✓
 なにか ありますか？
 Is some thing there? ✓
 Is there a problem? ✓
 Do you want to tell me something? ✓
 What is the matter? *Sensei (arimasen)*

Nanika arimashita ka? ✓
 なにか ありましたか？
 What happened? ✓
 Did something happen? ✓
 Do you want to tell me something? ✓

Nanimo nai.
 なにも ない。
 There is nothing.
 nothing

Nanimo／何も(FL) is used with negative verbs, meaning nothing. How will you do that?-(FL) So, *Tanaka san*(FL) can say *watashi wa kocha o nomimasu*／私は小茶を飲みます,(FL) as was there in the last slide. If he does not want to have anything, then *nani mo nomimasen*／何も 飲みません,(FL) I do not want to have anything. So, basically, do not want to; whatever the verb is saying. *Nanimo kaimasen*／何も 買いません, *nanimo tabemasen*／何も 食べません, *nanimo shimasen*／何も しません.(FL) So, any verb you can use over here; of course, it should have meaning. Then, we will have nothing, as you can see; or will do nothing.-

(FL) Now, this is a very interesting situation where maybe you have gone to meet your professor or somebody and you are looking very unhappy and the person may ask *nanika arimasu ka*／何か あります か,(FL) what is the matter? Or; if you go to your *sensei*／先生(FL), he would say *nanika arimasu ka*／何か あります か,(FL) why have you come,? Do you want to ask me something? So, *nanika*／なにか(FL) depending on situation. Then, maybe you have lost something and you are looking for it.

So, *nanika arimasu ka*／何か あります か,(FL) are you looking for something,? What is the matter? Or; maybe you are looking somewhere and somebody says *nanika arimasu ka*／なにか あります か,(FL) is there something, which should not be there,-So, *nanika arimasu ka*／何か あります か?(FL). You can see, is something there? You are finding something. Is there a problem? You are looking worried;- Do you want to tell me something? You go to your teacher and you look worried. What is the matter?

Any of these could be used with *nanika arimasu ka*／なにか あります か?(FL). And *nanika arimashita ka*／なにか ありました か?(FL); Well, everything in the past,- Was there a problem? Or; what were you looking for? Or; did you want to tell me something? Any of this could be used or could be the meaning depending on situation. It is given over here; you can go over it. Then, if there is nothing, say there is no problem, you have just gone there to visit, so, you can always say *nanimo nai*／何も ない,(FL) which is informal.

If it is your teacher, then you can say *nanimo arimasen*／何も ありません,(FL) which will make it polite, and then you have to add *sensei*／先生(FL) before that. *Sensei, nanimo arimasen*／先生、何も ありません. *Daijoubu desu*／大丈夫 です.(FL) It is absolutely all-

right. ~~F~~there is nothing, or just nothing. *Nanika arimasu ka* / なにか あります か? **(FL)** You are finding something?; ~~n~~Nothing, there is nothing, *nanimo nai* / 何も ない **(FL)**.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:47)

Nandemo - anything / everything +ve verbs.

Kesa kara **nanimo** tabete nai node **nandemo** ii desu.

なんでも → V+ve form

Tanaka san nani o nomimasu ka? kaiwa nomanai (-ve)
 田中さん なに を 飲みます か?

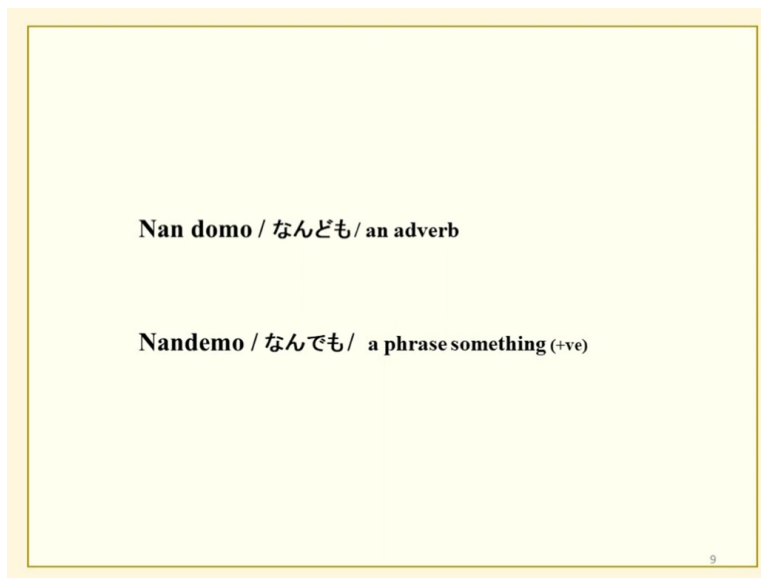
Nandemo ii desu. anything is fine
 なんでも いい です kannai (-ve)

Nandemo (tabemasu / nomimasu / shimasu / dekimasu) (nanu) Can do
 (食べます / 飲みます / します / できる)

Now, how will you say that everything is fine or anything is all-right? So, in our *kaiwa* / 会話 **(FL)**, *Mira* **(FL)** says that I will have anything, I am very hungry. So, you order and I will have anything that you order; that is the meaning in the *kaiwa* / 会話 **(FL)**. So, you will see that this word *nandemo* / なんでも **(FL)** is used with positive verbs. The meaning is positive, which is anything or everything is fine. ~~A~~anything is fine, this was the sentence. So, well, *nandemo* / なんでも **(FL)** verb plus positive form.

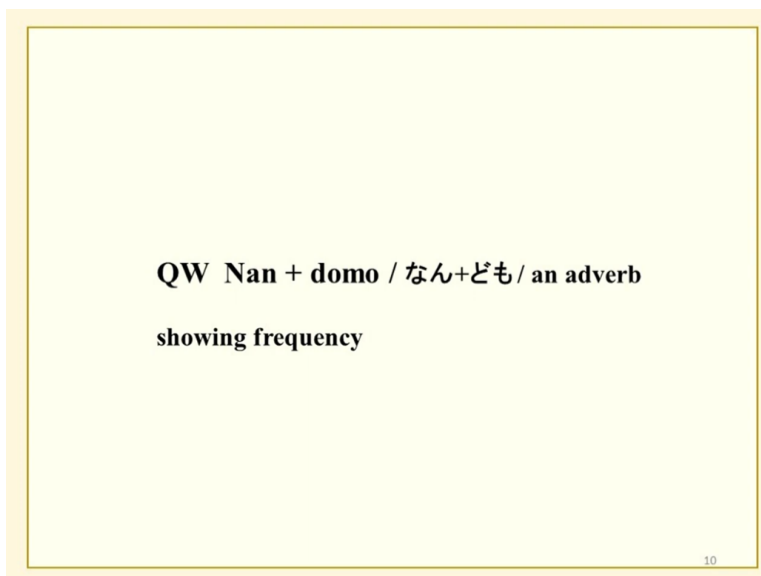
(FL) Again the same question over here. So, *nanimo nomanai* / 何も 飲まない; **(FL)** negative, I will have nothing. ~~B~~but if you want to have something and you are not decided, then *nandemo ii desu* / なんでも いい です; **(FL)** anything is fine. Now, *nandemo tabemasu* / なんでも 食べます, *nandemo nomimasu* / なんでも 飲みます, *nandemo shimasu* / なんでも します, *nandemo dekimasu* / なんでも 出来ます; **(FL)** can do anything. So, that is how you will use *nandemo* / なんでも **(FL)**; and with *nanimo* / なにも **(FL)** same thing, *nanimo tabemasen* / なにも 食べません, *nanimo nomimasen* / 何も のみません, *nanimo shimasen* / なにも しません **(FL)**. ~~J~~just remember it is in the negative. Now, there is a word similar to *nandemo* / なんでも **(FL)**. Before I go any further, I want to tell you about that as well. It is *nan domo* / なんども **(FL)**, a very similar sounding word to *nandemo* / なんでも **(FL)**.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:43)



Nandemo / なんでも (FL) is a phrase, whereas *nan domo* / なんども (FL) is an adverb. And it is very easy to mistake *nan domo* / なんども (FL) with *nandemo* / なんでも (FL), though the meanings are very different. And it is also very clear from the context, but yes, we sometimes do make a mistake.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:01)



So, let us see what the question word *nan* / なん (FL) plus *domo* / ども (FL), when they are joined together, what does it mean?

(Refer Slide Time: 29:13)

Nandomo - an adverb indicating number of times, often, frequency, counter for occurrences of an action.

nandomo - nandomo

QW nan + domo = *nan domo*
no. of times *font* *could not do it*
Nandomo yarimashita kedo, dekimasen deshita.

many times
なんども やりました けど できません でした。

Watashi wa nandomo Tokyo disunirando ni itta/itta koto ga arimasu.
私は なんども 東京ディズニーランド に いった/いった こと が ある。

domo — *doumo* —
domo / doumo / nandomo → *anything*

It shows frequency meaning 'often', is a counter used for occurrences of an action. Now, you can look at the examples. *Nandomo yarimashita kedo, dekimasen deshita* / なんども やりました けど できません でした. (FL) What does it mean? Meaning, I tried it a number of times. So, showing frequency that you did something a number of times, but *dekimasen deshita* / できません でした (FL) could not do it. *Nan domo yarimashita kedo dekimasen deshita* / なんども やりました けど, できません でした. *Nan domo kiita kedo hatsuon wakarimasen deshita* / なんども 聞いた けど, 発音 分かりません でした. (FL) So, number of times. *Nandomo ikimasu* / なんども 行きます, (FL) I go a number of times. *Watashi wa nandomo Tokyo dizuni-rando ni itta* / 私は なんども 東京 ディズニーランド に 行った, (FL) I have been to Disneyland a number of times.

So, number of times a certain activity happens or many times it happens, then you will use *nandomo* / なんども (FL). Now, there is something very interesting, there is this word *domo* / ども (FL), but please do not confuse it with *doumo* / どうも (FL) which means thank you. And *domo* / ども (FL) over here is joined with *nan* / なん (FL) and then it shows number of times a certain activity is happening and then, *nandomo* / なんども (FL) anything. So, they are very different, *nan domo* / なんども (FL) and *nandomo* / なんども (FL) and *domo* / ども (FL) and *doumo* / どうも (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 31:08)

nandemo / nandemonai / nandomo / nankai

Nanika tabemasu ka? / 何か 食べます か?
 Nandemo ii desu / なんでも いい です。

mita kedo
 Nandomo kaita kedo/dekimasen deshita / kakemasendeshita.
 なんども 書いた けど できませんでした / かけませんでした。

many
 Nandomo shachou ni atta koto ga aru. //
 なんども 社長 に あったこと がある。

he ← *not imppt. of no consequence*
 Kare wa nandemonai koto ni okorimashita.
 彼は なんどもない 事 に おこりました。

hasi no arumatin iie daijoubu budo
 // Nanika arimasu ka? / 何かありますか?
Nandemonai desu / なんでも ない です。 *nothing*

Nandemo / なんでも (FL) as we know is an expression; and *nandomo* / なんども (FL) is an adverb. *Nan-kai* / なんかい (FL) is used for frequency, number of times a certain activity happens and *nandemo nai* / なんでもない (FL) which we are going to do now means it is something very trivial; of no consequence. So, let us see. *Nanika tabemasu ka* / なにか 食べます か? (FL) Again the same question. *Nandemo ii desu* / なんでも いい です (FL), anything is fine. *Nandomo kaita kedo* / なんども 書いた けど, (FL) I wrote it a number of times *dekimasen deshita* / できませんでした. *Nandomo mita kedo, kanji no kakikata ga wakarimasen* / なんども 見た けど、漢字 の 書き方 が 分かりません, *oboeraremasen* / おぼえられません (FL) cannot remember, cannot write. Many times I have met my president.

Shachou / 社長 (FL) is the president of the company. So, *nandomo shachou ni atta koto ga aru* / なんども 社長 に 会った こと がある, (FL) I have had the opportunity to meet him many times, number of times. *Kare wa* / かれ は, (FL) he, *nandemonai* / なんでもない (FL) meaning, of no consequence; he scolded me for something which was not that important. *Nandemonai koto* / なんでもない こと (FL) a useless thing, something that is of no consequence. (FL) There is nothing, meaning is nothing over here, of no consequence, not important. So, that is the difference. Depending on situation, it will change again.

Nanika arimasu ka / なにか ありますか か? *Nanimo arimasen* / なにも ありません. *Nanika arimasu ka* / なにか ありますか か? *Iie, daijoubu desu* / いいえ、大丈夫 です, *nandemonai* / なんでもない. (FL) So, another way of answering this same question is? There is nothing. Is something over there? Nothing is there. *Nanika arimasu ka* / なにか ありますか か? (FL)

Do you have a problem? *Nandemonai* / なんでもない, (FL) everything is fine; I do not have a problem.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:53)

dare / dareka / daredemo / darenimo
 who / someone / nobody / anybody-anyone
 (+ve) (-ve)
 Tanaka san kinou dare ni aimashita ka?
 田中さん 昨日 だれ に 会いました か?
 whom
 Yamada sensei ni aimashita.
 山田 先生 に 会いました。
 who
 Heya ni dare ga imasu ka?
 部屋 に だれ が います か?
 someone
 Heya ni dareka imasu ka?
 部屋 に だれか います か?
 gomenkudasai
 Is someone over there?

Now, similarly, we also have *dare* / だれ, *dareka* / だれか, *daredemo* / だれでも (FL) and *darenimo* / だれにも (FL). *Dare* / だれ (FL) of course you know is a question word meaning ‘who’, *dareka* / だれか (FL) is someone, *daredemo* / だれでも (FL) anybody. It has just got interchanged actually. So, anybody and nobody, no one; *darenimo* / だれにも (FL) negative, and *dare demo ii desu* / だれでもいいです (FL) positive over here. (FL) So, you have a lot of examples here as well. (FL) Whom did you meet? *Ni* / に (FL) over here is for *aimasu* / あいます (FL). So, (FL) I met him.

Now over here, look at this very carefully, these two are talking about something and there is someone over here. So, the presence of someone over here is known that someone is inside, but we do not know who. So, he is asking *dare ga imasu ka* / だれがいますか, (FL) who is inside? Now, you have done this picture earlier, *gomenkudasai* / ごめんください (FL) knock, knock, is someone there? So, now look at this one. There is no one inside. So, is someone over there?

So, that is a question, is someone over there? So, now we do not know at all who is inside or who is not inside. Just a simple inquiry, is someone inside, is someone over there? (FL) So, there is a big difference in the two, *heya ni dare ga imasu ka* / 部屋にだれがいますか, (FL) who is over there and is someone over there?

(Refer Slide Time: 36:05)

Who

Dare ga kuruma (no naka) ni imasu ka? Daremo imasen.
 だれ が 車 に います か? だれも いません

Dareka kuruma ni imasu ka?
 だれか 車 に います か?

Who Came

Kinou uchi ni (dare ga) kimashita ka?
 昨日 家 に だれ が 来ました か?

dareka (Some one)

Uchi no ura ni dareka imasu yo.
 家 の 裏 に 誰か います よ。

In a similar manner, *dare ga kuruma no naka ni imasu ka* / だれ が 車 の 中 に います か (FL) or *dare ga kuruma* / だれ が 車 (FL) you can remove the *naka* / なか, *ni imasu ka* / に います か; (FL) who is in the car? *Daremo imasen* / だれも いません (FL), \emptyset one answer is, there is no one. *Dareka imasu ka* / だれか います か; (FL) Is someone over there? Answer could be, I do not know *wakarimasen* / わかりません (FL) or *shirimasen* / しりません (FL). *Kinou uchi ni dare ga kimasu ka* / 昨日 うち に だれ が 来ます か; (FL) who came? So, answer could be *Tanaka san* (FL) came or *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) came or *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL) came. *Tomodachi ga kimashita* / 友達 が 来ました; *okaasan ga kimashita* / お母さん が 来ました (FL) or *sensei ga kimashita* / 先生 が 来ました (FL) Now, if I say *dare ka kimashita ka* / だれ か 来ました か (FL), did someone come? So, I can see, there are 2 cups or maybe a lot of cups in the kitchen; or I can see a bag or I can see shoes or something or maybe a glass of water, so, you come home and you ask *dareka kimashita ka* / だれか 来ました か; (FL) did someone come?

And similarly, you can see *uchi no ura ni* / うち の うら に; (FL) in the backside, back lawn of the *uchi* / うち, *dareka imasu yo* / だれか います よ; (FL) someone is there at the back. So, *dareka* / だれか (FL) and *dare ga* / だれが (FL), see how they are used and use them in your sentences during conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:47)

Dare ni aimashita ka? ✓ Sensei ni
だれにも 会いません でした。

Dare ni aitai desu ka? / だれに 会いたいです か?

Darenimo aitakunai desu / だれにも 会いたくない です。 (No one)

Mumbai ni itta toki dare ni aimashita ka?
Darenimo awanakatta / だれにも 合わなかった。 -ve part.
aimasen deshita

Nanimo tabetakunai desu / なにも 食べたくない です。

Dare ni aimashita ka / だれ に 会いました か? (FL) So, whom did you meet? *Dare nimo* / だれ にも, just like *nanimo* / なにも (FL) in negative *aitakunai desu* / あいたくない です, (FL) no one. (FL) Whom did you meet? Because past negative. *Aimasen deshita* / 会いません でした, (FL) plain form for past negative. *Itta toki ni* / 行った とき に, (FL) at that time when you went to Mumbai. *Nanimo tabetakunai desu* / なにも 食べたくない です (FL), I do not want to eat anything. See, with *nanimo* / なにも (FL) negative verb always remember that.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:56)

Daredemo – no matter who/ anybody/whoever

Gakusei no naka kara dare ga happyou o shimasu ka?
学生 の 中 から 誰 が 発表 を します か? (who)
Daremo -ve shimasen

Daredemo ii desu / だれでも いい です。 (anybody)

Guru-pu kara dare ga kokusai-kaigi ni ikimasu ka?
グループ から 誰 が 国際会議 に 行きます か?

watashi
|| daremo { }
|| daredemo { }
|| dareka ?
|| wakaranai

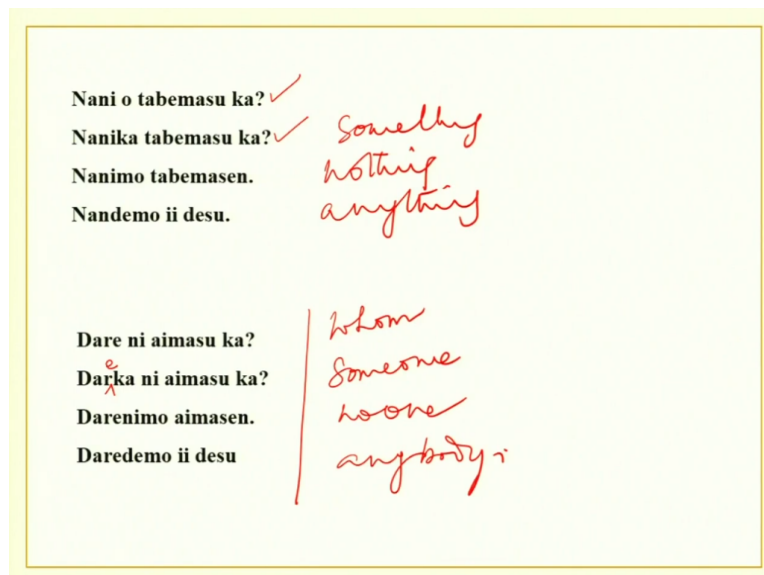
all
Minna/Daredemo kanojo o shitte imasu.
みんな / だれでも 彼女 を 知っています。

So, *daredemo* / だれでも (FL) no matter who, anybody or whoever. (FL) who is going to do *happyou, gakusei no naka kara* / はっぴょう、学生 の なか から (FL)? *Daremo shimasen* / だれも しません. *Daredemo ii desu* / だれ でも いい です, (FL) anybody is all-right. But this is a very flippant kind of an expression which is to be used only with friends,

daredemo ii desu/だれ でも いい です (FL). If your teacher asks you *gakusei no naka kara dare ga happyou o shimasu ka*/学生のなかからだれがはっぴょうをしますか (FL), will you say *daredemo ii desu sensei*/だれ でも いい です 先生 (FL)? It will be very rude and direct and *shitsurei*/しつれい (FL). So, *daredemo*/だれ でも (FL) is to be used with friends only *daredemo ii desu*/だれ でも いい です (FL). *Buchou*/ぶちょう (FL) is asking. So, you can reply *watashi wa ikimasu*/私 は 行きます; *daredemo ii desu*/だれでも いい です (FL); again a little *shitsurei*/しつれい (FL). Same thing over here, *daredemo ii desu*/だれでも いい です (FL).

And *dareka ikimasu ka*/だれか 行きます か (FL) and *wakaranai*/わからない (FL), these two are the same *daremo ii desu*/だれも いい です (FL) or *dare demo ii desu*/だれでも いい です (FL). And you have practiced this enough. I think you can now answer this on your own. (FL) Everybody knows *kanojo*/かのじょ, *minna*/みんな (FL), all. (FL) means all; so, all know *kanojo*/かのじょ (FL) means they all know her, *dare demo*/だれ でも (FL) anyone and everyone knows *kanojo*/かのじょ (FL) they all know her very well. That is the difference in *minna*/みんな (FL) and *dare demo*/だれ でも (FL); all know her and one and all know her. I have also done a *dare demo*/だれ でも (FL) in lesson 25, so, you can go and look that up as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:57)



Now, we have as I told you, what will you have? Will you have something? Then, nothing and then, anything is fine or everything is fine. And similarly for *dare*/だれ whom; someone, will you meet someone? I will meet no one. And (FL) anybody is fine. So, try to

use these in your conversation and you will be very comfortable. There is one more group that I have to do, which I will do in your next lesson.

(Refer Slide Time: 41:54)



Now, I had given this to you last time. This is *mimi* / 耳, *te* / 手 (FL). We have done all of this *ashi* / 足, *te* / 手. (FL) Now, other words, I have written for you. I have purposely written in kanji (FL). I want you to write in *hiragana* (FL). *Kuchi* / 口 (FL) is there, *densha* / 電車, *kuruma* / 車 (FL) and *hito* / 人 (FL). Some other words with these kanjis (FL); try to learn them.

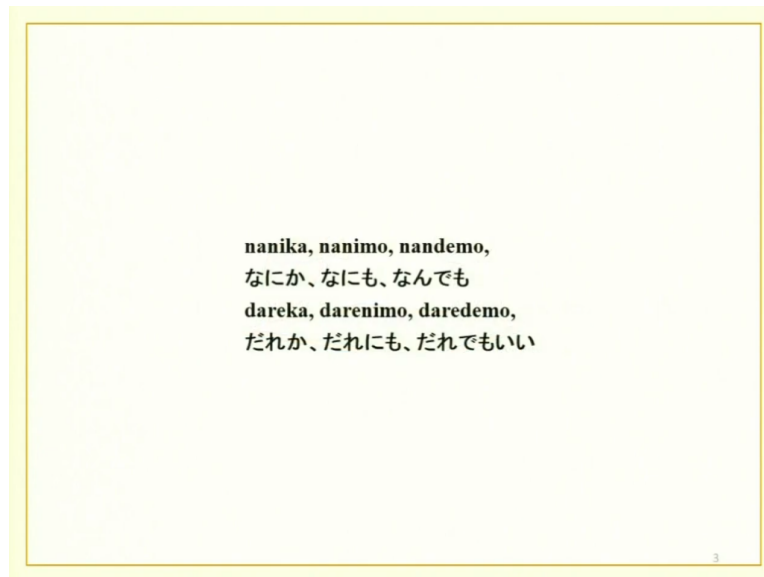
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Now, there was an expression *ijou de yoroshii desu ka* / いじょうでよろしいですか? (FL). So, this means, is that all that you have to say? *Yoroshii* / よろしい (FL) is *ii* / いい (FL), is that all, is that much enough? So, generally used during meetings and once you are

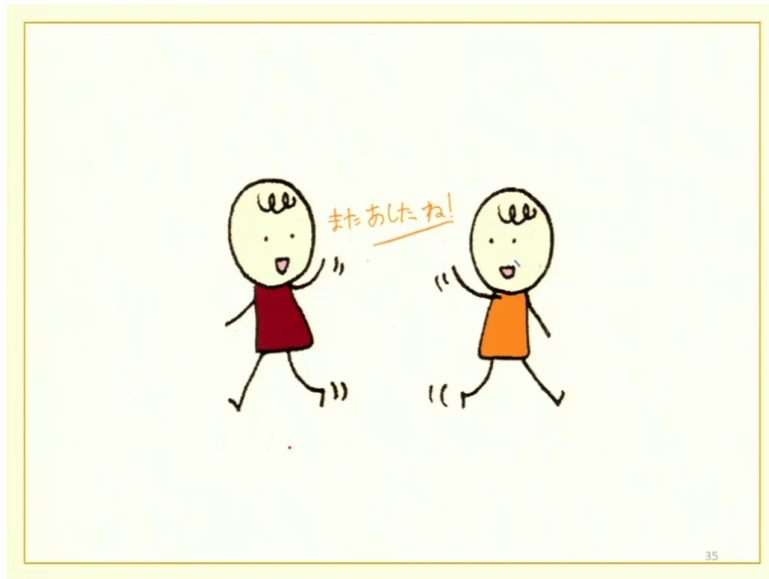
finishing the meeting, and also mainly at restaurants. You will get to hear it very often when the waiter is taking the order and you have told him everything; and then he finally says *ijou de yoroshii desu ka*/いじょう で よろしい です か,(FL) is this all that you want to order? And you can say *hai, daijoubu desu*/はい、大丈夫 です。 *Kore de daijoubu desu*/これ で 大丈夫 です(FL). So, then he will say *arigatou gozaimasu*/ありがとう ございます(FL) and get your order. So, *ijou de yoroshii desu ka*/以上 で よろしい です か?(FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 43:16)



And with this, I would like to finish our class today. Lot of *nandemo*/なんでも(FL) and *nanika*/なにか, *nanimo*/なにも, *dareka*/だれか, *daredemo*/だれでも(FL) we have done; lot of sentences we have done, we have done some of it earlier as well, so, you can go look that up also. Practice this with your partner, make sentences and answer. So, that makes it very easy to remember when you are doing conversation it comes naturally. Try to do that and you will feel very comfortable. So, with this, thank you very much all of you. *Mata aimashou*/また 会いましょう。 *Arigatou gozaimasu*/ありがとう ございます。(FL)

(Refer Slide Time: 44:07)



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