Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 37
Minikaui ahiru no ko - Ⅰ
みにくい　アヒル　の　子 – Ⅰ
Ugly Duckling - I

*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, we are almost towards the end of our course now. This is our 11th week and during the past 10 weeks we have done a lot of grammar, we have done verb conjugations expressions phrases greetings and we have also learnt how to tell politely, how to talk politely, how to respond politely? We have also done idioms and phrases. So, how are we going to use all these things in our conversation; how we are going to tell about a certain thing in our own way. Well, we are going to do something new today and that is what you are going to learn over here? Now all this that we have done all the things that we have learnt are important are extremely essential for conversation had it been in an offline class or in a classroom I would have done a lot more things with you. Given your speeches to write, maybe essays to do, maybe do conversations in class, do stories in a different manner, enact a lot of things in class but well whatever time we have here whatever we can do here we are going to do to the best of our ability. So, today I thought I will do something different with you. I am going to do a story a Japanese story with you well the story you would have done when you were small the story of the ugly duckling where the duck changes into a swan after a while. So, this story has been written by one of my students, she did the course with me exactly like you and we did the story in class and then she has written the story in her own words. I have not tried to change too many things over there except for the mistakes that were made it is very simple Japanese but using a number of forms that we have done in class. So, now you can see the story and enjoy it in Japanese.

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So, this is the story of the ugly duckling *minikui ahiru no ko／見にくい アヒル の 子*(FL) this is a children's story written in simple Japanese and *minikui*(FL) means ugly or not very pleasing as you can see from here these two are looking at this chick in a very strange manner, not very happy to see the chick and then how the chick changes into a swan.

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Well I will read it first and then do the explanation. So, listen to the Japanese story very carefully. *Aru mura／ある むら* in a village; (FL) and over here *mura／むら*(FL) is village *no chikaku ni／の 近く に,*(FL) nearby *no numa／の ぬま*(FL) in a marshy place; (FL) we are talking about the *okaasan／お母さん,* so, *wa／は* and(FL) over here *ni／に*(FL) is for *numa／ぬま*(FL) it is place. So, this is a kind of a revision also for you all that we have done so, far, I will try to cover in this and maybe in another story that we do later. *Shuu／週*(FL) is week, and *kan／間*(FL) is time span.

~~S~~so, for the past two three; two three weeks she was sitting on the eggs. *Atatameru／*あたため る~~(FL)~~ is the verb *atatameru／*あたためる~~(FL)~~ group 2 verb meaning trying to keep the egg warm. *Atatameru／*あたためる~~(FL)~~ means to warm it up, warm something. ~~(FL)~~ So, she was trying to keep the eggs warm. *Aru hi／*ある 日*,*~~(FL)~~ one day as we say in English as well when we are telling a story one day. So, *aru hi tamago kara／*ある 日 卵 から~~(FL)~~ from *kawaii hiyoko-tachi ga umaremashita／*かわいい ひよこたち が 生まれました*; kawaii／*かわいい~~(FL)~~ there is a double i *kawai／*かわい and *i／*い~~(FL)~~ if you write it in hiragana it is like this *kawai／*かわい and *i／*い*, kawaii／*かわいい*;*~~(FL)~~ it is *i*~~(FL)~~ adjective; *hiyoko／*ひよこ~~(FL)~~ is chicks,~~(FL)~~ they were born; *umareru／*生まれる~~(FL)~~ is the verb group 2 *umaremashita demo／*生まれました でも but *hitotsu no tamago wa／*一つ の たまご は*; hitotsu* is ~~(FL)~~ counter for small things.

So, *hitotsu／*一つ*, futatsu／*二つ~~(FL)~~ you have done; *hitotsu／*一つ*, futatsu／*二つ*, mittsu／*三つ for small things, *no tamago／*の たまご only~~(FL)~~ to be used after a noun, so *noun dake／*だけ*,* only *wa mada desu／*は まだ です*,* ~~(FL) to be used only after the noun. So, noun (FL) only (FL)~~ till now it has not hatched; *mada／*まだ~~(FL)~~ means still or yet not hatched.~~(FL)~~ So, now why *ano／*あの~~(FL)~~ over here? Because we already know that there is a *tamago／*たまご~~(FL)~~ which has not hatched. So, the listener and the speaker both know about the existence of such a *tamago／*たまご*, thus ano tamago dake／*あの たまご だけ ~~(FL)~~ only *kara／*から~~(FL)~~ from *kodomo wa／*子供 は or *hiyoko wa umarete imasen／*ひよ こ は 生まれて いません.~~(FL) thus~~ *Kodomo／*子供 over here is written because well *hiyoko／*ひよこ~~(FL)~~ is also ok but we are talking from the perspective of the *ahiru／*アヒル ~~(FL)~~. So, *ahiru no ko／*アヒル の 子~~(FL)~~ is the name of the story.

So, *umarete imasen／*生まれて いません*,*~~(FL)~~ has not been born yet. ~~(FL).~~ So, before *ga／*が~~(FL)~~ always *masu~~s~~* form is going to be used not plain form of the verb~~(FL)~~. So, before *ga ／*が~~(FL)~~ which makes the~~;~~ sentence polite or your inquiry polite or whatever you are stating polite *masu／*ます~~s~~ form is used; *deshita ga／*でした が*, nanimo dekinai／*何も 出来ない*; nanimo／*何も is nothing*, dekinai／*できない~~(FL)~~ cannot do anything *node／*ので~~cannot do anything (FL)~~ thus, therefore *ganbatte tamago o atatamete tsuzukimashita／*がんばって 卵 を あたためて つずきました*; ganbatte／*がんばって is~~(FL)~~ coming from the verb, *ganbaru／*頑張る~~(FL)~~ I am writing it over here *ganbaru／*がんばる*, ganbatte／*がんばって

(FL) she was working very hard trying her best; **(FL)** to keep it warm *tsuzukimashita／つずきました,***(FL)** she continue until knew.

So, she continued to sit on the egg even though it had not hatched by then. After *nanimo／なにも***(FL)** always the verb is going to be in negative. So, now well you can see from the picture as well and I will do the explanation now.

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So, *te imasu／て　います***(FL)** form is verb in *te imasu／て　います* is the image continuous form of the verb. *Watashi wa ima tabete imasu／私　は　今　食べて　います; ima minasan ni oshiete imasu／今　皆さん　に　教えて　います.***(FL)** So, I am doing a certain activity continuing over a period of time but short period of time. Then *kara／から***(FL)** is from which you have done already *hachi-ji kara／八時　から***(FL)** or *koko kara／ここ　から; koko kara soko made／ここ　から　そこ　まで***(FL)** or *hachi-ji kara juu-ji made／八時　から　十時　まで* form *hachi-ji／八時***(FL)** till 10 o'clock and *demo／でも***(FL)** is but which is contrasting. So, there will be two sentences, sentence one full stop, sentence 2; 1 will be in positive and 1 will be in negative meaning just the opposite of what has been said here.

A and it will start with *demo／でも***(FL)** which is 'but'. Then we also have *hitotsu／一つ* **(FL)** this is a counter for counting irregular objects, small irregular objects could be a triangle, square, rectangle something, small irregular shaped object - *hitotsu／一つ, futatsu／二つ, mittsu／三つ***(FL)** and after 10 you will start saying *juu-ikko／十一個, juu-niko／十二個*. Then, *mada／まだ***(FL)** not yet, *mada desu／まだ　です; mada umarete imasen／まだ　生まれて　いません or made／まで, hachi-ji kara juu-ji made／八時　から　十時　まで*

and then, *dake／だけ*(FL) only. So, noun *dake／だけ, watashi wa niku dake tabemasen／私 は 肉 だけ 食べません,* in(FL) negative; *niku dake tabemasu／肉 だけ 食べます*(FL) positive. Then, *nanimo／何も*(FL) will always have a negative verb and the meaning will be in negative.

So, now I think this is clear and all this is also covered in your previous classes. So, please go over this, this is just a *matome／まとめ*(FL).

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This is in the script and you have a lot of kanji characters over here like *haha／母, chikaku／ 近く, shuukan／週間, tamago／卵;*(FL) then *tamago／卵*(FL) is new but you do not have to do *tamago／卵,*(FL) it is not in your course I think and you can just try to get the visual. *Umareru／生まれる,*(FL) then *nani／何, shinpai／心配*(FL) and all these others I am going to do them right now.

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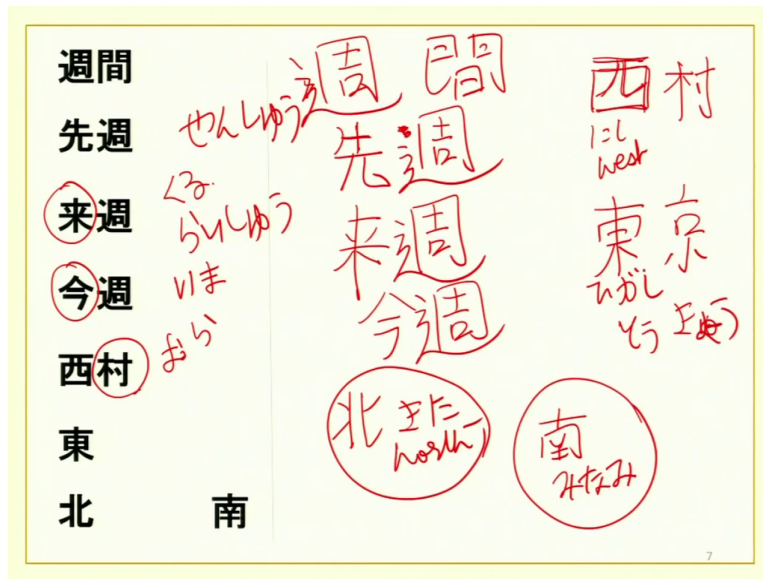
So, well *chikai／近い*(FL) is like this *chikai／近い*(FL) simple I have also done it in class. Then this is *atatameru／温める*(FL) and like this. Then we have *mura／村*(FL) and there are certain words I want to do with *mura／村*(FL) also with you just now. So, I will do it in my next slide this is *umareru／生まれる*(FL) and you have done this kanji with *sensei／先生*(FL) or *gakusei／学生,*(FL) then we have *kodomo／子供*(FL) also we have done *ko／子*(FL) we keep doing this also comes in *suki／好き*(FL) but just a part of *suki／好き*(FL) and then we have *kodomo／子供*(FL) over here which is like this *ko／子*(FL) and *domo／供;*(FL) then *shinpai／心配, shinpai／心配*(FL) is *shi／し* you know(FL) is *kokoro／心*(FL).

Now with this kanji there is another reading which is *shi／心*(FL) and *pai／配*(FL) is made like this *pai／配*(FL). Then we also have *kubaru／配る*(FL) this is *kubaru／配る*(FL) also which is to give it to everyone to distribute. So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 8, 9 and 10. Tthis is *kubaru／配る*(FL). So, these are some of the kanji's this is new over here, this one is new and this one is new *mura／村*(FL) means a village.

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And there is a name by this kanji also *Nishimura／西村***(FL)** we are going to do it just now. ~~Now t~~This is *shuukan／週間***(FL)** and you have done *shuu／週***(FL)** earlier and *kan／間* **(FL)** as well a number of times. So, *shuukan／週間***(FL)** but I do not think we have done. *Senshuu／先週, sen／先***(FL)** of *sensei／先生***(FL)** and *shuu／週***(FL)** over here *shuu／週* **(FL)**. So, *senshuu／先週***(FL)** means last week. Then *raishuu／来週, rai／来***(FL)** you have done as in *kuru／来る***(FL)**. So, this kanji is *kuru／来る***(FL)** also another reading is *rai／来* **(FL)** which is 1 2 3 4 5 6 and 7 and then *shuu／週***(FL)** again over here and 1 2 and 3 *raishuu ／来週.***(FL)** then *konshuu／今週***(FL)** this is also *ima／今***(FL)**.

So, now *kon／今***(FL)** and *shuu／週***(FL)** again, then we have *nishimura／西村***(FL)** as I was telling you this is *mura／村***(FL)** you all now know, this is *mura／村***(FL)** and then we have *nishi／西***(FL)** over here; *nishi／西***(FL)** I will write it over here 1 2 3 4 5 and ~~6~~. So, 1 2 3 4 5 and 6 this means *nishi／西, nishi／西***(FL)** is west *nishimura／西村; nishimura／西村* **(FL)** this is also a name. then you have *higashi／東***(FL)** which is like this *higashi／東,* which is also *tou／東***(FL)** comes in Tokyo. Then you have *kita／北* and *minami／南***(FL)** ~~in~~ **(FL)** as well. So, 1 2 3 4 and ~~5~~. So, this is *kita／北***(FL)** which is north and *minami／南***(FL)** like this which is and you make a *yen***(FL)** over here.

So, simple I think not very difficult *mina／みな*~~me~~ **(FL)** and *mi／み, minami／みなみ* ~~me~~. So, lot of lot of kanji's for you have to do these, these are there in N4 and you have to learn these kanji's you do not have to write but at least you should be able to recognize them.

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Tsugi no hi ni yatto tamago kara hyoko ga umaremashita. Okaasan ahiru wa totemo ureshikatta. Ahiru no ko wa hokano hyoko-tachi yori ookii desu. Hane no iro mo chigau node hokano, tori wa ijimeta kedo, okaasan wa kawaii to omoimasu. Soshite minna onaji you ni sodateimasu.

Ahiru no ko wa minna okaasan kara/ni oyogikata o naratta kedo, minikui ahiru no ko wa dekinakute kanashikatta desu.

yatto / やっと — finally
ga / が
totemo / とても
datta kedo / だった
kara/ni / から / に
dekinai / できない
kute / くて
you ni / よう に

Now we go to the next part. *Hiyoko ga／ひよこ が* ~~suggest~~ one because we are talking about *hiyoko／ひよこ*(FL) we know that it has to be hatched, it has to come out of the egg. So, *ga／が*(FL) and *umareru／生まれる*(FL) will take *ga／が*, *ni／に* is for *hi／日* which is time, *yatto／やっと* finally, *tamago kara／卵 から,* from the *tamago hiyoko ga umaremashita／卵 ひよこ が 生まれました. Totemo／とても* is(FL) degree of this, generally we have seen, we have studied earlier that *totemo／とても*(FL) will show degree of the adjective, (FL) it is not *ureshii deshita／うれしいでした*(FL) in past tense, *deshita／でした*(FL) will be removed and *katta／かった*(FL) will be put for ~~i~~ adjectives. (FL) More than the others it was bigger.
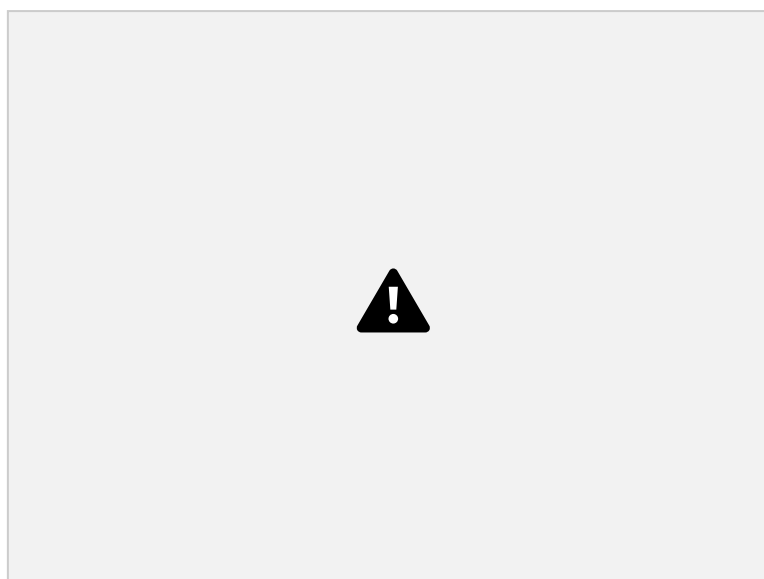
So, *yori／より*(FL) is more than; *hane／羽* is wings *no iro／の 色*(FL) is colour, *chigau／ちがう*(FL) is different from the others; *chigau／違う*(FL) means different; *dakara／だから, desu kara／です から*(FL) because of this reason, *tori wa ijimeta kedo／鳥 は いじめた*

けど, all the *tori ne*／鳥　ね; *hokano*／他の~~(FL)~~ others *wa ijimeru*／は　いじめる; *ijimeru*／いじめる is bully *kedo*／けど, *okaasan wa kawaii to omoimasu*／お母さん　は　かわいい　と　思います.~~(FL) believe (FL)~~ Obviously it is *ko*／子;~~(FL)~~ it is her child. ~~S~~so, she thinks it is the cutest of all; *kawaii to omoimasu*／かわいい　と　思います,~~(FL)~~ she thinks. ~~(FL)~~ ~~a~~All them in a similar manner, in a similar way she was bringing them up. *Kara*／から~~(FL)~~ from her or *ni*／に~~(FL)~~ from her, ~~(FL)~~ way to swim, *oyogikata o naratta kedo*／泳ぎ方　を　習った　けど, but ugly duckling *wa dekinakute*／は　出来なくて,~~(FL)~~ he could not do it ~~not do it~~ or swim, *kanashikatta desu*／悲しかった　です~~(FL)~~ he was extremely saddened; *kanashii*／かなしい~~(FL)~~ is to be depressed and to be sad ~~(FL)~~.

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So, *yatto／*やっと is finally; *yatto wakarimashita／*やっと 分かりました. *Iro iro setsumei shita kedo minna wa wakarimasen／*色 色 説明 した けど 皆 は 分かりません. *Demo yatto wakarimashita／*でも、やっと 分かりました. *Demo, saigo ni yatto wakarimashita／*でも、さいご に やっと 分かりました. So, *ga／*が(FL) of course you know is a particle which also talks about the object or the secondary subject in the sentence or you can use it when you know that what you are saying is a fact or the listener and the speaker both have knowledge of it. *Totemo／*とても(FL) is degree of something. So, over here it has been used with an adjective well. So, *datta kedo／*だった けど, *kedo／*けど(FL) is but and obviously over here it is a noun; *kara／*から(FL) and *ni／*に(FL) is from you have done it with words like *morau／*もらう(FL) and *ageru／*あげる(FL).

So, *okaasan ni moraimashita／*お母さん に もらいました; *okaasan ni agemashita／*おかあさん に 上げました; *watashi wa okaasan ni moraimashita／*私 は お母さん に もらいました or *kara moraimashita／*から もらいました(FL) so, use it in this pattern and *dekinai／*できない(FL) is cannot do, it is the potential form for verb *suru／*する(FL) group 3. Then *kute／*くて(FL) of course is joining *i／*い I adjectives and *i／*い I adjectives objectives. So, the first *i／*い I adjective will take *kute／*くて(FL) and *you ni／*ように(FL) we will do just now, it means similar; to something. So, let us see what *you ni／*ように(FL) means? I am doing all of this very, very quickly because we have done it in detail earlier.

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Now *you ni／*ように(FL) is something new today. So, what does *you ni／*ように(FL) express? It expresses 'similarity' or 'just like', 'just as someone or something'. So, you can look at the example sentences. So, there are two meanings to it over here, we will take the first one

so ~~here first.~~ So, *Mira wa okaasan no you ni／ミラ は お母さん の ように,***(FL)** like her mother she is talking, ~~just like her~~ just like her mother; *Mira wa okaasan no you ni hanashimasu／ミラ は お母さん の ように 話します***(FL),** similar to her mother, just as her mother would talk. **(FL)** She is talking as if she has become *okasaan／お母さん;***(FL)** she has taken the role of *okaasan／お母さん***(FL)** and then she is talking.

So, there are two meanings to this one just think about it very, very peacefully at home, you already know and speak like this in English and in Hindi. So, you will be able to understand it very easily over here. Sentence construction is the same but meaning is different slightly different, I should say slightly different. Then, **(FL)** ~~so,~~ as the Japanese talk the intonation, the style, the method, the way as they talk *Mira san***(FL)** is talking exactly like them.

There is a great similarity in the two just like the Japanese would talk. There is another one here one **(FL)** exactly like *mainichi, kyou mo roku-ji ni okimashita／毎日、今日 も 六時 に 起きました;***(FL)** today is Sunday *kyou wa nichiyoubi desu／今日 は 日曜日 です. Oneesan wa mainichi no you ni kyou mo／お姉さん は 毎日 の ように 今日 も,***(FL)** today also she got up at 6 o'clock as she would do every day. So, now I have this exercise for you *ocha／お茶, kocha／小茶***(FL)** and *youni／ように***(FL)** do this exercise at home and when I come for the next class, I want this answer from you using *you ni／ように.***(FL)** I think *you ni／ように***(FL)** is very clear, the *you ni／ように***(FL)** that you are going to do in N4 is over here there are other ways *you ni／ように***(FL)** is used in the language which you do not have to bother with at the moment.

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Then this is in your script and of course you have done *umareru／*生まれる, *okaasan／*お母さん, *hane／*羽~~(FL)~~ also we have covered some point *miru／*見る~~(FL)~~. So, let us see what are the new kanji's over here and we will do those.

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So, *tsugi／*つぎ ~~let us see new kanji over here we will do those~~ **(FL)** is one. So, *tsugi ni／*次に~~(FL)~~ this is just two *tsugi*~~(FL)~~ means 'next serial number' ~~next~~. ~~(FL)~~. *Hokano／*ほかの, ~~S~~so, over here like this and then this *hokano／*他の~~(FL)~~ means others. *Iro／*色; ~~How~~ we have done this *hane／*羽~~(FL)~~, part in *youbi／*曜日 ~~(FL)~~ just go over there check it out and you will see that this is the kanji that we have used as a part of *youbi／*曜日 ~~(FL)~~ as *youbi／*曜日. So, the sun comes from one side to the other on the wings of a fat bird.

So, you can go over there and see this kanji. Then we have *hane／羽*(FL) and *iro／色,*(FL) then we have *tori／鳥*(FL) and *tori／鳥*(FL) is like this 1, 2, 3 and 4. Then we have *kodomo／子供*(FL) which we did just. Nnow and *oyogikata／泳ぎ方, oyogimasu／泳ぎます*(FL) is like this *mizu／水*(FL) and one over here like this and of course water over here *oyogu／泳ぐ*(FL) and *kata／方*(FL) over here like this *kata／かた.*(FL) Then we also have *onaji／同じ*(FL) I have done *onaji／同じ*(FL) with you *ona／同 and ji／じ.*(FL) sSo, what is *oyogikata／泳ぎ方?*(FL)

Kata / 方
- Kata is a noun forming suffix which when used after the stem of the verb means 'way, manner or method of doing an action.

e g.   hanashi kata/話し方
         kangae kata/ 考え方

- It is a noun and particle 'wa' and 'ga' are used after kata.

   Rao san no hanashikata wa totemo omoshiroi desu.✓
   ラオさん の 話し方はとても 面白い です。

   Kanji no ḳakikata o oshiete kuremasen ka? / iladatimasunka?
   漢字の 書き方 を 教えてくれません か？

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 Let us see *kata／かた*(FL) is a noun forming suffix and it always comes after the stem of the verb and what does it mean? Hit means 'manner' or 'method' in which a certain action is done as you can see over, *hanashikata／話し方, kangaekata／考え方*(FL) here it is *hanashimasu／話します and kangaemasu／かんがえます*.

So, remove the *masu／ます*s and put *kata／かた*(FL) over here and it means 'way of doing a certain thing', 'way of doing a certain action' it is a noun and particle *wa／は* and *ga／が*(FL) used after *kata／かた*(FL) and kanji no (FL). So, this is being humble and you could also say, *itadakimasen ka／いただきません か,*(FL) which would make it very, very polite. So, *kakikata／書き方, kakimasu／書きます*(FL) remove the *masu*s put *kata／かた*. So, I have also covered this earlier this is just revising over here. Sso, that you are able to use it nicely in conversation.

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Now let us go on to the next section. So, what happens after that? *Wa*／は~~okay no (FL)~~ is a very feminine expression which the ladies use a lot in Japan. So *shichimenchou*／しちめんちょう~~(FL)~~ is a partridge ~~(FL)~~. So, very, very informal, *yo*／よ itself is informal and if you add *da*／だ~~(FL)~~ over here instead of *desu*／です ~~this~~ then it becomes very, very informal and colloquial; so, *wa*／は~~(FL)~~ and *yo*／よ~~(FL)~~ over here. *Kitto*／きっと~~(FL)~~ surely, definitely; *nanimo*／なにも again, negative verb will come; without saying anything, ~~(FL)~~ with all her energy with, all sincerity ~~.~~

~~S~~she trying~~(FL)~~ to bring them up with all sincerity ~~(FL)~~ but so, the moment; but is there it is going to contradict whatever has come over here that she is being very nice but what about the others?~~ but (FL) always;~~ ~~t~~They were always bullying and *te*／て over here is 'and',~~(FL)~~ you have done has *uchi e kaette*／家　へ　帰って, *shawa- o abite nemasu*／シャワー　を　浴びて　寝ます.~~(FL)~~ So, this same *te*／て~~(FL)~~ form over here; ~~(FL)~~ they would not include him in their group; they would not play with him not include him in the group. *Minikui ahiru no ko to issho ni asobanakatta shi*／見にくい　アヒル　の　子　と　一緒に　遊ばなかった　し, ~~(FL) no~~ they did not play with him and *gohan mo agenakatta*／ご飯　も　上げなかった,~~(FL)~~ ~~again~~ they did not even give *gohan*／ご飯,~~(FL)~~ they did not even let the *minikui ahiru no ko*／見にくい　アヒル　の　子~~(FL)~~ have food with them.

So, they were trying to actually boycotting ~~him~~ him, they were not very happy with this strange bird in their group.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:16)

So, let us see what we have. So, *nani-nani*／なに、なに(FL) inverted commas *to iimashita*／と 言いました or *iimasu*／言います(FL). So, whatever has been said it is in quotes and then you will use to *iimashita*／言いました, imagine 'he said that', 'he said' or he said that one is in quotes exactly as said verbatim and the second one is that you understand what the person has said and then you try to repeat it again. Sso, that is *to iimashita*／と 言いました. *Itsumo*／いつもsumo always, *watashi wa itsumo roku-ji ni okimasu*／私 は いつも 六時 に 起きます; over here *Tanaka san wa 'minasan ni yoroshiku o tsutaite kudasai' to iimashita*／田中さん は'皆さん に よろしく を 伝いてください'と 言いました;(FL) he said that please convey my regards to everyone, so, that is how it is used.

Then we also have *ano ko*／あの子~~(FL)~~ and as I told you earlier *ano ko*／あの 子~~(FL)~~ means this *ko*／子 ~~disco~~ because the listener and the speaker both know of the existence of this *ko*／子~~(FL)~~**,** that is why *ano ko*／あの子~~(FL)~~ and not *sono ko*／その子 or *kono ko*／この 子~~(FL)~~ over here. The narrator is talking about something about this bird, this *ahiru no ko*／アヒル の 子~~(FL)~~ and because the listener also understands now, so, thus *ano*／あの. Then, *asobanai*／遊ばない~~(FL)~~ they would not play, ~~plane form that is all~~ plain form of verb *asobu*／遊ぶ.~~(FL)~~


Then *shi*／し~~(FL)~~ over here and *shi*／し~~(FL)~~ means 'and' joins verbs nouns and adjectives. So, how is it done? You can look at the examples over here can also see that with verbs it is in plain form present and past with nouns it is *da*／だ~~(FL)~~ and *datta*／だった present and past and with *yasui*／安い~~(FL)~~ nothing changes in the present but well over here it changes into *katta*／かった~~(FL)~~ which is past form. ~~So, well (FL).~~ So, we are talking about India and what is there in India? *Indo wa natsu wa atsui shi*／インド は 夏 は あつい し,~~(FL)~~ and *fuyu wa samui desu*／冬 は 寒い です~~(FL)~~. So, we have used both *wa's*~~(FL)~~ over here and I will talk about this in your next class and not here.

Kono uchi wa hiroi shi／この 家 は 広い し,~~(FL)~~ see it does not change as is it is used *eki kara mo chikai desu*／駅 から も 近い です,~~(FL) this~~ it is close to the *eki*／駅~~(FL)~~ as well. So, with ~~adjectives i~~~~(FL)~~ adjective with nouns then, *kyou wa benkyou mo shita shi eiga mo mimashita*／今日 は 勉強 も した し 映画 も 見ました;~~(FL)~~ so with verb *shimashita*／しました as is give over here; *shimashita shi*／しました し or *shita shi eiga mo mimashita*／した し 映画 も 見ました~~(FL)~~ and then *koko wa shizuka da shi*／ここ は し

ずか だ し, na(FL) adjective; *keshiki mo utsukushii desu／*けしき も 美しい です*; koko wa shizuka da shi keshiki mo kirei desu／*ここ から しずか だ し けしき も きれい です*, is also okay or Mariko san wa kirei da shi atama mo ii desu／*まり子さん は きれい だ し あたま も いい です;(FL) so, either way ~~you want to use~~ you can use it. *Shizuka／*しずか(FL) is quiet, *keshiki／*けしき(FL) is the scenery around landscape, *utsukushii／*美しい (FL) is very, very pretty. So, (FL) it is quiet and the landscape is also very beautiful.

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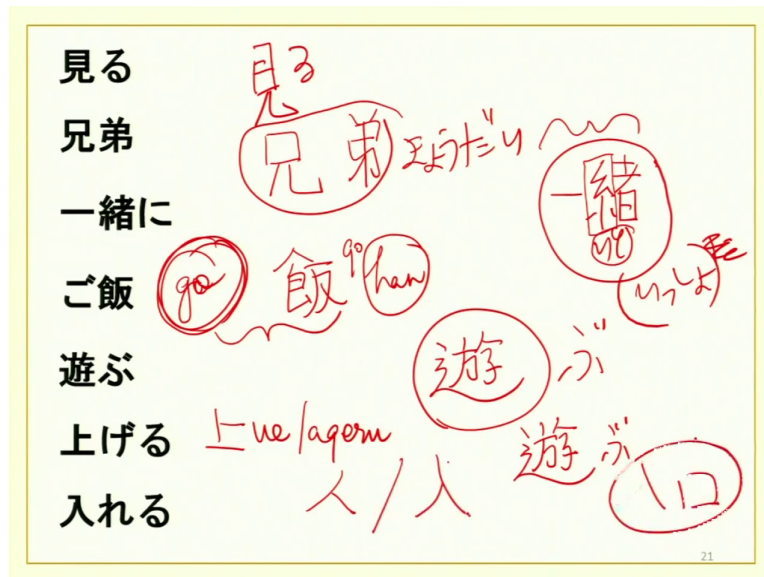
Then there are some kanji's here, let us see what they are? *Miru／*見る(FL) verb to see; then *kyoudai／*兄弟(FL) this is *oniisan／*お兄さん(FL) you know with his mouth open he is walking laughing and this is *otouto／*弟, *otouto／*弟 over here(FL) you cut it like this and this *otouto／*弟 makes it *kyoudai／*兄弟(FL) Then, *ageru／*上げる,(FL) this is *ue／*上, *ageru／*上げる. *Gohan／*ご飯 *go／*ご and *han／*飯, *han／*飯(FL) is like *taberu／*食べる (FL) and over here like this *gohan／*ご飯,(FL) *go／*ご is honorific over here and now this honorific has gotten combined with *han／*飯(FL) and it is *gohan／*ご飯(FL). Now nobody says *han o tabete kudasai;*(FL) it is with *gohan／*ご飯(FL) only but is polite honorific.

Then we have *asobu／*遊ぶ(FL). Now *asobu／*遊ぶ(FL) is a little difficult yes, but we will try to see how to make it easy. So, you make *kata／*方(FL) first then you make this and *kodomo／*子供(FL) over here and then like this. So, it becomes *aso／*遊 *and bu／*ぶ, *asobu／*遊ぶ(FL). ~~So, and~~ (FL) make *kata／*方,(FL) make *kodomo／*子供(FL) over here and then like this *asobu／*遊ぶ(FL). ~~S~~so, I think this will simplify it a little. Then we also have this kanji *issho ni／*一緒に(FL) one you have done this kanji also you have done this is *ito／*

糸(FL) which is thread, *ito*／糸(FL) and you combine *ito*／糸(FL) and person and *issho ni*／一緒に(FL) together.

So, the person with *ito*／糸(FL) is joined together, Sso, *issho*／一緒(FL) and *ni*／に, me this single kanji is *ito*／糸(FL) this one over here, not the whole thing; this whole thing is *issho ni*／一緒に; *ni*／に(FL) of course separate *issho ni*／一緒に(FL). Then we also have another kanji which is similar *hito*／人 to and it is *hairu*／入る(FL) or *ireru*／入れる, *iriguchi*／入口;(FL) that is the first thing you will see when you land in Tokyo. So, these are some of the kanji's, some of them are new or some of them are old.

**(Refer Slide Time: 39:46)**

Now we have one more section for you and that is; *aru hi minikui ahiru no ko wa sabishikute*／ある日 見にくい アヒル の 子 は さびしくて,(FL) very, very lonely *uchi o demashita*／家 を 出ました(FL). So, I have written *o*／を(FL) over here like this especially because in a lot of books you will see this *o*(FL) particle written as *wo*(FL) in roman, whereas most of the time I write *o*(FL) as the same particle *o*／を(FL) as *o*／を(FL) in roman. So, it is one in the same thing. *Demasu*／出ます(FL) to go out, leave *deru*／出る, *dekakeru*／出かける (FL) is slightly different though the kanji is the same this means going out with a purpose and this is just going out.

Then, *hokano*／ほかの(FL) is others as I told you; (FL) they just run away, *nigeru*／にげる (FL) is the verb *nigeru*／にげる, *nigemasu*／にげます(FL) they run away here and there the moment they see the *minikui ahiru no ko*／見にくい アヒル の 子(FL) they just vanish from there. *Yappari*／やっぱり,(FL) why are these people running away from me; *yappari*／

やっぱり(FL) after all; (FL) I am ugly that is why they do not want to be with me I am so big I am. So, huge I am. So, different from them that is why they do not want to be with me and he was very depressed over it, I am very ugly and he was extremely depressed about this and *sabishikatta／さびしかった*(FL) he was *sabishii／さびしい*(FL).

So, (FL) because he had already left home and everybody was running the moment they would see the *minikui ahiru no ko／見にくい　アヒル　の　子*(FL). So, he is depressed and he says now I had a bad experience at home even. Now when I have left home everybody is running away from me. So, *yappari／やっぱり*yeah (FL) after all whatever I may think or say *minikui desu／見にくい　です*. *Sou omoinagara／そう　思いながら*(FL) thinking like this *tabi／たび*(FL) his journey *o tsuzukemashita／を　つずけました,*(FL) he continued his journey.

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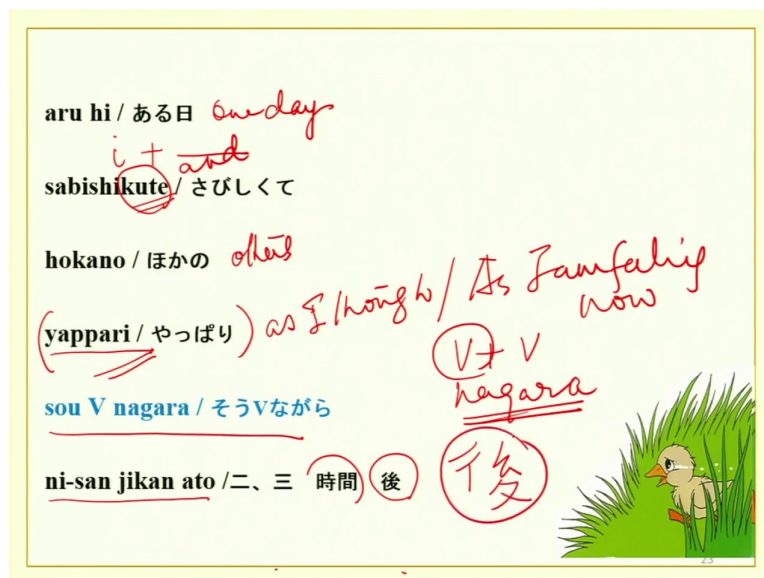
So, now there are these words over here *aru hi／ある日*(FL) one day as you would read in English once upon a time or one day; once upon a time would be *mukashi, mukashi aru tokoro ni／昔、昔　ある　所　に*(FL) and *aru hi／ある日*(FL) one day, ek din(FL) in Hindi. So, *sabishikute／さびしくて*(FL) as I just told you it is i adjective plus something. So, meaning 'and'. Then *hokano／ほかの*(FL) is others and you did the kanji also just now for *hokano／ほかの*(FL). Then *yappari／やっぱり*(FL) this is new over here which means as 'I thought', as I am feeling now, the impression that I am getting now.

So, *yappari／やっぱり*(FL) and sometimes it is negative, sometimes it is positive feeling could be for both and *sou omoinagara／そう　思いながら; nagara／ながら,*(FL) is when

you perform two actions at the same time. So, two verbs, verb plus verb one action plus another action so, the first verb is going to take *nagara／ながら*(FL). So, *ima watashi wa minasan ni oshienagara kaite imasu／今 私 は みなさん に 教えながら 書いて いま す;*(FL) I am telling and I am also writing. *Minasan wa watashi no koto o kikinagara hiragana de kaite imasu／皆さん は 私 の こと を 聞きながら ひらがな で 書いて います* so, (FL) two actions. *Imouto wa benkyou shinagara rajio kikimasu／妹 は 勉強 し ながら ラジオ 聞きます or uta o utainagara odorimasu／歌 を 歌いながら 踊ります;* (FL) two verbs or two actions at the same time. *Ni-san-jikan ato／二三時間後*(FL) after two or three hours; *jikan／時間* kanji(FL) you have done and this is *ato／後; ato／後*(FL) is like this and then you make this over here not proportionate but well okay. I will write it once again over here like this.

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So, *nagara／ながら*(FL) I just told you two verbs, two actions at the same time. *Watashi wa kakinagara oshiete imasu／私 書きながら 教えて います or oshienagara kaite imasu／教 えながら 書いています.*(FL) So, any which way you want to use it. tThen *yappari／やっぱ り*(FL) as I thought, as I knew it, *yappari sou datta／やっぱり そう だった;*(FL) I had thought of something some answer I had thought of and then I was told about it and *aa, yappari sou datta／ああ、やっぱり そう だった*(FL) that is exactly what I had thought or it is as I had thought. Then *yappari／やっぱり*(FL) there is a spelling mistake over here, *yappari kore no hou ga tadashi desu／やっぱり これ の ほう が ただしい です;*(FL) whatever you may say this is what is correct.

So, this is how *yappari*／やっぱり(FL) is used it can come at the beginning, it can come in the middle of a sentence that is not an issue at all, just try to use *yappari*／やっぱり(FL).

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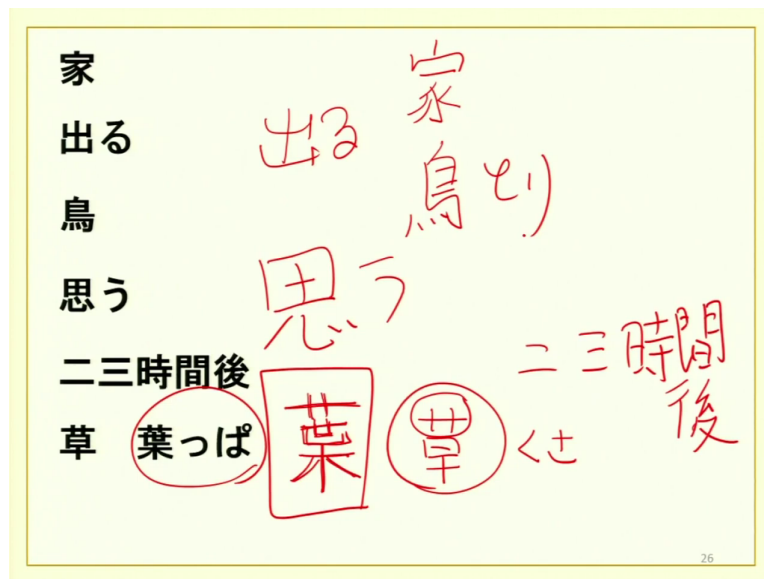
And then there are some kanji's over here. So, you have *uchi*／家(FL), you have done *uchi*／家(FL) one. Then you have *deru*／出る;(FL) then this is *kusa*／草(FL) simple kanji *nichi*／日(FL) plus over here *kusa*／草(FL) this part in *kusa*／草(FL) is similar to *happa*／葉っぱ(FL) this is *happa*／葉っぱ(FL) kanji. So, you can see over here 1, 2, 3 this is similar; then 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 like this, so, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The stroke order becomes a little different when you are trying to tell and count and write.

So, go check on the net as well. Then you have *omou*／思う(FL) which is like this *omou*／思う(FL) and we have *ni-san-jikan ato*／二三時間後(FL) which I just told you *ni-san-jikan ato*／二三時間後; *ato*／後 is like this and *ni-san-jikan ato*／二三時間後;(FL) there is another one *tori*／鳥(FL) we did *tori*／鳥(FL) earlier also and like this one two three and four it is a ten stroke character. So, so there are so, many things.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:34)

hokano	他の	other
nakama	なかま	companion
shinken	しんけん	serious
nigeru	にげる	to run away
kusa	くさ	grass
kisetsu	きせつ	season
ike	池	pond
masshiro	まっしろ	pure white
hirogeru	ひろげる	to spread
sora	そら	sky

There are lots to cover over here lot more things to tell you but we have this time limitation. So, I have to do it very, very quickly and so, with this I would like to finish the class today, there are lots more to tell and we will continue in our next class. In the next class we will see where all the *ahiru no ko*／アヒル　の　子(FL) he goes whom all he meets and then finally when he turns into a swan and flies away. So, in the meantime do your kanji's, do the grammar that I have done with you and we will meet next time *arigatou gozaimashita*／ありがとうございました. *Mata aimashou*／また　会いましょう(FL).