

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 41

Mira wa konai kamoshirenai

ミラ は 来ない かもしれない

Mira may not come

~~Haru ni naru to sakuta ga saku~~

~~When it is Spring Cherry Blossoms Will Bloom~~

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. In our last class we did *to* / と **(FL)** and I hope that I was able to clear all your doubts regarding *to* / と **(FL)**. There were a lot of things we could not complete in our last lesson. So, we are going to do it here in this lesson. Now as I always do, we are first going to listen to a short *kaiwa* / 会話 **(FL)** and then see what is new in this lesson also.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:47)



(FL)

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A: Sumimasen, kono kikai no tsukai kata oshiete kuremasen ka?

B: Gomennasai, kore **no tsukaikata** wa Rao san **shika** wakaranai node Rao san ni kiite ne/kiite kudasai.

A: Rao san wa doko desu ka? *? wawa*

B: Tonari no heya desu. || *→*

A: Sumimasen kedo, Rao san wa soko ni imasen.

B: Aa, sou. Ja jimushitsu ni iru **kamoshirenai**. *umebn = vru*

A: Arigatou. **Itte mimasu** *→*

A: すみません、この **機会** の **使い方** を **教えて** くれませんか?

B: ごめんなさい、これの **使い方** は ラオさん **しか** **分らない** ので ラオさん に **聞いて** ね


A: ラオさん は **どこ** ですか?

B: 隣の **部屋** だ と思 います。

A: すみません、けど ラオさん は **そこ** に **いません**。

B: ああ、そう。じゃ、**事務室** に **いる** **かもしれ**ない。

A: ありがとう。 **行**って みます。



This was the *kaiwa*/会話(FL) you did last time I quickly read it. This is the *kaiwa*(FL) between *A san*(FL) and *B san*;(FL) ~~we must send (FL)~~ *Rao san ni kiite ne*/ラオさん に 聞いて ね; informal and *Rao san ni kiite kudasai*/ラオさん に 聞いて ください, polite. You can have rising intonation and you can have a flat intonation as well; ~~(FL)~~ please ask *Rao san*;(FL) then *tsukaikata*/使い方(FL) I already told you way of doing a certain activity method basically or manner. (FL) ~~w~~We know *doko*/どこ(FL) is a question word for ‘where’. Then, (FL) ~~hear this~~ that is room next to this one the next room.

And if you remember we did this in the beginning *tonari no heya desu*/となりの 部屋 です(FL) means he is in the next room and not *Rao san*(FL) is *tonari no heya*/となりの 部屋,(FL) ~~here~~ that he is the room itself. ~~S~~ so, please remember this. ~~(FL)~~ *A san* went over there looked in the room could not find him now he is back he is asking again, (FL) but (FL) he is not over there. So, is that so, *jimushitsu*/じむしつ(FL) is the office, *imasu*/います (FL) plain form *iru*/いる; *kamoshirenai*/かもしれ ない,(FL) this is what we are going to do today and *arigatou*/ありがとう. *Itte mimasu*/行って みます;(FL) now there are a few kanji’s over here *tsukaimasu*/使 います(FL) is there, *tsukaikata*/使い方,(FL) then *oshieru*/教 える, *tsukau*/使 う, *wakaranai*/分 からない or *bun*/分, *kikimasu*/聞 きます, *omoimasu*/思 います, *heya*/部屋(FL) and *iku*/行 く(FL). So, this you do not have to do *kyoushitsu*/教室(FL) it is not required we will see what is new over here.

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Kamoshirenai / かもしれない-

The probability of doing an action or an action happening is just fifty percent. It is similar in meaning to can not tell, not sure. (low probability).

e.g. **It may rain may not rain.**

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So, well there was a word *kamoshiremasen* / かもしれません (FL) or *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL). So, what does it mean? Basic meaning is may or may not. Now what does that mean that the probability of accuracy predicted by a *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL) ~~nicer~~ sentence is only 50% that whatever the sentence is saying; whatever is the speaker saying it may or may not happen it is only 50% positive and 50% negative. So, basically when you are not sure you guess and also if you remember we have studied *mashou* / ましょう (FL) form.

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Kamoshirenai - *Kamoshirenai*

- shows probability of an action.
- Verb before kamoshirenai is in plain form. || plain

~~iku/ikanai~~
itta/ikanakatta } + (kamoshirenai) may/may not.
kamoshiremasen

Ashita ame ga furu/furanai **kamoshirenai**.
明日 あめ が 降る降らない かもしれません。 *may/maynot rain*

Kotoshi no fuyu wa samuku **naru kamoshirenai**.
今年の冬はさむくなる かもしれない。 *100% to snow*

samuku **naranai kamoshirenai** *(-ve)*

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This *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL) is quite similar to *mashou* / ましょう form, (FL) the important thing over here to remember is that verb is in plain form before *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL). Now how is it done? Well you can see over here *iku* / 行く, *ikanai* / 行かない, *itta* / 行った, *ikanakatta* *kamoshirenai* / 行かなかった かもしれない (FL) this is may or may not. So, now the probability of something happening will increase if you use this part,

verb in plane form. If you use verb in negative form then the possibility of not happening is more. Another very important thing with *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL) is that this does not change there is nothing as *kamoshiremasu* (FL) nothing is that.

There is only this form *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL) you have to remember this. So, well let us see some sentences and I am sure you will be able to understand it more from; ~~that~~ (FL). It might rain tomorrow or ~~(FL)~~ it may not rain tomorrow. So, you will notice that before *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL) and I verb is in plane form. So, this is it may rain it may not. Then we have, it might become cold I am not very sure about; it I cannot say because it has not happened you are just predicting, *kotoshi no fuyu wa samuku naru* / 今年の冬は寒くなる, *narimasu* / なります (FL) if you say, then it is 100%.

~~(FL)~~ So, you know it is going to be very cold which of course is very difficult to predict. So, ~~(FL)~~ if you put *to omoimasu* / と 思います over here, then I think it is going to become very cold if you put *masu* / ます (FL) form over here then it is 100% it is going to be like this and if you put *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL) then it is 50% yes and 50% no. If it is in the negative, ~~(FL)~~ it will not be cold; *kotoshi no fuyu wa samuku naranai to omoimasu* / 今年の冬は寒くならないと 思います, ~~called~~ I think it will not be cold ~~called~~ this winter and if I say *kotoshi no fuyu wa samuku naranai kamoshirenai* / 今年の冬は寒くならない かもしれない ~~quotation of.~~ (FL) So, I am not sure at all I am just saying it might be cold it may not be cold.

But the possibility the probability of it not being cold is more because there is a negative over here, *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL) you will see has not changed at all this does not change the meaning the meaning comes from here probability is from here.

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A: Kaiga wa mou sugu hajimaru kedo, Rao san wa mada desu ne.
 会議はもうすぐ始まるけどラオさんはまだですね。

B: Kare wa kaigi no koto wasureta kamoshirenai.
 彼は会議のこと わすれた かもしれない。


A: Rao san ashita no pati ni ikimasu ka? ✓
 ラオさん明日のパーティに行きますか？

B: Chotto isogashii node ikanai kamoshirenai.
 ちょっといそがしいので行かない かもしれない。

A: Ano sensei wa Tanaka sensei desu ka?
 先生は田中先生 かもしれない。

B: Tanaka sensei kamoshirenai.
 田中先生 かもしれない。

Handwritten notes:
 yet
 ✓ Iku chasai
 ✓ Ite chasakabi
 Iku Imanai
 Hai
 da to omoimashi



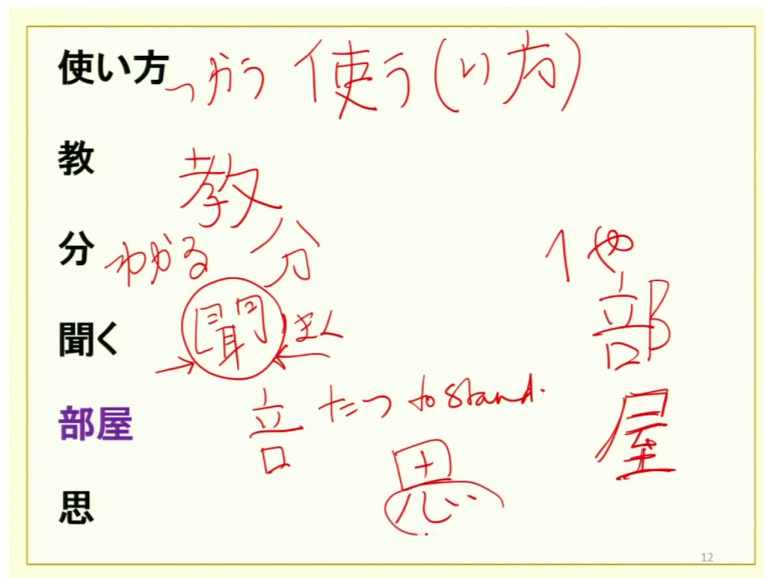
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So, I have more sentences for you. So, that you feel more comfortable using *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL). So, *kaigi* / かいぎ (FL) is going to start begin very soon and *Rao san* (FL) is not here as yet. So, everybody is worried obviously and then so somebody is just saying standing over there maybe he is forgotten about the *kaigi* / かいぎ (FL) completely, *wasureta* / 忘れた past tense *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL). So, you saw over there in the previous slide it is *ku* / く, *ikanai* / いかない, *itta* / いった, *ikanakatta* / いかなかった (FL). So, these two we did last time this is over here *wasureta kamoshirenai* / 忘れた かもしれない (FL) past tense.

So, well there is another one over here; ~~(FL)~~ will you go to the party tomorrow; are you going for the party tomorrow? So, what does *Rao san* (FL) say? I am a little busy *ikanai kamoshirenai* / 行かない かもしれない; (FL) he could have also said *iku kamoshirenai* / 行く かもしれない, *ikanai kamoshirenai* / 行かない かもしれない; (FL) I may go I may not go. So, over here he says, ~~(FL)~~ I am a little busy and ~~(FL)~~ I may not go, it depends. Then look at this picture over here, there is this lady and these two talking ~~(FL)~~.

So, this guy has no idea at all he is just guessing over here and he is saying *Tanaka sensei kamoshirenai* / 田中先生 かもしれない (FL) and he could have also said *Tanaka sensei da to omoimasu* / 田中先生 だと思ひます, (FL) I think it is *Tanaka sensei* / 田中先生, (FL) if it was 100 positive and this gentleman knew that it was *Tanaka sensei* / 田中先生, (FL) then the simple answer was *hai, sou desu* / はい、そうです (FL). So, this that is right. So, that is the difference between *to omoimasu* / と 思ひます (FL) and *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL).

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That one is 50-50 maybe may not be 50% this or 50% that and the other *to omoimasu* / *と 思います (FL)* which is I think which would be about 80 to 90% not very sure but well to a great extent. Now there was this kanji I have done this earlier but this is just for you to revise over here and like this *tsukau* / *使う (FL)* and *tsukaikata* / *使い方 (FL)* okay. So, ~~(FL)~~ Then we have *oshieru* / *教える (FL)* here like this *oshieru* / *教える (FL)* to teach. Then *wakaru* / *分かる (FL)* or *pun* / *ぶん* or *bun* / *ぶん*; *wakaru* / *分かる (FL)*. then we have *kiku* / *聞く (FL)* you have done this earlier this part is *mimi* / *耳 (FL)* and if you put *mimi* / *耳 (FL)* between these two gates from where you hear through your ears with the help of your ears it becomes *kiku* / *聞く (FL)*.

Sounds coming from here and here and you listen. Then we have here this is *heya* / *部屋* this is *tatsu* / *立つ (FL)* which is to stand and this is *kuchi* / *口 (FL)* we all know that. So, then *tatsu* / *立つ*, *kuchi* / *口 (FL)* and then *B (FL)* you can make *B (FL)* over here, then this is somewhat *doa* / *ドア (FL)*, then like this. So, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9, so, this is your *heya* / *部屋*, *he* / *部 (FL)* and *ya* / *屋 (FL)* and then we have *omoimasu* / *思います (FL)* this part is *kokoro* / *心 (FL)* and this is field which is *ta* / *田*, *Tanaka no ta* / *田中さんの田 (FL)*.

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Shika - *only - dake.*

- particle which means 'only or but'. ✓
- indicates lack of everything else
- always used with verb in negative form.

he main (Car go) to go go ku = ikimasen

→ *only car go*
 Soko wa kuruma **shika** ikemasen / そこは車しかいけません。

Car go only by kuruma →
 Soko wa kuruma **de shika** ikemasen /そこは車でしかいけません。

N
 Pati ni Raosan /gakusei **shika** konakatta. || *Only Rao San came*
 パーティーにラオさん/学生しか来なかった。

50 *came: just* *V (-ve)*
 Pati ni go-juu-nin **shika** inakatta.
 パーティーに五十人しかいなかった。

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Now there was something that we could not finish last time and what was that? That was *shika* /しか, (FL) now *shika* /しか (FL) means only it is quite similar to *dake* /だけ, you have done *dake* /だけ (FL) earlier which also means only. Now over here we are going to do *shika* /しか (FL) and then I will tell you the difference between the *dake* /だけ (FL) and *shika* /しか (FL). So, *shika* /しか (FL) as is written over here only here but indicates lack of everything that is nothing else but and is always used with a verb in negative form.

So, well now look at the example sentences here, it is going to make it very easy for you to use *shika* /しか; *iku* /行く (FL) is *ikimasu* /行きます (FL) go, to go and *ikemasu* /行けます (FL) is can go potential, ability; only and only *kuruma* /車 (FL) can go, nothing else but *kuruma* /車 (FL) can go. So, with *shika* /しか (FL) you will notice in other sentences also that always it is only and only that noun or that activity and nothing else. So, you can only go by *kuruma* /車 (FL) to a certain place; can go only by *kuruma* /車 (FL) and only *kuruma* /車 (FL) can go over here.

The moment you put *de* /で they then we are using it for transport. (FL) w What does this mean? So, only *Rao san* (FL) came; no one came except *Rao san*; *Rao san* (FL) was the only one who came, no one else came, nobody came. You can use another noun over here, *gakusei shika nakatta* /学生しか来なかった; only my students came, no one else came. So, now another one over here; (FL) that is in the party only there were 50 people. Party was probably for more people but only 50 people came.

Only 50 and 50 people came or just 50 people came. So, always you will see that verb is always in the negative form when we are using *shika* / *しか* (FL).

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Shika/Dake –

- dake describes the situation in a detached or neutral manner.
- It is used with verb in affirmative and negative sentences.

Where as shika is only used with Verb in the negative.

Pati ni go-juu-nin shika inakatta. パーティーに五十人 しか いなかった。	<i>just</i>	nobody but
Pati ni go-juu-nin dake imashita. パーティーに五十人 だけ いました。	<i>only</i>	only, just
Rao san dake ga kaigi ni shusseki shita/demashita. ラオさん だけ が 会議に 出席した/でした。	<i>Came</i>	only
Rao san shika kaigi ni shusseki shinakata/denakatta. ラオさん しか 会議に 出席しなかった/でなかった。		except, only

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Now we have learned *dake* / *だけ* (FL) earlier and you have seen that *dake* / *だけ* (FL) also means only but there is a difference *dake* / *だけ* (FL) describes the situation in a detached or neutral manner it does not have an opinion, it does not take a stand. Whereas on the other hand *shika* / *しか* (FL) is very emphatic and does have a stand on any situation; *dake* / *だけ* (FL) is used with verbs in the affirmative that is positive and negative sentences both.

Whereas *shika* / *しか* (FL) as you just saw in your previous slide is only used with verbs in the negative form that is the basic difference. So, let us see with the help of sentences; (FL) only 50 people were there, just 50 people were there or as is given nobody but 50 people were there, not many but 50 people were there. So, probably they expected a larger number and it is quite disheartening to see that only 50 people came. (FL) So, only *go-juu* / *五十* (FL) came. So, well it is not such a big thing we expected more but well just so, many people came.

So, it is just stating a fact, it is just telling that this is what is there or has happened without any emotion attached to it. (FL) So, only *Rao san* (FL) came for the *kaigi* / *かいぎ*, (FL) others did not come or (FL) except *Rao san*, (FL) no one came, *Rao san* (FL) was the only one who came, no one else came. So, you can see over here there is only in case of *dake* / *だけ* (FL) and except or just in case of *shika* / *しか* (FL) with some kind of an emotion, some kind of a feeling which is being transferred to the listener.

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Shika/Dake –	<i>haii o kaimashita ka?</i>	
Waei-jiten dake o kaimashita. 和英辞典 だけ を 買いました。	<i>// just</i>	only
Waei-jiten shika kaimasendeshita. 和英辞典 しか 買いませんでした。	<i>//</i>	Nothing but
Watashi wa Amerika no eiga shika mimasen. 私はアメリカの映画 しか みません。		
Watashi wa Ameri dake o mimasen. 私は アメリカ の だけ を みます。		

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Now there was this sentence in one of your lessons earlier where *okaasan* / お母さん (FL) and maybe *Mira* (FL) are talking and she says what did you buy? She says I just bought a dictionary. Oh you bought so, much and then she says no I did not buy. So, much this is the only thing that I got. So, let us see the difference in *dake* / だけ (FL) and *shika* / しか (FL) from here. So, ~~why~~ (FL) I just bought a Japanese English dictionary so, only that. So the question could be, what did you buy; *nani o kaimashita ka* / 何を 買いました か (FL) and she says.

So, a very detached answer that only *waei-jiten* / 和英辞典 ~~by~~ (FL) bought. Now, in this situation well your mother thinks that you spend a lot of money. So, *nani o kaimashita ka* / 何を 買いました か (FL) and you tell (FL) that is the only thing that I bought nothing else; nothing besides this I did not spend that much money. So, this is with emotion maybe she is irritated because her mother keeps telling her you buy a lot of things and waste a lot of money.

So, she says this time I did not do this, *waei-jiten shika kaimasen deshita* / わえいじてん しか かいせん でした; (FL) I did not get anything else except for this. So, there could be slight anger, could be slight irritation also. So, that emotion comes out with *shika* / しか (FL) and now if somebody says *eiga o mimashou ka* / 映画 を みましよう か? (FL). So, *Rao san* (FL) says (FL). So, that is the only thing that I watch those are the only films that I see I do not see anything else. So, you have a preference also and you emphatically state that you

may do whatever you want I will only watch this if you are going to show another film today then I am not watching.

So, with *shika*/しか(FL) always this emphasis on what you are saying is clearly seen(FL). So, I do not see American film that is a general statement by somebody.

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Kyou wa niku o tabemasu / tabemasen.
今日 は 肉 を 食べます たべません。

Kyou wa niku dake o tabemasu / tabemasen.
今日 は 肉 だけ を 食べます たべません。

Kyou wa niku o tabetai / tabetakunai.
今日 は 肉 を 食べたい / たべたくない。

Kyou wa niku o tabenai / tabeta hou ga ii desu.
今日 は 肉 を 食べない / 食べたほう が いい です。

Kyou wa niku shika tabemasen. ✓
今日 は 肉 しか たべません。

ko-hi, kocha, miruku, nihongo/eigo

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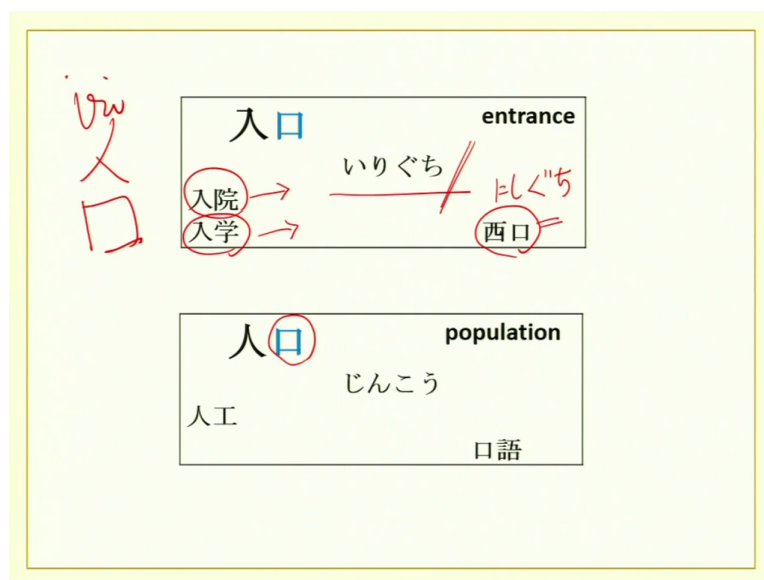
So, now a simple statement; ~~(FL)~~ today I will not have *niku*/肉(FL) at all. I will only have *niku*/肉(FL) today and today only *niku*/肉(FL) I will not have rest I will have. Now I want to have *niku*/肉(FL); ~~(FL)~~ one I do not want to have *niku*/肉(FL); ~~(FL)~~ simple statement. ~~(FL)~~ So, there is a reason, ~~or (FL)~~ it is better that you do not have *niku*/肉(FL) today or ~~it~~ it is better that you have *niku*/肉(FL) today. Reasons could be any N number of reasons could be given today maybe the *niku*/肉(FL) is fresh or maybe lot of guests are coming, for whatever reason any reason could be given.

~~Then (FL)~~ So, today I have decided that I will only have *niku*/肉(FL) that is the only thing I am going to have rest I will have nothing. So, you can see very clearly from here all these sentences go over them again and again put yourself in that situation, think of that situation and then see what it is equivalent to in English and I am sure you will be able to understand very clearly what *shika*/しか(FL) means; *shika*/しか(FL) means just or accept or only with verbs in negative form. Instead of *niku*/肉(FL) you can have *ko-hi*/コーヒー, *kocha*/こちや, *miruku*/ミルク, *Nihongo*/日本語, *eigo*/英語(FL).

And you will have to change the verb over here. So, this is your exercise do it make sentences using this and changing the verb over here. Instead of *tabemasen* / 食べません (FL) put something else here. So, now another important thing with *shika* / しか (FL) and with *dake* / だけ (FL) will always be used after a noun, *shika* / しか (FL), (FL) noun not allowed, noun *shika* / しか (FL) or noun *dake* / だけ (FL). So, now we have done enough grammar in all these lectures that we have had and today I thought (FL) that we could keep it a little light, we have practiced lot of kanji's as well.

So, I have a small game for you, we write a word in kanji take a kanji from there think of another word and then write another word with kanji; take one kanji from there and think up of another word and write it. So, this way you learn also you revise your kanji's and the visual is also very strong and you can sort of remember them. So, let us see what it is.

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So, the visual is also very strong and you can learn kanji's very, very quickly. So, let us see I am sure you know this character this is *iriguchi* / 入口, *iriguchi* / 入口 (FL) it is given over here I have purposely not put (FL) over here for you. So, that you can even practice your hiragana there are some new words with this and I want you to see the dictionary and find out what these words are. This of course I am sure you will know this is *nishiguchi* / 西口 (FL).

This has something to do with the hospital and this has something to do with the *gakkou* / 学校 (FL) so find out. Now from here we take *guchi* / 口 (FL) or *kuchi* / 口 (FL) and the other reading for *kuchi* / 口 (FL) is *kou* / こう (FL). So, what is the word over here, (FL) (FL) and I

am not writing it over here, I will just make the kanji (FL) and (FL). † this is also *hito* / 人 (FL).

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Then we have (FL) over here which was in the previous slide and then from here we take *kuchi* / 口 (FL) and *deguchi* / 出口 (FL). So, like this and *kuchi* / 口 (FL) turns into *guchi* / 口; (FL) now this is a verb, this is also a verb find these two. Now you have *deguchi* / 出口 (FL) from the previous slide and over here it is (FL). I did this verb just now with you find out what the meaning is? Memory as it is given over here I did this verb just now with you find out what the meaning is (FL) is here and this is also a verb figure out what this verb is and putting clues over here for you so, that you remember and this is *omoide, ta* (FL) that is field, *ta* / 田 *Tanaka san no ta* / 田中さん の 田, *kokoro* / 心 together if you write it is *omou* / 思う (FL) and already I have given you *de* / で (FL) over here find out what it is.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:22)

思い出	memories
おもいで	
思う	出す

日の出	sunrise
ひので	
日 今日	出会う

Handwritten notes: 日 = nichii/hi sun, 日の出 de, 出会う (circled), 日本 (circled)

Then, from *deru* / 出る (FL) or from *omoimasu* / 思い出 (FL) let us see what we have? *Hinode* / 日の出; *hi* / 日 (FL) he is *nichi* / 日 (FL) or *hinode* / 日の出 and (FL) this is associated with the Sun and this is to leave or to come out. So, what does it mean sunrise? So, *hinode* / 日の出 (FL) coming out like this; (FL) it is sunrise; these are all three new words for you find them in the dictionary we have done all these words in class during your lessons. So, you should be able to recognize them now, I am not telling you purposely. So, that you are able to look up the dictionary and find and then remember.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:23)

日の出	sunrise
ひので	
日 今日	出会う

日本	Japan
にほん	
日曜日 毎日	本日 本社

Handwritten notes: 日本 (circled), 日本 (circled), 日本 (circled), 日本 (circled)

Then *hinode* / 日の出 (FL) which we did just now in our previous slide; *nihon* / 日本 (FL) of course you all know *Nihon* / 日本 (FL) Land of the Rising Sun in English and the Japanese say where the sun rises first and this is *Nichiyoubi* / 日曜日, *mainichi* / 毎日 (FL) find these two. This you should know *nihon* / にほん, *Nippon* / にっぽん (FL) is also written on stamps

you will see on a lot of addresses you will see *Nippon* / にっぽん (FL) is written instead of *Nihon* / にほん (FL) but both are used freely both are correct.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:10)

Nihon / 日本 (FL) is Japan. What could this be? *Honjitsu* / 本日 (FL) and *honsha* / 本社 (FL) from *kaisha* / 会社 (FL) there was this word earlier, make hiragana *ne* / ネ like this *kai* / 会 and *sha* / 社. So, we have taken the *sha* / 社 (FL) from here and *honsha* / 本社; *honsha* / 本社 (FL) is the main office the head office; *kaisha* / 会社 (FL) is company the office. Then, (FL) you have done this one, (FL) one day all day long as *asa* / 朝, *hiru* / 昼, *ban* / 晩, *yoru* / 夜 (FL) all day long. Figure this one out, this I will tell you this *kaigichuu* / 会議中, *kaigichuu* / 会議中 is in our sentences just now earlier where *Rao san* (FL) is late *kaigichuu* / 会議中, (FL) while the *kaigi* / 会議 (FL) is on during the *kaigichuu* / 会議中 (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 29:27)

中国	China
ちゅうごく	
中間	外国
中学	

午前中	forenoon
ごぜんちゅう	
前月	水中
名前	話し中

Handwritten notes: ちゅうごく (circled), まる (circled), 午前中 (circled), 午前中 (boxed).

Ichi-nichi-chuu / 一日中, *Nihon-juu* / 日本中 (FL) is another word you figure this one out. Then (FL) from here we have taken this one, (FL) China this is country also *kuni* / 国, *chuugoku* / 中国 (FL) central country. Over here this is *gaikoku* / 外国, *kuni* / 国, *koku* / 国 (FL) these are all readings for this character. So, *gaikoku* / 外国 (FL) means a foreigner and this is also *soto* / 外 (FL) which is outside. These kanji's I have covered in class. So, go over them. Now *chuugoku* / 中国 (FL) has *gozenchuu* / 午前中 (FL) which is for known this is *go* / 午 (FL) and *zen* / 前 (FL) I am writing in a hurry. So, maybe sometimes the stroke order is not correct. So, *chuu* / 中, *gozenchuu* / 午前中, *zen* / 前 (FL) is also *mae* / 前 (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 30:51)

午前中	forenoon
ごぜんちゅう	
前月	話し中
名前	

人前	presence of other people
ひとまえ	
友人	午前
人体	前日

Handwritten notes: まる (circled), yūjin tsuzuchi (circled), 午前 (circled), 前日 (circled), gozen (circled).

And then we have *gozenchuu* / 午前中 (FL) over here from the previous slide and then we have, (FL) we have taken *mae* / 前 (FL) from here *mae* / 前 (FL) which means in front of so *hitomae* / 人前 (FL) what does it mean? Presence of other people (FL). Then what is this;

what is this; these two you can figure out later, what is this?; *Gozen* / 午前 (FL) which is in the morning, for noon and what is this? *Yuujin* / 友人 (FL) that is this kanji is used in *tomodachi* / 友達 (FL). So, this is the kanji for *tomo* / 友 (FL) this one *tomo* / 友 (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 31:57)

人前 presence of other people
ひとまえ
友人 午前
前日

人生 life
じんせい
主人 生活 Sei katon
外国人

日本人 jin

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Then we have some more and (FL) we take *hito* / 人 (FL) from here and *jin* / 人 (FL) is also there you have done in *Nihon-jin* / 日本人, *jinsei* / 人生 (FL) is life; *gaikoku-jin* / 外国人 and *sei* / 生 (FL) over here another word with *sei* / 生 (FL) which probably we have not covered is *seikatsu* / 生活 (FL) life style. Find this one I use this a lot if we add go over here then it becomes honorific. So, try to find the meaning of this character.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:40)

人生 life
じんせい
外国人 学生

先生 teacher
せんせい
先日

学生

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Then, *jinsei* / 人生(FL) and what else do we have? *Sensei* / 先生(FL) you all know you can also add *gakusei* / 学生(FL) over here. So, *sei* / 生^{ay} somebody who is born before you and what is this? The day before find out the word.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:04)

先生	teacher
せんせい	
先輩	生活
先日	生徒

先々週	week before last
せんせんしゅう	
先行	週末
先物	毎週

31

Now, we have *sensei* / 先生(FL) from there lot of words are given this I just told you some words are not in your course some words are it is just for interest for all those of you who want to do more kanji they can even look up these words *though*(FL) they are not in your course in N4. But please remember I am not doing the kanji's of N4 as such, whatever kanji's come in the lesson I try to cover those by doing that I think almost all N4 kanji's are covered but there could be some which are not some of you might want to learn more kanji.

So, well you can look up these kanji's as well, they are quite interesting kanji's related to these characters and easy to learn. Then we have *sensenshuu* / 先々週(FL) this character you already know you have done with *tokidoki* / 時々(FL) is not it. So, means that the reading of this character is repeated over here. So, *sensenshuu* / 先々週(FL) is week before last; now there are some words with *sen* / 先(FL) over here and *shuu* / 週(FL) as well I think I have not done this character.

So, well we can just do it very quickly over here this is *shuu* / 週(FL) and this is *matsu* / 待^つ(FL) which is weekend so, *shuumatsu* / 週末(FL) which is weekend.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:46)

<p>先月</p> <p>せんげつ</p> <p>二月</p>	<p>last month</p> <p>来月</p>
<p>一月</p> <p>いちがつ</p> <p>一番</p> <p>一日</p>	<p>January</p> <p>今月</p> <p>月曜日</p>

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Then we have *sensenshuu* / 先々週 (FL) and *sengetsu* / 先月 (FL). *Ni-gatsu* / 二月 (FL) is the reading *nigatsu* / 二月 (FL) and *raigetsu* / 来月 (FL) is next month and *nigatsu* / 二月 (FL) is February, *ichigatsu* / 一月 (FL) January, *ichiban* / 一番, *tsuitachi* / 一日, *kongetsu* / 今月, *getsuyoubi* / 月曜日 (FL) all these you have done.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:21)

<p>一月</p> <p>いちがつ</p> <p>一番</p> <p>一日</p>	<p>January</p> <p>今月</p> <p>月曜日</p>
<p>一時間</p> <p>いちじかん</p> <p>時</p> <p>時計</p>	<p>one hour</p> <p>空間</p> <p>週間</p>

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Practice these at home there are many more today, some you can do at home some I am doing with you *ichi-gatsu* / 一月 (FL) is here and then *ichi-jikan* / 一時間 (FL). So, *ji* / 時, *tokei* / 時計 (FL) find these?

(Refer Slide Time: 35:40)

一時間 one hour いちじかん
時 空間 時計 週間

時間 time じかん
時代 民間 // 当時 // 昼間 //

35

So, I did this with you in lecture 35. So, you should know this one I have not covered these but well this could be your homework and this is *hiruma* / 昼間, *hiru* / 昼 and *ma* / 間 means afternoon.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:01)

時間 time じかん
時代 民間 当時 昼間

人間 human being にんげん
名人 空間 外人 長い間

人間
yūjin ? →
nagai
aida

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Now *ningen* / 人間(FL) is a special reading for this *hito* / 人(FL) and this one over here. So, we can go on and on and on and I am sure for today this much is all-right there are many, many more to be covered but well. *Yūjin* / 友人(FL) a famous person, *gaijin* / 外人, *nagai* / 長い *aida* / 間 and(FL) what is this one find out? There is more to do in the lesson today. So, we can leave the game and I want to do something different with you I hope you enjoyed it you can learn like this do it on your own at home as well.

Take a kanji and try to make another word with the same kanji or one of the kanji's from that word. It will give you good practice and you can learn more kanji's like this and new words as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:14)

Use of short forms

V te mo ii → desu ka?

V te mite → kudasai / te mimasu
yatte miru yo.

kamoshiremasen → kamoshirenai kamo → は

wa a / わあ // exciting/interesting → わあ

he e / へえ // something strange, unbelievable, amusing.

V nakereba narimasen V nakya

50

So, now I want to show you that we have lot of short forms in Japanese, you have done *te mo ii desu ka* / てもいいですか (FL) this is what we have done. (FL) Well, *te mo ii* / てもいい (FL) is also used, it is a short way of asking informal way of asking permission. (FL) So, with your friends, with people who are in your group, your age but not with seniors, not informal situations always use *te mo ii desu ka* / てもいいですか (FL) asking permission. Then also you have *verb te mite kudasai* / てみてください (FL) or *te mimasu* / てみます (FL).

So, both can be shortened *yatte mite* / やってみて (FL). So, please do and see *yatte mite* / やってみて, *yatte mite kudasai* / やってみてください, *yatte mimasu* / やってみます (FL) I will do it and see *yatte miru yo* / やってみるよ, informal verb in te form plus miru / みる (FL). So, these are all very informal ways you can talk with friends. You just now did *kamoshiremasen* / かしれません (FL). So, you have *kamoshirenai* / かしれない (FL) as well *kamoshiremasen* / かしれません (FL) full form polite, *kamoshirenai* / かしれない (FL) informal shortened form and very, very informal; *ashita tomodachi no uchi ni ikimashou* / 明日 友だちのうちにいきましょう? *Iku kamo* / 行くかも; *ikanai kamo* / 行かないかも (FL) that is also used very, very informally. Then in your *ahiru no ko* / あひるの子 (FL) story we had this *waa* / わあ (FL) over here this is a expression of wow excitement, interesting with a long Sound.

Wa / は (FL) is also a particle which is used by ladies at the end *iku wa* / 行くは (FL) or *shinai wa* / しない は (FL) in that manner but this *waa* (FL) is (FL) ~~so~~, showing excitement and *hee* / へえ (FL). So, it is an expression where you show that something is strange, it is unbelievable, it is amusing you hear this a lot and this is well in your animation. So, now you can notice it and then this I will do with you in your conditional class where we are going to do *tara* / たら and *ba* / ば (FL).

And so, wait for this for a while and practice this at home even if you do not use it; do not try to use it initially till you are comfortable with *masu* / ます s form try. To keep your conversation in ~~M~~ *masu* / ます s form you can always switch to plain form anytime you want. (Refer Slide Time: 40:40)

Exercise -

Use *kamoshirenai* and change the sentence –

- a) Raosan wa sensei desu.
- b) Mariko san wa kekkon shite imasu.
- c) Futari wa fuufu desu.
- d) Sensei wa yon-jussai desu.
- e) Okaasan wa kyou kaimono ni ikimasu.
- f) Mariko san wa kinou eiga o mita.

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So, there is a small exercise for you do this exercise change these sentences using *kamoshirenai* / かもしれない (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 40:52)

shika / しか
dake / だけ
kamoshirenai / かもしれない

And with this I would like to end today's class I hope you enjoyed your kanji game, learn some new kanji's and there is lot of homework for you. There was *shika / しか*, *dake / だけ* **(FL)** and *kamoshirenai / かもしれない* **(FL)** these are things which you use in your daily conversation try to do them nicely. So, that you are very fluent and very comfortable when you are talking. So, with this thank you very much, *mata ashita aimashou / また 明日 会い ましょう*. *Arigatou gozaimashita / ありがとう ございました* **(FL)**.