

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 05

Kodomo-tachi wa ima asonde imasu

子供たちは今遊んでいます

Children are playing now

Konnichiwa / こんにちは (FL) welcome to the fifth class in the second lecture series on Japanese Language and Culture. Last week we revised some basic grammar and some kanji's that we had done. So, now, as you know we cannot have a watertight compartment for what we have learnt and for what we are going to learn now. So, while doing new things we will continue to revisit what we have done what we have studied earlier.

And I am sure this will help you in your understanding of grammar, you ~~We~~ will understand kanji better, you will be able to memorize, it learn it do the stroke order and also all this going back and learning something new will help you in conversation as well. So, last week we did adjectives and the various forms conjugations of adjectives. Then we also did *tai* / たい (FL) form of the verb and as you know (FL) *tai* / たい form of the verb says I want to do what the verb is saying.

So, ~~Now~~ now today we are going to do the *te imasu* / て います (FL) form of the verb which is equivalent to the 'ing' or the continuous tense in English. Now there are two types of verbs; action verbs and non-action verbs. Now what does that mean? Well action verbs show action done by someone or action done by the subject.

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Action verbs – show action done by some one	Non action verbs – Express a state of being.
yomu - 読む <i>よむ</i>	sumu - 住む <i>すむ</i>
nomu - 飲む <i>のむ</i>	motsu - 持つ <i>もつ</i>
hanasu - 話す <i>はなす</i>	aru - ある
kaku - 書く <i>かく</i>	iru - いる
asobu - 遊ぶ <i>あそぶ</i>	tsukareru - 疲れる <i>つかれる</i>
oyogu - 泳ぐ <i>およぐ</i>	komu - 込む <i>こむ</i>
taberu - 食べる <i>たべ</i>	

So, what are the verbs over here? You have *yomu* / 読む, *nomu* / 飲む, ~~(FL)~~ then *hanasu* / 話す ~~(FL)~~ I am writing this specially, So, that you can also practice your *hiragana kaku* / 書く, *asobu* / 遊ぶ, *oyogu* / 泳ぐ, then *taberu* / 食べる ~~(FL)~~ then ~~(FL)~~ and what are the non-action verbs? The non-action verbs express a state of being show some state that you are actually living or are in. So, what are those verbs? *Sumu* / 住む, *motsu* / 持つ, *aru* / ある ~~(FL)~~ then ~~(FL)~~ of course is there, *iru* / いる ~~(FL)~~ then *tsukareru* / つかれる and then *komu* / 込む ~~(FL)~~. So, now *sumu* / すむ means to live; ~~(FL)~~ *motsu* / もつ means to have, to possess; ~~(FL)~~ *tsukareru* / つかれる means as you already know to be tired and *komu* / こむ ~~(FL)~~ means to be crowded, all these verbs you already know.

So, now with the help of these words, what are we going to do? We are going to learn continuous tense in Japanese, how to say that a certain activity is happening over a period of time. For example like I am eating which means I am eating. Now or I will be eating for another five seven minutes and it is just a temporary action, it is an ongoing temporary action which is equivalent to the 'ing' form of English.

So, how will we say that in Japanese? We will see it. Now in our lesson but before that let us listen to the passage. It is a very short *kaiwa* ~~(FL)~~ and most of it you will follow. So, listen to the passage very carefully.

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(FL: From 04:00 to 02:36)

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**Watashi no uchi no mae ni kouen ga arimasu. Watashi
 wa mainichi kouen ni ikimasu. Kouen ni takusan ki ga
 ariamsu. Ki no shita de kodomo tachi ga itsumo isshoni
 asondeimasu. Watashi mo tokidoki minna to isshoni
 sunaba de asobimasu.**

I am sure you would have understood most of it. Now I will do the explanation, it is very, very simple. *Ni kouen ga arimau* / に 公園 があります So, you have done this pattern place *ni* / に (FL) something *ga aru* / が ある, *watashi no uchi* / 私 の うち my house. So, you can also have *e* / え over here I have told you earlier also with *ni* / に (FL) you are showing to your listener that there is a purpose for going to the *kouen* / こうえん, *watashi wa mainichi* / 私 は 毎日 (FL) time expression. So, *kouen ni* / こうえん に, (FL) place *ni* / に (FL) *n* - *takusan ki ga arimasu* / たくさん 木 があります; *takusan* / たくさん means lots. So, now as you already know with *takusan* / たくさん (FL) you can count the number of things; you can measure the number of things.

So, *kouen ni takusan ki ga arimasu* / 公園 に たくさん 木 が あります (FL) it is a countable. ~~Now~~ *Itsumo* / いつも it is 'always' and *ki no shita de* / 木の した で (FL) you have already done post positions. So, in relation to something so *ki no shita* / 木の 下 (FL) under the tree *de* / で they because an action is happening *kodomo-tachi ga itsumo asonde imasu* / 子供たちが いつも あそんで います, (FL) it is a fact that they are always playing over there thus particle *ga* / が (FL). This is easy to understand that is why we are using this explanation that *ga* / が (FL) will be used as you know for a fact. ~~(FL)~~ *Watashi mo* / 私 も also because children are playing and that has been mentioned thus *watashi mo* / 私 も (FL) also sometimes *tokidoki* / 時々:

minna to issho ni / 皆 と 一緒に (FL) together with *sunaba* / すなば (FL) is sandpit *de asobimasu* / で 遊びます (FL) because of action. So, place *de* / で they action and place *ni* / に (FL) existence. So, over here *arimasu* / あります (FL) which is *arimasu* / あります (FL) and *imasu* / います, *arimasu* / あります (FL) for non-living, *imasu* / います (FL) for living.

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私の家の前に公園があります。
私は毎日公園に行きます。公園に
たくさん木があります。木の所で子
供達が一緒に遊びます。私もすな
ばでみんなと一緒にあそびます。

Now this is in Japanese for you, you can go over it. You will be able to recognize some kanji's some you may not read the hiragana part and we will cover these kanji's in some lessons later.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:13)

		V+te	
gp 1	→ <u>u, ru</u>	V+tte	て 字典形 Base form
gp 2	→ <u>eru/iru</u>	V+te	て eru/iru 字典形
gp 3	→ kuru - kite suru - shite	くる きて する して	

So, now let us see how the *te* / て form is made for all the three work groups. You have group one where the verbs are in *u* / う ending or ~~(FL)ru~~ / る ending. So, remove the *u* / う ~~(FL)~~ and *ru* / る ~~(FL)~~ from the verb in the dictionary form or base form and put *tte* / って that is the double sound verb plus *tte* / って ~~(FL)~~. Now for group two verbs ending in *eru* / える and *iru* / いる ~~eru and iru~~ in their dictionary form again or the base form remove this part the *ru* / る part and put just *te* / て.

A single sound just *te* / て, ~~hey~~ not the double sound. Now for group three you have two verbs only which is *kuru* / くる and *suru* / する. Now they are in group 3 for a reason because they follow a pattern of their own, they do not follow a single pattern. So, thus *kuru* / くる is *kite* / きて in *te* form ~~(FL)~~ and *suru* / する is *shite* / して ~~(FL)~~ in *te* ~~(FL)~~ form, these are exceptions over here. Now I would like to tell you that verb in *te* ~~(FL)~~ form itself has no meaning. By this I mean that it does not say or show anything.

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verb te + imasu		
taberu / 食べる		
tabete	X	
tabete + imasu / 食べています	(taberu)	eat
hanashite imasu / 話しています	(hanasu)	talk ✓
tonde imasu / 飛んでいます	(tobu)	fly

It is just a form and cannot have or give any meaning itself. Only after adding *imasu* / います (FL) to it, it becomes continuous tense or you can understand what it is saying, what the verb means. Do not end it at *te* / て only, *imasu* / います (FL) has to be added.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:39)

		V+te	
gp 1	u, ru, (u, ru, (ku, gu, bu, tsu, mu, nu, au, su) ⊕)	V+tte / (nde / shite / ite / ide) V+tte	
ganbaru / がんばる		ganbatte	がんばって
suwaru / すわる		suwatte	すわって
sawaru / さわる	→	sawatte	さわって
tsukuru / つくる		tsukutte	つくって
agaru / あがる		agatte	あがって
harau / はらう		haratte	はらって

Now let us see in detail how we can make the *te* **the** form for the verbs in the three groups. So, you have group one and I just told you that the general pattern followed by group one to make *te* **hey** form is *tte* / って, verb plus *tte* that is the double sound. Now I have given this also over here that means that these also are used but we will do this in the next slide. Now these are the irregular verbs and I am sure now you can make out why I said the next slide?:-

Because these *te* form endings are to be used for the irregular verbs of group one. We will do it in detail in the next slide let us first see the verbs of group one. All verbs ending in *ru* / る (FL) and *u* / う (FL) you can see *ganbaru* / がんばる (FL) to work hard; *suwaru* / すわる (FL) to sit; (FL) *sawaru* / さわる to touch; (FL) *tsukuru* / つくる to make; (FL) *agaru* / あがる to go up, step up and (FL) *harau* / はらう you can see it is in *u* / う (FL) ending which means to pay. So, now how will we make the *tte* / って (FL) form? *Ganbatte* / がんばって I write it also *ganbatte* / がんばって, *suwatte* / すわって, *sawatte* / さわって, *tsukutte* / つくって, *agatte* / あがって, and *haratte* / はらって (FL). So, you can see very clearly this *u* / う (FL) is changing to this part over here for all the *u* / う (FL) ending verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:37)

ku, gu, bu, tsu, mu, nu, au, su	V+tte / nde / shite / ite / ide
ku / かく (FL)	kaite / 書いて
isogu / いそぐ (FL) hurry	isoide / いそいで (FL)
tobu / とぶ (FL) fly	tonde / とんで (FL)
matsu / まつ (FL) wait →	matte / まって (FL)
nomu / のむ (FL) drink	nonde / のんで (FL)
shinu / しぬ (FL) die	shinde / しんで (FL)
hanasu / はなす (FL) わらう = わらえ わう = わて	hanashite / はなして (FL)
au / あう (FL)	atte / あって (FL)

Now we have the exceptions you can see all verbs ending in *ku* / く (FL), you can see over here *gu* / ぐ, *bu* / ぶ, *tsu* / つ, *mu* / む, *nu* / ぬ, *su* / す (FL) and two vowels. They are all in the exceptions category and obviously as they are in the exceptions category they will follow a different *te* (FL) form ending. So, now for *kaku* / かく (FL) let us see, (FL) *kaku* / かく is *kaite* / 書いて, *isogu* / いそぐ (FL) which means to hurry *isoide* / いそいで (FL) is which is over here *isoide* / いそいで. Then you have (FL) *tobu* / とぶ which means to fly *tonde* / とんで, (FL) you can see it is here, then *matsu* / まつ (FL) which is to wait, it is *matte* / まって (FL) the normal *te* (FL) form which you can see over here:

But why is it in the category of exceptions? Because somewhere in the conjugations it will not follow the pattern which is supposed to be followed by the group one verbs, So, thus it

has been put over here. Now we have *nomu* / のむ (FL) which is to drink and *nonde* / のんで (FL) which is again *nde* / んで (FL) over here; ~~(FL)~~ *shinu* / しぬ which is to die, again it has *nde* / んで (FL) and ~~(FL)~~ *hanasu* / はなす which has *shite* / して (FL) you can see over here *hanashite* / はなして and *au* / あう ~~out~~ two verbs will also take *tte* / って.

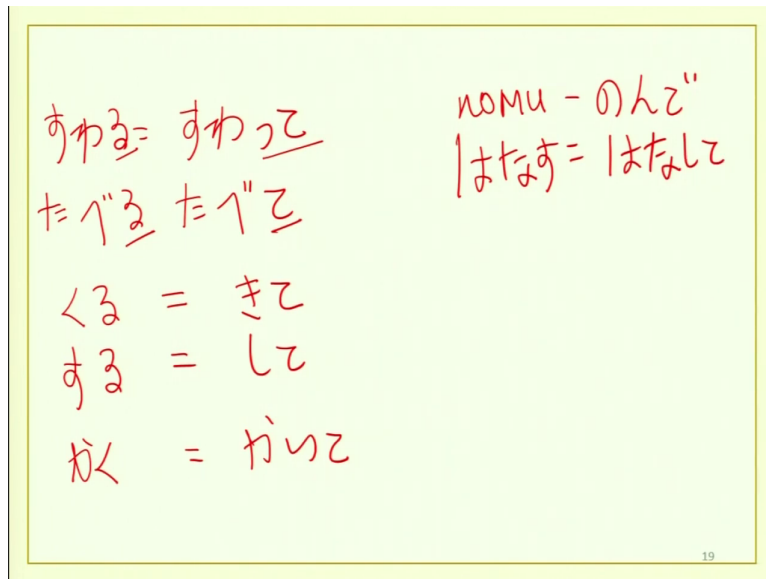
For example *kau* / かう (FL) can also be over here *warau* / わらう, *waratte* / わらって and *katte* / かって (FL) two vowels in the verb and this is the ending that you will get. So, everything is very clear and you can make the *te* (FL) form very easily now.

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gp 2	V+te	<i>ru</i>	
<i>miru</i> / 見る		See	<i>mite</i> / みて
<i>neru</i> / ねる		sleep	<i>nete</i> / ねて
<i>taberu</i> / 食べる	→		<i>tabete</i> / たべて
<i>okiru</i> / 起きる		get up	<i>okite</i> / おきて
gp 3			
			<i>kite</i> / きて
			<i>shite</i> / して

Group two, *te* / て (FL) form is very simple you just need to remove the *ru* / る (FL) from here, the *ru* / る (FL) of the verb and you just have to put *te* / て. So, *miru* / みる (FL) means see-to see; *neru* / ねる (FL) is to sleep; *taberu* / たべる (FL) you already know and *okiru* / おきる (FL) is to get up/-to wake up. So, *mite* / みて, *nete* / ねて, *tabete* / たべて and *okite* / おきて this *ru* / る (FL) gets changed to *te* / て *te* form (FL). Now you have group 3 and group 3 has a pattern of its own. So, *kite* / きて (FL) and *shite* / して in *te* / て (FL) form.

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Now I will just write everything for you once over here *suwatte* / すわって, *tabete* / 食べて in group 2, *suwaru* / すわる, *suwatte* / すわって; *taberu* / 食べる *tabete* / 食べて; *kuru* / 来る *kite* / 来て; *suru* / する *shite* / して **(FL)** and exceptions you can have *kaku* / 書く **(FL)** for group one **(FL)** which is *kaite* / 書いて, *nomu* / 飲む *nonde* / 飲んで, *hanasu* / 話す *hanashite* / 話して all these written over here you can go over it the ones that are left you can write on your own and revise.

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^N Kodomotachi wa ima sunaba de asonde imasu. [Ⓟ] 子供達は 今 すなば で 遊んでいます。 (Re?) <u>te + (imasu)</u>	
<i>were playing</i> { asonde imashita 遊んでいました asonde ita 遊んでいた }	{ asonde imasu 遊んでいます } <i>are playing</i> asonde iru 遊んでいる
{ asonde imasen deshita 遊んでいませんでした asonde inakatta 遊んでいなかった } <i>were never playing</i>	{ asonde imasen 遊んでいません } <i>are not playing</i> asonde inai 遊んでいない

Now I have this written for you for your convenience *kodomotachi wa ima sunaba de asonde imasu* / 子供たちは 今 すなば で 遊んでいます, they are playing now, *asonde imasu* / 遊んでいます; so verb in *te* form + *imasu* / います. So *te* / て **(FL)** itself will not do anything only after you add *imasu* / います **(FL)** to it, then the meaning is going to

come. So **(FL)** *kodomotachi wa ima* / 子供たちは今, now *sunaba de* / すなば で, *sunaba* / すなば is *sandpit de asonde imasu* / で遊んでいます; this is the sentence that you have in your passage, so *asonde imasu* / あそんでいます **(FL)** positive, *asonde imasen* / 遊んでいません **(FL)** negative, past *asonde imashita* / 遊んでいました, **(FL)** past negative *asonde imasen deshita* / あそんでいませんでした **(FL)** and do not have to bother too much with this at the moment, I have written it over here we are going to take this up later at the moment just concentrate on the blue part. So, *asonde imasu* / 遊んでいます, *asonde imasen* / 遊んでいません, *asonde imashita* / 遊んでいました, *asonde imasen deshita* / 遊んでいませんでした **(FL)** are playing, are not playing, were playing and were never playing.

So, you can make sentences like this, as is given over here use different nouns, use different verbs and try to make sentences ask questions and answer. You can put a *ka* / か **(FL)** over here and ask questions do a small *kaiwa* / 会話 **(FL)** with your partner.

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Ame ga <u>futte imasu</u> - 雨が降っています。	It is raining ↓
Ame ga <u>futte imasen</u> - 雨が降っていません。	It is not "
Ame ga <u>futte imashita</u> - 雨が降っていました。	It was "
Ame ga <u>futte imasen deshita</u> - 雨が降っていませんでした。	It never rained
Ame ga <u>futte iru</u> - 雨が降っている。	masu
Ame ga <u>futte inai</u> - 雨が降っていない。	
Ame ga <u>futte ita</u> - 雨が降っていた。	
Ame ga <u>futte inakatta</u> - 雨が降ってなかった。	

Now I have written this here as well *ame ga futte imasu* / 雨が降っています **(FL)** it is raining; **(FL)** *ame* / 雨 is rain and *futte imasu* / 降っています **(FL)** is raining. So, I have put *ga* / が **(FL)** over here, why *ga* / が **(FL)** specially? Because you can see that it is raining it is a fact that is happening so particle *ga* / が **(FL)**. Now *ame ga futte imasen* / 雨が降っていません, it is not raining; *ame ga futte imashita* / 雨が降っていました **(FL)** it was raining and *ame ga futte imasen deshita* / 雨が降っていませんでした **(FL)** it

never rained. Now this also I have put over here which we are going to do sometime later but this is the **plain** form of the verb here *imasu* / **います (FL)**. Why we need this is? Because we will be making compound sentences,=

We will be needing more than one verb in a sentence, want to say a lot of things in one sentence. So, at that time we cannot have *masu* / **ます** form twice in a sentence. So, we will be needing this **plain** form of the verb. When we do that, then we are going to come back here and learn this.

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Now there is some practice for you. *Kore wa nan desu ka* / **これは 何 ですか?**
Kyoushitsu desu yo ne / **教室 ですよ ね.** *Dakara sensei wa nani o shite imasu ka* / **だから 先生は 何を しています か?** *Sensei wa ima oshiete imasu* / **先生は 今 教えて います.** *Kodomotachi wa ima benkyou shite imasu* / **子供たちは 今 勉強 しています.** *Nani o benkyou shite imasu ka* / **何を 勉強 しています か?**
Nihongo o benkyou shite imasu / **日本語 を 勉強 して います.** ~~(FL)~~ So, let us see what it is? *Benkyou suru* / **勉強する**, to study, so *gakusei wa nani o shite imasu ka* / **がくせい は 何を して います か?** *Gakusei wa benkyou o shite imasu* / **学生は 勉強 を して います.** *Seito wa benkyou shite imasu* / **せいとは 勉強 しています,** *seito* / **せいと is peoples.** *Sensei wa oshiete imasu* / **先生は 教えて います.** *Minasan wa sensei no koto o kiite imasu* / **皆さんは 先生 の こと を 聞いて います** ~~(FL)~~ you can use different words and practice like this. Now *Tanaka san wa nani o shite*

imasu ka / 田中さんは何をしていますか? *Tanaka san ne, uchi no souji o shite imasu* / 田中さんね、家の掃除をしています。 *Tanaka san wa hitori de souji o shite imasu* / 田中さんは一人でそうじをしています。(FL) ~~he~~ *Souji* / そうじ is cleaning up, sweeping is *souji* / そうじ; (FL) mopping and cleaning is *souji* / そうじ(FL). (FL) ~~Tarou kun wa nani o shite imasu ka~~ / 太郎くんは何をしていますか? *Tarou kun wa souji o shite imasu* / 太郎くんはそうじをしています。 *Tarou kun wa ima isogashii desu* / 太郎くんは今忙しいです。 So, you can use any of this *te imasu* / ています, (FL) this is group 3 over here. Now this is also group 3 *benkyou suru* / 勉強する(FL) group three in fact it is group four, if we say *benkyou o suru* / 勉強をする(FL) then this becomes group three if we say *benkyou suru* / 勉強する(FL) then it becomes group four.

You can use both when you say *benkyou suru* / 勉強する (FL) then it is a verb but when you say *benkyou o suru* / 勉強をする(FL) then it becomes *benkyou* / 勉強(FL) is noun and this is the verb and *o* / を(FL) is the particle over here, that is the only difference meaning is exactly the same. So, *benkyou o shite imasu* / 勉強をしています, (FL) particle *o* / を(FL) is over here and I have also put it like this. So, that you can see that there is no difference in the meaning basically, but there is a slight difference in grammar.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:38)

kusuri o nomu
 薬を飲む
 kusuri o nonde imasu (take to usin)
 くすりを飲んでます
~~name~~ — Tanaka san wa kusuri o nonde imasu.
 田中さんは薬を飲んでます。



shashin / toru
 写真を撮る
 shashin o totte imasu
 写真を撮っています
 Tanaka san wa Mariko san no shashin o totte imasu.
 田中さんはまり子さんの写真を撮っています。



Now you have another picture over here *kusuri o nomu* / 薬 を 飲む, *kusuri* / 薬(FL) is medicine. So, *kusuri o nonde imasu* / 薬 を 飲んで います, (FL) he is having medicine. Now in Japanese it is *nonde imasu* / 飲んで います and not *tabete imasu* / 食べて います as in English. (FL) We eat our medicine or we have our medicine in Japanese it is always *nonde imasu* / 飲んで います; *Tanaka san wa kusuri o nonde imasu* / 田中さん は 薬 を 飲んで います, (FL) instead of *Tanaka san*(FL) you can add any name over here *Mariko san*, *Tanaka san* / 田中さん, *okaasan* / お母さん, *watashi* / 私.(FL). Now there is another picture of someone taking a picture of *Mariko san* / まり子さん, (FL) it could be *Tarou san* / 太郎さん, (FL) it could be *Tanaka san* / 田中さん or (FL) anyone or *otousan* / お父さん (FL) taking picture of *okaasan* / お母さん; *shashin o toru* / 写真 を とる, *shashin* / 写真 is (FL) picture and photo and *toru* / とる (FL) is to take.

Incidentally *toru* / とる (FL) also means to snatch or to take away. *Shashin o totte imasu* / 写真 を とっています (FL) he is taking a picture. Now who is taking a picture? *Tanaka san wa Mariko san no shashin o totte imasu* / 田中さん は まり子さんの 写真を とっています, (FL) picture of / *shashin* / しゃしん of *Mariko san* (FL). So, *Tanaka san wa Mariko san no shashin o totte imasu* / 田中さん は まり子さんの 写真を とっています, he is taking; (FL) so, the action is happening right now. Now we can also use non-action verbs remember we did in the beginning two forms of verbs action and non-action verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:18)

Action verbs – show action done by some one	Non action verbs – Express a state of being.
yomu - 読む <i>よむ</i>	sumu - 住む <i>すむ</i>
nomu - 飲む <i>のむ</i>	motsu - 持つ <i>もつ</i>
hanasu - 話す <i>はなす</i>	aru - ある
kaku - 書く <i>かく</i>	iru - いる
asobu - 遊ぶ <i>あそぶ</i>	tsukareru - 疲れる <i>つかれる</i>
oyogu - 泳ぐ <i>およぐ</i>	komu - 込む <i>こむ</i>
taberu - 食べる <i>たべる</i>	

So, action verbs what do? They do, they show that the subject is in a state or is in a situation or is living that action that is depending on the verb. And so far we have shown actual action happening at that time. So, now we can also say that *te* / *て* they form expresses the state resulting from an action, it shows being in that state or could also show location at a certain point.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:55)

Tomodachi wa kekkon shite imasu.
 友達 は 結婚 しています.

Sumimasen
 Tomodachi wa okane o motte imasu. *もつ has (nis)*
 友達 は お金を 持っています.

P I = (Sumu) Here
 Watashi wa ima Tokyou ni sunde imasu. *living / staying*
 私は いま 東京 に 住んでいます.

So, how is that done let us see? *Tomodachi wa kekkon shite imasu* / 友達 は 結婚 して います (FL). So, as I said it shows that you are living a state. Now if you say *kekkon shite imasu* / 結婚 しています (FL) does not mean that the actual ceremony of the *kekkon* / 結婚 (FL) that is marriage is continuing to happen. No it is not that it is a state that you are in, that you are married or you are in that state of being married. Then this one

tomodachi wa okane o motte imasu / 友だち は お金 を 持っています。(FL)
Motte imasu / もっています means to possess to have *motsu* / もつ (FL) is the verb,
motsu / もつ is the verb **work**.

So, what do you understand from here *tomodachi wa okane o motte imasu* / 友達 は お金 を 持っています, (FL) he has money; he possesses money it is not that he is holding something in his hand now he has money. Now if I say *sumimasen, okane o motte imasu ka* / すみません、お金を持っていますか?(FL) a And I put a *ka* / か (FL) over here then, what does it mean? † It means that do you have money now at this point, are you holding some money in your hand now, = † Do you have some money in your possession now, *sumimasen okane o motte imasu ka* / すみません、お金を持っていますか? = † Now (FL) † During conversation, from context you can make out that I am referring to now but *tomodachi wa okane o motte imasu* / 友達 は お金 を 持っています means that he has money. Now look at this sentence *watashi wa Toukyou ni sunde imasu* / 私 は 東京 に 住んでいます,(FL) one please remember *sunde imasu* / 住んでいます (FL) is going to take particle *ni* / に, (FL) place *ni sumu* / に 住む, *sumu* / 住む (FL) is the plain form for *sunde imasu* / 住んでいます (FL). Now (FL) *sunde imasu* / 住んでいます means living or staying. So, this is a state you are living that state, you are there and it can also show the place as I said location your location at a certain point and that is Tokyo. *Watashi wa ima* / 私 は 今, now *Tokyo ni sunde imasu* / 東京 に 住んでいます (FL) so, this is a state that you are living you are living → N now, you are going to be living for some more time, =

† it is not a short action. Now can we use *iku* / 行く (FL) and *kuru* / 来る (FL) which are motion verbs which show movement in a certain direction in this form? = Well, we can but the meaning is a little different.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:49)

Shujin wa imasen.
主人 いません。

Shujin wa shigoto ni itte imasu / dekakete imasu.
主人 は 仕事 に 行っています / でかっています

Tomodachi wa uchi ni kite imasu.
友達 は うち に きています。

Watashi wa isshukan mae kara koko ni kite imasu.
私はい 一週間 まえ から ここ に 来ています

Handwritten notes:
 - Above the first example: *行く →*
 - Next to the second example: *location presence at that point place.*
 - Next to the third example: *Come. Showa fly.*
 - Next to the fourth example: *Place here. jikka Tokyo.*

So, let us see what it is. Now this you have done *shujin wa imasen* / 主人 は いません or *shujin wa imasu* / 主人 は います or *shujin wa ikimashita* / 主人 は 行きました. ~~(FL) or (FL) or (FL)~~. Now let us see in *te* / て ~~(FL)~~ form what it means? *Shujin wa shigoto ni itte imasu* / 主人 は 仕事 に 行っています, so *itte imasu* / 行っています ~~(FL)~~ if you look at it *iku* / 行く ~~(FL)~~ which means movement in a certain direction towards your goal. So, does this mean that the person is continuing to move? No it does not mean that, it means that *shujin* / 主人 ~~(FL)~~ has/-husband has gone to work he is in office or wherever he works. So, his presence over there is being stated or said.

It is not that he is continuing to move towards his destination or *shujin wa shigoto ni dekakete imasu* / 主人 は 仕事 に でかっています or *shujin wa ima dekakete imasu* / 主人 は 今 でかけて います, ~~(FL)~~ both will mean that he is out he has gone wherever he had to go he has left this place, not that he is continuing to leave this place. It is very clear from here that you can use but this shows location. This shows presence at that point or place mentioned *shigoto ni* / 仕事 に, so *shigoto* / 仕事 is *kaisha* / 会社; *shujin wa kaisha ni itte imasu* / 主人 は 会社 に 行っています, ~~(FL)~~. ~~(FL)~~ he has gone to office. Now there **there** is another one here, *tomodachi wa uchi ni kite imasu* / 友達 は 家 に 来て います, ~~(FL)~~ *tomodachi* / 友達 has come home.

So, he is already here/he is present here/his existence in the house is shown, *uchi ni kite imasu* / 家 に 来ています ~~(FL)~~ and the moment you say *uchi* / 家 ~~(FL)~~ and *kuru* / 来る

~~(FL)~~ it means it is my house. If it was for someone else then *tomodachi wa sensei no otaku ni itte imasu* / 友達 は 先生 の お宅 に 行っています, ~~(FL)~~ he has gone to *sensei* / 先生 ~~(FL)~~ house because it is *kuru* / 来る *kite imasu* / きています, ~~(FL)~~ then it is my house and *uchi* / 家 ~~(FL)~~ which is humble you could say is being used over here instead of *otaku* / お宅, ~~(FL)~~. ~~(FL)~~ *uchi ni kite imasu* / 家 に 来ています So, he has come to my house his presence in my house is shown.

Now you have, *watashi wa isshuukan mae kara koko ni kite imasu* / 私 は 一週間 前から ここ に 来ています; *again koko* / ここ ~~(FL)~~ is place, *isshuukan mae kara* / 一週間 前 から ~~(FL)~~ past one week, from past one week I have been here, = ~~W~~ whatever the place is it could be my house, *jikka ni kite imasu* / じっか に きています or *Toukyou ni kite imasu* / 東京 に きています ~~(FL)~~ whichever you may want to say. So, ~~(FL)~~ *kite imasu* / 来ています does not show that he is continuing to come it shows presence at a certain place.

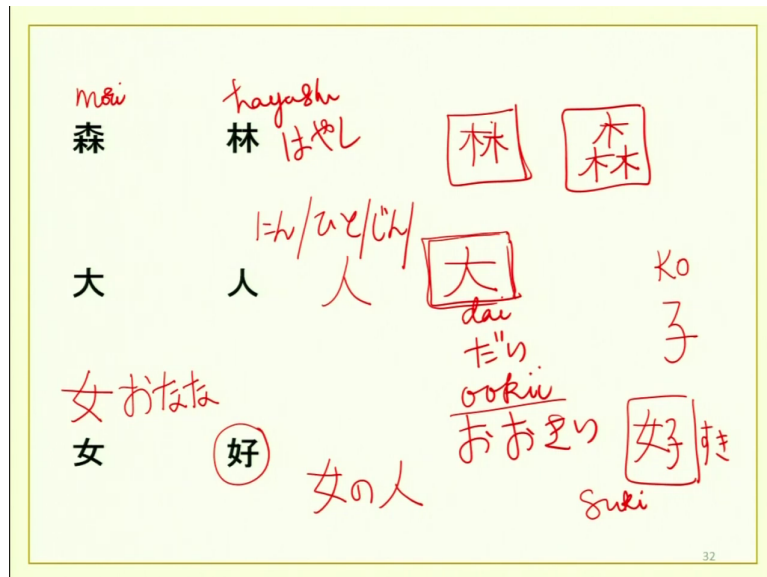
(Refer Slide Time: 30:07)

きいて	—
<u>kiite</u> imasu/聞いています	kiite imasen/聞いていません
kaette imasu/帰っています	kaette imasen/帰っていません
nonde imasu/飲んでます	nonde imasen/飲んでいません
haratte imasu/払っています	haratte imasen/払っていません
hashitte imasu/話しています	hashitte imasen/走っていません
tabete imasu/食べています	tabete imasen/食べていません
mite imasu/みえています	mite imasen/見ていません
oshiete imasu/教えています	oshiete imasen/教えていません
tsukutte imasu/作っています	tsukutte imasen/作っていません

Now this I have written for you so that you can see very clearly in *the imasu* / て います ~~(FL)~~ form present and present negative, present positive and present negative. ~~(FL)~~ *Kiite imasu* / 聞いています, *kiite imasen* / 聞いていません; *kaette imasu* / 帰っています, *kaette imasen* / 帰っていません; *nonde imasu* / 飲んでます, *nonde imasen* / 飲んでいません; *haratte imasu* / 払っています, *haratte imasen* / 払って いません; *hashitte imasu* / 走っています, *hashitte imasen* / 走って いません; *tabete imasu* / 食べていま

す, *tabete imasen* / 食べていません; *mite imasu* / 見えています, *mite imasen* / 見えていませ
 ん; *oshiete imasu* / 教えて います, *oshiete imasen* / 教えていません; *tsukutte imasu* /
 作っています, *tsukutte imasen* / 作っていません. *Watashi wa ima minna san to hanashite*
imasu / 私 は 今 皆さん と 話して います. *Watashi wa ima Nihongo o oshiete*
imasu / 私 は 今 日本語 を 教えて います. *Mina san wa ima Nihongo o naratte*
imasu / 皆さん は 今 日本語 を 習って います. *Mina san wa watashi no koto o*
kiite imasu / / 皆さん は 私 の こと を 聞いています. So this a long sound
kiite imasu / 聞いて います (FL) and rest is all double, so put the *tte* / っ *haratte imasu*
 / はらっています, *tsukutte imasu* / つくって います. (FL) double sound (FL) pPractice
 this and it will help you in conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:39)



Now I had said that we are going to do some similar looking kanji's which will make it easy for you to memorize. So, well the first one we have is *mori* / 森 (FL) which is very simple *ki* / 木 (FL) and *ki* / 木 and *ki* / 木 (FL) which means it is a big forest. So, *mori* / 森 (FL) means a big forest and *hayashi* / 林 (FL) two *ki* / 木 keys—over here will make it a small forest this is *hayashi* / 林 (FL). Then you have done this a number of times but still we get confused because we do not look at these kanji's very often.

We are doing it in a non-Japanese environment. So, we need to do it again and again and this is *dai* / 大 (FL) which is *ookii* / 大きい (FL) and the basic meaning of this character is *ookii* / 大きい, (FL) it is used in *daigaku* / 大学 (FL) we did it last time in lesson four. Then this

is *hito* / 人 (FL) you all know very, very simple *hito* / 人; *hito* / ひと, *jin* / じん and *nin* / にん (FL) and (FL). Now one more for you *onnano hito* / 女の人 (FL) and you can make this word over here *onnano hito* / 女の人. Then this kanji we did last time this is *kodomo no ko* / 子供 の 子 (FL). So, with *onnano hito* / 女の人 (FL) you can put this character over here and it makes it into *suki* / 好き (FL) which is like, *su* / 好 (FL) and *ki* / き *suki* / 好き; *okaasan wa kodomo ga daisuki kara isshoni shite suki ni narimasu* / お母さん は 子供 が 大好き から 一緒に して 好き に なります (FL).

(Refer Slide Time: 34:00)

Vocabulary		
Sunaba	すなば	sandpit
Kouen	こうえん	park
Souji	そうじ	cleaning
Kusuri	薬	medicine
Shashin	写真	photograph
Komu	込む	to be crowded
Shujin	主人	one's husband
Isshuukan	一週間	one week
Aji	味	flavour
Atsumeru	あつめる	to collect
Iken	意見	opinion

(Refer Slide Time: 34:06)

~te form for all three groups
 Action verbs and non action verbs
 Kanji/漢字

So, with this I would like to end the class right here. *Koko made ni shimashou* / ここ まで
に しましよ, ~~(FL)~~ there is lot of things that you have done today, we have done *te*
imasu / て います ~~the image~~ form there is still more left in *te imasu* / ています ~~the image~~
which we will do sometime later. And in our next class we will do some kanji's, we will do
more of *te* / て ~~(FL)~~ form and learn how it is going to help in conversation. Now please
digest this go home make some sentences, practice with your partner and come prepared for
your next class till then *Arigatou gozaimasu* / ありがとう ございます. ~~(FL)~~.