

Introduction to Japanese Language and Culture - II
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Lecture: 08
Tabate mite kudasai
食べて みてください
Please eat and see

Konnichiwa／こんにちは(FL) and welcome to the class once again in the second lecture series on Japanese Language and Culture. This class is a continuation of lecture seven where we were doing a passage on *dango*／だんご(FL) which is a sweet a very popular sweet in Japan, liked by adults and children equally. So, there were a lot of things that we could cover in the passage there were some things which we could not cover; so, we are going to do it today. So, let us see what we have here which is new today for you.

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Dango wa Nihon no yūmei na tabemono desu. Kodomo-tachi mo otona mo dango ga dai-suki desu. Dango wa amakute oishii tabemono desu. Nihon ni kuri-dango ya yaki-dango ya hanami-dango nado ga arimasu. Nihonjin wa Hanami no toki hanami dango o tsukurimasu.

だんご は 日本 の 有名な 食べ物 です。子供たち も 大人 も だんご が 大好き です。団子は 甘くて 美味しい 食べ物 です。日本に くりだんご や やきだんご や はなみだんご など が あります。日本人は 花見 の とき はなみだんご を 作ります。

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AとBも ←→ famous and

Dango wa Nihon no **yūmei na** tabemono desu.
 Kodomo-tachi **mo** otona **mo** dango **ga** dai-suki desu. Dango wa **amakute oishii** tabemono desu.
 Nihon **ni** kuri-dango **ya** yaki-dango **ya** hanami-dango **nado ga** arimasu. Nihonjin wa Hanami no toki hanami dango o tsukurimasu.

etc to=and 

Watashi wa kinō gakkō no shokudo **de** tomodachi to issho ni oishii dango o tabemashita. **Oishiikatta** kara watashi-tachi wa ashita mo soko e **itte** dango o tabemasu. Minasan mo **zahi tabete mite kudasai**.

So, you just heard the *kaiwa* / 会話 (FL) and I am sure you could understand most of it. Let us see what we have here which is new today for you. (FL) Place *de* / で (FL) some action, with my friend, *oishii dango o tabemashita* / おいしい だんご を 食べました (FL) So, *o* / を over here shows object and direct relationship with the verb action is happening on this noun. So, we have done *o* / を (FL) as well and particle *de* / で (FL), as I said shows action, the action is *tabemashita* / 食べました (FL) the action *Oishiikatta* / 美味しかった is passed off-passed off (FL) *i* / い adjective, *katta kara* / かった から (FL) giving reason; it was very tasty therefore *watashi tachi wa ashita mo* / 私たちは 明日 も (FL) tomorrow also, *soko e itte dango o tabemasu* / そこ へ 行って だんご を 食べます.

So, over here the speaker could have closed the sentence finish the sentence by saying *soko e ikimasu* / そこ へ 行きます. *Soshite, dango o tabemasu* / そして、だんご を 食べます (FL) join the two sentences by *te* / て (FL) form that is what we did last time if you remember; joining two, three sentences and making one out of it by using *te* / て (FL) form of the verb. So, (FL) this is what we are going to do in our lesson. *Zehi* / ぜひ (FL) means 'must', (FL) please eat and see. So, I hope the passages understood now whatever you could not understand I have explained:

★ and we will do all these things in detail in our lesson now. Whatever is left we will try to complete it in our next lesson.

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i adj.	amai / あまい / 甘い nagai / ながい / 長い ookii / おおきい / 大きい	kute
na adj.	benri / べんり / 便利 * kirei / きれい	

Now we have learnt *te* / て (FL) form for adjectives, that is by joining two adjectives with *kute* / くて (FL) and when you join it with *kute* / くて (FL) it is for i adjectives. So, let us see what we will do with i adjectives in *kute* / くて (FL) form, with noun and *na* / な (FL) adjectives.

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(to)

Heya wa **akarui** desu. Heya wa **hiroi** desu. indi x kute + i
 部屋は 明るい です。部屋は 広い です。

Heya wa akaru**kute** hiroi desu / 部屋は 明る**くて** 広い です。

N	}	de	=	desu	(de) + (su) = (desu)
Na A					

Mariko San wa kirei desu. Atama ga ii desu.
(de) kaiha-in

Rao san wa Indo jin desu. Rao san wa Tokyou denki no sha-in desu.
 ラオさんは インド人 です。ラオさんは 東京電気の 社員 です。

Rao san wa Indojin **de**, Tokyou denki no sha-in desu.
 ラオさん は インド人 で、東京電気の 社員 です。

So, now you can look at this example and see; ~~these (FL)~~ two sentences how are you going to make one out of it? You will write the *kute* / くて (FL) how will you do the *kute* / くて (FL) You already know by removing the *i* / い of the adjective adding *kute* / くて (FL) over here plus another i adjective and we make one sentence out of it this. *Heya wa akarukute hiroi desu* / 部屋は 明るくて 広い です (FL) Now what are we going to do for nouns and *na* (FL) adjectives? Its very simple nouns and *na* (FL) adjectives follow a similar pattern as you already know.

So, we are going to add *de* / **で** (FL). Now what is *de* / **で** (FL)? *De* / **で** (FL) is the *te* / **て** (FL) form for this and you already know that *desu* / **です** this is a combination of particle *de* / **で** (FL) plus *the-su* / **す** (FL) from the *masu* / **ます** form of the verb. So, this is combined and makes *desu* / **です** this. So, we will add *de* / **で** (FL). Now how are we going to add *de* / **で** (FL) let us see. (FL) *Sha-in* / **社員** is *kaisha-in* / **会社員**, which is *kaisha no* / **会社** の employee, company employee. So, (FL) **day** joining the sentence which means ‘and’, (FL) that is how you are going to join nouns.

Now if you have to join *na* / **な** (FL) adjective, then *Mariko san wa kirei desu. Atama ga ii desu* / **まり子さんはきれいです。あたまが いいです** (FL). So, *Mariko san wa kirei de atama ga ii desu* / **まり子さんはきれいであたまが いいです** (FL) so (FL) you can join *na* / **な** (FL) adjectives as well by using *de* / **で** (FL) over here. So, very simple in *te* / **て** (FL) form for i adjectives, *na* / **な** (FL) adjectives and noun this is what you have to keep in mind it is *kute* / **くて** (FL) over here and *de* / **で** (FL) for noun and *na* / **な** (FL) adjectives examples are given you can go over the examples and make sentences on your own as well.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:41)

Ya - a particle used to list two or more items and implies that there are other things also which is indicated by ‘nado’.

N_1 ya N_2 ya N_3 **nado ga** arimasu. / *unatin* a.

Nado - means ‘and so on, for example, etcetera’ and is generally followed by particles like *wa/ga/o/kara/de/e/etc.*

Tsukue no ue ni jisho **ya** techou **ya** pen **nado ga** arimasu.
机の上 に 辞書 **や** 手帳 **や** ペン **など** が あります。

Nihon no tabemono **no naka de** gaijin wa **sushi ya yakiniku ya tempura nado ga** daisuki desu.
日本 の 食べ物 の 中 で 外人 は 寿司 **や** 焼き肉 **や** てんぷら **など** が 大好き です。

Amerika ni Indo **ya** Chungoku **ya** Nihon **nado kara** gakusei **wa** oozei ikimasu.
アメリカに インド **や** 中国 **や** 日本 **など** から 学生 は 大勢 いきます。

Now as I told you *ya* / **や** (FL) is similar in meaning *to* / **と** (FL) *Ya* / **や** also **to** joins nouns and noun phrases, so what is the difference? The difference lies in the fact that when we use particle *to* / **と** (FL) to join nouns it is an exhaustive listing that you have to name each and every thing that is present or person that is present over there. Each and every noun has to be listed whereas with *ya* / **や** (FL) which is used as a conjunction and means and nouns are to be joined but the speaker decides which is important and he mentions those things those items and leaves the rest for the listener to understand that there are other things as well. Now

how do you say and so on or etc. that is shown by *nado*／など and so let us see what the pattern is? Now the pattern is very, very simple noun 1 *ya*／や(FL) noun 2 *ya*／や(FL) noun 3 *nado ga arimasu*／などが あります,(FL) etcetera, there are other things as well. Why *ga*／が(FL) over here? Because the things can be seen they are known to the speaker thus *ga*／が(FL) is used. Now *nado*／など(FL) means ‘etc’.

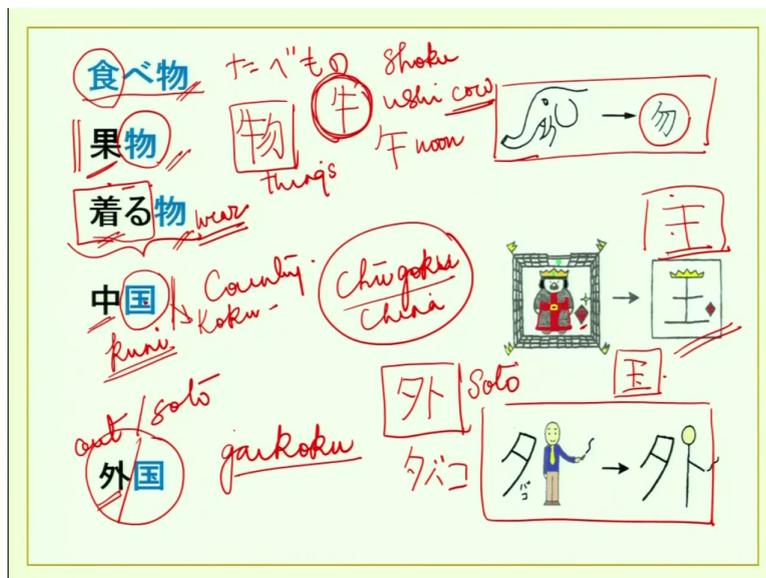
and is generally followed by particle *wa*／は, *ga*／が, *kara*／から, *de*／で(FL) they and so many others, we have only mentioned a few which you will be requiring for conversation. For example you can see *tsukue no ue ni jisho ya techou ya pen nado ga arimasu*／机の上 に 辞書 や てちょう や ペン などが あります.(FL) So *nado*／など now-over here is etc. So, there could be hundreds of things on the table but the speaker thinks that *jisho*／じしょ, *techou*／てちょう, *techou*／てちょう(FL) and (FL) is diary personal diary and pen those are the most important things that are required. So, those are the things that are being mentioned over here by the speaker and *ya*／や(FL) is you.

So, remember the pattern noun 1 *ya*／や noun 2 *ya*／や noun 3 *nado ga arimasu*／などが あります noun 1 (FL) noun 2 (FL) noun 3 (FL) or if it is people then *imasu*／います, *Tanaka san ya Mariko san ya Rao san nado ga imasu*／田中さん や まり子さん や ラオさん などが います(FL). So, these three are there and there are others as well. Now *Nihon no tabemono no naka de*／日本の食べ物の中で,(FL) you have done this form that within a group, *gaijin ya sushi ya yakiniku ya tempura nado ga daisuki desu*／外人 や すし や やきにく や 天ぷら などが 大好き です.(FL). So, there are hundreds of things that are there in Japanese cuisine. So, out of those what are the most light? Well *sushi*／すし, *yakiniku*／やきにく and *tempura*／てんぷら(FL) and (FL) there could be others also but these are the three things that the speaker wants to mention or highlight.

So, with *ya*／や(FL) you do not have to mention all it is not exhaustive like *to*／と,(FL) you can just mention a few(FL) and use *nado*／など(FL). There is another example for you *Amerika ni Indo ya Chuugoku ya Nihon kara*／アメリカ に インド や 中国 や 日本 から, etc. *kara*／から from *gakusei wa oozei ikimasu*／学生 は おおぜい 行きます,(FL) lot of students from India, *Chuugoku*／中国 and *Nihon*／日本(FL) go to America that does not mean that these are the only three countries from where *gakusei*／学生 (FL) go to America. There are lot of other places also but the speaker is only highlighting

these three probably from Asia, he wants to or she wants to highlight. But there are others as well that is understood. *Ya* / や and *to* / と both mean and one is exhaustive and one is not.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:53)



Now in our passage we had a word *tabemono* / 食べ物, *tabemono* / 食べ物 (FL). Now *taberu* / 食べる (FL) you already know the other reading for this character is *shokushou* / 食所 (FL). So, *tabemono* / 食べ物 (FL) over here means eatables. So, *mono* / 物 (FL) is coming from here. Now look at this kanji it is very interesting we have done this kanji once I am doing it again I could find this picture. So, I want to show it to you it is easy to memorize with the picture. So, this kanji you have done as *ushi* / 牛 (FL) remember and *gogo* / 午後 (FL) very similar looking kanji which means noon (FL) and this means *ushi* / 牛 (FL) which is a cow (FL).

So, well if we join the two one, two, three this is (FL) and then what do we do this is like the trunk of an elephant. Over here you can see this is how it is made for things. Now the basic meaning of this character is cattle it is associated with cow (FL). So, cattle and elephants somehow makes things, I could find this picture. So, I have put this for you it is easy to memorize. Now there is another word with *mono* / 物 (FL).

You had done *wasuremono* / 忘れ物 *nomimono* / 飲み物, *kaimono* / 買い物 (FL) then *tabemono* / 食べ物 (FL) which I did just now also with you. Now there is another word this is *kudamono* / 果物, *kudamono* / 果物 is fruits. Same character *mono* / 物 (FL) over here and this means fruit itself. So, you can remember this word and words with *mono* / 物 (FL). Now there is another one *kirumono* / 着る物, *kirumono* / 着る物 (FL) meaning something

that you wear. So, clothes is *kirumono* / 着る物(PL) all of it and this is the kanji for *kiru* / 着る (PL) which is to wear. Now we will do the kanji later today I want you to concentrate only on *mono* / 物(PL).

We will do the kanji for *kiru* / 着る(PL) and this kanji later. Now you have *Chuugoku* / 中国(PL) this is the kanji for *goku* / 国(PL) which is country this means center or middle and how this is country? Because you have this king of course his hands are closed over here but there are some explanations where he has his hands spread out and he is trying to show that this is my territory. So, the king is ruling this closed area with all the gems and all the money that he has the gems are shown over here.

So, a closed area a closed area where a person is the head and you can see this is how it has been shown in lines, with the crown on top and the jewels over here. Now this is another interesting kanji and I want you to concentrate on *kuni* / 国(PL) which is also *koku* / 国(PL) and in this case it is *chuugoku* / 中国(PL). So, basic meaning is *kuni* / 国(PL) which is country another reading is *koku* / 国(PL) and for china it is *chuugoku* / 中国(PL). The kanji is here it is written like this one, two, three and four and five:

And of course you cover it. So, now how will you write this is not the way to write it? So, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 over here like this is how you will write the kanji for *kuni* / 国(PL) or *koku* / 国(PL). Now there is another character over here which is *soto* / 外(PL) and *kuni* / 国(PL) what does it mean now, can someone tell me? Well this means *gaikoku* / 外国, *gaikoku* / 外国(PL) is abroad, outside this is out *soto* / 外(PL) and *kuni* / 国(PL). So, outside my country and that would be *gaikoku* / 外国(PL). Now figure out a word with this you have done the word for Japanese we are all foreigners. So, what is the word over here? You can tell me later in the next class.

Now how is *gai* / 外(PL) which is *soto* / 外(PL) made? So, there is this explanation where you go out to have *tabako* / タバコ(PL) is like this *ta* / タ(PL) and *bako* / バコ(PL) but well there is another very interesting explanation. This means evening/-this character means evening and this means stick. So, in china the fortune tellers would come out of their houses in the evenings put a stick in front of them and tell the fortune of all the people passing by. So, that is why this has become the kanji for *soto* / 外(PL) that is another explanation you

can remember that and maybe it will become easy for you to learn this kanji. So, *gaijoku* / 外国(PL) outside my country.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:12)

<p><i>asonde</i> / あそんで (PL) <i>asonda</i> / あそんだ (PL)</p> <p>asobimashita / 遊びました asonda / 遊んだ</p>	<p>asobimasu / 遊びます asobu / 遊んでいます</p>
<p>asobimasen deshita / 遊びませんでした asobanakatta / 遊ばなかった</p>	<p>asobimasen / 遊びません asobanai / 遊ばない</p>

Now we had done *ta* / た(PL) form last time the plain past form of the verb in our lesson with *kara* / から(PL). Now you will see how it is made you have the *masu* / ます form all of this you have done this you know it we need to concentrate on this one. So, today we are going to do *asonda* / 遊んだ(PL) the past form *asobimashita* / あそびました or *asonda* / あそんだ(PL) ♪ You have done the *te* / て(PL) form as well, *asonde* / あそんで(PL). So, just change the *e*(PL) to *a*(PL) or you can say for *te* / て(PL) form just change the *a*(PL) to *i*(PL). Now you will see how it is made all the other forms we will do later as and when it is required.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:05)

ku, gu, bu, tsu, mu, nu, au, su	V+tta / nda / shita / ita / ida
⊛ kaku / かく <i>gp!</i>	kaita / かいだ <i>て</i>
isogu / いそぐ	isoida / いそいだ (<i>て</i>)
tobu / とぶ	tonda / とんだ
matsu / まつ	matta / まった
nomu / のむ	nonda / のんだ <i>kara</i>
shinu / しぬ	shinda / しんだ
hanasu / はなす	hanashita / はなした
au / あう	atta / あった
taberu / たべる <i>gp!</i>	tabetta / たべた
tsukuru / つくる <i>gp!</i>	tsukutta / つくった

So, you have done the *te*／て(PL) form similarly for *ta*／た(PL) also. So, *kaku*／書く(PL) these are all group 1 verbs I am just quickly telling you. So, that you can do it easily over here, this is group 2 and this is again group 1 these are all the irregular verbs of group 1 till here. So, you will see how it is made *kaita*／書いた(PL) and if you remove the *ta*／た(PL) you can put *te*／て(PL) over here for all of them. Now this is the past which we had done with *kara*／から(PL). Meaning that the action is already over it is talking about the past action and then what you plan to do after that.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:10)

gp. II	taberu たべる	tabeta たべた
	miru みる	mita みた

For gp II verbs remove ru and replace it with ta for plain past form.

(spelling mistake in previous slide)

6

Now we had also learned how to use the *te*／て form of the verb.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:14)




Watashi wa Mall e itte, kaimono o shite, uchi e kaerimasu
 私は モール へ 行って、買い物をして、うち へ 帰ります

4

More than once in a sentence; isn't it, verb *te*／て(PL) plus verb *te*／て plus another verb(PL). So, now first we will see how to use *te*／てthey form with *mimasu*／みます(PL) and

what it means and then use it with *kudasai* / ください (PL) and learn how it will convey different meanings.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:34)

A: Rao san wa doko desu ka?
 B: Sirimasen. Ima denwa shimasu.
 Tanaka san ni kikimasu.



$V_{te} + V_{te} + kudasai$
mite

Rao san wa doko ni iru ka, denwashite mimasu. (mimashou)
 ラオさん は どこに いる か、電話して みます。

(A) Rao san wa jimushitsu ni iru ka dou ka, denwashite mite kudasai.
 ラオさん は 事務室に いる か どう か、電話して みてください。

Present or not $V_{te} + V_{te} + kudasai$ Please.
 kiite

niku taberu ka dou ka,
 pikuniku ni iku ka dou ka,

So, look at this: I will call and see is what it means? *Mimasu* / みます (PL) over here this action I will do the first verb in *te* / て (PL) form I will do and then see where he is. Now these are two sentences; I will call now or I will ask *Rao san*. (PL) So then you can have these two sentences or three sentences in one; (PL) ~~then~~ where he is I will just call and see. So, the meaning is not see (PL) actually as in look, but the meaning is that I will do this activity and then get to know where he is.

Another sentence is there; so, now A san is saying over here *Rao san wa jimushitsu ni iru ka dou ka* / ラオさん は じむしつ に いる か どう か, (PL) is he in the accounts office or not present or not; *Tanaka san ni denwa shite mite kudasai* / 田中さん に 電話して みて ください (PL) please call and see whether he is there or not. So, *kudasai* / ください (PL) means please. So, verb in *te* / て (PL) form plus again there is a verb in the *te* / て form plus *kudasai* / ください (PL). So, this goes together *mite kudasai* / みてください, *denwa shite mite kudasai* / 電話して みてください. (PL) now you can replace this part *niku taberu ka dou ka* / 肉 食べる かどうか, *pikkuniku ni iku ka dou ka* / ピクニックに行く かどうか, so *Rao san wa niku o taberu ka dou ka*, *chotto denwa shite mite kudasai* / ラオさん は 肉 を 食べる かどうか, ちょっと 電話して みてください or *denwa shite kiite mite kudasai* / 電話して 聞いて みてください (PL) please ask and see. *Raishuu no pikkuniku ni Rao san wa iku ka dou ka* / 来週 の ピクニックに ラオさん は 行く かどうか, (PL) is he going to come or not please ask

him *denwa shite kiite kudasai* / 電話 して 聞いてください (FL) please ask him and see what his plans are.

So, now verb in *te* / て (FL) form plus verb in *te* / て (FL) form plus *kudasai* / ください, (FL) as I told you *kudasai* / ください (FL) is please it is a request. So, two *te* / て (FL) forms plus *kudasai* / ください (FL) and this is the second one in *te* / て (FL) form is *mite kudasai* / みてください (FL) this goes as one. So, you can make some sentences with your partner.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:58)

Eki no i shitsu butsu-tori atsukai jo (lost and found office.)

Rao: Moshi, moshi, kesa densha ni saifu o wasuremashita.

Eki-in: Nan ji no densha desu ka?

Rao: Gozen 8: 40 pun no densha desu.

Eki-in: Chotto matte kudasai. Watashi wa i shitsu-butsu tori atsukai sho ni kiite mimasu.

Rao: Sumimasen, onegaishimasu.

ラオ: もし、もし、今朝 電車 に 財布 を 忘れました。
駅員: 何時 の 電車 ですか？
ラオ: 午前 8:40分 の 電車 です。
駅員: ちょっと 待ってください。私は 遺失物取扱所 に 聞いてみます。
ラオ: すみません、おねがいます。

Now you can practice (FL). So, this *ryouri* / 料理 (FL) is very tasty or this dish that I have made is very tasty *kara* / から (FL) because reason for doing an activity. So, *tabete mite kudasai* / 食べて みてください (FL) this is one please see please and (FL) see over here and what do you see? *Tabete mite kudasai* / 食べて みてください. (FL). There is another one a girl is having milk as you can see. So, *Miruku wa oishii kara, douzo nonde mite kudasai* / ミルク は 美味しい から、どうぞ 飲んで みてください, please have and see. (FL) †These are examples for you; so, that you can easily make simple sentences and do conversation.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:52)

Eki no i shitsu butsu-tori atsukai jo (lost and found office.)

Rao: Moshi, moshi, kesa (densha) ni saifu o wasuremashita.

Eki-in: Nan ji no densha desu ka?

Rao: Gozen 8: 40 pun no densha desu. *kaisha-in eki-in*

Eki-in Chotto matte kudasai. Watashi wa i shitsu-butsu tori atsukai sho ni kiite mimasu.

Rao: Sumimasen, onegaishimasu.

ラオ: もし、もし、今朝 電車 に 財布 を 忘れました。
 駅員: 何時 の 電車 ですか?
 ラオ: 午前 8:40分 の 電車 です。
 駅員: ちょっと 待ってください。私は 遺失物取扱所 に 聞いてみます。
 ラオ: すみません、おねがいします。

|| depa-to/デパート || techo/てちょう || (itte mite kudasai shirabete mimasu)
 || jimushitsu/事務室 || teki/てき

Now there is a small *kaiwa* / 会話, (FL) *i shitsu butsu-tori atsukaijou* / いしつ ぶつとり あつかいじょう is lost and found office. Now *eki-in* / 駅員, *kaisha-in* / 会社員(FL) you did just now in employee of the *kaisha* / 会社(FL). So, (FL) *eki-in* / 駅員 employee of the *eki* / えき(FL). So, this is incorrect over here. So, this is *jou* / じょう(FL) as given here, I will ask and see and let you know. So, I think the *kaiwa* / 会話(FL) is very, very clear *chotto matte kudasai* / ちょっと待ってください(FL) is please wait for a minute it is an expression by now I am sure all of you know what it is.

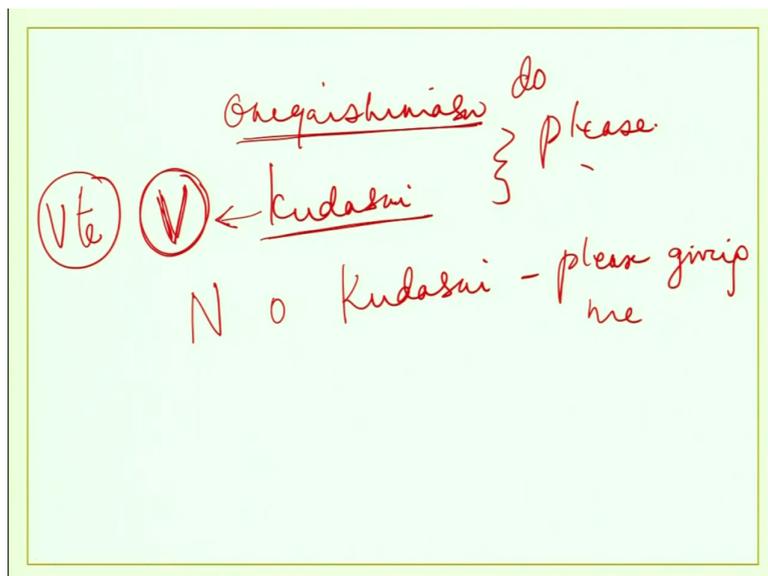
There is a polite way of saying exactly this which I am going to tell you right now and *kiite mimasu* / 聞いて みます(FL) I have already explained and now we will see how you can change the *depa-to* / デパート(FL) instead of *densha* / 電車(FL). So, instead of *saifu* / さいふ(FL) you can use *techo* / てちょう (FL) or *teki* / てき; *techo* / てちょう(FL) is your personal diary or *teki* / てき(FL) is your pass and any verb that you want.

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So, now I just told you. So, *chotto matte kudasai* / ちょっと 待ってください (FL) please wait for a minute but now we are talking on phone and the person wants to be polite he's in an office. So, he says instead of *chotto matte kudasai* / ちょっと 待ってください (FL) which is a little informal. So, you can say *shou shou o machi kudasai* / 少々お待ちください please wait for a minute *shou shou omachi kudasai* / 少々お待ちください (FL). So, please wait for a minute instead of *chotto matte kudasai* / ちょっと 待ってください (FL) which is more informal and can be used with people who are your age or people younger to you but not to seniors to teachers to people higher in rank to you or in a formal situation.

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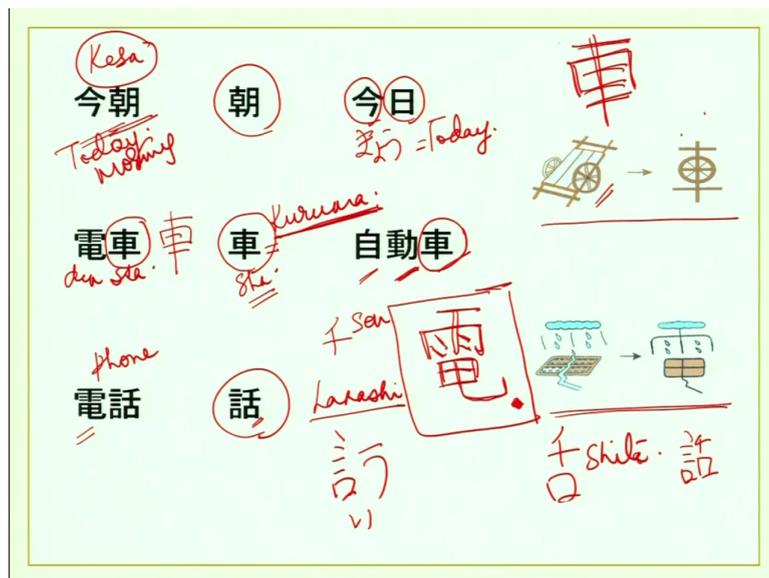


Similarly there is *onegaishimasu* / お願いします (FL) and *kudasai* / ください (FL) both mean please, what is the difference *kudasai* (FL) and *onegaishimasu* / おねがいします (FL)? So *onegaishimasu* / おねがいします (FL) please do a certain activity for me for example from conversation he said I will just ask and see. So, this gentleman *Rao san* (FL) he

says *onegaishimasu*／おねがいします(PL) please do that for me this also means *kudasai*／
 ください(PL) but this requires a verb over here. If we do not use a verb then it is noun *o*
kudasai／を ください(PL) which means please give this to me. So, it is for giving over
 here *onegaishimasu*／おねがいします(PL) says a request to do something.

kudasai／ください(PL) will become a request only if the verb is added over here before
kudasai／ください(PL) and that too in *te*／て(PL) form that is the difference so, please
 remember how to use it.

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Now I have some kanji's for you. This is *kesa*／今朝(PL) this means *ima*／今(PL) and this
 is *asa*／朝(PL). So, plus *nichi*／日(PL) plus and *tsuki*／月(PL) means *asa*／朝(PL) which
 is given over here and *kyou*／今日(PL) which is today. So, *ima no hi*／今 の 日(PL)
 today is this kanji if you put *nichi*／日(PL) over here. Then *asa*／朝(PL) as I told you is this
 one and *kyou no asa*(PL) becomes *kesa*／今朝(PL) which is very, very specific for today
 morning. Then I could find the picture for you. So, you can see *densha*／電車(PL) this
 is *sha*／車(PL) one reading is *kuruma*／車(PL) which is also the meaning of this kanji,
 another reading is *sha*／車(PL) as you have done in *densha*／電車(PL).

Now *den*／電(PL) is coming from here just see *ame*／雨(PL) falls here on the fields and then
 there is electricity from water. So, *densha*／電車(PL) electric train is *densha*／電車;
jidousha／自動車(PL) this means vehicles *kuruma*／車(PL) that runs or moves
 automatically is *jidousha*(PL) meaning vehicles. Now the kanji is this *sha*／車(PL) means
 actually wheels. So, something moving on wheels is a (PL) is a *kuruma*／車(PL). New kanji

is over here but I want you to concentrate on *sha* / 車(車) today from here which is *kuruma* / 車(車) and *den* / 電(電).

So, *den* / 電(電) is like this like this and it is a 13 stroke character 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 please remember that, you have to complete your kanji this place on the right side of the block that should be your last stroke. So, this is a 13 stroke character you have *kuruma* / 車(車) also over here. I will make *kuruma* / 車 here like 5, 6 and 7 once again 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 it is a seven stroke character. Over here 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 a seven stroke character *kuruma* / 車(車) this shows the chassis of the car the base of the car.

Now there is *denwa* / 電話(電) you have done this as *hanashi* / 話し, *hanashi* / 話し(電) this is very interesting. This means to speak it is a seven stroke character 'speak' *iu* / 言う- you. Now this means *shita* / 下(下) means 'tongue'. So, you speak with your tongue is *hanashimasu* / 話します(電) so, *hanasu* / 話す(電) There is another explanation here for *hanashimasu* / 話します(電) which is you speak thousand words this is also the kanji for 1000 *sen* / 千(千) 1000 words with your mouth that is *hanashi* / 話し(電) and *den* / 電 then you have already done over here, so, *denwa* / 電話(電) means phone. So, you speak on something that is electric, electric phone is *denwa* / 電話(電).

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There are more kanji's for you today and I had left you with this *namae* / 名前(名) I want you to concentrate on these two, this means 'before' we have done it earlier also as *zen* / 前(前). So, *namae* / 名前, *gozen* / 午前(前) you can see over here *gozen* / 午前(前) then you have this kanji which is there in *namae* / 名前, *mei-jin* / 名人(名). Another reading for this character is *mei* / 名(名) one is *na* / 名 or *meibutsu* / 名物(名) famous things. Now

you will see that this character not just has the reading of *mono* / 物 (FL) as in *tabemono* / 食べ物 (FL) but it also has the reading of *butsu* / 物, *meibutsu* / 名物 (FL) which is famous. So, now this character means famous used for people. So, *meijin* / 名人 (FL) a person who is known famous person *namae* / 名前 (FL) your name which everybody knows *meibutsu* / 名物 (FL) which is a famous thing.

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Now we have *meishi* / 名刺 (FL) same reading *meishi* / 名刺 (FL) is your business card and *meishi* / 名刺 (FL) again means noun and the character is written like this *ta* / 夕 (FL) and *kuchi* / 口. *Meibutsu* / 名物, *butsu* / 物 is again coming from this pictogram is used with the trunk and tusks *meibutsu* / 名物 (FL) †Then *yuumei* / 有名, *yuumei* / 有名 ~~you may you may~~ is someone who is famous, *meibutsu* / 名物 (FL) is famous things, this is someone *yuumei* / 有名 (FL) this means famous; *you* / 有 otherwise means to be present, to exist. So, just like this and month *yuumei* / 有名 (FL) and then we have *yuumei-jin* / 有名人, *yuumei* / 有名 (FL) is famous and *jin* / 人 (FL) is a person *yuumei-jin* / 有名人 (FL).

So, lot of kanji's for you all I want you to do today is only concentrate on this character, which is *na* / 名 (FL) and *mei* / 名 (FL) different words with this character and reading.

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So, as I had promised you last time I was going to give you *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) which is proverbs with *mimi* / 耳 (FL) I had said. I will give you another one as we are using this word *dango* / だんご (FL) a lot in our passage. So, let us see the two proverbs that we have in Japanese proverbs are called *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL).

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So, you have this gentleman looking at *dango* / だんご (FL) and it is written food is my choice. So, someone who enjoys food more than nature going to a *hanami* / 花見 (FL) party going to view flowers and you just keep eating, you do not enjoy nature basically meaning that you are more practical. You are a very, very practical person you can only think of material things. So, that person is called a *hana yori dango* / 花 より 団子 (FL). So, more than being with nature you enjoy eating or something very materialistic.

(FL) So, much difficulty after a full year after preparing we have finally come for a *hanami* / 花見 (FL) party to view flowers with family and what is *oniisan* / お兄さん (FL) doing? He is only eating, (FL) He is a typical *hana yori dango* / 花 より 団子 (FL) type of a

person who likes food over nature, who is very, very materialistic. So, this is a popular *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) in Japanese.

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Then there is another *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) and because it has something to do with *mimi* / 耳 (FL) and the kanji for *mimi* / 耳 (me) we had done. So, what is the *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL)? - *Kabe ni mimi ari, shouji ni me ari* / かべに耳あり、しょうじに目あり. So, *kabe* / 壁 (FL) is wall. So, even walls have ears we have it in English as well *shouji* / しょうじ (FL) is these paper partitions used as walls in Japan. So, that is called *shouji* / しょうじ (FL) and *me* / 目 (FL) eyes. So, you better be careful what you are saying because everything can be heard people could be listening.

So, all secrets have to be guarded, have to be very careful about keeping secrets from people meaning you do not want people to hear something then you should be careful where you are saying and what you are saying, because even walls have ears people could be hearing anything from outside and you may not know. Besides this another thing is that these partitions which are called *shouji* / しょうじ (FL) are made of paper and whatever you speak is heard outside very easily. So, you have to be very, very careful in what you say.

So, these are the two very, very famous idioms in Japan, you can use them in your conversation. So, with this I would like to finish today's class I think there are lot of things which we have covered there are lot of kanji's: ~~W~~ we have done; two new *kotowaza* / ことわざ (FL) that you have learnt you may be knowing some ~~ah~~ two new you have done today try to use those in conversation.

And all that we have revised today new things that we have done today learn about *dango* / 団子 (FL) go on the net see and learn about *dango* / 団子 (FL) and we will meet again very

soon with something new maybe something that is left from here we can revise that in our next lesson till then Namaskar and *oyasuminasai* / おやすみなさい (FL).