

Lesson 46

John and Tadashi are talking in a coffee shop in Shibuya.

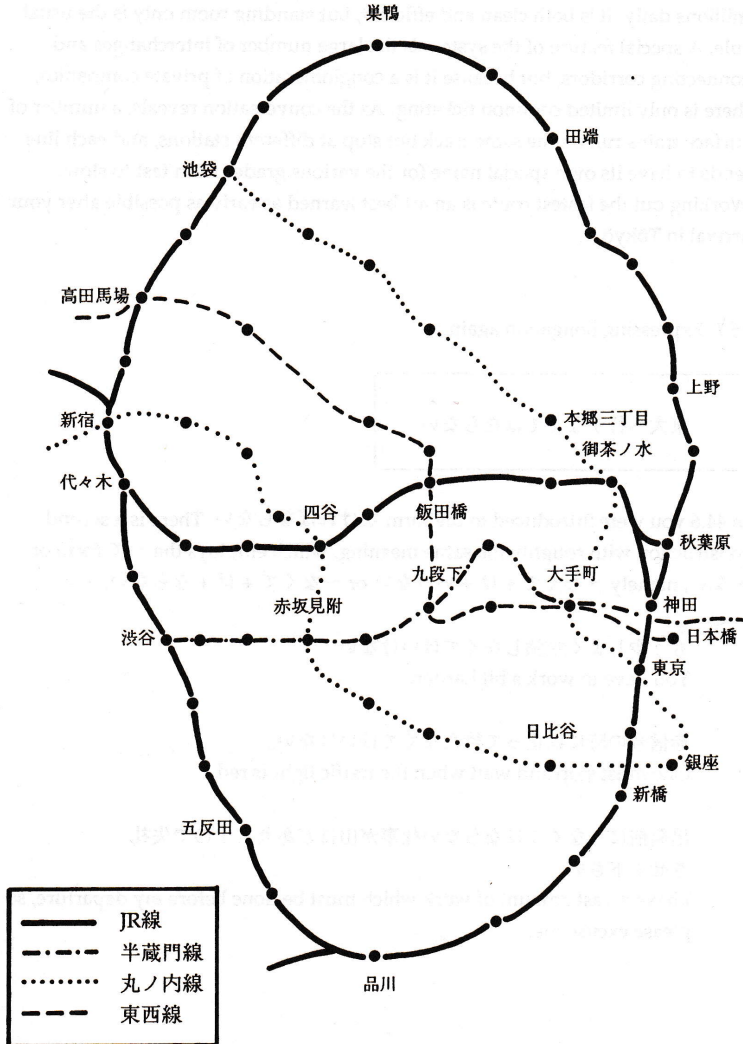
- ジョン 今日はいこれから東大へ行かなくてはならないんですが、どうやって行くのが一番便利でしょうか。
- 正 JR 線で行くんだったら、新宿で乗り換えてお茶の水へ出て、そこからバスですね。
- ジョン 僕の地図で見ると、新宿まで行かないで一つ手前の代々木で乗り換えた方がいいみたいですが...
- 正 いや、代々木乗り換えだとお茶の水まで各駅停車に乗らなければならぬので、新宿まで行って、快速に乗った方がいいですよ。
- ジョン お茶の水からは歩けませんか。
- 正 うーん。歩けなくはありますが、ちょっとありますよ。やっぱりバスに乗った方が早いと思いますね。お茶の水駅では電車の進行方向前、つまり東京駅よりの改札口から出て下さい。そうすると、目の前に聖橋が見えます。東大構内行きのバスはその橋の上から出ています。
- ジョン どうもありがとうございます。でも今からだど、丁度ラッシュの時間で道路が相当混むんじゃないでしょうかね。
- 正 そうだなあ。それなら渋谷から地下鉄の半蔵門線に乗って、大手町まで行って、そこで丸の内線に乗り換えて本郷三丁目まで行った方が早く着けるかもしれせんね。本郷三丁目から東大までは歩いて十分もかかりませんから。
- ジョン 僕もその方がよさそうな気がします。どうもありがとうございます。まだ少し時間がありますが、あまり電車の混まないうちに行くことにします。
- 正 じゃあ、又近いうちに。

Comment

The content of this conversation has to do with the Tokyo transportation system, so in order to follow it you will have to refer to the map. The rail network is a combination of surface lines, the most prominent being the circular Yamanote

Line, and a growing number of underground lines. This vast system moves millions daily. It is both clean and efficient, but standing room only is the usual rule. A special feature of the system is the large number of interchanges and connecting corridors, but because it is a conglomeration of private companies, there is only limited common ticketing. As the conversation reveals, a number of surface trains run on the same track but stop at different stations, and each line tends to have its own special name for the various grades from fast to slow. Working out the fastest route is an art best learned as early as possible after your arrival in Tōkyō.

**Tōkyō transportation system
(simplified)**



46.1 Expressing obligation again

東大へ行かなくてはならない

In 44.6 you were introduced to the form **なければならない**. There is a second construction with roughly the same meaning, which employs the **～て** form of **～ない**, namely **～なくて + は + いけない** or **～なくて + は + ならない**.

もう少しよく勉強しなくてははいけない。

You have to work a bit harder.

赤信号の時には止って待たなくてははいけない。

One must stop and wait when the traffic light is red.

出発前にしなくてはならない仕事が山ほどありますので失礼
させて下さい。

I have a vast amount of work which must be done before my departure, so
please excuse me.

46.2 Use of **と** for conditionals

僕の地図で見ると、
代々木乗り換えだとお茶の水まで各駅停車に
乗らなければならない

The third pattern for producing conditionals in Japanese involves the sentence particle **と** that was introduced in lessons 28 and 29. In those lessons it was treated as a temporal particle and was translated exclusively as 'when', but, as we have seen, the distinction between 'when' and 'if' does not always hold in Japanese.

よく考えてみるとその話は本当に妙ですね。

When you really think about it, that story sounds pretty odd, doesn't it?

外国語は使わないとすぐに話せなくなってしまう。

With a foreign language, if you don't use it you soon lose it.

いいかげんなことをしていると大変なことになりますよ。

If you go on taking halfway measures, it will become a very serious problem.

46.3 ~ないで and ~なくて compared.i.naide and nakute;

新宿まで行かないで

In 20.3 (c) we mentioned that the negative ~て form of pure verbs had in fact two forms: ~ないで or ~なくて. The difference between these two is largely a matter of the type of subordination they mark.

彼はケンブリッジ大学へは行かないでオックスフォード大学へ行った。

He went to Oxford instead of going to Cambridge.

~ないで is used when the verb is clearly subordinate to the final statement, but without any suggestion of cause or reason. This is why it appears in phrases such as ~ないで下さい. In the example from the main text 'going to Shinjuku' is very much part and parcel of 'changing at Yoyogi'.

お金が足りなくてタクシーには乗れなかった。

We didn't have enough money and so couldn't take a taxi.

~なくて is used when the verb is clearly subordinate to the final statement in such a way as to suggest cause or reason.

46.4 と, ~たら and ~えば compared

As you have seen in the previous lessons, sentences with ~たら and ~えば are sometimes interchangeable with little difference in meaning. Now observe the following:

- (a) 何度も練習すると上手になる。
- (b) 何度も練習したら上手になる。
- (c) 何度も練習すれば上手になる。

These sentences are all grammatical and they are often used, particularly in the spoken language, without clear distinction. They can all be translated: 'If you practise repeatedly, you will make progress.' There is, however, a subtle difference: (a) implies that your progress is automatic so long as you practise hard, (b) indicates that progress will come after practice and finally (c) gives a condition for progress.

The following three sentences are also correct, with similar slight differences in nuance. They all mean 'He said that by drinking it is possible to forget even unpleasant matters.'

お酒を飲むといやなことも忘れられると彼は言った。

お酒を飲めばいやなことも忘れられると彼は言った。

お酒を飲んだらいやなことも忘れられると彼は言った。

More examples:

お酒を飲むと気分が悪くなります。

Whenever I drink I feel ill.

This sentence describes habitual occurrence and neither ~たら nor ~えば would be suitable. On the other hand, if you want to refer to a particular incident in the past ~たら must be used.

きのう忘年会で日本酒を飲んだら気分が悪くなった。

Yesterday I felt somewhat queasy after having drunk sake at an end-of-year party.

と cannot be used here because the consequences, although perhaps foreseeable, are not strictly inevitable!

46.5 ～なくはない

歩けなくはありませんが、ちょっとありますよ。

This is an idiom consisting of two negatives split by は. The effect is similar to the English 'it's not that you can't, but...' or 'well yes, but...' So here we have 'well you *can* walk, but...' Note the idiomatic second part of this phrase, ちょっとありますよ, 'but it's quite a way'. Some more examples of ～なくはない:

この仕事、あしたまでに出来ますか。
Can you do this job by tomorrow?

出来なくはありませんが、他にも仕事が入っておりますので。

It is not completely impossible, but I do have some other work that's come in/

この時計の修理をお願いしたいんですが。

Would you mend this clock for me?

直らなくはありませんが、新しいのを買った方が安いですよ。

It's not impossible to mend, but it would be cheaper to buy a new one.

46.6 'In other words'

つまり

つまり comes from a verb meaning 'pack tight, shrink' and is often used adverbially in the sense of 'i.e.' or 'in the final analysis'.

私の父の父、つまり私の祖父は戦争前満州に住んでいました。

My father's father, namely my grandfather, lived in Manchuria before the War.

つまり人口問題を解決することが先決だということですか。

Do you mean to say that in the final analysis it is the population problem that must be solved first?

46.7 Uses of うちに

あまり電車の混まないうちに行くことにします。

じゃあ、又近いうちに。

うち is a noun meaning 'inside' or 'within', but occasionally the sense is more akin to 'period of time'. It is similar to 間 (19.5) in that it is used to express the

concept of 'while', but it has the added significance of a kind of urgency, as if the second activity must be completed before the time span expires:

熱いうちにお茶を飲んで下さい。

Please drink the tea while it's still hot.

朝のうちに計画をたてて、お昼前にはファックスでお送りします。

I will work out the plan during the morning and send it to you by fax before noon.

When *うちに* is used with a negative verb this sense of urgency is even stronger:

雨が降り出さないうちに帰りましょう。

Let's go home before it starts raining.

忘れないうちに言っておきますが来週の月曜日の試験は十時からではなくて十二時からです。

I'll tell you before I forget: next Monday's test is not from ten but from twelve.

Note also the following temporal phrases with *うち*:

そのうち 'in the near future', 'in time'

近いうち (に) 'in the very near future'

今のうち (に) 'while the iron is hot'

Key to conversation

Romanisation

Jon Kyō wa kore kara Tōdai e ikanakutewa naranain desu ga, dō yatte iku no ga ichiban benri deshō ka?

Tadashi JR-sen de ikun dattara, Shinjuku de norikaete Ochanomizu e dete, soko kara basu desu ne.

Jon Boku no chizu de miru to Shinjuku made ikanaide hitotsu temae no Yoyogi de norikaeta ho ga ii mitai desu ga...

Tadashi Iya, Yoyogi norikae da to Ochanomizu made kakueki teisha ni noranakereba naranai no de, Shinjuku made itte, kaisoku ni notta hō ga ii desu yo.

Jon Ochanomizu kara arukemasen ka?

Tadashi Ūn. Arukenaku wa arimasen ga chotto arimasu yo. Yappari basu ni notta hō ga hayai to omoimasu ne. Ochanomizu eki de wa densha no shinkō hōkō mae, tsumari Tōkyō eki yori no kaisatsuguchi kara dete kudasai. Sō suru to, me no mae ni Hijiribashi ga miemasu. Tōdai kōnai yuki no basu wa sono hashi no ue kara dete imasu.

Jon Dōmo arigatō. Demo ima kara da to, chōdo rasshu no jikan de dōro ga sōtō komun ja nai deshō ka ne.

Tadashi Sō da na. Sore nara Shibuya kara chikatetsu no Hanzōmon-sen ni notte, Ōtemachi made itte, soko de Marunouchi-sen ni norikaete, Hongō Sanchōme made itta hō ga hayaku tsukeru ka mo shiremasen ne. Hongō Sanchōme kara Tōdai made wa aruite juppun mo kakarimasen kara.

Jon Boku mo sono hō ga yosasō na ki ga shimasu. Dōmo arigatō. Mada sukoshi jikan ga arimasu ga, amari densha no komanai uchi ni iku koto ni shimasu.

Tadashi Jā, mata chikai uchi ni.

Translation

John I've got to go to Tokyo University today. What's the most convenient way to get there?

Tadashi If you're going on the JR line, change at Shinjuku, go to Ochanomizu and then get a bus.

John According to my map it looks better if I don't go as far as Shinjuku but change at Yoyogi, one stop before.

Tadashi No. If you change at Yoyogi, you'll have to get the slow train to Ochanomizu, so it's better to go as far as Shinjuku and get on the express.

John Can't I walk from Ochanomizu?

Tadashi Well you can walk if you want to, but it's a fair way. I really think it'd be quicker by bus. At Ochanomizu Station leave by the exit nearest the front of the train, in other words the exit lying in the direction of Tōkyō Station. Then you'll see Hijiri Bridge right in front of you. The bus for the Tōkyō University campus leaves

from that bridge.

John Thanks. But if I left now wouldn't the roads be jammed with rush hour traffic?

Tadashi You're right. Well then, it would probably be quicker to get the Hanzomon underground from Shibuya, go to Ōtemachi, change there onto the Marunouchi Line and go as far as Hongō Sanchōme. From Hongō Sanchōme it's not ten minutes walk to Tōkyō University.

John I have a feeling that's the best way too. Thank you. I've still got some time, but I think I'll go before the trains get too crowded.

Tadashi OK. See you soon.
