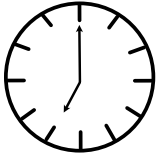


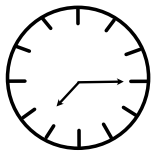
Lesson 7

Kinoshita Akiko describes her typical daily schedule.

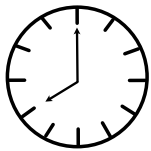
She studies English and English literature at Kyōto University.



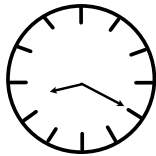
朝七時に起きます。



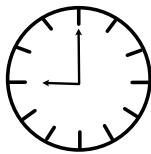
まず、ラジオでニュースを聞きます。



八時ごろ朝ごはんを食べます。
朝ごはんはトーストとコーヒーです。



八時二十分すぎに家を出ます。
駅まで歩きます。
駅の前からバスに乗ります。
そこから大学までバスで三十分ぐらいかかります。
九時少し前に大学に着きます。



午前のクラスは九時から十二時までです。

2.7.1 'At seven o'clock'

朝七時に起きます。

You were introduced to the basic time terms together with words for 'from' and 'to' in lesson 5. When replying to a question about the time and saying something like 'half past eight' or 'twenty minutes to ten' you will have no need for any particle at all; but when you wish to express the concept of something happening *at* a particular time, you will need the particle に.

十二時に来ます。

I will come at noon.

五時少し前に行きます。

I will go shortly before five.

Note that the noun 朝 'morning' is used adverbially here and so does not need a particle (see 今 in 5.2). に can also be omitted when the word ごろ, meaning 'about', is used: 八時ごろ朝ごはんを食べます, but に *cannot* be omitted with the words ~すぎ and ~前: 八時二十分すぎに家を出ます 'I leave the house at twenty past eight'; 九時少し前に大学に着きます 'I arrive at the university a little before nine.'

7.2 More on pure verbs

朝七時に起きます。
八時ごろ朝ごはんを食べます。

You have already come across two Japanese verbs, あります and います, and in 6.5 there was passing reference to the plain form of these verbs, ある and いる.

You have also learned that Japanese verbs do not alter for person or number, nor need there be a subject overtly expressed: *あります*, for instance, can stand entirely on its own as a whole sentence meaning 'Yes, it is there' or some such. This lesson investigates verbs further.

Although Japanese verbs do not express either person or number, they have a variety of forms which are produced by the addition of various suffixes and endings to a series of stems. Verbs are in fact classified under three main groups, depending on how they handle these changes. The classes are always based on the plain 'citation' form, which is how you will meet Japanese verbs in dictionaries. Introduced here are the polite *～ます* form, with which you are most familiar up to this point, and the conjunctive form of the verb on which it is based.

Group I

The majority of Japanese verbs in fact belong to this group. The rule that is common to all verbs in this set is that the final *-u* vowel changes to *-i* to form the conjunctive.

<i>plain</i>		<i>conj.</i>	<i>polite</i>		<i>meaning</i>
ある	(aru)	ari	あります	(arimasu)	exist
歩く	(aruku)	aruki	歩きます	(arukimasu)	walk
会う	(au)	ai	会います	(aimasu)	meet
行く	(iku)	iki	行きます	(ikimasu)	go
入る	(hairu)	hairi	入ります	(hairimasu)	enter
話す	(hanasu)	hanashi	話します	(hanashimasu)	talk
言う	(iu)	ii	言います	(iimasu)	say
買う	(kau)	kai	買います	(kaimasu)	buy
書く	(kaku)	kaki	書きます	(kakimasu)	write
聞く	(kiku)	kiki	聞きます	(kikimasu)	listen, ask
待つ	(matsu)	machi	待ちます	(machimasu)	wait
飲む	(nomu)	nomi	飲みます	(nomimasu)	drink
乗る	(noru)	nori	乗ります	(norimasu)	ride
使う	(tsukau)	tsukai	使います	(tsukaimasu)	use
読む	(yomu)	yomi	読みます	(yomimasu)	read

Group II

With very few exceptions, this set contains all verbs ending in either *-eru* or *-iru*. The characteristic here is that the conjunctive is formed by simply dropping the final *-ru*.

<i>plain</i>		<i>conj.</i>		<i>polite</i>		<i>meaning</i>
いる	(iru)	i		います	(imasu)	exist
出る	(deru)	de		出ます	(demasu)	go out
かける	(kakeru)	kake		かけます	(kakemasu)	hang
見る	(miru)	mi		見ます	(mimasu)	see
寝る	(neru)	ne		寝ます	(nemasu)	go to bed
起きる	(okiru)	oki		起きます	(okimasu)	get up
食べる	(taberu)	tabe		食べます	(tabemasu)	eat

A short list of verbs which appear to belong to this group but in fact inflect as group I verbs can be found in Appendix II.

Irregular

There are only two verbs commonly listed under this heading.

<i>plain</i>		<i>conj.</i>		<i>polite</i>		<i>meaning</i>
来る	(kuru)	ki		来ます	(kimasu)	come
する	(suru)	shi		します	(shimasu)	do

7.3 Tense/aspect

朝七時に起きます。

The somewhat complex matter of tense and aspect will be studied later. At this point you should learn that both the plain citation form and the polite *～ます* form have the basic meaning of incompleteness. In due course it will be labelled

the 'imperfective' for this reason. Translation will depend on context. It is used mostly for generic or habitual action which is essentially 'timeless'. So here we will have the translation 'I get up at seven thirty.' Note that this form is never used for present action. For this you must use the *～ている* form which will be introduced in lesson 16. You will also find yourself sometimes translating this imperfective form with an English future: 四時まで待ちます 'I will wait until four.'

7.4 The particles *で* and *を*

まず、ラジオでニュースを聞きます。

(a) *で* as agent or instrumental marker

The basic meaning of *で* is 'by means of' or 'using'. This gives rise to the following kinds of usage:

ラジオで聞く。	hear on the radio
バスで行きます。	go by bus
電話で話す。	talk on the phone
ドイツ語で手紙を書く。	write a letter in German

(b) *を* as object marker

Pronounced *o* but written *wo*, *を* is added to the noun that is the grammatical object in the sentence.

ニュースを聞く。	hear the news
りんごを食べる。	eat an apple
本を買います。	buy a book
父を待ちます。	wait for my father
コーヒーを飲みます。	drink coffee

を can be found in another context. Look at the sentence 八時二十分すぎに家を出ます. 'I leave the house at twenty past eight.' 出る 'go out' or 'leave' is not a transitive verb and so cannot have an object in the above sense. In due course you will meet a number of verbs that use を to mark the space from which or through which motion occurs.

7.5 The particles から and まで in spatial contexts

駅まで歩きます。
駅の前からバスに乗ります。

You have already met から and まで in the context of temporal expressions. They are also used in spatial contexts. から marks motion 'from'; まで marks motion 'to' 'towards' or 'as far as'.

友達が中国から来ます。
A friend comes from China.
大学までバスで行きます。
I go to university by bus.

These particles can, of course, be linked to produce a 'from...to' pattern referring to either time or place:

ここからあそこまで
from here to there
午前六時から午後四時半まで
from 6 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

そこから大学まではバスで三十分ぐらいです。

From there to the university takes about 30 minutes by bus.

ケンブリッジからロンドンまで車で行きます。

I (will) go from Cambridge to London by car.

7.6 More on the particle に

九時少し前に大学に着きます。

に is used as a direction marker to indicate a simple 'to' when it is unnecessary to stress 'right up to' or 'as far as': ロンドンに行きます 'go to London'. But に also occurs in a large number of what can only be called idiomatic phrases, linked to specific verbs. It is worth learning them as sets:

大学に着きます。

arrive at the university

友達に手紙を書きます。

write a letter to my friend

家に帰ります。

go home

バスに乗ります。

ride on a bus

山田さんに会います。

meet Mr Yamada

部屋に入る。

enter the room

先生に聞く。

ask the teacher

Key to sentences

Romanisation

Asa shichiji ni okimasu.

Mazu, rajio de nyūsu o kikimasu.

Hachiji goro asagohan o tabemasu.

Asagohan wa tosuto to kōhi desu.

Hachiji nijuppun sugi ni ie o demasu.

Eki made arukimasu.

Eki no mae kara basu ni norimasu.

Soko kara daigaku made basu de sanjuppun gurai kakarimasu.

Kuji sukoshi mae ni daigaku ni tsukimasu.

Gozen no kurasu wa kuji kara jūnji made desu.

Translation

I get up at seven o'clock in the morning.

First of all, I listen to the news on the radio.

About eight o'clock I eat breakfast.

Breakfast is toast and coffee.

I leave the house at twenty past eight.

I walk to the station.

In front of the station I board the bus.

From there to the university it takes about thirty minutes.

I arrive at the university a little before nine o'clock.

The morning classes are from nine until twelve o'clock.
