



Design: Masako Ban

itsu ikaremasu ka? (When will you go?)

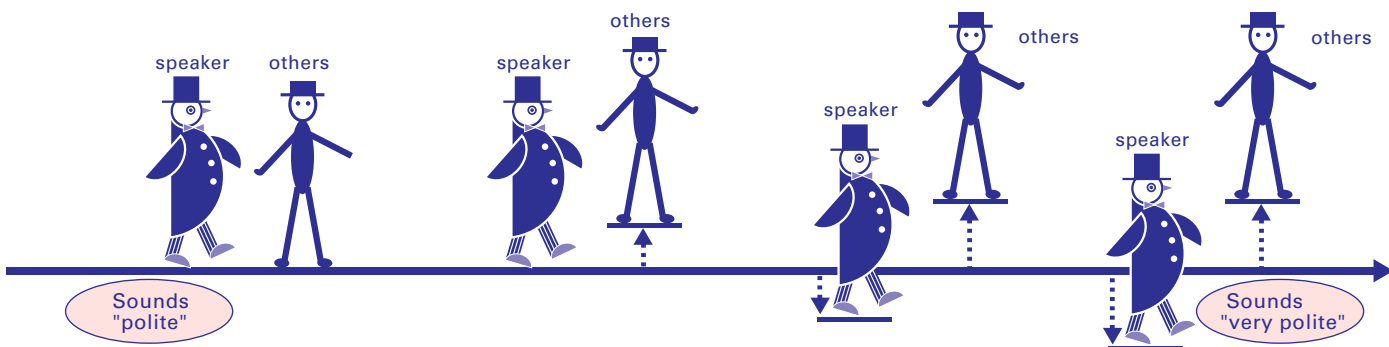
keigo....Level 3

I thought it was easy to understand the usage of Level 1 (**desu, masu** and **o/go**) and Level 2 (vocabulary) in Vol. 62, and I tried to use it as often as I could. The Japanese I talked with said, "**Pole-san no Nihongo kirē desu ne**" (Your Japanese sounds very beautiful), and they began to treat me very politely. It made me feel good. I can't wait to learn other honorific forms—I'm so excited!



■■■ I'm so glad to hear that! If you learn more **keigo**, your reputation will improve even more. It is true that even Japanese have difficulty using it to its fullest extent, but if you study hard you can make **keigo** your own! In this lesson, you will learn the passive form of **keigo**. You may run into trouble if you are not familiar with the conjugations of passive forms. But, since a fairly small number of verbs are commonly used in daily conversation, you will find it worthwhile to memorize them.

- [Levels 1 and 2] → [Level 3] → [Level 4] → [Level 5]
- 1. **desu, masu** 2. vocabulary (explained in Vol. 62)
- 3. passive form (explained below)
- 4. **keigo** and humble form 1 (explained in next column)
- 5. humble form 2 (explained in future column)



Conjugation of passive form

Classifications of verbs may vary according to textbooks and schools. In this lesson, verbs are categorized into three groups: 1. "**i-masu**" group, 2. "**e-masu**" group (and Ninja form), 3. "**o shimasu**" group and "irregular." If you know the "**masu** form," you can categorize verbs. In order to classify verbs, note the syllable before the "**masu** form." Check whether the syllable before "**masu**" is "**i**" or "**e**."

1. i-masu group e.g., **nomimasu, kakimasu, hanashimasu, tachimasu, kaerimasu, isogimasu**

List of hiragana										wa	← Passive form [a vowel + remasu] e.g., to choose... erabimasu to meet... aimasu					
ra	ma	(ba)ha	na	ta	sa	(ga)ka	ka	ri	mi	(bi)hi		ni	chi	shi	(gi)ki	i
ru	mu	(bu)fu	nu	tsu	su	(gu)ku	u	re	me	(be)he		ne	te	se	(ge)ke	e
ro	mo	(bo)ho	no	to	so	(go)ko	o	era	(bi)masu	a		(i)masu				
								era	(ba)remasu	a	(wa)remasu					

2. e-masu group

Since it conjugates in the same way as the "potential form" and can be confusing, Level 4 or Level 5 is frequently used, instead of using the "e-masu group."

e.g., kangaemasu	_____e masu	e.g., to eat... tabemasu	to decide... kimemasu
shirabemasu	_____e raremasu	tabe masu	kime masu
machigaemasu		taberaremasu	kimeraremasu
hajimemasu			

● Ninja form

Even though a verb is categorized in the "**i-masu**" group, it conjugates as a verb in "**e-masu**" group. Frequently used verbs for **keigo** are selected here.

_____i masu	e.g., to get up... okimasu	to be tired of... akimasu
_____i raremasu	oki masu	aki masu
	okiraremasu	akiraremasu

--- This story should make it easier to memorize verbs in **Ninja**. ---
(Let's memorize this story in English.)
I get up at 5 o'clock in the morning. I put on a pink shirt. I get off at the subway station. My secretary is in the office. She is tired of her work. Then, she looks at my face. And, she borrows some money from me. Can you believe it?
to get up (**okimasu**), to put on (**kimasu**), to get off (**orimasu**), to be (**imasu**), to be tired of (**akimasu**), to see, look, watch (**mimasu**), to borrow (**karimasu**), to believe (**shinjimasu**)



3. noun, popular foreign loanword **o shimasu** group

_____o shimasu	e.g., to call... denwa o shimasu	to cancel... cancel o shimasu
_____o saremasu	denwa o shimasu	cancel o shimasu
	denwa o saremasu	cancel o saremasu

Irregular

to come **kimasu** → **koraremasu**
to go and get **tottekimasu** → **tottekoraremasu**

Level 3 Keigo with [verb passive form]

★ If you use this type of **keigo**, it will improve your reputation because you will sound well educated. The listeners (others) will start treating you politely.

This **keigo** is commonly used in daily life, but is not as formal as Level 4 or Level 5.

The only difficulty is that you have to conjugate verbs to use it.

Note: it is used to express the action of the person to whom you are talking.

Make your speech much more polite by changing the underlined parts.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Did you prepare yourself for the trip?
旅行の準備をしましたか?
ryokō no junbi o shimashita ka? | 2. Did you write down your name and address?
住所と名前を書きましたか?
jūsho to namae o kakimashita ka? |
| 3. Did you take a day off yesterday?
きのう仕事を休みましたか?
kinō kaisha o yasumimashita ka? | 4. Are you over your cold?
もう風邪は治りましたか?
mō kaze wa naorimashita ka? |
| 5. What do you want to drink?
何を飲みますか?
nani o nomimasu ka? | 6. What time did you come here?
何時に来ましたか?
nan-ji ni kimashita ka? |
| 7. What do you usually do when you have a day off?
休みはいつも何をしますか?
yasumi wa itsumo nani o shimasu ka? | 8. How long did you wait?
どのくらい待ちましたか?
donogurai machimashita ka? |

Answers

1. **junbi o saremashita**
2. **gojūsho, onamae, kakare**mashita
3. **yasumare**mashita
4. **naorare**mashita
5. **nomare**masu
6. **korare**mashita
7. **sare**masu
8. **matare**mashita

Conversation

(Pole-san phoned Mr. Ueki, one of his clients. But the person who received the call said that Mr. Ueki was out of the office.)

Pole-san: Oh, I see. When will he return?

そうですか...いつ頃戻りますか?

sō desu ka... itsugoro modorimasu ka?

Pole-san: Do you know what time he usually go home?

植木さんはいつも何時頃帰りますか?

Ueki-san wa itsumo nan-ji goro kaerimasu ka?

Pole-san: I see, what time will he arrive at work tomorrow?

そうですか、明日は何時頃会社に来ますか?

sō desu ka, ashita wa nan-ji goro kaisha ni kimasu ka?

Secretary: He probably will return in the evening.

たぶん夕方だと思います。
tabun yūgata dato omoimasu

Secretary: Well... I'm not really sure...

すいません、ちょっとわかりませんが...
suimasen chotto wakarimasen ga...

Answers

modoraremasu kaeraremasu koraremasu