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# itsu ikaremasu ka? (When will you go?)

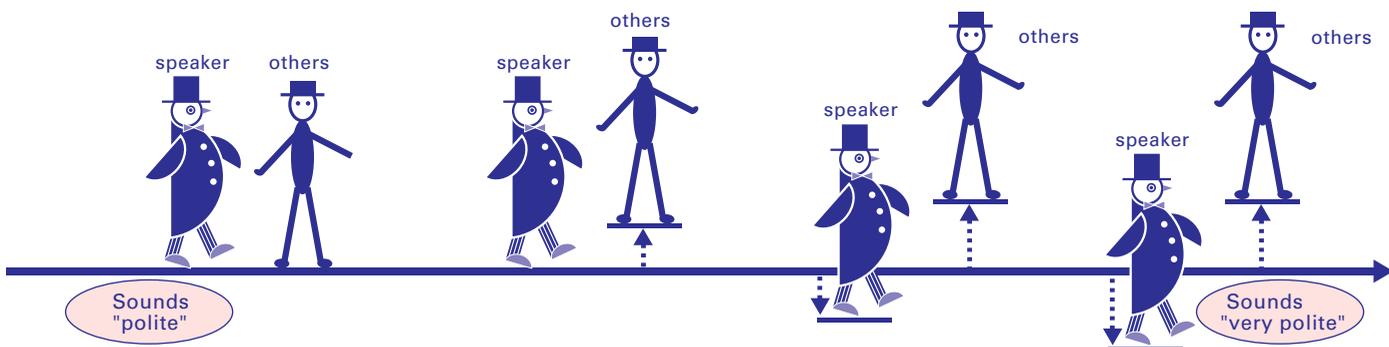
## keigo....Level 3

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

#### 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., <b>kangaemasu</b>		e.g., to eat... <b>tabemasu</b>	to decide... <b>kimemasu</b>
<b>shirabemasu</b>	— e <del>masu</del>	<b>tabe masu</b>	<b>kime masu</b>
<b>machigaemasu</b>	— e raremasu	<b>taberaremasu</b>	<b>kimeraremasu</b>
<b>hajimemasu</b>			

#### ● 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.

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

**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.
- Did you prepare yourself for the trip?  
旅行の準備をしましたか?  
**ryokō no junbi o shimashita ka?**
  - 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?**
  - Did you take a day off yesterday?  
きのう仕事を休みましたか?  
**kinō kaisha o yasumimashita ka?**
  - Are you over your cold?  
もう風邪は治りましたか?  
**mō kaze wa naorimashita ka?**
  - What do you want to drink?  
何を飲みますか?  
**nani o nomimasu ka?**
  - What time did you come here?  
何時に来ましたか?  
**nan-ji ni kimashita ka?**
  - 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?**
  - How long did you wait?  
どのくらい待ちましたか?  
**donogurai machimashita ka?**

- Answers
- junbi o saremashita
  - gojūsho, onamae, kakaremashita
  - yasumaremashita
  - naoraremashita
  - nomaremasu
  - koraremashita
  - saremasu
  - mataremashita

**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?  
Secretary: He probably will return in the evening.  
Secretary: **たぶん夕方だと思ひます。 tabun yūgata dato omoimasu**

Pole-san: Do you know what time he usually go home?  
Secretary: Well... I'm not really sure...  
Secretary: **すいません、ちょっとわかりませんが... suimasen chotto wakarimasen ga...**

Pole-san: I see, what time will he arrive at work tomorrow?  
Secretary: **すいません、ちょっとわかりませんが... suimasen chotto wakarimasen ga...**

Answers: **modoraremasu kaeraremasu koraremasu**

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

e.g., to call... <b>denwa o shimasu</b>	to cancel... <b>cancel o shimasu</b>
— o <del>shimasu</del>	<b>denwa o shimasu</b>
— o saremasu	<b>denwa o saremasu</b>
	<b>cancel o shimasu</b>
	<b>cancel o saremasu</b>

Irregular

to come .... **kimasu** → **koraremasu**

to go and get .... **tottekimasu** → **tottekoraremasu**