

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S5 #25

# Please Speak Respectfully to My Japanese Parents!

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 5 Vocabulary
- 6 Sample Sentences
- 7 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 8 Grammar

# 25

## KANJI

1. 下山 新:                   じゃ、すみません。お先に失礼します。
2. 部長:                       あ、もう、お帰りになりますか？下山様。
3. 下山 新:                   へ？ああ、部長。すみません。今日、僕の誕生日なんですよ。
4. 部長:                       だから、彼女とデートなさるんですね。  
仕事より彼女の方が大切だと思いいになっているんですね。そうですか。
5. 下山 新:                   本当にすみません。
6. 部長:                       冗談だよ。俺ももう帰るよ。駅まで一緒に行こう。
7. 駅のアナウンス:        1番線に電車がまいります。線の内側でお待ちください。
8. 部長:                       そういえば、「足立医院」って家から近いか？
9. 下山 新:                   ええ。近いですよ。俺が生まれた病院ですよ。
10. 部長:                      今、大きいニュースになっているぞ。「赤ちゃんを間違えた」って。
11. 下山 新:                  へー。そうなんですか。ひどい話ですね。

## KANA

1. しもやましん:            じゃ、すみません。おさきにしつれいします。
2. ぶちょう:                 あ、もう、おかえりになりますか？しもやまさま。

CONT'D OVER

3. しもやましん:           へ? ああ、ぶちょう。すみません。きょう、ぼくのたんじょうびな  
                                      んですよ。
4. ぶちょう:                だから、かのじょとデートなさるんですね。  
                                      しごとよりかのじょのほうがたいせつだとおおもいになっている  
                                      んですね。そうですか。
5. しもやましん:           ほんとうにすみません。
6. ぶちょう:                じょうだんだよ。おれももうかえるよ。えきまでいっしょにいこ  
                                      う。
7. えきのアナウンス:   いちばんせんにでんしゃがまいります。せんのうちがわでおまち  
                                      ください。
8. ぶちょう:                そういえば、「あだちいいん」っていえからちかいか?
9. しもやましん:           ええ。ちかいですよ。おれがうまれたびょういんですよ。
10. ぶちょう:              いま、おおきいニュースになっているぞ。「あかちゃんをまちがえ  
                                      た」って。
11. しもやましん:         へー。そうなんですか。ひっどいはなしですね。

## ROMANIZATION

1. SHIMOYAMA               Ja, sumimasen. O-saki ni shitsureishimasu.  
SHIN:
2. BUCHŌ:                    A, mō, o-kaeri-ni-narimasu ka? Shimoyama sama.

CONT'D OVER

3. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: He? Aa, buchō. Sumimasen. Kyō, boku no tanjōbi nan desu yo.
4. BUCHŌ: Dakara, kanojo to dēto nasarun desu ne.  
Shigoto yori kanojo no hō ga taisetsu dato o-omoi-ni-natte irundesu ne. Sō desu ka.
5. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Hontō ni sumimasen.
6. BUCHŌ: Jōdan da yo. Ore mo mō kaeru yo. Eki made isshoni ikō.
7. EKI NO ANAUNSU: Ichi-bansen ni densha ga mairimasu. Sen no uchigawa de o-machikudasai.
8. BUCHŌ: Sō ie ba, "Adachi-iin" tte ie kara chikai ka?
9. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Ee. chikai desu yo. Ore ga umareta byōin desu yo.
10. BUCHŌ: Ima, ōkii nyūsu ni natte iru zo. "Aka-chan o machigaeta" tte.
11. SHIMOYAMA SHIN: Hē. Sō nan desu ka. Hiddoi hanashi desu ne.

## ENGLISH

1. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: If you excuse me, I'll be leaving now.
2. MANAGER: Oh, you are returning home already, Mr. Shimoyama?

CONT'D OVER

3. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: Huh? Ohh, Manager. Please excuse me...it's my birthday today, you see.
4. MANAGER: So...you're going on a date with your girlfriend, aren't you? You think that your girlfriend is more important than work, is that it...?
5. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: I'm really sorry!
6. MANAGER: Just joking! I'm on my way out too. Let's go together to the station.
7. TRAIN ANNOUNCEMENT: The train will be arriving at Track One. Please wait inside the line.
8. MANAGER: I just remembered something...is Adachi Hospital close to your house?
9. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: Yes, it is. That's the hospital I was born at.
10. MANAGER: It's making headlines right now. They say that they had a baby mix-up.
11. SHIN SHIMOYAMA: Wow, really? That's awful!

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
帰る	かえる	kaeru	to go home, to return;V1
赤ちゃん	あかちゃん	akachan	baby
間違える	まちがえる	machigaeru	to make a mistake;V2

ニュース	ニュース	nyūsu	news
近い	ちかい	chikai	near, close; Adj(i)
医院	いいん	iin	clinic
内側	うちがわ	uchigawa	inside, interior, inner part
線	せん	sen	line
まいる	まいる	mairu	(humble) to go, to come, to visit; V1
番線	ばんせん	bansen	track number, platform; Suffix
駅	えき	eki	train station
冗談	じょうだん	jōdan	joke
大切	たいせつ	taisetsu	important, valuable; na adjective
仕事	しごと	shigoto	work, job
デート	デート	dēto	date (romantic)
ひどい	ひどい	hidoi	cruel, terrible; Adj(i)

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>私は車で帰ります。 <i>Watashi wa kuruma de kaerimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll drive home.</p>	<p>赤ちゃんはかわいい。 <i>Aka-chan wa kawaii.</i></p> <p>Babies are cute.</p>
<p>すみません。間違えました。 <i>Sumimasen. Machigaemashita.</i></p> <p>I'm sorry. I was wrong.</p>	<p>悪いニュースがあります。 <i>Warui nyūsu ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have bad news.</p>
<p>ここから駅は近いですか。 <i>Koko kara eki wa chikai desu ka.</i></p> <p>Is the train station close from here?</p>	<p>田中さんは青山医院で働いています。 <i>Tanaka-san wa Aoyama iin de hataraitte imasu.</i></p> <p>Mr. Tanaka works at Aoyama clinic.</p>

<p>このドアは 内側に あきます。 <i>Kono doa wa uchi-gawa ni akimasu.</i></p> <p>This door opens inwards.</p>	<p>この白い線は何ですか。 <i>kono shiroi sen wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What's this white line?</p>
<p>すぐ、まいります。 <i>Sugu, mairimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll be there right away.</p>	<p>次の電車は三番線に来ます。 <i>Tsugi no densha wa san-bansen ni kimasu.</i></p> <p>The next train will arrive at track number 3.</p>
<p>家から駅まで十分くらいです。 <i>ie kara eki made juppun kurai desu.</i></p> <p>It's about ten minutes from my house to the station.</p>	<p>冗談です。 <i>Jōdan desu.</i></p> <p>It's a joke.</p>
<p>お金は大切ですよ。 <i>O-kane wa taisetsu desu yo.</i></p> <p>Money is important, you know.</p>	<p>仕事をください。 <i>Shigoto o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me a job.</p>
<p>明日、南さんとデートをします。 <i>Ashita, Minami-san to dēto o shimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm going to go on a date with Minami</p>	<p>それは、ひどい。 <i>Sore wa hidoi.</i></p> <p>That's awful.</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***ichi-bansen ni densha ga mairimasu* ( 1 番線に電車がまいります ) "The train will be arriving at Track One."**

As we explained in the last lesson, *mairu* is the humble form of the verb *kuru*, "to come." In the last lesson, you learned that we use the humble verb for describing our own actions. However, we also use the humble form when talking about the actions of our own family member or someone in our in-group. That's why the speaker here uses *mairu* to describe the action of the train (which belongs to his company).

***iin* (医院) "clinic"**

*Byōin*, meaning "hospital," is a commonly used word. When we use *iin* for the name of a medical establishment, it has a relatively smaller connotation than *byōin*. The words *shinryōjo* (診療所) and *kurinikku* (クリニック) also mean "medical clinic."

***hidoi* (ひどい) "awful"**

This small つ or stop sound gives emphasis to the adjective. Please note that this is a very colloquial and informal usage, and doesn't apply to all adjectives.

### For Example:

1. *yasui* (やすい) "cheap" → *yassui* (やつすい)
2. *takai* (たかい) "expensive" → *takkai* (たっかい)

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson Is Formal Language Called *Sonkei-go*.**

もう、お帰りになりますか。

*Mō, o-kaeri-ni-narimasu ka.*

"Oh, you are returning home already?"

---

In this lesson, you'll learn how to be extra formal using *sonkei-go* or honorific language. You'll also learn an extra formal way of requesting someone to do something.

### How to Be Extra Formal in Japanese

---

There are two ways to be extra formal.

1. Use *kenjō-go* or humble language when talking about your own actions or state.
2. Use *sonkei-go* or honorific language when talking about actions or the state of a person you respect.

Since you learned the usage of *kenjō-go* in the previous lesson, in this lesson, you'll learn the usage of *sonkei-go* or honorific language.

### What Is *Sonkei-go*?

---

We use *sonkei-go*, or honorific language, when describing the actions of a person to show respect. Please note that we cannot use *sonkei-go* to describe our own actions or those of someone in our in-group.

## Sonkei-go; Honorific Form of a Verb

There are two types of honorific verbs: regular and irregular.

### Irregular Honorific Verbs

"English"	Dictionary Form	Honorific Form	Masu Form of the Honorific Verb
"to exist" ("to animate")	<i>iru</i> (いる)	<i>irassharu</i> (いらっしゃる)	<i>irrashaimasu</i> (いらっしゃいます)
"to go"	<i>iku</i> (行く)	<i>irassharu</i> (いらっしゃる)	<i>irrashaimasu</i> (いらっしゃいます)
"to come"	<i>kuru</i> (来る)	<i>irassharu</i> (いらっしゃる)	<i>irrashaimasu</i> (いらっしゃいます)
"to say"	<i>iu</i> (言う)	<i>ossharu</i> (おっしゃる)	<i>osshaimasu</i> (おっしゃいます)
"to do"	<i>suru</i> (する)	<i>nasaru</i> (なさる)	<i>nasaimasu</i> (なさいます)
"to eat"	<i>taberu</i> (食べる)	<i>meshiagaru</i> (めしあがる)	<i>meshiagarimasu</i> (めしあがります)
"to drink"	<i>nomu</i> (飲む)	<i>meshiagaru</i> (めしあがる)	<i>meshiagarimasu</i> (めしあがります)
"to give me"	<i>kureru</i> (くれる)	<i>kudasaru</i> (くださる)	<i>kudasaimasu</i> (くださいます)
"to see"	<i>miru</i> (見る)	<i>goran ni naru</i> (ごらんになる)	<i>goran ni narimasu</i> (ごらんになります)

"to know" *	<i>shitte iru</i> (知っている)	<i>gozonji da</i> (ごぞんじだ)	<i>gozonji desu</i> (ごぞんじです)
-------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

\* Please note that the conjugations for the *masu* form for the verbs *irassharu*, *ossharu*, and *nasaru* are irregular.

\* Please note that the honorific form of "to know" is grammatically not a verb.

### Regular Honorific Verbs

- o + [*masu* stem of a verb] + *ni naru/ni narimasu*

### For Example:

- hanasu* (話す) → **o-hanashi-ni naru** (お話しになる)
- kaeru* (帰る) → **o-kaeri-ni naru** (お帰りになる)
- tsukau* (使う) → **o-tsukai-ni naru** (お使いになる)

### Sample Sentences

1. "What are you going to have?"

Formal

*Nani o **tabemasu** ka.*  
(何を食べますか。)

↓ ↓ ↓

Humble

*Nani o **meshiagarimasu** ka.*  
(何をめしあがりますか。)

2. "Did you see that movie?"

Formal

*Ano eiga o **mimashita** ka.*  
あの映画をみましたか。

↓ ↓ ↓

---

Humble

Ano eiga o **goran ni narimasshita** ka.  
あの映画をごらんになりましたか。

---

3. "What time are you going to go home?"

---

Formal

Nan-ji ni **kaerimasu** ka.  
(何時に帰りますか。)

↓ ↓ ↓

---

Humble

Nan-ji ni **o-kaeri-ni narimasu** ka.  
(何時にお帰りになりますか。)

---

\* The honorific form of *-te iru* is *-te irassharu*, and the *masu* form is *-te irasshate imasu*.

4. "Are you studying English?"

---

Formal

Eigo o benkyō **shite imasu** ka.  
(英語を勉強していますか。)

↓ ↓ ↓

---

Humble

Eigo o benkyō **shite irasshaimasu** ka.  
(英語を勉強していらっしゃいますか。)

---

## The Extra Formal Request

---

In a business situation, when an employee makes a request or gives advice or instructions to a customer, we use *o + masu* stem of a verb + *kudasai* rather than *te* form of a verb + *kusadai*. You'll often hear the *o + masu* stem of a verb + *kudasai* phrases at stores, banks, stations, airports, and so on.

### Formation

---

For Class 1 and 2 verbs: *o + [masu stem of a verb] + kudasai*

### For Example:

1. *tsukau*, meaning "to use" → *o-tsukai-kudasai*, meaning "Please use it."

For [noun] + *suru* verbs: *o/go* [noun] + *kudasai*

\* Which polite prefix you should use (*o* or *go*) depends on the noun. This is something you have to memorize one by one.

**For Example:**

1. *denwa suru*, meaning "to make a call" → *o-denwa-kudasai*, meaning "Please make a call."

2. *renraku suru*, meaning "to contact" → *go-renraku-kudasai*, meaning "Please contact."

\* Please note that this rule cannot apply to the honorific form of verbs.

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *O-kane o o-ire-kudasai.*  
お金をお入れください。  
"Please put in your money."
2. *Shōshō o-machi-kudasai.*  
少々、お待ちください。  
"Wait just a moment, please."
3. *Kippu o o-tori-kudasai.*  
切符をおとりください。  
"Please take your train ticket."

## Reference

---

Please also review the following grammar points.

- *-n desu* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 3
- *-yori -nohō ga...*; Comparison ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lessons 20, 21
- *-ō*; Volitional form of a verb ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 33

- *mairu*; Humble form ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 24
- *Sō ie ba* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 23
- Modifying clause ⇒ Beginner Series Season 5 Lesson 4
- *zo*; Sentence-ending particle ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 25
- *ni naru* ⇒ Beginner Series Season 4 Lesson 48