

IV. Grammar Explanation

1.	Vます-form い-adj(～や) な-adj[な]	そうです looks like
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When the look of a thing leads you to a supposition, you can state your supposition using this sentence pattern. The supposition is basically based on the appearance of a thing, person, scene, etc.

1) Vます-form そうです

When the present state makes the speaker presuppose an occurrence, the speaker uses this sentence pattern to state it. いまにも, もうすぐ, これから, etc., are added to refer to the time when the speaker thinks the occurrence will take place.

① 今にも 雨が 降りそうです。

It looks like it will rain at any moment.

② シャンプーが なくなりそうです。

It looks like we are running out of shampoo.

③ もうすぐ 桜が 咲きそうです。

The cherry blossoms may soon be in bloom.

④ これから 寒くなりそうです。

It seems it'll be getting cold from now on.

2) い-adj(～や) な-adj[な] そうです

This means that although something has not been confirmed as a fact, it looks so judging from the appearance.

⑤ この 料理は 辛そうです。

This dish looks spicy.

⑥ 彼女は 頭が よさそうです。

She seems to have brains.

⑦ この 机は 丈夫そうです。

This desk looks strong and durable.

[Note] When you want to describe others' feelings, adjectives expressing emotions (うれしい, かなしい, さびしい, etc.) should be used with ～そうです. This is because you can only guess how other people feel.

⑧ ミラーさんは うれしそうです。

Mr. Miller looks happy.

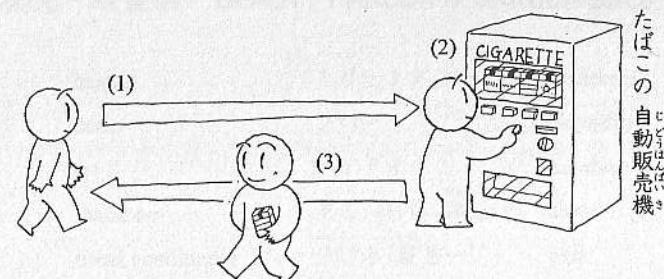
2. Vて-form 来ます

1) Vて-form きます means "to go somewhere, do something and come back."

⑨ ちょっと たばこを 買って 来ます。

I'm just popping out to buy some cigarettes.

⑨ means (1) to go to the place where they sell cigarettes, (2) to buy some cigarettes there, and (3) to come back to the place where the person was.



The place where the person goes and does something is indicated by て. Exceptionally it is indicated by から when a thing is moved from the place, and the move itself is the purpose of the person's action (⑪).

⑩ スーパーで 牛乳を 買って 来ます。

I'm going to the supermarket to buy some milk (and coming back).

⑪ 台所から コップを 取って 来ます。

I'm going to fetch a glass from the kitchen.

2) N(place) へ 行って 来ます

The て-form of いきます is used before きます in this pattern, which means "to go somewhere and then come back." It is used when you don't specify the action you do at the place where you go.

⑫ 郵便局へ 行って 来ます。

I'm going to the post office (and coming back).

3) 出かけて 来ます

The て-form of でかけます is used before きます, which means "to go out and come back." It is used when you don't specify the place where you go nor the action you do at the place.

⑬ ちょっと 出かけて 来ます。

I'm going out (and coming back soon).