

## IV. Grammar Explanation

### 1. Vて-form あります

Vて-form あります indicates the state which results as a consequence of an action intentionally done by somebody. The verbs used here are transitive verbs that express intentions.

#### 1) N<sub>1</sub>に N<sub>2</sub>が Vて-form あります

① 机の上にメモが置いてあります。 There is a memo put on the desk.

② カレンダーに今月の予定が書いてあります。

This month's schedule is written on the calendar.

In ①, it is indicated that someone put a memo on the desk (for later use) and as a result the memo exists as it was put. ② indicates that someone wrote this month's schedule on the calendar (so as not to forget it) and as a result the schedule is written on the calendar.

#### 2) N<sub>2</sub>は N<sub>1</sub>に Vて-form あります

This sentence pattern is used when N<sub>2</sub> in sentence pattern 1) is taken up as a topic.

③ メモはどこですか。 Where is the memo?

…[メモは]机の上に置いてあります。 …It's been put on the desk.

④ 今月の予定はカレンダーに書いてあります。

This month's schedule has been written on the calendar.

3) Vて-form あります is used to express the state of the result of what somebody did for some purpose. So it can also express, as in ⑤ and ⑥, that some preparation has been done. It is often used with もう.

⑤ 誕生日のプレゼントはもう買ってあります。

I have already bought the present for her birthday.

⑥ ホテルはもう予約してあります。

I have already reserved a hotel.

[Note] The difference between Vて-form います and Vて-form あります

⑦ 窓が閉まっています。 The window is closed.

⑧ 窓が閉めてあります。 The window has been closed (for some purpose).

⑦ simply describes the state that the window is closed, while ⑧ implies that somebody (it could be the speaker himself) closed the window with some objective or intention in mind. Most verbs used in Vて-form います are intransitive, while verbs used in Vて-form あります are transitive.

A lot of intransitive verbs have transitive counterparts and each pair shares a part in common. See Main Textbook, p. 228, 自動詞と他動詞.

### 2. Vて-form おきます

This sentence pattern means:

1) Completion of a necessary action by a given time

⑨ 旅行のまえに切符を買っておきます。

I'll buy a ticket before the trip.

⑩ 次の会議までに何をしておいたらいいですか。

…この資料を読んでおいてください。

What should I do before the next meeting?

…Read these materials.

2) Completion of a necessary action in readiness for the next use or the next step

⑪ はさみを使ったら、元の所に戻しておいてください。

When you finish using the scissors, put them back where they were.

3) Keeping the resultant state as it is

⑫ あした会議がありますから、いすはこのままにしておいてください。

Please leave the chairs as they are because a meeting will be held here tomorrow.

[Note] In daily conversation, ～おきます often becomes ～ときます.

⑬ そこに置いていて(置いておいて)ください。

Please leave it there.

### 3. まだ V(affirmative) still V

⑭ まだ雨が降っています。 It's still raining.

⑮ 道具を片づけましょうか。

…まだ使っていますから、そのままにしておいてください。

Shall I put away the tools?

…No, leave them there. I'm still using them.

まだ in ⑭ and ⑮ means "as yet" or "still" and indicates that the action or the state is continuing.

### 4. それは～

⑯ ブロードウェイでミュージカルを見たいと思うんですが……。

…それはいいですね。

I'd like to see a musical on Broadway....

…That sounds nice.

⑰ 来月から大阪の本社に転勤なんです。

…それはおめでとうございます。

I will be transferred to the Osaka head office next month.

…Congratulations!

(L. 31)

⑱ 時々頭や胃が痛くなるんです。

…それはいけませんね。

Sometimes I have pains in my stomach and head.

…That's bad.

(L. 32)

それ in ⑱, ⑰ and ⑱ refers to what is stated just before.