

#### IV. Grammar Explanation

##### 1. Vて-form います

Vて-form います expresses the state which results as a consequence of the action expressed by the verb.

##### 1) Nが Vて-form います

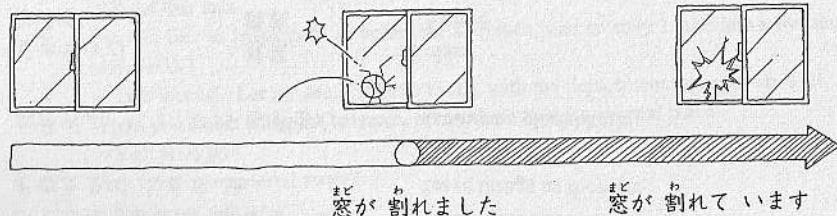
① 窓が割れています。

The window is broken.

② 電気がついて 있습니다。

The light is on.

As in the examples above, when the speaker describes the state he/she sees in front of him/her as it is, the subject of the action is indicated with が. Example ① shows that "the window was broken in the past and at present its consequence remains (=it is broken)." Verbs which are used with this expression are intransitive verbs, and most of them indicate an instantaneous act or action. Examples of such verbs include こわれます, きえます, あきます, こみます, etc.



When describing states in the past, Vて-form いました is used.

③ けさは道が込んでいました。

The road was crowded this morning.

##### 2) Nは Vて-form います

When the subject of an act or action is taken up as a topic, it is indicated with は. In example ④, with the use of a demonstrative, この, the speaker clearly identifies the chair as the topic and describes the state of it to the listener.

④ このいすは壊れています。

This chair is broken.

##### 2. Vて-form しました/します

Vて-form しました is an expression which emphasizes that an action or event has been completed.

⑤ シュミットさんが持って来たワインは全部飲んでしまいました。

We drank all the wine that Mr. Schmidt brought.

⑥ 漢字の宿題はもうやってしまいました。

I have done my kanji homework already.

Though Vました can also indicate the completion of an action, the use of Vて-form しました emphasizes the actual completing of the action. Therefore, the latter is often accompanied by such adverbs as もう and/or ぜんぶ. Because of this feature of the expression, example ⑤ implies the resultant state, i.e., there is no wine left, and example ⑥ that the speaker's state of mind is one of relief.

Also, Vて-form します expresses that the speaker will complete an action in the future.

⑦ 昼ごはんまでにレポートを書いてしまいます。

I intend to finish writing the report by lunch time.

##### 3. Vて-form しまいました

This expression conveys the speaker's embarrassment or regret in a difficult situation.

⑧ パスポートをなくしてしまいました。

I lost my passport.

⑨ パソコンが故障してしまいました。

My personal computer's broken.

Though the fact of losing one's passport or the trouble with the computer can be expressed withなくしました or こしょうしました, these sentences above add the speaker's feeling of regret or embarrassment about the fact.

##### 4. ありました

⑩ [かばんが] ありましたよ。

I've found [the bag].

ありました here is used to indicate that the speaker has found the bag, not to indicate that it existed some place in the past.

##### 5. どこかで/どこかに

In the examples shown in Lesson 13, you learned へ in どこかへ and を in なにかを could be omitted. However, で in どこかで (⑪) or に in どこかに (⑫) cannot be omitted.

⑪ どこかで財布をなくしてしまいました。

I've lost my wallet somewhere.

⑫ どこかに電話がありませんか。

Is there a pay phone somewhere nearby?