

Male Speech	Female Speech
{Adj stem (na) / N} {da / datta} yo	{Adj (na) stem / N} {da / datta} wa yo
Exs. 静かだ よ。(It's quiet, you know.) Shizukada yo. 静かだった よ。(It was quiet, you know.) Shizukadatta yo. 先生 だよ。(He's a teacher, you know.) Sensei da yo. 先生 だった よ。(He was a teacher, you know.) Sensei datta yo.	静か (だ わ) よ。 Shizuka (da wa) yo. 静かだった わ よ。 Shizukadatta wa yo. 先生 (だ わ) よ。 Sensei (da wa) yo. 先生 だった わ よ。 Sensei datta wa yo.
n da (yo)	no (yo)
Exs. 話す んだ (よ)。(I'll talk, you know.) Hanasu n da (yo). 話した んだ (よ)。(I talked, you know.) Hanashita n da (yo). 高い んだ (よ)。(It's expensive, you know.) Takai n da (yo). 高かった んだ (よ)。(It was expensive, you know.) Takakatta n da (yo). 静かな んだ (よ)。(It's quiet, you know.) Shizukana n da (yo). 静かだった んだ (よ)。(It was quiet, you know.) Shizukadatta n da (yo). 先生 なんだ (よ)。(He's a teacher, you know.) Sensei na n da (yo). 先生 だった んだ (よ)。(He was a teacher, you know.) Sensei datta n da (yo).	話す の (よ)。 Hanasu no (yo). 話した の (よ)。 Hanashita no (yo). 高い の (よ)。 Takai no (yo). 高かった の (よ)。 Takakatta no (yo). 静かな の (よ)。 Shizukana no (yo). 静かだった の (よ)。 Shizukadatta no (yo). 先生 なの (よ)。 Sensei na no (yo). 先生 だった の (よ)。 Sensei datta no (yo).

5. *Ne*, the Japanese tag question marker, is another frequently used sentence-final particle. (⇒ *ne*) *Yo* should not be confused with *ne*. In contrast to *yo*, *ne* is used when the speaker and the hearer share some specific information. For example, if the speaker is looking at a delicious-looking piece of cake with his friend, he would say (5b) instead of (5a).

- (5) a. *おいしそうですよ。
*Oishisōdesu yo.
(Looks delicious, I tell you.)
b. おいしそうですね。
Oishisōdesu ne.
(Looks delicious, doesn't it?)

On the other hand, if he is eating some delicious cake which his friend has not tasted, he would say (6a) rather than (6b).

- (6) a. おいしいですよ。
Oishiidesu yo.
(It's good, I tell you.)
b. *おいしいですね。
*Oishiidesu ne.
(It's good, isn't it?)

yōda ようだ aux. adj. (na)

an auxiliary *na*-type adjective which expresses the likelihood of s.t. / s.o. or the likeness of s.t. / s.o. to s.t. / s.o.

look like; look as if; be like; appear; seem

【REL. *darō*; *rashii*; *sōda*¹; ~*sōda*²】

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Topic (subject)		{V / Adj (i)} inf	
杉山さん Sugiyama-san	は wa	アメリカへ Amerika e	行く iku
			ようだ / ようです。 yōda / yōdesu.
(It appears that Mr. Sugiyama is going to America.)			

(B)

Topic (subject)		Adj (<i>na</i>) stem		
上田さん <i>Ueda-san</i>	は <i>wa</i>	ボクシングが <i>bokushingu ga</i>	好き <i>suki</i>	な <i>na</i>
				ようだ / ようです。 <i>yōda / yōdesu.</i>
(Mr. Ueda appears to like boxing.)				

(C)

Topic (subject)		Noun		
あの人 <i>Ano hito</i>	は <i>wa</i>	田中先生 <i>Tanaka-sensei</i>	の <i>no</i>	ようだ / ようです。 <i>yōda / yōdesu.</i>
(That person looks like Prof. Tanaka.)				

(D)

A:	B:	Demonstrative	
石井さん は もう 帰りました か。 <i>Ishii-san wa mō kaerimashita ka.</i>	はい, <i>Hai,</i>	その <i>sono</i>	ようです。 <i>yōdesu.</i>
(Has Mr. Ishii gone home already?)	(Yes, it looks like it.)		

Formation

(i) {V / Adj (*i*)} inf ようだ
yōda

{話す / 話した} ようだ (It seems that s.o. (will) talk / talked.)
{hanasu / hanashita} yōda

{高い / 高かった} ようだ (It seems that s.t. is / was expensive.)
{takai / takakatta} yōda

(ii) Adj (*na*) stem {な / だった} ようだ
{na / datta} yōda

{静かな / 静かだった} ようだ (It seems that s.t. is / was quiet.)
{shizukana / shizukadatta} yōda

(iii) N {の / だった} ようだ
{no / datta} yōda

{先生 の / 先生 だった} ようだ (It seems that s.o. is / was a teacher.)
{sensei no / sensei datta} yōda

(iv) Demonstrative ようだ
yōda

その ようだ (It seems so.)
sono yōda

Examples

- (a) 木村さんはきのうお酒を飲んだようだ。
Kimura-san wa kinō o-sake o nonda yōda.
(It seems that Mr. Kimura drank *sake* yesterday.)
- (b) この問題は学生にはちょっと難しいようだ。
Kono mondai wa gakusei ni wa chotto muzukashii yōda.
(This problem seems to be a little difficult for the students.)
- (c) ここは昔学校だったようだ。
Koko wa mukashi gakkō datta yōda.
(It seems that this place used to be a school.)
- (d) この酒は水のようにだ。
Kono sake wa mizu no yōda.
(This *sake* is like water.)

Notes

- Yōda* expresses the likelihood of s.t. / s.o., or the likeness of s.t. / s.o. to s.t. / s.o. In either case, when the speaker uses *yōda*, his statement is based on firsthand, reliable information (usually visual information).
- Yōda* can be used in counter-factual situations, as in Ex. (d). In this case, the adverb *marude* 'just' can be used for emphasis.
 - 木村さんはまるで酒を飲んだようだ。
Kimura-san wa marude sake o nonda yōda.
(Mr. Kimura looks as if he had just drunk *sake*.)
 - あの人はまるで日本人のようです。
Ano hito wa marude nihonjin no yōdesu.
(That person is just like a Japanese person.)
- Yōda* is a *na*-type adjective and has the prenominal form *yōna* and the adverbial form *yōni*. (⇒ *yōni*?) Examples:

(3) 今日田中さんのような人を見ました。

Kyō Tanaka-san no yōna hito o mimashita.

(I saw a man who looked like Mr. Tanaka.)

(4) スミスさんは日本人のように日本語を話します。

Sumisu-san wa nihonjin no yōni nihongo o hanashimasu.

(Mr. Smith speaks Japanese like a Japanese.)

4. The colloquial version of *yōda* is *mitaida*, which is also a *na*-type adjective. The uses of *mitaida* are exactly the same as those for *yōda*. The formation rules are as follows:

(5) {V / Adj (*i*)} inf *みたいだ*
mitaida

(6) {Adj (*na*) stem / N} { \emptyset / だった} *みたいだ*
 \emptyset *datta mitaida*

[Related Expressions]

The conjecture expressions S *darō*, S *rashii* and S *sōda*² convey ideas similar to S *yōda*. The differences are as follows:

- (A) S *darō* expresses the speaker's conjecture, but it is not necessarily based on any information. In other words, S *darō* can be used when the speaker is merely guessing.
- (B) S *rashii* usually expresses the speaker's conjecture based on what the speaker has heard or read. That is, the information his conjecture is based on is not firsthand.
- (C) S *sōda*² expresses the speaker's conjecture about what is going to happen or the current state of someone or something. Although this expression is based on what the speaker sees or feels, it is merely his guess and the degree of certainty in his statement is fairly low. Only *Vmasu* or Adj (*i* / *na*) stem can precede *sōda*².
- (D) S *yōda* is also an expression which is usually based on what the speaker sees or saw. However, unlike S *sōda*², this expression involves the speaker's reasoning process based on firsthand, reliable information and his knowledge. Thus, the degree of certainty in *yōda* is the highest of the four expressions compared here.

The following examples demonstrate the differences among these four expressions. The sentences in [1] present examples with the adjective *takai* 'expensive' before the conjecture auxiliaries.

[1] a. この本は高いだろう。

Kono hon wa takai darō.

(This book is probably expensive.)

b. この本は高いらしい。

Kono hon wa takai rashii.

((From what I heard and / or read,) this book seems expensive.)

c. この本は高そうだ。

Kono hon wa taka sōda.

(This book looks expensive.)

d. この本は高いようだ。

Kono hon wa takai yōda.

((Considering the prices of similar books,) this book seems expensive.)

Here, [1a] is mere conjecture. [1b] expresses the speaker's conjecture based on what he has heard and / or read. (If the sentence involves little conjecture, it is almost like hearsay. (\Leftrightarrow *sōda*¹)) [1c] is also the speaker's guess, but in this case it is based on what he sees. [1d] expresses the speaker's judgment about the price of the book. Note that in [1d] the speaker knows the book's price; therefore, this is not a guess. [2] provides examples with the noun *sensei* 'teacher' preceding the conjecture words. The differences in meaning among the sentences here are the same as those explained in [1], except that [2c] is ungrammatical.

[2] a. あの人は先生だろう。

Ano hito wa sensei darō.

(I guess he is a teacher.)

b. あの人は先生らしい。

Ano hito wa sensei rashii.

((From what I heard,) he seems to be a teacher.)

c. *あの人は先生そうだ。

**Ano hito wa sensei sōda.*

d. あの人は先生のようにだ。

Ano hito wa sensei no yōda.

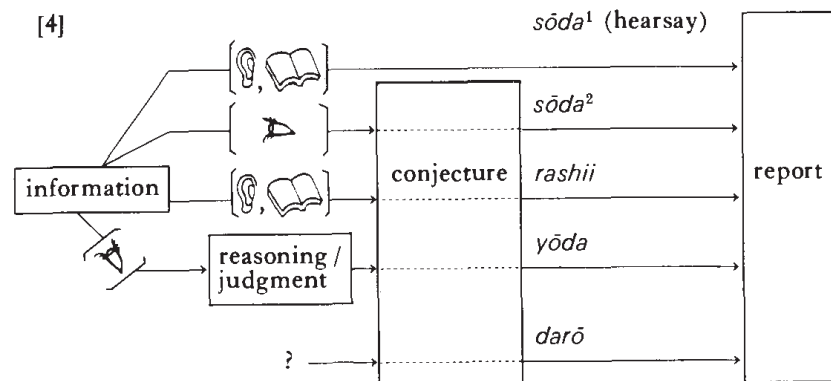
((Judging from how he looks,) he seems to be a teacher. / He looks as if he were a teacher.)

In [3], the verb *furu* 'fall' precedes the conjecture auxiliaries.

- [3] a. 今日は雨が降るだろう。
Kyō wa ame ga furu darō.
 (I guess it will rain today.)
- b. 今日は雨が降るらしい。
Kyō wa ame ga furu rashii.
 ((From what I heard,) it seems that it will rain today.)
- c. 今にも雨が降りそうだ。
Imanimo ame ga furi sōda.
 (It looks like it's going to rain at any moment.)
- d. この辺はよく雨が降るようだ。
Kono hen wa yoku ame ga furu yōda.
 ((Judging from the abundance of trees and moss,) it appears that it rains a lot around here.)

Here, [3a] is the speaker's guess. [3b] is the speaker's conjecture based on what he heard or it is almost like hearsay. [3c] is also the speaker's guess, but, in this case, he is probably looking at the sky. Like [3c], [3d] is based on what the speaker sees, but in this case the information is reliable, and involves the speaker's reasoning process.

The diagram in [4] summarizes the characteristics of the four conjecture expressions and *sōda*¹ (hearsay).



yōni¹ ように conj.

Do s.t. in such a way that ~.

so that

◆ Key Sentences

(A)

Vinf·nonpast(potential)		
読める <i>Yomeru</i>	ように <i>yōni</i>	字をきれいに書いてください。 <i>ji o kireini kaite kudasai.</i>
(Please write neatly so that I can read it.)		

(B)

	Vinf·neg·nonpast		
かぜを <i>Kaze o</i>	ひかない <i>hikanai</i>	ように <i>yōni</i>	気をつけている / います。 <i>ki o tsukete iru / imasu.</i>
(I'm taking care of myself so that I don't catch cold.)			

Formation

Vinf·nonpast {pot / neg} ように
yōni

{話せる / 話さない} ように (so that s.o. can talk / does not talk)
 {*hanaseru / hanasanai*} *yōni*

{食べられる / 食べない} ように (so that s.o. can eat / does not eat)
 {*taberareru / tabenai*} *yōni*

Examples

- (a) 僕が分かるようにスミスさんはゆっくり英語を話してくれた。
Boku ga wakaru yōni Sumisu-san wa yukkuri eigo o hanashite kureta.
 (Mr. Smith spoke English slowly so that I could understand him.)
- (b) 遅れないようにタクシーで行きました。
Okurenai yōni takushi de ikimashita.
 (I went there by taxi so that I wouldn't be late.)
- (c) 病気が治るように薬を飲んだ。
Byōki ga naoru yōni kusuri o nonda.
 (I took medicine so that I would (lit. recover from illness) get well.)