

はじめに

本書は仮名学習を終えた学習者が初級文法を短期間で学ぶために作られました。独学の方でも分かりやすいように簡潔に書かれています。JLPT N5 の合格に必要な文法を網羅していますが、実用的なレベルに到るには、別の本と併用して使用することをお勧めします。

本書を学び終えたらなら、簡単な会話の文法はほぼマスターしたとも言えます。

毎日学習できるよう 2 ページの短いセクションに分かれており、1 ページが文法、もう 1 ページが練習問題になっています。ゆっくり学習しても数ヶ月で終わることができます。

iPhone 用の無料日本語学習アプリ「Coban」も本書と併用していただくとより効率よく学習できますので、是非ご利用ください。

Introduction.

This book is designed to help students who already know hiragana and katakana to learn essential Japanese grammar quickly. The explanations are simplified to make self-learning easy.

The book covers the grammar needed to pass the JLPT N5 but combining it with other materials or books will help you feel more comfortable speaking Japanese.

By the end of this book, you should have almost mastered the grammar used in many basic conversations.

The book is divided into short two-page sections, with one page for grammar and another for exercises. If you study a new concept every one or two days you should be able to finish the book in a couple of months.

You can also use the free Japanese learning app 'Coban' for iPhone to supplement your studies.



Japanese Grammar : Coban

for learning Japanese

Free

<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/japanese-grammar-coban/id1506009508>



This is an app for studying a combination of basic grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and kanji using different exercises and tools.

Audio files are available for all materials (exercises, words, etc.) so you can learn the correct pronunciation.

You will also become familiar with the more than 800 words needed to pass the JLPT N5.

The grammar tips cover basic and also more advanced concepts.

Your efforts are recorded on your profile page to motivate you to learn ever more Japanese.

こちら、そちら、あちら and どちら

You can't use **これ**, **それ**, or **あれ** to refer to a person. Instead you use **こちら**, **そちら**, or **あちら**. The Japanese equivalents of the English "this", "that", and "who" are **こちら**, **そちら**, **あちら**, and **どちら**. These are used in formal contexts and also indicate direction.

| This way, This person | That way, That person | Over there, That person | Where?, Who? |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| こちら | そちら | あちら | どちら |

トイレは **どちら**ですか。

Where is the washroom?

トイレは **こちら**です。

The washroom is **this way**.

きょうしつ

教室は**そちら**です。

The classroom is **there**. (that way)

たなか

田中さんのレストランは**あちら**です。

Mr. Tanaka's restaurant is **over there**.

こちら, **そちら**, **あちら**, and **どちら** are used to refer a person in a polite way, so we often hear these expressions in business situations.

こちらは このレストランの シェフです。

This (person) is this restaurant's chef.

そちらは **どちら**さまですか。

Who is that (person)?

- Note -

When it refers to a person, it is better to add **さま** after **どちら** to say "who". It is more polite than **どなた** and **だれ** **誰**.

+ polite **どちら**さま > **どなた** > **だれ** **誰**

It can also be used to ask for the name of the organizations to which the person belongs to.

・ **大学**は **どちら**ですか。 ・ Which **university** do you study **at**?

・ **会社**は **どちら**ですか。 ・ **Who** do you work **for**?

Particle も

The particle **も** indicates an object that appears in addition to another object that has been introduced. It corresponds to "also" and "too" in English. It may follow structural particles except for **は**, **が**, and **を**.

サラさんはイギリス人^{じん}です。

Sarah is British.

A: 私^{わたし}はスペイン人^{じん}です。

A: I'm Spanish.

A: 来年^{らいねん} 日本^{にほん}に行きます。

A: I will go to Japan next year.

A: キノコ^すが好きではありません。

A: I don't like mushrooms.

クリスさん^{じん}もイギリス人^{じん}です。

Chris is **also** British.

B: 私^{わたし}もスペイン人^{じん}です。

B: I am **also** Spanish.

B: 私^{わたし}も。

B: Me **too**.

B: 私^{わたし}も。

B: Me **neither**.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. 教室は _____ です。
The classroom is this way.
2. _____ はどちらさまですか。
Who's that person?
3. _____ はお寺です。
That (over there) is a temple.
4. トイレは _____ ですか。
Where is the washroom?
5. _____ は私の姉です。
This is my sister.
6. 猫 _____ 好きです。
I like cats as well.
7. これ _____ 高くありません。
This isn't expensive either.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. The reception is this way.
2. The class is that way (over there).
3. Who is that person (over there)?
4. This is my friend, Ken.
5. He is also Japanese.
6. This is also interesting.
7. Is there an exam tomorrow as well?

■ なんじですか : What time is it ?

^{なんじ}何時 is an expression that means “What time is it?”. ^{なん}何 means “what” and ^じ時 is a suffix which indicates “hour(s)”. ^{ぶん}ぶん or ^{ふん}ふん is used according to the last number before the suffix “^{ふん}ぶん / ^{ふん}ふん”, “minute(s)”.

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| one o'clock | いちじ | one minute | いっぶん |
| two o'clock | にじ | two minutes | にぶん |
| three o'clock | さんじ | three minutes | さんぶん |
| four o'clock | よじ | four minutes | よんぶん |
| five o'clock | ごじ | five minutes | ごぶん |
| six o'clock | ろくじ | six minutes | ろっぶん |
| seven o'clock | しちじ / ななじ | seven minutes | ななぶん |
| eight o'clock | はちじ | eight minutes | はっぶん |
| nine o'clock | くじ | nine minutes | きゅうぶん |
| ten o'clock | じゅうじ | ten minutes | じゅっぶん |
| eleven o'clock | じゅういちじ | half | はん |
| twelve o'clock | じゅうにじ | how many / what minute? | なんぶん |

- Note -

Sometimes it is accompanied by “^{ごぜん}午前 (a.m.)” or “^{ごご}午後 (p.m.)”, placed in front of the time.

いま ^{なんじ}今、何時ですか。
What time is it now?
^じ3 ^{ぶん}時 15 分です。
It is a quarter past three.

^{ごご}午後 ^{じはん}6 時半です。
It is 6:30 p.m.
^{ごぜん}午前 ^じ10 ^{ぶん}時 22 分です。
It is 10:22 a.m.

■ Particle ね and particle よ

The particle ^ねね is placed at the end of the sentence to express approval, transmit the speaker's feelings, and confirm what the speaker says. It means “right?”.

にほんご ^{むずか}日本語は難しいですね。
The Japanese language is difficult, isn't it?
このチョコレートはとても ^{おい}美味しいですね。
This chocolate is very delicious, isn't it?

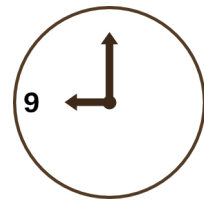
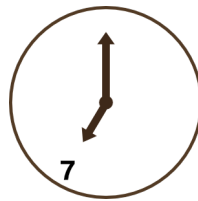
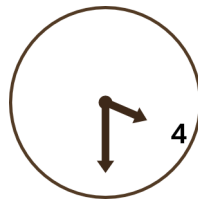
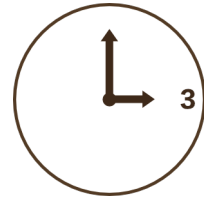
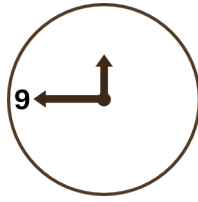
^い良いですね!
It is so good / a good idea! (Do you think so?)
^{たいへん}大変ですね。
It must be hard, right?

The particle ^よよ is placed at the end of the sentence to confirm and insist on the speaker's opinion. It is also used to advice or inform something new for the listener.

このパンは ^{おい}美味しいですよ。
This bread is delicious! (so you should try it)
そのパソコンはあまり ^よ良くないですよ。
(I'm sure that) That PC is not very good.

サラさんは ^{じん}アメリカ人ですよ。
Sarah is American!
あの人は ^{ひと}ニコラスさんの ^{にい}お兄さんですよ。
He is Nicolas's brother!

■ What time is it? Answer in Japanese.



■ Complete the following sentences.

1. _____ ですか。
What time is it?
2. _____ です。
It is 1:30.
3. ^{いま}今 _____ です。
Now it's 7 a.m.
4. ^{いま}今 _____ です。
Now it's 9:15.
5. _____ ^{ぶん}10分です。
It is 4:10 p.m.
6. ^{にほんご}日本語 _____ ^{おもしろ}面白いです _____。
Japanese is interesting, isn't it?
7. ^{かんじ}漢字 _____ ^{むずか}難しいです _____。
Kanji is difficult, isn't it?
8. _____ ^{りょうり}料理 _____ ^{おい}美味しいです _____。
The food is delicious, isn't it?
9. ^{えき}駅は ^{ちか}近いですが _____。
The station is near.
10. ^{わたし}私 _____ ^{ねこ}猫は ^{くろ}黒いです _____。
My cat is black.
11. ^{あした}明日は ^{あめ}雨です _____。
Tomorrow it will rain.

い-adjectives

In Japanese there are two types of adjectives (い-adjectives and な-adjectives). い-adjectives end in **ai**, **ii**, **ui**, or **oi**.

い-adjectives are conjugated differently from な-adjectives and nouns.

■ Present affirmative

These are polite forms because **です**, which indicates polite speech, is placed after the adjectives.

For the present affirmative, い-adjectives, な-adjectives, and nouns are conjugated in the same way.

・ ちいさい**です**。 ・ It **is** little.

■ Present negative

The final い is replaced with **く** and **ありません** is added to make the present tense in the negative form.

・ ちいさい → ちいさ**くありません**。 ・ It **is not** little.

(The final い is replaced with **く**)

■ Past affirmative

The final い is replaced with **かった** which expresses the past.

・ ちいさい → ちいさ**かった**

As **かった** doesn't indicate polite speech, **です** is added to express politeness.

・ ちいさ**かった** → ちいさ**かったです**。 ・ It **was** little.

■ Past negative

The final い is replaced with **く** and **ありませんでした** is added to make the past tense in the negative form.

・ ちいさ**くありません** → ちいさ**くありませんでした**。 ・ It **was not** little.

- Construction -

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| ■ い-adjective + です | ・ It is + い-adjective |
| ■ い-adjective (without final い) + く + ありません | ・ It is not + い-adjective |
| ■ い-adjective (without final い) + かったです | ・ It was + い-adjective |
| ■ い-adjective (without final い) + く + ありませんでした | ・ It was not + い-adjective |

おお
大きい**です**。
It **is** big.
おもしろ
面白**くありません**。
It **is not** interesting.

あつ
暑**かったです**。
It **was** hot.
ちい
小**さくありませんでした**。
It **was not** little.

■ Conjugate the following adjectives.

| | おお 大きい : big | ちい 小さい : small |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Present affirmative | です | |
| Present negative | くありません | |
| Past affirmative | かったです | |
| Past negative | くありませんでした | |

| | むずか 難 しい : difficult | やさしい : easy, kind |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Present affirmative | | |
| Present negative | | |
| Past affirmative | | |
| Past negative | | |

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. 今日きょうは _____。
Today it is not hot.
2. このパソコンは _____。
This computer is expensive.
3. ケーキは _____。
The cake was good.
4. パーティパーティは _____。
The party was not fun.
5. 試験しけんは _____。
The exam was not difficult.
6. _____ 食べ物た ものは _____。
This food is not spicy.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This book is difficult.
2. Today it is not hot.
3. Yesterday it was cold.
4. The movie was not interesting.