

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.

Determinative form of い-adjectives

The い-adjective has the determinative form. This serves to qualify the noun it accompanies.

・ **たかい** ほん ・ **expensive** book (book **which is expensive**)

The determinant precedes the determined noun. This is always the case in Japanese.

- Construction -

■ い-adjective + Noun

それは ^{むずか} **難しい** ^{ほん} 本です。

That is a **difficult** book.

これは ^{おもしろ} **面白い** ^{えいが} 映画です。

This is an **interesting** movie.

^{たか} **高い** ネクタイです。

It is an **expensive** necktie.

い-adjectives : いい and よい

In Japanese there are two adjectives which mean “good” : **いい** and **よい**.

よい is used for sentences in the negative and the past.

It is good.

いいです

It was good.

よかったです

It is not good.

よくありません

It was not good.

よくありませんでした

な-adjectives

な-adjectives behave like nouns.

- Construction -

■ な-adjective + **です**

・ It is + な-adjective

■ な-adjective + **ではありません**

・ It is not + な-adjective

■ な-adjective + **でした**

・ It was + な-adjective

■ な-adjective + **ではありませんでした**

・ It was not + な-adjective

サラさんは ^{しんせつ} **親切** です。

Sarah **is** kind.

^{あした} ^{ひま} **明日、暇** **ではありません**。

I'm **not** free tomorrow.

あのワインは ^{ゆうめい} **有名** **でした**。

That wine **was** famous.

^{まち} ^{にぎ} **この町は賑やか** **ではありませんでした**。

This town **wasn't** lively.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. この _____ は ^{わたし}私のです。
This red bicycle is mine.
2. それは _____ ですよ。
That is a difficult book.
3. あれは _____ です。
That (over there) is an old temple.
4. お祭りはにぎやか _____。
This festival was lively.
5. 海はきれい _____。
The sea is not clean.
6. このお寺は有名 _____。
This temple was famous.
7. この辞書は便利 _____。
This dictionary is not useful.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. This is a kanji dictionary.
2. A cup of cold water, please.
3. This is good meat .
4. Which chocolate is French?
5. Which smartphone is cheap?
6. It's not good.
7. Good for you (It was good)!
8. It was not good.
9. Maria is kind.
10. The hotel room was not nice.
11. Today I am not free.

Determinative form of な -adjectives

The な adjective can't determine a noun on its own. You need to use its determinative form. To do this, add な between the adjective and the noun.

- Construction -

■ な -adjective + な + Noun

・ な -adjective + Noun

げんき ひと
元気な人
An energetic person.

しず まち
静かな町
A quiet town.

- Note -

有名 (famous), きれい (beautiful), and 嫌い (detestable) end in い but these are な -adjectives.

- ・ 有名な会社 ・ A famous company.
- ・ きれいな花 ・ A beautiful flower.
- ・ 嫌いな食べ物 ・ A detestable food. (A food that I don't like.)

Very : とても , Not very, not much : あまり

とても and あまり are placed before the adjective. とても can be translated as "very" in English. あまり is always used with the negative form.

- Construction -

■ とても + Adjective in affirmative form

・ Very + Adjective

■ あまり + Adjective in negative form

・ Not very + Adjective

きょう さむ
今日はとても寒いです。
It is very cold today.
サラさんはとても親切です。
Sarah is very kind.

あのワインはあまり有名ではありません。
That wine is not very famous.
きょう あつ
今日はあまり暑くありません。
It is not very hot today.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. こちらは有名 ^{ゆうめい} _____ ^{たてももの} 建物です。
This is a famous building.
2. _____ ^{へや} 部屋でした。
It was a nice room.
3. これは _____ ^{えいが} 映画です。
This is an interesting film.
4. ケンちゃんは _____ ^{おとこ こ} 男の子です。
Ken-chan is an active boy.
5. これは日本語 ^{にほんご} _____ ^{じしょ} 辞書です。
This is a Japanese dictionary.
6. 今日は _____ ^{あつ} 暑いです。
Today it's very hot.
7. この洗濯機 ^{せんたくき} は _____ ^{おも} 重いです。
This washing machine is very heavy.
8. 昨日のパーティー ^{きのう} は _____ ^{たの} 楽しくありませんでした。
The party yesterday was not very fun.
9. 兄 ^{あに} は _____ ^{せ たか} 背が高くありません。
My elder brother is not very tall.
10. 試験 ^{しけん} は _____ _____。
The exam was not very difficult.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Maria is a kind girl.
2. Here is a quiet town.
3. Who's the beautiful person over there?
4. This chocolate is very sweet.
5. Today it is not very cold.
6. This room is not very bright.
7. Yesterday it was very hot.

な -adjectives : すき and 嫌い

すき and 嫌い mean respectively “favorite, to like” and “not favorite, to dislike” and these conjugate like な -adjectives.

The particle が is used to indicate the direct object.

- Construction -

- Something / someone + が + ^す好きです · To like something / someone
- Something / someone + が + ^{きら}嫌いです · To hate something / someone

このワインが^す好きです。
I like this wine.

サラさんは ^{さかな}魚 が^す好きじゃありません。
Sarah doesn't like fish.

^{おとうと}弟 は ^{おんがく}アメリカの ^す音楽 が好きでした。
My little brother liked American music.

この^{えいが}映画 が^{きら}嫌いです。
I hate this movie.

な -adjectives : じょうず and へた

じょうず and へた mean respectively “to be good at, well” and “to be bad at, not well”. In English these are translated in different verbs following the type of the grammatical subject of the phrase in Japanese. The particle が is used to indicate the direct object.

- Construction -

- Something + が + ^{じょうず}上手です · To be good at something
- Something + が + ^{へた}下手 · To be bad at something

ケンさんはスペイン語が^ご ^{じょうず}上手です。
Ken speaks Spanish well. (good at Spanish)

お姉さんはピアノが^{ねえ} ^{じょうず}上手じゃありません。
My elder sister isn't good at piano.

^{おとうと}弟 は ^{りょうり}料理 が^{へた}下手です。
My younger brother is bad at cooking.

あなたは^{えいご}英語 が^{へた}下手じゃありませんよ。
Your English isn't bad. (You aren't bad at English.)

- Note -

When it refers to oneself, the な -adjective ^{とくい}得意 is used instead of ^{じょうず}上手 .

^{わたし}私は ^{えいご}英語 が ^{とくい}得意です。 · I speak English well.

In the negative sentence we can use both ^{とくい}得意 and ^{じょうず}上手 .

· ^{にほんご}日本語 が ^{とくい}得意 (^{じょうず}上手) じゃありません。 · I'm not good at Japanese.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. ^{はは}母 ^{いぬ}犬 ^す好きです。
My mother likes dogs.
2. チーズがあまり _____。
I don't like cheese.
3. ^{から}辛い ^た食べ物 ^{もの} _____。
I hate spicy food.
4. ^{おとうと}弟 ^{やさい}は野菜 _____。
My little brother hated vegetables.
5. _____ ^た食べ物 ^{もの} _____ ^{なん}何ですか。
Which is your favorite food?
6. マリアさんはピアノ _____。
Maria plays the piano well.
7. ^{わたし}私は ^{えいご}英語 _____。
I speak English well.
8. ^{いもうと}妹 ^{りょうり}は料理 _____。
My younger sister is bad at cooking.
9. ^{あに}兄 ^{うた}は歌 _____。
My elder brother doesn't sing well.
10. ^{ともだち}友達は ^{にほんご}日本語 _____ ^が、^{いま}今は _____。
My friend was bad at Japanese but now he speaks well.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I don't like to have spicy food.
2. I hate fish.
3. I hated vegetables.
4. I didn't like playing sports.
5. My younger brother sings badly.
6. My grandmother cooks well.
7. My older sister is not good at tennis.