

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.

Verb + にいきます

This expression indicates the purpose of going. **Radical verb + に**, meaning “to do something”, can be used only with verbs of motion, such as **行く** (to go), **来る** (to come) and **帰る** (to return). The particle **に** indicates purpose when someone is moving from one place to another.

- Construction -

■ Verb in stem form + **に** + **いきます** / **きます**      ・ To go (come) to do

\* Stem form = **ます** form without **ます**

ex : **食べ**（ます） : eat, **買**（ます） : buy, **話**（ます） : speak

コーヒーを**飲**みに喫茶店に**行**きます。  
I'm **going** to the coffee shop **to drink** coffee.

映画を**見**にうちに**来**ますか。  
Would you **come** to my house **to watch** a movie?

ピザを**食**べにレストランに**行**きましょう。  
Let's **go** to the restaurant **to eat** pizza!

- Note -

When the verb is a compound verb of **する** such as **仕事する** (to work), **散歩する** (to take a walk), **勉強する** (to study), and **買い物する** (to shop), etc.

- ・ 日本に **勉強**（し）に**来**ました。      ・ I came to Japan to study.
- ・ 山に**スキー**（し）に**行**きます。      ・ I'm going to the mountains to ski.

～たほうがいいです

**たほうがいいです** expresses a strong suggestion. The particle **よ** often appears at the end.

- Construction -

- Verb in the **た** form + **ほうがいいです**      ・ Would better + Verb
- Verb in the **ない** form + **ほうがいいです**      ・ Would better not + Verb
- Verb in the **た** form + **ほうがよかった**      ・ Would have been better + Verb
- Verb in the **ない** form + **ほうがよかった**      ・ Would have been better not + Verb

英語を**学**んだ**ほう**がいいですよ。  
You'd **better learn** English.

野菜をもっと**食**べた**ほう**がいいですよ。  
It is **better to eat** many more vegetables.

あまり**食**べない**ほう**がいいですよ。  
You'd **better not eat** so much.

そんなに**働**かない**ほう**がいいですよ。  
You'd **better not work** so much.

The past form **ほうがよかった** means “would have been better”.

留**学**した**ほう**がよかった。  
It would have been better to study abroad.

パソコンを**売**らない**ほう**がよかった。  
It would have been better not to sell the PC.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. 図書館 <sup>としょかん</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 本を <sup>ほん</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>い</sup> 行きます。  
I go to the library to borrow books.
2. スーパー \_\_\_\_\_ 野菜を <sup>やさい</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>い</sup> 行きます。  
I go to the supermarket to buy vegetables.
3. 父は公園 <sup>ちち こうえん</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>い</sup> 行きました。  
My father went to the park to walk around.
4. 学校 <sup>がっこう</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ テニスを \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>い</sup> 行きます。  
I go to school to play tennis.
5. 先生に <sup>せんせい</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>い</sup> 行きます。  
I ask the teacher.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>にほん</sup> 日本 \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>き</sup> 来ました。  
I came to Japan to work.
7. 試験のまえにたくさん <sup>しけん</sup> \_\_\_\_\_。  
I should have studied more before the exam.
8. 野菜を <sup>やさい</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ よ。  
You'd better eat vegetables.
9. お酒をたくさん <sup>さけ</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ よ。  
You'd better not drink a lot of alcohol.
10. 朝早く <sup>あさはや</sup> \_\_\_\_\_。  
It is better to get up early.
11. 雨が降る <sup>あめ ふ</sup> \_\_\_\_\_、傘を <sup>かさ</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ よ。  
As it will rain, you'd better bring an umbrella.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I went home to eat.
2. Why did you come to Japan?
3. Please come to my house tomorrow (to have fun).
4. Yesterday I should have gone to sleep early.
5. You'd better study kanji too.
6. You'd better eat more vegetables.

より

The particle **より** indicates comparison in comparative sentences.  
It means “**more/less (adjective) than (something)**” .

- Construction -

- Aは / Aのほうが Bより Adjective です
- ・ A is more Adjective than B

このりんごはそれ**より**<sup>あか</sup>赤いです。  
This apple is **redder** than that one.  
ノリコさんはケン君**より**<sup>くん</sup>スキーが上<sup>じょうず</sup>手です。  
Noriko is **better** at skiing than Ken.

わたし**の**パソコンはあなたの**より**<sup>たか</sup>高いです。  
My PC is **more** expensive than yours.  
英語**の**ほうが日本語**より**<sup>えいご にほんご とく</sup>得意です。  
I'm **better** at English than Japanese.

～のほうが

This expression is used to ask “Which is more …, A or B” while comparing two objects (or two).  
To answer, the construction “**のほうが adj です**” is used.

- Construction -

- AとB(と) どちら(のほう)が Adjective ですか？
- ・ Which one is more Adjective, A or B?
- A (o B) のほうが Adjective です
- ・ A (or B) is more Adjective.

なつ ふゆ 夏と冬、**どちらのほう**が好きですか。  
Which do you like **better**, summer or winter?  
ロシア語と日本語と、**どちら**が難しいですか。  
Which is **more** difficult, Russian or Japanese?

なつ 夏**のほう**が好きです。  
I like summer **better**.  
ロシア語**のほう**が難しいと思います。  
I think Russian is **more** difficult.

いちばん～です

This expression is used to express the superlative, comparing more than three items.  
**いちばん** is placed before the adjective and it means “**the first, the best**…”

- Construction -

- AとBとC(のなか)で + **なに** (what)
- ・ Of A, B or C
- A(のなか)で + **だれ** (who)
- ・ Of A
- A(のなか)で + **どれ** (which)
- ・ Of A
- A(のなか)で + **どこ** (where)
- ・ Of A
- A(のなか)で + **いつ** (when)
- ・ Of A
- + **が + いちばん Adjective ですか。**
- + **most Adjective?**

かぞく なか だれ 家族の中で誰が**いちばん**<sup>せ</sup>背が**たか**いですか。  
Who is **the tallest** in your family?  
ヨーロッパの中でどこが**いちばん**<sup>なか</sup>好きですか。  
Which country do you like **best** in Europe?  
くだもの なか **なに** 果物の中で何が**いちばん**<sup>す</sup>好きですか。  
Which fruit do you like **best**?

もも 桃が**いちばん**<sup>す</sup>好きです。  
I like the peaches **best**.  
がいこくご なか **なに** この外国語の中で何が**いちばん**<sup>むずか</sup>難しいですか。  
Which of these foreign languages is **the most** difficult?

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. 電車はバス \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
The train is faster than the bus.
2. 奈良は京都 \_\_\_\_\_ 町です。  
Nara is an older city than Kyoto.
3. このコートは私の \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
This coat is more expensive than mine.
4. ロシア語 \_\_\_\_\_ 日本語 \_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_ のほうが難しいですか。  
Which is more difficult, Russian or Japanese?
5. ロシア語の \_\_\_\_\_ 難しいと思います。  
I think that Russian is more difficult.
6. 夏 \_\_\_\_\_ 冬、\_\_\_\_\_ の \_\_\_\_\_ が好きですか。  
Which do you like better, summer or winter?
7. ヨーロッパの \_\_\_\_\_ ところが \_\_\_\_\_ 好きですか。  
Of all the European countries, which do you like most?
8. 家族の \_\_\_\_\_ が \_\_\_\_\_ 背が高いですか。  
Who is the tallest in your family?
9. 日本語 \_\_\_\_\_ 中国語 \_\_\_\_\_ ロシア語、どれが \_\_\_\_\_ 難しいですか。  
Of Japanese, Chinese, and Russian, which is the most difficult?
10. 動物の \_\_\_\_\_ 猫が \_\_\_\_\_ 好きです。  
Of all the animals, my favorite is the cat.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. The yesterday's exam was more difficult than the previous one.
2. I prefer football to tennis.
3. Japanese or Chinese, which is more difficult?
4. I prefer baseball.
5. My older sister sings the best of the family.
6. Of all the seasons, which is your favorite?
7. He is the smartest in the class.

■ でしょう and だろう

でしょう and だろう are placed at the end of a sentence to express probability, suggestion, and prediction. だろう is colloquial.

- Construction -

■ Short form + でしょう / だろう

• Probably ...

あした あめ ふ  
明日 雨が降る**だろう**。  
It will **probably** rain tomorrow.  
おもしろ  
面白**いでしょう**。  
It will **probably** be interesting.

おきなわ あつ  
沖縄は暑**いでしょう**。  
It **must be** hot in Okinawa.  
くん がくせい  
ケン君は学 生**だろう**。  
I **suppose that** Ken is a student.

In a negative sentence, でしょう isn't put in the negative form.  
The verb, adjective, or noun must always be put in the negative short form.

こ  
サラさんは来**ないだろう**。  
Sarah **probably** won't come.  
くん かいしゃいん  
ケン君は会 社 員**じゃないでしょう**。  
Ken **probably** isn't an office worker.  
ぶんぽう むずか  
文 法は難**しくないだろう**。  
Grammar **probably** isn't difficult.

■ ～こと

The expression 好き (like 嫌い、上手、下手 etc.) is used only with nouns, so you must nominalize the verb when you want use a verb with this kind of expression.  
To do this, just add の or こと after the verb in the short form.

- Construction -

■ Verb + こと + が +

す 好き	(to like)
きら 嫌い	(to dislike)
じょうず 上 手	(to be good at)
へた 下 手	(to be bad at)

ほん よ  
本を**読むこと**が**好き**です。  
I **like** **reading** books.  
すうがく べんきょう  
数 学を勉 強**するの**が**嫌い**です。  
I **dislike** **studying** Math.

くん え か  
ケン君は絵を**描く**の**が**上**手**です。  
Ken **is good at** drawing.  
りょうり  
ミサコさんは**料理**を**するの**が**下**手です。  
Misako **is bad at** cooking.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. 明日は雨が降る あした あめ ふ \_\_\_\_\_。  
*It will probably rain tomorrow.*
2. ケンくんは来ない こ \_\_\_\_\_ おも と思います。  
*Ken probably won't come.*
3. 来週のテストは簡単 らいしゅう かんたん \_\_\_\_\_。  
*It is possible that next week's exam is easy.*
4. マリアさんはまだ学生 がくせい \_\_\_\_\_。  
*Maria is probably still a student.*
5. あの映画はあまり えいが \_\_\_\_\_ でしょう。  
*That film (over there) is probably not very interesting.*
6. 山に登る やま のぼ \_\_\_\_\_ す 好きです。  
*I like climbing mountains.*
7. 趣味は料理をする しゅみ りょうり \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
*My hobby is cooking.*
8. 漢字を かんじ \_\_\_\_\_ たいへん は大変です。  
*It's hard to memorize kanji.*
9. 弟は おとうと \_\_\_\_\_ きら が嫌いです。  
*My younger brother hates studying.*
10. 料理を りょうり \_\_\_\_\_ より \_\_\_\_\_ す が好きです。  
*I prefer eating to cooking.*

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I guess Ken will come.
2. Tomorrow it will probably rain.
3. As there is a festival, it will probably be lively next week.
4. It's interesting to study Japanese.
5. I like climbing mountains.
6. It's hard to memorize kanji.
7. I don't like singing so much.