## 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えることができます。

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.

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# ~てはいけません

This expression prohibits someone from doing something. It means "must not / should not".

## - Construction -

■ Verb in the て form + はいけません

· Must not / should not + Verb

としょかん 図書館で食べてはいけません。 You must not eat in the library. はい ここに入ってはいけません。 You must not come in here. ここで電話してはいけません。 You must not make phone calls here.

You can use いけません or いいですよ to answer a question.

たばこを吸ってもいいですか。

· May I smoke?

・いいえ、いけません。 / はい、いいですよ。 · No, you must not. / Yes, you may.

# T forms of adjectives and nouns

When listing two or more adjectives or nouns (to indicate profession, nationality etc.) in the same sentence, you can use their  $\tau$  forms.

## - Construction -

- い-adjective (without final い) + <て
- な-adjective + で
- Noun + で

<sup>やす</sup> やす 安い ⇒ 安くて

きれい ⇒ きれいで

がくせい がくせい 学 生 ⇒ 学 生で

An exception: h  $\Rightarrow$  f

りょうり やす この料理は安くて、美味しいです。 This dish is inexpensive and tasty. あたま サラさんはきれいで、頭がいいです。 Sarah is pretty and intelligent. くん にほんじん がくせい けん君は日本人で、学 生です。 Ken is Japanese and a student.

# NIHONGO LIBRARY nihongolibrary.com れんしゅうもんだい 練習問題

	Complete the following sentences.
1.	<sup>くうこう</sup> 空港でタバコを。
	It is forbidden to smoke in the airport.
2.	きょうしつ た もの 教室 食べ物を。
	It is forbidden to eat in the classroom.
3.	<sup>こた</sup> 答えを。
	You must not look at the answers.
4.	バス。
	It's not good to telephone on the bus.
5.	こども さけ 子供はお酒を。
	Minors must not drink alcohol.
6.	ホテルの部屋は、広かったです。
	The hotel room was nice and spacious.
7.	サラさんは、頭がいいです。
	Sarah is nice and smart.
8.	<sup>しまち</sup> 私の町は、静かな町です。
	My city is small and quiet.
9.	このお寺は、たくさん人がいます。
	This temple is famous and there are many people.
10.	
10.	Inis temple is famous and there are many people.  . このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.
	. このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.
	. このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。
	. このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.
	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious. Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
<b>■</b> 1. 1	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious. Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
<b>■</b> 1. 1	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese. It is forbidden to swim here.
1. l 2. l	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese. It is forbidden to swim here.
1. l 2. l	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese. It is forbidden to swim here. It is forbidden to drink in the museum.
1. l 2. l 3. N	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese. It is forbidden to swim here. It is forbidden to drink in the museum.
1. l 2. l 3. N	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese. It is forbidden to swim here. It is forbidden to drink in the museum. No photography allowed.
1. I 2. I 3. M	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese. It is forbidden to swim here. It is forbidden to drink in the museum. No photography allowed.
1. I 2. I 3. M	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese.  It is forbidden to swim here.  It is forbidden to drink in the museum.  No photography allowed.  Sarah is pretty and kind.
1. 1 2. 1 3. N 4. S	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese.  It is forbidden to swim here.  It is forbidden to drink in the museum.  No photography allowed.  Sarah is pretty and kind.
1. 1 2. 1 3. N 4. S	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese.  It is forbidden to swim here.  It is forbidden to drink in the museum.  No photography allowed.  Sarah is pretty and kind.  My city is quiet and small.
1. 1 2. 1 3. N 4. S 5. N 6. 1	このレストランの料理は、美味しいです。 The food in this restaurant is cheap and delicious.  Translate the following sentences into Japanese.  It is forbidden to swim here.  It is forbidden to drink in the museum.  No photography allowed.  Sarah is pretty and kind.  My city is quiet and small.

## ほしい and たい

なしい and たい, which mean "<mark>to want</mark>", conjugate like い-adjectives.

In general, these expressions are not used to express desire in the third person.

■ 欲しい is used to show the desire to own an object or a person.

The particle not is used to indicate the direct object.

## - Construction -

■ Something / someone + が + 欲しい

· To want + something / someone

# 日本人の友達が<mark>欲しい</mark>です。

I want Japanese friends.

チョコレートが<mark>欲しい</mark>ですか。 Do you want chocolate?

■ telv is used to express a desire to do something, and also to ask about the listener's desire. It is used with the stem form.

## - Construction -

■ Stem + たい

· To want to + Verb

\* Remember, for the stem form, remove the ます (or ません, ました…)

<sup>か</sup>買います → <mark>
買い</mark>

<sup>はな</sup> 話します → <mark>話し</mark>

します → <mark>し</mark>

た 食べたいです。 I want to eat. か 買いたいです。 I want to buy.

話したいです。 I want to speak / talk.

したいです。 I want to do.

	e 欲しい	たい
Present affirmative	<sup>ほ</sup> 欲しいです	たいです
Present negative	<sup>ほ</sup> 欲しくありません	たくありません
Past affirmative	<sup>ほ</sup> 欲しかったです	たかったです
Past negative	<sup>ほ</sup> 欲しくありませんでした	たくありませんでした

## - Note -

In the majority of cases, a in the negative form is used with the particle t to indicate the direct complement instead of the particle t to express exclusivity.

・アイスクリーム<mark>は</mark>欲しくありません。

· I don't want an ice-cream (but I want others).

・コーヒー<mark>は</mark>欲しくありませんでした。

· I didn't want a coffee (but I wanted others).

アジアに行きたかったです。
I wanted to go to Asia.
カラオケで歌いたくありませんか。
Don't you want to sing at the karaoke bar?

がね ほ お金は欲しくありません。 I don't want money. がいこくじん ともだち ほ 外国人の友達が欲しかったです。 I wanted foreign friends.

Gomplete the following sentences.
にほんじん ともだち 1. <b>日本人の友達</b> 。
I want Japanese friends.
a. 新しい掃除機。
I wanted a new vacuum cleaner.
3. お金は。
I don't want money.
4. ピアノ。
I want to learn the piano.
5. 雨ですから、。
As it's raining, I don't want to go out.
6. シャワーを。
I wanted to take a shower.
■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.  1. I want lots of money.
2. I would like to go to Japan.
3. Today I don't want to study.
4. I don't want a new bicycle.
5. I wanted to eat ramen.
6. What do you want to do?

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## ~てから

てから means to do something after doing something else and focuses on the linear progression between two actions / events. It can be translated by "(right) after" in English.

## - Construction -

■ Verb in the て form + から

· (right) After + Verb

仕事が終わってからバーに行きました。
I went to the bar after finishing my work.

あされるを食べてから学校に行きます。
I go to school after having breakfast.

シャワーを浴びてから寝ます。
I go to bed after I take a shower.

あされるの
朝、起きてからコーヒーを飲みます。
I drink a coffee after I wake up.

# ~は~が~です

This is an expression that describes the quality of things or people.

## - Construction -

■ Subject は + Something が + Adjective

· As regards A, B is Adjective

このパソコンは性能がいいです。
This computer is good quality.
サラさんは目が青いです。
Sarah has blue eyes.
きょうと まっちゃ ゆうめい
京 都は抹茶が有名です。
Kyoto is well known for maccha (green tea).

# Particle や

The particle  $\psi$  is used to list a few items in the sense of "and (so forth, among other things, etc.)" or "or". It is only used between items.

和の趣味はジョギングやゴルフです。
My hobbies are jogging and golf and so forth.
カレーライスやアイスクリームを食べました。
I ate curry rice, an ice cream, etc.
てら じんじゃ い
お寺や神社に行きました。
I went to temples, shrines, etc.

## - Note -

It is often together with など "and so forth", "etc.".

・私 の趣味はジョギング<mark>や</mark>ゴルフ<mark>など</mark>です。 ・My hobbies are jogging <mark>and</mark> golf <mark>and so forth</mark>.

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	Complete the following sentences	3.	
1.	朝、	シャワーを浴びました	
	I took a shower after waking up.		. •
2.	レスト	、ランに行きました。	
	We went to the restaurant after booking	g.	
3.	ずっと	この町に住んでいま <sup>。</sup>	す。
	I have been living in this town since	I was born.	
4.	お酒を 	_ 運転してはいけまt	さん。
	It is forbidden to drive after drinkin		
5.	サラさん 曽 青	いです。	
	Sarah has blue eyes.		
6.	この猫 毛	o	
	This cat has long hair.		
			_0
	In Osaka , the food is delicious. えき ちか	ぎんこう	
8.	駅の近く スーパー		゛があります。
	Near the station there is a supermarke きょうと おおさか とうきょ		
9.	京都     大阪     東京	: に行きる	ました。
4.0	We went to Kyoto, Osaka, Tokyo, etc.	<u>.</u>	
	). 本 ペン 覧いる I bought a book, a pen, etc.	ました。	
	I bought a book, a pen, etc.		
	Translate the following sentence	es into Japanese.	
1.	I drink coffee after taking a sh	ower.	
2. /	Answer after reading the questio	n, please.	
3.	I slept after doing homework.		
4.	In this restaurant the prices ar	e cheap.	
5.	In Okinawa the sea is beautiful.		
6.	In the classroom, there is Mari,	Ken, etc.	
7. /	At the restaurant $I$ ate bread, s	paghetti, etc.	