#### 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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### ~たり~たりする

We have seen that the particle  $^{\star}$ 0 indicates an incomplete list but it is used only with nouns. With verbs, the expression  $^{t}$ 5 is used to list actions and states at random in a sentence. It is translated as "verb A, verb B, and so on" in English.

You make the t = 0 form by just adding 0 at the end of the t = 0 form and the verb t = 0 in the proper tense at the end of the sentence.

#### - Construction -

■ Verb 1 in the た form + り, + Verb 2 in the た form + り + する

· Verb1, Verb 2 etc.

日曜日はテレビを見たり、犬を散歩したりします。
On Sundays I watch TV, take my dog out for a walk, and so on.
きのうともだち
昨日友達とショッピングしたり、映画を見たりしました。
Yesterday I went shopping, watched a film with a friend, and so on.
らいしゅうやま い
来週山に行ったり、本を読んだりするつもりです。
Next week I plan to go to a mountain, read books, and so on.
しゅうまつ りょうり
現たり、掃除したりすることが好きです。
On weekends I like cooking, cleaning, and so on.

## とき: When

とき is used to indicate simultaneity. It means "when" .

#### - Construction -

■ Verb in the short form + とき

When + Verb ...,

■ い-adjective + とき (present tense)

When it is + Adjetivo- い

■ な-adjective + な + とき (present tense)

When it is + Adjetivo-な

■ Noun + の + とき (present tense)

When it is + Nombre

こども 子供のとき、たくさん漫画を読みました。 I read many books when I was a child. ひま ともだち えいがかん い 暇なとき、友達と映画館に行きます。 When I'm free, I go to the cinema with my friend. まつまって、いえで、 暑いとき、家を出たくありません。 I don't want to leave my house when it is hot. じかん にほんご べんきょう 時間があるとき、日本語を勉強します。 When I have time, I study Japanese.

#### - Note -

The following form is also used:

■ Verb in た form + とき · When ...

This expression indicates the order of actions. The difference is as follows.

- りょこう い ・旅 行に<mark>行ったとき、お土産を買います</mark>。
- · When I go on a trip, I buy souvenirs. (When I arrive at the destination…)
- ・旅 行に<mark>行くとき、</mark>ガイドブックを買います。
- · When I go on a trip, I buy a guidebook. (Before going…)

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

	Complete the following sentences.		
1.	<sup>しゅうまつ</sup> 週 末は、、	します。	
	The weekend I clean, do laundry, etc.		
2.	<sub></sub> 、本を	0	
	I studied, read books, etc.		
3.	<sup>たいが</sup> やま 映画を、山に。	ことが好きっ	です。
	I like watching movies, climbing mountains, etc.		
4.	<sup>ゃ</sup> す 休みの日はピアノを、ゲームを _		0
	On my day off I play the piano, play video games, etc.		
5.	ぇ 絵を、料理を。		^ <sup>た</sup> が下手です。
	I'm bad at drawing, cooking, etc.		
6.	、よく川に行きまし <i>†</i>	<b>:</b>	
	During my childhood, I often went to the river.		
7.	<sup>た</sup> 暑い、アイスクリームが食べたいです。		
	When it's hot, I want to eat ice cream.		
8.	<sup>ゃ</sup> す 休み、うちでゲームをしていま <sup>・</sup>	す。	
	When I have a free day, I play video games at home.		
9.	 、コーヒーを飲みます。		
	When I get sleeny I drink coffee		
10	. お酒を、運転してはいける	<b>きせん</b> 。	
_	Tuesdate the fallowing contenses into lenguage		
	Translate the following sentences into Japanese.		
1.	On the weekend I watch movies, clean the house, et	D.	
2.	I like drawing, listening to music, etc.		
3.	Last week I went to the mountain, to the beach to	swim, etc.	
_			
4.	When we take an exam, it is forbidden to use the d	ictionary.	
5.	When it's hot, I want to drink a cold drink.		
6.	When you're sick, you should go to the hospital.		
_			
7.	When I have free time, I play football with my fri	ends.	

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### ことができる

できる is a verb which represent the ability to carry out an action or the possibility of doing so. The particle が is used to indicate the direct object. できる conjugates like a 1 だん verb. The verb する can be omitted with this expression.

#### - Construction -

■ Something + が + できる

· Can something ...

■ Infinitive verb + ことが + できる

· Can + Verb

#### <sup>にほんご</sup> 日本語<mark>ができます</mark>。

I can speak Japanese.

この冬はスキーができます。

It will be possible to go skiing this winter.

It is also used with nominalized verbs.

s いねん にほん い 来年日本に行くことができます。

I can go to Japan next year.

っか 父はパソコンを使うことができません。 My father can't use a PC.

## A は~が, B は~

This expression is used to make a contrast between two things.

#### - Construction -

■ Aは~が、Bは~

 $\cdot$  Regarding A, it is  $\sim$  , but regarding B, it is  $\sim$ 

えいが、おもしろ この映画<mark>は</mark>面 白いです<mark>が、その映画は</mark>つまらないです。

This film is interesting, while that film is boring.

フランス語<mark>は</mark>できませんが、英語<mark>は</mark>できます。

I can't speak French but I can speak English.

ピアノは弾くことができますが、ギターは弾くことができません。

I can play the guitar but I can't play the piano.

# ~に X かい

This expression is used to indicate frequency. means "time(s)".

It is used as follows.

#### - Construction -

■ 1 しゅうかん + に + X かい

X time (times) per week

■ 1かげつ + に + X かい

■ 1ねん + に + X かい

X time (times) per month

X time (times) per year

しゅうかん かい がっこう にほんご べんきょう 1週間に3回学校で日本語を勉強しています。

I study Japanese at a school three times a (/per) week.

かげっ かい はは 1 ヶ月に1回 母とレストランに行きます。

I go to a restaurant with my mother once a (/per) month.

ねん かい にほん い 1 年に 2 回 日本に行きます。

I go to Japan twice a (/per) year.

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

	Complete the following sentences.
1.	英語を話すこと か。
	Can you speak English?
2.	<sup>かんじ</sup> 漢字で ことが。
	I can't write it in kanji.
3.	でんしゃ 電車で が か。
	Can we go there by train?
4.	ピアノを できます。
	I can play the piano.
5.	ギター <sup>1</sup> 弾くことができます、ピアノ できません。
	I can play the guitar but not the piano.
6.	th しゅう やま い
	Last week I didn't go to the mountain but I went to the beach.
7.	うち 勉 強しませんでした、図書館 しました。
	I didn't study at home but I did study in the library.
8.	に プールに行きます。
	I go to the pool twice a week.
9.	たい にほん しょくじ しょくじ 1回 日本レストランで食事します。
	I eat at the Japanese restaurant once a month.
10	. 1日 コーヒーを飲みます。
	I drink coffee five times a day.
11	しゅっちょう
	I go on business trip three times annually.
	T go on baomood trip times times annuarry.
	Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
	Can you speak English?
1. '	Call you speak Liightsii!
2	Tomorrow I can't come.
۷.	Tollior row 1 Garit Golile.
0	I doubt dutable mine host I de dutable have there have any
3.	I don't drink wine but I do drink beer (but beer, yes).
4	I we to the manustain but I don't we to the beach
4.	I go to the mountain but I don't go to the beach.
_	
ხ.	I travel to Japan once a year.
_	
6.	I go to a restaurant twice a month.

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### Relative subordinate clause

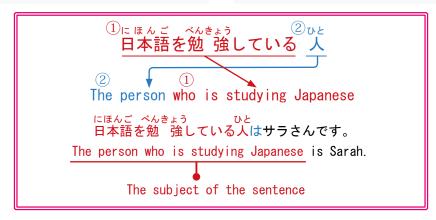
The relative clause is used to make a word clear.

The short form of the verbs goes before the word. It is equivalent to "what + clause", "who + clause", "where + clause", "when + clause", etc.

#### - Construction -

■ Short form + Noun

にほんご べんきょう 日本語を勉 強している (/ する) 人 The person who studies Japanese… にほんご べんきょう 日本語を勉 強していない (/ しない)人 The person who doesn't study Japanese… にほんご べんきょう ひと 日本語を勉 強した人 The person who studied Japanese… にほんご べんきょう ひと 日本語を勉 強しなかった人 The person who didn't study Japanese…



■ For the subordinate clause, the particle が is used to indicate the subject.

前住んでいた町にたくさん人がいました。
There were many people in the town where I lived before.

わたし
は す
私もサラさんが読んでいる本が好きです。
I also like the book that Sarah is reading.

してんしゃ
兄がくれた自転車をなくしました。
I lost the bicycle that my elder brother gave me.

The determinative form is also used for the subordinate clause.

■ い-adjective	め あお ひと 目が 青 い 人	The person who has blue eyes
■ な-adjective	いぬ す ひと 犬 が好き <mark>な</mark> 人	The person who likes dogs
■ Noun	<sub>あか かみ</sub> ひと 赤い髪 <mark>の人</mark>	The person who has red hair

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

	Complete the following sentences.
1.	ケン 会社です。
	This is the company where Ken works.
2	りょうり 料理 <b>人です</b> 。
	This is the person who cooks.
3.	ここは です
	Here is the place where we study.
4.	th/lifo 先月 です。
	This is the bike that I bought last month.
5.	<sup>きのう</sup> 昨日 は面白かった。
	The film I saw yesterday was interesting.
	Translate the following sentences into Japanese.  The company where Ken works is here.
2.	This is the book that I bought yesterday.
3.	The restaurant where I went last week was good.
4.	This is the watch that my elder brother gave me.
5.	The cake that Noriko made was good.