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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Particle は and です : to be

- は (wa) is the particle which indicates the subject or the topic of the sentence.
- です (desu) is a verb which means "to be" or "to equal". It shows the identity or the state of things and people. It is used with the verbs in colloquial form to express politeness in the past or negative form.

わたしがくせい 私は学生です。 I'm a student. えんぴっ これは鉛筆です。 This is a pencil. ほん それは本です。 That is a book.

あれば雑誌です。 That (over there) is a magazine. ケンはアメリカ人です。 Ken is American.

- Note -

Subjects actually tend to be omitted in the conversation whenever it is clear to the listener what or who they are talking about.

- ・学生です。
- · (I) am a student.

ではありません: It's not ~

です (desu) is replaced with ではありません (dewa arimasen) to make the present tense negative.

わたし がくせい 私 は学生ではありません。 I'm not a student. えんぴっ これは鉛筆ではありません。 This is not a pencil. ほん それは本ではありません。 That is not a book. あれは雑誌ではありません。 That (over there) is not a magazine. じん ケンはアメリカ人ではありません。 Ken is not American.

- Note -

Instead of ではありません (dewa arimasen), じゃないです (ja nai desu) is used in informal speech.
がくせい

- · 学 生じゃないです。
- · I am not a student.

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■ Complete the following sentences.
^{ゎたし} 1. 私 アメリカ人。
I'm American.
2. これ。
This is a book.
ったし かいしゃいん 3. 私会社員。
I'm an office worker.
4. それ 雑誌。
That is a magazine.
5. ケン 日本人。
Ken is Japanese.
ったし がくせい 6. 私 学生。
I'm not a student.
^{えんぴっ} 7. これ鉛筆。
This is not a pencil.
8. それ。
That is not a book.
9. あれ雑誌。
That (over there) is not a magazine.
10. ケンアメリカ人。
Ken is not American.
■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
1. I'm an office worker.
2. I'm not a student.
3. Ken is American.
O. NOIT TO MINOTIONITE.
4. This is a book.
π. ΠΠΟ ΤΟ α ΣΟΟΝ.

5. This is not a magazine.

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でした: It was ~

です (desu) is replaced with でした (deshita) to make the past tense affirmative.

学生でした。
I was a student.
えんぴつ
鉛筆でした。
It was a pencil.
ほん
本でした。
It was a book.

^{ざっし} 雑誌でした。 It was a magazine. _{じん} アメリカ人でした。 He was American.

ではありませんでした: It was not ~

です (desu) is replaced with ではありませんでした (dewa arimasen deshita) to make the past tense negative.

がくせい 学生ではありませんでした。 I was not a student. えんぴつ 鉛筆ではありませんでした。 It was not a pencil. ほん 本ではありませんでした。 It was not a book. 雑誌ではありませんでした。
 It was not a magazine.
 アメリカ人ではありませんでした。
 He was not American.

- Note

Instead of ではありませんでした (dewa arimasen deshita), じゃなかったです (ja nakatta desu)

is used in informal speech.

- がくせい
- ・ 学 生 じゃなかったです。
- I was not a student.

Particle か

When you want to ask a question, simply put the particle \hbar (ka) at the end of the sentence.

がくせい あなたは学生ですか。 Are you a student? ほん 本ですか。 Is it a book? かれ にほんじん 彼は日本人ですか。 Is he Japanese?

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れんしゅうもんだい練習問題

■ Complete the following sentences.
カたし がくせい 1. 私 。
I was a student.
2. 友達 。
He was not my friend.
3. 日本人。
He was Japanese.
しけん きのう 4. 試験 昨日 。
The exam was yesterday.
5. 彼 先生
He was not a teacher.
6. これ 本。
Is this a book?
7. ケン 日本人。
Is Ken Japanese?
8. それ。辞書。
Is that a dictionary?
9. 学生。
Are you a student?
10. あなた アメリカ人。
Are you American?
■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
1. Is Ken Japanese?
1. 15 Ken dapanese:
2. Is this a dictionary?
,
3. The exam was yesterday.
4. He was not a teacher.
5. I was not a student.

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これ,それ,あれ and どれ

これ, それ, あれ, and どれ are demonstrative pronouns. The Japanese equivalents to the English "this", "that", and "which one" are これ, それ, あれ, and どれ.

- これ indicates a thing near the speaker.
- それ indicates a thing near the listener.
- あれ indicates a thing away from both.
- どれ is an interrogative pronoun which is used for asking "which one…?"

This	That	That (over there)	Which one?
これ	それ	あれ	どれ
えんぴっ これは鉛筆です。 This is a pencil. それはペンです。 That is a pen.		あれは雑誌です。 That (over there) is a magazine. くるま ケンさんの車はどれですか。 Which is Ken's car?	

- Note -

When referring to people, don't use these demonstrative pronouns.

この, その, あの and どの

この, その, あの and どの are demonstrative adjectives. They are used with nouns.

You can refer to a specific item without using a proper name by adding a demonstrative adjective to a common noun.

- \blacksquare \square or is used if the item is located near the speaker but not near the listener.
- \blacksquare \neq 0 is used if it is near the listener but not near the speaker.
- あの is used if it is far from both of them.
- どの is an interrogative pronoun which is used for asking "which + (noun)?".

This (+ Noun)	That (+ Noun)	That (+ Noun) over there	Which (+ Noun)?
この + Nombre	その + Nombre	あの + Nombre	どの + Nombre
この本ですか。 Is it this book? ^{じしょ} その辞書ですか。 Is it that dictionary?		あの鞄ですか。 Is it that bag (over there)? どのペンですか。 Which pen?	

- Note -

Don't confuse これ, それ, あれ, and どれ with この, その, あの, and どの.

この、その、あの、and どの are always followed by nouns.

×これじしょ ×それじしょ ×あれじしょ

○このじしょ ○そのじしょ ○あのじしょ : this dictionary, that dictionary, that dictionary (over there)

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■ Complete the following sentences.
1 は雑誌です。
This is a magazine.
2 は 新聞 です。
That is a newspaper.
3 は 車 です。
That (over there) is a car.
4. ケンさんの ^{~& ま} は ですか。
Which is Ken's car?
5 本は 私 のです。
This book is mine.
6 辞書はあなたのですか。
Is that dictionary (over there) yours?
7 デパートは犬きいです。
That shopping center (over there) is big.
8 映画が面白いですか。
Which movie is interesting?
■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.
1. This is an umbrella.
1. IIIIS IS AII UIIIDI ETTA.
2. That is a tea.
Z. Illat 18 a tea.
3. That (over there) is a bicycle.
3. Hidt (over there) is a broycre.
4. This car is mine.
4. IIII's car is mille.
5. That building is old.
o. mac partaing to ora.
6. That food (over there) is good.
c. That room (over there) to good.