

## 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されました。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.

## ■ Particle から

When used as “because”, the particle から gives the reason or cause for the action expressed in the main clause and is placed at the end of “clause 1”.

### - Construction -

- Short (informal) form / formal form + から + consequence

にほん い にほんご べんきょう  
日本に行きたいから、日本語を勉強しています。

As I would like to go to Japan, I'm studying Japanese.

らいしゅうしけん べんきょう  
来週試験がありますから、たくさん勉強しています。

I'm studying a lot because I have exams next week.

なつ あつ  
夏ですから、とても暑いです。

As it is summer, it is very hot.

### - Note -

To ask for a reason, どうして,なぜ or なんで is used. なんで is used more in informal speech. It is best to add んですか after the short form.

- ・ どうして時間がないんですか。 - 今週試験がありますから。
- ・ Why don't you have any time? - Because I have exams this week.
- ・ なぜ日本語を勉強しているんですか。 - 日本に行きたいからです。
- ・ Why do you study Japanese? - Because I want to go to Japan.
- ・ なんでサラさんは来ないんですか。 - 病気ですか。
- ・ Why doesn't Sarah come? - Because she is sick.

## ■ ながら

ながら is used to express the occurrence of two simultaneous actions by the same subject.

It is equivalent to “while doing something” in English.

### - Construction -

- Stem + ながら
- While doing something

たべます → 食べながら

はな 話します → 話しながら

します → しながら

おんがく き にほんご べんきょう  
いつも音楽を聞きながら日本語を勉強しています。

I always study Japanese while listening to music.

まいあさ とう の しんぶん よ  
毎朝お父さんはコーヒーを飲みながら新聞を読んでいます。

My father read the newspaper every morning while drinking coffee.

ある す  
歩きながらタバコを吸ってはいけません。

One must not smoke while walking.

はたら だいがく べんきょう  
ケンさんは働きながら大学で勉強しています。

Ken studies at university while working.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. お腹が減った なかへ 何か なに。  
We'll eat something because we are hungry.
2. 少し高い すこたか 買いません。 か  
I don't buy it because it is a little bit expensive.
3. 喉が渴いた のどかわ 飲み物を のもの。  
I'm thirsty so I want to buy a drink.
4. コーヒーを しんぶんよ 新聞を読みます。  
I read a newspaper while drinking coffee.
5. 音楽を べんきょう 勉強します。  
I study while listening to music.
6. テレビを はんた ご飯を食べます。  
I eat while watching TV.
7. だいがくい 大学に行きました。  
I went to college while working.
8. 姉は歌を あうた シャワーを浴びます。  
My older sister takes a shower while singing.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. As it is hot, I want to eat ice cream.
2. As I'm tired, I'm going to sleep at 11 a.m.
3. It is forbidden to drive while talking on the phone.
4. I always study while listening to music.
5. My father drinks coffee while reading a newspaper.
6. It is not good to eat while walking.
7. My older brother studies at university while working.

## ■ た form

The **た** form is used to express the past affirmative in a colloquial way. It is used more often than the polite form **ました**. If you know how to make the **て** form it is easy to make the **た** form. Simply replace the final **て** or **で** with **た** or **だ**.

食べ**て** → 食べ**た**      買**って** → 買**った**      泳**いで** → 泳**いた**      し**て** → し**た**

### ■ Group 1 (1だん)

The **る** ending is replaced with **た**.

み**見る** → 見**た**      た**食べる** → 食べ**た**      おし**教える** → 教え**た**      ね**寝る** → 寝**た**

### ■ Group 5 (5だん)

The **て** form of 5だん verbs depends on the final syllable in the dictionary form.

Verbs ending in **う、つ、る** → **った**

か**賣う** → 買**った**      ま**待つ** → 待**った**      う**売る** → 売**った**

Verbs ending in **ぶ、む、ぬ** → **んだ**

あそ**遊ぶ** → 遊**んだ**      よ**読む** → 読**んだ**      し**死ぬ** → 死**んだ**

Verbs ending in **く** → **いた**

か**書く** → 書**いた**

Verbs ending in **ぐ** → **いだ**

およ**泳ぐ** → 泳**いだ**

Verbs ending in **す** → **した**

はな**話す** → 話**した**

### ■ Irregular verbs

する → し**た**      来**く**る → 来**た**

#### - Note -

■ The verb **行く** is a special case.

い**行く** → 行**った**

■ When asking questions, the particle **か** isn't used with the **た** form because it sounds vulgar.

なに**た**  
何**を**食べ**た**?**か**?

きのう      くん      あ  
昨日ケン君に会**った**。

I **saw** Ken yesterday.

きょねん      にほん      ちゅうごく      い  
去年 日本と中 国に行**った**。

I **went** to Japan and China last year.

せんしゅう      あたら      うわぎ      か  
先 週 新 しい上 着を買**った**。

I **bought** a new jacket last week.

にほん      えいが      み  
おととい日本の映画を見**た**。

I **saw** a Japanese movie the day before yesterday.

すこ      にほんご      べんきょう  
少し日本語を勉 強**した**。

I **studied** a little Japanese.

■ Change the following verbs into the form た.

いく 行く (to go)		はな 話す (to speak)	
み 見る (to watch)		か 書く (to write)	
よ 読む (to read)		てつだ 手伝う (to help)	
き 聞く (to listen)		み 見せる (to show)	
ね 寝る (to sleep)		の 飲む (to drink)	
はたら 働く (to work)		お 降りる (to get off)	
の 乗る (to get on)		か 買う (to buy)	
およ 泳ぐ (to swim)		あ 会う (to meet)	
す 吸う (to smoke)		く 来る (to come)	
する する (to do)		た 食べる (to eat)	

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Yesterday I studied Japanese.
2. Last week I went to the beach with my younger brother.
3. I memorized many kanji.
4. I forgot to do my homework.
5. My elder brother gave me a present.

## ■ ~たことがある

たことがある is used to tell or ask about an experience.

### - Construction -

- Verb in the た form + ことが + ある · To have + past participle (Have experience of doing something)  
(the verb ある conjugates like 5だん verbs)

なんど い  
何度もパリに行ったことがあります。  
I have been to Paris many times.  
にほん き  
日本に来たことがありますか。  
Have you already come to Japan?

がいこく はたら  
外 国で 働 いたことがありますか。  
Have you already worked abroad?  
いちど いなか す  
一度も田舎に住んだことがありません。  
I've never lived in the countryside.

### - Note -

It is sometimes used with adverbs of frequency 一度 (once), 何度も (many times), 一度も (never), etc.

## ■ あとで

You have already learned the expression てから, which means to do something after doing something else. あとで has the same function but the difference between the two is that あとで can also be used with nouns. It can be translated as “after” .

### - Construction -

- Noun + の + あと(で) · After + Noun
- Verb in the た form + あと(で) · After + Verb

しけん ともだち うみ い  
試験のあとで友達と海に行きます。  
I'm going to the beach with my friends after the exams.  
うみ およ はん た  
海で泳いだあと、レストランでご飯を食べます。  
I will eat at a restaurant after swimming in the sea.

## ■ まえに

まえ 前に is used to indicate that something happens before something else. It can be attached directly to nouns about time or attached to clauses.

### - Construction -

- Noun + の + 前に · Before + Noun
- Infinitive verb + 前に · Before + Verb

しけん まえ べんきょう  
試験の前にたくさん勉 強します。  
I will study a lot before the exams.  
ばん はん た まえ あ  
晩ご飯を食べる前にシャワーを浴びます。  
I will take a shower before having dinner.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. 日本へ \_\_\_\_\_ ことがあります。  
I went to Japan.
2. 馬に \_\_\_\_\_ こと \_\_\_\_\_ か。  
Have you ever ridden a horse?
3. 野球を \_\_\_\_\_。  
I have played baseball.
4. 着物を \_\_\_\_\_。  
I have never worn a kimono.
5. 晩ご飯を \_\_\_\_\_ 、宿題をしました。  
I did my homework after taking a dinner.
6. 問題を \_\_\_\_\_ 、質問に答えてください。  
Answer after reading the question, please.
7. 散歩 \_\_\_\_\_ 朝ご飯を食べます。  
I have breakfast after taking a walk.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ の \_\_\_\_\_ たくさん勉強した。  
I studied a lot before exams.
9. 家 \_\_\_\_\_ 前にエアコンを消してください。  
Please turn off the air conditioner before leaving home.
10. 会社に \_\_\_\_\_ 朝ご飯を食べますか。  
Do you take the breakfast before going to work?

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Have you ever tried a kimono?
2. I have already drunk sake.
3. Let's drink beer after work.
4. I'll do homework after watching TV.
5. It is forbidden to drive after drinking alcohol.
6. I wash my hands before eating.
7. I do homework before going to bed.