

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.

て form

The て form is used in many expressions, such as the imperative **てください** or when asking for permission **てもいいですか**, etc. You usually need to use the て form for all verbs except the last when listing actions done by the same person in the same sentence.
The structure of the て form depends on the kind of verb.

Group 1 (1だん)

The る ending is replaced with て.

みる → みて

食べる → 食べて

教える → 教えて

寝る → 寝て

Group 5 (5だん)

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

Verbs ending in う、つ、る → って

かう → 買って

待つ → 待って

売る → 売って

Verbs ending in ぶ、む、ぬ → んで

遊ぶ → 遊んで

読む → 読んで

死ぬ → 死んで

Verbs ending in く → いて

書く → 書いて

Verbs ending in ぐ → いで

泳ぐ → 泳いで

Verbs ending in す → して

話す → 話して

- Note -

The verb 行く is a special case.

行く → 行って

Irregular verbs

する → して

来る → 来て

The particle と is only used for listing nouns, so for listing verbs you need to use the て form.

がっこう ^い 学校に**行って**、にほんご ^{べんきょう} 日本語を勉強します。

I go to school and study Japanese.

しゅくだい ^{さんぽ} 宿題を**して**、散歩しました。

I did my homework and went for a walk.

ばん ^{はん} 晩ご飯を**食べて**、テレビをみます。

I have dinner and watch TV.

ほん ^よ 本を**読んで**、てがみ ^か 手紙を**書いて**、ゆうびんきょく ^い 郵便局へ行きます。

I will read a book, write a letter and go to the post office.

■ Change the following verbs into the form て.

い 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 (to do)		た 食べる (to eat)	

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. I went to the library and then I borrowed a book.
2. Today I washed my clothes and tidied my room, and then I watched TV.
3. I met my friend and had (drank) a coffee at the cafe.
4. I took a shower and ate breakfast.

■ ～ています

～ている expresses a continuous action, a habitual action, or a state that results from an action.

- Construction -

■ Verb in the て form + いる

■ Continuous state

It corresponds to the idea “to be doing something”.

いま にほんご べんきょう
今、日本語を勉強しています。
Now I'm studying Japanese.

あめ ふ
雨が降っていますか。
Is it raining?

■ Resulting state

The て form + いる can also express a state that results from a completed action.

ぎんこう し
銀行は閉まっています。
The bank is closed.

すずき けっこん
鈴木さんは結婚しています。
Ms. Suzuki is married.

■ Habitual state

The て form + いる can also express a regular action.

にほんご べんきょう
日本語を勉強しています。
I study Japanese (habitually).

びょういん はたら
病院で働いています。
I work at the hospital.

- Note -

The difference between にほんご べんきょう 日本語を勉強します and にほんご べんきょう 日本語を勉強しています is as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| にほんご べんきょう
・ 日本語を勉強します。 | にほんご べんきょう
・ I will study Japanese (in the future). |
| にほんご べんきょう
・ 日本語を勉強しています。 | にほんご べんきょう
・ I study Japanese (habitually). |

■ Some verbs must be used in the て form + いる.

し
知る → 知っています
(to know)

も
持つ → 持っています
(to have, to own)

す
住む → 住んでいます
(to live)

* Some verbs such as ある, いる, and です don't have the ている form.

たなか し
田中さんを知っていますか。
Do you know Mr. Tanaka?
にほんご じしょ も
日本語の辞書を持っています。
I have a Japanese dictionary.
す
パリに住んでいます。
I live in Paris.

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. ^{いま なに}今、何を _____ か。
What are you doing now?
2. ^{にほん にほんご}日本で日本語を _____。
I study Japanese in Japan.
3. ^{ぎんこう}銀行 _____。
I work at the bank.
4. ^{すずき}鈴木さんは _____。
Ms. Suzuki is married.
5. マリアさんを _____ か。
Do you know Maria?
6. パリ _____。
I live in Paris.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Now it's raining.
2. I'm learning Japanese.
3. What are you going to do tomorrow?
4. I was reading a book.
5. I'm waiting in front of the restaurant.
6. I live in Paris.
7. My older sister is married.

■ ～てください : Imperative form

■ The verb ください literally means “please give it to me” .

- Construction -

■ Something + を + ください

コーヒーをください。
Coffee, please.

パンをください。
A bread, please.

■ The て form + ください literally means, “Please give me (your) -ing” which can easily mean, “Please do... (for me/us)” .

- Construction -

■ Verb in the て form て + ください

にほんご はな
日本語を話してください。
Please speak in Japanese.

ちょっと ま
ちょっと待ってください。
Please wait a minute.

■ ～てもいいですか

■ てもいいです means “You may (verb)...” . It is used to describe a permitted activity.

- Construction -

■ Verb in the て form + もいいです · You may (verb)...

ここで た
食べてもいいですよ。
You may eat here.

しゃしん と
写真を撮ってもいいですよ。
You may take photos.

■ てもいいですか is used to ask for permission. It means “May I / We (verb)...?” or “Is it ok to (verb)...?” .

- Construction -

■ Verb in the て form + もいいですか · May I / We (verb)... / Is it ok to (verb)...

タバコ す
を吸ってもいいですか。
May I smoke? (Is smoking allowed?)

ほん よ
この本を読んでもいいですか。
May I read this book?

■ Complete the following sentences.

1. コーヒーを _____。
Coffee, please.
2. ゆっくり _____。
Speak slowly, please.
3. CD を _____。
Listen to CD, please.
4. 12 ページのテキストを _____。
Read the text on page 12, please.
5. これを _____。
This, please.
6. ^{にほんご}日本語を _____。
Teach me Japanese, please.
7. エアコンを _____。
May I turn on the air conditioner?
8. ^{えいご}英語で _____。
May I speak in English?
9. ここで _____よ。
You may eat here.
10. ゲームを _____よ。
You may play the video game.

■ Translate the following sentences into Japanese.

1. Wait a moment, please.
2. Tell me in Japanese, please.
3. Lend me an eraser, please.
4. Come tomorrow at 8 a.m., please.
5. May I enter the classroom?
6. Is it permitted to smoke here?
7. May we take pictures here?