

HIRAGANA  
ONLYにほんごを べんきょうする じえふ  
Jeff Who Studies Japanese**Want the Easiest Japanese Learning Program?**

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じえふは よんじゅうごさいです。  
らいげつ にほんへ りょこうします。  
だから、にほんごを べんきょうしたいと おもいました。  
じえふは まいにち すこしずつ べんきょうします。



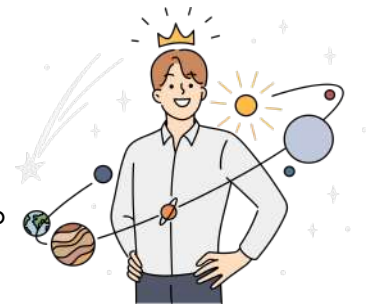
でも、じえふは しごとも いそがしいです。  
よるは つかれて、ねむくなります。  
「じかんが ない...」と じえふは がっかりします。



あるひ、じえふは ぽっどきやすとを みつけました。  
あるきながら、ききながら、にほんごが べんきょうでき  
「これなら できる!」と じえふは わらいました。



いま、じえふは まいにち にほんごを ききます。  
すこしずつ ことばが わかります。  
じえふは たのしく べんきょうを つづけています。



# Nihongo wo benkyousuru Jefu

## Jeff Who Studies Japanese



### Romajii + English

Use this to help you read the Hiragana version above.

Some words are color coded just to help you grasp their meanings.

Jefu wa **yonjuu go** sai desu.

**Raigetsu** Nihon e **ryokou shimasu**.

**Dakara**, **nihongo** o **benkyou shitai** to omoimashita.

Jefu wa **mainichi** sukoshi zutsu **benkyou shimasu**.

**Demo**, Jefu wa **shigoto mo isogashii** desu.

**Yoru** wa tsukarete, nemuku narimasu.

"**Jikan ga nai...**" to Jefu wa gakkari shimasu.

**Aru hi**, Jefu wa poddokyasuto o **mitsukemashita**.

**Aruki nagara**, kiki nagara, nihongo ga **benkyou**  
**dekimasu**.

"Kore nara dekiru!" to Jefu wa waraimashita.

**Ima**, Jefu wa mainichi nihongo o **kikimasu**.

**Sukoshi zutsu** **kotoba** ga **wakarimasu**.

Jefu wa tanoshiku benkyou o **tsuzuketeimasu**.

Jeff is **45** years old.

**Next month**, he **will travel** to **Japan**.

**So**, he thought, "**I want to study Japanese**."

Jeff **studies** a little **every day**.

**But** Jeff is **busy** with **work**, **too**.

At **night**, he gets tired and sleepy.

"**I have no time...**" Jeff feels disappointed.

**One day**, Jeff **found** a podcast.

He **can study** Japanese **while walking** and  
listening.

"I can do this!" Jeff smiled.

**Now**, Jeff **listens** to Japanese every day.

**Little by little**, he **understands** the **words**.

Jeff happily **continues** his studies.

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# Nihongo wo benkyousuru Jefu

## Jeff Who Studies Japanese



### Vocabulary

### Vocabulary

- じえふ (Jefu) – Jeff (noun)
- よんじゅうごさい (yonjuu go sai) – 45 years old
- らいげつ (raigetsu) – next month (noun)
- にほん (Nihon) – Japan (noun)
- へ (e) – to (particle)
- りょこうする (ryokou suru) – to travel (verb)
- だから (dakara) – so, therefore (conjunction)
- にほんご (nihongo) – Japanese (language) (noun)
- べんきょうする (benkyou suru) – to study (verb)
- したい (shitai) – want to (do) (auxiliary verb)
- おもう (omou) – to think (verb)
- まいにち (mainichi) – every day (adverb/noun)
- すこしずつ (sukoshi zutsu) – little by little (adverb)
- でも (demo) – but (conjunction)
- しごと (shigoto) – work, job (noun)
- いそがしい (isogashii) – busy (i-adjective)
- よる (yoru) – night (noun)
- つかれる (tsukareru) – to get tired (verb)
- ねむい (nemui) – sleepy (i-adjective)
- なる (naru) – to become (verb)
- じかん (jikan) – time (noun)
- ない (nai) – none, not exist (i-adjective)
- がっかりする (gakkari suru) – to be disappointed (verb)
- あるひ (aru hi) – one day (expression)
- ぽどきやすと (poddokyasuto) – podcast (noun, borrowed word)
- みつける (mitsukeru) – to find (verb)
- あるきながら (aruki nagara) – while walking (expression/verb)
- ききながら (kiki nagara) – while listening (expression/verb)
- できます (dekimasu) – can do (verb, potential form)
- これ (kore) – this (pronoun)
- なら (nara) – if, in that case (particle/conditional)
- できる (dekiru) – can do (verb)
- わらう (warau) – to smile, to laugh (verb)
- きく (kiku) – to listen (verb)
- ことば (kotoba) – word, language (noun)
- わかる (wakaru) – to understand (verb)
- たのしい (tanoshii) – fun, enjoyable (i-adjective)
- つづける (tsuzukeru) – to continue (verb)
- います (imasu) – (auxiliary for ongoing action, verb)



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### Grammar Notes

#### Grammar

- は (wa) – Topic marker particle. Marks the subject/topic of the sentence.
- です (desu) – Polite sentence ending ("is/are/am").
- へ (e) – Direction particle, used to show movement toward a place.
- を (o) – Direct object marker, marks what the verb is acting on.
- が (ga) – Subject marker, often used for new information or emphasis.
- と (to) – Quoting particle or "and" for nouns.
- に (ni) – Indicates time, place, or direction.
- ます (masu) – Polite verb ending.
- たい (tai) – "Want to" (attached to verb stem; e.g., べんきょうしたい = want to study).
- とおもう (to omou) – "I think..." or "I thought..." (for expressing thoughts).
- すこしずつ (sukoshi zutsu) – "Little by little," an adverbial phrase.
- でも (demo) – "But," used at the beginning of a sentence for contrast.
- も (mo) – "Also/too," particle for inclusion.
- つかれて、ねむくなります – "Get tired and become sleepy."
  - Use of the て-form for sequencing actions and ~くなる for "become (adjective)."
- ...と [person] はいいます – "...," [person] says. Direct speech pattern.
- ながら (nagara) – "While (doing)" – expresses two actions happening at the same time
  - (verb stem + ながら).
- ことができます (koto ga dekimasu) – "Can do (something)" (potential form).
- これなら (kore nara) – "If it's this..." / "With this..." (conditional).
- をつづけています (o tsuzukete imasu) – "Continuing (something)," ongoing/progressive tense.
- まいにち (mainichi) – "Every day," used as a time expression.
- すこしずつ ことばがわかります – "Little by little, (I) understand words."
  - Use of が for new info/subject focus.
- いそがしいです (isogashii desu) – "Is busy." Use of い-adjective with polite ending.
- たのしく べんきょうをつづけています – "Happily continues to study."
  - Use of く-form adverb for い-adjectives.

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