

Welcome to the Print-and-Play version of
the Anatomy Expansion of Japanese: The Game!

This deck will teach you vocabulary for everyday discussion of the human body. The cards each have one main word to study at the top, notes about the word in the middle, and an example sentence at the bottom with more vocabulary you can look up in a dictionary. Words like Nose, Arm, and Walk will help you get comfortable with common words about the body you will hear in polite conversation.

There is a +1 point bonus available in this deck for creating the compound word "Ashi-yubi" (meaning toe) by placing Ashi before Yubi. These are both nouns, so this breaks the color pattern laid out in the Core Deck rules, but it's okay in this case. You get this extra Turn Point only on the first turn in which you form the combo; you may use it to eliminate opponents' cards like normal. The bonus point remains on your side as long as Ashi and Yubi are in that order. You lose the bonus whenever they are separate. The bonus point can be regained for your side by placing them together again, but the Turn Point is only awarded once.

ABOUT PRINTING THIS EXPANSION:

This set of sheets is formatted to run perfectly on 8.5" x 11" ("letter") paper. If you use size A4, just make sure that you print it at 100% size, with no stretch, centered. It should come out just fine. A lot of PnP players only print the cards on one side and sleeve them. If you choose to print them double-sided, the card backs are on page 8 of this PDF. I recommend a stiff cardstock with a clay coating. I print my own PnP copies on 110 Lb cardstock with a clay coating of 198.9 gsm, but thicker paper is better.

Enjoy the deck and let me know what you think! You can get a hold of me at:

- Bernhard@JapaneseTheGame.com
- [Facebook.com/JapaneseTheGame](https://www.facebook.com/JapaneseTheGame)
- [Twitter.com/JapaneseTheGame](https://twitter.com/JapaneseTheGame)
- [Google.com/+JapaneseTheGame](https://www.google.com/+JapaneseTheGame)

And of course you can buy new decks and expansions on the website, JapaneseTheGame.com. Have a look there at the next edition. It includes decks about Japanese folk tales, Bushidō (Samurai life), Weapons and Warfare, Yōkai (Japanese folk monsters), and a balanced blank deck you can put your own words on. There are also forums, rules updates, and blog posts to keep you up to date and just have fun with the rest of the Japanese: The Game community.

Have fun!

Sincerely,

Bernhard Hamaker

CREDITS:

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o PARTICLE 1

NOUN (object)

を
object marker

Marks a direct object in a sentence. A direct object is a thing that is having an action done to it, the "victim" of the verb. を can ONLY be used in sentences that have a transitive verb.

Uraanishi wa mirai o mitoosu chikara ga aru.
占い師は未来を見通す力がある。
Fortune tellers have the power to see into the future.

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NI PARTICLE 1

NOUN (destination or recipient)

に
destination marker

Marks the noun before it as a destination, like "at" or "in." Also marks times of events, recipients, and metaphorical places. Can only be used in sentences with a verb for the predicate unless noted otherwise.

Mimi ni mono o ireru no wa yokunai.
耳にものを入れるのはよくない。
It's not good to stick things in your ear.

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NA PARTICLE 1

ADJECTIVAL NOUN (now acting as an adjective)

な
copular particle

This particle turns most adjectival nouns into adjectives. (Some use the particle の instead; it'll say so on the card). Place the adjectival noun to the left of this card and the noun you want to modify to the right. That's all.

Soko de yumei na isha ga nanninka hataraiteru.
そこで有名な医者が何人か働いている。
A few famous doctors work there.

NOUN (the thing being described)

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GA PARTICLE 1

NOUN (subject)

が
subject marker

Marks any subject in a sentence. If a sentence is contained within a larger sentence, the sub-sentence's subject takes the particle が. It can also replace は to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence.

Minna ga nande jitto mitsumeteiru?
皆が何でじっと見つめている?
Why is everyone is staring?

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WA PARTICLE 0

NOUN (subject)

は
topic marker

Marks the word before it as the main topic of discussion as well as the subject of the sentence. The noun marked by は can also serve as the subject of any sentences with no marked subject.

Kanojo wa sensei ni shite wa wakai desu ne.
彼女は先生にしては若いですね。
She is pretty young for a doctor.

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WA
PARTICLE 0

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NO
PARTICLE 1

NOUN (owner)

NO
の
possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's in "the woman's face" or the "of" in "mouth of the cave". It also assigns possession of attributes as in "face of reason."

Kodomotachi wa tsumaranasou ni shiteiru.
子供たちはつまらなそうに
している。
The kids look bored.

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KI-RE-I
ADJECTIVAL NOUN 2

KI-RE-I
きれい
pretty

In addition to meaning pretty, this can also mean clean or tidy. Usually written in hiragana.

Kanojo wa kireina me o shite imasu.
彼女はきれいな目をしています。
She has beautiful eyes.

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D E S H O U
COPULA 1

DE-SHO-U
でしょう
probably is

This is a copula similar to Da and Desu except that you use Deshou in cases where you suppose something is true. Can be used to make adjectives polite just like Desu but in a supposition situation.

Kare wa tabun ie ni aruite kaeru deshou.
彼はたぶん家に歩いて帰るでしょう。
He will probably walk home.

述

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D A
COPULA 1

DA
だ
is

This is a copula. It assigns attributes, definitions, or identities to a noun just like is/am/are in English. Da is not polite, so only use it in informal situations.

Kotoshi no kouyou wa kirei da ne.
今年の紅葉はきれいだね。
The fall scenery this year is pretty, isn't it?

述

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D E S U
COPULA 1

DE-SU
です
is

Means "is/am/are" like the copula Da except that Desu is polite. Desu can also follow an adjective to make it polite, in which case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Kore wa dareka no kami no ke desu ka.
これは誰かの髪の毛ですか。
Is this someone's hair?

述

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述

PREDICATE

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ADJECTIVE

YO-WA-I

よわ
弱い
weak/frail

This is used to describe something that is weak or frail, in both a physical or non-physical sense (example: candy is my weakness). Also be used to call someone unskilled or delicate.

Kare wa eiyoubusoku na node karada ga yowai desu.
彼は栄養不足なので体が弱いです。
His body is weak since he doesn't get enough nourishment.

述

PREDICATE

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ADJECTIVE

KA-RU-I

かる
軽い
light

This can be used in much the same way we use "light" in English, such as if something isn't heavy, or it is agile, or even if it's non-serious.

Karui hou no nimotsu wo hakobu no wo tetsudatte.
軽いほうの荷物を運ぶのを手伝って。
Give me a hand in carrying the lighter luggage.

述

PREDICATE

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ADJECTIVE

NA-GA-I

なが
長い
long

This can be used to describe things that are long (such as hair or fingers) as well as time (such as taking a long time).

Nagai kyori o hashiranakereba ikenai no wa heiki desu.
長い距離を走らなければいけないのは平気です。
(I) am totally fine with having to run long distances.

述

PREDICATE

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ADJECTIVE

FU-TO-I

ふと
太い
fat/thick

This looks like the kanji for big (大) deliberately. This can also be used to describe a deep voice ("Koe ge futoi," 声が太い).

Futoi pen de kaita hou ga yomiyasui yo.
太いペンで書いたほうが読みやすいよ。
It would be easier to read if you wrote with a thick pen.

述

PREDICATE

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GODAN VERB

NO-BA-SU

の
伸ばす
reach/extend

In addition to reach or stretch, this verb can also mean to grow out your hair ("Kaminoke o nobasu," 髪の毛を伸ばす).

Hoshi ni te o nobasu!
星に手を伸ばす!
Reach for the stars!

述

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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GODAN VERB 1

HI-ZA-MA-ZU-KU
ひざまずく

跪く
kneel

This word means kneel, but if someone is sitting in the seiza position, they'll usually use the phrase "Seiza o suru" (正座をする) instead. Hizamazuku is usually written in hiragana.

Keii wo shimesu tame ni ou no mae ni hizamazuita.
敬意を示すために王の前にひざまずいた。

(I) knelt before the king to show respect.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 2

A-RU-KU
ある

歩く
walk

You may mark something the object is walking on as a direct object with the particle "o" (を).

Hamabe o aruku no ga suki desu.
浜辺を歩くのが好きです。

I like to take walks on the beach.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 1

SA-SU
さす

指す
point

The core meaning of this word is to point. Do you see a familiar kanji in it? It can also be used for more abstract meanings such as nominating someone or identifying something/someone.

Hito ni yubi o sasu no wa shitsurei desu.
人に指をさすは失礼です。

It's rude to point fingers at people.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 1

MA-WA-SU
まわす

回す
turn

To turn something. If something is simply turning around on its own, the intransitive mate of this verb (Mawaru, 回る) would be used.

Kare wa atama o tenjou ni butsukete me o mawashita.
彼は頭を天井にぶつけて、目を回した。

He hit his head on the ceiling and lost consciousness.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 1

A-RU
ある

ある
have

Aru means "to exist", but is often used to indicate the subject has something. To say, "I have an arm," you use Aru like this: "Watashi wa ude ga aru." (As for me, an arm exists.) This feels natural with time. Aru can only apply to inanimate nouns, usually marked by the particle "ga" (が).

Kaisha no soto ni kirei na fonsui ga arimasu.
会社の外にきれいな噴水があります。

There's a beautiful fountain outside the office.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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ICHIDAN VERB 1

TO-JI-RU
とじる

閉じる
close

This verb means to close or shut something, but it's specifically meant for use with things such as eyes, books, etc.

Me o tojite netsuita.
目を閉じて寝付いた。

I closed my eyes and went to sleep.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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ICHIDAN VERB 2

FURERU

FU-RE-RU

ふ

触れる

touch

This verb denotes touching or coming in contact with a person or object. Also can be non-physically, such as "to touch on" a topic. The thing the word modifies is marked with the particle に.

Same ni fureta?
サメに触れた?
Did you touch the shark?

 INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 

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NOUN 2

HANNA

HA-NA

はな

鼻

nose

For as simple as a nose is, the kanji is quite complicated. But it's good kanji practice! A common idiom it's used in is "Hana ga takai" (鼻が高い), which means to be stuck up or conceited.

Uso o tsuku toki wa hana ga nagaku naru.
嘘をつく時は鼻が長くなる。
When you lie, your nose gets longer.

 INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

KUCHI

KU-CHI

くち

口

mouth

This is the word for mouth, but it can also mean opening, entrance, or exit.

Haishasan ni kuchi o akeru you ni iwareta.
歯医者さんに口を開けるように言われた。
I was told by the dentist to open my mouth.

 INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

YUBI

YU-BI

ゆび

指

finger

This word means finger, but if you place "ashi" (foot/leg) before it it means toe. Make that special combo for +1.

Yubi o yakedo shite shimatta.
指をやけどしてしまった。
I burned my finger.

 INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

ATAMA

A-TA-MA


あたま


頭

head

Two expressions that use this word are "atama ga ii" (smart, 頭がいい) and "atama ga warui" (slow thinker, 頭が悪い).

Atama ga itakatta node isha ni itta.
頭が痛かったので医者に行った。
I went to the doctor because I had a headache.

 INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

ME

ME

め

目

eye

At its core this word means eye, but it can also represent eyesight, an experience, or can come after a counter to act as an ordinal number suffix (such as 1st, 2nd, etc.).

Zutto sensei ni me wo tsukerarete ita.
ずっと先生に目をつけられていた。
(I) was eyed cautiously by the teacher the entire time.

 INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

M I M I

MI-MI
みみ

耳
ear

Ear or hearing, as in 耳が遠い (mimi ga tooi): to be hard of hearing.

Hebi wa mimi ga nai desu ka?
蛇は耳がないですか?
Do snakes not have ears?

INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

K A O

KA-O
かお

顔
face

Eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, it's all here! This word can also refer to facial expressions.

Kare no kao ga butsubustu ni natteiru.
彼の顔がぶつぶつになっている。
He's breaking out (in pimples) on his face.

INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

K U B I

KU-BI
くび

首
neck

Usually means "neck", but can mean "head" in the case of a severed head. For example, "Shika no kubi wo kabe ni kakeru" (シカの首を壁にかける) means to mount a deer's head on a wall. "Kubi ni naru" (首になる), is a common idiom that means to be fired or laid off at work.

Anata ga kubi ni natta to kiita.
あなたが首になったと聞いた。
I heard you were fired.

INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

A S H I

A-SHI
あし

足
foot/leg

Context is quite helpful for this, as it means both foot and leg. If you see it written with the kanji 脚 (pronounced the same), then you know that it definitely means leg.

Ashi ni mame ga dekiteiru.
足にまめができています。
I have a bruise on my foot.

INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

K A T A

KA-TA
かた

肩
shoulder

Shoulders are quite versatile... They can be stiff, relaxed, and even carry the weight of the world.

Kata ga itakute tamaranai.
肩が痛くてたまらない。
My shoulders are killing me.

INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

U D E

U-DE
うで

腕
arm

This word usually just means arm, but it can also be used when discussing someone's skill or ability to do something.

Ude wo otta koto ga arimasu ka?
腕を折ったことがありますか?
Have (you) broken your arm before?

INANIMATE

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