



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

This deck will teach you vocabulary about animals, interacting with them, and the sounds they make in Japanese. The cards each have one main word to study at the top, notes in the middle, and an example sentence at the bottom with vocabulary you can look up in a dictionary. Words like Fox, Feed, and Keep will help you talk about animals in Japanese.

Many animals have a kanji, such as cat and dog, but some—especially foreign animals—do not. In either case, it is most common to find animal names written in Katakana (one of two Japanese syllabaries). This is much like the custom in English to write a Latin name for an animal in italics. It is also common for an animal with a native Japanese word to be called by a name borrowed from another language. Lions have a kanji (獅子) that is relegated almost exclusively to the zodiac and figures of speech. But Japanese people will use the borrowed word Lion (they'll say "raion") and write it in katakana: ライオン

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:

Created by Bernhard Hamaker – Content assistance by Jacob Foster – Japanese editing by Taka Yanagita – Photography licensed; no attribution required.

NOUN 2

K I T S U N E

KI-TSU-NE
きつね

狐
fox

Foxes are considered to have supernatural powers in Japan. And as in Western culture, they're considered exceptionally sly. Foxes say "kon kon."
Ano kitsune wa jouhin da ne.
あの狐は上品だね。
That fox is elegant, isn't it?

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012001

NOUN 2

T A N U K I

TA-NU-KI
たぬき

狸
raccoon dog

Some say tanuki can shapeshift at will. Make sure you don't confuse them with raccoons or badgers! Tanuki drum on their bellies to make a "pon poko" sound.
Tanuki no shippo de tobemasu yo.
狸の尻尾で飛ばますよ。
(You) can fly with the tanuki's tail!

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012002

NOUN 1

N E K O

NE-KO
ねこ

猫
cat

You have to be careful around cats. They already took over the Internet and are opening cafés around the world. It's only a matter of time before we are working for them. Cats say "nyaa."
Netto wa neko de afurete iru.
ネットは猫で溢れている。
The internet is teeming with cats.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012003

NOUN 1

I N U

I-NU
いぬ

犬
dog

Emperor Tenmu made dog consumption illegal in 675 AD, but it got serious around 1700 when Shōgun Tsunayoshi executed an apprentice for wounding one. Dogs say "wan wan."
Chiisai inu wa ashi o kajitta.
小さい犬は足をかじった。
The little dog bit at (my) ankle.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012004

NOUN 1

N E Z U M I

NE-ZU-MI
ねずみ

鼠
mouse

Like most words for animals, this is usually written in katakana: ネズミ. Nezumi also refers to rats, and can be combined with iro (色) to mean the color gray. Mice and rats say "chuu chuu."
Nezumi wa minna shinimashita.
ネズミはみんな死にました。
The rats all died.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012005

NOUN 1

K U M A

KU-MA
くま

熊
bear

There are two species of bear in Japan: Ussuri brown, and Asian black. Bears say "guoo."
Kuma wa petto ni wa mukanai.
熊はペットには向かない。
Bears don't make good pets.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012006

DOUBUTSU

NOUN

DO-U-BU-TSU
どうぶつ

動物
animal

If you look at the kanji for animal, it is literally "thing that moves." It's an interesting distinction. That may be why trees, though living, are not considered animate objects.

Doubutsu wa totemo omoshiroi desu ne.
動物はとても面白いですね。
Animals are very interesting, aren't they?

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012007

TORI

NOUN

TO-RI
とり

鳥
bird

There are about 10,000 species of birds on Earth. Some varieties make specific sounds, but birds in general say "chun chun."

Dachou wa ookii tori desu.
ダチョウは大きい鳥です。
Ostriches are big birds.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012008

USHI

NOUN

U-SHI
うし

牛
cow

Some cows in Japan are massaged and are given beer to promote appetite. Top grade cuts of such beef are sold for over \$100 per pound! Holy cow! Cows say "mō."

Ushi wa yottsu no ibukuro o motte iru.
牛は四つの胃袋を持っている。
Cows have four stomachs.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012009

UMA

NOUN

U-MA
うま

馬
horse

Eight breeds of horse are native to Japan. They are generally small and stocky and are mild tempered. These gentle but stout horses are unfortunately facing possible extinction. Horses say "hihiin."

Nihon no uma wa chiisai ga takumashii.
日本の馬は小さいがたくましい。
Japanese horses are small but robust.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012010

ESA

NOUN

E-SA
えさ

餌
animal feed

This is the word for animal food. It can also be used when talking about bait or a lure. When followed with the object marker を and the verb やる, it means "to feed the animal(s)."

Kyou, inu ni esa o yatta no?
今日、犬に餌をやったの?
Did you feed the dog today?

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012011

IRU

ICHIDAN VERB

I-RU
いる

居る
is/exists

This verb is used with animate nouns: to state that a noun exists, like "There is a dog" or "Dogs exist" (Inu ga iru.); to locate nouns, like "Aiko ga koko ni iru." (Aiko is here.); and to say you "have" a noun, like "Watashi wa ani ga iru." (I have an older brother.) Usually written in hiragana.

Kono shima ni hebi wa imasen.
この島にへびはいません。
There are no snakes on this island.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012012

ICHIDAN VERB

MIRU

MI-RU
み

見る
see

This verb is for when you are pointing your eyes at something, either passively (see) or actively (look). It can also mean watch, though there is also another word available (観る, also pronounced miru) for that meaning.

Sakuban doubutsu no bangumi o mita no?
昨夜動物の番組を見たの?

Did you watch the animal show last night?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012013

ICHIDAN VERB

NIGERU

NI-GE-RU
に

逃げる
run away

This verb is used for escaping and running away. It's a good verb to know when working with criminals or unhappy animals (who often run away).

Uma wa subayaku nigemashita.
馬は素早く逃げました。

The horse escaped swiftly.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012014

GODAN VERB

NAKU

NA-KU
な

鳴く
make a sound

This verb refers exclusively to animals. It can describe birds chirping, dogs barking, cats meowing, or red pandas "kyururu"-ing.

Kitsune wa nante naku ka na?
狐は何て鳴くかな?

What does the fox say?

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012015

GODAN VERB

KAU

KA-U
か

飼う
keep an animal

This verb means to keep an animal as a pet or livestock. Be careful that you don't mix it up with the verb for buying things (also pronounced kau).

Kirin o kau koto wa ihou desu ka.
キリンを飼うことは違法ですか。

Is it illegal to keep a giraffe as a pet?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012016

GODAN VERB

YARU

YA-RU
や

遣る
do/give

Yaru means do or give, and usually refers to more physical activities than the similar word "suru." When yaru is used to mean give, the giver has a higher social stance. You can "yaru" a cookie to your dog, but not to your grandfather. Usually written in hiragana.

Doubutsu ni tabemono o yaranaide kudasai.
動物に食べ物をやらないで下さい。

Please don't give food to the animals.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012017

GODAN VERB

MOTSU

MO-TSU
も

持つ
to hold

This verb is quite versatile. It can be used to mean that you are holding, owning, or carrying something. It can also be used for the non-physical, such as having knowledge.

Inu ga eda o motte kita.
犬が枝を持ってきた。

The dog brought over a stick.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012018

IRREGULAR VERB

KURU

KU-RU

く 来る
to come

This verb is used when someone or something is moving toward a location the speaker relates to, such as "come over to my house" or "come to school with me."

Kotchi ni kuru na!
こっちに来るな!

Don't come this way! (Stay away!)

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012019

ADJECTIVE

FUTOI

FU-TO-I

ふと 太い
fat/thick

Use this adjective when inanimate objects are relatively wide. Pencils, arms, tails, brushstrokes, and other inanimate objects can be "futoi."

Ano koneko no shippo wa futoi!
あの子猫の尻尾は太い!

That kitten's tail is thick!

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012020

ADJECTIVE

KAWAII

KA-WA-I-I

か わい 可愛い
cute

This is a word you'll hear all of the time in Japan. Things have a habit of being cute in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Kawaii akachan desu ne.
かわいい赤ちゃんですね。

That's a cute baby.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012021

ADJECTIVE

OSOROSHII

O-SO-RO-SHI-I

おそ 恐ろしい
scary

This adjective describes things that are genuinely terrifying. When something is so frightening that you can only say one word, this is a good one to choose.

Raateru wa osoroshii doubutsu desu.
ラーテルは恐ろしい動物です。

Honey badgers are scary animals.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012022

ADJECTIVE

CHIISAI

CHI-I-SA-I

ちい 小さい
small

This word is used to describe things that are small or tiny. The kanji in the word (小) is the abbreviation for small, like S in English.

Nihon no juutaku wa chiisai desu.
日本の住宅は小さいです。

Houses in Japan are small.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012023

COPULA

DESU

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."

Kochira wa doubutsuen desu.
こちらは動物園です。

Here is the zoo.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012024

COPULA

DESHOU

DE-SHO-U

でしよう

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.

Raishuu wa ame ga furu deshou.
来週は雨が降るでしょう。
It will probably rain next week.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012025

COPULA

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.

Saru wa shitsurei da.
猿は失礼だ。
Monkeys are rude.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012026

ADJECTIVAL NOUN

HEN

HE-N
へん

変

strange

Use this word to describe something strange, awkward, odd, peculiar, or otherwise out of the ordinary.

Tanuki no nakigoe wa hen desu.
狸の鳴き声は変です。
The sound tanukis make is strange.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012027

PARTICLE

NA

な

copular particle

ADJECTIVAL NOUN (now acting as an adjective)

NOUN (the thing being described)

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.

Ano kirei na tora o mite.
あの綺麗な虎を見て。
Look at that pretty tiger.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012028

PARTICLE

GA

が

subject marker

NOUN (subject)

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.

Namakemono wa undou ga daikirai desu.
なまけものは運動が大嫌いです。
Sloths hate exercise.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012029

PARTICLE

GA

が

subject marker

NOUN (subject)

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.

Namakemono wa undou ga daikirai desu.
なまけものは運動が大嫌いです。
Sloths hate exercise.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012029

o PARTICLE

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.

Shirokuma wa tamanegi o tabenai.
シロクマは玉ねぎを食べない。
Polar bears don't eat onions.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012030

WA PARTICLE

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.

Watashi wa risu ga suki desu.
私はリスが好きです。
I like squirrels.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012031

WA PARTICLE

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.

Watashi wa risu ga suki desu.
私はリスが好きです。
I like squirrels.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012031

NO PARTICLE

NOUN (owner)

の

possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's in "My mother's cat" or the OF in "sound of the bird." It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "beast of burden."

Imouto no kobuta desu.
妹の子豚です。
It's my little sister's piglet.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012032

NE END PARTICLE

ね

...isn't it?/right?

Used at the end of a sentence (after a predicate) to prompt the listener for agreement. Can also go after end particles Ka or Yo to prompt for reinforcement.

Kyou wa atsui ne.
今日は暑いね。
It's hot today, isn't it?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012033

NI PARTICLE

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.

Nezumi ni yare.
ネズミに遣れ。
Give it to the mouse.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 012034

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME