



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

This deck will teach you vocabulary for discussion of items you probably encounter in your home every day. 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 Sofa, Oven, and Sit will help you get comfortable with words about home life as your life reinforces the vocabulary daily!

There is a +2 point bonus available in this deck for creating any sentence that combines the noun Terebi (television) with Miru (watch). You'll need to place the object marker O after Terebi. You get these extra Turn Points only on the first turn in which you form the combo; you may use the points to eliminate opponents' cards like normal. The bonus points remain on your side as long as Terebi and Miru are in a sentence together. You lose the bonus whenever they are separate. If they are separated, the bonus points can be regained for your side by placing them together again, but the Turn Points are 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:

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

NOUN

1

T
E
R
E
B
I

TE-RE-BI

テレビ

television

The TV has become the center of many living rooms, both in Japan and elsewhere. Terebi (テレビ) is short for television.

Terebi o keshita.
テレビを消した。
I turned off the TV.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017001

NOUN

1

P
A
S
O
K
O
N

PA-SO-KO-N

パソコン

computer

You're guaranteed to see this word a lot. Pasokon (パソコン) is short for personal computer. Most people use it daily.

Pasokon ga nusumarete shimatta.
パソコンが盗まれてしまった。
The computer got stolen.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017002

NOUN

1

R
E
I
Z
O
U
K
O

RE-I-ZO-U-KO

れい ぞう こ

冷蔵庫

refrigerator

This is the big machine that keeps your food cold. In many Japan homes, they are small to save space.

Reizouko o naosanakya.
冷蔵庫を直さなきゃ。
I gotta fix the fridge.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017003

NOUN

1

S
O
F
A

SO-FA

ソファ

sofa

This word can be used to talk about sofas or couches. These are good for sitting, sleeping, and socializing.

Atarashii sofa wo katta yo.
新しいソファを買ったよ。
I bought a new sofa!

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017004

NOUN

1

S
U
I
H
A
N
K
I

SU-I-HA-N-KI

すい はん き

炊飯器

rice cooker

Rice cookers are essential for modern Japanese kitchens. They can be used to cook much more than rice! People have made pancakes, bread, and entire dinners in Suihanki.

Suihanki ga koware mashita.
炊飯器が壊れました。
The rice cooker broke.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017005

NOUN

1

F
U
T
O
N

FU-TO-N

ふ とん

布団

futon

Unlike westernized futons that act as both a couch and a bed, in Japanese "futon" refers to bedding. Usually a thin mattress and comforter that are unfolded at night and folded up and shelved during the day.

Sakuban wa futon de neta.
昨夜は布団で寝た。
Last night I slept on a futon.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017006

NOUN 1

B
E
D
D
O

BE-D-DO

ベッド
bed

This is your western-style bed. These are very common in Japan now, but it wasn't always that way. In houses that still have tatami floors, these are usually foregone in favor of a futon.

Beddo o totonoetano?
ベッドを整えたの?
Did you make the bed?

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017007

NOUN 2

O
F
U
R
O

O-FU-RO
お風呂
bath

Baths in Japan are different from those in the west. In most houses, the toilet is separate from the room with the tub. In Japan you wash yourself outside the bath tub before soaking in neck-deep water.

Ofuro ni oyu o ireta.
お風呂にお湯を入れた。
I filled the bath with water.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017008

NOUN 1

O
O
B
U
N

O-O-BU-N

オーブン
oven

Ovens in Japan sometimes also function as a microwave. Some have burners on top and some don't.

Oobun ni sawaranaide!
オーブンに触らないで!
Don't touch the oven!

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017009

NOUN 1

I
S
U

I-SU

椅子
chair

You can use this word the same way that you use chair in English. Do not put a chair on a tatami mat.

Isu ga irimasu ka?
椅子が要りますか?
Do you need a chair?

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017010

NOUN 2

M
A
N
E
K
I
N
E
K
O

MA-NE-KI-NE-KO
招き猫
lucky cat

The Maneki-neko, literally meaning beckoning cat, it is called the lucky cat, money cat, or fortune cat in English. You're sure to see these everywhere in Japan and in Japanese media.

Mise de manekineko o mita?
店で招き猫を見た?
Did you see the Lucky Cat in the shop?

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017011

ICHIDAN VERB 1

N
E
R
U

NE-RU

寝る
lie down

This verb means to lie down or go to bed. It doesn't necessarily always mean that someone is sleeping, though it can.

Sakuban osoku neta.
昨晚遅く寝た。
I went to bed late last night.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017012

ICHIDAN VERB ①

M I R U

MI-RU
み

観る
watch

This is the word for viewing things (such as a movie). It is the same word as miru (見る); only the kanji is different. Use in a sentence with Terebi as the object for +2.

Terebi de bangumi o mimashita.
テレビで番組を観ました。
I watched a show on TV.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017013

GODAN VERB ①

T S U K U R U

TSU-KU-RU
つく

作る
make

Making something. For example: manufacturing, cooking, or making an artistic piece. Be sure to remember this one!

Bangohan o tsukuru tsumori desu.
晩ご飯を作るつもりです。
I plan on making dinner.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017014

GODAN VERB ②

Y O M U

YO-MU
よ

読む
read

This word is great for reading documents, books, or even the minds of other people!

Atarashii hon ga yomitai.
新しい本が読みたい。
(I) want to read a new book.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017015

GODAN VERB ①

S U W A R U

SU-WA-RU
すわ

座る
sit

It's common to hear this in classrooms when kids are not in their chairs. Don't confuse it with Sawaru, which means to touch/feel.

Suwatte kudasai.
座ってください。
Please sit down.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017016

GODAN VERB ①

H A I R U

HA-I-RU
はい

入る
enter

To go in, enroll in, or get into something either physically or metaphorically. This is a very common verb.

Guntai ni haitta.
軍隊に入った。
I joined the army.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017017

GODAN VERB ①

K A E R U

KA-E-RU
かえ

帰る
return home

Returning home is emotionally important in Japan. Kaeru can also mean returning to the home of your ancestors (Jikka ni kaeru). It is also used when guests/customers that are leaving.

Ato juppun de kaerimasu.
あと十分で帰ります。
After ten minutes I'll head home.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017018

GODAN VERB

A-SO-BU
あそぶ

遊ぶ
play

Playing around for the sake of fun. You would not use this verb to talk about playing sports, which usually use suru (する) or yaru (やる).

*Kodomotachi wa asonde iru.
子供たちは遊んでいる。
The kids are playing.*

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017019

ADJECTIVE

KI-TA-NA-I
きたない

汚い
dirty

Dirty or messy, such as a muddy floor or a doctor's handwriting.

*Kono heya wa kitanai ne.
この部屋は汚いね。
This room is dirty, isn't it?*

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017020

ADJECTIVE

A-TSU-I
あつ

熱い
hot

Describes hot objects (as opposed to the weather or a sexy person). The stove is hot, he is hot-headed, the team is fired up, etc.

*Atsui kara ki o tsukete.
熱いから気をつけて。
Be careful; it's hot.*

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017021

ADJECTIVE

TA-KA-I
たか

高い
expensive

Used when something is expensive or tall. It can mean expensive because the price as high.

*Kono sofa wa sugoku takai naa.
このソファはすごく高いな。
(This) sofa is reeealy expensive.*

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017022

ADJECTIVE

SE-MA-I
せま

狭い
narrow/small

Describes a space that is narrow or confined. Think of cramped hallways or small doorways.

*Nihon no apaato wa semai.
日本のアパートは狭い。
Japanese apartments are small.*

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017023

COPULA

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.

*Ano isu wa yasui deshou.
あの椅子は安いでしょう。
That chair might be cheap.*

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017024

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."

Kore wa terebi desu.
これはテレビです。
This is a TV.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017025

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.

Kore wa beddo ja nai. Futon da.
これはベッドじゃない。布団だ。
This isn't a bed, it's a futon.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017026

ADJECTIVAL NOUN

BENRI

BE-N-RI

べんり

便利

convenient

Use this word when talking about something that is convenient or useful.

Takushii wa benri desu ne.
タクシーは便利ですね。
Taxis are convenient, aren't they?

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017027

PARTICLE

NI

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.

Depaato niwa teeburu ga nai.
デパートにはテーブルがない。
There aren't tables at the department store.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017028

PARTICLE

NI

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.

Depaato niwa teeburu ga nai.
デパートにはテーブルがない。
There aren't tables at the department store.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017028

PARTICLE

DE

で

means marker

When the subject uses some means (a tool or method), mark that means with this particle.

Anata no batto de hitto o utemashita.
あなたのはットでヒットを打てました。
I was able to hit a single with your bat.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017030

NA

PARTICLE

1

NA

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.

Ooki na reizouko ga hoshii desu.
大きな冷蔵庫が欲しいです。
I want a big refrigerator.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017031

O

PARTICLE

1

O

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.

Pasokon o kесе!
パソコンを消せ!
Turn off the computer!

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017032

O

PARTICLE

1

O

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.

Pasokon o kесе!
パソコンを消せ!
Turn off the computer!

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017032

WA

PARTICLE

0

WA

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.

Kore wa nan desu ka.
これは何ですか。
What is this?

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017033

WA

PARTICLE

0

WA

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.

Kore wa nan desu ka.
これは何ですか。
What is this?

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017033

GA

PARTICLE

1

GA

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.

Yappari ame ga furihajimeta.
やっぱり雨が降りはじめた。
Of course it started raining.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 017035

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME