

INTERJECTION

H
A
I

HA-I

はい
yes

This is a respectful and/or obedient way to say "yes." You'll say it a lot to your sensei.

Hai, wakarimashita.
はい、わかりました。
Yes, I understand.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018001

NOUN

G
I

GI
ぎ

着
uniform

We borrow this word directly into English. In Japanese it's also used as a suffix, as in "karate-gi": a karate uniform.

Gi o motte kimashita.
着をもってきました。
I brought my uniform.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018002

NOUN

K
A
T
A

KA-TA
かた

型
form

A KATA or "form" is a prescribed pattern of movement used in martial arts. You'll practice your WAZA while you move through your KATA.

Kata o renshuu shimashou.
型を練習しましょう。
Let's practice our forms.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018003

NOUN

K
A
R
A
D
A

KA-RA-DA
からだ

体
body

The physical aspect of an individual as distinct from the TAMASHII.

Karada ga mada itai.
体がまだ痛い。
My body still hurts.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018004

NOUN

A
I
T
E

A-I-TE
あいて

相手
opponent

This word can also mean companion or "other party." If you're competing against someone, or facing them in conversation, they're AITE.

Aite wa doko desu ka.
相手はどこですか。
Where is my opponent?

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018005

NOUN

W
A
Z
A

WA-ZA
わざ

技
technique

In martial arts, one trains on techniques as part of the way.

Kyou nage waza wo shimesu.
今日投げ技を示す。
Today I will demonstrate throwing techniques.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018006


U
S
H
I
R
O

NOUN 1

U-SHI-RO
うし
後ろ
rear

The back or rear of something. Use with destination particle に to mean "behind" or "to the back." Or use USHIRO as a prefix to indicate that the noun is toward the back, e.g. USHIRO GERI.

Ushiro-geri de katta.
後ろ蹴りで勝った。
I won with a rearward kick.

 INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018007

M
A
E

NOUN 1

MA-E
まえ
前
front/before

Follow with destination particle に to mean "to the front" or use as an adverb phrase meaning "forward."

Mae ni ippo funde kure.
前に一歩踏んでくれ。
Please take one step forward.

 INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018008

M
I
G
I

NOUN 1

MI-GI
みぎ
右
right

Right, as in right hand. In English "right" is an adjective, but it's a noun in Japanese. Follow 右 with possessive particle NO (の) to use it like an adjective.

Chotto migi ni mawase.
ちょっとみぎに回せ。
Turn a little to your right.

 INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018009

H
I
D
A
R
I

NOUN 1

HI-DA-RI
ひだり
左
left

Left, as in left hand. In English "left" is an adjective, but it's a noun in Japanese. Follow 左 with possessive particle NO (の) to use it like an adjective.

Hidari te o agete.
左手をあげて。
Raise your left hand.

 INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018010


T
A
M
A
S
H
I
I

NOUN 2

TA-MA-SHI-I
たましい
魂
soul/spirit

TAMASHII is a heavy word in Japanese. Your identity and spirit are part of your 魂. When you perform tasks with honor and dedication you do it "with spirit" and 魂 is the word used.

Tamashii wa karada ni inochi o ataeru.
魂は体に生命を与える。
The spirit bestows life upon the body.

 INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018011

S
E
N
S
E
I

NOUN 1

SE-N-SE-I
せん せい
先生
teacher

Literally means "lived before" denoting experience and an earned respect. 先生 is your teacher who guides you in the way, having already experienced his or her own path.

Sensei, mou ikkai oshiete kudasai.
先生、もう一回教えてください。
Teacher, please teach it one more time.

 ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018012

DOUJOU

NOUN 1

DO-U-JO-U
どう じょう

道場

hall

Literally means "the place of the way." A DOUJOU is usually a hall because you need enough space for a lot of people to move around.

Doujou de kao ni kerareta.
道場で顔は蹴られた。

My face was kicked at the dojo.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018031

MICHI

NOUN 1

MI-CHI
みち

道

path/way

This word, which can also be read "DOU," means path or way, as in "the way of the warrior." The depth of meaning in this word is extreme, but if you strive toward an ideal you will understand it.

Michi ni shitagatta seikatsu wa erai.
道に従う生活は偉い。

A life following the path is admirable.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018014

REI

NOUN 2

RE-I
れい

礼

respect/bow

This noun meaning bow bears additional meanings such as etiquette and ritual. Those meanings are not so separate in Japanese.

Rei de sonkei o shimeshita.
礼で尊敬を示した。

I showed my respect with a bow.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018015

NAGERU

ICHIDAN VERB 1

NA-GE-RU
な

投げる

throw

Means throwing anything including a person, which is a part of many martial arts. Make the word NAGE meaning "a throw" using the "Nominalizer" verb conjugation for +1.

Itsumo nagerareru.
いつも投げられる。

I always get thrown.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018016

HAJIMERU

ICHIDAN VERB 1

HA-JI-ME-RU
はじ

始める

begin

To begin or start something. You'll hear this nominalized at the beginning of a match when an official shouts "HAJIME."

"Hajime" to kiita.
「始め」と聞いた。

I heard "Start!"

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018017

YAMERU

ICHIDAN VERB 1

YA-ME-RU
や

止める

cease

To finish or cease doing something. You'll hear this nominalized at the beginning of a match when an official shouts "YAME."

Itsu shiai o yameru ka?
いつ試合を止めるか?

When are we ending the bout?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018018

ICHIDAN VERB 1

U
K
E
R
U

U-KE-RU

う
受ける

receive/block

This word is used all the time to mean "receive" but in this context it means to receive an attack, which is how the Japanese language talks about blocking.
Ukete shimaimashita.
受けてしまいました。
He blocked it completely.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker  018019

GODAN VERB 1

N
A
R
A
U


NA-RA-U

なら
習う

learn

To obtain an ability through practice. In Japanese, this is distinguished from academic study (BENKYOU, 勉強).
Narau shika nai.
習うしかない。
There's nothing to do but learn it.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker  018020

GODAN VERB 1

T
O
B
U

TO-BU

と
跳ぶ

jump

To say you're doing something while jumping, use the Connective verb conjugation to make "TOBI" and place before another verb for +1.
Tobi-kerimasu.
飛び蹴ります。
I will do a flying kick.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker  018021

GODAN VERB 1

K
E
R
U

KE-RU

け
蹴る

kick

When KERU is the second part of a compound word, the KE softens to GE as in MAE GERI, a noun meaning "forward kick."
Chikara o irete keru!
力を入れて蹴る!
Put some power into your kick!

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker  018022

GODAN VERB 1

T
S
U
K
U


TSU-KU

っ
突く

punch

When TSUKU is the second part of a compound word, the TSU softens to ZU as in GYAKU-ZUKI, a noun meaning "reverse punch."
Tsuku nara makasu kamoshirenai.
突くなら負かすかもしれない。
If you punch maybe you'll defeat him.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker  018023

GODAN VERB 1

M
A
W
A
S
U


MA-WA-SU

まわ
回す

rotate

This is a great word. Conjugate it with the Connective Verb Conjugation, then conjugate the verb you place after it with the Nominalizer and it'll become a noun that means an act performed in a circle, like a roundhouse kick: MAWASHI GERI.
Mawashi-zuki o shiro!
回し突きをしろ!
Do a roundhouse punch!

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker  018024

IRREGULAR VERB 1

SURU

SU-RU

する
do

This word, by itself, means "do." It can be used with certain words (as written on the cards) to turn nouns into verbs or verb phrases. It can be written with kanji (為る) but is virtually always written in hiragana.

Rei o suru.
礼をする
I will (do a) bow.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018025

IRREGULAR VERB 1

SURU

SU-RU

する
do

This word, by itself, means "do." It can be used with certain words (as written on the cards) to turn nouns into verbs or verb phrases. It can be written with kanji (為る) but is virtually always written in hiragana.

Rei o suru.
礼をする
I will (do a) bow.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018025

IRREGULAR VERB 1

SURU

SU-RU

する
do

This word, by itself, means "do." It can be used with certain words (as written on the cards) to turn nouns into verbs or verb phrases. It can be written with kanji (為る) but is virtually always written in hiragana.

Rei o suru.
礼をする
I will (do a) bow.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018025

ADJECTIVE 1

T S U Y O I

TSU-YO-I

強い
strong

Getting strong is worth the effort.

Sanada-san wa tsuyoi ne.
真田さんはつよいね。
Sanada is strong, isn't he?

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018026

ADJECTIVE 2

T A D A S H I I

TA-DA-SHI-I

正しい
correct

Proper, correct, upright.

Tadashiku renshuu shinakya!
正しく練習しなきゃ。
You have to practice correctly!

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018027

ADJECTIVAL NOUN 1

N A N A M E

NA-NA-ME

斜め
diagonal

Diagonal, slanted.

Sanchin-dachi de ashi wa naname da.
三戦立ちで足は斜めだ。
In sanchin stance your feet are diagonal.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018028

ADJECTIVAL NOUN

M A S S U G U

MA-S-SU-GU

ま っ す ぐ

真っ直ぐ

Straight ahead, forward.

Massugu mite, tsuyoku panchi shimasu.
まっすぐ見て、強くパンチします。
I will look straight forward and punch hard.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018029

COPULA

D A

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.

Aikidoka da.
合気道家だ。
She is a practitioner of aikido.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018030

COPULA

D A

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.

Aikidoka da.
合気道家だ。
She is a practitioner of aikido.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018030

COPULA

D A

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.

Aikidoka da.
合気道家だ。
She is a practitioner of aikido.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018030

COPULA

D E S U

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."

Korera wa shinai desu.
これらは竹刀です。
These are our wooden practice swords.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018031

COPULA

D E S U

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."

Korera wa shinai desu.
これらは竹刀です。
These are our wooden practice swords.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018031

DE SU

COPULA

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."

Korera wa shinai desu.
これらは竹刀です。

These are our wooden practice swords.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018031

NO

PARTICLE

NO

の

possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's in "Hoshi's fist" or the "of" in "mastery of karate". It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "body of water."

Boku no kuruma wa doko?
僕の車はどこ？

Where's my car?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018032

NO

PARTICLE

NO

の

possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's in "Hoshi's fist" or the "of" in "mastery of karate". It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "body of water."

Boku no kuruma wa doko?
僕の車はどこ？

Where's my car?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018032

NI

PARTICLE

NI

に

destination marker

Means "to" or "at," marking the noun before it as a destination. Also used for marking specific times, recipients, and metaphorical places. Can only be used in sentences with a verb for the predicate unless noted otherwise.

Asoko ni iku tsumori desu.
あそこに行くつもりです。

I plan to go over there.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018033

NI

PARTICLE

NI

に

destination marker

Means "to" or "at," marking the noun before it as a destination. Also used for marking specific times, recipients, and metaphorical places. Can only be used in sentences with a verb for the predicate unless noted otherwise.

Asoko ni iku tsumori desu.
あそこに行くつもりです。

I plan to go over there.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018033

O

PARTICLE

O

を

object marker

This particle 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.

Atama o keru na.
頭を蹴るな。

Don't kick (me in) the head.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018034

o PARTICLE 1

を
object marker

This particle 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.

Atama o keru na.
頭を蹴るな。
Don't kick (me in) the head.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018034

o PARTICLE 1

を
object marker

This particle 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.

Atama o keru na.
頭を蹴るな。
Don't kick (me in) the head.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018034

WA PARTICLE 0

は
topic marker

Marks the word before it as the main topic of discussion and the subject of the sentence. A noun marked by は can also serve as the subject of any sentences that do not have a marked subject.

Kendou wa idai na reikishi ga arimasu.
剣道は偉大な歴史があります。
Kendou has a great history.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018035

WA PARTICLE 0

は
topic marker

Marks the word before it as the main topic of discussion and the subject of the sentence. A noun marked by は can also serve as the subject of any sentences that do not have a marked subject.

Kendou wa idai na reikishi ga arimasu.
剣道は偉大な歴史があります。
Kendou has a great history.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018035

TO PARTICLE 1

と
with

This particle can either mean "with" as in going with someone or it can establish a complete list of things, in which case you'll need one と before each additional item.

Ato de aite to shiai shimasu.
後で相手と試合します。
After that I will have a match with my opponent.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018036

NA PARTICLE 1

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 on the right. That's all.

Genki na hito desu ne.
元気な人ですね。
He's an energetic person, isn't he?

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018037

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 on the right. That's all.

Genki na hito desu ne.
元気な人ですね。
He's an energetic person, isn't he?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018037

NOMINALIZER VERB CONJUGATION 1

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → 0
る → 0

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE I

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する ↓ SHI し	I-KU 行く ↓ I-KI 行き	KU-RU 来る ↓ KI 来
------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------

Turn verbs into nouns! The verb Kick (KERU) becomes the noun Kick (KERI).

Nage o oshiemasu.
投げを教えます。
I will teach you a throw.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018038

CONNECTIVE VERB CONJUGATION 1

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → 0
る → 0

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE I

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する ↓ SHI し	I-KU 行く ↓ I-KI 行き	KU-RU 来る ↓ KI 来
------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------

This connective form conjugates just like the Nominalizer. That makes it easier to speak but slightly harder to listen. If you're going to jump AND punch you modify

Tobi-tsuku no ga suki desu.
飛び突くのが好きです。
I like to do jumping punches.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018039

POLITE VERB CONJUGATION 2

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → MASU
る → ます

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE I + MASU

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する ↓ SHI-MA-SU します	I-KU 行く ↓ I-KI-MA-SU 行きます	KU-RU 来る ↓ KI-MA-SU 来ます
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

This doesn't change a sentence's meaning, just the politeness. It can compound-conjugate only into past tense, using the Past card (see Conjugations Expansion) to

Ima ikimasu.
今行きます。
I'll go now.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018040

POLITE VERB CONJUGATION 2

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → MASU
る → ます

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE I + MASU

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する ↓ SHI-MA-SU します	I-KU 行く ↓ I-KI-MA-SU 行きます	KU-RU 来る ↓ KI-MA-SU 来ます
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

This doesn't change a sentence's meaning, just the politeness. It can compound-conjugate only into past tense, using the Past card (see Conjugations Expansion) to

Ima ikimasu.
今行きます。
I'll go now.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018040

HONORIFIC VERB CONJUGATION 1

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → RARERU
る → られる

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE A + RERU

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する ↓ SA-RE-RU される	I-KU 行く ↓ I-KA-RE-RU 行かれる	KU-RU 来る ↓ KO-RA-RE-RU 来られる
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---

This conjugation shows respect by sounding indirect. It has the same conjugation rules as the passive voice, but denotes honor, not literal passivity.

Tabemono o zenbu taberareta.
食べ物を全部食べられた。
You ate all of the food.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 018041

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME