

NAME SUFFIX

S  
A  
N

SA-N

さん

Mr./Ms.

This respectful but not overly polite form of address can be used for people you've just met, unfamiliar equals, or people of higher station than you.

*Watanabe-san wa koraremasu ka.*  
渡辺はこられますか。  
Can you come, Mr. Watanabe?

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NAME SUFFIX

S  
A  
M  
A

SA-MA  
さま

様

Sir/madam

This is a highly respectful, formal address for your societal or circumstantial superiors. It doesn't literally mean Sir or Madam, but is used in similar situations.

*Tanaka-sama, otsukaresama deshita.*  
田中様、お疲れ様でした。  
Tanaka, sir, thank you for your work.

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NAME SUFFIX

K  
U  
N

KU-N  
くん

君

Master

This suffix resembles the old British title "Master," which applies to male minors. But Kun can also refer to masculine peers of any age or those of lower station than you.

*Yosuke-kun wa sutooa ni itta.*  
与助君はストアに行った。  
Yosuke went to the store.

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NAME SUFFIX

C  
H  
A  
N

CHA-N

ちゃん

Dear

-Chan is applied to adorable people and things such as cute friends, children, girls, inanimate objects we're humanizing, and cute animals. It's a cute alteration of "-san." It doesn't really translate to "dear" or anything else we say in English.

*Rise-chan wa uta o kaita.*  
莉晴ちゃんは歌を書いた。  
Rise wrote a song.

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COPULA

D  
E

DE

で

Is

This is the connective form of the copula Da. You must place another sentence after the sentence in which De is the predicate. Use before Gozaru for +1.

*Ano neko wa shizuka de nonki da.*  
あの猫は静かで暢気だ。  
That cat is quiet and carefree.

PREDICATE 述

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HONORIFIC VERB

O  
S  
S  
H  
A  
R  
U

O-S-SHA-RU

お  
仰っしゃる

Say/speak

Ossharu is the honorific form of *lu* (言う, say), *Kataru* (語る, speak), and *Hanasu* (話す, talk). Its -masu conjugation is *Osshaimasu*. Almost exclusively written in hiragana.

*Naze sou osshaimasu ka?*  
なぜそうおっしゃいますか。  
Why do you say that?

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HONORIFIC VERB ①

GO-ZA-RU  
ござる  
御座る  
Be/exist

This is a synonym for Aru (有る, be/exist), and like Aru can follow the connective copula De (で) to create a copula, "de gozaru" (honorific). Its -masu conjugation is Gozaimasu.

*Kenshin de gozaimasu.*  
剣心で御座います。  
It is Kenshin.

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HONORIFIC VERB ①

I-RA-S-SHA-RU  
いらっしゃる  
Go/come/be

Irassharu is an honorific form of Iku (行く, go), Kuru (来る, come), and Iru (居る, be/exist). Its -masu conjugation is Irasshaimasu.

*Irasshaimase!*  
いらっしやいませ!  
Welcome! (Literally "come (here)")

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HONORIFIC VERB ①

NA-SA-RU  
なさる  
Do

Honorific form of Suru. Just like Suru (する, do) it can either mean "do" or follow specially-labeled nouns to turn them into verbs. Its -masu conjugation is Nasaimasu. Usually written in hiragana.

*Anata no shukudai o nasai.*  
あなたの宿題を為さい。  
Do your homework.

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GODAN VERB ①

ME-SHI-A-GA-RU  
めあ  
召し上がる  
Eat

Meshiagaru is the honorific form of Taberu (食べる, eat).

*Mada meshiagarimasen.*  
まだ召し上がりません。  
I haven't eaten yet.

PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB ①

MO-U-SU  
もう  
申す  
Say/speak

Moosu is a humble version of Iu (言う, say) and Kataru (語る, speak). Iu and Moosu are also used to tell people your name.

*Jeikobu to moushimasu.*  
ジェイコブと申します。  
Call me Jacob.

PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB ①

O-RU  
お  
居る  
Be/exist

Oru is a humble version of Iru (居る, to be), and can be used every way Iru can. Because there is no visible difference in the two words written with kanji, it's usually written in hiragana.

*Kochira ni orimasu!*  
こちらに居ります!  
I'm (over) here!

PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 1

M  
A  
I  
R  
U

MA-I-RU  
まい

# 参る

Go/Come

Mairu is the humble form of Iku (行く, go) and Kuru (来る, come).

*Rainen nihon ni mairimasu.*  
来年日本に参ります。  
I'm going to Japan next year.

PRECATE 述

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GODAN VERB 1

I  
T  
A  
S  
U

I-TA-SU  
いた

# 致す

Do

This is the humble version of Suru (する, do). Itasu can also turn "suru verbs" into humble verbs, which have the same meaning they would with する but a humbler presentation.

*Hoteru no yoyaku itashimashita.*  
ホテルの予約致しました。  
I reserved a hotel room.

PRECATE 述

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ICHIDAN VERB 1

Z  
O  
N  
J  
I  
R  
U

ZO-N-JI-RU  
ぞん

# 存じる

Known

This is the humble version of Shiru (知る, know). There's an even more polite form, "Zonjiageru" (存じあげる) with the same meaning.

*Keikaku o zonjimasen.*  
計画を存じません？  
I don't know the plan.

PRECATE 述

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NOUN 1

G  
O  
Z  
O  
N  
J  
I

GO-ZO-N-JI  
ぞん

# ご存じ

Known

This honorific noun refers to the knowledge of the second person. Sentences with this noun may use object marker を even without a transitive verb. See example below.

*Supeingo o gozoni desu ka?*  
スペイン語をご存じですか？  
Do you know Spanish?

INANIMATE

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VERB CONJUGATION 2

P  
O  
L  
I  
T  
E

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:  
RU MASU  
る → ます

FOR GODAN VERBS:  
MA-SU  
BASE + ます

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

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

PRECATE 述

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VERB CONJUGATION 2

P  
O  
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I  
T  
E

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BASE + ます

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PRECATE 述

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**HONORIFIC** VERB CONJUGATION 1

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:  
RU RARERU  
る → られる

FOR GODAN VERBS:  
BASE A RERU  
+ れる

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SA-RE-RU される	I-KA-RE-RU 行かれる	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.

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**NO** PARTICLE 1

**NOUN (owner)** **NOUN (possession or attribute)**

NO  
の  
possessive marker

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 just like English as in "face of reason."

*Suzuki-chan no kuruma wa atarashii.*  
鈴木ちゃんの車は新しい。  
Suzuki's car is new.

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**WA** PARTICLE 1

**NOUN (subject)** **NOUN (subject)**

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.

*Kono mori wa totemo midori desu.*  
この森はとても緑です。  
This forest is very green.

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**WA** PARTICLE 1

**NOUN (subject)** **NOUN (subject)**

WA  
は  
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This forest is very green.

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**GA** PARTICLE 1

**NOUN (subject)** **NOUN (subject)**

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.

*Tanaka-san wa kubi ga nagai!*  
田中さんは首が長い!  
Mr. Tanaka has a long neck!

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**GA** PARTICLE 1

**NOUN (subject)** **NOUN (subject)**

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.

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NI

ADJECTIVAL NOUN (now acting as an adjective)

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.

*Gakkou ni ikitakunai yo.*  
学校に行きたくないよ。  
I don't want to go to school.

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を

NOUN (destination or recipient)

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.

*Nihongo de ronbun o yonda.*  
日本語で論文を読んだ。  
I read a thesis in Japanese.

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を

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JAPANESE



THE GAME

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