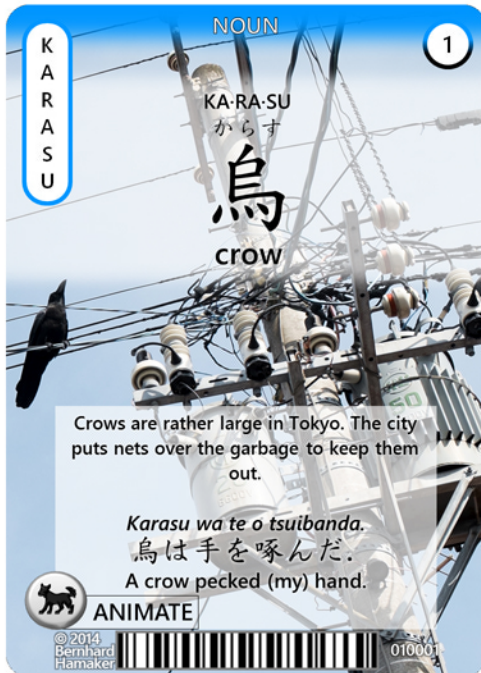


NOUN

1


K A R A S U

KA-RA-SU
からす
烏
crow



Crows are rather large in Tokyo. The city puts nets over the garbage to keep them out.

Karasu wa te o tsuibanda.
烏は手を啄んだ。
A crow pecked (my) hand.

 ANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010001

NOUN

1

J I D O U H A N B A I K I

JI-DO-U-HA-N-BA-I-KI
じどうはんばいき
自動販売機
vending machine



Vending machines are incredibly popular in Japan. Bus stop on Mt. Fuji? Vending machine. Nondescript alley in the middle of town? Vending machine.

Jidouhanbaiki ni hyakuendama o ireta.
自動販売機に百円玉を入れた。
I put a hundred-yen coin into the vending machine.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010002

NOUN

1

T O U K Y O U S U K A I T S U R I I

TO-U-KYO-U-SU-KA-I-TSU-RI-I
とうきょう
東京スカイツリー
Tokyo Skytree



The Tokyo Skytree is currently the second tallest structure in the world. At 634 meters (2,080 feet), it's a great way to see Tokyo.

Toukyou sukaitsurii o mita.
東京スカイツリーを見た。
I saw the Tokyo Skytree.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010003

NOUN

1

K O U S A T E N

KO-U-SA-TE-N
こうさてん
交差点
intersection



This crossing in front of Shibuya Station is often reported as the busiest intersection in the world.

Kousaten de matte kudasai.
交差点で待ってください。
Please wait at the intersection.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010004

NOUN

1

K O U T S U U

KO-U-TSU-U
こうつう
交通
traffic/transportation



A lot of traffic is going on at all levels in Tokyo, where overpasses sometimes take you past sixth-story windows.

Kono michi wa koutsuuryou ga ooi.
この道は交通量が多い。
This street has heavy traffic.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010005

NOUN

2

P U R I K U R A

PU-RI-KU-RA
プリクラ
photo sticker booth



The brand Print Club popularized these sticker-printing photo booths. Now the generic term for such machines, プリクラ is an abbreviation of that brand name.

Purikura wa totemo tanoshii desu.
プリクラはとても楽しいです。
Purikuras are very fun.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010006

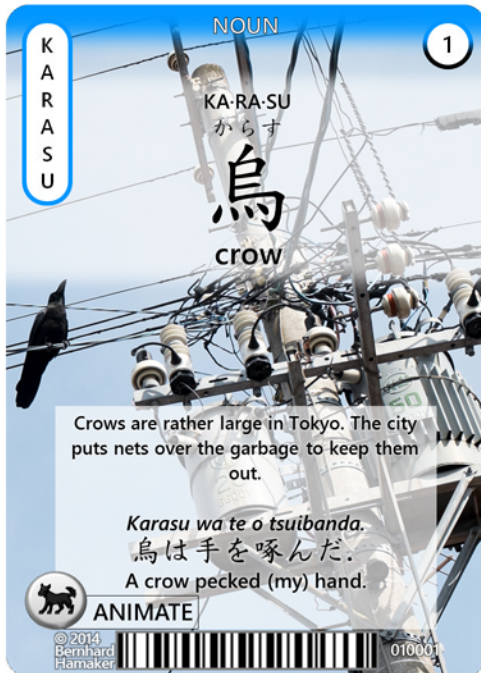
NOUN

1

K A R A S U


KA-RA-SU
からす

鳥
crow



Crows are rather large in Tokyo. The city puts nets over the garbage to keep them out.

Karasu wa te o tsuibanda.
鳥は手を啄んだ。
A crow pecked (my) hand.

 ANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010001

NOUN

1

J I D O U H A N B A I K I

JI-DO-U-HA-N-BA-I-KI
じどうはんばいき

自動販売機
vending machine



Vending machines are incredibly popular in Japan. Bus stop on Mt. Fuji? Vending machine. Nondescript alley in the middle of town? Vending machine.

Jidouhanbaiki ni hyakuendama o ireta.
自動販売機に百円玉を入れた。
I put a hundred-yen coin into the vending machine.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010002

NOUN

1

T O U K Y O U S U K A I T S U R I I

TO-U-KYO-U-SU-KA-I-TSU-RI-I
とうきょう

東京スカイツリー
Tokyo Skytree



The Tokyo Skytree is currently the second tallest structure in the world. At 634 meters (2,080 feet), it's a great way to see Tokyo.

Toukyou sukaitsurii o mita.
東京スカイツリーを見た。
I saw the Tokyo Skytree.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010003

NOUN

1

K O U S A T E N

KO-U-SA-TE-N
こうさてん

交差点
intersection



This crossing in front of Shibuya Station is often reported as the busiest intersection in the world.

Kousaten de matte kudasai.
交差点で待ってください。
Please wait at the intersection.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010004

NOUN

1

K O U T S U U

KO-U-TSU-U
こうつう

交通
traffic/transportation



A lot of traffic is going on at all levels in Tokyo, where overpasses sometimes take you past sixth-story windows.

Kono michi wa koutsuuryou ga ooi.
この道は交通量が多い。
This street has heavy traffic.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010005

NOUN

2

P U R I K U R A

PU-RI-KU-RA

プリクラ
photo sticker booth



The brand Print Club popularized these sticker-printing photo booths. Now the generic term for such machines, プリクラ is an abbreviation of that brand name.

Purikura wa totemo tanoshii desu.
プリクラはとても楽しいです。
Purikuras are very fun.

 INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010006

NOUN 1

KA-I-MO-NO
100 YEARS
KA-I-MO-NO
か 1914-2014 もの
買い物
merchandise
東京土産
TOKYO STATION 100 1914-2014

Whether it's buying the latest in otaku culture in Akihabara or perusing the fashion paradise of Harajuku, you'll definitely be filling your bags. Follow this noun with the する (SURU) card to make it into a verb for +1.
Kaimono o shimasen ka.
買い物をしませんか。
Won't (you) go shopping?

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010013

NOUN 1

HANA-MI
はな み
花見
cherry blossom viewing

One of the most popular Japanese customs is Hanami, literally "flower viewing." The blooming of the cherry blossom (Sakura) trees is of particular interest. Enjoy with good company and good food.
Rainen wa hanami ga shitai.
来年は花見がしたい。
I want to do "hanami" next year.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010014

NOUN 1

KE-I-SA-TSU-KA-N
けい さつ かん
警察官
police officer

It's not uncommon to get lost in a place as big as Tokyo. When you do, ask a police officer for directions. They are very polite and helpful.
Keisatsukan ni "Doko desu ka" to tazuneta.
警察官に「どこですか」と尋ねた。
I asked the police officer where (it) was.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010015

NOUN 1

SHA-SHI-N
しゃ しん
写真
photograph

Does anyone travel without taking a lot of pictures? With Japan's unique culture and history, you can expect to fill up a lot of film or SD cards.
Sono shashin wa utsukushii.
その写真は美しい。
(Your) picture is beautiful.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010016

NOUN 1

TA-BE-MO-NO
た もの
食べ物
food

Japanese food is unique, savory, and refreshing. At street shops, restaurants, conveyer belt sushi places, and even convenience stores you'll have the opportunity to try some of everything.
Donna tabemono ga suki desu ka.
どんな食べ物が好きですか。
What kind of food do you like?

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010017

PARTICLE 0

WA
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.
Kyou wa tanjoubi desu!
今日は誕生日です!
Today is (my) birthday!

NOUN (topic)

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010018

WA PARTICLE 0

NOUN (topic)

WA

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.

Kyou wa tanjoubi desu!
今日は誕生日です!
Today is (my) birthday!

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010018

WA PARTICLE 0

NOUN (topic)

WA

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.

Kyou wa tanjoubi desu!
今日は誕生日です!
Today is (my) birthday!

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010018

GA PARTICLE 1

NOUN (subject)

GA

が

subject marker

Marks a subject in a sentence. If a sentence is contained within a larger sentence, the sub-sentence uses the particle が. It can also replace は (WA) to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence.

Washoku ga hoshii yo!
和食が欲しいよ!
I want Japanese food!

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010019

GA PARTICLE 1

NOUN (subject)

GA

が

subject marker

Marks a subject in a sentence. If a sentence is contained within a larger sentence, the sub-sentence uses the particle が. It can also replace は (WA) to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence.

Washoku ga hoshii yo!
和食が欲しいよ!
I want Japanese food!

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010019

GA PARTICLE 1

NOUN (subject)

GA

が

subject marker

Marks a subject in a sentence. If a sentence is contained within a larger sentence, the sub-sentence uses the particle が. It can also replace は (WA) to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence.

Washoku ga hoshii yo!
和食が欲しいよ!
I want Japanese food!

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010019

O PARTICLE 1

NOUN (object)

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.

Takusan manga o yomu.
たくさんマンガを読む。
I read a lot of manga.

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010020

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.

Takusan manga o yomu.
たくさんマンガを読む。
I read a lot of manga.

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010020

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.

Itsu Toukyou ni kimasu ka.
いつ東京に来ますか。
When will you come to Tokyo?

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010021

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.

Itsu Toukyou ni kimasu ka.
いつ東京に来ますか。
When will you come to Tokyo?

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010021

PARTICLE

E

へ

direction marker

Marks a direction or area as opposed to a specific location. "Going over there" as opposed to "going to my desk."

Asoko e iku tsumori desu.
あそこへ行くつもりです
I intend to go over there.

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010022

PARTICLE

NO

の

possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's in "Tokyo's Subways" or the "of" in "Prime Minister of Japan". It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "body of water."

Tanaka-san no hon da.
田中さんの本だ。
It's Mr. Tanaka's book.

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010023

PARTICLE

NO

の

possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's in "Tokyo's Subways" or the "of" in "Prime Minister of Japan". It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "body of water."

Tanaka-san no hon da.
田中さんの本だ。
It's Mr. Tanaka's book.

©2014 Bernhard Flamaker 010023

TO
PARTICLE 1

NOUN (list item or companion)

TO
と
and/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.

Gohan to sakana o tabemashita.
ご飯と魚を食べました
I ate fish and rice.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010024

KA
END PARTICLE 1

KA
か
question marker

Used at the end of a sentence to turn it into a question. Questions asked in more familiar company end with the question marker の (NO) instead.

Ame ga futte imasu ka.
雨が降っていますか。
Is it raining?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010025

KA
END PARTICLE 1

KA
か
question marker

Used at the end of a sentence to turn it into a question. Questions asked in more familiar company end with the question marker の (NO) instead.

Ame ga futte imasu ka.
雨が降っていますか。
Is it raining?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010025

YO
END PARTICLE 1

YO
よ
I say/I tell you

Goes at the end of the sentence to affect an authoritative or explanatory tone. In English we might say "I'll have you know..." or, in some circles, "...for reals."

Suupaaman wa uchuu kara kuru yo.
スーパーマンは宇宙から来るよ
Superman comes from space.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010026

NE
END PARTICLE 1

NE
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 particle か (KA) or よ (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 010027

ISO-GASHI-I
ADJECTIVE 1

I-SO-GA-SHI-I
いそが
忙しい
busy

Busy or hectic. While much of Japan is tranquil, major cities like Tokyo are almost always busy.

Sumimasen, isogashii desu ka.
すみません、忙しいですか
Excuse me, are you busy?

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010028

ADJECTIVE 1

S
E
M
A
I

SE-MA-I
せま

狭い
narrow

Narrow or confined. Due to its population and limited landmass, Japan's cities are jam-packed, making use of every possible alley and backstreet.

Kono michi wa semai ne.
この道は狭いね。
This road is narrow, isn't it?

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010029

ADJECTIVE 1

A
R
I
E
N
A
I

A-RI-E-NA-I
あ え

有り得ない
impossible

Impossible, improbable, or unimaginable. Usually written in hiragana.

Are o taberu nante arienai!
あれを食べるなんてありえない!
There's no way I'm eating that!

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010030

ADJECTIVE 1

H
I
R
O
I

HI-RO-I
ひろ

広い
wide

Spacious, vast, or wide. This is the opposite of Semai (狭い).

Kono toguchi wa hiroi.
この戸口は広い。
This doorway is wide.

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010031

ADJECTIVE 2

M
E
Z
U
R
A
S
H
I
I

ME-ZU-RA-SHI-I
めずら

珍しい
rare

Unusual or rare. During summer, many Japanese kids collect bugs, trying to find the rarest ones to show off to their friends.

Mezurashii mushi o tsukamaetai.
珍しい虫を捕まえたい。
I want to catch a rare bug.

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010033

ADJECTIVE 1

O
O
I

O-O-I
おお

多い
many

Use this adjective to talk about things that are numerous. It's great when talking about how many people live in Tokyo or how many people come to the Hanami every year.

Ninzu ga ooi.
人数が多い。
There are a lot of people.

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010034

COPULA 1

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."

Kokonattsu desu.
ココナッツです。
(It) is a coconut.

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010035

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."

Kokonattsu desu.
ココナッツです。
(It) is a coconut.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010035

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."

Kokonattsu desu.
ココナッツです。
(It) is a coconut.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010035

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.

Jishin da!
地震だ!
It's an earthquake!

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010036

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.

Jishin da!
地震だ!
It's an earthquake!

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010036

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.

Are wa inu deshou.
あれは犬でしょう。
That's probably a dog (over there).

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010037

ADVERB 2

TO-KI-DO-KI

時々
sometimes

The character 々 is like a ditto mark (""), telling you to repeat the character before it. When you learn words with 々, you'll notice it sometimes alters the repetition, in this case softening the T to a D.

Tokidoki men shika tabenai.
時々麺しか食べない
Sometimes I eat nothing but noodles.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010038

ADVERB 1

T O T E M O

TO-TE-MO
とて

逆も
very

Very, such as "that item is very expensive" or "he's very nice." This word must be used in a sentence with an adjective or a descriptive noun. Almost always written in hiragana.

Chiwawa wa totemo urusai.
チワワはとてもうるさい。
Chihuahuas are very annoying.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010039

ADVERB 1

S U G U

SU-GU

すぐ
immediately

Use in situations like "I have to leave right away" or "I found it instantly."

Sugu kaerimasu.
すぐ帰ります。
I'm coming home right away.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010040

ADVERB 1

A I N I K U

A-I-NI-KU
あいにく

生憎
Unfortunately

Also means "Sorry, but..." and is an appropriate way to begin a disappointing sentence.

Ainiku derarenai!
生憎出られない。
Unfortunately, I am unable to attend.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010041

IRREGULAR VERB 1

S U R U

SU-RU

する
do

This word by itself means "do." It can turn certain nouns into verbs or verb phrases (as written on the cards). One example in this deck is Kaimono Suru. Suru can be written with kanji (する) but is virtually always written in hiragana.

Toukyou de nani o suru no?
東京で何をするの?
What will you do in Tokyo?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010042

GODAN VERB 2

O D O R O K U

O-DO-RO-KU
おどろ

驚く
be surprised

To be surprised or astonished, such as "He surprised me" or "When I saw the buildings, I was astonished!"

Ooki na oto de odoroiita.
大きな音で驚いた
I was surprised at the loud sound.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010043

GODAN VERB 1

T O M A R U

TO-MA-RU
と

泊まる
stay at

To stay somewhere other than your home for at least a night, such as at a hotel or at your friend's house. Can also mean mooring or docking a boat.

Isshuukan ni hoteru ni tomatte.
一週間にホテルに泊まった
I stayed in the hotel for one week.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010044

GODAN VERB 1

TO-RU
と
撮る
take

This verb exclusively refers to capturing media, such as taking photos or recording video and/or audio. Use in a sentence with Shashin (picture) as its object for +1.
Ooku no shashin o toru?
多くの写真を撮る？
Are you going to take a lot of pictures?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010045

GODAN VERB 1

NO-RU
の
乗る
ride

It's easier to think of this verb as "to get on" something (train/bike/airplane) because the thing you're riding is marked by the direction particle に (NI). Also used for other objects that don't move such as stools.
Takushii ni notte iru.
タクシーに乗っている。
I'm riding in a taxi.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010046

GODAN VERB 1

TA-NO-MU
たの
頼む
request

To order something in a restaurant or to request an object or favor.
Nani o tanomu?
何を頼む？
What are you ordering?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010047

ICHIDAN VERB 1

TA-ZU-NE-RU
たず
訪ねる
visit

Visiting some place, such as a building, friend, attraction, or town.
Nihon o tazunemashita.
日本を訪ねました。
I visited Japan.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010048

ICHIDAN VERB 1

TA-BE-RU
た
食べる
eat

To eat. It's a handy example verb, so you may see it a lot in textbooks.
lie, tabetakunai.
いいえ、食べたくない。
No, I don't want to eat.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010049

ICHIDAN VERB 1

KO-WA-RE-RU
こわ
壊れる
break

This verb is intransitive, which means it refers to an object breaking, as opposed to someone breaking something.
Boku no kamera ga kowareta!
僕のカメラが壊れた！
My camera broke!

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010050

ICHIDAN VERB 1

MIRU

MI-RU

みる

見る

see

See or look. Point your eyes at something. There, you did this verb.

Nani o mite iru no?
何を見ているの?
What are you looking at?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010051

ICHIDAN VERB 1

TOMERU

TO-ME-RU

とめる

止める

stop

To stop an object from moving or performing an action. Also used when you park your car.

Kuruma o tomete kudasai.
車を止めてください。
Please stop the car.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010052

ICHIDAN VERB 1

UKERU

U-KE-RU

うける

受ける

receive

To receive or get something. It can refer to physical objects as well as non-physical, such as receiving popularity or life.

Shiken o ukemasu.
試験を受けます。
I will receive (take) the test.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010053

IRREGULAR VERB 1

IKU

I-KU

いく

行く

go

Moving from one place to another. I'm sure you're familiar with the concept.

Doko ni ikimashita ka.
どこに行きましたか。
Where did you go?

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010054

IRREGULAR VERB 1

KURU

KU-RU

くる

来る

come

This is the opposite of Iku, which means go.

Nanji ni kimasu ka.
何時に来ますか?
What time are you coming?

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010055

VERB CONJUGATION 2

POLITE

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU MASU
る → ます

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE MA-SU
+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 conjugation makes a sentence polite. It doesn't change the meaning of the sentence at all, but it sounds more pleasant to the Japanese ear.

Hai, kakimasu.
はい、書きます。
Yes, I will write (it).

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 010056

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME