

NOUN

SHO-U-JO
しょうじょ
少女
young girl

Young girls often get into manga and anime with the shoujo genre, which focuses on human relationships and often romance.

Kono shoujo wa kowaimono shirazu desuyo.
この少女は怖いもの知らずですよ。
This girl is fearless.

ANIMATE

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NOUN

SHO-U-NE-N
しょうねん
少年
young boy

Young boys often get into manga and anime with the shounen genre, which is heavy on action, light on romance.

Shounen datta koro, kinobori ga suki deshita.
少年だった頃、木登りが好きでした。
I liked climbing trees when I was a little boy.

ANIMATE

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COPULA

DE-SU
です
is

This copula, like the copula Da, means "is/am/are" but is more polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite. In that case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Baasudeekeeki desu ka? Oishii desu!
バースデーケーキですか。美味しいです!
Is (this your) birthday cake? It's delicious!

PREDICATE 述

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PARTICLE

TO
と
and/with

NOUN (list item or companion)

This particle can either mean "with" as in going with someone or blending eggs with cream; or it can establish a complete list of things in which case you'll need one と before each additional item. "I like anime and manga and ramen" = "Anime to manga to ramen ga suki desu."

Kareshi to issho ni takkyuu to booringu o shi ni iku.
彼氏と一緒に卓球とボーリングをしに行く。
(I'm) going with my boyfriend to play some table tennis and go bowling.

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PARTICLE

NO
の
possessive marker

NOUN (owner)

NOUN (possession or attribute)

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's in "Gai Daigoji's robot" or the OF in "iron man of cooking." It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "sea of green."

Otousama no yakusoku o mamoru.
お父様の約束を守る。
I will keep the promises of my father.

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PARTICLE

O
を
object marker

NOUN (direct object)

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.

Oni o taji shinakereba naranai.
鬼を退治しなければならない。
I must go defeat the demon.

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COPULA

1

DA-RO-U

だろ う

probably is

This copula is the informal version of the copula deshou. Use is as a copula in cases of conjecture, such as expressing opinion or probability.

Ano oto? Kitto neko darou.
あの音?きっと猫だろう。
That sound? Probably just a cat.

述

PREDICATE

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PARTICLE

2

NA

な

copula particle

ADJECTIVAL NOUN (descriptor)

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.

Ichiban suki na tabemono desu.
一番好きな食べ物です。
It's my most favorite food.

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NOUN

2

ME-KA

メカ

mechanism

This means mechanism, or in rare instances a mechanical, full-body battle suit. So use it as a noun meaning that, or you can use it as a prefix immediately before any noun to make a compound word meaning "mechanical (object)".

Meka chikin o totte kure.
メカチキンを取ってくれ
Pass me that mechanical chicken.

INANIMATE

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ICHIDAN VERB

1

YA-ME-RU

や
め
る

stop

When you stop doing something, that's yameru. You may hear the command form, "yamero," and the informal request form, "yamete," often in anime.

Sumou o yameru tsumori deshita.
相撲を止めるつもりでした。
(I) intended to quit sumo wrestling.

を

述

TRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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COPULA

1

DE-A-RU

で
あ
る

is

This is a copula meaning "is/am/are," just like Da and Desu. It's informal like Da but has the added advantage of being usable as a predicate in a sub-sentence to modify a noun. See example.

Otaku de aru Yamada-san wa kashikoi.
オタクである山田さんは賢い。
Mr. Yamada, who is an otaku, is clever.

を

述

TRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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END PARTICLE

1

KA-MO

か
も

maybe

This is an abbreviation of the formal phrase kamoshirenai, which literally means "can't know if it's even so." In English we say "maybe" or "I guess." To express some doubt in an informal sentence, tack this on the end.

Chotto shippai shita kamo...
ちょっと失敗したかも・・・
I may have screwed up a bit...

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ADVERB

T
O
T
E
M
O

TO-TE-MO
とて
とて
逆も
very

This adverb is only used to modify adjectives and adjectival nouns, never verbs. Usually written in hiragana.

Totemo ureshii desu.
とてもうれしいです。
(I) am very glad.

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IRREGULAR VERB

S
U
R
U

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. One example in this deck is Akanbe o suru. It can be written with kanji (為る) but is virtually always written in hiragana.
Suru koto ga nani mo nai yo.
することが何もないよ
There's nothing to do.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVAL NOUN

S
U
K
I

SU-KI
す
好き
favorite

Used as a noun, this means a favorite, but not in the exclusive way we use it in English. You can have lots of favorites in Japanese. Add particle な to mean favorite as an adjective (again, non-exclusively). You can think of the word as meaning you like it.

Suki na mono o sashite kure.
好きなものを指してくれ。
Please point to the one you like.

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ADVERB

Y
A
P
P
A
R
I

YA-P-PA-RI
や ぱ
矢っ張り
as expected

Other ways to say yappari in English include: nonetheless, even so, as before, or after all. Usually written in hiragana.

Yappari dameka.
やっぱりだめか。
No good, huh? Just as I expected.

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NOUN

N
A
N
I

NA-NI
なに
何
what

何 is pronounced "nani" by itself, but "nan" when used before a copula or these particles: destination marker "ni" and quote marker "to".

Nani de tsukuru no?
何で作るの?
What will (you) use to make it?

INANIMATE

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ICHIDAN VERB

M
A
K
E
R
U

MA-KE-RU
まけ
負ける
lose

No one wants to lose. But sometimes someone has to lose. Sorry.

Kuso! Maketa!
くそ! 負けた!
Damn! I lost!

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB

K A T S U

KA-TSU
か
勝つ
win

Congratulations, sire. You are victorious.

Yatta! Katta!
やった! 勝った!
Yes! I WON!!

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE

K O W A I

KO-WA-I
こわ
怖い
scary

Scary, frightening, or eerie.

Kowakute hairenai.
怖くて入れない。
(I) can't go in because it's scary.

PREDICATE 述

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INTERJECTION

A R A

A-RA
あら
oh no!

A feminine expression of surprise and alarm, like "oh!" You can also put it before a word to apply a negative connotation.

Ara taihen! Nusumarechatta wa!
あら大変! 盗まれちゃったわ!
Oh dear, it got stolen!

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INTERJECTION

Y A T T A

YA-T-TA
やった
hooray

Literally meaning, "(I/we) did it!", this is an expression of excitement and delight.

Yatta! Seikou shitazo!!
やった! 成功したぞ!!
Yea! It was a success!!

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ADJECTIVE

K A W A I I

KA-WA-I-I
かわい
可愛い
cute

愛 means love or adoration. 可 means -able. So this word literally means adorable. Isn't that cute?

Ano onna no ko, chou kawaiku nai?
あの女の子、超可愛いくない?
Isn't that girl super cute?

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE

I T A I

I-TA-I
いた
痛い
painful

It means painful as in the physical sensation. If an experience is painful you use tsurai instead.

Uwaa, itasou.
うわあ、痛そう。
Ow, (that) looks like (it) hurt.

PREDICATE 述

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NOUN

H I M E

HI-ME
ひめ

姫
princess

Princesses are special people. This kanji is also sometimes used as a prefix to label something as the miniature or cute version.

Hime to au kikai ga sukunai.
姫と会う機会が少ない。
Opportunities to meet princesses are scarce.

ANIMATE

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GODAN VERB

C H I G A U

CHI-GA-U
ちが

違う
differ/be wrong

In English, different and wrong are adjectives. In Japanese, they use the word "to differ" instead, which also means "to be wrong."

Honmaguro datte? Iya, chigau desou.
ホンマグロだってワイヤ、違うでしょう。
(You say) this is bluefin? No, I don't think so.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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ADJECTIVAL NOUN

D A I J O U B U

DA:I-JO-U-BU
だいじょうぶ

大丈夫
okay

People ask each other if they're Daijoubu fairly often in anime and in real life. It's fun to write; give it a try. Follow with particle な to use "okay/alright" as an adjective.

Kaio ga warui kedo daijoubu?
顔色が悪いけど大丈夫?
You look pale; are you alright?

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GODAN VERB

D A M A R U

DA-MA-RU
だま

黙る
shut up

Means to be silent. You can use the Command Form from the Conjugations Expansion for +1.

Chotto damattete.
ちょっと黙ってて
Could you just shut up for a second?

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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NOUN

A K A N B E

A-KA-N-BE

あかんべ
show inner eyelid

Exposing the lower, inner eyelid with a finger is an expression of contempt and rejection in Japan. Add particle を followed by verb する for +1, which is a verb phrase meaning to perform this act. From "akame" meaning "red eye."

Akanbe wa shitsurei desu.
あかんべは失礼です。
It's rude to pull down your eyelid.

INANIMATE

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PARTICLE

W A

WA

は
topic marker

This particle 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 that do not have a marked subject.

Ano bakemono wa kowai kao o shiteru ne.
あの怪物は怖い顔をしてるね。
That monster's got a scary face.

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SE
N
P
A
I

NOUN

SE-N-PA-I
せん はい
先輩
upperclassman

Anyone in a level above yours in school, work, apprenticeship, etc.

Koko dewa Tom ga senpai da.
ここではトムが先輩だ。
Tom has seniority here.

 ANIMATE

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K
O
U
H
A
I

NOUN

KO-U-HA-I
こう はい
後輩
lowerclassman

Anyone in a level below yours in school, work, apprenticeship, etc.

Kouhai ni ohiete kudasai.
後輩に教えてください。
Please instruct the younger students.

 ANIMATE

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U
C
H
U
U

NOUN

U-CHU-U
う ちゅう
宇宙
space

If you keep going up, you'll get there. In another sense, you're already there.

Mazu uchuu ni ikanakya.
まず宇宙に行かなきゃ。
First (we) must go into space.

 INANIMATE

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O
T
A
K
U

NOUN

O-TA-KU
オタク
fanatic

Fanatic, enthusiast, geek, or nerd. Literally, it's a very polite word for "you." In otaku culture it's written with katakana.

Kono otaku wa anime bakari miteiru.
このオタクはアニメばかり見ている。
These nerds do nothing but watch anime.

 ANIMATE

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B
A
K
A

ADJECTIVAL NOUN

BA-KA
ば か
馬鹿
fool

As a noun it means idiot, fool, or folly. Follow with particle な to mean foolish or stupid. Usually written in katakana.

Baka janaino?
バカじゃないの?
Are you stupid or something?

 ANIMATE

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M
A
H
O
U

NOUN

MA-HO-U
ま ほう
魔法
magic

Magic and sorcery and witchcraft, oh my!

Mahou o tsukau nara ki o tsukete.
魔法を使うなら気を付けて。
If you're going to use magic, be careful.

 INANIMATE

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JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME



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

This deck is designed to teach you vocabulary and grammar you'll use encounter when enjoying Japanese anime and manga. The art, by the impressive Ian Olympia (AKA Wicked Alucard), brings an immersive and familiar Japanese flair to the deck. You'll learn the usage and kanji for words such as Baka, Senpai, and Chigau and get familiar with the sentence structure of Japanese while you play.

One word in this deck you need to know about is the Japanese verb SURU. As it says on the card, it can be used with certain nouns to make them into verbs. That is accomplished by placing SURU immediately after the noun, or in some cases using the particle を before SURU. Any noun card that can become a "SURU verb" will tell you how to use it.

If you have the Conjugations Expansion, you can also conjugate sentences you make with this deck into polite form, command form, past tense, etc. It's a great way to learn more complicated Japanese.

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 users only print the cards on one side and sleeve them. If you choose to print them double-sided, the card backs are on page 7 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: [@JapaneseTheGame](https://twitter.com/JapaneseTheGame)
- G+: [google.com/+JapaneseTheGame](https://plus.google.com/+JapaneseTheGame)

And of course you can buy new decks and expansions on the website, JapaneseTheGame.com.

Sincerely,
Bernhard Hamaker

CREDITS:
Created by Bernhard Hamaker

All art by Ian Olympia, AKA WickedAlucard

Extensive Japanese language and culture editing (plus some whole example sentences!) by Taka Yanagita

