

NOUN 2

SHI-ME-KI-RI
し き
締め切り
deadline

Literally meaning "tie and cut," with tie meaning to end something. It's the cut-off.

Yabai... Shimekiri ni manawanai kamo
やばい...締め切りに
間に合わないかも
Shoot, I might miss the deadline.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004014

NOUN 1

KA-I-GI
かい ぎ
会議
meeting

This is the word used for every sort of official meeting.

Kaigi ni okuretara kubi dayo.
会議に遅れたら首だよ。
If you're late to the meeting, you are fired.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004013

GODAN VERB 2

GA-N-BA-RU
がんばる
頑張る

This word is difficult to translate, but often comes out as "hang in there" or "give it your all."

Taihen dakedo ganbatte!
大変だけどがんばって!
It's tough, but hang in there!

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004012

NOUN 1

KE-I-YA-KU
けい やく
契約
contract

This means a contract, but you may also place the irregular verb SURU after it to make it into a verb meaning "contract" or "form a contract." In other words, add SURU for +1.

Kotoshi de keiyaku ga kiremasu.
今年で契約が切れます。
The contract expires this year.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004011

NOUN 1

CHI-MU
チーム
team

There are Japanese words for team, but you'll hear the version they borrowed from English frequently.

Gogo kara wa chiimu katsudou desu.
午後からはチーム活動です
We will be doing team activities in the afternoon.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004010

NOUN 1

SE-I-FU-KU
せい ふく
制服
uniform

Uniforms are more popular in Japan. They don't mind conforming as much as we do, and they hide their feelings better when they do mind.

Demo seifuku wa nanka kakkoi ja nai?
でも制服はなんか格好いいじゃない?
But isn't the uniform kinda cool?

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004009

SHACHOU

NOUN

1

SHA-CHO-U
しゃ ちょう
社長
boss

This can mean the president or a manager or director of a company. Boss, basically.

Shachou ga douyoubi mo hatarake tte.
社長が土曜日も働け、って
The boss said to work Saturday, too.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004008

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 is the 's part of "Mr. Hoshi's office" or the OF in "employee of the month."

Kyou no teema wa masukotto desu.
今日のテーマはマスコットです
Today's theme is "mascots."

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004007

TSUKARERU

ICHIDAN VERB

1

つか
TSU-KA-RE-RU
疲れる
get tired

After some work is performed, saying "o-tsukare sama desu" is a way of complimenting one's hard work by saying (literally) they appear tired.
Hatarakisugite tsukaremashita.
働きすぎて疲れました
(I) worked too hard and got tired.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004006

JUUGYUUN

NOUN

1

JU-U-GYO-U-I-N
じゅうぎょういん
従業員
employee

The kanji in this word could be translated "subordinate business member."

Juugyoun no ninzu wa saikin fuete imasu.
従業員の人数は最近増えています
The number of employees has been increasing lately.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004005

MAINICHI

ADVERB

1

MA-I-NI-CHI
まい 日にち
毎日
every day

A handy word for describing your lifestyle. Can be used as an adjective meaning "daily" by following it with the possessive particle の for +1.

Shinbun o mainichi yomu no ga suki desu.
新聞を毎日読むのが好きです
I like reading the paper every day.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004004

MAIBAN

ADVERB

1

MA-I-BA-N
まい ばん
毎晩
every night

If something happens every night, use this as your adverb.

Maiban densha ni notte kaerimasu.
毎晩電車に乗って帰ります
Every night (I) get on the train and go home.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004003

K I K U GODAN VERB 1

キ-KU き

聞く
listen

Listening is an important part of learning Japanese. No, really.

Minasan, kiite kudasai.
皆さん聞いてください
Everyone, please listen.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004002

D E S U COPULA 1

DE-SU

です
is

Desu means "is/am/are". Desu is polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite, in which case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Koko ga anata no seki desu.
ここがあなたの席です。
This is where you sit. (This is your seat.)

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004001

D E S U COPULA 1

DE-SU

です
is

Desu means "is/am/are". Desu is polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite, in which case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Koko ga anata no seki desu.
ここがあなたの席です。
This is where you sit. (This is your seat.)

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004001

D E S U COPULA 1

DE-SU

です
is

Desu means "is/am/are". Desu is polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite, in which case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Koko ga anata no seki desu.
ここがあなたの席です。
This is where you sit. (This is your seat.)

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004001

D E S U COPULA 1

DE-SU

です
is

Desu means "is/am/are". Desu is polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite, in which case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Koko ga anata no seki desu.
ここがあなたの席です。
This is where you sit. (This is your seat.)

PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004001

T S U T O M E R U ICHIDAN VERB 1

TSU-TO-ME-RU

つと
努める
strive

This conjures an image of one working dutifully and getting the job done. The kanji depicts a woman holding a stick with a flexed arm.

Shimekiri ni maniau youni tsutomemasu.
締め切りに間に合うように努めます
I will work hard to meet the deadline.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004029


NOUN

J I M U S H O

JI-MU-SHO
じ む し ょ
事務所
office

I hope you have a better office than Joe in Joe vs. the Volcano.
Ever see that one?

Kono jimusho wa totemo igokochi ga ii desu.
の事務所はとても居心地がいいです
This office is very cozy.

 INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004028


NOUN

D O U R Y O U

DO-U-RYO-U
ど う り ょ う
同僚
co-worker

These kanji could be translated as "equal companions." That's very egalitarian, Japan. Good work.

Kare wa Jimu. Watashi no douryou desu.
彼はジム。私の同僚です。
He's Jim. He's my co-worker.

 ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004027

GODAN VERB

K A Y O U

KA-YO-U
かよ
通う
commute

If you go there and come back, especially if you do so regularly, that's Kayou.

Mainichi jimu e kayou.
毎日ジムへ通う
I go to the gym everyday.

 INTRANSITIVE  PREDICATE  述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004026



GODAN VERB

H A T A R A K U

HA-TA-RA-KU
はたら
働く
work

This word's kanji wasn't borrowed from China like most others. It's a Japanese native.

Kesa goji kara hatarakanakute wa ikenai.
今朝五時から働かなくてははいけない
I have to work from five this morning.

 INTRANSITIVE  PREDICATE  述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004025

NOUN

S H I G O T O

SHI-GO-TO
し ご と
仕事
job

This can mean a job, a position in a company, or (informally) a workplace. Add "o suru" to make a verb phrase meaning "do (one's) job."

Ashita wa shigoto ni ikanakutemo ii hi desu.
明日は仕事に行かなくてもいい日です。
Tomorrow is a day I don't have to go to work.

 INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004024

IRREGULAR VERB

S U R U

SU-RU
する
do

By itself this word 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 Keiyaku Suru.

Kyou wa suru koto ga arimasen.
今日はすることがありません
I don't have anything to do today.

 TRANSITIVE  PREDICATE  述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004023

IRREGULAR VERB 1

SURU

SU-RU

する
do

By itself this word 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 Keiyaku Suru.

Kyou wa suru koto ga arimasen.
今日はすることがありません
I don't have anything to do today.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004023

GODAN VERB 2

SHITAGAU

SHI-TA-GA-U
したが

従う
obey

To follow or obey. With this verb you can use the destination marker に to mark an object such as "the rules" in the phrase "obey the rules."

Meirei ni shitagau koto ga taisetsu da.
命令に従うことが大切だ。
It is important to follow orders.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004022

ADJECTIVE 1

MUZUKASHII

MU-ZU-KA-SHI-I
むずか

難しい
difficult

When something is difficult or especially inconvenient we describe it with this word.

Muzukashii mondai ni chokumen shiteiru.
難しい問題に直面している。
We are faced with a difficult problem.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004021

ADJECTIVE 1

YASASHII

YA-SA-SHI-I
やさ

易しい
easy

This means "easy" as in the opposite of difficult. It has a homophone that means "nice/kind" that applies to people. Kinda similar feelings, though.

Iu wa yasuku okonau wa katashi.
言うは易く行うは難し
(Idiom) Easier said than done.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004020

ADJECTIVE 2

TSUMARANAI

TSU-MA-RA-NA-I
つま

詰らない
boring

You know that feeling where you'd rather be doing anything else because your mind is so disengaged from what you're doing? This is that.

Desuku waaku wa totemo tsumaranai.
デスクワークはとでもつまらない
Deskwork is boring.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004019

PARTICLE 1

NI

NOUN (destination or recipient)

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.

Hachiji ni kite kudasai.
八時に来てください
Please come at eight o'clock.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004018

NI PARTICLE 1

NOUN (destination or recipient)

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.

Hachiji ni kite kudasai.
八時に来てください
Please come at eight o'clock.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004018

WA PARTICLE 0

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.

Eki wa doko desu ka?
駅はどこですか？
Where is the train station?

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004017

DE PARTICLE 1

NOUN (location)

DE
で
location marker

This particle marks the location of an event, which we express as "at" or "in" in English, such as "I led the meeting at work" or "I aced my test in math class."

Shokudou de aimashou.
食堂で会いましょう
Let's meet at the cafeteria.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004016

DE PARTICLE 1

NOUN (location)

DE
で
location marker

This particle marks the location of an event, which we express as "at" or "in" in English, such as "I led the meeting at work" or "I aced my test in math class."

Shokudou de aimashou.
食堂で会いましょう
Let's meet at the cafeteria.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004016

GA PARTICLE 1

NOUN (subject)

GA
が
subject marker

Marks any 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 to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence, like so:

Boku wa sore o kaita = I wrote that.
僕はそれを書いた。
Boku ga sore o kaita = I'm the one who wrote that.
僕がそれを書いた。

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004015

GA PARTICLE 1

NOUN (subject)

GA
が
subject marker

Marks any 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 to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence, like so:

Boku wa sore o kaita = I wrote that.
僕はそれを書いた。
Boku ga sore o kaita = I'm the one who wrote that.
僕がそれを書いた。

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 004015

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME



Welcome to the Print-and-Play (PnP) version of the Business Expansion of Japanese: The Game!

This deck is designed to teach you vocabulary you'll use around the office. There are lots of office-y words, such as office, boss, commute, and team (which in Japanese has two "I"s.). You'll also see a lot of words in the example sentences that are great for looking up in your Japanese Dictionary.

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. For example, the word for contract is KEIYAKU. To make the verb "to contract" (with a business for example), you just place the SURU card right after KEIYAKU.

If you have the Conjugations Expansion or the Kickstarter Printing Core Deck, read this paragraph, otherwise you can skip it. Conjugating the verb SURU is as easy as looking up the conjugation specifically for SURU on any Conjugation card. The POLITE card will show you that SURU becomes SHIMASU when translated. There for you place those three cards in a row—KEIYAKU SURU (POLITE)—and you can see that the Japanese way to politely say "I will contract (with someone)" is KEIYAKU SHIMASU. If you have the Conjugations Expansion, you have many more conjugation options, such as the negative polite KEIYAKU SHIMASEN; or the impolite, negative command KEIYAKU SURU NA. Lots of options. Fun!

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

Photography by Travis Feldman

Extensive Japanese language and culture editing and many example sentences by Taka Yanagita



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.