

COPULA

DESHITA

DE-SHI-TA

1

でした

was/were

This is the polite, past tense copula. It means "was" or "were" as in "it was Miyagi-san" or "we were stubborn."

Kusai toire deshita.
臭いトイレでした
It was a stinky toilet.

INANIMATE PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION

NESS

I → SA

い → さ

~ness

Sometimes we use -ness in English and sometimes we don't: new → newness; beautiful → beauty. But in Japanese, any adjective ending in い can be made a noun by changing it to さ. You'll need a new predicate.

Takasa wa kankei nai desu.
高さは関係ないです
The height doesn't matter (high → height).

INANIMATE PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION

APPEARS

I → SOU

い → そう

appears

"It's fun." → "It seems fun." This sentence becomes an Adjectival Phrase, treated like an Adjectival Noun: follow with a copula to end the sentence or with copula particle な to describe a noun ("the guy who seems fun").
Exception: For Adjective YOI (良い) and negatives ending in NAI (ない), the suffix is SASOU (さそう), not SOU (そう).

Uwa, itasou da!
うわ、痛そうだ!
Ow, that looks like it hurts!

INANIMATE PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION

CONNECT

I → KUTE

い → くて

connect

Connects another sentence like a semicolon or the English conjunction "and." You must place a sentence after this one. This sentence will adopt the tense of the second. "I will eat; I will go to sleep."

Tanoshikute kaeritakunai.
楽しくて帰りたくない
It is so fun; I don't want to go home.

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION 2

I F I → KEREBA

い → ければ
if

Makes an if/then statement. The conjugated sentence becomes a condition ("If you're tired...") which you must follow with another sentence ("go to sleep").

Akakereba tottemo iiyo.
赤ければ取ってもいいよ
You can pick (the fruit) if it is red.

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION 1

C O N J E C T U R E I → KAROU

い → だろう
conjecture

"It's pricy" → "I bet it's pricy." This conjugation indicates conjecture like the phrases "I suppose" and "probably." Not polite or very common Japanese, but still fun to use.

Kodomo niwa muzukashikarou.
子供には難しだろう
It must be difficult for a kid (to do).

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION 1

A D V E R B I → KU

い → く
adverb

Turns adjectives into adverbs.
優しい (yasashii) = gentle; 優しく (yasashiku) = gently. This sentence becomes an Adverbial Phrase, which can go anywhere an adverb card can in a sentence. You'll need a new predicate.

Marakasu o hageshiku futta.
マラカスを激しく振った
Shook the maracas vigorously.

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION 1

N E G A T I V E I → KUNAI

い → くない
negative

"The road is black." → "The road is not black." Even after this conjugation, the adjective still ends in い and can compound-conjugate as an adjective, e.g. "The road was not black."

Ringo wa amari oishikunai.
りんごはあまり美味しくない
The apple is not very tasty.

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION 1

P A S T I → KATTA

い → かった
past

"It is hot." → "It was hot." As with all adjectives, you may follow this with the copula DESU to make it polite.

Eiga wa omoshirokatta desu.
映画は面白かったです
The movie was fun.

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION 2

A P P E A R S I → GARU

い → がる
appears

In Japanese, you can't say someone feels a certain way; you can only say they look like they do. "(I) feel glum." → "(He) looks glum." The adjective becomes a verb and can compound-conjugate as one. This conjugation can only be used with adjectives that depict emotions (like scary, fond, and sad), and tends to be used critically.

Inu ga kaminari o kowagaru.
犬が雷を怖がる
The dogs are afraid of the thunder.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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CAUSE / ALLOW 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU SASERU
る → させる

FOR GODAN VERBS:
SE-RU
BASE A + せる

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SA-SE-RU させる	I-KA-SE-RU 行かせる	KO-SA-SE-RU 来させる

To cause or allow something, use this conjugation. "I'll dance." → "I'll make/let (you) dance." Compound conjugation OK.

Kodomo ni gohan o tabesaseru.
子供にご飯を食べさせる
Let the kids eat (their) meal./
Feed the kids rice.

PREDICATE 述

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IF 2

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU REBA
る → れば

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BA
BASE E + ば

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SU-RE-BA すれば	I-KE-BA 行けば	KU-RE-BA 来れば

Makes an if/then statement. The conjugated sentence becomes a condition ("If you have a dime...") which you must follow with another sentence ("you can buy a gumball").

Nihai nomeba juubun desu.
二はい飲めば十分です
That's plenty if you drink two cups.

PREDICATE 述

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ABLE TO 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU RARERU
る → られる

FOR GODAN VERBS:
RU
BASE E + える

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
DE-KI-RU できる	I-KE-RU 行ける	KO-RA-RE-RU 来られる

This is how to say the subject can do something. "I play bass." → "I can play bass." If you wish to mark the object that can be done, mark it with が instead of を. Compound conjugation OK. The SURU conjugate DEKIRU is an ichidan verb.

Kore de ongaku ga kikemasu.
これで音楽が聴けます
You can listen to music with this.

PREDICATE 述

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POLITE INVITE 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU MASHOU
る → ましょう

FOR GODAN VERBS:
MA-SHO-U
BASE I + ましょう

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-MA-SHO-U しましょう	I-KI-MA-SHO-U 行きましょう	KI-MA-SHO-U 来ましょう

This is the polite way to invite others to join you. "I'll have the salmon." → "Let's have the salmon." Follow with question marker か for +I: "Shall we have the salmon?"

Eiga o mimashou.
映画を観ましょう
Let's watch the movie.

PREDICATE 述

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INVITE 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU YOU
る → よう

FOR GODAN VERBS:
RE-RU
BASE O + れる

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-YO-U しよう	I-KO-U 行こう	KO-YO-U 来よう

This familiar (not polite) conjugation is how you invite others to join you. "I swim" → "Let's swim." You can also talk to yourself with it, indicating your own volition to do something.

Saa, minna de utaou.
さあ、みんなで歌おう
Now, let's all sing together!

PREDICATE 述

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PASSIVE 2

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU RARERU
る → られる

FOR GODAN VERBS:
RE-RU
BASE A + れる

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SA-RE-RU される	(N/A) n/a	(N/A) n/a

This "passive voice" conjugation means the subject is having the verb done to it: "The mouse attacks." → "The mouse is attacked." You may apply destination marker に to a non-passive actor the way we use "by" in English. (See below.) Compound conjugation OK.

Nezumi wa neko ni owareta.
ネズミは猫に襲われた
The mouse was attacked by a cat.

PREDICATE 述

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SEMS 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → **そう**
る → そう

FOR GODAN VERBS:
SO-U
BASE + **そう**
I

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-SO-U しそう	I-KI-SO-U 行きそう	KI-SO-U 来そう

"He's leaving." → "Seems like he's leaving." This sentence becomes an Adjectival Phrase, treated like an Adjectival Noun: you must finish the sentence with a copula or follow it with the copula particle な followed by a noun noun ("the guy who seems like he's leaving"). This adjectival phrase can also mean "about to (verb)" e.g. "about to leave."
Ima nimo ame ga furisou da.
今にも雨が降りそうだ
Seems like it will start raining any moment.

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NOMINALIZER 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → **の**
る → の

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE
I

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

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

This makes a verb into a noun. The English translation can be tricky, so here are some examples:
enjoy → enjoyment; write → writings;
hunt → a hunt. It's especially easy with Ichidan verbs: you just hack the RU (る) off the end.
Kanojo no odori wa utsukushii.
彼女の踊りは美しい。
Her dance is beautiful.

INANIMATE

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CONDITIONAL 2

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → **たら**
る → たら

FOR GODAN VERBS:
RA
BASE + **ら**
TA

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-TA-RA したら	I-TA-RA 行ったら	KI-TA-RA 来たら

Follow this sentence with another. This sentence becomes a condition for the one after it ("If you build it they will come"). This card can also conjugate past-tense adjectives (-KATTA becomes -KATTARA) into conditional form: "If it's tasty, buy me some."
Shukudai ga owattara asobi ni ikou.
宿題が終わったら遊びに行こう
Let's go play when (you) finish (your) homework.

PREDICATE 述

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CONNECT 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → **て**
る → て

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE
TE

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-TE して	I-T-TE 行つて	KI-TE 来て

Connects another sentence like a semicolon or the English conjunction "and." You must place a sentence after this one. This sentence will adopt the tense of the second. "I will eat and I will go to sleep."
Manjuu o tsukutte tabeta.
まんじゅうを作って食べた
I made some sweet buns and I ate them.

PREDICATE 述

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NEG COMMAND 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → **るな**
る → るな

FOR GODAN VERBS:
NA
BASE + **な**
U

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SU-RU NA するな	I-KU NA 行くな	KU-RU NA 来るな

A very direct, impolite, negative command form. Use it to be urgent or bossy in commanding someone not to do something.
"You will drive." → "Don't drive."
Nani mo iu na.
何も言うな
Don't say anything.

PREDICATE 述

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NEG POLITE 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU → **ません**
る → ません

FOR GODAN VERBS:
MA-SEN
BASE + **ません**
I

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-MA-SEN しません	I-KI-MA-SEN 行きません	KI-MA-SEN 来ません

This is the negative polite form. Use it to politely say the verb doesn't happen. "You'll regret it." → "You won't regret it." For +1, follow with past-tense copula DESHITA to get the past-tense negative form, e.g. "You didn't regret it."
Watashi wa tsukurimasen deshita.
私は作りませんでした。
I didn't create it.

PREDICATE 述

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POLITE 2

VERB CONJUGATION

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 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. It can compound-conjugate only into past tense, using the Past card to become MASHITA (ました) for +2.

Ima ikimasu.
今行きます。
I'm coming now.

PREDICATE 述

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POLITE 2

VERB CONJUGATION

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 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. It can compound-conjugate only into past tense, using the Past card to become MASHITA (ました) for +2.

Ima ikimasu.
今行きます。
I'm coming now.

PREDICATE 述

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NEGATIVE 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU NAI
る → ない

FOR GODAN VERBS:
NA-I
BASE + ない

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-NA-I しない	I-KA-NA-I 行かない	KO-NA-I 来ない

The verb doesn't happen. "I jump." → "I do not jump." You can compound-conjugate negative verbs by changing the い ending using any Adjective Conjugation.

Sorera o tabenai.
それらを食べない。
I will not eat those.

PREDICATE 述

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PAST 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU TA
る → た

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE TA

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-TA した	I-TA 行った	KI-TA 来た

The past tense. "I will run to the store."
→ "I ran to the store."

Ana o hotta.
穴を掘った。
(I) dug a hole.

PREDICATE 述

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COMMAND 1

VERB CONJUGATION

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:
RU RO
る → ろ

FOR GODAN VERBS:
BASE E

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-RO しろ	I-KE 行け	KO-I 来い

A very direct, impolite command form. Use it for urgent or bossy commands such as "paint the fence" and "sand the floor."

Abunai! Kotchi koi yo.
危ない! こっち来いよ。
(That) is dangerous! Come here!

PREDICATE 述

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GODAN CONJUGATION TABLE

Last Character of Conjugated Verb	BASE A	BASE I	BASE U	BASE E	BASE O	BASE TE	BASE TA
	う	WA わ	I い	U う	E え	OU おう	TTE って
く	KA か	KI き	KU く	KE け	KOU こう	ITE いて	ITA いた
ぐ	GA が	GI ぎ	GU ぐ	GE げ	GOU ごう	IDE いで	IDA いだ
す	SA さ	SHI し	SU す	SE せ	SOU そう	SHITE して	SHITA した
つ	TA た	CHI ち	TSU つ	TE て	TOU とう	TTE って	TTA った
ぬ	NA な	NI に	NU ぬ	NE ね	NOU のう	NDE んで	NDA んだ
ぶ	BA ば	BI び	BU ぶ	BE べ	BOU ぼう	NDE んで	NDA んだ
む	MA ま	MI み	MU む	ME め	MOU もう	NDE んで	NDA んだ
る	RA ら	RI り	RU る	RE れ	ROU ろう	TTE って	TTA った

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JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME Conjugations Expansion

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

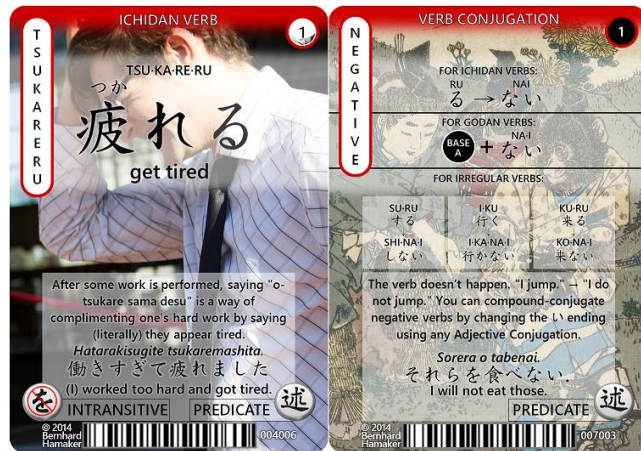
This is the first Intermediate-level Japanese: The Game expansion. It will allow you to conjugate almost any Verb or Adjective in the game, and it does so by teaching you the way Japanese is really conjugated in the heads of Japanese speakers in live conversations. So with enough practice, you can get the hang of past tense, passive voice, command forms, and more! And if you don't know what those mean, you soon will, so enjoy the ride.

There are point bonuses available in this deck (written like "+1") for specific card combinations, such as compound-conjugating the Polite conjugation with the Past Tense (resulting in the suffix MASHITA). A point bonus is yours as long as the specific cards to which a bonus applies remain in use according to the described bonus. You lose the bonus as soon anyone (you or an opponent) changes your sentence to the point that the cards no longer satisfy the bonus' condition. But you still get Turn Points to help you eliminate opponents' cards for making the sentence. (Special note: if you're playing with the Conjugations Expansion and your Core Deck includes a Polite conjugation card, the bonus on the card in this deck also becomes eligible for the conjugation card in the Core Deck.)

The last character of most verb and adjective cards is dark gray instead of black to remind you that it will likely be changing during conjugation. Many cards in this expansion remain a conjugatable predicate even after being conjugated once. To conjugate an already-conjugated verb or adjective is called "compound conjugation" and the conjugations that allow this say so on the card. Their last characters aren't written in gray, but you conjugate them the same way as a normal verb or adjective: by changing or removing the last character in the word. Once you're used to this to the point that you can do it in your head, the language is blown wide open--it's a great feeling.

Sometimes conjugating a verb or adjective changes it into a different part of speech. For example, the Appears card makes an Adjective function in the same way as an Adjectival Noun. So you can use the copular particle NA after it even though the NA particle says it's to be used with adjectival nouns. If the predicate you're conjugating remains a predicate, the Predicate Badge will so indicate. Otherwise, as some cards state, "You'll need a new predicate," because every sentence needs a predicate. You could say it's what makes a sentence a real sentence in Japanese.

Unless noted otherwise, conjugating a verb doesn't change its transitivity: transitive verbs remain transitive and remain capable of having a direct object (marked with the object marker particle WO); and intransitive verbs remain incapable of having a direct object.



There are a couple missing numbers; don't let the lack of 007006 or 007026 throw you off. I had to omit them as a last-chance stop before printing because their grammar was too complicated to work with this intermediate-level deck. There are still 36 cards in this deck like all the other Expansions. Seven of them are Godan Table cards.

Here's how to conjugate the different types of Japanese verb:

ICHIDAN VERBS: (Example to the left) To conjugate an Ichidan Verb, simply place a Verb Conjugation card after the Verb card. The last syllable of the Ichidan Verb will change from *ru* to something else (or be eliminated in some conjugations). In the example, the last syllable of *TSUKARERU* ("get tired") changes to *NAI*, i.e. *Tsukarenai*, meaning "(I) don't get tired."

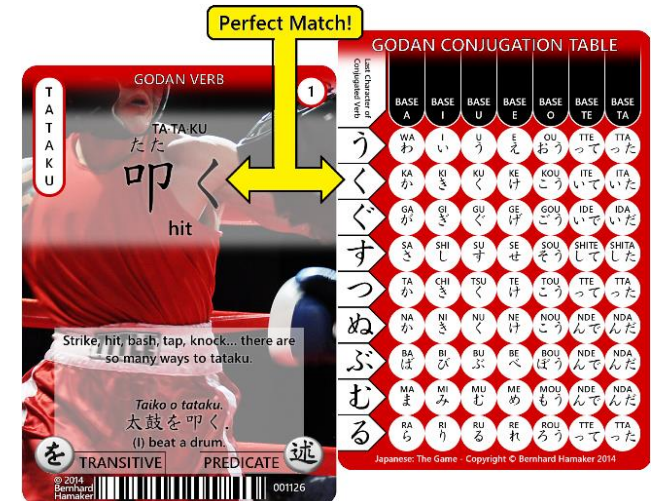
IRREGULAR VERBS: Conjugating an Irregular Verb changes the verb as written on the conjugation card. The Past card chances *KURU* to *Kita*, for example. As with an Ichidan verb,

you simply place the Verb Conjugation card after the verb.

GODAN VERBS: Conjugating a Godan Verb requires a Godan Conjugation Table card (AKA Table). You need to take them all out of the Deck and place them in a pile next to the Deck while you're playing. If you run out, just take one from another verb and pretend it's still there. They don't give you any points; they're just supposed to help you learn conjugation for real life. Pick one up when you need it and place it after the Godan Verb you wish to conjugate. Find the Japanese hiragana character on the left of the Table card (below where it says "Last Character of Conjugated Verb") that matches the last character of the Godan Verb you're conjugating. The character will be gray instead of black. Line it up with the Japanese word on the Godan Verb card (see above).

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.



GODAN CONJUGATION TABLE

Last Character of Conjugated Verb	BASE A	BASE I	BASE U	BASE E	BASE O	BASE TE	BASE TA
う	WA わ	II い	UU う	EE え	OO お	TE て	TA た
か	KA か	KI き	KU く	KE け	KOU こう	ITE いて	ITA いた
が	GA が	GI ぎ	GU ぐ	GE げ	GOU ごう	IDE いで	IDA いだ
さ	SA さ	SI し	SU す	SE せ	SOU そう	SHITE して	SHITA した
た	TA た	TI ち	TU つ	TE て	TOU とう	TITE って	TTA った
な	NA な	NI に	NU ぬ	NE ね	NOU νού	NDE んで	NDA んだ
は	HA は	HI ひ	HU ぶ	HE べ	BOU ぼう	NDE んで	NDA んだ
ま	MA ま	MI み	MU む	ME め	MOU もう	NDE んで	NDA んだ
ら	RA ら	RI り	RU る	RE れ	ROU ろう	TTE って	TTA った

Once you've aligned those hiragana, we then align the "base." You will see that every Verb Conjugation card has a black circle with "BASE" and a letter or two written on it. "Base A" means that we will be changing the last vowel sound of the Godan Verb we're conjugating from "u" to "a". "Base TE" changes the last syllable to "TE" or something similar. The Table card helps you make that change correctly. Aligning the base involves simply laying the conjugation card over the Table to cover up any columns to the right of the base you're using. For example, the Polite conjugation uses Base I, so we cover up anything to the right of BASE I, meaning we won't see bases U, E, O, TE, or TA.

To the right we've changed the final syllable of our Godan Verb TATAKU from *ku* to *ki* for the result *Tataki*. That's called the verb's "Base i." Now it's time to finish it off. You can see on the Polite card that our complete conjugation is BASE I + MASU, so we take TATAKU's Base i (*Tataki*) and add *masu* to it, and we end up with *Tatakimasu* (pronounced "tah-tah-kee-moss") and our conjugation is complete. You can practice with different Godan Verb cards or in your head a couple times. With the Polite conjugations, the Godan Verb KAU (buy) changes its last syllable to *i* and becomes *Kaimasu* ("ky-moss"). Conjugating the Godan Verb *Hashiru* (run) to Past Tense we can look up on the Table card that the last syllable changes from *ru* to *tta* and our conjugation is complete resulting in *Hashitta*. Japanese speakers do this in their heads all the time. It's much easier than memorizing several versions of every single word as we do in English, such as hide, hides, hid, and hidden. English conjugation uses rules that are sometimes unique and often confusing. But Japanese conjugation is remarkably consistent compared to many other languages.



ADJECTIVE CONJUGATION:

Conjugating adjectives is much simpler. You just put an Adjective Conjugation card after the adjective. Really, there's very little to it. Here's an example (see left). See? You just hack off the gray "I" at the end and use KAROU instead, resulting in *Kowakarou*, meaning "I bet it's scary."

Enjoy the deck and let me know what you think!

- Bernhard@JapaneseTheGame.com
- [Facebook.com/JapaneseTheGame](https://www.facebook.com/JapaneseTheGame)
- [Twitter: @JapaneseTheGame](https://twitter.com/JapaneseTheGame)
- [G+: google.com/+JapaneseTheGame](https://www.google.com/+JapaneseTheGame)

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

I have great hopes for your bright future of Japanese study.

Sincerely,

Bernhard Hamaker

CREDITS:

Created by Bernhard Hamaker.

Japanese editing and most example sentences by Taka Yanagita

Art from the Japanese collections from Rijksmuseum, Holland, Netherlands.

