

NOUN 1

YAKISOBA

YA-KI-SO-BA

や 焼きそば

yakisoba

Every East Asian country fries noodles with vegetables and other delights. In Japan it's called yakisoba, and it's amazing.

Yakisoba o taberu to chotto nemuku naru.
焼きそばを食べるとちょっと眠くなる。
(I) get a little drowsy when (I) eat yakisoba.

INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

RAMEN

RA-A-ME-N

ラーメン

ramen

Japanese-style, Chinese noodle soup. Try tonkotsu miso flavor if you get the chance. It's heavenly.

Tonkotsu miso raamen ga saikou.
豚骨味噌ラーメンが最高。
Pork broth miso flavor ramen is supreme.

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ADJECTIVE 1

ATSUI

A-TSU-I

あつ 熱い

hot

This version of "hot" refers to objects as opposed to weather or people.

Atsui. Furenaide yo!
熱い。触れないですよ！
(It) is hot. Don't touch!

PREDICATE 述

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NOUN 2

YASAI

YA-SA-I

や さい 野菜

vegetable

Remember that Japanese doesn't pluralize, so this also means "vegetables."

Yasai o tabenakereba narimasen.
野菜を食べなければなりません。
You must eat your vegetables.

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NOUN 1

ONIKU

O-NI-KU

にく お肉

meat

The polite word for meat. That's it, really.

Oniku wa ichiban suki na tabemono desu.
お肉が一番好きな食べ物です。
Meat is my most favorite food.

INANIMATE

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GODAN VERB 1

YAKU

YA-KU

や 焼く

cook/bake

Bake, pan fry, grill... there are lots of ways to say yaku in English.

Yakitokri o yaite iru no?
焼鳥を焼いているの？
(You) grillin' skewered chicken?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE 1

A
M
A
I

A-MA-I
あま
甘い
sweet/mild

This means sweet, but is also used as the opposite of spicy the way English speakers use "mild."

*Sono keeki wa amasugita.
そのケーキは甘すぎた。
That cake was too sweet (for me).*

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE 1

K
A
R
A
I

KA-RA-I
から
辛い
spicy

Japanese flavors are subtle and complex, rarely pushing the spiciness. This word can also mean that food or drink is salty or that a drink is dry. The kanji can also mean "pain."

*Sonnani karai to omowanakatta!
そんなに辛いと思わなかった!
I didn't think it would be that spicy!*

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 1

T
S
U
K
U
R
U

TSU-KU-RU
つく
作る
make

This word means "make" in general, but in a culinary setting it is the term used for preparing food, whatever that may entail.

*Nani o tsukurou ka naa?
何を作ろうかな～。
What shall I make tonight, I wonder?*

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 1

K
I
R
U

KI-RU
き
切る
cut

Most Japanese food is cut during cooking or before it is served to make it easier to use your chopsticks. This word can also mean slice, sever, chop, etc.

*Tonkatsu o kiru.
豚カツを切る。
(I) will slice up (this) pork cutlet.*

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB 2

N
O
M
I
K
O
M
U

NO-MI-KO-MU
の こ
飲み込む
swallow

If you don't do this, the food just sort of stays in your mouth.

*Nomikonde kara shaberinasai.
飲み込んでからしゃべりなさい。
Swallow (your food) before speaking.*

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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NOUN 1

O
C
H
A

O-CHA
ちゃ
お茶
tea

This means prepared tea from the tea plant, but also is used generally to mean any steeped leaf or grain. The prefix "o-", while non-essential, is included because it is nearly always used.

*O-cha o o-susume shimasu.
お茶をお勧めします。
(I humbly) recommend the tea.*

を INANIMATE

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O I S H I I

ADJECTIVE 1

O-I-SHI-I
おい

美味しい
delicious

You'll hear this spoken almost reflexively when Japanese speakers love what they're tasting. Usually written in hiragana.

Kareeraisu wa oishii desu ne.
カレーライスはおいしいですね。
Curry rice is delicious, isn't it?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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M I Z U

NOUN 1

MI-ZU
みず

水
water

This can refer to water in any case, but when you're talking about water as a beverage it usually takes the polite prefix "o-".

O-mizu ni shimasu.
お水にします。
I'll have water.

INANIMATE

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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T A B E R U

ICHIDAN VERB 1

TA-BE-RU
た

食べる
eat

This is the normal (non-honorific, non-humble) way to say eat. No social connotation, just generic eating.

Zenbu taberu.
全部食べる。
(I) will eat it all.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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M E S H I A G A R U

GODAN VERB 2

ME-SHI-A-GA-RU
め あ

召し上がる
eat

Honorific way to say eat. It can only be used in the second person (i.e. it applies to the person to whom you are speaking). May not be used in a sentence with any impolite or rude words or slang.

Meshiagare.
召し上げ
Bon appétit.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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N O M U

GODAN VERB 1

NO-MU
の

飲む
drink

This is used for ingestion of liquids, including soup, some varieties of which are drunk right from the bowl in Japan.

Nomu nara onaka ga itai.
飲むならお腹が痛い。
If (I) drink, (my) stomach will hurt.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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I T A D A K U

GODAN VERB 2

I-TA-DA-KU
いただ

頂く
partake

The humble way to say you'll eat something, also translates to "partake." Say "itadakimasu" before every meal. (In that instance it is written in hiragana.) Conjugate to Polite for +2.

Itadakimasu.
いただきます。
Let's eat.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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NOUN 1

O H A S H I

O-HA-SHI
はし
お箸
chopsticks

This word is so often prefaced with the honorific "O-" (お) that it's included on this card even though it's not technically part of the word.

O-hashi o kudasai.
お箸を下さい。
Please give me chopsticks.

INANIMATE

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NOUN 1

K U C H I

KU-CHI
くち
口
mouth

Your mouth, or, in less formal English, your pie hole.

Taberu toki wa kuchi o tojite kudasai.
食べる時は口を閉じてください。
Close (your) mouth when (you) eat, please.

INANIMATE

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PARTICLE 1

G A

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:

Watashi wa pan o tabemashita = I ate bread.
私はパンを食べました。
Watashi ga pan o tabemashita = I'm the one who ate the bread.
私がパンを食べました。

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COPULA 1

D A

DA
だ
is

This is a copula. Use it to assign attributes, definitions, or identities to a noun just like is/am/are in English. Da is used in familiar (not polite) situations and in sentences within larger sentences.

Mou hachiji da yo. Nande mada tabete inai no?
もう八時だよ。なんでまだ食べていないの？
It's already eight. Why haven't you eaten yet?

PREDICATE 述

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COPULA 1

D E S U

DE-SU
です
is

Like the copula Da, it 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."

Watashi no hirugohan desu.
私の昼ご飯です。
This is my lunch.

PREDICATE 述

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COPULA 1

DE-SU

です
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述

PREDICATE

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述

PREDICATE

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GODAN VERB 1

DA-SU

だ
出す
serve

This word also means "to put forth" or "send" but in the context of food means to serve, as in putting food on the table.

Ooki na kani o dasarete bikkuri shimashita.
大きなカニを出されてビックリしました。
I was surprised to be served that big crab.

を

TRANSITIVE

述

PREDICATE

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SPECIAL VERB 2

KU-DA-SA-I

くだ
下
さい
please

Used after a noun to politely request it, like "please" in English. You may use object marker "o" (を) after the noun or not; it's your choice. This predicate does not conjugate and cannot be followed with an end particle. Usually written in hiragana.
O-sushi kudasai.
お寿司ください。
(May I have some) sushi, please?

を

TRANSITIVE

述

PREDICATE

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PARTICLE 1

を

NOUN (direct object)

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.

Gohan o nanbai mo taberaremasu.
ご飯を何杯も食べられます。
I can eat any number of bowls of rice.

を

NOUN (direct object)

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PARTICLE 1

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を

NOUN (direct object)

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PARTICLE

1

O

NOUN (direct object)



を
object marker

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ご飯を何杯も食べられます。
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PARTICLE

1

NO

NOUN (owner)



の
possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's part of "Takeshi's kitchen" or the OF in "dash of salt."

Kimiko no ryouri wa oishii desu.
仁子の料理はおいしいです。
Kimiko's cooking is delicious.

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PARTICLE

1

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NOUN

1

N O M I M O N O

NO-MI-MO-NO
の もの
飲み物
beverage



This word means a drink or beverage. It's just the word drink stuck to the word thing, so it means "things you drink."

O-nomimono wa nani ni shimasu ka?
お飲み物は何にしますか。
What will you have for a drink?

INANIMATE

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NOUN

1

T A B E M O N O

TA-BE-MO-NO
た もの
食べ物
food



Food! Try something different next time you get the chance. Those horizons aren't gonna broaden themselves.

Tabemono ga nakunaru mae ni kaimono shinakya.
食べ物なくなる前に買い物しなきゃ。
Gotta go shopping before the food runs out.

INANIMATE

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NOUN

1

S U S H I

SU-SHI
すし
寿司
sushi



The defining element of sushi is vinegared rice, not raw fish. If you're squeamish, try inarizushi or tamago nigiri, which have no raw fish. Usually used with the polite prefix "o".

O-sushi o tabe ni ikimashou ka?
おすしを食べに行きましょうか?
Shall (we) go out to (eat) sushi?

INANIMATE

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JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE

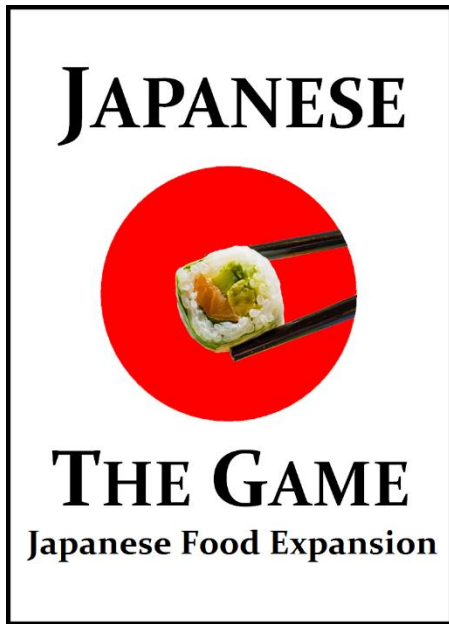


THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME



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

This deck is designed to teach you vocabulary you'll use when eating alone, with friends, or in a restaurant. There are a lot of delicious graphics and foody words such as Yakisoba, Sweet, and Chopsticks. There are also a bunch of cuisine-relevant words in the example sentences you can look up in your Japanese Dictionary.

Some of the words in this deck have a politeness aspect. You have to speak more respectfully to your elders and betters in Japan, so it's important to learn some language that will let them know you respect them. Pay attention to the words on the cards and be sure to learn a few good ones!

If you have the Conjugations Expansion or the Kickstarter Printing Core Deck, you can also conjugate these sentences into polite form. Doing so will fetch you a point bonus of two additional points with the word ITADAKU. That point bonus will remain as long as the card is conjugated to polite form, but the

bonus goes away as soon as an opponent eliminates your MASU (Polite) conjugation card!

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:

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**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.