

Y
A

PARTICLE

2

YA

や

et cetera

Place it between two nouns to mark them as part of an incomplete list of things, implying that the list goes on, the way we use etc. or ...

Gojira ya hedora no youna kaijuu ga kirai da.
ゴジラやヘドラのよう
な怪物が嫌いだ
I don't like monsters like Godzilla and Hedora.

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Y
O
R
I

PARTICLE

2

YO-RI

より

comparison marker

Marks the lesser item in a comparison. In the following example, B is more red (akai) than A: A yori B ga akai. You could also say "more than A, B is red."

Kanojo wa ore yori kowagatta.
彼女はおれより怖がった
She showed fear more than I did.

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K
O
S
O

PARTICLE

1

KO-SO

こそ

emphasizer

Emphasizes and focuses the sentence on whatever it marks. *こそ* can mark a topic, subject, or object in place of another marker or go between the noun and its marker. *こそ* can also be placed after adverbs or clauses for emphasis.

Ima koso tatakau toki da.
今こそ戦うときだ。
Now is the time to fight!

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M
O

PARTICLE

1

MO

も

also/even

も marks a topic, subject, or object in place of its normal marker. It can mean "also/too" as in "We also invited Battra" or it can mean "even" as in "Even monsters need a break." You can mark more than one noun in a sentence with も.

Kaijuu mo kyuusoku wa hitsuyou da.
怪物も休息は必要だ。
Even monsters need a break

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O

PARTICLE

1

O

を

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.

Jetto jagaa wa megaro o gekitai shita.
ジェットジャガーは
メガロを撃退した
Jet Jaguar fought off Megalon.

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T
A
T
A
K
A
U

GODAN VERB

1

TA-TA-KA-U

たたか

戦う

fight

This verb is intransitive, so use は or が to mark the subject and the "and/with" particle と to mark the other opponent(s).

Ima tatakawanai to jinrui ni asu wa nai.
今戦わないと人類に明日はない。
There's no tomorrow for mankind if we don't fight today.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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INTERJECTION

A

A

あっ

ah

This is the noise you make when you're unpleasantly surprised. The hiragana "っ" is silent and indicates that the vowel sound is cut short.

A! Abunai!
あっ! 危ない!
AH! WATCH OUT!

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GODAN VERB

KUIARASU

KU-I-A-RA-SU

く あら

食い荒す

devour

Ever get that feeling in your stomach, like you need to eat something? Or everything?

Machi ga gojira ni kuiarasarete shimatta.
町がゴジラに食い荒らされてしまった。

The city was devoured by Godzilla.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB

HOROBOSU

HO-RO-BO-SU

ほろ

滅ぼす

destroy

Wreck, ruin, overthrow... some monsters have a bad attitude.

Jinrui ga horobosarete shimau!
人類が滅ぼされてしまう!

The human race will be obliterated!

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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PARTICLE

TO

TO

NOUN (item in a short list)

TO

と

and/with

This particle can mean "with" as in rampaging with monsters or mixing work with pleasure; or it can establish a complete list of things in which case you use と before each additional item.

Mosura to Baragon to Battora ga suki.
モスラとバラゴンとバットラが好き
I like Mothra and Baragon and Battrra.

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PARTICLE

KA

KA

NOUN (one option of several)

KA

か

or

If you want to make a list of options in Japanese, put this particle between each item in the list just as we do with "or" in English.

Minira ka gozuukii o erabinasai.
ミニラかゴズーキーを選びなさい。
Choose Minilla or Godzooky.

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NOUN

TOU KYOU

TO-U-KYO-U

とうきょう

東京

Tokyo

Maybe half the earthquake proofing in Tokyo is actually attempted kaiju-proofing.

Toukyou wa itsumo kaijuu ni osowarete iru.
東京はいつも怪獣に襲われている
Tokyo is always being attacked by monsters.

INANIMATE

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NOUN

SENSHA

SE-N-SHA
せん しゃ

戦車

tank

They never really seem to do any good.

Sensha wa amari koukateki ja nakatta.
戦車はあまり効果的
じゃなかった

The tanks were not very effective.

を INANIMATE 述

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ICHIDAN VERB

TASUKERU

TA-SU-KE-RU
たす

助ける

help

To help, save, or rescue.
Rodan is there for you.

Tasukete gamera!
助けて、ガメラ！
Help me, Gamera!

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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GODAN VERB

YOBIDASU

YO-BI-DA-SU
よ だ

呼び出す

summon

This word means to call someone over, like with a phone or PA. To summon a monster you might prefer the verb *shoukan suru* (召還する). But we'll pretend we have monsters on speed dial.

Makete ireba mosura o yobidase.
負けていればモスラを呼び出せ。
If you're losing, call Mothra.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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ICHIDAN VERB

SEMERU

SE-ME-RU
せ

攻める

attack

This seems to be a sort of theme with monsters. Okay, it's the sine qua non of monsters.

Megaro ga semete kita.
メガロが攻めて来た
Megalon came to attack.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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NOUN

JINNIKU

JI-N-NI-KU
じん にく

人肉

human flesh

It's not appropriate to eat people, even if you're an enormous, radioactive monster. Please abstain.

Ano kaijuu wa jinniku o kononde taberu.
あの怪獣は人肉を好んで食べる
That monster prefers to eats human flesh.

を INANIMATE 述

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GODAN VERB

KIRISAKU

KI-RI-SA-KU
き さ

切り裂く

slash/shred

After the fight, maybe he'll stick around for a fish cleaning demonstration.

Giron wa nandemo kirisaku koto ga dekiru.
ギロンは何でも切り裂くことができる
Guiron can shred anything.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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NOUN

G O J I R A

GO-JI-RA

ゴジラ

Godzilla

King of the monsters.

Nihonjin wa dare demo gojira o shitte iru.
日本人は誰でもゴジラを知っている

Every Japanese person knows Godzilla.

ANIMATE

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NOUN

G A I G A N

GA-I-GA-N

ガイガン

Gigan

Don't worry, it's deliberate; the name of this monster is written differently in English and Japanese.

Gaigan wa makezugirai.
ガイガンは負けず嫌い。

Gigan hates to lose.

ANIMATE

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GODAN VERB

K A M I T S U K U

KA-MI-TSU-KU

か 噛み付く

bite/snap

Dogs and apocalyptic demolition beasts have this hobby in common.

Kingu gidora wa kamitsuku.
キングギドラは噛み付く。

King Ghidora snaps (at another monster).

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

ANIMATE

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NOUN

G A M E R A

GA-ME-RA

ガメラ

Gamera

This beast's name derives from "kame," meaning turtle. After Gojira, monsters' names often ended in "ra" just to fit in. It's hard being a monster.

Gamera wa jinrui no mikata da.
ガメラは人類の味方だ

Gamera is a friend of mankind.

ANIMATE

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NOUN

K A I J U U

KAI-JU-U

かいじゅう

怪獣

Kaiju

The word in Japanese has a long u, which is shown with two Us in a row. It means "mysterious beast."

Dogora wa okashii kaijuu da.
ドゴラはおかしい怪獣だ

Dogora is an odd monster.

ANIMATE

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NOUN

D E S U T O R O I A

DE-SU-TO-RO-I-A

デストロイア

Destoroyah

This monster is tough and ready to rumble, but he picks the wrong fights.

Desutoroia wa osoroshii kao o shite iru.
デストロイアは恐ろしい顔をしている

Destoroya has a terrifying face.

ANIMATE

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D A COPULA

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.

Sono jinari wa daimajin da.
その地鳴りは大魔神だ。
That rubmle is Daimajin.

述

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T A T E M O N O NOUN

TA-TE-MO-NO
たてもの
建物
building

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

Kaijuu wa tatemono o taosu no ga daisuki.
怪獣は建物を倒すのが大好き
Monsters love knocking over buildings.

INANIMATE

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G A PARTICLE

GA
が
subject marker

Marks any subject in a sentence. If a sentence is contained within a larger sentence, the sub-sentence's subject takes the particle が. It can also replace は to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence, like so:

Biorante wa taosareta = Biorante was defeated.
ビオランテは倒された。
Biorante ga taosareta = Biorante is the one that was defeated.
ビオランテが倒された。

NOUN (subject)

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H O R U GODAN VERB

HO-RU
ほ
掘る
dig

When there isn't a safe place to hide, make one.

Baragon wa ana o hotte kakureru.
バラゴンは穴を掘って隠れる
Baragon digs a hole and hides.

を 述

TRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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D A I S A N J I NOUN

DA-I-SAN-JI
だいさんじ
大惨事
catastrophe

Sanji means disaster, so adding "dai" (大 = big) to get "daisanji" makes it a big disaster.

Konna daisanji wa mita koto ga nai.
こんな大惨事は見たことがない
I have never seen such a catastrophe.

INANIMATE

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D E S U COPULA

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."

Angirasu wa kyouryuu desu.
アンギラスは恐竜です。
Angirus is a dinosaur.

述

PREDICATE

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ADVERB

T O T S U J O

TO-TSU-JO
とつじょ
突如
suddenly

You weren't expecting it and it happened quickly. The kanji mean "stab best." Suddenly is the best way to stab.

Totsujo, osoroshii kaijuu ga arawareru.
突如、恐ろしい怪獣が現れる
Suddenly a terrifying monster appears.

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ADJECTIVE

O S O I

O-SO-I
おそ
遅い
slow

Sometimes it's enough just to run away.

Youchuu no zenshin wa totemo osoi.
幼虫の前進はとても遅い
The advance of the larva is very slow.

PREDICATE 述

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NOUN

H O U S H A N O U

HO-U-SHA-NO-U
ほうしゃのう
放射能
radioactivity

This is a noun, but you may also use it as a prefix by placing it immediately before any noun to make it radioactive. Play the example sentence below for +2.

Houshanou kaijuu ga toukyou wo kuiarasu.
放射能怪獣が東京を食い荒す
Radioactive monsters devour Tokyo.

INANIMATE

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PARTICLE

W A

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.

Mekagojira wa osoroshii.
メカゴジラは恐ろしい
Mechagodzilla is frightening.

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ADJECTIVE

S U B A Y A I

SU-BA-YA-I
すばや
素早い
fast

You have to be quick to get a hit in on Battara.

Subayai kaijuu ga bunmei o horoboshita.
素早い怪獣が文明を滅ぼした
Fast monsters destroyed (that) civilization.

PREDICATE 述

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ADJECTIVE

K A T A I

KA-TA-I
かた
硬い
hard

Hardness is relative. Your fingernail is hard, but not compared to a hammer, as you've likely experienced.

Supesugojira no suishou wa katai.
スペースゴジラの水晶は硬い
SpaceGodzilla's crystals are hard.

PREDICATE 述

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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 Kaiju Expansion of Japanese: The Game!

This deck will teach you some helpful vocabulary for conversing about the otherworldly monsters that beset Tokyo from time to time. The awesome Japanese monster art is by the professional Japanese monster artist Micah Hornung. You get some sweet words such as Radioactive, Godzilla, Attacks, and Buildings. This may be the best deck of vocabulary cards for describing Japanese monster lifestyle in the world, and now you have it! Congratulations.

There are some interesting particles in this deck, especially YORI (used for drawing comparisons) and YA (the Japanese answer to the Latin "et cetera"). Please note: you don't have to have other nouns in the sentence with either of these. They can mark the subject of the sentence with implied companion nouns. Marking only one NOUN with YA still means "etc." and marking only one noun with YORI can help create a sentence such as "(It) is bigger than Gamera."

There is a 2-point bonus available in this deck for making the sentence, "Radioactive monsters devour Tokyo." That point bonus will remain while the sentence is unchanged. You lose it as soon as you (or an opponent) eliminate any part of the sentence. But you still get 2 Turn Points to help you eliminate opponents' cards for making the sentence.

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 - Art by Micah Hornung - Japanese editing and most 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.