

OTEARAI

NOUN

O-TE-A-RA-I
て あら

お手洗い

restroom

The most polite word for bathroom. The example sentence below is the most polite way to ask where it is.

O-tearai wa dochira ni gozaimasu ka?
お手洗いはどちらに御座いますか
Where is the lavatory?

INANIMATE

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KA

END PARTICLE

か

question marker

Used at the end of a sentence to turn it into a question. Questions asked in more familiar company end with question marker No instead.

Koko desu. Ah! Koko desu ka?
ここです。あっ！ここですか？
It's here. Oh... Is it here?

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I-KU

IRREGULAR VERB

行く

go

This is a simple word. It just means "go."

Jinja ni ikimashou.
神社に行きましょう
Let's go to the shinto shrine.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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DE-SU

COPULA

です

is

Means "is/am/are" like the copula Da except that Desu is polite. Desu can also follow an adjective to make it polite, in which case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Are wa otera desu.
あれはお寺です。
That is a Buddhist temple.

PREDICATE

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NI

PARTICLE

に

destination marker

Marks the noun before it as a destination, like "at" or "in." Also marks times of events, recipients, and metaphorical places. Can only be used in sentences with a verb for the predicate unless noted otherwise.

Kyuujou ni itte kudasai.
球場に行ってください。
Please go to the baseball stadium.

NOUN (destination or recipient)

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PARTICLE

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DE

PARTICLE

NOUN (location)

DE

で

location marker

Marks the location of an event, like "at" or "in" in English, such as "I ate lunch at Tatsuichi restaurant."

Resutoran Tatsuichi de chuushoku o torimashita.
 レストランたついちで
 昼食をとりました
 (I) ate lunch at Tatsuichi restaurant.

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DA

COPULA

DA

だ

is

This is a copula. It assigns attributes, definitions, or identities to a noun just like is/am/are in English. Da is not polite, so only use it in informal situations.

Otearai wa man'in da.
 お手洗いは満員だ。
 The bathrooms are all occupied.

PREDICATE 述

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JITENSHA

NOUN

JITENSHA

じてんしゃ

自転車

bicycle

Bikes are great for getting to the train station, next to which you may see a huge, full bicycle parking lot.

Jitensha ga nusumarete shimatta.
 自転車が盗まれてしまった
 (My) bicycle got stolen.

INANIMATE

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IRREGULAR VERB

SURU

SU-RU

する

do

By itself this word means "do." Add this after certain nouns (as written on the cards) to make them into verbs. One example in this deck is "unten suru" (drive).

Ryokou suru nara doko ni ikitai?
旅行するならどこに行きたい?

If you travel, where do you want to go?

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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NOUN

UNTE

U-N-TE-N

うん てん

運転

operation/operate

This noun means "operation" pertaining to the handling of a machine. Add する to make it the verb "drive" for +1.

Watashi ga saisho ni unten shi mashou.
私が最初に運転しましょう。

I'll drive first.

を INANIMATE

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NOUN

HIKOUKI

HI-KO-U-KI

ひ こう き

飛行機

airplane

During a flight to Japan you'll travel over 500mph (805kph) in one of these. Notice the first kanji is the same one in the verb TOBU (fly).

Musuko wa hikouki ga daisuki da.
息子は飛行機が大好きだ

My son loves airplanes.

を INANIMATE

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PARTICLE

NA

ADJECTIVAL NOUN (now acting as an adjective)

な

copula particle

Marking an adjectival noun with な makes it into an adjective describing whatever noun follows な. Some adjectival nouns use の instead, so check the card.

Kirei na kimono ga takusan arimasu.
綺麗な着物がたくさんあります

There are many pretty kimonos.

NOUN (the thing being described)

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NOUN

DENSHA

DE-N-SHA

でん しゃ

電車

train

Literally "electric wheel," this is the word for the electric train, an extremely popular means of transportation in Japan.

Nihon no densha wa metta ni okureru koto ga nai.
日本の電車は滅多に遅れることがない。

Trains in Japan are rarely late.

を INANIMATE

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ADJECTIVAL NOUN

I S H O

I-S-SHO
いっしょ

一緒
together

Mark with に to make this an adverb meaning "together." Mark with の to mean "same" or "shared." Followed with a copula it means "is/are together."

Issho ni tabemasen ka.
一緒に食べませんか。
Won't you eat together (with us)?

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PARTICLE

W A

NOUN (subject)

WA

は
topic marker

Marks the word before it as the main topic of discussion and the subject of the sentence. A noun marked by は can also serve as the subject of any sentences that do not have a marked subject.

Nihon no tabemono wa sekai-ichi da!
日本の食べ物は世界一だ!
Japanese food is number one in the world!

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PARTICLE

E

NOUN (general direction)

E

へ
direction marker

Marks a direction or area as opposed to a specific location: "Going over there" as opposed to "going to my desk."

Aruite mori e iku.
歩いて森へ行く。
Go to the forest by walking.

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PARTICLE

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Go to the forest by walking.

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PARTICLE

D E

NOUN (tool or method)

DE

で
means marker

When the subject uses some means (a tool or method), mark that means with this particle.

Jitensha de iku to motto jikan ga kakaru.
自転車で行くともっと時間がかかる。
It takes more time when you go by bicycle.

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GODAN VERB

N O R U

NO-RU
の
乗る
ride/get on

This word means "get on" but assumes you stay on and therefore "ride." Mark what you're riding with destination particle に.

Eki made basu ni notte iku.
駅までバスに乗って行く。
(We'll) take the bus to the train station.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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A R U K U

GODAN VERB

A-RU-KU
ある

歩く
walk

This is how you get around in the city, along with trains above and below ground.

Aruku no wa kirai desu.
歩くのは嫌いです。
(I) don't like walking.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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R Y O K O U

NOUN

RYO-KO-U
りょ こう

旅行
travel

This word is a noun meaning travel as a hobby or experience. Follow it with する to make it into the verb "travel."

Kotoshi wa kazoku ryokou ni iku yotei da.
今年は家族旅行に行く予定だ。
(We) are planning to go on a family trip this year.

を INANIMATE

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J I N J A

NOUN

JI-N-JA
じん じゃ

神社
Shinto shrine

Jinjas (and their smaller relative, the hokora 祠) are everywhere in Japan, tucked into little corners of family properties and standing between skyscrapers.
Jinja ni o-mairi suru.
神社にお参りする。
(We'll) make a visit to the shrine.

を INANIMATE

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T E R A

NOUN

TE-RA
てら

寺
Buddhist temple

There are thousands of beautiful Buddhist temples all over Japan. They're very tranquil.

Yoru no otera wa kowai desu.
夜のお寺は怖いです。
Buddhist temples at night are scary.

を INANIMATE

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K I P P U

NOUN

KI-P-PU
きつぷ

切符
ticket

This is the word for what you buy to ride the train, the bus, the plane, and even the ferris wheel. Parking tickets, too. It's pretty much a perfect translation.

Densha no kippu wa doko de kaemasu ka?
電車の切符はどこで買えますか?
Where can (I) buy train tickets?

を INANIMATE

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K A U

GODAN VERB

KA-U
かう

買う
buy

Buy a coin purse, even if you're a guy. It makes buying everything else in Japan so much easier.

Tabemono o kaisugichatta.
食べ物を買いすぎちゃった
(I) bought too much food.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

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NOUN

S
H
A
S
H
I
N

SHA-SHI-N
しゃ しん
写真
photograph



Take a big data card or lots of film and bring back thousands of photos. Japan is breathtaking.

Shashin o totte itadakemasu ka.
写真を撮っていただけますか
Could you please take a picture for (us)?

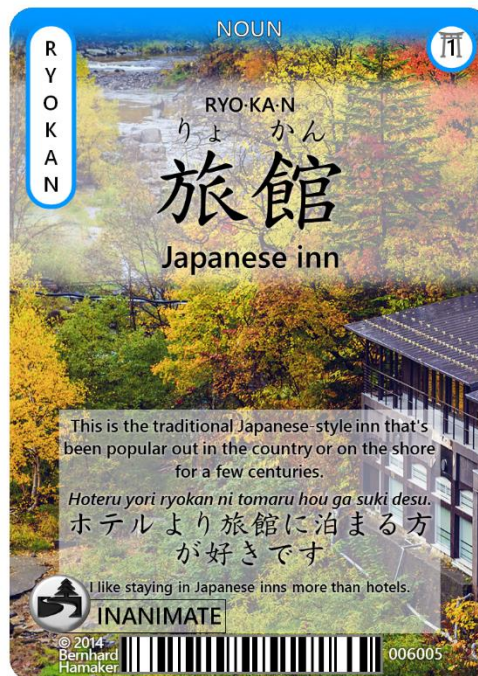
INANIMATE

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NOUN

R
Y
O
K
A
N

RYO-KA-N
りょ かん
旅館
Japanese inn



This is the traditional Japanese-style inn that's been popular out in the country or on the shore for a few centuries.

Hoteru yori ryokan ni tomaru hou ga suki desu.
ホテルより旅館に泊まる方が好きです
I like staying in Japanese inns more than hotels.


INANIMATE

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NOUN

K
Y
U
U
J
O
U

KYU-U-JO-U
きゅうじょう
球場
baseball stadium



A very popular sport in Japan. Watch a game if you get a chance.

Sanfuranshisuko niwa yuumei na kyuujou ga arimasu.
サンフランシスコには有名な球場があります
There's a famous baseball stadium in San Francisco.

INANIMATE

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GODAN VERB

T
O
B
U

TO-BU
と
飛ぶ
fly



Flying or gliding, as with wings. The kanji is a pictogram of a bird spreading its wings.

Hikouki de Tokyo made tonda
飛行機で東京まで飛んだ
I flew to Tokyo on a plane.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE

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NOUN

D
O
K
O

DO-KO
どこ
何処
where



Use this word to make the example sentence below for +1. Usually written in hiragana.

O-tearai wa doko desu ka?
お手洗いはどこですか
Where is the restroom?

INANIMATE

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NOUN

*
S
P
E
C
I
A
L

KUURIKURYOYOU NO KOUKUUKI
くうりくりょうようのこうくうき
空陸両用の航空機
roadable aircraft



Longest word in the game! You don't need a roadable aircraft yet, but when you do look up my friend, Joe: <http://caravella.aero/>
Pronounced "Cooo re coo Ryo yo no Co coo key."

Kuuriku-ryouyou no koukuuki o katta.
空陸両用の航空機を買った
(I) bought a roadable aircraft.

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 Travel Expansion of Japanese: The Game!

If you've ever planned to visit Japan, this deck will help you with some important phrases and vocabulary while you learn sentence building naturally by playing the game. The photography is mostly of Japan, too, if you need a dose of the beautiful and captivating Land of the Rising Sun. Words like Ride, Train, and Temple will help you get around.

The word SURU is in this deck, which means "do." But it can also turn certain nouns into verbs simply by placing it after the noun. These nouns are often called "suru verbs" and each noun that can become a suru verb states so on the card. The verb SURU can be conjugated by changing it written on any Verb Conjugation card. (There are no Verb Conjugation cards in this deck, but there are in certain other decks).

There are point bonuses available in this deck for specific card combinations, such as writing the sentence "Where is the bathroom?" That point bonus will remain while: the specific cards to which the bonus applies remain connected; or the point-bonus sentence is unchanged. You lose the bonus as soon anyone (you or an opponent) eliminates any part of the sentence. But you still get 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

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.

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