

NOUN 1

KITSUNE  
KI-TSU-NE  
きつね  
狐  
Fox

Foxes are canids like wolves and dogs. In Japanese folklore they can transform and have other magical powers.

*Kitsune wa otome ni baketa.*  
狐は乙女に化けた。  
The fox turned into a maiden.

ANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030001

PARTICLE 1

NA  
な  
copular particle

This particle turns most adjectival nouns into adjectives. (Some use the particle の instead; it'll say so on the card). Place the adjectival noun to the left of this card and the noun you want to modify on the right. That's all.

*Shizuka na hi o sugosu.*  
静かな日を過ごす。  
I will spend a quiet day.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030002

PARTICLE 1

NA  
な  
copular particle

This particle turns most adjectival nouns into adjectives. (Some use the particle の instead; it'll say so on the card). Place the adjectival noun to the left of this card and the noun you want to modify on the right. That's all.

*Shizuka na hi o sugosu.*  
静かな日を過ごす。  
I will spend a quiet day.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030002

NOUN 1

KINTAROU  
KI-N-TA-RO-U  
きん た ろう  
桃太郎  
Kintaro

"Golden Boy," a figure from Japanese folklore, noted for his phenomenal strength even as a boy and for befriending the forest animals.

*Kintarou wa tsuyoi desu.*  
金太郎は強いです。  
Kintaro is strong.

ANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030003

NOUN 1

KATANA  
KA-TA-NA  
かたな  
刀  
Sword

A sword, especially of the sort that samurai wear.

*Katana wa kiken desu.*  
刀は危険です。  
Swords are dangerous.

INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030004

NOUN 1

MURA  
MU-RA  
むら  
村  
Village

A small settlement where common people live.

*Kintaro wa mura ni iku.*  
金太郎は村に行く。  
Kintaro goes to the village.

INANIMATE

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030005

MORI

NOUN 1

MO-RI  
もり

木林  
Forest

You know, the place full of trees, where there are animals and maybe other creatures.

*Kitsune wa mura ni iru.*  
狐は森にいる。  
The fox is in the forest.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030006

YUUREI

NOUN 1

YU-U-RE-I  
ゆう れい

幽霊  
Ghost

The spirits of the dead, and a common element in Japanese folklore.

*Yuurei wa kiken desu.*  
幽霊は危険です。  
Ghosts are dangerous.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030007

KAGE

NOUN 1

KA-GE  
かげ

影  
Shadow

In real life, the mere absence of light. Surely nothing to be afraid of?

*Kage wo mita.*  
影を見た。  
(I) saw a shadow.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030008

YOUKAI

NOUN 1

YO-U-KA-I  
よう かい

妖怪  
Monster

Supernatural creatures that defy human understanding.

*Mori ni youkai ga iru.*  
森に妖怪がいる。  
There are monsters in the forest.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030009

MAHO

NOUN 1

MA-HO-U  
ま ほう

魔法  
Magic

Supernatural powers that defy human understanding.

*Mahou no katana desu.*  
魔法の刀です。  
It's a magic sword.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030010

OTOKONOKO

NOUN 1

O-TO-KO-NO-KO  
おとこ こ

男の子  
Boy

A young male human being.

*Otoko no ko wa asonde iru.*  
男の子は遊んでいた。  
The boy was playing.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030011

TAKARA

NOUN 1

TA-KA-RA  
たから

宝  
Treasure

Valuables, beloved of heroes and pirates alike.

*Takara wo sagashimashou.*  
宝を探しましょう。  
Let's search for the treasure.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030012

KAPPA

NOUN 1

KA-P-PA  
かっぱ

河童  
Kappa

A water-dwelling creature from folklore, with greenish skin, a turtle shell, and a concave head.

*Kappa wa kowai desu.*  
河童は怖いです。  
Kappa are scary.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030013

MICHI

NOUN 1

MI-CHI  
みち

道  
Road

Goes ever on and on, to adventure or something else.

*Michi wo aruku.*  
道を歩く。  
(I) walk on the road.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030014

OTOME

NOUN 1

O-TO-ME  
おとめ

乙女  
Maiden

A pure young woman.

*Otome wa kirei desu.*  
乙女は綺麗です。  
The maiden is pretty.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030015

SAMURAI

NOUN 1

SA-MU-RA-I  
さむらい

侍  
Samurai

A warrior in service to a lord.

*Samurai wa katana wo motsu.*  
侍は刀を持つ。  
Samurai carry swords.

ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030016

TSURU

NOUN 1

TSU-RU  
つる

鶴  
Crane

A type of elegant white bird with long legs and a long neck.

*Tsuru ga sora wo tobimashita.*  
鶴が空を飛びました。  
The crane flew (in the sky).


ANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030017

SHIMA

NOUN 1

SHI-MA  
しま  
島  
Island



A piece of land in the middle of the water. You get the idea.

*Shima ni daremo inai.*  
島に誰もいない。  
There's no one on the island.


INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030018

KAGAMI

NOUN 1

KA-GA-MI  
かがみ  
鏡  
Mirror



In Japanese folklore it was a mirror that drew the sun goddess Amaterasu from her cave, and it became one of the three treasures of the imperial family.

*Otoko no ko wa kagami ni nagamete ita.*  
男の子は鏡を眺めていた。  
The boy gazed at the mirror.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030019

KONoha

NOUN 1

KO-NO-HA  
こは  
木の葉  
Tree leaf/leaves



Trees use them to soak up sunlight; raccoon dogs have been known to magically turn them into fake money.

*Konoha ga ochita.*  
木の葉が落ちた。  
The leaves fell.

INANIMATE

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030020

BAKERU

ICHIDAN VERB 2

BA-KE-RU  
ば  
化ける  
Transform



Specifically, to temporarily take another form by magic.

*Tanuki wa samurai ni baketa.*  
狸は侍に化けた。  
The raccoon dog changed into a samurai.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030021

NIGERU

ICHIDAN VERB 1

NI-GE-RU  
に  
逃げる  
Flee



Getting away from danger!

*Oni wa samurai kara nigeta.*  
鬼は侍から逃げた。  
The ogre ran away from the samurai.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030022

KOROSU

GODAN VERB 1

KO-RO-SU  
ころ  
殺す  
Kill



Not a very nice thing to do.

*Youkai ha murabito wo koroshita.*  
妖怪は村人を殺した。  
The monster killed villagers.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030023

GODAN VERB 1

K I R U

KI-RU

斬る

Slice/kill

A very handy word for describing what samurai do.

*Samurai ga youkai wo kitta.*  
侍が妖怪を斬った。  
The samurai killed the monster.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030024

GODAN VERB 2

Y O M I G A E R U

YO-MI-GA-E-RU

よみがえ

蘇る

Resurrect

To come back to life, as demons are prone to do.

*Youkai ga yomigaetta.*  
妖怪が蘇った。  
The monster resurrected.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030025

GODAN VERB 1

M A M O R U

MA-MO-RU

まも

守る

Protect

Keeping someone from harm.

*Samurai wa otome wo mamoru.*  
侍は乙女を守る。  
The samurai protects the maiden.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030026

GODAN VERB 1

K A K U S U

KA-KU-SU

かく

隠す

Hide

Keep something out of sight.

*Takara o mori de kakushita.*  
宝を森で隠した。  
I hid my treasure in the forest.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030027

GODAN VERB 1

T A T A K A U

TA-TA-KA-U

たたか

戦う

Fight

Round One!

*Kintarou ga youkai to tatakatta.*  
金太郎が妖怪と戦った。  
Kintaro fought with the monster.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030028

GODAN VERB 1

S E O U

SE-O-U

せ お

背負う

Carry

This word specifically means to carry on your back.

*Samurai wa otoko no ko o seou.*  
侍は男の子を背負う。  
The samurai carries the boy.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030029

GODAN VERB 1

U  
T  
A  
U

U-TA-U  
うた

歌う  
Sing

Making pleasant sounds with your mouth and vocal cords.

*Kappa wa hen na uta o utau.*  
河童は変な歌を歌う。  
The kappa sings a strange song.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030030

ICHIDAN VERB 1

I  
K  
I  
R  
U

I-KI-RU  
い

生きる  
Live

Hopefully you're doing this right now.

*Samurai wa mada ikite iru.*  
侍はまだ生きている。  
The samurai is still alive.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030031

GODAN VERB 1

N  
U  
S  
U  
M  
U

NU-SU-MU  
ぬす

盗む  
Steal

Taking what isn't yours.

*Kitsune wa samurai no katana o nusunda.*  
狐は侍の刀を盗んだ。  
The fox stole the samurai's sword.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030032

GODAN VERB 1

H  
I  
R  
O  
U

HI-RO-U  
ひろ

拾う  
Gather

To pick up off the ground.

*Tanuki wa konoha o hirotta.*  
狸が木の葉を拾った。  
The raccoon dog gathered leaves.

を TRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030033

GODAN VERB 1

A  
S  
O  
B  
U

A-SO-BU  
あそ

遊ぶ  
Play

"Play" in the sense of generally having fun. Use "suru" (do) to describe playing games or sports.

*Minna ga asonda.*  
みんなが遊んだ。  
Everyone played.

を INTRANSITIVE PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030034

PARTICLE 1

G  
A

GA

が  
Subject marker

This particle can mark 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 the particle は to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence, like so:

*Kare wa mori ni itta.*  
彼は森に行った。  
He went to the forest.  
*Kare ga mori ni itta.*  
彼が森に行った。  
He's the one who went to the forest.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030035

GA

PARTICLE 1

が

Subject marker

This particle can mark 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 the particle は to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence, like so:

*Kare wa mori ni itta.*  
彼は森に行った。  
He went to the forest.

*Kare ga mori ni itta.*  
彼が森に行った。  
He's the one who went to the forest.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030035

GA

PARTICLE 1

が

Subject marker

This particle can mark 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 the particle は to emphasize the role of the subject in a sentence, like so:

*Kare wa mori ni itta.*  
彼は森に行った。  
He went to the forest.

*Kare ga mori ni itta.*  
彼が森に行った。  
He's the one who went to the forest.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030035

NI

PARTICLE 1

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 a card specifies otherwise.

*Mura ni iku. Otome ni bakeru.*  
村に行く。乙女に化ける。  
Go to the forest. Transform into a maiden.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030036

NI

PARTICLE 1

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 a card specifies otherwise.

*Mura ni iku. Otome ni bakeru.*  
村に行く。乙女に化ける。  
Go to the forest. Transform into a maiden.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030036

NO

PARTICLE 1

の

Possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's part of "Jake's dog" or the OF in "the boys of summer." It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "sea of green."

*Kore wa samurai no katana desu.*  
これは侍の刀です。  
This is the samurai's sword.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030037

NO

PARTICLE 1

の

Possessive marker

This particle marks the noun after it as belonging to the noun before it. It's the 's part of "Jake's dog" or the OF in "the boys of summer." It also assigns possession of attributes just like English as in "sea of green."


*Kore wa samurai no katana desu.*  
これは侍の刀です。  
This is the samurai's sword.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030037

W  
A

PARTICLE

0



WA

は

Topic marker

This particle 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 of the subject of any sentences that do not have a marked subject.

*Samurai wa tsuyoi.*

侍は強い。


The samurai is strong.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030038

W  
A

PARTICLE

0



WA

は

Topic marker

This particle 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 of the subject of any sentences that do not have a marked subject.

*Samurai wa tsuyoi.*

侍は強い。


The samurai is strong.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030038

W  
A

PARTICLE

0



WA

は

Topic marker

This particle 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 of the subject of any sentences that do not have a marked subject.

*Samurai wa tsuyoi.*

侍は強い。


The samurai is strong.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030038

E

PARTICLE

1



E.

へ

Direction marker

When you go (send/throw something, etc.) to a general area instead of a specific place, you use this directional particle as opposed to the more specific directional particle に. It's pronounced "eh."

*Ike e itte kappa to tatakau.*

池へ行って河童と戦う。


(He) goes to the pond and fights the kappa.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030039

E

PARTICLE

1



E.

へ

Direction marker

When you go (send/throw something, etc.) to a general area instead of a specific place, you use this directional particle as opposed to the more specific directional particle に. It's pronounced "eh."

*Ike e itte kappa to tatakau.*

池へ行って河童と戦う。

(He) goes to the pond and fights the kappa.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030039

O

PARTICLE

1



O

を

Object marker

This particle 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.

*Samurai no katana o nusunda.*

侍の刀を盗んだ。

(He) stole the samurai's sword.

©2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030040



○ PARTICLE 1



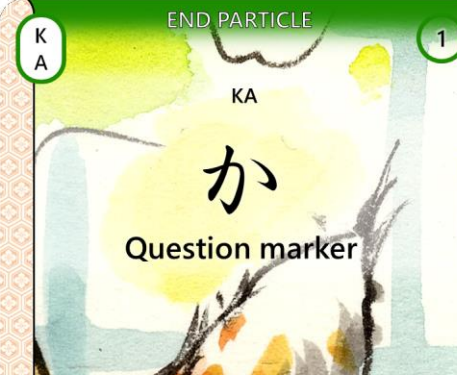
を  
Object marker

This particle 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.

*Samurai no katana o nusunda.*  
侍の刀を盗んだ。  
(He) stole the samurai's sword.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030040

KA END PARTICLE 1



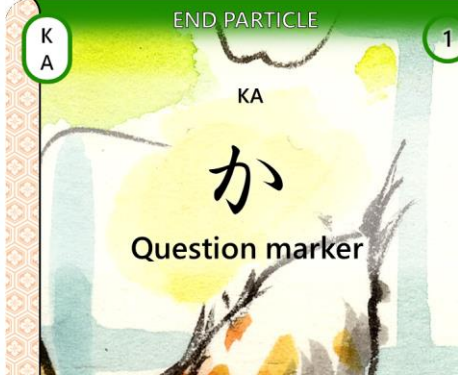
か  
Question marker

Used at the end of your sentence (after a predicate) to turn your sentence into a question. Questions asked in familiar company end with the question marker No instead.

*Kitsune desu ka?*  
狐ですか？  
Is (that) a fox?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030041

KA END PARTICLE 1




か  
Question marker

Used at the end of your sentence (after a predicate) to turn your sentence into a question. Questions asked in familiar company end with the question marker No instead.

*Kitsune desu ka?*  
狐ですか？  
Is (that) a fox?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030041

NE END PARTICLE 1




ね  
...Isn't it?/right?

Used at the end of a sentence (after a predicate) to prompt the listener for agreement. Can also go after end particles Ka or Yo to prompt for reinforcement.

*Kare wa sugoi desu ne.*  
彼はすごいですね。  
He's amazing, isn't he?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030042

YO END PARTICLE 1




よ  
I say/I tell you

Goes at the end of the sentence to affect an authoritative or explanatory tone. In English we might say "I'll have you know..." or, in some circles, "...for reals."

*Mori wa kowai desu yo.*  
森は怖いですよ。  
(I'm telling you) the forest is terrifying!

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030043

DA COPULA 1



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.

*Otome wa kitsune da.*  
乙女は狐だ。  
The maiden is a fox.

述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030044

COPULA 1

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.

Otome wa kitsune da.  
乙女は狐だ。  
The maiden is a fox.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030044

COPULA 1

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.

Otome wa kitsune da.  
乙女は狐だ。  
The maiden is a fox.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030044

COPULA 1

DE-SHO-U

でしょう  
Probably is

This is a copula similar to Da and Desu except that you use Deshou in cases where you suppose something is true. Can be used to make adjectives polite just like Desu but in a supposition situation.

Kintarou wa tsuyoi deshou.  
金太郎は強いでしょう。  
Kintaro seems strong.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030045

COPULA 1

DE-SHO-U

でしょう  
Probably is

This is a copula similar to Da and Desu except that you use Deshou in cases where you suppose something is true. Can be used to make adjectives polite just like Desu but in a supposition situation.

Kintarou wa tsuyoi deshou.  
金太郎は強いでしょう。  
Kintaro seems strong.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030045

COPULA 1

DE-SU

です  
Is

This copula, like the copula Da, means "is/am/are" but is more polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite. In that case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Kagami wa mabushii desu.  
鏡は眩しいです。  
The mirror is dazzling.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030046

COPULA 1

DE-SU

です  
Is

This copula, like the copula Da, means "is/am/are" but is more polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite. In that case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

Kagami wa mabushii desu.  
鏡は眩しいです。  
The mirror is dazzling.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030046

COPULA 1

DE-SU

です

Is

This copula, like the copula Da, means "is/am/are" but is more polite. It can also follow an adjective to make the adjective polite. In that case Desu ceases to be a copula and simply becomes a "polite-ifier."

*Kagami wa mabushii desu.*  
鏡は眩しいです。  
The mirror is dazzling.

述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030046

INTERJECTION 1

NA-RU HO-DO

なるほど

I see...

Expresses understanding of something complicated.

*Naru hodo, bushi desu ne.*  
なるほど、武士ですね。  
I see, he's a warrior.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030047

INTERJECTION 1

SA-A

さあ

Well,

Kind of generic padding to put on the beginning of a sentence.

*Saa, dou shimashou ka.*  
さあ、どうしましょうか。  
Well, what should we do?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030048

INTERJECTION 1

HO-RA

ほら

Hey

Used to draw attention and take on a bit of an air of authority.

*Hora, yamemashou.*  
ほら、辞めましょう。  
Come on, let's stop this.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030049

CONJUNCTION 1

KE-DO

けど

But

Joins two concepts together to indicate the latter is incongruous with the former.

*Mura e ikitai kedo, youkai ga iru.*  
村へ行きたいけど、妖怪がいる。  
I want to go to the village, but there's a monster.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030050

CONJUNCTION 1

SO-SHI-TE

そして

And then

Joins two clauses together to indicate that they happened in sequence.

*Mori ni itte, soshite youkai to tatakatta.*  
森に行って、そして妖怪と戦った。  
He went to the village, and then fought the monster.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030051

NONI

CONJUNCTION 1

NO-NI

のに  
Despite

Joins two clauses together to indicate that the latter is happening even though the former would suggest otherwise.

*Kiken na noni mura ni ikimashita.*  
危険なのに森に行きました。  
(He) went to the forest even though it's dangerous.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030052

TSUMARI

CONJUNCTION 1

TSU-MA-RI

つまり  
In other words

Used to indicate that you're restating something to be more clear.

*Tsumari, kitsune desu ne.*  
つまり、狐ですね。  
In other words, she's a fox.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030053

SHIKASHI

CONJUNCTION 1

SHI-KA-SHI

しかし  
However

Indicates that something is happening contrary to expectations.

*Shikashi samurai ni baketa kitsune desu.*  
しかし侍に化けた狐です。  
However, it's a fox transformed into a samurai.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030054

KARA

CONJUNCTION 1

KA-RA

から  
From/Because

Joins two concepts together to indicate cause and effect, or alternately the physical location something came from.

*Kappa ga iru kara kiken desu.*  
河童がいるから危険です  
It's dangerous because of the kappa.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030055

TSUYOI

ADJECTIVE 1

TSU-YO-I

強い  
Strong

Possessing strength, of one sort or another.

*Kare wa igai ni tsuyoi desu.*  
彼は意外に強いです。  
He's unexpectedly strong.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030056

KOWAI

ADJECTIVE 1

KO-WA-I

怖い  
Scary

Frightening, like a scary monster.

*Youkai wa kowai deshou.*  
妖怪は怖いでしょう。  
Monsters are scary, aren't they?

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030057

ADJECTIVAL NOUN

K I K E N

1

KI-KE-N  
き けん

危険

Dangerous

Being a potential source of harm.

*Mori wa kiken desu yo.*  
森は危険ですよ。  
The forest is dangerous!

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030058

ADJECTIVE

M A B U S H I I

1

MA-BU-SHI-I  
まぶ

眩しい

Dazzling

So shiny and beautiful that it's overwhelming.

*Yoake wa mabushii desu.*  
夜明けは眩しいです。  
The sunrise is dazzling.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030059

ADJECTIVE

Y A S A S H I I

1

YA-SA-SHI-I  
やさ

優しい

Kind/gentle

For when you want to be nice and kind.

*Okaa-san wa yasashikatta desu.*  
お母さんは優しくかったです。  
My mother was kind.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030060

ADJECTIVAL NOUN

S H I Z U K A

1

SHI-ZU-KA  
しず

静か

Quiet

A lack of noise.

*Shizuka na asa desu ne.*  
静かな朝ですね。  
It's a quiet morning, huh?

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030061

ADJECTIVE

U T S U K U S H I I

1

U-TSU-KU-SHI-I  
うつく

美しい

Beautiful

Possessing beauty, being nice to look at.

*Utsukushii katana desu ne.*  
美しい刀ですね。  
It's a beautiful sword, isn't it?

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030062

ADJECTIVE

M I N I K U I

1

MI-NI-KU-I  
みにく

醜い

Ugly

Ugly, not nice to look at.

*Ano youkai wa minikui da.*  
あの妖怪は醜いだ。  
That monster is ugly.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030063

M U K A S H I

ADVERB 1

MU-KA-SHI  
むかし

昔  
Long ago

Folk tales often begin with "Mukashi, mukashi..."

*Mukashi mukashi, samurai to otome ga ita.*  
昔々、侍と乙女がいた。  
Once upon a time there were a samurai and a maiden.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030064

Y O K U

ADVERB 1

YO-KU

よく  
Well/often

For doing a good job on something, doing it thoroughly, etc. or indicating that something happens frequently.

*Samurai ga yoku youkai to tatakau.*  
侍がよく妖怪と戦う。  
The samurai often fights monsters.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030065

T A B U N

ADVERB 1

TA-BU-N  
たぶん

多分  
Probably

Use when something is likely.

*Tabun mori ni yuurei ga iru.*  
多分森に幽霊がいる。  
There are probably ghosts in the forest.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030066

Z E N Z E N

ADVERB 1

ZE-N-ZE-N  
ぜんぜん

全然  
Not at all

Use when something is certainly not the case.

*Zenzen tatakaitaku nai.*  
ぜんぜん戦いたくない。  
(I) don't want to fight at all.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030067

K A N A R A Z U

ADVERB 1

KA-NA-RA-ZU  
かならず

必ず  
Definitely

Use when something undoubtedly will happen.

*Mori ni iku hito wa kanarazu shinu.*  
森に行く人は必ず死ぬ。  
People who go to the forest always die.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030068

K I T T O

ADVERB 1

KI-T-TO

きっと  
Surely

Use when something is very likely to happen.

*Kare wa kitto kaeru.*  
彼はきっと帰る。  
(He) will surely come back.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030069

ADVERB 1

CHO-T-TO

ちよっと  
A little

For when there is only a small amount.  
Can also be an interjection, meaning  
"Hold on a moment!"

*Chotto matte kudasai.*  
ちょっと待ってください。  
Please wait a bit.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030070

ADVERB 1

SHI-BA-RA-KU

しばらく  
For a while

For when you take little time to do  
something in a relaxed way.

*Shibaraku koko ni nokorimashou.*  
しばらくここに残りま  
しょう。  
Let us remain here a while.

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030071

VERB CONJUGATION 2

POLITE

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:  
RU MASU  
る → ます

FOR GODAN VERBS:  
BASE MA-SU  
I + 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 doesn't change a sentence's meaning,  
just the politeness. It can compound-  
conjugate only into past tense, using the  
Past card (see Conjugations Expansion) to

*Ima ikimasu.*  
今行きます。  
I'll go now.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030072

VERB CONJUGATION 2

POLITE

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:  
RU MASU  
る → ます

FOR GODAN VERBS:  
BASE MA-SU  
I + 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 doesn't change a sentence's meaning,  
just the politeness. It can compound-  
conjugate only into past tense, using the  
Past card (see Conjugations Expansion) to

*Ima ikimasu.*  
今行きます。  
I'll go now.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030072

VERB CONJUGATION 1

PRESENT TENSE

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:  
RU TE IRU  
る → ている

FOR GODAN VERBS:  
BASE TE IRU  
TE + て

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

SU-RU する	I-KU 行く	KU-RU 来る
SHI-TE-IRU している	I-TTE-IRU 行っている	KI-TE-IRU 来ている

This conjugation makes a sentence take  
place in the present tense, as though it had  
an -ing ending in English.

*Otome wa utatte iru.*  
乙女は歌っている。  
The maiden is singing.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030073

VERB CONJUGATION 1

PAST TENSE

FOR ICHIDAN VERBS:  
RU TA  
る → た

FOR GODAN VERBS:  
BASE TTA  
TA + た

FOR IRREGULAR VERBS:

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

This conjugation makes a sentence take  
place in the past, which is how stories are  
normally written.

*Samurai wa mura o mamotta.*  
侍は村を守った。  
The samurai protected the village.

PREDICATE 述

© 2014 Bernhard Hamaker 030074

### 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	TTA った
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 どう	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

Japanese: The Game - Copyright © Bernhard Hamaker 2014

### 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	TTA った
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 どう	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

Japanese: The Game - Copyright © Bernhard Hamaker 2014

### 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	TTA った
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 どう	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

Japanese: The Game - Copyright © Bernhard Hamaker 2014

### 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	TTA った
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 どう	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

Japanese: The Game - Copyright © Bernhard Hamaker 2014

## JAPANESE THE GAME Easy Reference Card

All you need for a Japanese sentence to be grammatically correct is a predicate, but you can expand your sentences for more points with the following structure:

INTERJECTON ADVERB NOUN PARTICLE NOUN PARTICLE ADVERB PREDICATE (required) PARTICLE  
THREE OPTIONS: END

Nouns, each followed by a Particle  
(As many as you want)

Adverb Can be an Adjective, a Verb, or a Noun plus a Copula End Particle

Every **noun** in a sentence must be followed by:  
 . A **particle** if it is in the body of the sentence  
 . A **copula** if it is in the predicate.

Any sentence that uses the particle "o" (を) must have a transitive verb.

## JAPANESE THE GAME Easy Reference Card

All you need for a Japanese sentence to be grammatically correct is a predicate, but you can expand your sentences for more points with the following structure:

INTERJECTON ADVERB NOUN PARTICLE NOUN PARTICLE ADVERB PREDICATE (required) PARTICLE  
THREE OPTIONS: END

Nouns, each followed by a Particle  
(As many as you want)

Adverb Can be an Adjective, a Verb, or a Noun plus a Copula End Particle

Every **noun** in a sentence must be followed by:  
 . A **particle** if it is in the body of the sentence  
 . A **copula** if it is in the predicate.

Any sentence that uses the particle "o" (を) must have a transitive verb.



JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME

JAPANESE



THE GAME