全日本かるた協会競技規程 英語訳

Competitive Karuta Regulations English Translation

英語版について About the English Translation

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本英語訳はベータ版です。利用者からのご意見や日本語での競技規程の改訂を踏まえ、今後修正する場合があります。

This is a beta version of the English translation. It may be revised based on feedback or future updates to the original Japanese regulations.

この英語訳は注意深く作製していますが、不明瞭な点などについては必ず日本語原文をご参照ください。

This English translation has been prepared with great care. However, in the event of any ambiguity or discrepancy, please refer to **the original Japanese version**.

この英訳は、日本語の直訳ではなく、理解しやすいように多少の注釈を含めています。

This English translation is not a literal translation of the Japanese text. It includes explanatory annotations where appropriate to improve clarity.

規程文では「shall」や「may」などの表現が用いられることも多いですが、本英訳では、非英語圏の方にも理解しやすいよう、可能な限り簡潔で明確な表現を用いています。

Although terms such as "shall" and "may" are commonly used in regulatory documents, this English translation uses clear and straightforward language wherever possible to improve readability for non-native English speakers.

従来、お手つきは foul と訳されることが多かったのですが、本来 foul はルール違反などを指す用語であり、お手つきはルール違反とはいえません。そのため、この競技規程英訳では初出時にお手つきの定義を説明し、otetsuki を用語として使用します。

Traditionally, otetsuki has often been translated as “foul”. However, “foul” generally refers to an intentional or improper action that violates the rules, whereas otetsuki is a prescribed outcome under the rules rather than a rule violation itself. Therefore, in this English translation of the Rules for Competitive Karuta, otetsuki is defined at its first occurrence, and the term “otetsuki” is retained thereafter.

競技規程や英語訳についての質問は下記へメールでお問い合わせください。

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＊This English translation is provided for reference and may be revised in future updates.
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全日本かるた協会競技規程 Competitive Karuta Regulations

第一条 競技方法 Article 1: Rules of Play

競技は、小倉百人一首かるたを用い、相対座する２人の競技者の間で行う。 各自、取札１００枚のうちから無作為に選んだ２５枚を持札とし、読手の読み上げる札（以下、出札という）を取り合うことにより、早く持札が無くなった者を勝者とする。

A match is played using Ogura Hyakunin Isshu Karuta between two players seated facing each other. Each player randomly selects 25 tori-fuda (cards used by the players) from the 100 tori-fuda, which become their mochi-fuda (their own cards). The players compete to take the cards read aloud by the reciter (hereinafter referred to as "de-fuda"). The winner is the first player with no cards remaining in their territory.

第二条 判定 Article 2: Decisions

取りやお手つきなどの判定は、原則として競技者間で決定する。

In principle, decisions regarding whether a card has been taken or whether otetsuki has been committed are made by the players themselves.

第三条 礼節 Article 3: Etiquette

競技に際しては、互いに相手を尊重するとともに、礼節を重んじなければならない。

Players must respect one another and observe proper etiquette during competition.

第四条 競技線 Article 4: Playing field boundaries

競技者は、その座した前方に、横８７センチメートル、上中下段の間に各１センチメートルをあけて縦に札３枚が並ぶ範囲を定め、各々の陣とする。その各々の陣の外周の各辺を競技線とよぶ。 双方の陣の上段の間隔は３センチメートルとし、左右の競技線の延長線は一致させる。

Each player establishes their own territory directly in front of where they are seated, measuring 87 centimeters in width. The territory consists of three rows of cards (top, middle, and bottom), with a one-centimeter gap between each row. The outer perimeter of this territory is referred to as the kyōgi-sen (playing field boundary lines). There must be a 3-centimeter gap between the top rows of both players' territories, and the boundary lines on the left and right sides must be aligned.

第五条 持札の配置 Article 5: Placement of mochi-fuda

競技者は、持札全てを表向きにし、文字を自己の方に向け、整然と各々の陣の任意の位置に並べる。ただし、上中下の各段にまたがって並べてはならない。

Players must arrange all of their mochi-fuda (set of their own cards) face up, with the text oriented toward themselves, without overlapping, and in a neat and orderly manner at any position within their own territory. The cards must not be placed across more than one row (for example, crossing both the top and middle rows, or crossing both the middle and bottom rows).

第六条 持札の移動 Article 6: Repositioning of mochi-fuda

競技者は、持札を移動させる場合、その都度対戦者に通告しなければならない。

Players must notify their opponent before changing the position of any cards in their own territory

七条 暗記時間 Article 7: Memorization time

競技者が持札を並べた後、競技を開始する前に、１５分間の暗記時間をとる。

After both players have arranged their cards and before the match begins, a 15-minute memorization period is provided.

第八条 構え Article 8: Stance

競技者は、左右どちらか一方の手を札を取る手（以下、有効手という）と定め、上の句が読み始められるまでは、畳に接した状態で自陣の下段よりも手前に置いておかなければならず、頭は自陣の上段より対戦者側に出してはならない。

Players must designate either their right or left hand as their valid hand. Until the reciter begins reading the first half of the poem, the valid hand must remain in contact with the tatami and be placed in front of the player, not beyond the bottom row of their own territory. The player's head must also remain behind the top row of their own territory and must not extend into the opponent's side.

第九条 読み Article 9: Reciting

読手は、読札１００枚の中から無作為に選んだ札を１枚ずつ読み上げるが、同じ札を読み上げることは ない。

The reciter randomly selects a card from the set of 100 and reads it aloud, without ever repeating the same card.

第十条 取りの成立 Article 10: Established Takes

出札が競技線内にあるうちに、対戦者より早く有効手で直接触った者が出札を取ったものとする。（札 直接の取り） また、共に札直接の取りではなかった場合でも、出札を完全に有効手で競技線外に押し出したときは、 その札を取ったものとする。（札押しの取り）

While the de-fuda remains within the playing field, the player who first directly touches it with their valid hand, before the opponent, is considered to have taken the card (direct take).If neither player touches de-fuda directly, the player who first pushes the card completely out of the playing field with their valid hand will be considered to have taken the card (push-take).

第十一条 同時の取り Article 11: Simultaneous takes

共に札直接の取りで、同時に出札に触れた場合は、出札を持札としていた者が取ったものとする。

If both players make a direct take and touch the card at the same time, the card is considered taken by the player in whose territory it lies.

第十二条 紛失時の取り Article 12: Takes in the event of a lost card

紛失したままになっていた持札が出札となった場合は、対戦者の取りとする。

If a player's card is missing from their territory when it becomes the de-fuda, it is considered the opponent's take.

第十三条 取りの無効 Article 13: Invalid takes

上の句が読み始められる前に有効手を競技線の中に入れるなど、妨害行為を行った場合は、その都度その取りを無効とし、対戦者の取りとする。

If a player commits an act of interference, such as a false start, in which the player places their valid hand within the playing field before the reciter begins reading the first half of the poem, the take is invalidated and awarded to the opponent each time such an act occurs.

第十四条 お手つき Article 14: Otetsuki

出札が無い方の陣の札を、その札が競技線内にあるときに有効手で触れた場合、これをお手つきとする。

A player commits an otetsuki if they touch a card within the playing field in the territory where the de-fuda is not present.

第十五条 共お手つき Article 15: Joint Otetsuki (tomo-otetsuki)

相手との接触によりお手つきをさせられた場合は、双方共にお手つきをしたものとする。

If a player commits an otetsuki due to direct contact with their opponent, both players are considered to have committed an otetsuki (tomo-otetsuki).

第十六条 送り札 Article 16: Sending cards

対戦者の陣にある出札を取った場合、もしくは、対戦者がお手つきをした場合、自己の持札１枚を対戦 者に送ることができる。

If a player takes a de-fuda from the opponent’s territory, or if the opponent commits otetsuki, the player can send one card from their own territory to the opponent's territory.

また、出札が双方いずれの陣にもない時に、対戦者が両方の陣の札にお手つきをした場合は、２枚送ることができる。

If the opponent commits an otetsuki in both territories when there is no de-fuda on the playing field, the player can send two cards from their own territory to the opponent’s territory.

第十七条 送り札の選定 Article 17: Selecting cards to send

送り札の選定は送る側の任意とする。但し、送り札から手を離した瞬間から送り札の変更はできない。

The player sending the card can choose any card from their own territory. However, once the card has been placed in the opponent's territory and the player has removed their hand, the choice cannot be changed.

第十八条 禁止事項 Article 18: Prohibited Acts

読みが下の句の余韻に入ってからは、声を発したり畳を叩いたりしてはならない。

Players must not make any noise, including vocal sounds or striking the tatami, once the reciter reaches the lingering sound at the end of the second half of the poem.

第十九条 附則 Article 19: Supplementary Provisions

本規程に明文のない事項については、本規程の細則にてこれを定める。

Any matters not expressly provided for in these Regulations are determined by the Detailed Provisions for Competitive Karuta Regulations.

平成２０年９月改定
※一般社団法人への移行に伴う名称変更を行っています。
※漢数字を必要に応じてアラビア数字に変更しています。
※最終更新日：平成３１年３月３１日

Revised in September 2008
● The name was changed due to the transition to a general incorporated association.
● Chinese numerals have been changed to Arabic numerals where appropriate.
● Last updated: March 31, 2019.