

Congratulations on Reaching Level 2 of Crystal Hunters Spanish!



You're officially literate in Spanish! You've already done the hardest part and read over 100 pages of manga! From here, the language in Crystal Hunters will slowly get more natural and will help you improve your Spanish little by little. The story will also get more and more complex!

The first jump was definitely the hardest, but now that you're literate, the guide before each chapter will be A LOT easier. So you can just sit back, relax, and learn a few words and grammar points before diving straight back into another 100+ pages of magic and adventure.

Chapter 4		
Spanish Words	Gender	Meaning in English
agua	feminine	water*
bueno / buena	masculine / feminine	good*
<i>cayendo</i> (conjugation of "caer")		to fall*
del		of the (de + el)*
edificio	masculine	building
familia	feminine	family
fuego	masculine	fire
héroe (héroes)	masculine	hero(es)
mágico / mágica	masculine / feminine	magical
mío		mine
niña	feminine	girl
Nos		us, ourselves

Chapter 5		
Spanish Words	Gender	Meaning in English
aún		yet, still
<i>buen</i> (form of "bueno")	masculine	good*
<i>cazadora(s)</i> (form of "cazador")	feminine	huntress(es)
¡HAHAHA!		HAHAHA!
madre	feminine	mother
nuestro / nuestra	masculine / feminine	our
padre	masculine	father
Tampoco		neither, not either

*means there will be further clarification in the sections below.

Review, But New!

This is grammar you've already learned, but it's just used in a slightly different way. Because of that, it's super easy. Let's just skim over this real quick and get to the new grammar ASAP!

Love for "de"!

You know how we can change "a" + "el" into "al"? Well, we can do it for "de" + "el" too! They change into "del".

Example:

"La gente quiere el cuerno del monstruo." =
"The people want the horn of the monster." =
"The people want the horn monster's horn."



Let's Get Out of Here

We've already learned that we can use narcissistic pronouns (AKA "reflexive pronouns") with "ir" ("go") to indicate that we're going away.

Example:

"Me voy." = "I go myself (away)" =
"I'm going away." & "I'm off." & "I'm leaving."

We can also do this with its "let's" command form too. Since pronouns only attach themselves to the end of affirmative command form, we might think that "vamos" + "nos" = "vamosnos", but since "ir" is a very unlawful verb, it wants to be a criminal and break some grammar laws.

The correct way to say it is:

"Vamonos." = "Let's get out of here."



Good! Good! Good!

Another word that is rule criminal is “bueno” (“good”). While it generally follows the gender pattern we learned last guide (masculine -> “bueno” & “buenos”, feminine -> “buena” & “buenas”), it also has a special rule breaking form.

When it’s before a singular masculine noun, it becomes “buen”. However, this is only when it’s directly before the noun! If it’s not attached to the masculine singular noun, it goes back to “bueno” even if it’s describing the same thing.

Examples:

“Este es un buen monstruo.” = “This is a good monster.”

“Este monstruo es bueno.” = “This monster is good.”



The “Good” War! Bien vs. Bueno!

Remember how in the last guide we separated “estar” and “ser” into “state of being” (estar) and “essence of being” (ser)? Well, “bien” and “bueno” are separated in the same way.

Spanish even pairs “estar” with “bien” (state of being), and “ser” with “bueno” (essence of being) to make things even easier to remember!

Examples:

“Kal está bien.” = “Kal is good.” (He’s not hurt or sad.)

“Kal es bueno.” = “Kal is good.” (He’s a good person.)



When Words Don’t Disappear – Part #2

Oh, and we have one more thing to go over with “estar” real quick. Just like how we always add “lo” when saying “I know” (“Lo sé”), we also add “lo” when we just respond “yes” or “no” to questions with “estar”.

“¿Estás bien?” / “No lo estoy.” = “Are you OK?” / “No, I’m not (that).”

New Grammar

OK, review finished, now it's new grammar time! We only have one grammar point and one quirk of Spanish before we're off to the manga! Let's to this!

Doing Things with “-ing” and “-ndo”!

This is our only new grammar point for this guide, and it's super easy. The way we do “-ing” in English is almost identical to how Spanish does it.

Just like English, to make an “-ing” sentence in Spanish, you conjugate the “be” verb (“estar”) and then add a little something at the end of the following verb.

The little something we add to the ending of verbs in Spanish is “-ndo”. However, adding “-ndo” in Spanish is a touch more difficult than adding “-ing” in English. For “ar” verbs, we take off the last “r” from the dictionary form and then add the “-ndo” to the end.

Example:

“Estoy golpeando al monstruo.” = “I am punching (to) the monster.”

For “er” and “ir” verbs we have to make a slightly bigger change, but it's still not that bad. We take off the last “er” or “ir” and add “-iendo”.

Example:

“Estamos deteniendo el camión del hombre.” =

“We are stopping the man's truck.”

And, as always, there are irregulars so watch out for those. Although luckily there aren't very many, and they aren't that different from what they would be if they followed the rules.

Example:

“¡El edificio se está cayendo!” = “The building is falling (itself)!”



Here are all of the “-ndo” forms (formally called “present participle”) of Spanish verbs in Crystal Hunters with irregulars highlighted:

Dictionary Form	“-ndo” form
Caer	Cayendo
Correr	Corriendo
Detener	Deteniendo
Entrar	Entrando
Esperar	Esperando
Estar	Estando
Golpear	Golpeando
Gustar	Gustando
Haber	Habiendo
Ir	Yendo
Llamar	Llamando
Pensar	Pensando
Poder	Pudiendo
Querer	Queriendo
Saber	Sabiendo
Ser	Siendo
Tener	Teniendo
Usar	Usando
Ver	Viendo



Spanish Language Quirk

Cross Dressing Agua

“Agua” is a feminine noun, but in its singular form we use masculine articles with it.

Examples:

“Quiero el agua.” = “I want the water.”

“Quiero un agua.” = “I want a water.”



The reason this happens is the same reason why we say “an apple” and not “a apple”. And exactly like “a apple”, “la agua” and “una agua” just don’t flow very well (because of the double “a” sound), so masculine articles are used instead so it flows better. But, when we go back to plural form, “agua” uses feminine articles again (because there’s an “s” at the end of the article now!)”

Example:

“Quiero las aguas.” = “I want the waters.”

TUTORIAL COMPLETE!!

You are now ready to read Crystal Hunters Book 2! Hurray for being even more literate in Spanish! Happy reading!



Spanish Version: (ebook)

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B091CCYKYG>

And, if you want a translated version:

Natural Spanish Version: (ebook)

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B091CDQQJC>