

## Congratulations on Reaching Level 10 of Crystal Hunters Japanese!

You've hit double digits! Your Japanese learning journey is going strong. And to further that journey, this book adds 27 new words, verbs as adjectives, the introduction of a phrasal verb dictionary, and new ways to be polite and add hidden subtext to sentences! The road to learning Japanese is long, but you're well on your way to mastering it.

### New Vocabulary

Chapter 28			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
ほら	ho-ra		Look! / See! / Here you are
いや	i-ya	嫌	Don't like / No
こと	ko-to	事	things / matters (non-physical)*
こわす	ko-wa-su	壊す	to break (something)
みみ	mi-mi	耳	ear(s)
おきる	o-ki-ru	起きる	to get up
おこる	o-ko-ru	怒る	to get mad / to be angry
おりる	o-ri-ru	降りる	to go down
おわる	o-wa-ru	終わる	to end
しまう	shi-ma-u		used to add a negative connotation to something that was done/happened*

Chapter 29			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
あと	a-to	後	after, remaining, left.
え	e-e		uh
カチッ	ka-chi'		CLICK!
ご	go	五	five
ろく	ro-ku	六	six
さあ	sa-a		well / come on
し	shi	四	four
そして	so-shi-te		and / and then
ただし	ta-da-shi-i	正しい	correct / right
ともだち	to-mo-da-chi	友達	friend(s)
やすむ	ya-su-mu	休む	to rest

Chapter 30			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
はなす	ha-na-su	話す	to talk
きょう	kyo-u	今日	today
お風呂	o-fu-ro	お風呂	bath(s)
となり	to-na-ri	隣	next (to)
つれる	tsu-re-ru	連れる	to take or bring (someone)
やあ	ya-a		hey

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

## Compound Words

There aren't so many compound words this book, so we'll go through them quick.

### I Said So, and I'll Do So

Just like in English, we can use "so" (そう) to mean "that" when we do and say things.

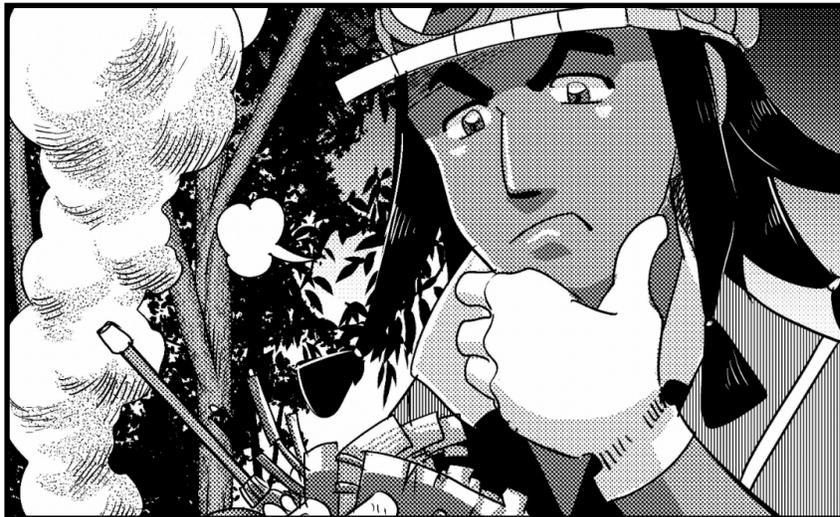
This is one of those weird times when a word loses meaning in a compound word instead of gaining it. Instead of そう meaning "that's right", it just means "that" here.



For example:

いい<sup>かんが</sup>考えだね。 そうするわ。 = Good idea. I'll do that.

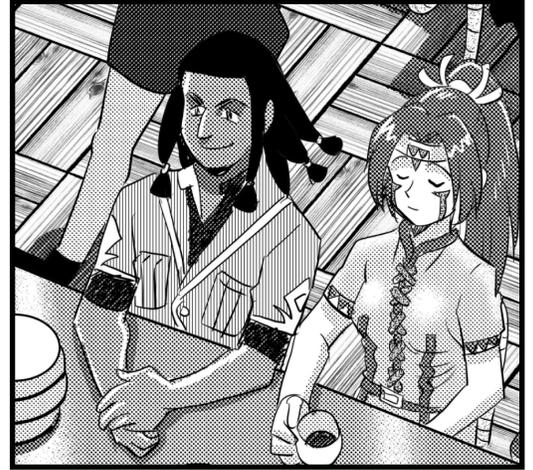
先生も そう <sup>い</sup>言った。学ばなきや。 = (My) teacher said that too, (I) have to learn (that).



## Review, But New!

### Let's Be Polite

Since almost half of Japanese is learning different verb endings, of course the polite *ます* form of verbs has its own “Let’s” form. Luckily though, it’s not too different than the regular “Let’s” form. Instead of changing -u to -ou, we just change -u to -hou, so *ます* becomes *ましょう*.



For example:

もう<sup>つか</sup>疲れた。帰<sup>かえ</sup>りましょう。 = (I’m) tired already. Let’s go home.

### You Said WHAT!?

As you know, と can be used to quote people. And, a fun spin to put on this と is when you add *だ* before it to make *だと*, which you can use after quoting someone to add an extra bit of surprise or unbelievable flavor.

The most famous version of this is probably:

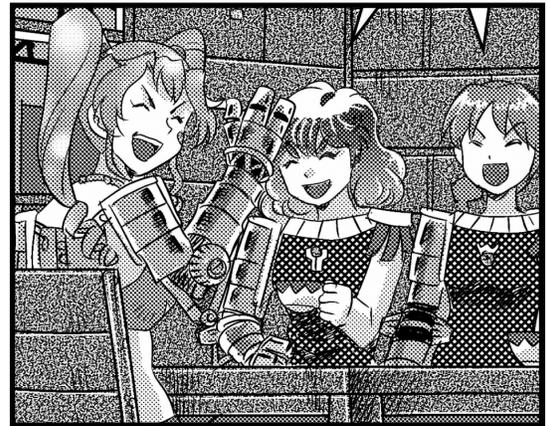
なん<sup>なん</sup>何<sup>だ</sup>だと? = (You) said WHAT!?

But it can be used in a bunch of different ways.

For example:

かれ<sup>かれ</sup>彼はもう帰<sup>かえ</sup>らないだと! ? = He said he’s never coming home!?

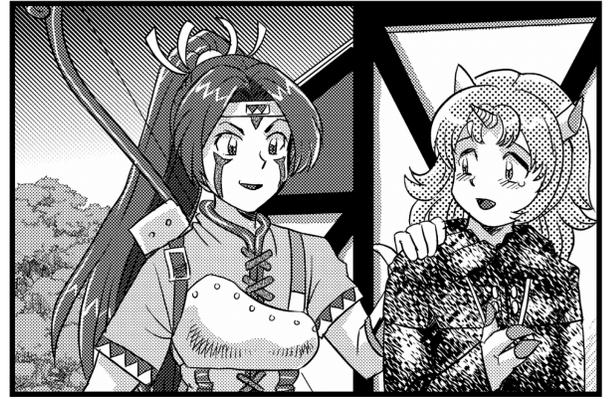
かのじょ<sup>かのじょ</sup>彼女はお前<sup>まえ</sup>が好<sup>す</sup>きだと! ? = She said she likes you!?



It’s a fun little phrase. Use it to spice up your conversations!

## Embedded Quotes

And speaking of quoting people, there's an interesting grammar pattern we introduce this chapter. And with it, you can use two は in a sentence, and neither of them are contrastive!



For example:

スバサはそれはいいと言<sup>い</sup>った。 = Subasa said that's OK.

The way it works is to talk about someone saying something about something or someone. Err, that was a slightly confusing sentence, so here's an example. We'll start with a basic quote:

「あなた達<sup>たち</sup>はバカだ」と女王<sup>じょおう</sup>は言<sup>い</sup>った。 =

"You're stupid," said the Queen.

Now, let's remove the quotes. And since we're not quoting the Queen directly now, we'll change the words a bit.

わたし<sup>たち</sup>はバカだと女王<sup>じょおう</sup>は言<sup>い</sup>った。 = We're stupid, the Queen said.

But even in English, it would be better if we changed the order of the words a bit. So we'll put the quote part inside the Queen part.

女王<sup>じょおう</sup>はわたし<sup>たち</sup>はバカだと言<sup>い</sup>った。 =

女王<sup>じょおう</sup>はわたし<sup>たち</sup>はバカだと言<sup>い</sup>った。 =

The Queen said we're stupid.

And there you have it, double は and no contrast!



## More Conjugations!

Clearly, Japanese does not have enough verb conjugations. That's why we're adding more again this book! Hurray!

But this time at least it's with a word we already know –

させる (to make happen, to let).

It also follows conjugations rules that we already know too! Just use the negative conjugation for the base verb, but minus the ～ない at the end. So, the base for regular verbs this looks like:

やす やす やす  
休む -> 休まない -> 休ま

And the base for いる／える verbs this looks like:

た た た  
食べる -> 食べない -> 食べ

Unfortunately, the last step is slightly more complicated. While we simply add させる to the end with いる／える verbs

(食べ -> 食べさせる),

we only add せる to the end with regular verbs.

やす やす  
(休ま -> 休ませる)

Kind of strange, but at least it's not too bad. In terms of meaning though, it's basically just plug and play. Just add the meanings together and you're set to go!

For example:

やす  
休ませてください。 = Please let (me) rest.

ど れい たち た た か  
奴隷達を戦わせろ！ = Make the slaves fight!

ころ  
殺させない！ = (I) won't let you kill (them)!



## New Grammar

### Well, That Sucks...

So to start the new grammar for this book, let's talk about the sucky verb しまう. Basically, when things suck, we add this verb at the end of the て form of other verbs.

Your machine broke? That sucks.

き かい こわ  
機械が壊れてしまった。 = The machine broke (suck).

You can use it when you screw up too.

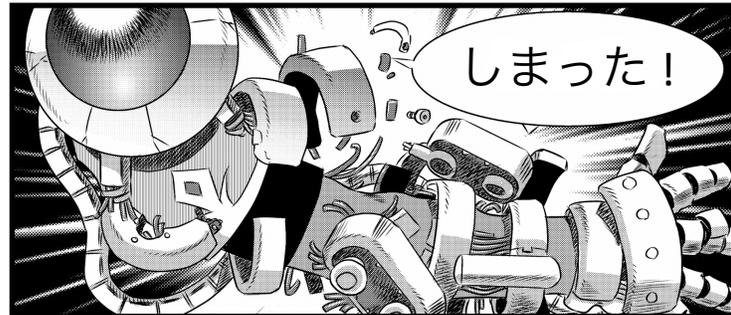
ほん もえ  
本を燃やしてしまった。 = I burned the book (suck).

You don't even need context!

やってしまった。 = "I f\*cked up" or  
"I did it (but it was a bad idea)".

You can even use it by itself!

しまった。 = oops, damn, sh\*t



And while しまった sometimes translates into swear words in English, it is not a swear word in Japanese. So not only is it OK to use normally, you can use it A LOT. In fact, it's used so much in normal Japanese that it even has its own contraction! We won't get into that this book, but it's something to look forward to when we start getting into Japanese contractions!



## こと vs もの

We haven't officially learned “もの” yet, but we have seen it before. It's the <sup>た</sup>もの (thing) in <sup>もの</sup>食べ物 (food), so “food” in Japanese literally means “eat thing”.

However, there is another “thing”. And that “thing” is こと. So be careful, as these two “things” are very, very different.

But in short,

もの is for things that physically exist.

こと is for things that do NOT physically exist.

For example:

<sup>わる</sup>悪いものは a bad thing (such as bad food, chemicals or people) that you should avoid. (physical)

<sup>わる</sup>悪いことは a bad thing you shouldn't do. (idea, so non physical)



## Verbs as Adjectives!

Verbs used as adjectives are weird in English. Sometimes they can go before the thing they're describing, and sometimes they can go after. For example, "The fighting girl" or "the girl that is fighting".

But sometimes, they can only come after. For example, "the running away man" sounds weird, but "the man that is running away" sounds normal.

In Japanese, verbs always come before the word.

For example:

逃<sup>に</sup>げている男<sup>おとこ</sup> = a man who is running away

考<sup>かんが</sup>えること = a thing to think about

もうあ<sup>はなし</sup>った話 = a talk which was already had

作<sup>つく</sup>れな<sup>き</sup>か<sup>かい</sup>った機械 = a machine that couldn't be made

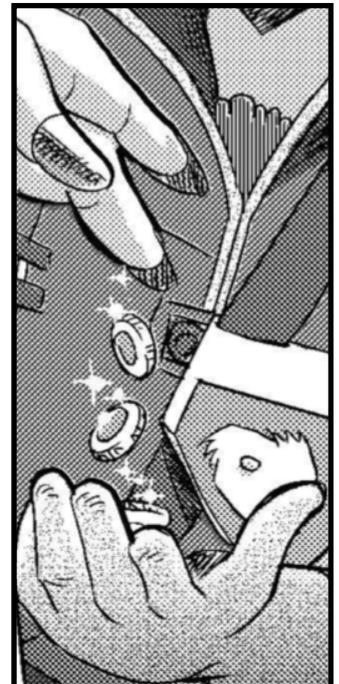


As you can see, these verbs can be conjugated however you want. Future, present, past, negative, it's all OK. Just don't use polite form.

For example:

お<sup>かね</sup>金になりますクリスタル is wrong, but

お<sup>かね</sup>金になるクリスタル is perfectly fine



## Phrasal Verb Dictionary

A phrasal verb in English is when we add a preposition to a verb to add meaning to it. For example, we can add “down” to “jump” to make “jump down” or we can add “out” to “take” to make “take out”.

Japanese kinda does this too, but with another verb instead of a preposition.

Using the example above, we can add 降りる (to go down) to 飛ぶ (to jump) to make 飛び降りる (to jump down)。

To do this, we take the noun form of the first verb, then add the regular form of the second verb straight on to that, and poof, phrasal verb replicated!

For example:

と だ 取り + 出す = と だ 取り出す = to take out

So now we have two words to add to our phrasal verb dictionary.

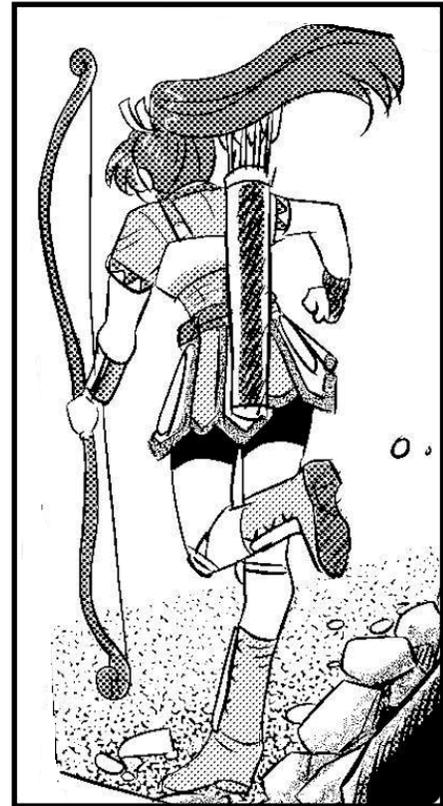
お 降りる = down

だ 出す = out

And we can add these on to other verbs as well and they preserve their phrasal verb meaning.

はし お 走り降りる = to run down (a hill or something)

っ だ 連れ出す = to take or bring someone out somewhere.



However, while this often works well, foolproof translations from English to Japanese aren't always possible.

For example, <sup>はし</sup>走り<sup>だ</sup>出す doesn't mean "run out", it means "to start running", similar to how we might use "run off" or "take off" in English.



So, use this dictionary to give you a good guide, but be ready to tweak certain combinations as necessary. We'll add more words and nuance to this dictionary in future guides too.

## Japanese Language Quirks

### Wandering て

Word order can change a lot in Japanese and still be grammatical. Japanese has particles, so as long as the particle is attached to the correct word, things can go pretty much wherever they want to go.

Well, this wandering word phenomenon isn't limited to particles anymore. It can be used with て form now too.

So let's take a couple traditional て form sentences and see how we can break them a part.

<sup>た</sup>食べられてよかった。 = (It) was good we/you were able to eat.

たくさんの<sup>かね</sup>お金もらっていいな。 =

It's nice we/you received a lot of money.



For wandering て, the part after て comes first. This emphasizes the part we moved in front, which adds new *emotional* meaning to it.

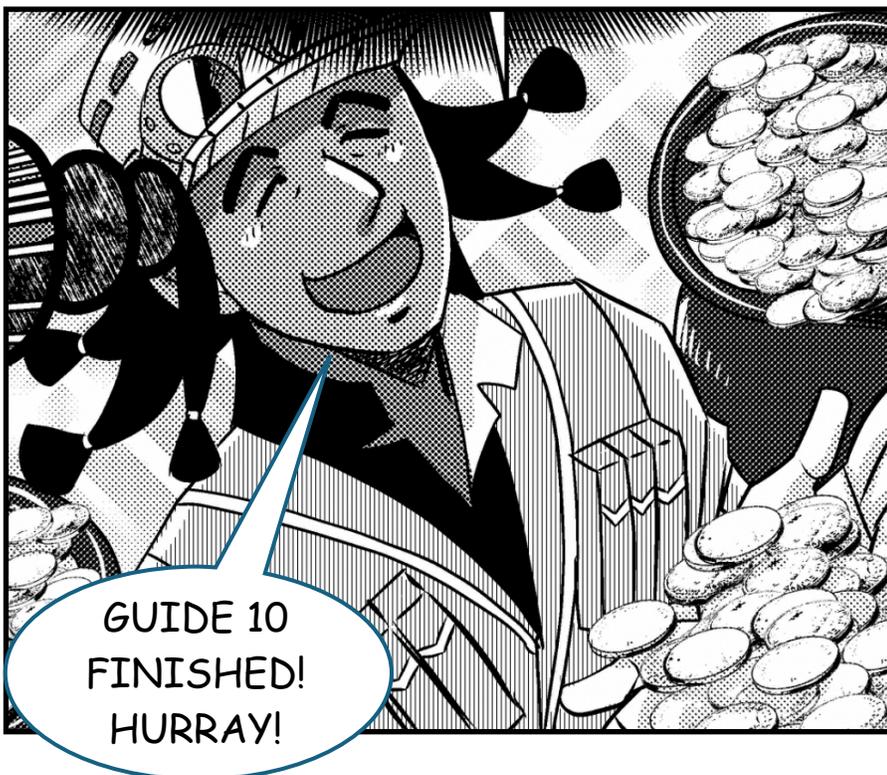
This means that 「よかった、<sup>た</sup>食べられて。」 is now more like, “It’s good we/you were able to eat (I was worried about that).”

And 「いいな、たくさんの<sup>かね</sup>のお金をもらって。」 becomes, “It’s nice you were able to get a lot of money (I’m jealous).”

This emotional reveal on the situation becomes the primary focus, so it goes first. It’s amazing how much meaning can be implied in Japanese when you learn all the subtext.

## **Tutorial Complete!!**

You’re ready for your 10<sup>th</sup> book. Finish it and bask in the glory of your progress.



[Japanese Version](#)

[Natural Japanese Version](#)