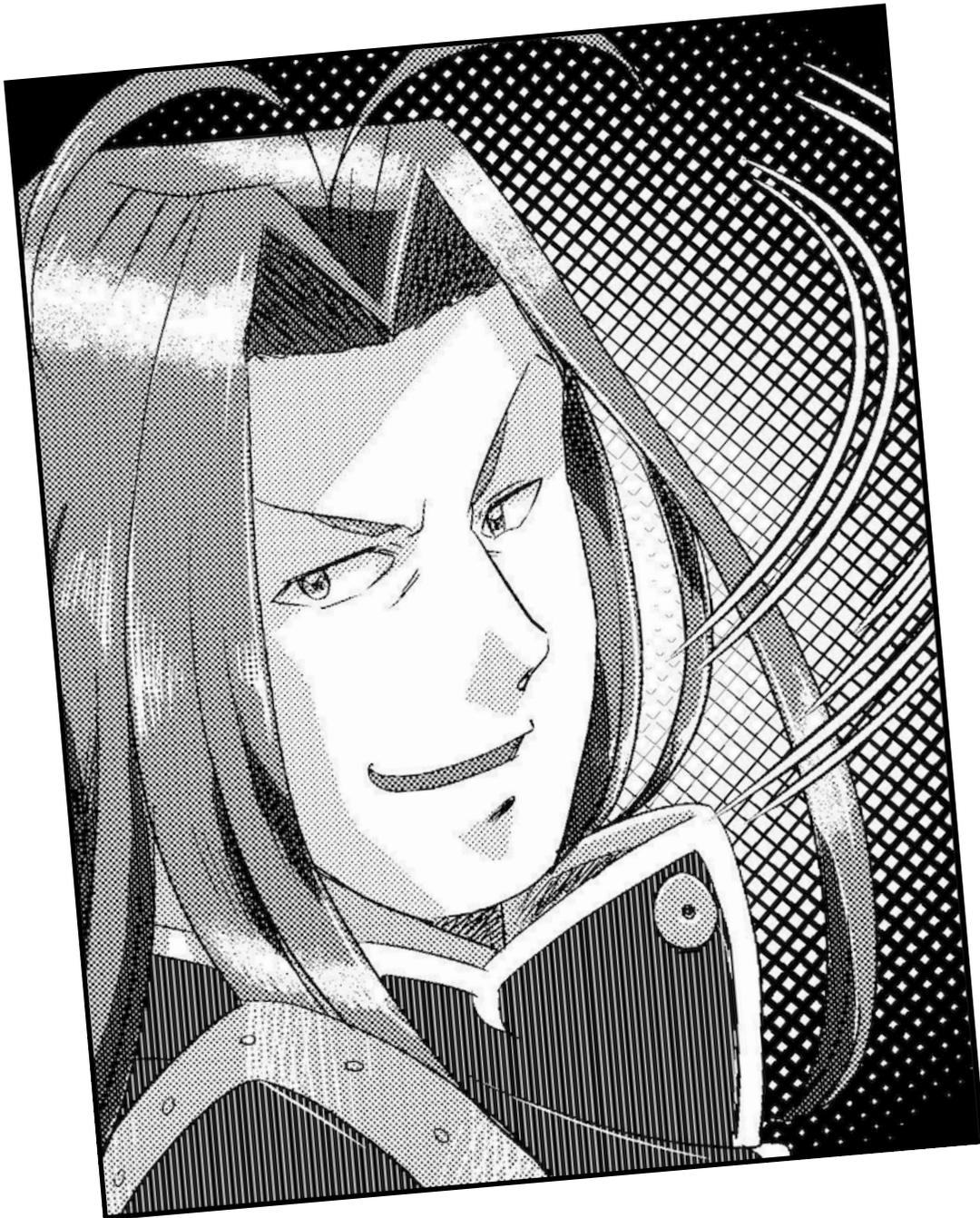# Congratulations on Reaching Level 5 of Crystal Hunters Japanese!

Book 5 starts getting real! Not only is the language getting more natural, but some of the training wheels are coming off! We've got 20 new words, a big particle update, new verb conjugations, and our first introduction to numbers! Let's goooo!

Chapter 13			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
だけ	da-ke		only
はこぶ	ha-ko-bu	運ぶ	to carry
いう	i-u	言う	to say
かえる	ka-e-ru	変える	to change
こわい	ko-wa-i	怖い	scary
また	ma-ta		again
ねる	ne-ru	寝る	to sleep
の	no		question particle (soft)*
〜たい	ta-i		to want (verb conjugation)*
と	to		quotation particle*

Chapter 14			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
ばか	ba-ka	馬鹿	stupid (person) – (noun)
おぼえる	o-bo-e-ru	覚える	to remember
つかれる	tsu-ka-re-ru	疲れる	to be tired / to get tired

Chapter 15			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
グシャ	gu-sha		SPLAT
いち／ひとつ	i-chi / hi-to-tsu	一／一つ	one / one thing*
に／ふたつ	ni / fu-ta-tsu	二／二つ	two / two things*
おねがい	o-ne-ga-i	お願い	please / favor / request*
おおきい	o-o-ki-i	大きい	big
たまご	ta-ma-go	卵	egg
たおす	ta-o-su	倒す	to defeat / to make fall down*

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

Review, But New!

Conjugating with ぶ

For the most part, conjugating with ぶ is the same as conjugating a normal verb. It just has a special twist for past tense and "て" form. For these forms, all you have to do is change the "tt" to "nd"!

So, "-tta" changes into "-nda", and "-tte" changes into "-nde". That's it!

Here's a conjugation list for はこぶ so you can get a feel for it in action!

Dictionary form	はこぶ
Negative form	はこばない
Past tense	はこんだ
"て" Form	はこんで
"Let's" Form	はこぼう
"Can" Form	はこべる
Hard command	はこべ
Noun form	はこび

Conjugating with す

す is weird in the same ways that ぶ is. It also has its own special twists for past tense and "て" form. For these two forms, the "tt" goes to "shit"!

So, "-tta" changes into "-shita", and "-tte" changes into "-shite".

Here's the conjugation list for pushing things down with たおす!

Dictionary form	たおす
Negative form	たおさない
Past tense	たおした
"て" Form	たおして
"Let's" Form	たおそう
"Can" Form	たおせる
Hard command	たおせ
Noun form	たおし

"Get Over Here!"

This one we've already mentioned in the book 4 guide, but we haven't used it in the manga yet until now so here's a quick reminder!

The hard command form of 来る is 来い!

"Sorry" is a Verb!

Just like ください、ごめんなさい is also a verb. So, when pairing it with other verbs, you use "て" form for the previous verb.

Example:

お金_{かね}を使_{つか}ってごめんなさい。＝ Sorry I used the money.

More Action で!

We already know that で can be used to show "where" and "how" things happen, and now it's time to start using it to show "why"!
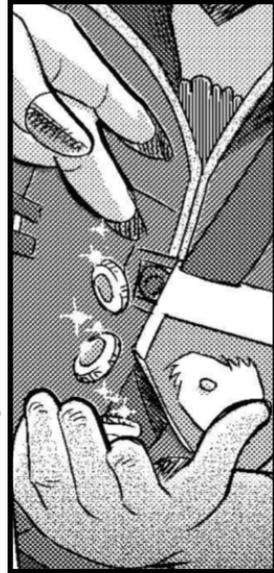
For now, we'll keep it simple, and just pair で up with これ、それ、and あれ. By pairing these up, we get "because of this/that".

For Example:
それで、ナイツは逃_にげた。＝

Because of that, Knites ran away.

Saying new things with the words we already know! Nice!

逃(に)げて！

Speaking of 逃(に)げる, here's a quick clarification on that word. It isn't necessarily limited to "running" away. You can use it to get away from things in different ways too, like flying, swimming, driving, etc.

For example:

バンソムはトラックで逃(に)げる！。＝ Bansom gets away in his truck!

New Yin & Yang Verb Pair!

By now, you're already Yin & Yang verb pairs experts, so we'll just go over our newest pair real quick!

倒(たお)れる＝ to fall over, to be defeated
倒(たお)す＝ to make fall over, to defeat

The cool thing about this verb pair is that we have it in English too. It's a touch on the old side, but we can use "to fell" in the exact same way as 倒(たお)す!
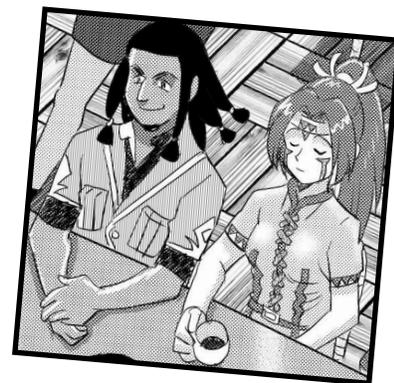
スバサは怪物(かいぶつ)を倒(たお)した！＝

Subasa defeated/felled the monster!

More Ways to Not Be Alone!

In addition to adding ~達 at the end of pronouns, such as
あなた or 私, you can also add it at the end of names!

When you do this, it doesn't refer to multiple clones of
that person, but to that person and the people with
them or that person's group of people.

ダフニー達のところに行こう。 =

Let's go to Daphne's group / Daphne and the people with her.

Katakana Power!

Back at the beginning of the book 1 guide, we said that katakana is used
like italics in English, which means it is used to show words with extra
stress and to write foreign words.

But we haven't seen any words with katakana stress yet, so here's an
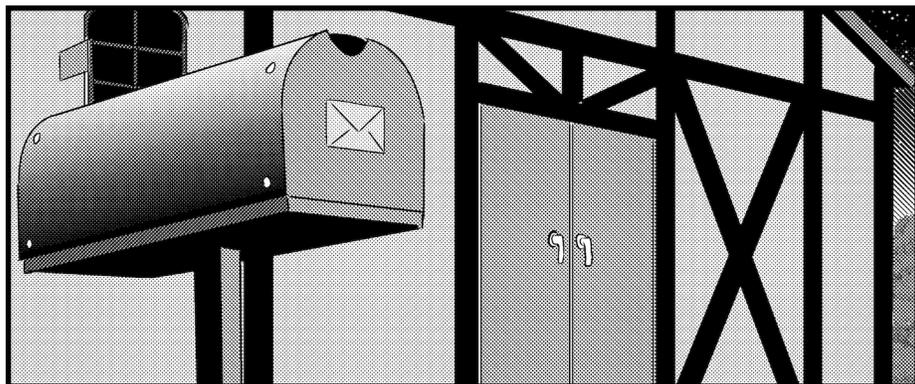example to refresh your memory.

Example:

怪物のところに行くな！バカ！ =

Don't go towards the monster! (You) stupid person!

馬鹿 isn't always in katakana though. Kanji is fine, if speaking calmly.

For example:

あの<ruby>男<rt>おとこ</rt></ruby>は<ruby>馬鹿<rt>ば か</rt></ruby>だ。＝

That man is a stupid person. ＝ That man is stupid.

In some situations you use can hiragana for <ruby>馬鹿<rt>ば か</rt></ruby> too! Let's say you don't want to say <ruby>馬鹿<rt>ば か</rt></ruby> too hard, but you still want to emphasize it.

For example:

<ruby>何<rt>なに</rt></ruby>を<ruby>言<rt>い</rt></ruby>っている？ば～か。＝ What are you saying? You're stuuupid.

The extended sound can also be done in katakana if you want extra oomph when using it!

バカ！バカ！バーカ！＝ (You're) stupid, stupid, stuuupid.

Anyway, you're well versed in stupidity now, so let's move on to new grammar!

New Grammar!

There are a lot of easy little grammar points in this book, and two hard ones. We'll save the hardest two for last, so let's do the easy ones real quick!

Japanese Quotes

Japanese doesn't use usual quotation marks (" ") like English does. It uses special ones that look like this: 「　」
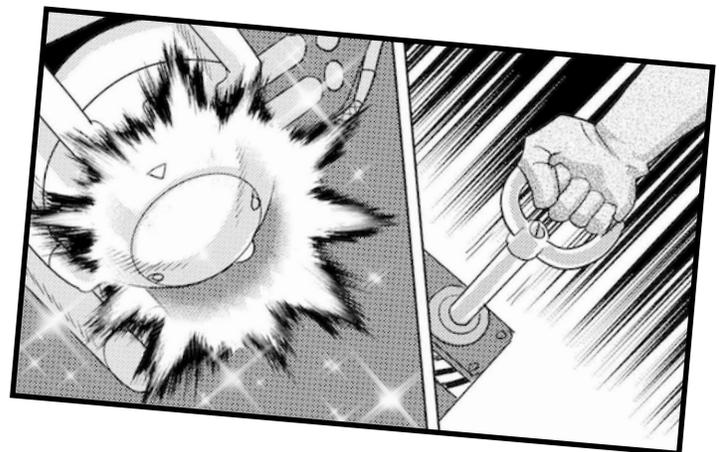
For Example:

「アーウィンは大きい。」 = "Irwin is big."

That's What She Said

When quoting someone, you use と + 言う after the quotation. This use of と is different from the "and" use of と we learned earlier. It's more like the comma after "said" in English.

For example:

バンソムは「スバサは僕の機械が使える。」と言ったよ。 = Bansom said, "Subasa can use my machine."

Numbers!

You might be thinking, "Why are numbers in the grammar section?" Well, the answer to that is that numbers in Japanese are a bit more complicated than they are in English.

When counting things in Japanese, you usually need to add a "counter". This means that you need to say something similar to "one <u>thing</u> of crystal" instead of just "one crystal".

There are many kinds of "counters" in Japanese, and to be honest we do this in English too to some extent. For example, "One <u>bottle</u> of water." or "Two <u>vials</u> of potion." While it's not too hard to use these counters in Japanese, it can be kind of a pain to figure out which counters apply to which things.

Luckily, there is a "generic counter" in Japanese that works for numbers 1-10. This is SUPER useful because you won't need to talk about more than 10 of something for 98%+ of your daily life.

There is one downside though. You know how we can change "four times" into "quadruple" in English, and it's a completely different word? Well, the "generic counters" do this too, and each generic counter 1-10 has its own word.

While it is a bit of a hassle to learn new words for the generic counters, it's so, so much easier than learning which counters apply to which things. Anyway, that's enough talking about it, let's jump in and get started!
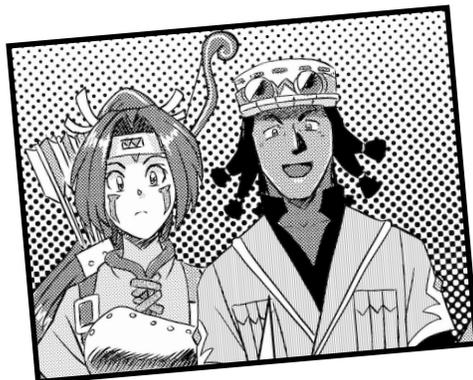
Generic counters

In terms of the visual representation of generic counters, it's actually very easy. Just add つ after the kanji for the number. The kanji for "one" is 一, so "one thing" is 一つ. You can even do this with regular numbers. 1つ is perfectly fine.

How we say it is a bit different though. Here are the different versions of one and two with and without their generic counter.

Number	Plain	Generic counter
1	いち 一	ひと 一つ
2	に 二	ふた 二つ

Then, we just combine that with の (meaning "of", like with たくさんの), and we can start talking about how many things we have!

For example:

ひと　きかい
一つの機械 ＝ one thing of machine ＝ one machine

ふた
二つのポーション＝ two things of potion ＝ two potions

ふた
二つのポーション
こうげき
攻撃！

That wasn't so bad, right? You're ready to handle "one" and "two" now! And now that we have the basics down, let's get into the exceptions!

Words that don't Need Counters

Luckily, this is one of those rare cases when the exception is actually easier! Yay!

Sometimes there are words that don't need counters. These are not so common, but they do exist. For these words, you can just put the number directly in front of the word. You don't even need to change how you say the number. Just do plain number + thing, like in English!

Plus, we just so happen to have one of these words in Crystal Hunters! And that word is 矢.

For example:

一矢 ＝ one arrow

二矢 ＝ two arrows

You can also use the generic counter too if you want! "一つの矢" and "二つの矢" are also perfectly OK ways to count arrows. Hurray for exceptions that actually make our lives easier instead of harder!

Changing Nouns into Verbs

Speaking of easy things, changing nouns into verbs is super easy! All you have to to is add する after the noun, and POOF it becomes a verb! From there, you just conjugate する like you usually do.

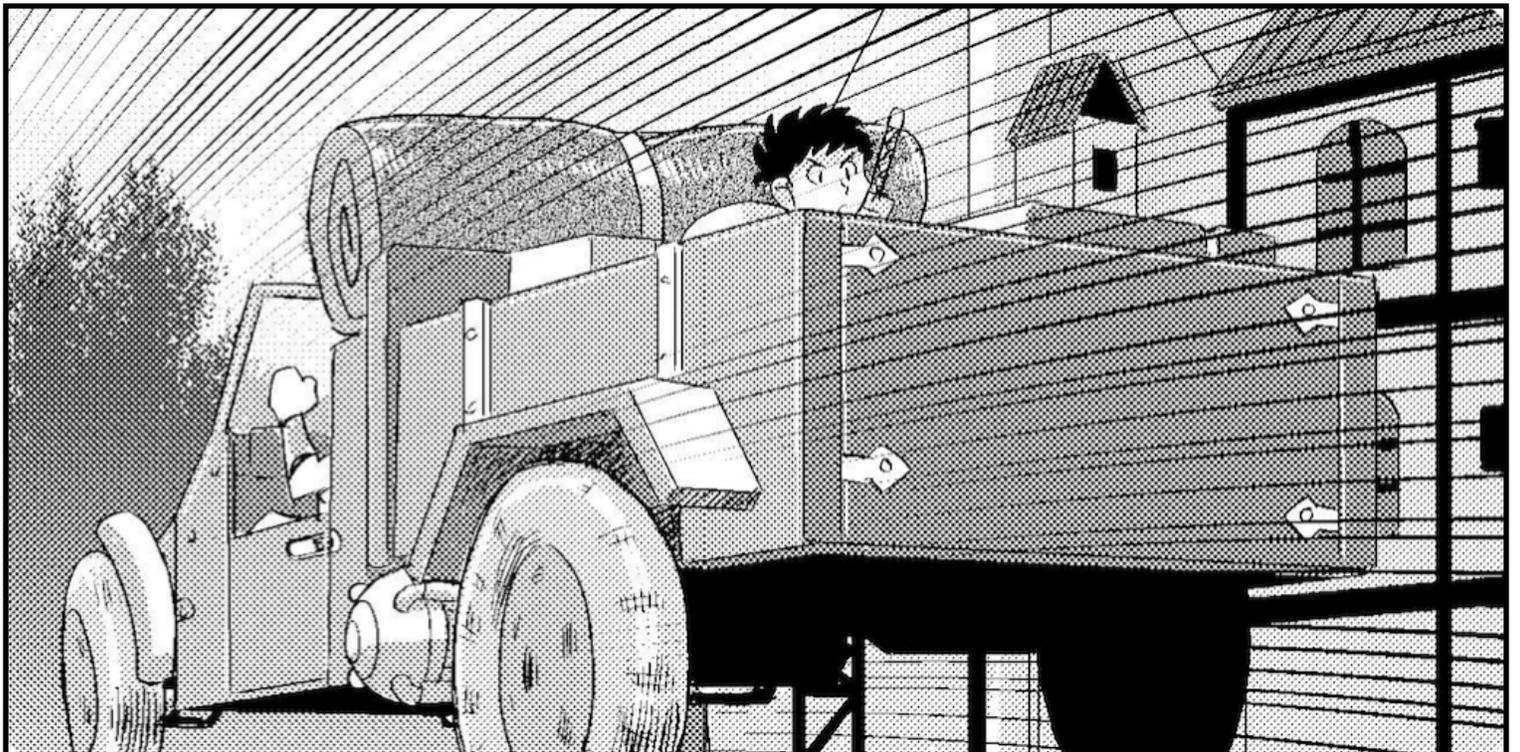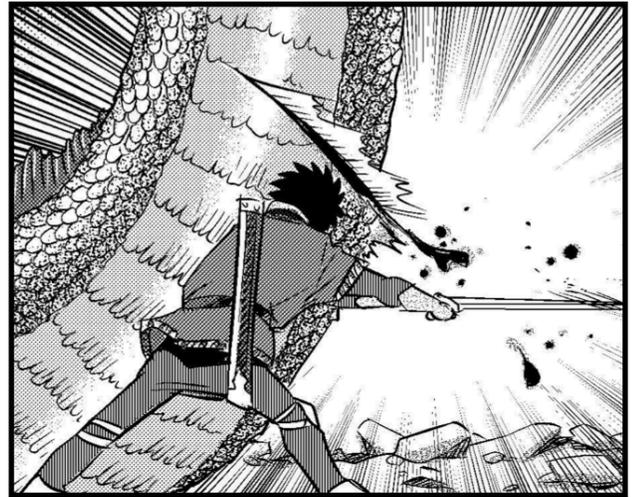For example:

<ruby>攻撃<rt>こうげき</rt></ruby> ＝ attack

<ruby>攻撃<rt>こうげき</rt></ruby>する ＝ to do attack ＝ to attack

And in sentence form:

カルは<ruby>怪物<rt>かいぶつ</rt></ruby>を<ruby>攻撃<rt>こうげき</rt></ruby>した！ ＝ Kal attacked the monster!

Making Questions Cuter!

You know how Japan makes things cute? Well, they do it with questions too! In order to make a question cuter, just use の instead of か after averb or adjectives that end in い.

For example:
もう寝_ねるの？ ＝ Are you going to sleep already?
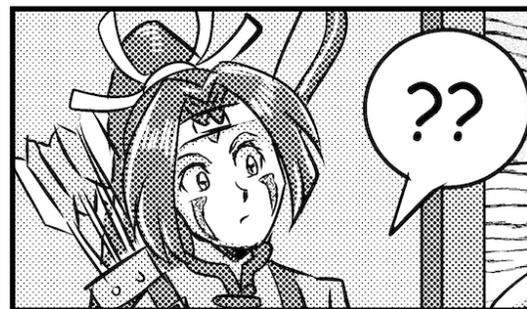
楽_{たの}しいの？ ＝ Is that fun?

After a noun, or adjectives that don't end in い, add なの instead of just の.

大丈夫_{だいじょうぶ}なの？ ＝ Are you OK? / Is it OK?

クリスタル・ハンターなの？ Are you/they crystal hunter(s)?

This kind of cute question is "softer" than questions that end in か or just a question mark, so it is more often used by women and children.

However, don't let the "cuteness" fool you. The の question particle is not always there to be cuter. Sometimes it's there just to take a bit of the edge off, and even 俺_{おれ} men will use it when they want to sound a bit softer.

アーウィン、
何_{なに}しているの？

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もう寝る（ね）の？ ＝ Are you going to sleep already?

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After a noun, or adjectives that don't end in い, add なの instead of just の.

大丈夫（だいじょうぶ）なの？ ＝ Are you OK? / Is it OK?

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アーウィン、
何（なに）しているの？

I Want It All!

We already know how to say we want something. We Just use 欲^ほしい!

But we don't know how to say we want <u>to do</u> something yet, and to do this we need the power of conjugation! That's right, wanting to do something isn't a new word, it's a new verb ending!

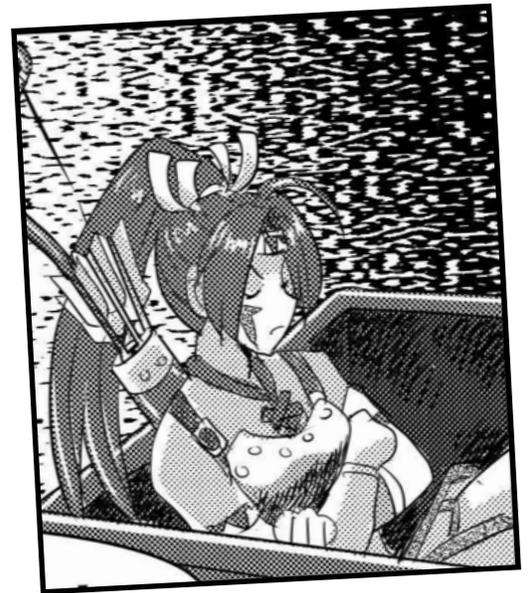To make our "want" verb conjugation, we take the noun form of a verb and add 〜たい.

For example:

寝^ねる ―> 寝^ね ―> 寝^ねたい ＝ want to sleep

走^{はし}る ―> 走^{はし}り ―> 走^{はし}りたい ＝ want to run

In sentence form:

クリスタルを買^かいに行^いきたい。 ＝ I want to go buy a/some crystal(s).

More Ways to Say Coming and Going!

This time we're going to add 行^いく and 来^くる directly on the end of a "て" form verb! But, this addition can be used to mean different things, so be careful.

The first way we can use this is a way we already know! Compound sentences! The て form verb and the 行^いく／来^くる refer to different actions.

For example:

買って来るね！ ＝ I'll buy (something) and come back, OK!

Although this example doesn't have a comma, it's just like:

買って、来る。 Buy, then come back.

There's usually no comma for this use of 行く and 来る though, so you'll just have to imagine it.

This example can be used with 行く too.

買って行くね！ ＝ I'll buy (something) and go (somewhere), OK!

Directional Version

Adding 行く and 来る can also be used to show which direction something is happening, either going away from person or coming towards them. However, when used like this, the kanji usually goes away.

For example:

持ってきてね！＝

Hold (it) and come, OK! ＝ Bring it to me, OK!

はい、持っていくよ！＝ OK, I'll bring it to you!

As you can see, when used like this the ていく／てくる can have a "going to a specific location" or "coming here / to me" feel to them even though there's no prepositions!

And this use is super relevant to commonly used Japanese. So much in fact, that this is the most commonly used way to say "bring something" in Japanese. Well, 運んでいく／運んでくる works too, but it's for bigger things, and it still uses ていく／てくる。

So definitely remember that expressing things like "to me" & "to you" through verbs exists, as it SUPER common in Japanese. And this is not just withていく／てくる, but with other verbs too.

That said, there are other ways to use ていく／てくる too, but we'll get into those later. Something to look forward to!

Introduction to Subject が！

It's finally here! We're going to start using full sentences with subject が！

As we've said before, subject が can get very complicated, so we're not going to start using all of its uses at once. We'll keep it simple and add updates one piece at a time.

Here comes the first piece, let's goooo!

New Noteworthy News

The first way to use が as a subject is for new things that have just been noticed and are important enough to talk about. This "importance" can range from noticing that it's raining outside to a building falling over, so there's no need to put too much thought in what counts as "important". If you've noticed something new, and you're talking about it, it's important enough.

Also, since new things are "happening", we only use this type of が with verbs (or with implied verbs as we learned with "implication が" in the book 2 guide).

Let's get into some examples!

Notice 'n Narrate

This kind of が comes in two flavors, the first flavor is noticing something as it happens and commenting on it. Basically, self-narrating your life.

Let's say you're in a store and you see some people running by. You go out into the street to see what's happening, and then OH SNAP! You notice there's a building on fire! And then it starts to fall over!

建物が倒れている！＝ The building is falling!

Or let's say you're at this small lake in the woods with this person you like, and you're flirting and playing together until you find this weird machine hat. You put it on the person you like as a joke, but all of a sudden it turns on and mind controls them!

機械帽子がカルを変えている！＝ The machine hat is changing Kal!

Although both of the examples just now used the ている form, both dictionary form and past tense are also OK depending on the situation.

For example:

<ruby>建物<rt>たてもの</rt></ruby>が<ruby>倒<rt>たお</rt></ruby>れる！＝ The building is about to fall down!
<ruby>建物<rt>たてもの</rt></ruby>が<ruby>倒<rt>たお</rt></ruby>れた！＝ The building just fell down!


Notify
The second of these two flavors is notifying others about the things you have just noticed.

So continuing one of the examples above, let's say that after you see that the building is on fire and starting to fall down, you turn around and try to warn the other people in the area.

For this situation, you use が in the same way you used it before because you're using it to report to others what you just noticed.

<ruby>建物<rt>たてもの</rt></ruby>が<ruby>倒<rt>たお</rt></ruby>れている！<ruby>逃<rt>に</rt></ruby>げろ！＝
The building is falling! Run away!
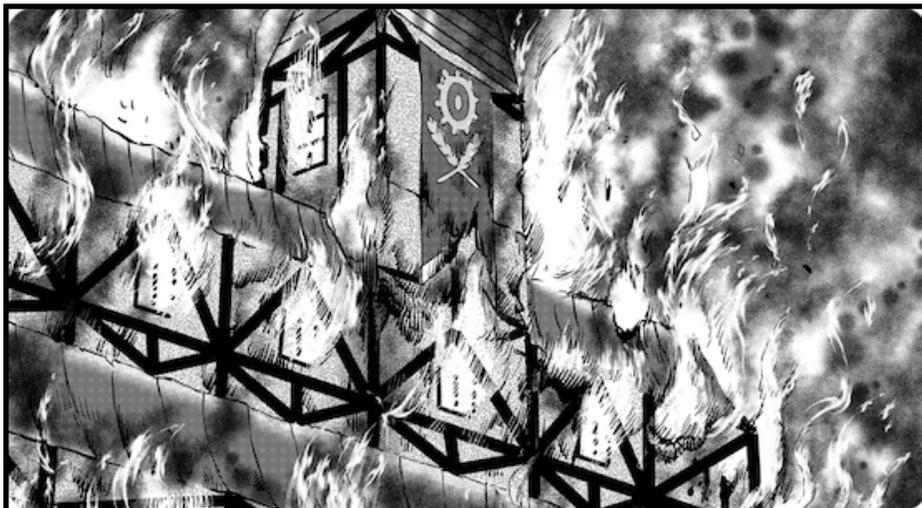
This way can be used with dictionary form and past tense too.

For example:

建物が倒れる！来るな！ =
The building's gonna fall. Don't come here!

建物が倒れた！みんなを助けて！ =
The building just fell! Go help everyone!

Notes on "New" & "Noteworthy"
The slightly difficult part of "New" and "Noteworthy" is that these are somewhat subjective words. If something is no longer "New" or "Noteworthy" to someone, and they are just explaining or recounting events, then they do not use this kind of が.

For example, let's say that everyone in the team but Bansom fought a monster and won, but before winning Subasa got knocked over. However, her wounds weren't that bad, and the ones she had were already healed by Knites.

Later in the day, Bansom comes across his team and the defeated monster. Since Subasa's wounds were no longer a problem, and were earlier in the day, Kal might just "recount" or "explain" the events to Bansom with は instead of "notifying" or "reporting" with が.

バンソム：「怪物がいたの？みんな大丈夫？」
カル：「みんな大丈夫よ。怪物を倒した。でも、スバサは倒れた。」

Although Kal uses は above because he's just explaining the events that happened, the news of Subasa being knocked over is still "new" and "noteworthy" to Bansom! So Bansom uses が here when confirming!

バンソム：「怪物<ruby>怪物<rt>かいぶつ</rt></ruby>がいたの？みんな大丈夫<ruby>大丈夫<rt>だいじょうぶ</rt></ruby>？」
カル：「みんな大丈夫<ruby>大丈夫<rt>だいじょうぶ</rt></ruby>よ。怪物<ruby>怪物<rt>かいぶつ</rt></ruby>を倒<ruby>倒<rt>たお</rt></ruby>した。でも、スバサは倒<ruby>倒<rt>たお</rt></ruby>れた。」
バンソム：「スバサが倒<ruby>倒<rt>たお</rt></ruby>れた！？」

This kind of subject が is a bit tricky, but it's not so bad. It just means the person speaking thinks something is "new" and "noteworthy".

Narration
Although this is the "Notice 'n Narrate" type of が, actual narration in a story is a bit more complicated than simply using が or は exclusively.

Some narrators give play-by-plays as they happen and are very "in the moment". This is like our narration style with Crystal Hunters. Other narrators recount old stories or fairy tails and are more "recount" or "explain" like we just saw in the previous section.

As you might guess, the "in the moment" narrators will use this kind of が a lot, and with Crystal Hunters we will be using it almost exclusively with verbs from book 5 (but not with adjectives!).

With narrators who tell fairy tales and other stories of old, they will likely use は the majority of the time. However, they will still use this kind of が for especially noteworthy things, like introducing new characters.

Although using this kind of が is somewhat subjective, at least it's consistent! "New" and "noteworthy" things get が, and "recounted" and "explained" things get は!

Anyway, that's it for now on "New Noteworthy News" が. We'll give you more updates on other types of が (and は!) later in the story!
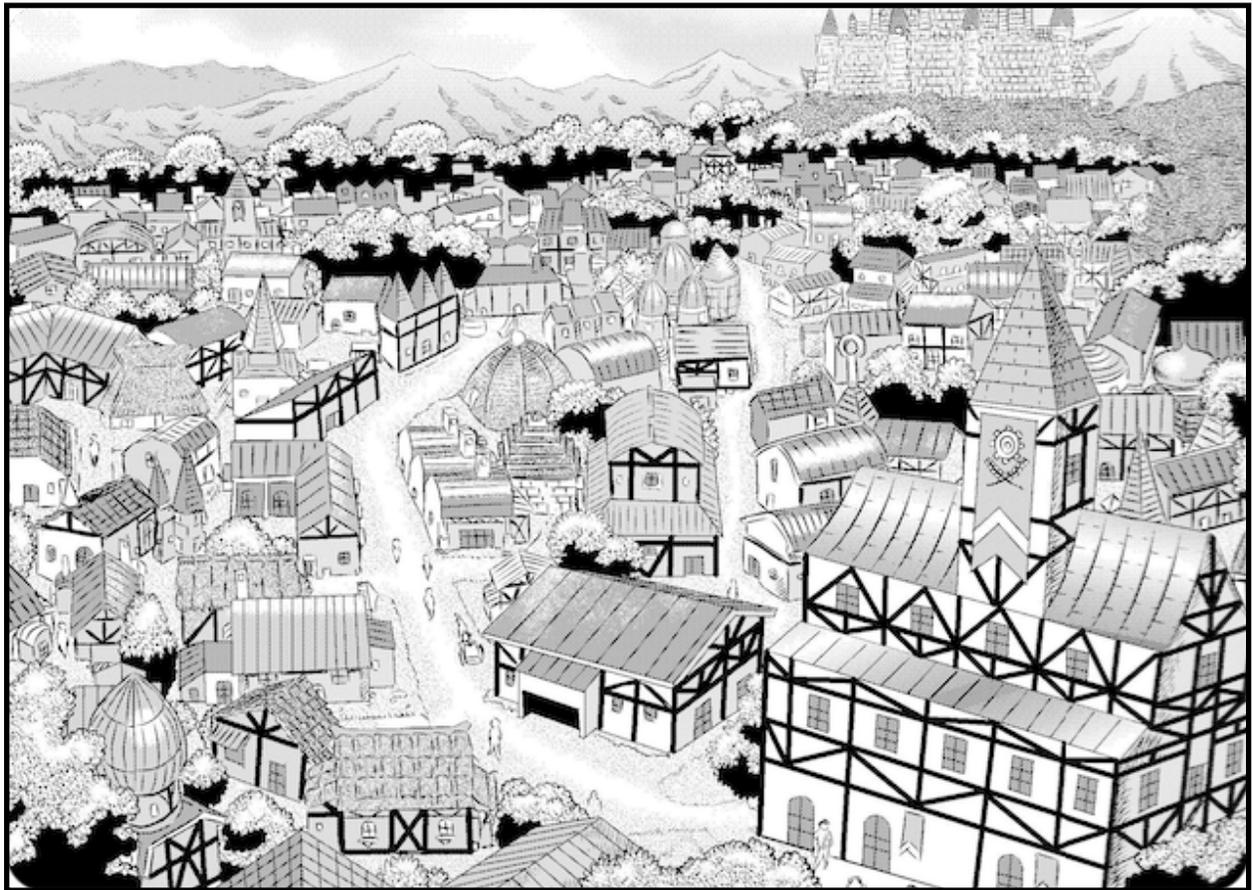
Japanese Language Quirk

And with that, new grammar is done! Just one language quirk to go through and then it's manga time! Yay!

ください vs. お願^{ねが}い

Both of these words can translate as "please" but they are different flavors of "please".

Let's start with the obvious differences first. お願^{ねが}い is a noun, unlike ください which is a verb, and it can do things that ください can't.

For example:
私^{わたし}は一^{ひと}つだけのお願^{ねが}いがある。＝ I have only one favor/request.

In addition, お願^{ねが}い can be a bit stronger than ください. There are situations where you can use both, but the strength of the "please" in both of them is noticeably different.

For example:

魔法学校^{まほうがっこう}に行^いかないでください。＝

Please don't go to the magic school. (because I'll go instead, or it's inconvenient or something)

魔法学校^{まほうがっこう}に行^いかないで！お願^{ねが}い！＝

Don't go to the magic school! PLEASE! (I might never see you again!)
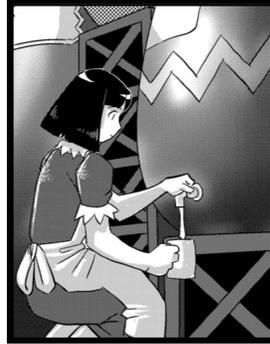
B: はい、お願^{ねが}い。＝ Yes, please do / thank you / I'll leave it to you.

And then there are times when お願い is stronger, but not that much stronger.

For example:

水をください。 = Water, please.

水をお願いする。 = I request water. = I'd like to request water.

That's right, just like other nouns you can add する to お願い and it becomes a verb too!

That said, there's not really a hard and fast rule for how much stronger お願い is with different things, but you can get a pretty good idea depending on what's being asked for.

Finally, お願い's meaning differences allow it to be used where it would be inappropriate to use ください. The reason for this is ください is very locked into the "request" meaning, and if someone says they're already going to do something, making a further request for them to do it would be very boss-like or speaking down to them.

For example:
A: これを運ぶね。 = I'll carry this, OK.
B: はい、運んでください。 = Yes, I request that you carry (that).

A: これを運ぶね。 = I'll carry this, OK.

Tutorial Finished!!

You're all caught up on quoting people, calling them names, and then asking them for favors, all while narrating the whole process! You're now ready for book 5! Happy reading!

HURRAY! GUIDE 5 FINISHED!

And, if you want a natural version:

- -

Book 6 of Crystal Hunters is available now!

- -