

## Congratulations on Reaching Level 6 of Crystal Hunters Japanese!

For level 6, we're getting into nuances! We'll learn different ways to define, explain, and give reasons for things. And we'll also learn how to change adjectives into adverbs so we can say *how* we do the things we do. Plus, there's 26 new words to learn! Let's go!



# New Vocabulary



Chapter 16			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
バシッ	ba-shi'		SLAP! / SMACK!
どうやって	do-u-ya-tte		how do I/we (do something)?*
はやい / はやく	ha-ya-i / ha-ya-ku	早い / 早く	quick / quickly*
けど	ke-do		but, although, though*
～んだ	~n-da		explanatory ending*
死ぬ	shi-nu	死ぬ	to die
すぐ	su-gu		soon*
と	to		with*
とぶ	to-bu	飛ぶ	to jump
うまい / うまく	u-ma-i / u-ma-ku		be good at / do something well*

Chapter 17			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
ボキッ	bo-ki'		CRACK! / SNAP!
がんばる	ga-n-ba-ru	頑張る	to try one's best
いっしょ(に)	i-ssho (ni)	一緒 (に)	together (noun/adjective) together (adverb – with “ni”)
～なきゃ	~na-kya		have to do something (verb conjugation)*
およぐ	o-yo-gu	泳ぐ	to swim
すくう	su-ku-u	救う	to save
て	te	手	hand

Chapter 18			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
ちいさい	chi-i-sa-i	小さい	small
いのち	i-no-chi	命	life
かぎ	ka-gi	鍵	key
から	ka-ra		because / so*
もらう	mo-ra-u		to receive
なにも	na-ni-mo	何も	nothing / anything (negative)*
にる	ni-ru	似る	to resemble / to be similar
さん	sa-n	三	three
しんぱい	shi-n-pa-i	心配	worry (noun)
つく	tsu-ku	着く	to arrive



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

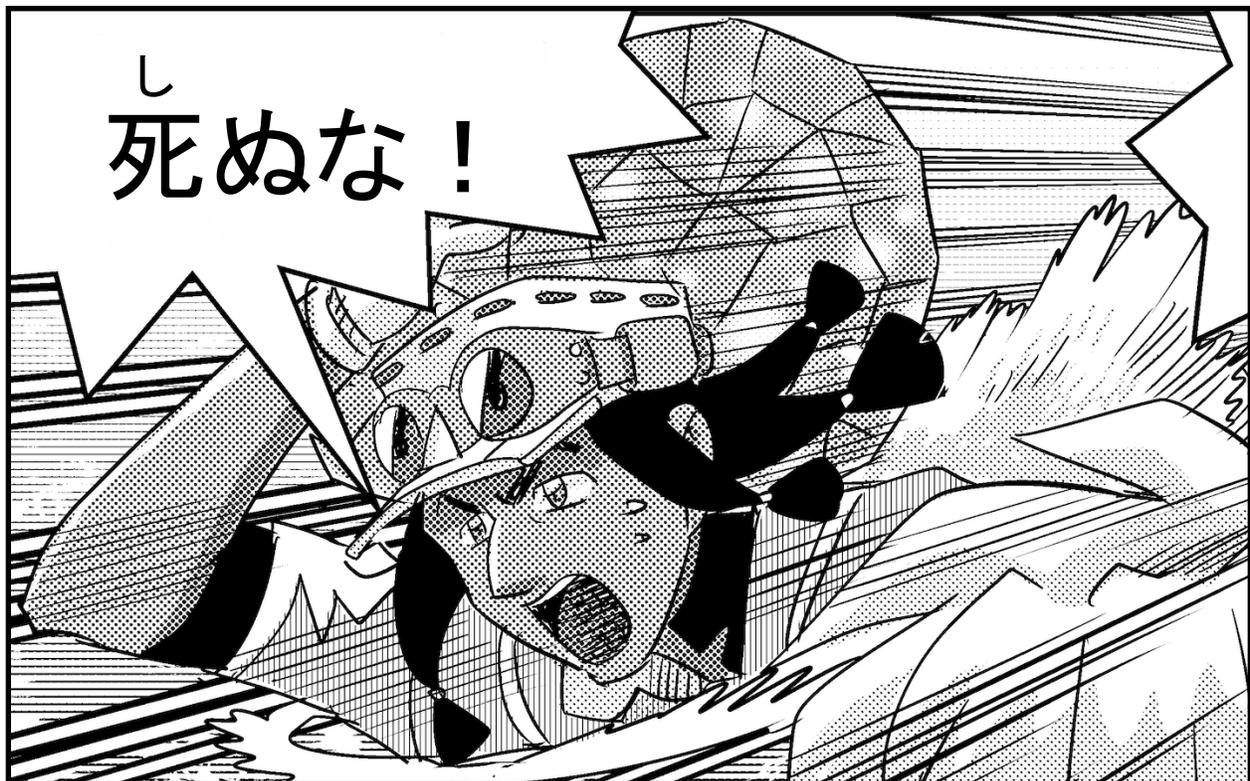
## Review, But New!

### Conjugating with ぬ

Conjugating with ぬ is exactly the same as conjugating with ぶ. The past tense ending is “-nda”, and the て form ending is “-nde”.

Here are the many forms of conjugated death with しぬ!

<u>Dictionary form</u>	<u>しぬ</u>
<u>Negative form</u>	<u>しなない</u>
<u>Past tense</u>	<u>しんだ</u>
<u>“て” Form</u>	<u>しんで</u>
<u>“Let’s” Form</u>	<u>しのう</u>
<u>“Can” Form</u>	<u>しねる</u>
<u>Hard command</u>	<u>しね</u>
<u>Noun form</u>	<u>しに</u>



## Conjugating with ぐ

Conjugating with ぐ is a touch different from ぶ and ぬ, but it's still really close. All you have to do is change the "n" to "i"!

So, "-nda" changes into "-ida", and "-nde" changes into "-ide". That's it!

Here's およぐ in conjugated glory!

<u>Dictionary form</u>	<u>およぐ</u>
<u>Negative form</u>	<u>およがない</u>
<u>Past tense</u>	<u>およいだ</u>
<u>"て" Form</u>	<u>およいで</u>
<u>"Let's" Form</u>	<u>およごう</u>
<u>"Can" Form</u>	<u>およげる</u>
<u>Hard command</u>	<u>およげ</u>
<u>Noun form</u>	<u>およぎ</u>



## **Take That! And That!**

「それ」 is cool because it can be used like how “that” is used in English in more ways than one! Yay!

So when we attack or throw something at people in Japanese, we can say 「それ！」 and it has a very “Take that!” feel to it.

However, unlike “Take that!” you can use 「それ！」 for situations other than attacking, like throwing something to someone (and not just at them).

When you use 「それ！」 in this way, it has a more “Here it comes!” feel to it.



## Counting People

We learned to count things with the universal counter つ in book 5. Well, unfortunately it's not quite "universal". There are certain times when つ is not a good option to use for counting something, and one of those times is for counting people. And really, we have the same situation in English. Counting people as "one thing, two things" is generally not taken well.

Luckily, counting people is a fairly simple concept. Just add the person kanji (人) to the number and you're set to go! When we do this, we read 人 as 「にん」.

For example:

さんにん  
三人 = three people



However, numbers (and kanji in general) are not always so simple in Japanese, so the readings for "one person" and "two people" are special. And speaking of special, the generic counter for "three" is also special! Let's celebrate how special Japanese is! Yay!

Number	Plain	Generic counter	Counting people
1	いち 一	ひとつ 一つ	ひとり 一人
2	に 二	ふたつ 二つ	ふたり 二人
3	さん 三	みっつ 三つ	さんにん 三人

\*Note: 一人 and 二人 can be read as 「いちにん」 and 「ににん」 in some situations.

From 3 on it's mostly just number + にん, so counting people isn't so bad. Generic counters are a different story though, so let's just put those off until later.

## を, Save Me!

Remember how we said how <sup>と</sup>止められる and を were lovers, so we don't use が with <sup>と</sup>止められる? Well, <sup>すく</sup>救える needs を too.

There's a reason why this happens (and it's the same reason for why it happens with <sup>と</sup>止められる too), and we'll explain it someday, but we're not quite there yet. For now, just remember that を has two lovers and not just one!

## Particle Style Combinations!

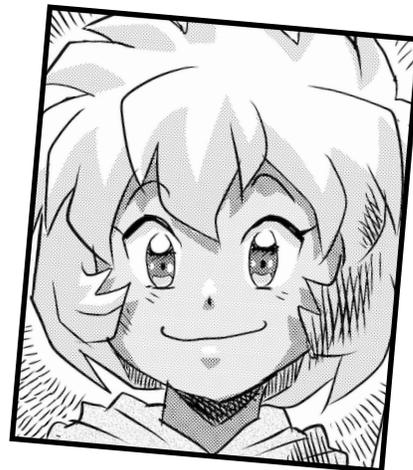
One thing that's cool about particle style is that you can mix and match them for special combinations! When you do this, particles usually just have the same meaning they always have.

For example:

<sup>うれ</sup>嬉しいよね! = We're happy, right!

You get the emphasis from the よ and the social aspect from ね all together in one tiny sentence! And we didn't have to learn anything new! Nice!

However, there are some combinations which have a slightly different meaning when they're together. We're not doing any of those yet though, so hurray for temporarily consequence free particle mingling!



## There's a **だ** for Everyone

Speaking of particle style, there are specific situations where ending a sentence with **だ**, and only **だ**, becomes more likely. And yes, even the most feminine of women might use it sometimes!

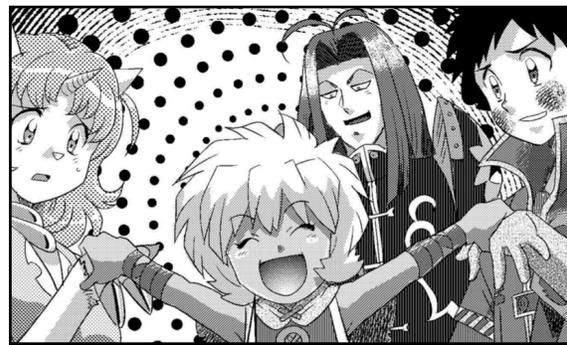
One situation where this can occur is when people are declaring/defining what something is. This situation only has a medium pull towards **だ** though, so while girls and more tomboyish women will be more likely to use **だ** only with this, it probably doesn't have a strong enough pull for feminine women to only use **だ**.

For example:

わたしたち かぞく  
私達は家族だ！ =

(We) are a family!

(family status was unclear before saying this.)



\*Note: But feminine women might say 「わたしたち かぞく私達は家族です！」 here.

Another situation for ending a sentence with **だ** only is when something appears unexpectedly and you're narrating/defining what that thing is. The surprise element of this situation gives it a very strong pull towards **だ** only, even for feminine women.

かいぶつ  
怪物だ！！ = MONSTER!! (It just showed up! Run!)



## New Grammar



There's lots of fun grammar points this book! This means lots of increased nuance for not so much effort! Yay!

### Explanatory Ending Extravaganza!!

There is one slightly complicated grammar point in this book however, and that's the explanatory ending. But don't worry, it's more fun than complicated. Promise!

So the explanatory ending is *~んだ*, and you add it to the end of words the same way you do with the *の* question particle. For verbs or adjectives that end in *い*, you add it to the end as is.

For example:

ね  
寝るんだ。

たの  
楽しいんだ。



And with nouns and adjectives that don't end in *い*, you add a *な* before *んだ*.

For example:

だいじょうぶ  
大丈夫なんだ。

クリスタル・ハンターなんだ。



The reason why *んだ* works just like *の* is because it is *の*! The *ん* is just a contracted version of *の*. (*~んだ* was originally *~のだ*.)

And yes, *~のだ* is still a thing! But, *のだ* has a nuance difference so we won't get into that today.

For now, just know that *～んだ* is used when we want to explain/confirm things, or when we want others to explain/confirm things. And believe it or not, there are A LOT of situations in which explaining/confirming is involved. Let's go over them real quick.

### Normal Explaining

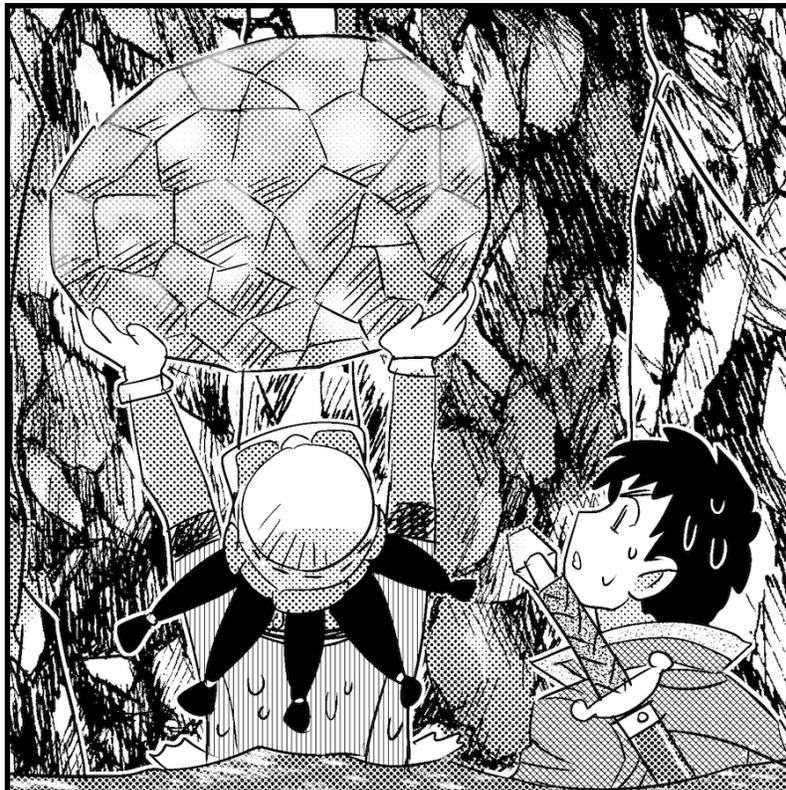
The first way to use *～んだ* is the most obvious. Use it when explaining things! In English, this is like explaining something without using "because".

A: なぜ<sup>けん</sup>剣<sup>も</sup>を持っている? = Why do you have a sword?

B: クリスタル・ハンター<sup>なんだ</sup>。 = (I) am a crystal hunter.

Now be careful! The English translation for this sentence with *～んだ* is the exact same as it is without *～んだ*.

クリスタル・ハンター<sup>だ</sup>。 = (I) am a crystal hunter.



But, these two sentences are not the same. The “だ only” version is *defining* yourself as a crystal hunter, whereas the “～なんだ” version is giving the fact that you’re a crystal hunter as an *explanation*. Huge difference. In English, we would separate these differences by adding stress to なんだ version.

クリスタル・ハンターだ。 = I am a crystal hunter.

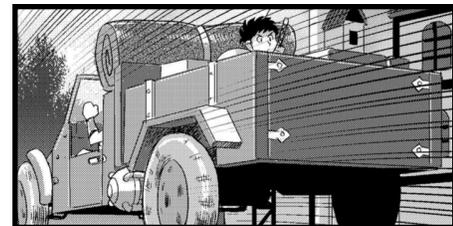
クリスタル・ハンターなんだ。 = I am a crystal hunter.

Just remember that only the English translation has the stress added. The (な)んだ is there in Japanese, so no need to add stress when saying it.

### Pre-explaining

Sometimes you need to do a pre-explanation in order to set up a statement or question. We do this in English too, and it’s kind of like adding a “so” before the pre-explanation.

トラックがあるんだ。<sup>ほく</sup>僕のトラックで<sup>い</sup>行こう。 =  
So, I have a truck. Let’s go in my truck.



### Explaining to Yourself

Narrating your actions and thought processes is pretty common in Japanese, and ～んだ is no exception! So when you have an expectation of something, but it turns out differently than expected, narrate (explain) your surprise!

<sup>ちい</sup>小さいんだ。 = It’s small (I thought it would be bigger).



## Explaining to Others What to Do

You can also use *～んだ* as a way to give a command without actually giving a command. Technically this is explaining, but in reality it's more like a command. We do something like this in English too. It's like keeping the "you" when saying a command.

あなたの<sup>けん</sup> 剣<sup>つか</sup>を使うんだ！ その<sup>かいぶつ</sup> 怪物<sup>たお</sup>を倒すんだ！ =  
You use your sword! You defeat that monster!



## Confirming with Emphasis

In addition to explaining, you can also use *～んだ* to confirm things that have already happened. Doing this can add some extra emphasis when you're narrating your confirmation and add some depth to it.

When you do this, you use a past tense verb conjugation and a social particle (because confirming is a social act!). You can do this without the *んだ* here too, but the *んだ* adds extra oomph!

<sup>がんば</sup>頑張ったんだな！ = (You) did your best, didn't you! (You really did!)

## Confirming Your Actions

*～んだ* can be used to confirm your present/future actions too. When you do this, you add a resoluteness to your statements. Kinda like "I will do this."

For example:

<sup>なかま</sup> 仲間<sup>すく</sup>を救うんだ！ =

I am saving my friends!" (and you will not stop me!)  
(\*example added for dramatic effect, *～んだ* is not always this strong)



### Confirming Other People's Actions

You can do this when you notice other people's resoluteness as well. But when doing this, it's good to add a social particle so people don't think you're talking about yourself.

行くんだね。 = You're going, aren't you. / I see you've decided to go.

### Asking for Explanation/Confirmation

～んだ also works with questions! When you put a question mark after ～んだ, you're no longer explaining/confirming, you're asking for an explanation/confirmation.

One situation you can use this in is when you have at least some evidence of, or you can see the effects of, something happening but you don't quite have the full picture.

For example:

あなたは俺おれを救すくったんだ? = Are you the one who saved me?

(I was saved, and you're in front of me. Was it you?)

### Asking with Question Words

You can also use んだ when you really want to emphasize the question word in a question. No evidence needed!

どうやって逃にげるんだ! ? = How do we escape!?





### Explaining/Confirming with の

～んだ is a neutral ending, so it's used by men and women in general. However, it's not the most feminine (or childish) of endings. As such, many feminine women and children will choose to use の only.

For the most part, の works in all the situations that んだ can be used in, although the nuances are a bit different sometimes, and we will explain things when it's different. Also, の needs a lot more support from other particles like ね and よ to work properly than んだ does.

It doesn't work for all the situations that んだ can be used for though. For example, it doesn't work for the “～んだ command”.

Anyway, let's get into explaining/confirming with の!

### の and Normal Explaining

Starting with “normal explaining”, の works just like んだ here but with increased femininity/childishness.

For example:

A: 怪物かいぶつはどうなった？

B: スバサはモンスターをたお倒したの。

A: How became the monster? / What happened to the monster?

B: Subasa defeated it.



### の and Pre-explaining

It works for “pre-explaining” too, but it works best when paired with a よ after it.

まち まほうみず か 町で魔法水が買えるのよ！買いに行こう！ =

So, (we) can buy magic water in town! Let’s go and buy (some)!

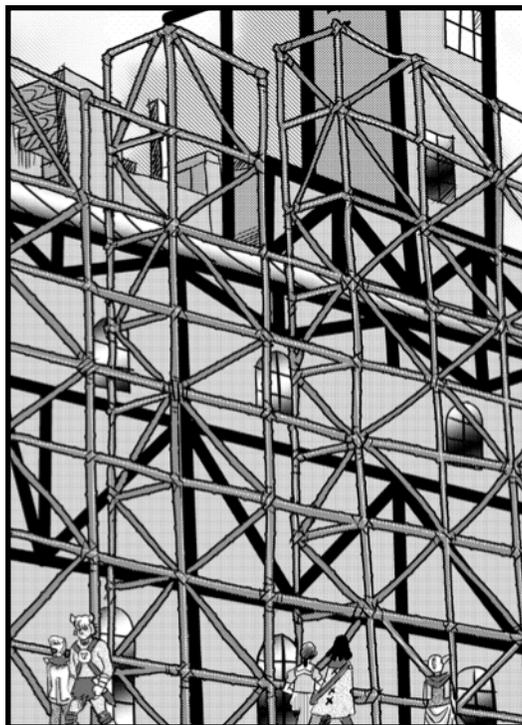


### の and Explaining to Yourself

の can be used by itself to explain things to yourself, but it is very rare, and doing so may make you sound like an old man. However, you can get around looking like an old man by using the “confirming with emphasis” method.

So when you want to explain things to yourself with の, add a social particle to the end of it. This means that it definitely has some “confirming” flavor to it instead of only an “explaining to yourself” flavor now. But hey, you made it work without looking like an old man! You now sound like a woman/child/less masculine man.

おお 大きいのね！ = It’s big, isn’t it! (even bigger than expected!)



## の and Explaining to Others What to Do

This is another time that の relies heavily on pairing up with よ to make things work. の and よ are a power couple!

Also, using のよ when telling others what to do has a different flavor to it than んだ does. んだ is more like a command, but のよ is more like instructing or guiding people. Since this nuance in tone can't really be accomplished by using んだ (since んだ is much firmer), it is more common for this kind of の to be used by masculine men.

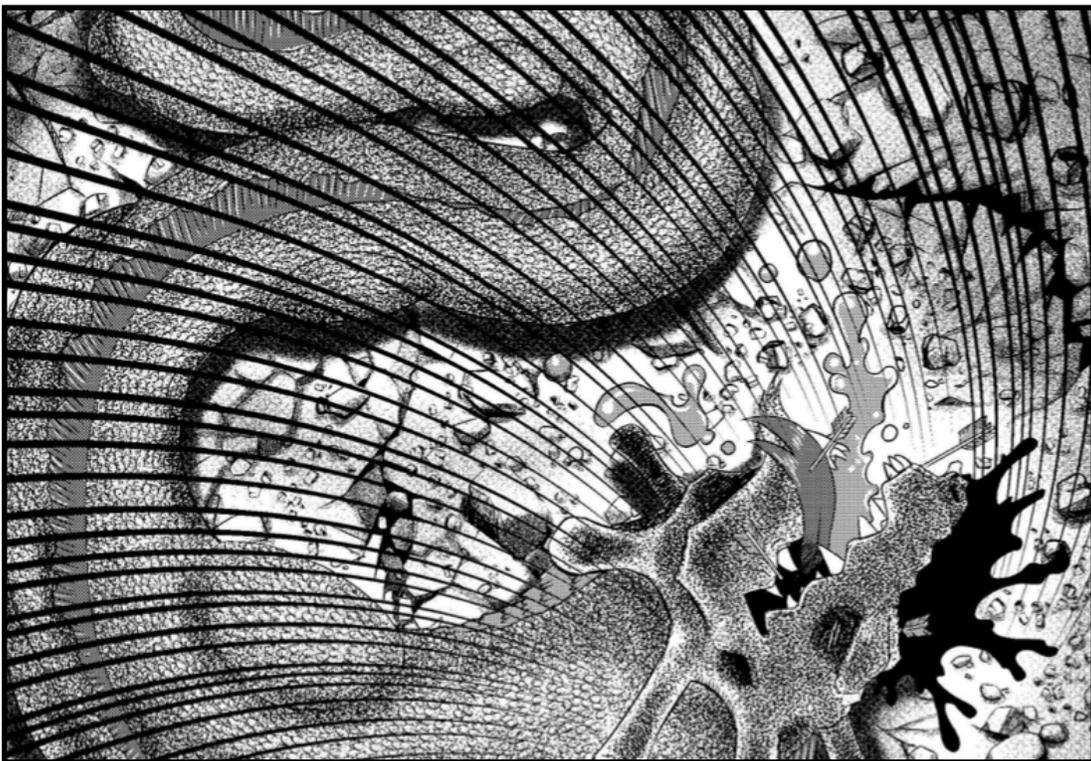
まち<sup>ま</sup>にい<sup>い</sup>行って、クリスタルを<sup>か</sup>買うのよ。 =

You go to town and buy some crystals. (Don't get distracted, OK?)

## の and Confirming with Emphasis

You've already seen の work with “confirming with emphasis” a couple of examples above, but here's another example for good measure!

かいぶつ<sup>かいぶつ</sup>が<sup>た</sup>お倒れたのね。 = The monster was defeated, wasn't it.



### の and Confirming Actions

It also works for “confirming your actions”. However, depending on how you say this, this can definitely give a “pouty” feel to it, so be careful.

For example:

町まちに行くいの！ = I am going to the city! (I can make my own decisions!)

It works for “confirming other people’s actions” too. There’s no “pouty” associated with this one though.

For example:

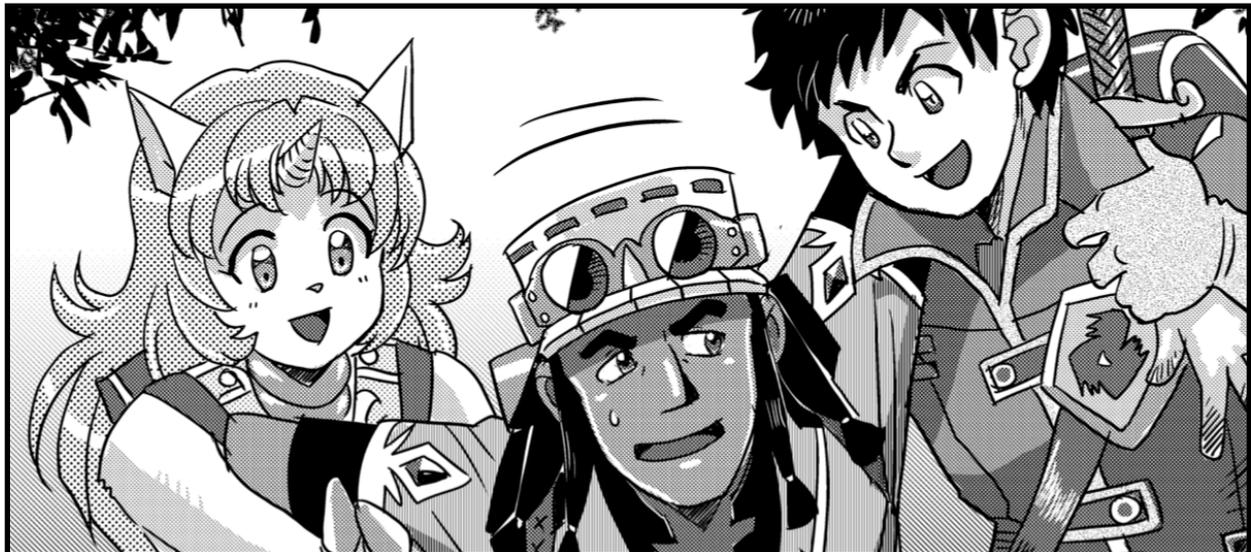
帰かえるのね。 = You’re going home, aren’t you.



### の and Questions

And as we already know, の can be used to ask questions. And yes, this means that の has a touch more “asking for explanation/confirmation” feel to it than か does. However, it is much softer than ~んだ is, and you don’t need to have any “evidence” to use it.

And the んだ & の section is over! Hurray! The hard part is done! Just easy stuff now!



## **But... But...**

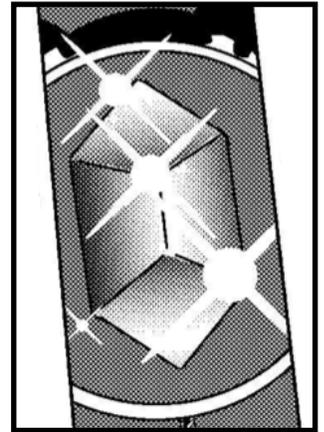
“But” is something we’ve learned how to say already. It’s **でも!**

However **でも** is not quite as versatile as “but” is in English. While “but” works well both at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence, **でも** only really works well at the beginning of a sentence.

For a middle-of-the-sentence “but” (or “although”), we use **けど**. Here is a statement done once with **でも** and once with **けど** so we can see their differences in action.

かいぶつ <sup>す</sup> 怪物が好きじゃない。でも、クリスタルが <sup>す</sup> 好き。 =  
I don’t like monsters. But, I like crystals.

かいぶつ <sup>す</sup> 怪物が好きじゃないけど、クリスタルが <sup>す</sup> 好き。 =  
I don’t like monsters, but I like crystals.



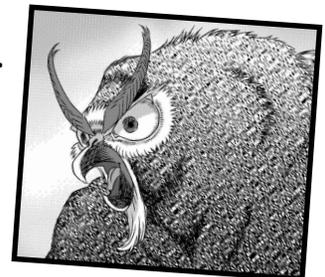
As you can see, both **でも** and **けど** work just fine, you just change the emphasis a bit depending on which one you use.

Also note that unlike English, the comma comes *after* **けど**, not before it like it does with “but”. And yes, this comma difference reflects how it is spoken as well. There is a short pause after you say **けど**, not before.

The pause after **けど** is like how we pause after saying “though” in English. And actually, if we put some ellipses after **けど** we can use it like “though” too!

For example:

かいぶつ <sup>す</sup> 怪物が好きじゃないけど... = I don’t like monsters though...



Just be careful, as **けど** and “though” definitely have different uses than each other in some situations.

Just like many other Japanese words, **けど** doesn't fit nicely into a 1:1 translation into English. That said, it's still fairly easy to understand and use, so don't worry about it too much.

### **Explaining vs. Giving Reasons!**

You thought you were done with explaining? No! The explaining extravaganza continues!

And this time we're giving reasons!

#### The Basics

When we want to give reasons, we use **から** (“because”/ “so”). But unlike “because”, **から** goes after the reason, not before.

With verbs and adjectives that end in **い**, just stick **から** on as is.

For example:

A: なぜトラックを買った? = Why did you buy a truck?

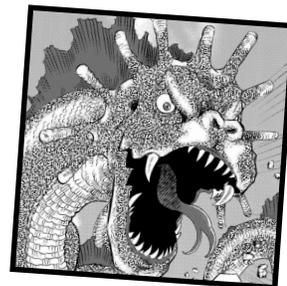
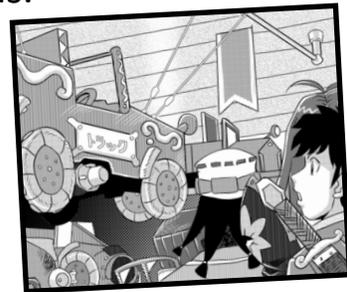
B: 欲しかったから。 = Because I wanted it.

With nouns and adjectives that don't end in **い**, you add a **だ** before **から**.

For example:

怪物だから、力がある。 = It's a monster, so it has power.

As you can see, **から** is just like **けど** when it's used with a comma. The comma comes after **から**. We may be developing a pattern here...



## The Homonym

But, let's get back to that **だ** that comes before **から**! This **だ** is actually really important! The reason for this is that there is also a different **から** with a different meaning. The **から** that means "from"!

The **から** that means "from" is only used with nouns, and when it's used with nouns, there is no **だ** between the noun and **から**. So if there is a **だ** there, we know that we're using the reason-giving **から**.

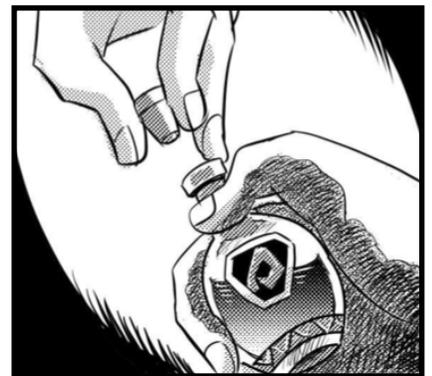
For example:

まほうがっこう  
魔法学校からポーションをもらった。 =

I got a potion from the magic school

まほうがっこう  
魔法学校だから、ポーションがたくさんある。 =

It's the magic school, so it has a lot of potions.



## Explaining vs. Reasons Showdown!!

OK, now that we've got a firm grip on から, let's see how it measures up to ~んだ !! And the best way to see how they measure up is with head to head action! Let's gooo!

~んだ starts the fight by *explaining!* (like using emphasis in English).

A: なぜ逃げた? = Why did you run away?

B: 怪物がいたんだ。 = There was a monster.



から responds by *giving reasons!* (without the explaining emphasis).

A: なぜ逃げた? = Why did you run away?

B: 怪物がいたから。 = Because there was a monster.

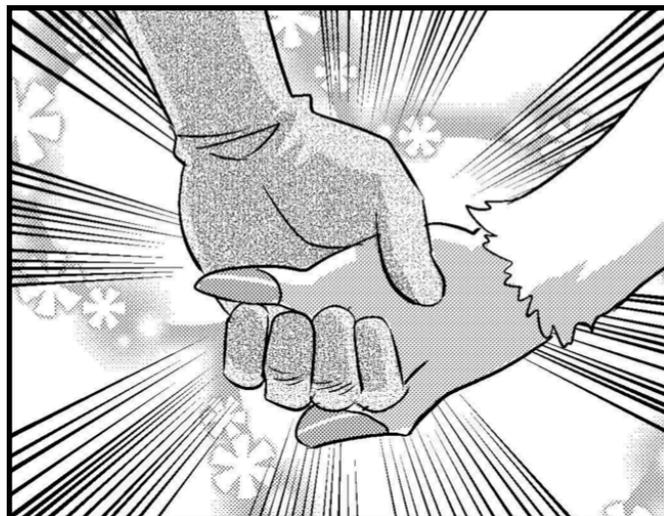


AND OH MY GOD! THEY'VE TEAMED UP!  
EXPLAINING AND REASON COMBO ATTACK!

A: なぜ逃げた? = Why did you run away?

B: 怪物がいたんだから。 = Because there was a monster.

Wow, what a showdown! From rivals to the ultimate team combo!



### The Hidden Technique

But even though *んだ* and *から* can team up and be friends sometimes, *から* still has its own special hidden technique. And that technique is implications!

When you put *から* at the end of a statement, implied meanings magically appear! However, this is highly contextual. So the implied meaning varies widely.

For example, here are a few possible interpretations for one sentence:

いまい  
今行くから！ = I'm coming! (So you don't have to worry!)

いまい  
今行くから！ = I'm coming! (So stop complaining!)

いまい  
今行くから！ = I'm coming! (So don't leave without me!)

Although it's a touch complicated, look at all these cool subtext tricks that we're learning in Japanese! Awesome!



## The Other Other Homonym

Since we just did a homonym with から, let's do another one! This time with と! We already know two versions of と, the “and” version, and the “quote particle” version. And now we're going to learn the “with” version.

The “with” version and the “quote particle” version are pretty different, so no need to explain the differences between these two. However, the “and” version is a bit closer in usage to the “with” version, so we'll do a quick explanation on how to separate them.

If you think about how “and” is usually used, it's usually used between two nouns in the subject or object.

For example:

おれ けん きかい  
俺は剣と機械がある。 = I have a sword and a machine.

バンソムとカルは怪物の<sup>かいぶつ</sup>ところ<sup>い</sup>に行く! =  
Bansom and Kal go to the monster!



So, in order to use the “with” version of と, make sure that it doesn't go between two nouns. It usually goes between a noun and a verb, or a noun and an adverb.

For example:

カルは怪物<sup>かいぶつ</sup>と戦<sup>たたか</sup>っている! = Kal is fighting with a monster!

ダフニーはアーウィンと一緒<sup>いっしょ</sup>にいる。 =  
Daphne is together with Irwin. = Daphne is with Irwin.



## Transform! Change Adjectives into Adverbs!

Adjectives are really easy to change into adverbs in Japanese. For adjectives that end in い, just change the い to a く !

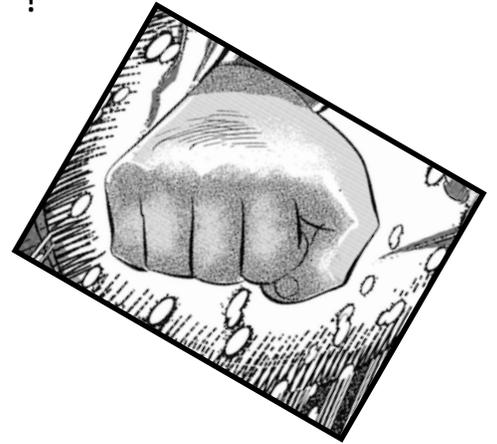
Before transformation:

パンチうまいね! = (You're) good at punching!

After transformation:

パンチがうまくできる! =

(I) can do punches well! = I can punch well!



Not only that, but you don't even need to put a verb after it. Use it as an interjection as is!

For example:

<sup>はや</sup>早く! = Quickly! = Quick! = Hurry!



By the way, if you feel like you've seen this く before, you're correct! It's the exact same く as negative form for い adjectives!

<sup>うれ</sup>嬉しくない = <sup>うれ</sup>嬉しく + ない = happy + don't have = not happy



## Other Adjectives

For adjectives that don't end in い, just add に !

ナイツは<sup>だいじょうぶ</sup>大丈夫になった。 = Knites became OK.



And this is also familiar! You've seen adverbs with に before too!



## I Don't Wanna!

The "want" (~たい) conjugation is just like an い adjective too!

When you want to change "want" into "don't want", just change the い to く and add ない.

For example:

死<sup>し</sup>にたい → 死<sup>し</sup>にたくない!! = (I) don't want to die!!



## “Want” Plays Both Ways.

Speaking of the “want” conjugation, when used together with an object particle, it can be paired with either **が** or **を**.

For example, both of these are correct:

かいぶつ <sup>み</sup>  
怪物 **が** 見たい。 = (I) want to see a monster.

かいぶつ <sup>み</sup>  
怪物 **を** 見たい。 = (I) want to see a monster.



There are some situations where using one or the other is more common, but we don't need to worry about such intricacies. For now, both are ok! Hurray!

## More Disappearing Words with Imperativeを!

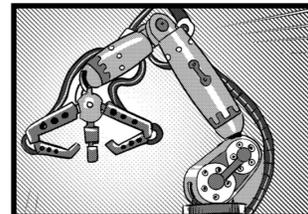
Sometimes you really need something right now! Like right now! And you just don't have time to say whole sentences. For example, if someone you know is hanging onto the side of a cliff for dear life and you need them to give you their hand.

When this happens, you just add an object particle **を** to the end of the thing you need, and it becomes an implied command even though there's no verb. Maximum efficiency!

For example:

カル！<sup>て</sup>手を！ = Kal! Hand! (Give me your hand!)





## が with Question Words

More が！ What's a Crystal Hunters guide without a little bit more revealed on the the topic of は vs. が？

This update is fairly simple though. All you need to know is that when you use a question word at the beginning of a sentence, you use が.

For example:

だれ く  
誰が来る？ = Who will come/is coming?

なに こわ  
何が怖い？ = What is scary?

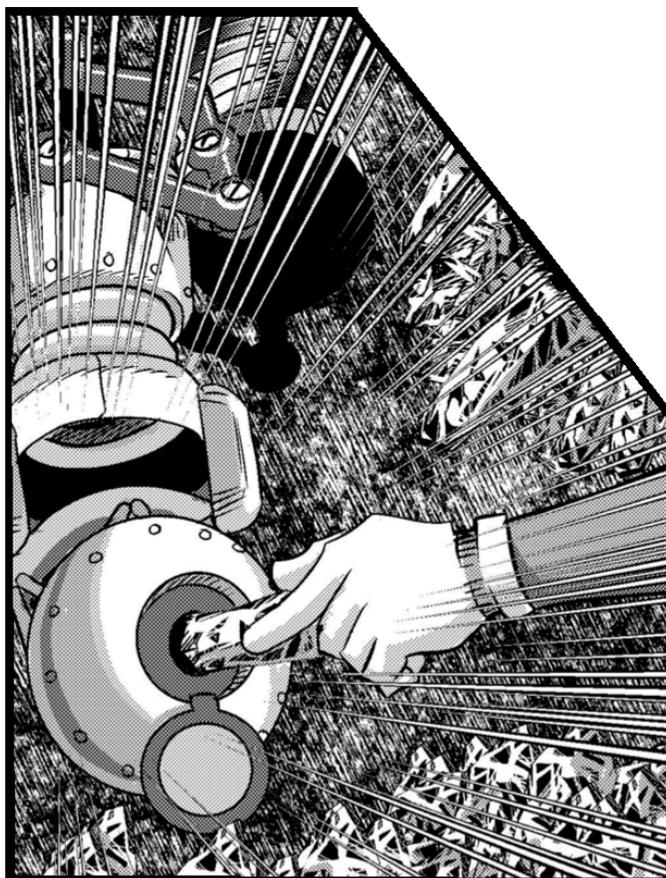
どこがいい？ = Where is good? (to go or put something)



And this works with なぜ (“why”) too, but the pattern changes a little.

For example:

なぜクリスタルがはい入っている？ = Why is a crystal inside?



## If This Doesn't Happen, It Will Not Go Well!

And because of this, we have to do it! We need to do it!



This is how “have to” works in Japanese. You don't say that you “have to” do something, you say “not doing something leads to something not going well”.

There is a longer explanation for how this works that we'll get into eventually, but for now just know that the “have to” conjugation in Japanese is a modification of the negative conjugation.

This means that all you have to do to say “have to” in Japanese is to change ～ない into ～なきゃ (na-kyā).

For example:

ポーションを<sup>な</sup>投げない。 = I don't/won't throw potion(s).

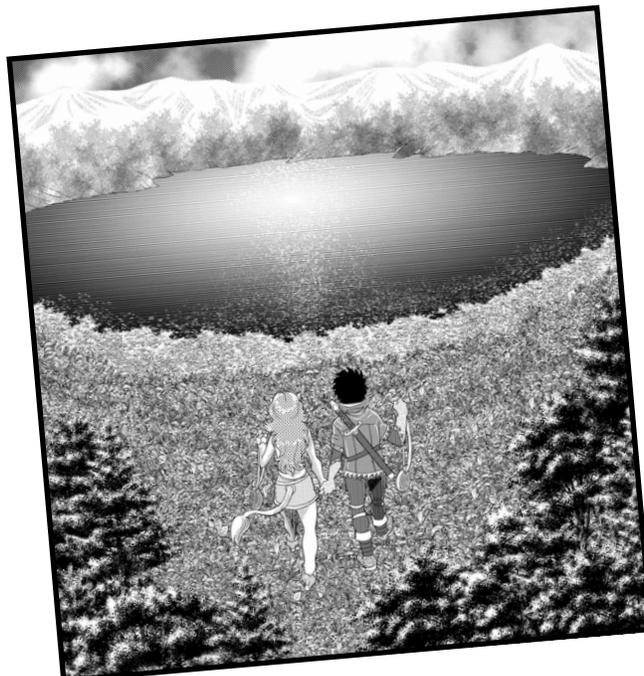
ポーションを<sup>な</sup>投げなきゃ。 = I have to throw potion(s).



かいぶつ <sup>すく</sup>  
怪物を救わない。 = I don't/won't save monster(s).

かいぶつ <sup>すく</sup>  
怪物を救わなきゃ。 = I have to save monster(s).

Super easy! Nice!



## When You Just Don't Know How to Do Things

Honestly, どうやって is not something that you need explained in the grammar section. You can plug and play it perfectly fine just knowing that it means “How do I/we (do something)” in English.

For example:

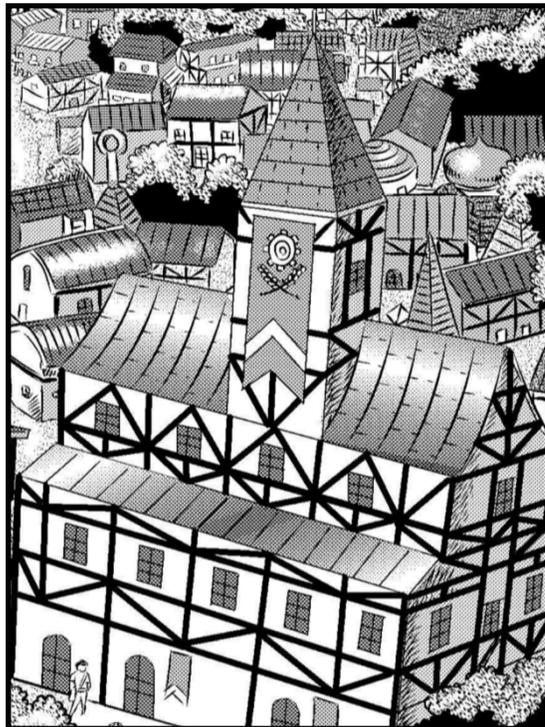
どうやって<sup>いえ</sup>家<sup>かえ</sup>に帰るの? = How do I/we go home?

But we thought we'd take this opportunity to bring something to your attention. Notice how there's a mention of “doing” something, but we're not using する or one of its conjugations?

Well, there's another word which means “to do” in Japanese! And that word is やる .

Hurray for multiple words which have relatively the same meaning! This kind of thing happens a lot in Japanese. (And there are even more words than these two which mean “to do” in Japanese too!)

Anyway, we'll do a formal introduction of やる later. It's enough to know that it exists for now.



## Japanese Language Quirks



Just three language quirks to go and then you're off to the manga!  
The language quirks for book 6 are all about compound words.

### “Really soon”!

Is how we would say it in English, but in Japanese you don't use these two words to make this meaning. In Japanese, you say “already soon”.

For example:

もうすぐ来るよ。 =

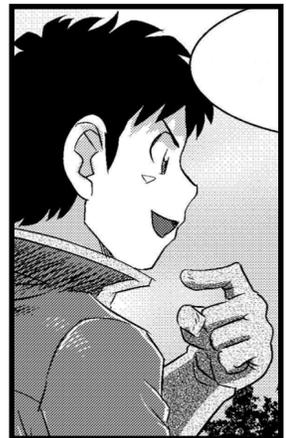
(They'll/It'll) come already soon. = (They'll/It'll) come really soon.

In addition, もうすぐ can also be translated slightly differently depending on how it's used.

For example:

もうすぐだよ！ =

(something is happening) really soon! = Just a little bit longer!



### “Right Now”!

Here's another one with すぐ, and of course the すぐ translates completely differently here than with the one we just did. Hurray compound words and different meanings!

Anyway, if you want to say “right now” you put an <sup>いま</sup>今 before すぐ, so the direct translation is more like “now soon” instead of “right now”.

For Example:

<sup>いま</sup>今<sup>い</sup>すぐ行く！ = (I'll) go now soon! = (I'll) go right now!



## “Anything”

This one is a bit more abstract and a bit more challenging. But, it’s the last thing in the guide before the manga! You’ve got this!

So, instead of combining “any” + “thing” in Japanese, you combine “what” + “also”. It’s kind of weird, but yes, 「<sup>なに</sup>何も」 = “Anything”.

And this is not the only way <sup>なに</sup>何も is weird!  
Aside from a few select situations, <sup>なに</sup>何も is mostly used in a negative way, and joins together with negative verb conjugations.

For example:

<sup>なに</sup>何もできない。 = I can’t do anything.



This means that we have to learn a different word for when we want to use “anything” in a positive way.

But this is not our problem right now! We’ll learn how to say “anything” in a positive way in book 7! In fact, this is the last section in this guide! And now that it’s done, it’s manga time! Yay!



## Tutorial Complete!!

You're ready to count people, tell them what you have to do, and then explain things to them with nuance and compound words! You're all set to go for Book 6! Happy Reading!



[Japanese Version](#)

And, if you want a natural version:

[Natural Japanese Version](#)

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**Book 7 of Crystal Hunters is available now!**



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