

## Congratulations on Reaching Level 7 Of Crystal Hunters Japanese!

We're learning how to say "everything" and "anything" in book 7! We're also going to learn how to say the purpose for things, how to tell others that they can't do something, and how to add doubt, uncertainty, and curiosity to our questions. And of course, there's lots of new words, and more on は vs が too! Let's do this!





# New Vocabulary

Chapter 19			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
できる	de-ki-ru		to be complete / to be made*
いそぐ	i-so-gu	急ぐ	to hurry / to rush
じゅんび	ju-n-bi	準備	preparation(s)
みせ	mi-se	店	store(s)
ため (に)	ta-me (ni)		in order to / for (someone) / because of*
うる	u-ru	売る	to sell
わ	wa		emphasis particle*
ぜんぶ	ze-n-bu	全部	everything

Chapter 20			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
あげる	a-ge-ru		to give
あいつ (ら)	a-i-tsu (ra)		him/her (they) (less polite)
こっち	ko-cchi		this way / over here
たのしい	ta-no-shi-i	楽しい	fun

Chapter 21			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
ち	chi	血	blood
でる	de-ru	出る	to go out / to come out
ひかり	hi-ka-ri	光	light(s)
いれる	i-re-ru	入れる	to put in / to bring in
か	ka		or*
～か	～ka		suffix on question words / some- (thing/where/one)*
まなぶ	ma-na-bu	学ぶ	to study / to learn
め	me	目	eye(s)
のむ	no-mu	飲む	to drink
おやすみなさい	o-ya-su-mi-na-sa-i		good night
ロワン	ro-wa-n		Rowan (name)
せんせい	se-n-se-i	先生	teacher(s)
すこし	su-ko-shi	少し	a little / few

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

## Review, But New!

### Conjugating with む

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

And む is our last conjugation ending! Hurray!

<u>Dictionary form</u>	<u>のむ</u>
<u>Negative form</u>	<u>のまない</u>
<u>Past tense</u>	<u>のんだ</u>
<u>“て” Form</u>	<u>のんで</u>
<u>“Let’s” Form</u>	<u>のもう</u>
<u>“Can” Form</u>	<u>のめる</u>
<u>Hard command</u>	<u>のめ</u>
<u>Noun form</u>	<u>のみ</u>



### Quoting Without Quotes

Just like in English, you don't always need quotation marks when quoting someone in Japanese, especially when quoting smaller things.

And quoting someone in Japanese without quotes is super easy. All you have to do is remove the quotes. Everything else is exactly the same.

For example:

アーウィン<sup>ひかり</sup>は<sup>け</sup>光を消して<sup>い</sup>と言ったよ。 =

Irwin said to put out the light.



## Making more things Plural with ら

それら and あいつら are joining <sup>かれ</sup>彼ら and <sup>まえ</sup>お前ら on our list of things that pluralize with ら. Let's welcome them to their new family!

### “How?”

We already know how to say “how” (どう) in Japanese. But what we don't know yet is all of its many uses!

Here's one way to use it, and it's super useful! And all you have to say is 「どう？」

However, 「どう？」 without context is pretty vague, and therefore its meaning relies very heavily on the situation.

For example:

「カル、どう？」 can mean “How are you, Kal?”,  
“What do you think about this, Kal?”, or “How is Kal?”  
(Is he OK? Is he an OK person? Are you getting along well with him?)

You can even just say 「どう？」 by itself as long as the other person you're talking to knows what you're talking about. When used this way, it can mean “How is this?”, or “How do I look?”, or “How's it going over there?” or a whole bunch of other things.

While this all seems kind of complicated, it's actually very simple. There is just an implied topic and someone is asking about it. Just make sure to follow the flow of the conversation and you'll be fine!



## Not Only Can We Do It, We Already Have

There's a new meaning for できる！ It isn't just the "can" form of する anymore. It's its own word!

The new meaning of できる is "to be complete" or "to be made", and it's used like this:

きかい  
機械ができた！ = (My) machine is done! =

I finished making my machine!



じゅんび  
準備ができた。 = Preparations are done. = I finished preparing.

You can even use it by itself!

できた！ = (It's) done/finished!



## A New か Too!

Speaking of homonyms, we have a new か too! This か means "or".

For example:

かね  
お金かクリスタルを取ってください。 =

Please get some money or a crystal.

まほうつか  
ナイツは魔法使いだ。それか、  
かいぶつ  
ナイツは怪物だ。 =  
Knites is a wizard. That, or Knites is a monster.



And that's it for the review! Let's move on to new grammar.

## New Grammar

### Another new か!

Let's keep the か train rolling! And this time, we're adding a か suffix. All we do is stick か at the end of question words, and POOF! New word!

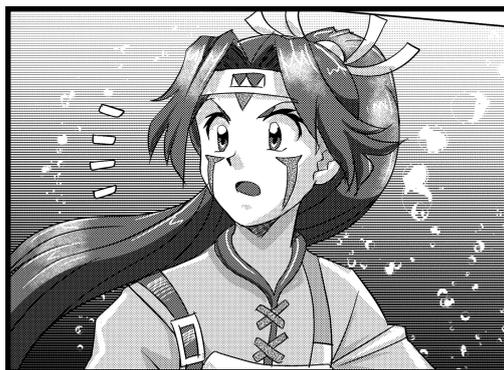
When we attach か like this, it means "some- (where/one/thing)."

For example:

どこか = somewhere

だれ  
誰か = someone

なに  
何か = something



It works for なぜ too, but *for some reason* we don't have a single word for it in English.

なぜか = for some reason



## More Suffixes!!

So last book we learned that we can add <sup>なに</sup>も to the end of <sup>なに</sup>何 to make <sup>なに</sup>何も (“anything”), but that it usually only works in a negative way.

Well, we’re going positive this book!

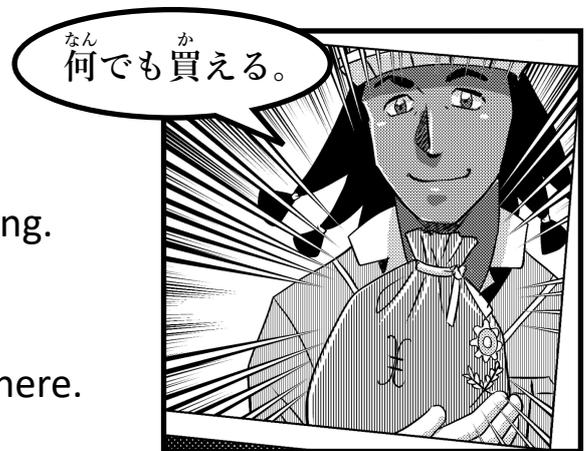
When you go positive, you add <sup>なん</sup>でも. And yes, that is yet another word that we already know which is being used in a completely different way as a suffix. Japanese does things like this because it loves you! Fewer words to learn!!

Anyway, we use the <sup>なん</sup>でも suffix like this:

<sup>なん</sup>何でも<sup>か</sup>買える。 = (I/you) can buy anything.

<sup>だれ</sup>誰でもできる。 Anyone can do (it).

どこでも<sup>い</sup>行ける。 = (I/you) can go anywhere.



And here are the above examples in negative (<sup>なに</sup>も) form for reference.

<sup>なに</sup>何も<sup>か</sup>買えない。 = (I/you) can't buy anything.

<sup>だれ</sup>誰もできない。 No one can do (it).

どこにも<sup>い</sup>行けない。 = (I/you) can't go (to) anywhere.



## It's All For You!

Here it is, the big grammar point for this book! We're learning how to say the purpose for doing things!

So the way we express this purpose is with *ため* or *ために*, and it ranges in use from saying you're going to the store to buy some milk and yelling "FOR SPARTA!!" as you charge into battle.

### Goals/Objectives

So the first way we use *ため* is to say that we're doing something to accomplish a specific goal.

And luckily doing this is very easy. Just say the purpose, add *ために*, and then add what you're doing now to accomplish that.

Let's use a couple examples to break this down:

トラックを<sup>か</sup>買う + ために + 町<sup>まち</sup>に<sup>い</sup>行く。

トラックを<sup>か</sup>買うために<sup>まち</sup>町<sup>い</sup>に行く。 =

(I'm) going to town to buy a truck.



ポーションを<sup>つく</sup>作る + ために + 魔法水<sup>まほうみず</sup>を<sup>か</sup>買う。

ポーションを<sup>つく</sup>作るために<sup>まほうみず</sup>魔法水<sup>か</sup>を買う。 =

(I'm) going to buy magic water to make a potion.



You can do this for a specific thing or person too, when you're doing something FOR them. When we use *ために* like this, we add a *の* after the noun.

For example:

町<sup>まち</sup>のために<sup>かいぶつ</sup>怪物<sup>たお</sup>を倒す。 = I will defeat the monster for the town.

## Rationales and Rallying Cries

Another way to use *ため* is with *ため* only and no *に*. When you use it like this, it's more of a general rationale, and less of an explanation of what you're doing to accomplish a specific objective.

For example:

<sup>すべ</sup>全てはあなたのためだ。 = Everything (I do) is for you.

クオリアのためだ！！ = FOR QUALIA!!

So those are the basics of *ために* and *ため*. There are some other ways to use it too, but we'll talk about those in a later book.

For now, on to more new grammar!



## That Is Not OK!

Imagine a family is having a house party and a mother is talking to her child. She tells the child that certain drinks are alcoholic and it's not OK drink them. She says, "You can't drink these, OK?"

So how do we say something like this in Japanese? Well, we know how to say "Not OK" or "not allowed". We've known it since chapter 1 even! We can use *だめ*.

However, connecting *飲む* to *だめ* is a different issue. That's something we haven't learned yet.

But luckily, it's pretty easy to do. All you do is take the *て* form of *飲む*, add *は*, then add *だめ*.

For example:

これらを<sup>の</sup>飲んで<sup>は</sup>だめ。 = It's not OK to drink these. =

You can't drink these.

And this pattern works anytime you need to combine a verb with *だめ*.

<sup>みせ</sup> <sup>はい</sup>  
店に入<sup>っ</sup>て<sup>は</sup>だめ。 =

It's not OK (for you) to go in the store. =

(You) can't go in the store.

<sup>め</sup> <sup>い</sup>  
目<sup>に</sup>ポーション<sup>を</sup>入<sup>れ</sup>て<sup>は</sup>だめ。 =

It's not OK (for you) to put potion in (your) eyes. =

(You) can't put potion in (your) eyes.



And just like that, you've mastered how to tell people to stop doing things with an air of authority! Have fun with your newfound powers!

## Exclusive が

And speaking of feelings of power, nothing makes you feel more powerful than having a better understanding は vs. が! This time, we're doing a continuation of the が with question words rule we learned last book.

So, just like when we use が for questions, we use が for answers too.

For example:

A: <sup>だれ</sup> <sup>き</sup> 誰が来た? = Who came?

B: ナイツが来た。 = Knites came.

A: <sup>だれ</sup> <sup>こわ</sup> 誰が怖い? = Who is scary?

B: カルが怖い。 = Kal is scary. (And not "Kal is scared"!! Be careful!!)



We also use が in another situation which is kinda like an answer without a question. When you want to show that you're exclusively talking about *that person/thing* and nothing else you use が.

For example:

<sup>き</sup> <sup>か</sup> <sup>い</sup> <sup>が</sup> <sup>こ</sup> <sup>う</sup> 機械学校の<sup>けい</sup> <sup>さつ</sup> <sup>ひ</sup> <sup>と</sup> <sup>な</sup> <sup>か</sup> <sup>ま</sup> ダフニーが警察の人の仲間だ。 =

Machine School Daphne is the police person's friend/partner.

(She is the person who is the police officer's friend)

It's kind of like answering the question "Who is the police officer's friend?" but you weren't actually asked the question.



## が Ambiguity!

And sometimes using が for exclusivity means using it in the exact same way we use が to talk about new noteworthy news.

When this happens, it's not always clear how が is being used. Is it exclusive が? Is it news が? Here are some different takes on the same sentence.

Exclusive version:

ダフニーが怪物を倒した! = Daphne defeated the monster!

(Daphne is the person who defeated the monster.)



News version:

ダフニーが怪物を倒した! = Daphne defeated the monster!

(Hurray! We don't have to worry anymore!)

Now we would like to say that there is an easy way to separate these two versions, but it's not always that easy. In fact, many times it's a mix of both at once.



Mixed version:

ダフニーが怪物を倒した! = Daphne defeated the monster!

(Hurray! Daphne saved us from the monster!)

That said, there are some times when it's pretty easy to tell from context which version is being used.

For instance, let's imagine you're talking to friends about who will get water, and you say: 私が水を取る。

This is clearly talking about you being the person who will get the water.

Now let's say you're walking in the forest which contains many monsters, and all of a sudden you see one of those monsters running towards you:

怪物かいぶつが来るく！

This is definitely emphasizing the news aspect. You're alerting your friends, and you aren't trying to distinguish which monster is coming.

But ultimately, don't worry too much about it. Just go with what makes the most sense based on the context. And if you can't figure out which one it is, just assume it's both.

### **Female Particle Style!**

Just like with ぞ for being more manly, there is a particle which is used to sound more feminine – and that particle is わ.

However, unlike ぞ, you can use わ together with よ.

In fact, the following three examples are all possible:

行くいよ！

行くいわ！

行くいわよ！



Now the exact differences between the above sentences are hard to define, since to some extent it will vary person to person. (And in some dialects even men will say わ sometimes).

That said, a very rough guide would be that the ones with わ generally sound more feminine, and the combo of わ + よ sounds like it has the most amount of oomph of the three.

In terms of our main group of six characters, only Knites would use わ.

## Adjective て Form

What!? Even adjectives have a て form??

Yes. Yes, they do.



But luckily, it's not so hard to make the て form of adjectives.

Just take the adverb form (く form) of the adjective and then add て.

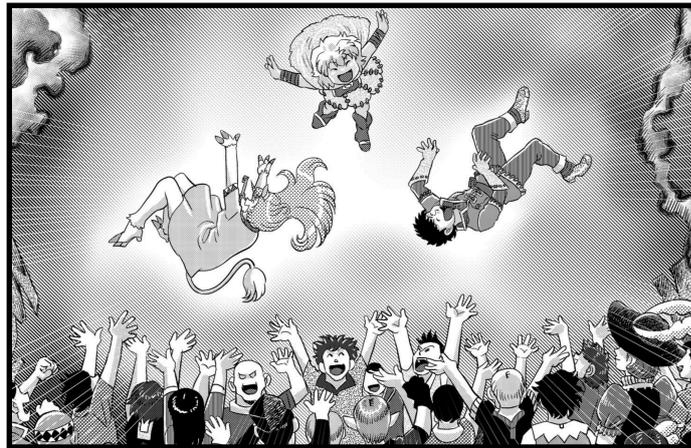
Easy!

For example:

たの楽しく → たの楽しくて

こわ怖く → こわ怖くて

よく → よくて



And then you use it to connect to other things just like you do with normal て。

For example:

たの楽しくていい。 = (It's) fun and good.

かな悲しくて なに何もできない。 = (I am) sad and can't do anything.



## Doubt, Uncertainty & Curiosity

We have a new flavor to add to our questions! We already know that we can make questions with か and の. Well, those two have joined together and transformed!



BEHOLD THE MIGHTY のか!

のか is used when we want to add a bit of depth to our questions. We use it for things like doubt, uncertainty, and curiosity.

For example:

あなたは本当にほんとう機械きかいが使えるつかのか? =

Can you really use machines? (Are you sure you can use them?)

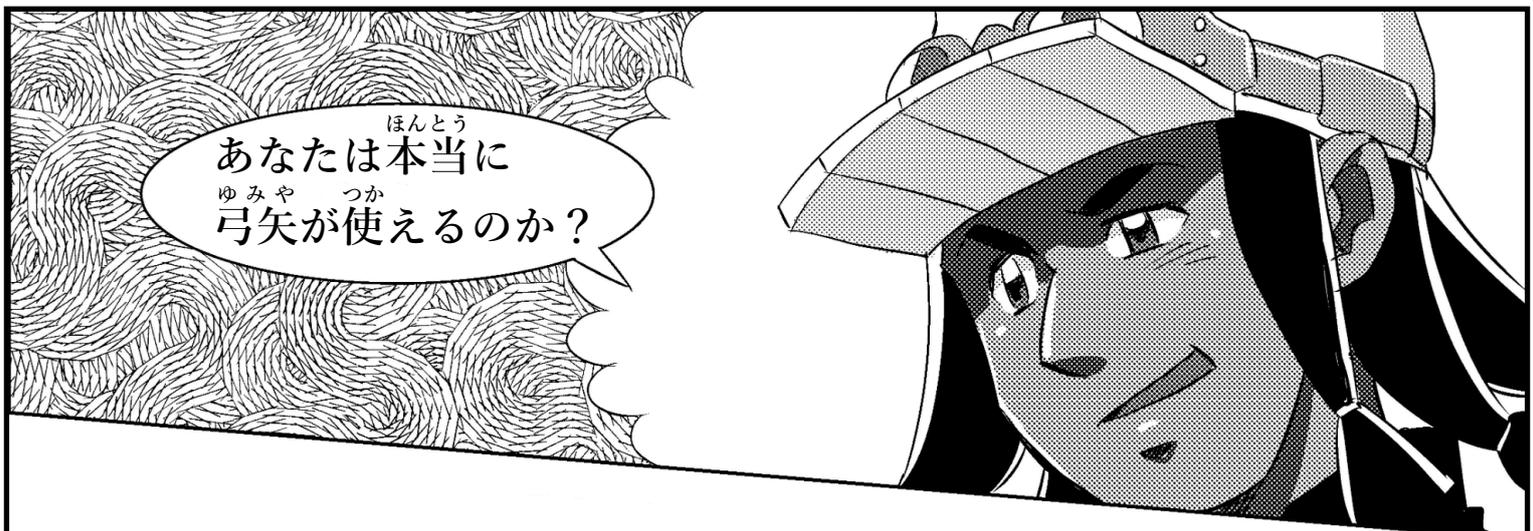
この戦たたかいはうまく行くいのか? = Will this fight go well?

(I'm not sure what will happen and I'm a bit worried)

町まちに行くいのか? = (You're) going to town?

(I wasn't expecting that, I'm curious what's happening)

And now that we've mastered adding a bit of depth to our questions, we're done with new grammar! Just one Language Quirk and you're ready to read the manga!



## Japanese Language Quirk

### すこ<sup>すこ</sup>ま<sup>ま</sup> 待つ<sup>待つ</sup> vs. ま<sup>ま</sup> 待<sup>待</sup>っていて

Both of these mean “wait a bit”, but there’s a slight nuance between them. Strangely enough, we actually have a similar nuance in English.

It’s kinda like the nuance difference between “Wait a bit” and “Wait here/there”.

The “Wait a bit” equivalent is like すこ<sup>すこ</sup>ま<sup>ま</sup> 待つ<sup>待つ</sup>.

You use すこ<sup>すこ</sup>ま<sup>ま</sup> 待つ<sup>待つ</sup> when the person waiting is there next you and you need to finish doing something real quick. You don’t need to leave or anything to finish doing it.

The “Wait here/there” equivalent is like ま<sup>ま</sup> 待<sup>待</sup>っていて.

You use ま<sup>ま</sup> 待<sup>待</sup>っていて when the person is waiting next to you, but you need to go somewhere to finish something. You tell them to wait here because you’ll be back and you don’t want them to move.

You can also use ま<sup>ま</sup> 待<sup>待</sup>っていて when you’re not near someone, but you’re on your way to them now. You want them to wait there until you get to them.



## Tutorial Finished!!

You've mastered telling people not to do things and that you're doing things for a purpose ! All while being able to speak like a woman! You're all prepared for Book 7! Happy reading!



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