

# Congratulations on Reaching Level 8 of Crystal Hunters Japanese!

We're getting polite in book 8! Polite and chatty! Our steadily increasing vocab level has gotten to the point that the characters are having much more in depth conversations. In fact, there are roughly 50% more words to read this book, which means we can have 50% more new words to learn too! Hurray!

## New Vocabulary

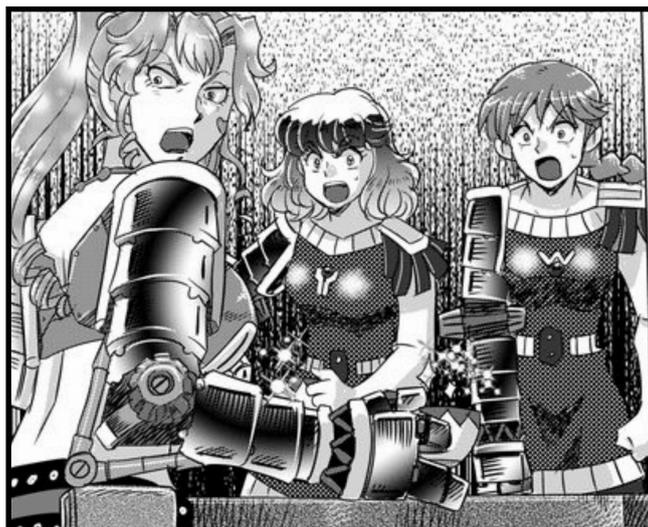


Chapter 22			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
バッジ	ba-jji		badge
～ばん	~ba-n	～番	counter for numbers (ex: number one)
ドガッ	do-ga'		BLAM!/CRACK!*
ほん	ho-n	本	book(s)
行ってらっしゃい	i-t-te-ra-s-sha-i	行ってらっしゃい	See translation notes below*
イトック	i-to-k-ku		Itok (city name)
じょうおう	jo-u-o-u	女王	queen
みなさん	mi-na-sa-n	皆さん	everyone (polite)*/ ladies and gentlemen
みせ	mi-se	店	store(s)*
おはよう	o-ha-yo-u		good morning
おにいさん	o-ni-i-sa-n	お兄さん	older brother
リュック	ryu-k-ku		backpack(s) (from German: rucksack)
ルチェラ	ru-che-ra		Luchella (character name)
すごい	su-go-i		awesome, amazing
タッカ	ta-k-ka		Takka (character name)
～たら	~ta-ra		if*
とけい	to-ke-i	時計	clock(s)
つよい	tsu-yo-i	強い	strong
よし	yo-shi (sounds like 'yosh')		emphasis word similar to "OK" or "alright"*

Chapter 23			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
あく	a-ku	開く	to be open, to open (passive)
あめ	a-me	雨	rain
あし	a-shi	足	leg(s)
あした	a-shi-ta (sounds like "ash-ta")	明日	tomorrow
バシャッ	ba-sha'		SPLAT!*
ドア	do-a		door(s)
どれい	do-re-i	奴隷	slave
ふる	fu-ru	降る	to come down (weather) (ex: rain, snow, etc)*
ガキン	ga-ki-n		CLANG!
ガコンッ	ga-ko-n'		SLAM!
はね	ha-ne	羽	wing(s)
かもしれない	ka-mo-shi-re-na-i		maybe
きたない	ki-ta-na-i	汚い	dirty
ころす	ko-ro-su	殺す	to kill
くち	ku-chi	口	mouth
もえる	mo-e-ru	燃える	to burn (passive)
もやす	mo-ya-su	燃やす	to burn (something)
なんで	na-n-de	何で	why*
スライム	su-ra-i-mu		slime
スーロシュ	su-u-ro-shu		Sulosh (character name)
うごく	u-go-ku	動く	to move

Chapter 24			
Japanese Word	English Spelling	Kanji	Meaning in English
あける	a-ke-ru	開ける	to open (something)
たべもの	ta-be-mo-no	食べ物	food
食べる	ta-be-ru	食べる	to eat

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



## Translation Notes



We're finally getting into words that can't be properly translated into English without explanation! Achievement unlocked!

### See You Later and Come Back Safe

行ってらっしゃい is the hardest one to translate, so let's start with this one first. Well, maybe it's not too hard, but it definitely needs explaining.

At its core, 行ってらっしゃい just means "go and come back". In fact, you already know the 行って, and then らっしゃい is just 来て but much more polite. Which means, in terms of core meaning, 行ってらっしゃい is essentially 行ってきて.

However, due to the increased politeness, this meaning changes. Although it's technically a command, this command is much, much softer. It's about as much of a command as "Have a good day" is.

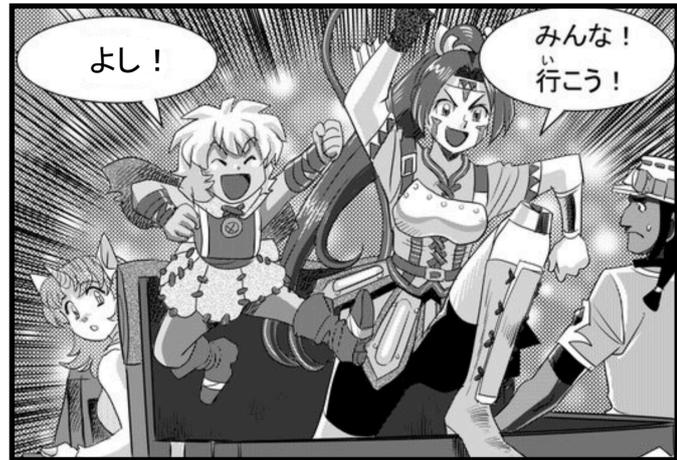
So when do people use this really polite "go and come back"? Well, here are some examples. Most commonly, people say it to family members who are going to work or school. But people also say it to neighbors who are going shopping. They might also say it to colleagues who are getting something and then coming back to the company.



If we had to define it in English, it would be kind of like "see you later" with restraints on when to use it, or maybe more accurately "come back safe". It's not quite exactly either of those, but it's somewhere around there.

## Alright, Let's Do This!

You know how the word “alright” sometimes has a meaning which is more “Yeah!” and much less “all right”? Well, this is what よし is. It’s an emphasis word that signals you’re ready to do something or that you’re a bit fired up. It’s kinda like narrating your own personal sound effects.



## ~♪ Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head ♪~

When things fall from the sky in Japan, they need an extra verb to emphasize it. There’s no single word like “raining” or “snowing”. We need to add that extra verb in there and get the increased oomph!

For example:

あめ ふ  
雨が降っている。 = Rain is coming down. = It’s raining.



## Compound Words

We've got a lot of compound words this book, so they're getting their own section. No longer are they limited to the Language Quirks section! And to kick off the new section, we've got 5 (or 6 depending on you count them) new compound words for you! Let's go through them quick!

### どうしよう

And here's the first one! For this one, we're going to add a mix of どう ("how") and しよう ("let's do") to make どうしよう, which means "What should I do?"

For example:

かいぶつ たお  
怪物を倒せない。どうしよう? =

(I) can't defeat the monster. What should I do?



### どうした

And here's another one with a combination of どう and する, but it means something completely different. This time, "how" + "did" = "What happened?"

For example:

あしいた  
足痛いの? どうした? =

(Your) leg hurts? What happened?



## どうなる

More compound words with どう ! Hurray! And not only that, but just like どうした, どうなる also has to do with what's happening.

There is a big difference between them however. With どうした and どうしよう you are in the dark. You have zero idea of what happened, or what you should do. But with どうなる you already have an idea of the situation, you just don't know the whole picture or the final result.

Here are some examples:

スバサは<sup>かいぶつ たたか</sup>怪物と戦ったけど、どうなった? =  
Subasa fought with the monster, but what happened?

<sup>だれ</sup>誰もいない。どうなっている? =  
No one is here. What's happening?

<sup>かね</sup>お金がない。<sup>わたしたち</sup>私達はどうなるの? =  
(We) don't have money. What will happen to us?



So yeah, どうなる works best when you're operating with at least some knowledge, just not all of it.

And that's all the compound words with どう ! Onto other compound words!



## 手<sup>はい</sup>に入る and 手<sup>て</sup>に入れ<sup>い</sup>る

So this is one that we have in English too! Well, for the most part. Instead of “get ahold of” or “get (my) hands on”, we have

手<sup>て</sup>に入れ<sup>はい</sup>る (“go into hand” / “to obtain” / “to get ahold of” ) and  
手<sup>て</sup>に入れ<sup>い</sup>る (“put in hand” / “to procure” / “to get”).

The *passive* one is 手<sup>はい</sup>に入る, and the *active* one is 手<sup>い</sup>に入れる.

For example:

あの本<sup>ほん</sup>が手<sup>て</sup>に入れ<sup>はい</sup>った！ = “I got ahold of that book!”

その時計<sup>とけい</sup>が欲しい。手<sup>て</sup>に入れ<sup>い</sup>なきゃ！ =

I want that clock. I have to get my hands on it!



## かねも お金持ち

Speaking of holding things, our last compound word has to do with 持<sup>も</sup>ち. Although this time, 持<sup>も</sup>ち doesn't mean “to hold”, it means “a person who has”. So when you put お金<sup>かね</sup> and 持<sup>も</sup>ち together, you get “a rich person”. And you can do this with other words too. For example, 力<sup>ちから</sup>持<sup>も</sup>ち is a person who has physical power.

For example:

ダフニーは力<sup>ちから</sup>持<sup>も</sup>ちだけど、お金<sup>かね</sup>持<sup>も</sup>ちじゃない。 =

Daphne has physical power, but she isn't rich.



And those are all the compound words you need for book 8! On to the next section!



## Review, but New!

### It's a Trap!

なんなんだ is a phrase that is often misunderstood. But have no fear! We will guide you away from the potential pitfalls!



So to avoid this trap we need knowledge! And some of it you already have! For example, you already know that adding “～んだ” after a question word will emphasize it.

どうやって逃<sup>に</sup>げるんだ! ? = How do we escape!?

And you also know that adding “～んだ” after a noun or adjective that doesn't end in い means that you need to add a な before it.

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



だいじょうぶ  
大丈夫なんだ。 = I'm OK.

Now, what you don't know yet is that you can put these two rules together to make new awesome sentences! Question words (which are adverbs!) are in the same category as adjectives that don't end in い and nouns, so you need to add な when you put “んだ” directly after them.

For example:

でもなぜなんだ! ? = But why!?



And, of course, this also works with <sup>なに</sup>何, which as you already know can be read as “なん” sometimes. Because of this, you’ll get phrases like this:

あれは<sup>なん</sup>何なんだ！？ = What is that!?

And this double “なん” does NOT mean that the <sup>なん</sup>何 is doubled to become <sup>なんなん</sup>何何だ。 So be careful of this trap!  
And tell your friends!

### **Moving to the Front!**

から has been suppressed in Crystal Hunters so far!  
It’s time for a liberation! から is no longer limited to being at the end of sentences and phrases. It’s going in the front!



Well... as long as the reason comes in a sentence before から.

Here are some examples of regular から sentences that we break into two sentences — the first which has the reason, and the second which starts with から. When から starts the second sentence, we will always add だ before it to make だから.



For example:

<sup>まほうがっこう</sup>魔法学校だから、ポーションがたくさんある。→→

ここは<sup>まほうがっこう</sup>魔法学校だ。だからポーションがたくさんある。=

This is the magic school. So that’s why there are a lot of potions.

トラックが<sup>ほ</sup>欲しかったから、<sup>か</sup>買った。→→

トラックが<sup>ほ</sup>欲しかった。だから<sup>か</sup>買った。=

I wanted a truck. So I bought it.



## **My Bad!**

So languages have this thing where they use different words to say the same thing with a slightly different nuance. And while English does this too, Japanese is famous for it. And especially when it comes to apologizing. Off the top of our heads, we can think of at least 8 different ways to apologize in Japanese. Take that Canada!

We won't get to all of them right now, but we will go over a second way to say "sorry" using a word we already know! And strangely enough, it comes from the word <sup>わる</sup>悪い (bad).

When using <sup>わる</sup>悪い to apologize, it comes off as very informal, and is usually a less strong apology. It can be like "my bad" in English, or as a halfhearted apology like "I'm sorry, but..."

For example:

<sup>たす</sup>助けなくて<sup>わる</sup>悪かったな。 =

I didn't help you, that was my bad.

<sup>わる</sup>悪いけど、<sup>まえ</sup>お前と<sup>いっしょ</sup>一緒に行きたくない。 =

Sorry, but I don't want to go with you.



## Have to Update “Have to”!

It's time to update ～なきゃ ! Let's gooo!

So ～なきゃ is a contraction. And just like in English, there are times when you can't always use the reduced form of a contraction. If we just said “Yes, I'm.” by itself it would be super weird right? Well, ～なきゃ is super weird in its reduced form when asking questions.

But luckily, we can make ～なきゃ less weird when asking questions by using things we already know! All we have to do is add **だめ** after ～なきゃ. Then we just add on our question particles onto that, and we're set! No more weirdness!

For example:

<sup>まち</sup><sub>い</sub>町に行かななきゃだめなの? = Do (I) have to go to the city?

(Is not going to the city not OK?)

トラックを<sup>か</sup>買わなきゃだめか? = Do (I) have to buy a truck?

(Is not buying a truck not OK?)



## **Honorifics!**

We've had a limited exposure to honorifics thus far, but we're going to build on them in this book. Let's get polite!

The honorifics for book 8 are going to be verb conjugations, and they'll be at the same level of honorifics as です, which is roughly the same level as "please" and "thank you" in English.

Politeness is super important in Japanese. Like really, really super important. And one way to show politeness in Japanese is by changing all of our verb conjugations. ALL OF THEM! Trudging through this conjugation hell is how we show we care!

But while it's a pain, it luckily won't be too bad because we already know the first step! Using the noun form of the verb! Once we have the noun form of the verb, we add ます, and BOOM! Polite verbs!

For example:

<sup>とけい</sup> <sup>か</sup>  
時計を買いますか? = Will you buy a clock?

<sup>あした</sup> <sup>あめ</sup> <sup>ふ</sup>  
明日、雨が降ります。 = It will rain tomorrow.

<sup>なに</sup> <sup>か</sup>  
何か買いますか?



## Irregular verbs

As we've mentioned before, する and 来る are the big irregular verbs in Japanese, but as long as you remember their noun forms (し and き), then they behave the exact same way. Just add ます !

For example:

ほん も  
本を持ってきます。 =

I'll grab the book(s) and bring it(them) here.

いっしょ じょうおう こうげき  
一緒に女王を攻撃しますか? =

Will we attack the queen together?



## Past Politeness

We already know this one! Nice! We just conjugate the す into past tense like normal, so ます changes into ました.

For example:

みせ きかい う  
店で機械を売りました。 = (I) sold a machine at the store.



かいぶつ はね うご  
怪物の羽が動きました! = The monster's wings moved!



## Negative Politeness

This is the first time we have a negative conjugation that doesn't end in ~ない! When we want to make ます words negative, we change ます to ません. And speaking of ない, when there is a ない at the end of a negative adjective, we can replace it with ありません in most situations to make our words more polite!

For example:

ドアが<sup>あ</sup>開いていません。 = The door is not open.

(いる is an eru/iru verb, so it's noun form is い)

あの<sup>た</sup>食<sup>もの</sup>べ<sup>ほ</sup>物が欲しくありません。 = I don't want that food.



## Negative Past Politeness

This one almost feels like a let down. It isn't even a conjugation! What happened Japanese? Why no crazy conjugations here?

Anyway, for this one we just add the past form of です (which is でした) onto the negative form.

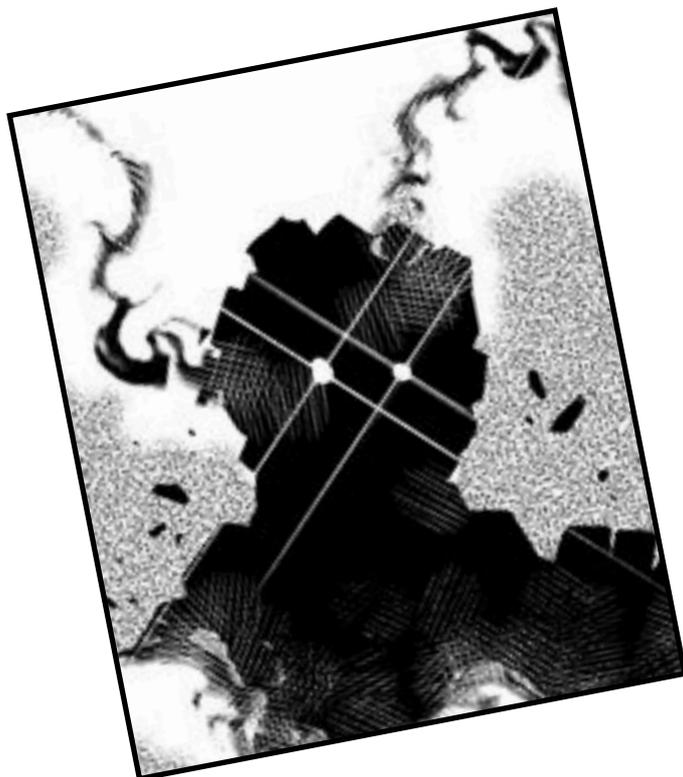
For example:

<sup>かいぶつ</sup>怪物が<sup>し</sup>死にませんでした。 =

The monster didn't die.

バッジを<sup>て</sup>手<sup>い</sup>に入れませんでした。 =

(I) didn't get my hands on the badge.



Not Just the です and ます, But the では Too!

Verbs are not the only thing we're making more polite, we're coming for the じゃ in じゃない too! This じゃ is a contraction, and there can be no shortcuts for manners! When we speak more politely, we say it the original way, which is では.

So じゃ changes to では. And as we just learned, ない changes to ありません, so じゃない changes to ではありません。

For example:

これはたくさんのお金<sup>かね</sup>ではありません。 =

This is not a lot of money.



And just like adding でした to past tense verbs, we add it for past tense here too.

For example:

女王<sup>じょうおう</sup>のお父<sup>とう</sup>さんは強い<sup>つよ</sup>男<sup>おとこ</sup>ではありませんでした。 =

The queen's father was not a strong man.



And that's it for polite conjugations! You can now say everything you know at the です / ます politeness level! Congratulations!

And by the way, you already know some of the other kinds of honorifics too! おやすみなさい and 行ってらっしゃい<sup>い</sup> are both level 2 honorifics, and どういたしまして is a humble honorific. You're well on your way to becoming fluent in politeness!



## That's a Big "If"!

There are 4 kinds of "if" in Japanese, but we don't need all of them right now. We only need the POWERFUL "if"! The powerful "if" can be used for almost all uses of "if" in Japanese. So even if you only know this "if", and none of the other kinds "if", you'll still be able to get your point across just fine in almost every situation!

Not only that, but this "if" uses a conjugation we already know! All we have to do is take a past tense verb and add ら at the end. This is called the "～たら" version of "if".

For example:

あめ <sup>ふ</sup>雨が降ったら、<sup>きたな</sup>汚くなる。 = If it rains, (I'll) get dirty.

ドアを<sup>あ</sup>開けたら、<sup>かいぶつ</sup>怪物が<sup>み</sup>見える。 =

If (you) open the door, (you) can see a monster.



## A New “Why!” But With Emotion!

We already know how to say one kind of “why” in Japanese (なぜ), but we might as well call this the “curiosity” why, or the “robot” why. And the reason for this is that when you use なぜ, you are purely asking for the reason for something. There is little emotion behind your question.

But let’s say you’re irritated, or disappointed, or someone’s emotions don’t match the situation, or you’re like “Dude, what the hell?!” In these situations, **なんで** will be a better option.

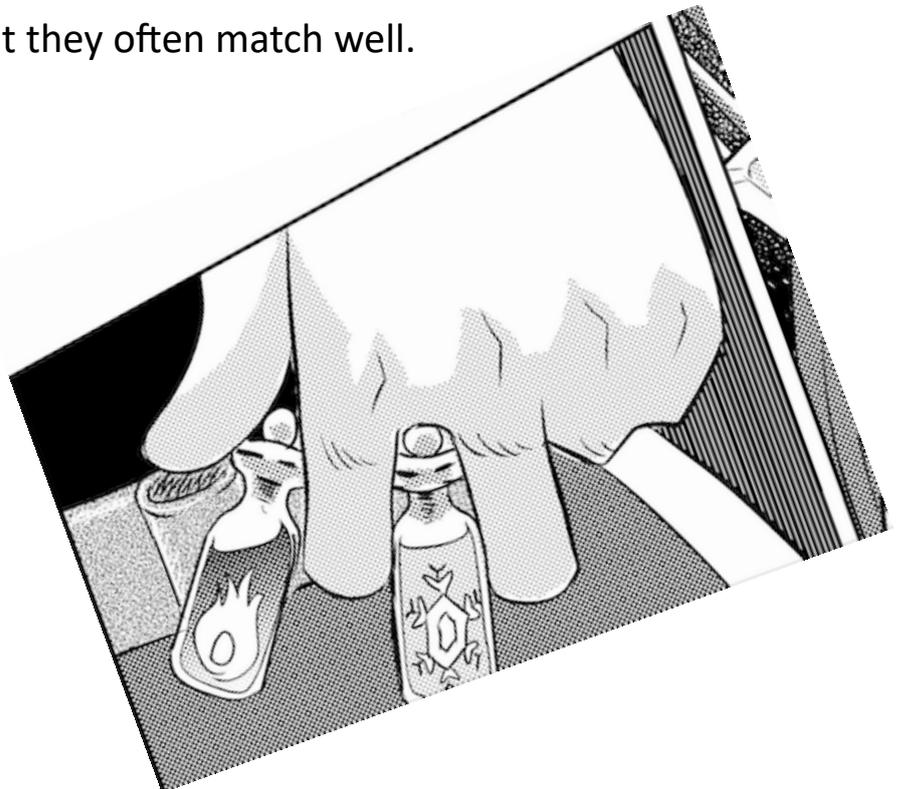
For example:

かいぶつ たお かな  
怪物を倒したよ。なんで悲しいの? =  
(We) beat the monster. Why are you sad?



おれ かね と つか  
なんで俺のお金を取ったんだよ? 使いたかったぞ! =  
Why did you take my money? I wanted to use it!

And as you can see, **なんで** pairs very well with **の** and **んだ**. It doesn’t *have* to be paired with them, but they often match well.



## Japanese Language Quirks

And we've reached the last section of the guide! There are a lot of new words this book, but the grammar section wasn't so bad! Almost there!

### みんな vs みんな

Kanji be crazy. Also, we're really going all in on honorifics this book. Which is good, because you'll need them!

Anyway, adding a polite <sup>みんな</sup>さん onto <sup>みんな</sup>皆 changes the way we read the 皆 kanji from <sup>みんな</sup>みんな to <sup>みな</sup>みな. So if you want to say "everyone", it's either <sup>みんな</sup>みんな or <sup>みな</sup>皆さん and not <sup>みんな</sup>みんなさん.

### Emphasis points!

So this is something cool that Japanese has that English doesn't. When you want to accent a word, you can put a little dot over each of the characters to further emphasize them. Adding these dots is like writing a word completely in capital letters, something that Japanese can't do. It's not quite the same, and doesn't imply yelling, but close enough.

For example:

これはおれのクリスタルだ。 =

This is MY crystal.



As you can see, words that are normally written in kanji go down to hiragana when you do this, so they get the full effect of the emphasis. That said, you can use katakana too, and it adds even more emphasis. Like putting a word in both capital letters and italics.

For example:

これはオレのクリスタルだ。 =

This is *MY* crystal.



### **BLAMMO!**

In English, we can do lots of cool things with sound effects. For example, we can take BAM, and then add an L to make BLAM for extra oomph. And then we can add another M and O at the end of that to make BLAMMO for even more oomph!

And we can adjust sounds like this in Japanese too.

For example:

バシャー (SPLASH!) changes to バシャツ (SPLAT!)

ドカッ (BAM!) changes to ドガッ (BLAM!/CRACK!)



While this is super nice and easy, not everything is so intuitive, or matches so well with English. For example, we did a SPLAT! (グシャ) in book 5, but that's not the same as the SPLAT! (バシャツ) in this book. It's the difference between the splatter of blood and body parts versus the splatter of slime.

Long story short, some sounds in Japanese are very intuitive, but there is still a lot of depth there to learn.



## Tutorial Complete!!

You're ready to use your treasure chest of both new and compound words while being more polite and making hypothetical statements with ~たら! You're ready for all the chattiness of Book 8! Happy Reading!



[Japanese Version](#)

[Natural Japanese Version](#)

HURRAY!  
GUIDE 8  
FINISHED!

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**Book 9 of Crystal Hunters is available now!**

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