# Congratulations on Reaching Level 2 of Crystal Hunters German!

You're officially literate in German! You've already done the hardest part and read over 100 pages of manga! From here, the language in Crystal Hunters will slowly get more natural and will help you improve your German little by little. The story will also get more and more complex!

The first jump was definitely the hardest, but now that you're literate, the guide before each chapter will be A LOT easier. So you can just sit back, relax, and learn a few words and grammar points before diving straight back into another 100+ pages of magic and adventure!

# **New Vocabulary**

Chapter 4				
German Word	Gender	Meaning in English		
euch		you all (object)		
euer		your (plural) / you all's		
Familie (Familien) pronounced "fa-me-lee-uh"	feminine	family (families)		
Feuer (Feuer)	neutral	fire(s)		
Gebäude (Gebäude)	neutral	building(s)		
gut / <i>gute</i> / <i>gutes</i>		good		
Held (Helden) / Heldin (Heldinnen)	m / f	hero(es) / heroine(s)*		
ihr		you all (subject)*		
Mädchen (Mädchen)	neutral	girl		
magisch / magisches		magical		
Name (Namen) / <i>Namen</i>	masculine	name(s)*		
von		of / from		
Wasser (Wässer)	neutral	water(s)		

Chapter 5				
German Word	Gender	Meaning in English		
gefallen [form of fallen]		fallen*		
нанана!		НАНАНА!		
Jägerin (Jägerinnen) [forms of Jäger]	feminine	huntress(es)*		
Mutter (Mütter)	feminine	mother(s)		
nach		to*		
unser / unsere / unserer		our		
Vater (Väter)	masculine	father(s)		

<sup>\*</sup>means there will be further clarification in the sections below.

# **Review, But New!**

This is grammar you've already learned, but it's just used in a slightly different way. Because of that, it's super easy. Let's just skim over this real quick and get to the new grammar ASAP!

#### **Just Add a Question Mark!**

Just like in English, you can add a question mark at the end of a statement

and it becomes a question. Simple and effective.

"Du magst meinen LKW?" = "You like my truck?"



#### It's Mine! All Mine!

We have two words to show personal possession in English, "my" and "mine". But in German, "mein" works for both of these situations! Easy!

#### Examples:

"Das ist mein Geld." = "This is my money."

"Dieses Geld ist mein." = "This money is mine."

# No Apostrophes for Thee! But, Some for Me!

Since we're already talking about possession, let's add some nuance to the possessive "s" marker we learned last book!

While we normally add "s" to mark possession at the end of someone's name in German, we do not add an "s" if the person's name ends in 's', 'x', 'z', or 'ß', as the sounds are just too similar. Plus, no one wants to sound like a snake. Instead, we just add an apostrophe.

# Example:

"Knites' Horn" = "Knites's horn"



### **More Preposition Magic!**

We've already learned that prepositions are magicians. But, we've never seen them in a subject before! As expected though, preposition magic is

strong, and it holds even when it's a part of a subject.

#### Example:

"Das Monster in <u>dem</u> Baum ist froh." = "The monster in the tree is happy."

# We're Going In!

Although we can say we're going "to" someplace and imply that we're going inside it in English (ex: "to the city", "to the theater"), German doesn't really have this connotation for "zu".

Because of this, it's more common to use "in" (meaning "into") for these situations in German to clarify that you're not just going there, but you're going inside.

#### Example:

"Der Jäger läuft in die Stadt" = "The hunter runs into the city."

(Remember that when we use "in" to mean "into" in German that it has preposition magic immunity! So, for this specific example it's "in die Stadt", but when "in" means "in" it's "in der Stadt")





# **New Grammar**

OK, review finished, now it's new grammar time! We only have a few new grammar points and a couple quirks of German before we're off to the manga! Let's do this!

#### **More Possession!**

Since we haven't taught you enough about possession yet in this guide, we're going to teach you more! Yay! So far we've taught you about possession for names and pronouns, but not about possession for regular nouns. Let's remedy that.

There are a couple ways to talk about noun possession in German, but we're just going to focus on one for now to keep things simple.

For this form, we just need to add "von + der" in between the thing the noun possesses and the noun. (but don't forget that preposition magic is strong, and "von" is a preposition!)

# **Examples:**

"Wasser <u>von dem</u> Mann" = "water of the man" = "the man's water" "Kraft <u>von der</u> Mädchen" = "power of the girl" = "the girl's power"



### More Ways to Say You're Going Somewhere!

You know what else we haven't taught you enough about in this guide? How to say you're going places! Let's learn more about that!

But before we do that, let's refresh real quick so we don't get lost as we travel to all these different places. We already know how to say we're going to a person or specific location ("zu"), and how to say we're going into somewhere ("in").

OK, refresher over. Enter the new directional word – "nach".

In general, "nach" likes to associate with grand things such as countries or cities. But it also likes to fill the gaps for when we don't use "to" in English even though we're going somewhere. This means it likes going directions such as east & west and left & right, and it also likes going home.

#### Example:

"Ich gehe nach Qualia" = "I go to Qualia"



Also when "nach" is used with "going home", it uses an old German grammar form because "going home" is such a common thing to say and it got stuck there. So only for this phrase, and a few other common phrases, we add an additional "e" at the end of "Haus".

# Example:

"Gehen wir nach Hause." = "Let's go home."



# When Singular Adjectives Get the "Dieser"

As you already know, singular adjectives love to be with "dieser" or "der", and when they're not with them they wrap themselves in their memory.

#### Review: Singular Adjective Endings with no "Dieser"/"Der"

	Masculine	Feminine	Neutral
Subject	+ "er"	+ "e"	+ "es"
Object	+ "en"	+ "e"	+ "es"

So, what happens when these singular adjectives find their "dieser"/"der" soulmate?

Well, it's easy. Since "dieser"/"der" are right there next to them now, they no longer need to wrap themselves in their memory. They cast off their emotional baggage, and strip down to their bare "e". The only exception to this being the Men's Club, but we don't talk about why. The first rule of Men's Club is we don't talk about Men's Club.

# Singular Adjective Endings with no "Dieser"/"Der"

	Masculine	Feminine	Neutral
Subject	+ "e"	+ "e"	+ "e"
Object	+ "en"	+ "e"	+ "e"

# Example:

"Der magische Vater hält das neue Monster!" =

"The magical father stops the new monster!"



# "Ge-" form! Changing "has-beens" into "is-beens"

When we want to show that something has happened to something in English, we use the "has been" form of a verb (officially called "past participle"), and then we put "has been" in front of it.

For example: "The dragon has been slain!"

However, in slightly archaic English, we don't need to use "has been", we can simply use "is". For example: "The dragon is slain!"

Although English evolved over time to favor the "has been" style for all situations, German changed in a different way. For all things involving movement/change of state, it stayed simple with "is". So all you have to do for these verbs is add "ge-" to the front of their dictionary form, put the appropriate "sein" conjugation in front of it, and poof! "Ge-" form is complete and ready to go!

#### Example:

"Das monster ist gefallen!" =

"The monster is fallen!" = "The monster has fallen!"

And just like when we did helping verbs (ex: können, dürfen) before, the second verb always comes at the end of the sentence.

# Example:

"Knites ist nach hause gelaufen."

"Knites is run home." = "Knites has run home."



Unfortunately, just like many of the "has been" forms of verbs in English, there are a lot of irregular "ge-" forms in German too. Luckily, there are only four "ge-" verbs in Crystal Hunters that are used with movement/ change of state like this! Not so much to remember!

Here are the four German verbs in Crystal Hunters like this with irregulars highlighted:



Dictionary form	"ge-" form
fallen	gefallen
gehen	gegangen
laufen	gelaufen
sein	gewesen



#### Females in the Workplace!

Just like in English, German has different forms of certain job/status titles to distinguish if the person is male or female. In English, we usually add "-ess" to do this. (Ex: Prince -> Princess, Host -> Hostess, etc.)

German does the same thing, it just adds "-in" instead of "-ess". We do come close to adding "-in" with "heroine" in English too though.

# Example:

"Die Heldin und die Jägerin sind ein Team." =

"The heroine and the huntress are a team."



# **German Language Quirks:**



The review and grammar sections are done! You just have to dash through these last two German quirks and then you're ready to read book 2!

#### **Our First Homonym!**

Our first homonym in German is "ihr". One version means "you all", and the other version means "her(s)"/"its"/"their(s)".

In general, these two are easy to separate because the "you all" version changes words, and the "her(s)"/"its"/"their(s)" version gets changed by words.

#### Example:

"Ihr habt ihre Maschine." = "You all have her/its/their machine."

The first "ihr" changes "haben" into "habt", and the second "ihr" gets changed into "ihre" by "Maschine".



#### The Men's Club Fanatic

Usually the only time that nouns in German can be a part of the Men's Club are when they're plural and under preposition magic. But "Name" is a noun that is a Men's Club fanatic! It does absolutely everything it can to be a part of the Men's Club as much as possible.

Because of this, the only time its form is "Name" is when it's a singular subject (or a singular "sein" object). If it's plural, an object, or under preposition magic, it adds the Men's Club "n" and becomes "Namen".

#### Example:

"Ich habe jetzt einen neuen Namen." = "I have a new name now."

Although strange, "Name" is not the only Men's Club fanatic noun in German. There are others out there. At the moment, there aren't any others in Crystal Hunters, but we'll let you know when we come across another one.

WEIGT DU

NICHT?

DEINEN NAMEN

#### **TUTORIAL COMPLETE!!**

You are now ready to read Crystal Hunters Book 2! Hurray for being even more literate in German! Happy reading!



German Version: (ebook)

https://www.amazon.com/dp/B09BW181PP

And, if you want a natural version:

Natural German Version: (ebook)

https://www.amazon.com/dp/B09BVZ75TW