

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S2 #4

## Talking About the Japanese Weather

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# KANJI

1. (In the elevator)
2. テイラー: (Sneeze) うー。さむい！  
きょうはさむいですね。
3. せんせい: そうですね。  
ほんとうにさむいですね。
4. (Ding!)
5. テイラー: せんせい、さようなら。
6. せんせい: さようなら。

# ROMANIZATION

1. (In the elevator)
2. TEIRĀ: (Sneeze) Ū. Samui!  
Kyō wa samui desu ne.
3. SENSEI: Sō desu ne.  
Hontō ni samui desu ne.
4. (Ding!)
5. TEIRĀ: Sensei, sayōnara.
6. SENSEI: Sayōnara.

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. (In the elevator)
2. TAYLOR: (Sneeze) Ugh...it's cold!  
It's cold today, isn't it?
3. TEACHER: Yes, it is.  
It's really cold, isn't it.
4. (Ding!)
5. TAYLOR: Good-bye, teacher.
6. TEACHER: Good-bye.

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
ほんとうに	ほんとうに	hontō ni	really, trully ; Adv.
そうですね。	そうですね。	Sō desu ne.	That's right.
きょう	きょう	kyō	today
さむい	さむい	samui	cold ; Adj(i)
せんせい	せんせい	sensei	teacher
ね	ね	ne	isn't it? ; sentence ending particle
さようなら。	さようなら。	Sayōnara.	Goodbye.

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

ほんとうにすみません。 <i>Hontō ni sumimasen.</i> I'm really sorry.	あ、そうですね。 <i>A, sō desu ne.</i> Oh, yes, that's right.
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きょうはあついです。 <i>Kyō wa atsui desu.</i>  It's hot today.	さむいですか。 <i>Samui desu ka.</i>  Are you cold?
たなかせんせい、おはようございます。 <i>Tanaka-sensei, ohayō gozaimasu.</i>  Good morning, Mr. Tanaka.	あたたかいですね。 <i>Atataakai desu ne.</i>  It's warm, isn't it?
みなさん、さようなら。 <i>Mina-san, sayōnara</i>  Good bye, everyone.	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### せんせい (*Sensei*)

*Sensei*, as you probably already know, means "teacher." Unlike the English word "teacher," though, we often use *sensei* for directly addressing a teacher instead of his or her name, and we also use it as a name suffix. For example, a teacher called Mr. Tanaka would be called either *Tanaka-sensei* or just simply *sensei* by his students.

### さようなら (*Sayōnara*)

Pay attention to the pronunciation since this word is actually a bit tricky! It's not *sayonara*, but *saōnara*. You have to prolong the [-o] sound and make the -y softer. *Sayōnara* means "good-bye" or "see you later" and has a somewhat formal connotation. Among friends, *じゃ、また* (*ja, mata*), meaning "see you, then," is more common.

- To teachers → *Sayōnara*
- To friends → *Ja, mata*.

### そうですね。 (*Sō desu ne.*)

The phrase *sō desu* means "that is so" or "that's right." It expresses the speaker's agreement with what she or he has just heard when it's followed by the particle *ne*, meaning "isn't it?"

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Describing What the Weather Is Like Today.

きょうはさむいですね。

*Kyō wa samui desu ne.*

"It's cold today, isn't it?"

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The weather and the temperature are always the safest topics for making small talk, aren't they! ;)

In this lesson, you'll learn how to describe the day's weather and temperature using the *A wa B desu* ("A is B") sentence structure.

### Vocabulary List: Adjectives Describing Air Temperature

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We'll introduce you to four adjectives describing the air temperature. They're really useful, so try to memorize them all!

Japanese	"English"
<i>atsui</i>	"hot"
<i>samui</i>	"cold"
<i>atatakai</i>	"warm"
<i>suzushii</i>	"cool"

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### Describing the Day's Temperature

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When the particle *ne*, which seeks agreement from the listening party, follows the *A wa B desu* (A is B) sentence pattern, the translation would be "A is B, isn't it?" If you insert *kyō*, meaning "today," instead of A, you can describe what today is like.

#### Sentence Pattern:

***Kyō wa*, [adjective] *desu ne*.** → "It's [adjective] isn't it? "

#### Sample Sentences

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1. ***Kyō wa atsui desu ne.***  
きょうはあついですね。  
"It's hot today, isn't it?"

2. **Kyō wa** *suzushii desu ne.*  
きょうはすずしいですね。  
"It's cool today, isn't it?"

When you agree with the statement, use the phrase *sō desu ne.*

**For Example:**

1. A: *Kyō wa, atatakai desu ne.* (きょうはあたたかいですね。)  
B: *Sō desu ne.* (そうですね。)  
A: "It's warm today, isn't it?"  
B: "Yes, it is."

**Reference**

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- *ne* (sentence-ending particle) → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 20
- *sō desu* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 9
- *hontō ni* → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 14