

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S1 #15

## A Long, Hot Japanese Summer

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#15

# DIALOGUE - JAPANESE

## KANJI

1. まさと : あー、あつい。
2. カリフォルニアのなつはあついですね。
3. テイラー : 日本のなつもあついですか。
4. まさと : はい。
5. かおり : 日本のなつは、むしあついです。
6. テイラー : む・し・あ・つ・い？

## ENGLISH

1. Masato : Ah~ it's so hot!
2. Summer in California is really hot, isn't it.
3. Taylor : Is summer in Japan hot too?
4. Masato : Yeah.
5. Kaori : Summers in Japan are humid ("mushiatsui").
6. Taylor : Humid ("mushiatsui")...?

## RŌMAJI

1. Masato : Ā, atsui.
2. Kariforunia no natsu wa atsui desu ne.
3. Teirā : Nihon no natsu mo atsui desu ka.
4. Masato : Hai.
5. Kaori : Nihon no natsu wa, mushiatsui desu.
6. Teirā : Mu-shi-a-tsu-i?

## HIRAGANA

1. まさと： あー、あつい。
2. カリフォルニアのなつはあついですね。
3. テイラー： にほんのなつもあついですか。
4. まさと： はい。
5. かおり： にほんのなつは、むしあついです。
6. テイラー： む・し・あ・つ・い？

## VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English	Class
夏	なつ	natsu	summer	noun
暑い	あつい	atsui	hot	adjective (i)
日本	にほん	Nihon	Japan	proper noun
むしあつい	むしあつい	mushiatsui	humid, muggy ; Adj (i)	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

夏は、暑いです。 <i>Natsu wa atsui desu.</i> It's hot in summer.	きゅうりは、夏の野菜です。 <i>Kyūri wa, natsu no yasai desu.</i> Cucumber is a summer vegetable.
暑い日です。 <i>Atsui hi desu.</i> It's a hot day.	暑い日 <i>atsui hi</i> hot day
本当に暑い <i>hontō ni atsui</i> really hot	本当に暑いね。 <i>Hontō ni atsui ne.</i> It's really hot, isn't it?
今日は暑いです。 <i>Kyō wa atsui desu.</i> It's hot today.	日本には、四つの主な島と多くの小さな島々がある。 <i>Nihon ni wa, yottsu no omo na shima to ōku no chiisa na shimajima ga aru.</i> Japan has four main islands and many smaller ones.

日本の島々 <i>Nihon no shimajima</i> islands of Japan	日本の県 <i>Nihon no ken</i> prefectures of Japan
日本の首相 <i>Nihon no shushō</i> Prime Minister of Japan	これは日本の車です。 <i>Kore wa Nihon no kuruma desu.</i> This is a Japanese car.
日本のなつはむしあついです。 <i>Nihon no natsu wa mushiatsui desu.</i> It's humid in Japanese summer.	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ★ *Natsu* (なつ)

*Natsu* is the Japanese word for "summer." The words for the rest of the seasons are *aki* (fall), *fuyu* (winter), and *haru* (spring).

### ★ *Atsui* (あつい)

*Atsui* is an adjective that means "hot." You'll often hear word being used to describe hot weather in the summer or something that is hot to the touch.

### ★ *Mushiatsui* (むしあつい)

This adjective means "humid" or "muggy" and we use it to describe humid weather. Japan is known for having humid weather in the summer, so you may hear this word often!

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Describing What Something Is Like.

*Karifornia no natsu wa atsui desu ne.*

カリフォルニアのなつはあついですね。

"Summer in California is really hot, isn't it."

In this lesson, you will learn how to describe people, places, and things using adjectives in Japanese. After this lesson, not only will you be able to say what something is, you'll also be able to describe what it's like!

### Describing What Something Is Like

You remember our construction [A] is [B] from Lesson 7, right?

[A] *wa* [B] *desu*

[A] is [B]

Before, we practiced putting nouns (people and things) in place of [B].

We can also put adjectives (used to describe nouns) in place of [B] to describe [A], which is what we'll do in this lesson.

★ **Sentence Pattern:**

[A] <i>wa</i> [adjective] <i>desu</i>	[A] is [adjective]
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In this pattern,

**A** = the item being talked about (a party, the dog, Japan, sushi, etc.)

**B** = what you are describing it as (hot, cold, small, fun, interesting, etc.)

Let's quickly review what adjectives are first. Adjectives are words that describe people, places, or things, such as "big," "small," "red," "short," "delicious," etc. To complete the sentence pattern above, first we need to know some common adjectives in Japanese:

<i>Romaji</i>	<i>Japanese</i>	"English"
<i>atsui</i>	あつい	"hot"
<i>samui</i>	さむい	"cold" (weather)
<i>atatakai</i>	あたたかい	"warm"
<i>suzushii</i>	すずしい	"cool" (weather)
<i>ōkii</i>	おおきい	"big"
<i>chiisai</i>	ちいさい	"small"
<i>oishii</i>	おいしい	"delicious"
<i>omoshiroi</i>	おもしろい	"interesting," "funny"

Now, let's replace [A] with an object or place and [B] with an adjective to describe it!

**Sample Sentences**

1. *Arasuka wa **samui** desu.*

アラスカは**さむい**です。

"Alaska is **cold**."

2. *Sushi wa **oishii** desu.*

すしは**おいしい**です。

"Sushi is **delicious**."

3. *Nihon wa **chiisai** desu.*

にほんは**ちいさい**です。

"Japan is **small**."

4. *Afurika wa **ōkii** desu.*

アフリカは**おおきい**です。

"Africa is **big**."

## Examples from This Dialogue

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1. *Kariforunia no natsu wa atsui desu ne.*  
カリフォルニアのなつはあついですね。  
"Summer in California is really hot, isn't it."
2. *Nihon no natsu wa, mushiatsui desu.*  
日本のなつは、むしあついです。  
"Summers in Japan are humid."

## Language Tip: The Particle *Mo* (も)

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### ★ *Mo* (も)

In the dialogue, we saw the line *Nihon no natsu mo atsui desu ka?* where we used *mo* in place of *wa* in our sentence structure.

This *mo* has the meaning of "also" or "too" and refers to the noun that comes before it.

### For Example:

1. 日本のなつ **も** 暑いですか。  
*Nihon no natsu **mo** atsui desu ka?*  
"Is summer in Japan hot **too**?"