Seasons and the weather

Hello, in this vocab overview we will be covering and clarifying vocabulary related to nature and the weather as well as various examples showing how they can be used in a sentence.

* First let’s get a simple one out of the way. Old, new and young
* The old used here can’t be used for people or other living things only objects
* Can really blame English for this one, we use old for both but don’t call an object ‘young’ or a person ‘new’
* So we can have : “This is an old tree”
* However we can’t use this to describe someone as old, instead we use: “A old cat”
* And more simpler to understand as it’s more the same as in English: “This is a young flower”
* And when referring to something alive: “A young cat”
* So long as you remember that one is used solely for objects and the other is was living things you should be good
* Let’s also mention another word with a similar problem, “すずしい” or cool, but only when referring to the weather
* You may remember we learnt another word for when something is cool to the touch “冷たい” from week 5 when we were talking about food
* Again same sorta problem, in English we got just one word to refer to both experiences, although they’re not exactly the same when you think about it, like you can’t exactly hold…
* Whilst in Japanese we got a separate word for the two experiences
* This is something you’ll notice a lot with learning languages, they love to split hairs in some areas and be very general in others
* For example the word for hot あつい and cold さむい are the same for the weather and for physical touch, which is odd but just something to mind
* Also as we mentioned in week 5, the word とり can mean both bird or chicken, generally can get from context
* But when writing they are written differently
* Here’s the kanji for chicken
* And the one for bird
* Speaking of kanji here’s the one for mountain:
* Pretty simple in fact with a bit of imagination you can see…
* I just want to point this one out because a LOT of beginners make mistakes using it
* When using it to just say mountain we say “やま”
* So: ”That mountain over there is big”
* But mountain also has a on’yomi, Chinese reading: “さん”
* Which we of course use with other kanji like the name of a mountain
* But many beginners often end up using the kun’yomi, the japanese reading, so like “富士やま” which isn’t right
* Since Mt. Fuji is a name we say “富士山” instead
* So: “Mt. Fuji is the tallest mountain in Japan”
* Just something to keep in the back of your head when your writing about birds or chicken
* 初めまして
* Or ‘to begin’, can be used, apart from as hi for when you meet someone for the first time, can be also used to tell someone when you started doing something
* So: “I began playing soccer when I was five” [breakdown]
* And later when we learn about how to use なる or ‘to become’ we can say:
* “The weather started to become warm from 9 today”
* And the general pattern, or our sentence structure is:
* So you can use this whenever you want to describe when you began to do something or since when something occurred

And that’s about everything I wanted to clarify about this week’s vocabulary but as always you are confused with any of the week’s vocab or want further clarification on what I’ve covered here then please place a comment down below or email me directly with Vocab question with the corresponding week as the subject. You can find my email address on the homepage of this course. Okay thank you guys I’ll see you guys in the next video