

Original version

今日は雨です。

風も強いです。

私は傘を持って、学校へ行きました。

道がすべるので、気をつけました。

明日は晴れるといいです。

Hiragana-only version

きょうはあめです。

かぜもつよいです。

わたしはかさをもって、がっこうへいきました。

みちがすべるので、きをつけました。

あしたははれるといいです。

Romanized version

きょうはあめです。Kyou wa ame desu.

かぜもつよいです。Kaze mo tsuyoi desu.

わたしはかさをもって、がっこうへいきました。Watashi wa kasa o motte gakkou e ikimashita.

みちがすべるので、きをつけました。Michi ga suberu node kiwotukemashita.

あしたははれるといいです。Ashita wa hareru to ii desu.

English version

Today it is raining.

The wind is strong, too.

I took my umbrella and went to school.

The road was slippery, so I was careful.

I hope it will be sunny tomorrow.

Phrase Breakdown

I will explain the phrases that appear in the text.

① きょうは○○です。 **Kyou wa ○○ desu.**

This is an useful phrase for talking about today's weather. Just put the weather word into ○○!

example sentences

今日は晴れです。 Kyou wa hare desu. / It's sunny today.

今日は雪です。 Kyou wa yuki desu. / It' snowing today.

You can also use this phrase to talk about today's date and day of the week.

example sentences

今日は月曜日です。 Kyou wa getsuyoubi desu. / It's Monday today.

今日は 15 日です。 Kyou wa juugo nichi desu. / It's the 15th today.

② ○○も△△です。 ○○ **mo** △△ **desu.**

This means "○○ is also △△." You just change the particle "wa" to "mo."

example sentences

僕も学生です。 Boku mo gakusei desu. / I am also a student.

くじらも哺乳類です。 Kujira mo honyuurui desu. / A whale is also a mammal.

To say *Me too* in Japanese, simply say "**watashi mo.**"

③ Te-form of verbs + Sentence

You can **link two actions in a sequence by using the te-form of verbs**. It shows that one action happens first, and then the next action follows.

example sentences

朝ごはんを食べて、歯を磨きます。Asagohan o tabete, ha o migakimasu. / I eat breakfast and then brush my teeth.

プールに行って、泳ぎました。Puru ni itte, oyogimashita. / I went to the pool and then swam.

④ きをつける Ki o tsukeru.

"Ki o tsukeru" means "**to be careful.**"

"**Tsukeru**" is the dictionary form, and "**tsukemasu**" is the polite form. "Tsukeru" is a **Group 2 verb**.

example sentences

転ばないように気をつけてね。Korobanai youni ki wo tsukete ne. / Be careful not to fall.

夜は危ないので気をつけます。Yoru wa abunai node ki o tsukemasu. / I'll be careful at night because it's dangerous.

In Japan, it's common to say "**Ki o tsukete ne!**", which means "Take care!" when parting ways.

⑤ ○○といいです。○○ to ii desu.

In English, it corresponds to "**I hope ○○.**"

"**~to ii desu**" is formed by attaching "-to ii desu" to different word types as follows:

- **Verb Dictionary form / Negative form + to ii といい**
- **I-adjective + to ii といい**
- **Na-adjective + da + to ii といい**

- **Noun + da + to ii といい**

example sentences

早く終わるといい。Hayaku owaru to ii. / I hope it finishes early.

新しい上司、優しいといいな。Atarashii jousi, yasashii to ii na. / I hope my new boss is nice.

今日のホテルが素敵だといいです。Kyou no hoteru ga sureki da to ii desu. / I hope today's hotel is nice.

明日いい天気だといいい。Ashita ii tenki da to ii. / I hope the weather is nice.

You add "desu" when you want to speak politely.

Today's Words

I will explain the vocabulary that appears in this lesson.

① 滑る Suberu (adjective)

"Suberu" means "**slippery.**"

"Suberu" can be used **as a verb (slip)** or **as an adjective-like form (slippery.)**

example sentences

靴が滑る。Kutsu ga suberu. / My shoes are slippery.

この床は滑る。Kono yuka wa suberu. / This floor is slippery.