

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Japanese for Everyday Life Lower Intermediate S1 #10 Explaining Symptoms to a Doctor

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INTRODUCTION

Becky: Hi everyone! Welcome back to JapanesePod101.com. This is Japanese for Everyday Life Lower Intermediate Series, Lesson 10 - Explaining Symptoms to a Doctor

Kaori: こんにちは！古橋香織です！Hi everyone, Kaori Furuhashi here!

Becky: And I'm Becky. In this lesson, you'll learn how to describe your symptoms to a doctor.

Kaori: Beckyさん、日本でお医者さんに行ったことはありますか。

Becky: Yes, I've seen a doctor in Japan.

Kaori: どんな症状 ("symptom") だったんですか。

Becky: I had nausea at the time. How do you explain that symptom in Japanese?

Kaori: 吐き気 ("nauseous") がします。

Becky: I hope I won't feel that again, but it's good to remember that expression.

Kaori: 他の症状を説明する表現も紹介しますので、覚えておくといいですね。

Becky: Right! You're going to learn more expressions to explain other symptoms. This is very useful!

MODEL DIALOG

Becky: Listen to the dialogue and participate when prompted by speaking aloud in Japanese. Use the patterns of Japanese you studied in the Beginner-level lessons. After you speak, you'll hear a model line of dialogue. Your answer doesn't need to be exactly the same, but do compare your response to the model line. In this lesson, you'll play the role of someone who has a stomach ache and feels nauseous and is seeing a doctor. Your goal is to describe your symptoms to the doctor.

Becky: (You are seeing a doctor.)

Doctor: どうしましたか。

Becky: (He asked you what's wrong. Answer that you've got a stomach ache and you're feeling nauseous.)

[pause]

Person A: おなかが痛くて、吐き気がするんです。

Doctor: そうですか。熱は測りましたか。

Becky: (The doctor asked you if you've checked your temperature. Answer that it's 37.2 degrees.)

[pause]

Person A: はい、37度2分でした。

Doctor: いつから具合が悪くなりましたか。

Becky: (The doctor asked you when you started to feel sick. Answer with 'this

morning.')

[pause]

Person A: 今朝からです。

Becky:(The doctor tells you that he's going to check your stomach, and asks you to lie down.)

Doctor:では、おなかを診ましょう。ちょっと、そこに横になってください。

VOCABULARY AND PHRASES RELATED TO THIS TASK

Becky:Let's take a look at some words and phrases useful for this task. The first phrase is

Kaori:おなかがいたい

Becky:"have a stomachache"

Kaori:おなか

Becky: stomach

Kaori:いたい

Becky:painful

Kaori: おなかがいたい

Becky:"Stomach is painful," naturally, "have a stomachache"

Kaori:「～が痛い」というパターンは、体の他の場所についても使えますね。

Becky:Right. This pattern can be used with other body parts, such as,

Kaori: 頭("Head")、頭が痛い

Becky:"have a headache"

Kaori: のど("throat")、のどが痛い

Becky:"have a sore throat"

Kaori: 目("eye")、目が痛い

Becky:"My eyes hurt"

Becky:The first phrase is

Kaori:吐き気がする

Becky:"feel nauseous"

Kaori:吐き気、吐き気、吐き気

Becky:"nauseous"

Kaori:「～ 気がする」という言い方は、他に、「胸やけ」(Becky: heartburn) 「めまい」("dizziness")にも使います。胸やけがする

Becky:"have heartburn"

Kaori:めまいがする

Becky:"feel dizzy." Here are more phrases explaining common symptoms when you catch a

cold.

Kaori:熱がある

Becky:"have a fever"

Kaori:せきがでる

Becky: "have a cough"

LESSON FOCUS

Becky:This task usually requires you to answer the three frequently asked questions of - what are your symptoms, what's your temperature, and when did you get the symptoms. The first key expression is, "I have a stomach ache, and feel nauseous."

Kaori:おなかが痛くて、吐き気がするんです。

Becky:When you have two symptoms, you can connect them by using the te-form, as in

Kaori:おなかが痛くて、吐き気がするんです。

Kaori:「おなかが痛くて、吐き気がします。」でもOKです。でも、文の最後に、「なんです」を使うと、より自然な日本語になりますね。

Becky:Right, the sentence using...

Kaori:んです

Becky:...at the end is more natural Japanese.

Kaori:先に、お医者さんが「どうしましたか」と質問していますね。このように、質問に答えて、状況 (Becky: situation)を説明する時には、よく、「～んです」を使います。

Becky:This sentence is explaining the situation in response to the doctor's question of, "What's wrong?"

Kaori:どうしましたか？

Becky:In that case, the ending phrase...

Kaori:んです

Becky:...is often used.

Becky:Let's practice! Let's say you have a sore throat and a fever. Answer the doctor's question,

Doctor: どうしましたか。

(Pause)

Kaori:のどが痛くて、熱があるんです。

Becky:You have a headache and a cough. Answer the doctor's question,

Doctor: どうしましたか。

(Pause)

Kaori:頭が痛くて、せきが出るんです。

Becky:The next question you'll be frequently asked is if you checked your temperature. The next key phrase is, "it was 37.2"

degrees.”

Kaori:37度2分でした。

Kaori: 度

Becky:means “degree” and

Kaori:分

Becky:means “0.1 degrees” This is the same kanji as a "minute"

Kaori:ふん

Becky:but it's read as...

Kaori:ぶ

Becky:...when you use it for telling a body temperature.

Becky:Let's practice. When you checked your temperature, it was 38.5 degrees.

(Pause)

Kaori:38度5分でした。

Becky:The last frequently asked question is about when you got the symptoms. The next key phrase is an answer to that question, which is “Since this morning.”

Kaori:今朝からです。

Becky:If it started last night, you say,

Kaori:昨日の夜からです。

Becky:If it started a few days ago, you say,

Kaori: 2~3日前からです。

Becky:If it started after eating breakfast, you say,

Kaori:朝ご飯を食べた後からです。

TIP

Becky:When you tell a doctor that you have a pain somewhere such as a stomachache or headache, you'll be asked how painful it is.

Kaori:ズキズキ、とか、ガンガンなどの、擬音語

Becky:These words are all Onomatopoeia

Kaori:を使って表現することが多いですね。

Becky:Onomatopoeia is a word that imitates a sound made by or associated with something.

Kaori:ズキズキ

Becky: "throbbing." It can be used for pain in any location.

Kaori:ガンガン

Becky:It's used to express “pounding pain,” especially used for a headache. When you have a pounding headache, you say,

Kaori:頭がガンガン痛い。

Kaori:シクシク

Becky:It's used to express "dull pain."

Kaori:キリキリ

Becky:It's used to express "sharp pain."

Kaori:「シクシク」、と、「キリキリ」は、おなかの痛みについて使います。

Becky:The two words...

Kaori:シクシク、キリキリ

Becky:...are mainly used for a stomachache.

PRACTICE OF DIALOG

Becky:Now try to participate in the dialogue using some alternative words you learned in this lesson. This time you'll play the role of a person who has a sore throat and a cough. Use as many of the expressions you learned in this lesson as possible. Let's get started!

Becky:(You're seeing a doctor.)

Doctor: どうしましたか。

Becky:(He asked you what's wrong. Answer that you've got a sore throat and a cough.)

[pause]

Person A: のどが痛くて、せきが出るんです。

Doctor: そうですか。熱は測りましたか。

Becky:(The doctor asked you if you checked your temperature. Answer that it's 37.6 degrees.)

[pause]

Person A: はい、37度6分でした。

Doctor: いつから具合が悪くなりましたか。

Becky:(The doctor asked you when you started to feel sick. Answer 'a few days ago.')

[pause]

Person A: 2～3日前からです。

Becky:(The doctor tells you that he's going to check your throat, and asks you to open your mouth.)

Doctor:では、のどを診ましょう。口をあけてください。

Becky:How did you do? There are actually a large number of variations you can use in this situation. Make sure to look for them in the lesson notes.

OUTRO

Becky: Okay, That's all for this lesson.

Kaori:日本で病院に行ったことはありますか。コメント欄で教えてくださいね。

Becky: In the next lesson, you'll learn how to get any necessary instructions at a pharmacy in Japanese.

Kaori:それではまた！

Becky:See you all next time!