

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate #43

Hangover

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KANJI

1. 母: おはよう。
2. 息子: (弱々しく) おはよう。昨日、飲み過ぎたせいか、頭がガンガンする。
3. 母: あんたが二日酔いなんて、珍しいわね。
4. 息子: 腹が減ってる時に、食わずにガンガン飲んじゃったせいかな。
5. 母: 朝ご飯はどうする？
6. 息子: 飲み過ぎたせいか、胃がむかむかする。コーヒー入れてくれない。
7. 母: りょうかい。

KANA

1. はは: おはよう。
2. むすこ: (よわよわしく) おはよう。きのう、のみすぎたせいか、あたまがガンガンする。
3. はは: あんたがふつかよいなんて、めずらしいわね。
4. むすこ: はらがへってるときに、たべずにガンガンのんじゃったせいかな。
5. はは: あさごはんはどうする？
6. むすこ: のみすぎたせいか、いがむかむかする。コーヒー入れてくれない。

CONT'D OVER

7. はは: りょうかい。

ROMANIZATION

1. HAHA: Ohayō.
2. MUSUKO: (Yowayowashiku) Ohayō. Kinō, nomi sugita sei ka, atama ga gangan suru.
3. HAHA: Anta ga futsukayoi nante, mezurashii wa ne.
4. MUSUKO: Hara ga hette ru toki ni, tabezu ni gangan nonjatta sei ka na.
5. HAHA: Asa gohan wa dō suru?
6. MUSUKO: Nomi sugita sei ka, i ga mukamuka suru. Kōhī irete kurenai.
7. HAHA: Ryōkai.

ENGLISH

1. MOTHER: Good morning.
2. SON: (sounding weak) Good morning. My head is killing me, perhaps because I drank too much yesterday.
3. MOTHER: It's unusual of you to be hung over.
4. SON: Maybe it's because I drank a lot on an empty stomach.

CONT'D OVER

5. MOTHER: What do you want for breakfast?
6. SON: My stomach feels nauseous, perhaps from drinking too much. Will you pour me some coffee?
7. MOTHER: Got it.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
弱々しい	よわよわしい	yowayowashii	frail, slender, feminine
飲み過ぎ	のみすぎ	nomisugi	overdrinking
珍しい	めずらしい	mezurashii	unusual, rare
腹が減る	はらがへる	hara ga heru	to become hungry
朝ご飯	あさごはん	asa go-han	breakfast

SAMPLE SENTENCES

珍しい名前ですね。

Mezurashii namae desu ne.

That's an unusual name.

GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is ~せいか(-- *sei ka*). *せい*(*sei*) itself is a dependent noun meaning "the reason/cause of some negative result/effect". It is commonly used as an adverb in the *せいで*(*sei de*) or *せいか*(*sei ka*) forms. *せいで*(*sei de*) or *せいか*(*sei ka*) is an adverb used to indicate that the speaker strongly believes that the reason that precedes *せいで*(*sei de*) or *せいか*(*sei ka*) has caused the (negative) result that follows *せいで*(*sei de*) or

せいか(*sei ka*). But, please note that *せいか*(*sei ka*) is not limited to negative results (see the last example).

Formation:

*Verb.plain + *せいか*(*sei ka*)/*せいで*(*sei de*) + [Clause(result)]

食べ過ぎたせいか/せいで; *tabesugita sei ka/sei de*; because I ate too much

*Noun + *の*(*no*) + *せいか*(*sei ka*)/*せいで*(*sei de*) + [Clause(result)]

寝不足のせいか/せいで; *nebusoku no sei ka/sei de*; because of lack of sleep

As for the difference between *せいか* (*sei ka*) and *せいで* (*sei de*), when the speaker is not sure about the cause he is explaining, the speaker uses *せいか* (*sei ka*). In the first example, the speaker doesn't say it definitively by using *せいか* (*sei ka*).

飲み過ぎたせいか、頭がガンガンする。

Nomisugita sei ka, atama ga gangan suru.

I have a heavy headache. It may be because I drank too much.

飲み過ぎたせいで、頭がガンガンする。

Nomisugita sei de, atama ga gangan suru.

I have a bad headache since I drank too much.

Examples:

暑い日が続いたせいか、食欲がない。

Atsui hi ga tsuzuita sei ka, shokuyoku ga nai.

I don't have much of an appetite. It may be because it's been hot recently.

日照不足のせいか、今年は果物がおいしくない。

Nisshō busoku no sei ka, kotoshi wa kudamono ga oishikunai.

Fruit isn't so good this year, it may be due to lack of sunlight.

昨日早く寝たせいか、今日は体調がいい。

Kinō hayaku neta sei ka, kyō wa taichō ga ii.

I'm feel great today. It might be because I went to bed early last night.