

LESSON NOTES

Extra Fun #22

SS18: Fever

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KANJI

1. 客: すみません。
2. 薬剤師: どうしました？
3. 客: 風邪っぽいんですけど。。。。
4. 薬剤師: どんな症状ですか。
5. 客: 熱っぽくて、頭が痛くて、だるくて。あと、鼻水がひどいです。
6. 薬剤師: そうですねえ。。。この薬とこの薬をご飯の後に飲めば、すぐ治りますよ！

KANA

1. きゃく: すみません。
2. やくざいし: どうしました？
3. きゃく: かぜっぽいんですけど。。。。
4. やくざいし: どんなしょうじょうですか。
5. きゃく: ねっっぽくて、あたまがいたくて、だるくて。あと、はなみずがひどいです。
6. やくざいし: そうですねえ。。。このくすりとかのくすりをごはんのあとにのめば、すぐなおりますよ！

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. KYAKU: Sumimasen.
2. YAKUZAISHI: Dō shimashita?
3. KYAKU: Kazeppoi n desu kedo...
4. YAKUZAISHI: Donna shōjō desu ka.
5. KYAKU: Netsuppokute, atama ga itakute, darukute. Ato, hanamizu ga hidoi desu.
6. YAKUZAISHI: Sō desu nē.. kono kusuri to kono kusuri o go-han no ato ni nomeba, sugu naorimasu yo!

ENGLISH

1. CUSTOMER: Excuse me.
2. PHARMACIST: What's wrong?
3. CUSTOMER: I think I have a cold...
4. PHARMACIST: What kind of symptoms do you have?
5. CUSTOMER: I have a fever, headache and fatigue. I also have a runny nose.
6. PHARMACIST: Hmmm. If you drink this medicine and this medicine after a meal, you'll feel better right away!

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
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すみません	すみません	sumimasen	Excuse me
薬剤師	やくざいし	yakuzaishi	pharmacist
客	きゃく	kyaku	customer
薬	くすり	kusuri	medicine
ひどい	ひどい	hidoi	cruel, terrible; Adj(i)
鼻水	はなみず	hanamizu	running nose
あと	あと	ato	and
だるい	だるい	darui	feel listless
頭が痛い	あたまがいたい	atama ga itai	having a headache
熱っぽい	ねっっぽい	netsuppoi	feverish
症状	しょうじょう	shōjō	symptoms
風邪	かぜ	kaze	cold (illness)
どうしました	どうしました	dō shimashita	What's the matter?
薬局	やっきょく	yakkyoku	pharmacy, chemist, drugstore

SAMPLE SENTENCES

それは、ひどい。 <i>Sore wa hidoi.</i> That's awful.	鼻水がひどいです。 <i>Hanamizu ga hidoi desu.</i> I have a terrible runny nose.
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GRAMMAR

Today's grammar point is --っぽい(--*ppoi*). It is a suffix that indicates something or someone has the characteristics or attributes of the attached noun, adjective or verb stem to which the suffix is attached. It means "looks like," "-ish," "-like," "easy to," or "apt to" depending on the attached word. When *-ppoi* is used with verbs such as "*okoru* (get angry)," "*akiru* (get bored with)" or "*wasureru* (forget)," it usually means "prone to the state expressed by the verb used." (See the Formation below)

This expression is usually used in informal situations.
 In today's examples, つぽい is used to mean "feel like ---."

Today's Examples:

風邪っぽいんですけど。。。
 Kazeppoi n desu kedo...
 It seems like I caught a cold.

熱っぽくて、
 Netsuppokute,
 I feel like I have a fever,

Formation:

- *Noun + 「つぽい」 (" - ppoi")
 子どもっぽい; *kodomo ppoi*; like a child, childish
 ほこりっぽい; *hokori ppoi*; dusty
- *Verb (*masu*-form) + つぽい (" - ppoi")
 怒りっぽい; *okori ppoi*; prone to getting angry
 飽きっぽい; *aki ppoi*; easily bored
- *I-adjective (stem) + つぽい (" - ppoi")
 赤っぽい; *aka ppoi*; reddish
- *Na-adjective (stem) + つぽい (" - ppoi")
 皮肉っぽい; *hiniku ppoi*; ironic

The --つぽい(--ppoi) ending behaves like an -i adjective as listed below.

plain	negative form	past	te-form
--っぽい	--っぽくない	--っぽかった	--っぽくて
熱っぽい	熱っぽくない	熱っぽかった	熱っぽくて
忘れっぽい	忘れっぽくない	忘れっぽかった	忘れっぽくて

Examples:

Japanese	English

あの人、ヤクザっぽいね。
Ano hito, yakuzappoi ne.

That guy looks like a gangster.

君は、白っぽい洋服が似合うよ。
Kimi wa, shiropoi yōfuku ga niau yo.

You look nice in whitish outfits.

父は、昔は怒りっぽかったけど、最近は
穏やかになった。
Chichi wa, mukashi wa okorippokatta
kedo, saikin wa odayaka ni natta.

My father used to be get angry easily,
but he calmed down recently.

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Expressions for Explaining Symptoms
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頭が痛い	<i>atama ga itai</i>	I have a headache.
体がだるい	<i>karada ga darui</i>	I feel listless.
体が痛い	<i>karada ga itai</i>	I have body aches.
寒気がする	<i>samuke ga suru</i>	I have chills.
熱がある	<i>netsu ga aru</i>	I have fever.
熱っぽい	<i>netsuppoi</i>	I feel feverish.
鼻水がでる	<i>hanamizu ga deru</i>	I have a runny nose.
鼻がつまっている	<i>hana ga tsumatte iru</i>	I have a stuffy nose.
くしゃみがでる	<i>kushami ga deru</i>	I have sneezing.
咳がでる	<i>seki ga deru</i>	I have a cough.
のどが痛い	<i>nodo ga itai</i>	I have a sore throat.