

# のどが痛いんです

Nodo ga itain desu

My throat hurts.



## Today's Skit

はる : タムさん、<sup>かおいろ</sup>顔色<sup>わる</sup>が悪いんですよ。 Tam-san, you look pale.

Haru Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, kaoiro ga waru<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

どうしたんですか。 What's wrong?

Do<sup>1</sup>o shita<sup>1</sup>n de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

タム : のどが<sup>いた</sup>痛いんです。 My throat hurts.

Tam No<sup>1</sup>do ga ita<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su.

はる : おやおや。 Oh, dear.

Haru O<sup>1</sup>ya o<sup>1</sup>ya.

そんなときには In times like these,  
Sonna to<sup>1</sup>ki ni wa ginger honey tea may help.

「しょうがはちみつ湯」<sup>ゆ</sup>がいいですよ。

“shooga-hachimitsu<sup>1</sup>-yu” ga i<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su yo.

ミーヤー：<sup>かいと</sup>海斗<sup>いま</sup>が今、<sup>つく</sup>作っています。 Kaito is making you  
Mi Ya Ka<sup>1</sup>ito ga i<sup>1</sup>ma, tsuku<sup>1</sup>tte ima<sup>1</sup>su. some now.

<sup>かいと</sup>海斗 : タムさん、できたよ。 All ready, Tam-san.

Kaito Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, de<sup>1</sup>kita yo.

はい、どうぞ。 Here you go.

Ha<sup>1</sup>i, do<sup>1</sup>ozo.

ミーヤー：<sup>だいじ</sup>お大事に。 Take care.

Mi Ya Odaiji ni.

### Vocabulary

<sup>かおいろ</sup>顔色<sup>わる</sup>が悪い pale

kaoiro ga waru<sup>1</sup>i

のど throat

no<sup>1</sup>do

<sup>いた</sup>痛い hurt

ita<sup>1</sup>i

## Key Phrase

のどが痛<sup>いた</sup>いんです。

No<sup>o</sup> do ga ita<sup>i</sup> in de<sup>s</sup>u.

My throat hurts.

To explain your situation, such as not feeling well, put “n desu” at the end of the sentence. When part of your body hurts, use the I-adjective “itai” or “hurt” and say “[body part] ga itain desu.” The particle “ga” indicates the body part in pain.

## Use It!

どうしたんですか。

Do<sup>o</sup> shita<sup>n</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

あたま<sup>いた</sup>が痛<sup>いた</sup>いんです。熱<sup>ねつ</sup>があるんです。

Atama<sup>ga</sup> ita<sup>i</sup> in de<sup>s</sup>u.

Netsu<sup>ga</sup> a<sup>r</sup>un de<sup>s</sup>u.

What's wrong?

My head hurts. I have a fever.



## Try It Out!

～んです。 My XXX hurts./I feel XXX.

～n de<sup>s</sup>u.

① お腹<sup>なか</sup>が痛<sup>いた</sup>い

onaka ga ita<sup>i</sup>  
my stomach hurts



② 気持ち<sup>きもち</sup>が悪い<sup>わるい</sup>

kimochi ga waru<sup>i</sup>  
I feel sick


 Bonus Phrase

だいじ  
お大事に。

Odaiji ni.

Take care.

It's used when you care about someone who's ill or has been injured. It expresses the hope that person will get some rest and feel better soon.



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

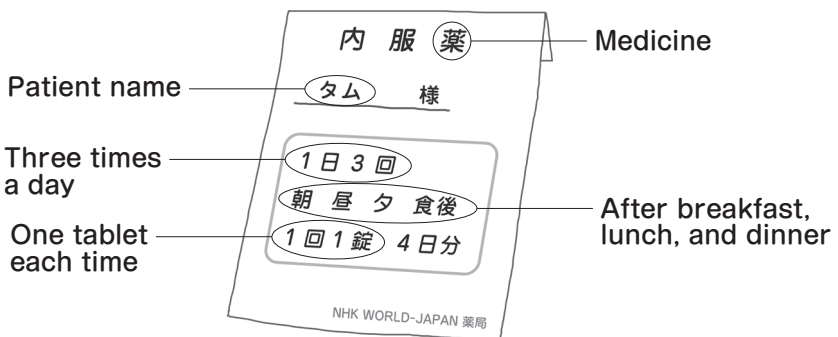
## If You Get Sick in Japan...

For symptoms that are not too serious, pharmacies and drug stores often can help. Describe your symptoms, and the pharmacist will show you some over-the-counter medicines.



For serious symptoms, visit a clinic or hospital. If you're given a prescription after being examined, you can get the medicines at a pharmacy. A list of medical institutions ready to accept foreign tourists can be found on the website of the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO). To access the site, search: "For safe travels in Japan JNTO."

Prescription medicine bag



Answer ① お腹が痛いんです。

Onaka ga ita'in de'su.

② 気持ちが悪いんです。

Kimochi ga waru'in de'su.