

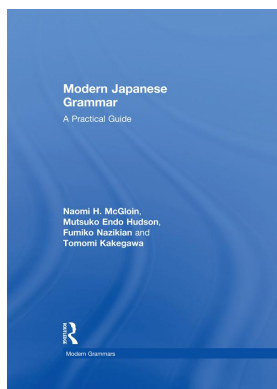
This article was downloaded by: 10.2.97.136

On: 03 Oct 2023

Access details: *subscription number*

Publisher: *Routledge*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London SW1P 1WG, UK



Modern Japanese Grammar A Practical Guide

Naomi H. McGloin, Mutsuko Endo Hudson, Fumiko Nazikian, Tomomi Kakegawa, Sarah Butler

Pain or discomfort

Publication details

<https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203856628.ch70>

Naomi H. McGloin, Mutsuko Endo Hudson, Fumiko Nazikian, Tomomi Kakegawa

Published online on: 04 Oct 2013

How to cite :- Naomi H. McGloin, Mutsuko Endo Hudson, Fumiko Nazikian, Tomomi Kakegawa.

04 Oct 2013, *Pain or discomfort from: Modern Japanese Grammar, A Practical Guide* Routledge

Accessed on: 03 Oct 2023

<https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203856628.ch70>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR DOCUMENT

Full terms and conditions of use: <https://test.routledgehandbooks.com/legal-notices/terms>

This Document PDF may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproductions, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The publisher shall not be liable for an loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

70

Pain or discomfort

70.1 Expressing one's pain or discomfort

One's pain is generally expressed by the adjective **itai** 'painful' or the verb **itamu** 'something hurts.' The adjective **itai** takes the form of (person) **ga/wa** (body parts) **ga itai**. Since **itai** is an emotive adjective, in its bare form it always indicates the feeling/pain of the first person.

頭が痛いんです。

Atama ga itai n desu.

I have a headache.

歯が痛むんです。

Ha ga itamu n desu.

I have a toothache.

Note that **itai** is also used as an interjection meaning 'Ouch!'.

General physical discomfort can be expressed by such expressions as the following.

体がだるいんです。

Karada ga darui n desu.

I feel listless.

ちょっと気持ちが悪いんです。

Chotto kimochi ga warui n desu.

I don't feel well.

今日は気分が悪くて...

Kyoo wa kibun ga warukute...

I don't feel good today...

今日はあまり調子がよくなって...

Kyoo wa amari chooshi ga yokunakute...

I don't feel good today, so...

70.2 Use of mimetic words to describe pain and discomfort

▶ 4.2

The use of mimetic words is crucial in describing pain since they can convey the degree and type of pain in an immediate and vivid manner. Some of the mimetic words that are often used to describe pain include:

ずきずき :

Zukizuki:

Throbbing pain:

きりきり :

Kirikiri:

Piercing pain:

頭/歯がずきずき痛んで、眠れなかった。

Atama/ha ga zukizuki itande, nemurenakatta.

I had a throbbing headache/toothache, and could not sleep.

頭/胃がきりきり痛い。

Atama/i ga kirikiri itai.

I have a piercing headache/stomachache.

がんがん :	頭ががんがん痛い。
Gangan:	Atama ga gangan itai.
Splitting pain:	I have a splitting headache.
しくしく :	おなかがしくしく痛い。
Shikushiku:	Onaka ga shikushiku itai.
Dull persistent pain:	I have a dull pain in the stomach.

70.3

Asking about and reporting on others' pain or discomfort

70.3.1

Reporting on others' pain or discomfort

In describing another's pain or discomfort, one has to add expressions such as **-garu** or other evidential markers including **rashii**, **soo da**, **yoo da**, or the like.

▶ 28; 58

子供が痛がって泣くので、困りました。

Kodomo ga itagatte naku node, komarimashita.

My child cried because (he/she) was in pain, and I did not know what to do.

田中さんは頭が痛いようです。

Tanaka-san wa atama ga itai yoo desu.

It seems that Mr/Ms Tanaka has a headache.

真弓さんは今日はちょっと元気がなさそうです。

Mayumi-san wa kyoo wa chotto genki ga nasa-soo desu.

Mayumi does not seem to be so cheerful today.

70.3.2

Asking about another's pain or discomfort

In asking about another's pain or discomfort, it is better to ask more general questions such as 'Is anything wrong?' or 'What's the matter?' or the like.

どうしましたか。

Doo shimashita ka.

What's wrong?

どうしたの？

Doo shita no?

What's wrong?

ちょっと元気がないようだけど、どこか悪いんですか。

Chotto genki ga nai yoo da kedo, doko ka warui n desu ka.

You don't look so cheerful. Is anything wrong?

If you want to ask a more specific question, you can ask:

どこが痛いんですか。

Doko ga itai n desu ka.

Which part hurts?

どう痛むんですか。

Doo itamu n desu ka.

How does it hurt?

▶ 18.2.2

70.4

Expressions for common medical problems

The following are some of the expressions which can be used to describe common medical problems.

かぜをひく	kaze o hiku	to catch a cold
熱が出る	netsu ga deru	to have a fever
熱がある	netsu ga aru	to have a fever
寒気がする	samuke ga suru	to have a chill/the chills
吐き気がする	hakike ga suru	to be nauseated
せきが出る	seki ga deru	to cough
下痢だ	geri da	to have diarrhea
めまいがする	memai ga suru	to feel dizzy
くしゃみが出る	kushami ga deru	to sneeze
けがをする	kega o suru	to be injured
(足を) 折る	(ashi o) oru	to break (one's leg)
呼吸が苦しい	kokyuu ga kurushii	to have difficulty breathing
(のどが) はれる	(nodo ga) hareru	to have a swollen (throat)

70.5

Expressions for common dental problems

歯が痛い	ha ga itai	to have a toothache
歯茎がはれる	haguki ga hareru	to have a swollen gum
親知らずをぬく	oyashirazu o nuku	to pull out a wisdom tooth
虫歯	mushiba	tooth decay