

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Intermediate S1 #1

Interviewing for a Job in Iran

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#1

INTRODUCTION

John: Hi everyone, and welcome back to PersianPod101.com. This is Intermediate Season 1 Lesson 1 - Interviewing for a Job in Iran, John Here.

Mehrnaz: سلام (salaam) I'm Mehrnaz.

John: In this lesson, you'll learn about the passive voice. The conversation takes place at a sportswear shop.

Mehrnaz: It's between Kaveh Saber, the interviewer, and Shirin Minai, who has applied for the job.

John: The speakers are strangers, therefore, they will speak formal Persian. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

كاوه صابر: خب، از كار قبلى تون (قبلى تان) برام (براى من) بگين (بگويد)؟

شيرين مينايى: بله، من تويه (در يك) فروشگاه لباس كار مى كردم. اونجا (آنجا) مسئول رسيدگى به مشتريها (مشتريان) و فروش بودم.

كاوه صابر: چه مدت اونجا (آنجا) بودين (بوديد)؟

شيرين مينايى: سه سال و نيم.

كاوه صابر: چرا به شركت ما علاقمند شدين (شديد)؟

شيرين مينايى: خب بعد از اين مدت كار كردن توى يه (در يك) فروشگاه كوچك (كوچك) فكر مى كنم آمادگى كار كردن توى (در يك) مجموعه بزرگ رو (بزرگ را) داشته باشم. زبان مادريم انگليسيه (انگليسى است) و مى خوام (مى خواهم) فارسيم رو (فارسي ام را) به چالش بكشم. تجربه مديريت كردن سفارش ها رو (را) هم دارم.

كاوه صابر: حقوق مورد نظرتون (تان) چقدره (چقدر است)؟

شيرين مينايى: ممم با توجه به تجربه كاريم (كارى ام) و اينكه قراره (قرار است) توى (در) كاراي (كارهاى) حسابدارى به فروشگاه كمك كنم، بين ماهى دو و نيم تا سه ميليون.

كاوه صابر: سقف دستمزد پيشنهادى ما دو ميليون و نيمه (نيم است). ممكنه (ممکن است) ازتون بخوايم (ازتان بخواهيم) بعضى آخر هفته هام (ها هم) كار كنين (كنيد)، بهتون (بهتان) اضافه حقوق پرداخت مى شه (مى شود).

شيرين مينايى: بيمه ام (هم) دارم؟

كاوه صابر: بله، بيمه دارين (داريد). مرخصى استحقاقى تونم (استحقاقى تان هم) طبق قانون كار بيست و شيش (شش) روزه (روز است)... ممنون كه تشريف آوردين (آورديد). در مورد نتيجه مصاحبه باهاتون تماس گرفته مى شه (مى شود).

شيرين مينايى: ممنون. روز خوبى داشته باشين (باشيد)!

John: Listen to the conversation with the English translation

Kaveh Saber: Well, tell me about your last job?

Shirin Minai: Yes, I was working at a clothing store. I was in charge of attending the customers and sales there.

Kaveh Saber: How long were you there?

Shirin Minai: Three and a half years.

Kaveh Saber: Why did you become interested in our company?

Shirin Minai: Well, after working this long at a small shop, I think I'm ready to work at a large complex. My mother tongue is English, and I'd like to challenge my Persian. I have the experience of managing the orders.

Kaveh Saber: What are your salary expectations?

Shirin Minai: Mmm, considering my work experience, and the fact that I'm going to help the shop with accounting tasks, between 2.5 and 3 million (Toman).

Kaveh Saber: Our proposed wage cap is 2.5 million. If we ask you to work on some weekends as well, you'll be paid extra.

Shirin Minai: Do I have insurance?

Kaveh Saber: Yes, you'll be insured. Your paid vacation is 26 days a year according to the labor law. Thank you for coming. We'll be contacting you regarding the result of the interview.

Shirin Minai: Thank you. Have a nice day!

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

John: I hope Shirin gets the job! Is there anything that can contribute to ensuring the positive outcome of a job interview in Iran?

Mehrnaz: It might be the case in many cultures, but in Iran if you have good connections in a company or organization, it's likely you will get a good position.

John: Even if you're not qualified enough for the job?

Mehrnaz: Unfortunately yes. It's called پارتی بازی کردن (paatri baazi kardan) or بند پ (band-e pe)

John: Which both translate to "pulling strings," or "favoritism."

Mehrnaz: Many people in Iran also believe that in order to be successful in life you need پول (pool), پارتی (paarti), and پروپی (por rooi).

John: Which are "money," "connections," and "rudeness."

Mehrnaz: Notice that they all start with a "p" sound in Persian.

John: Which are the most sought-after jobs in Iran?

Mehrnaz: Jobs in banks and the oil or gas industry, which are mainly run by the government.

John: I see. These jobs seem to be permanent and highly-paid jobs.

Mehrnaz: That's right.

John: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

John: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is...

Mehrnaz: مسئول [natural native speed]

John: (person) in charge of

Mehrnaz: مسئول [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: مسئول [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: رسیدگی [natural native speed]

John: attend

Mehrnaz: رسیدگی [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: رسیدگی [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: مرخصی استحقاقی [natural native speed]

John: paid vacation

Mehrnaz: مرخصی استحقاقی [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: مرخصی استحقاقی [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: پیشنهادی [natural native speed]

John: proposed

Mehrnaz: پیشنهادی [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: پیشنهادی [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: قانون کار [natural native speed]

John: labor law

Mehrnaz: قانون کار [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: قانون کار [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: آمادگی داشتن [natural native speed]

John: to be ready

Mehrnaz: آمادگی داشتن [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: آمادگی داشتن [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: زبان مادری [natural native speed]

John: mother tongue

Mehrnaz: زبان مادری [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: زبان مادری [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: مدیریت کردن [natural native speed]

John: to manage

Mehrnaz: مدیریت کردن [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: مدیریت کردن [natural native speed]

John: Next we have...

Mehrnaz: حسابداری [natural native speed]

John: accounting

Mehrnaz: حسابداری [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: حسابداری [natural native speed]

John: And last...

Mehrnaz: سقف دستمزد [natural native speed]

John: wage cap

Mehrnaz: سقف دستمزد [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mehrnaz: سقف دستمزد [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

John: Let's have a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first phrase is...

Mehrnaz: مرخصی استحقاقی

John: meaning "paid vacation," or "paid leave." Mehrnaz, can you break this down for us?

Mehrnaz: Morakh-khasi (مرخصی) is a noun meaning "leave" and estehghaaghi (استحقاقی) is an adjective meaning "which is deserved."

John: In other words it indicates "a leave of absence that you're entitled to take." How does paid leave work in Iran?

Mehrnaz: According to the labor law in Iran, all employees have 26 days of paid leave plus Fridays, which is part of the weekend in Iran.

John: Can you give us an example using this word?

Mehrnaz: Sure. For example, you can say... چند روز مرخصی استحقاقی داری؟

John: ...which means "How many paid days off do you have?"

Mehrnaz: مرخصی گرفتن (morakh-khasi) is often used in the verb phrase

John: which means "to take (time) off."

John: Okay, what's the next word?

Mehrnaz: اضافه حقوق

John: meaning "extra pay." Which are the words that compound this phrase?

Mehrnaz: Ezaafeh, (اضافه) which is an adjective meaning "extra" or "added" and hoghoogh (حقوق), which is a noun meaning "pay" or "salary."

John: Can you give us an example using this word?

Mehrnaz: Sure. For example, you can say... این ماه اضافه حقوق نداشتم.

John: ... which means "I didn't get extra pay this month."

Mehrnaz: Another term which associates with اضافه حقوق (ezaafeh hoghoogh) is اضافه کار (ezaafeh kaar),

John: meaning "overtime."

Mehrnaz: کار (kaar) is a noun and means "work" in this context.

John: Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

John: In this lesson, you'll learn about passive voice. The passive voice is used when the person or the thing that endures an action becomes the subject of a sentence.

Mehrnaz: So the object of an active sentence becomes the subject in a passive sentence.

John: How is the passive voice formed in Persian?

Mehrnaz: The passive form of a verb is made from the past participle of the main verb and the auxiliary verb شدن (shodan), "to become,"

John: The auxiliary verb needs to be conjugated in the target tense and in agreement with the subject of the sentence. Mehnaz, are there differences in case of formal language?

Mehrnaz: In formal settings and official correspondence, you may see گردیدن (gardidan) instead of شدن (shodan).

John: Let's see some examples of verbs both in the active and in the passive voice. Let's consider "to eat."

Mehrnaz: "to eat" in Persian is خوردن (khordan).

John: Which is an active conjugated form of this verb?

Mehrnaz: می خورم (mikhoram)

John: "I eat," and a passive one?

Mehrnaz: خورده می شود (khorde mishavad)

John: which means "is eaten." Let's see one more verb.

Mehrnaz: ساختن (saakhtan)

John: This means "to build" or "to make"

Mehrnaz: An active form is می سازم (misaazam)

John: meaning "I build" or "I make"

Mehrnaz: A passive form is ساخته می شود (saakhte mishavad)

John: meaning "is built" or "is made." Now, let's see if there is any difference in colloquial Persian, when it comes to the passive voice.

Mehrnaz: As you may already know, in colloquial Persian we tend to use the past tense instead of the present perfect tense. The only difference is that we put the stress on the second syllable.

John: Let's hear an example.

Mehrnaz: "I went" is pronounced RAftam, while "I've gone or been" is raftAM.

John: Does this affect the present perfect in the passive voice too?

Mehrnaz: Yes, for example ساخته شده ام (saakhte shode am) changes to ساخته شدم (saakhte shodam).

John: both of which mean "I have been made."

Mehrnaz: In other words, we drop the ه (e) sound from ساخته شده ام (saakhte shode am).

John: Can you give us an example, using the colloquial form?

Mehrnaz: من برای این کار ساخته نشدم.

John: "I'm not cut out for this job." Ok, now let's see the passive voice for compound verbs. Let's remember first what compound verbs are.

Mehrnaz: Compound verbs in Persian are made up of a verb, such as داشتن (daashtan) "to have," or دادن (daadan) "to give," plus a nonverbal element.

John: Can you give us an example?

Mehrnaz: دوست داشتن (doost daashtan).

John: Which means "to love" or "to like." How do we form the passive voice?

Mehrnaz: We need the past participle of the verb داشتن (daashtan,) "to have," which is داشته (daashte), and add the proper conjugated form of the verb شدن (shodan), "to become."

John: Altogether we get...

Mehrnaz: دوست داشته شدن (doost daashte shodan).

John: which means "to be loved."

Mehrnaz: Here is a sample sentence (ما انسان ها نیاز داریم که دوست داشته باشیم) (bishoim).

John: meaning "We humans, need to be loved." Be careful, for some compound verbs you need to use a different verb when making the passive voice.

Mehrnaz: Right, for example, انتقال دادن (enteghaal daadan), "to transfer," changes into منتقل شدن (montaqel shodan) meaning "to be transferred."

John: Can you give us a sample sentence?

Mehrnaz: (اونا آن ها) به دفتر سیدنی منتقل شدن (شدند).

John: "They were transferred to the Sydney office."

OUTRO

John: Okay, that's all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we'll see you next time! Bye!

Mehrnaz: خدا حافظ (khodaahaafez)