

LESSON NOTES

Beginner #159

Headhunting the Right Way

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KANJI

1. 部長: おはよう！
2. 秘書: 部長！大変です！
3. 部長: 高田はまだ？
4. 秘書: 只今電話がありまして、高田さんは会社にもう来ません。
5. 部長: うちのエースが会社来ないって？今日って言う意味？
6. 秘書: いいえ、ずっとです。
7. 部長: どういうこと？
8. 秘書: スカウトされました。
9. 部長: 誰に！
10. 秘書: あの会社、名前も言いたくない、あのライバル会社です。
11. 部長: あの裏切り者！もういい。高田さんはいない！
12. じゃ、高橋くんを昇進させる。彼女はどこ？
13. 秘書: 彼女もスカウトされました。
14. 部長: まさか！
15. 秘書: そうです。同じ会社です。
16. 部長: って言うか、営業部、誰もいないけど。

CONT'D OVER

17. 秘書: 全員です！営業部まるごとスカウトされました！

KANA

1. ぶちょう: おはよう！
2. ひしよ: ぶちょう！たいへんです！
3. ぶちょう: たかだはまだ？
4. ひしよ: ただいまでんわがありまして、たかださんはかいしゃにもうきません。
5. ぶちょう: うちのエースがかいしゃこないって？きょうってどういうみ？
6. ひしよ: いいえ、ずっとです。
7. ぶちょう: どういうこと？
8. ひしよ: スカウトされました。
9. ぶちょう: だれに！
10. ひしよ: あのかいしゃ、なまえもいいたくない、あのライバルがかいしゃです。
11. ぶちょう: あのうらぎりもの！もういい。たかださんはいらない！
12. じゃ、たかはしくんをしょうしんさせる。かのじょはどこ？
13. ひしよ: かのじょもスカウトされました。

CONT'D OVER

14. ぶちょう: まさか！
15. ひしよ: そうです。おなじかいしゃです。
16. ぶちょう: っていうか、えいぎょうぶ、だれもないけど。
17. ひしよ: ぜんいんです！えいぎょうぶまるごとスカウトされました！

ROMANIZATION

1. BUCHŌ: Ohayō!
2. HISHO: Buchō! Taihen desu!
3. BUCHŌ: Takada wa mada?
4. HISHO: Tadaima denwa ga arimashi te, Takada-san wa kaisha ni mō kimasen.
5. BUCHŌ: Uchino ēsu ga kaisha konai tte? Kyō tte iu imi?
6. HISHO: Iie, zutto desu.
7. BUCHŌ: Dō iu koto?
8. HISHO: Sukauto saremashita.
9. BUCHŌ: Dare ni!
10. HISHO: Ano kaisha, namae mo ii taku nai, ano raibaru gaisha desu.
11. BUCHŌ: Ano uragiri mono! Mō ii. Takada-san wa ira nai!

CONT'D OVER

12. Jā, Takahashi kun o shōshin saseru. Kanojo wa doko?
13. HISHO: Kanojo mo sukauto saremashita.
14. BUCHŌ: Masaka!
15. HISHO: Sō desu. Onaji kaisha desu.
16. BUCHŌ: Tte iu ka, eigyōbu, dare mo inai kedo.
17. HISHO: Zenin desu! Eigyōbu marugoto sukauto saremashita!

ENGLISH

1. DIRECTOR: Good morning.
2. SECRETARY: Director! There's a problem!
3. DIRECTOR: Hasn't Takada come yet?
4. SECRETARY: There was a telephone call just now, and Mr. Takada isn't coming in anymore.
5. DIRECTOR: Our ace isn't coming? You mean today?
6. SECRETARY: No, not ever.
7. DIRECTOR: What do you mean?
8. SECRETARY: He was recruited.
9. DIRECTOR: By who!

CONT'D OVER

10. SECRETARY: I don't even want to say the name - our rival company.
11. DIRECTOR: That traitor! That's it. We don't need Takada.
12. I'm promoting Takahashi. Where is she?
13. SECRETARY: She was recruited, too.
14. DIRECTOR: No way!
15. SECRETARY: It's true. The same company.
16. DIRECTOR: So the sales department is empty.
17. SECRETARY: They're all gone. Practically the whole department was recruited.

VOCABULARY

Kanji	Kana	Romaji	English
只今	ただいま	tadaima	just now
部長	ぶちょう	buchō	head of a section
意味	いみ	imi	meaning, significance
昇進	しょうしん	shōshin	promotion
営業部	えいぎょうぶ	eigyōbu	sales department
裏切り者	うらぎりもの	uragirimono	betrayal, traitor

SAMPLE SENTENCES

意味が分かりません。

Imi ga wakarimasen.

I don't understand what you mean.

GRAMMAR

Today's lesson covers the passive tense of Class 3 verbs. Passive voice refers to a sentence structure wherein the recipient of some action becomes the grammatical subject of the sentence. In Japanese, the passive voice is indicated by verbs ending in "reru."

Technically speaking, there are two kinds of passive voice in Japanese. The first, called "direct passive voice" (chokusetsu ukemi) roughly corresponds to the normal English passive form. The second, called "indirect passive voice" (kansetsu ukemi) has no easy equivalent in English.

Direct passive voice takes either the direct or indirect object of the equivalent active sentence, and uses it as the grammatical subject. The particle *ni* is normally used to indicate the agent (the doer of the action), however, when one wishes to place additional stress on the agent, "*ni yotte*" may be used. *Kara* may also be used to indicate the agent in cases where a physical object has been given from the agent.

先生に叱られた。

Sensei ni shikarareta.

I was scolded by my teacher.

Indirect passive voice has no easy English equivalent, however, it is similar in meaning to the colloquial form "to up and do something to me". (See example below.) It is used to indicate that an (often negative) influence has had some effect on the (usually human) subject. Because this passive is often used when the speaker is showing empathy for something that happens to the subject that is outside of his/her realm of control, this passive form is often called "the troubled passive" (*meiwaku no ukemi*). As an example of its usage and translation, consider the following sentence.

妻に逃げられた。

Tsuma ni nigerareta.

My wife up and left me.

To form the passive, simply change the final syllable from the *u* column to the *a* column and add "*reru*." In the case of Class 1 verbs ending in *u*, the *u* becomes *wa*. The irregular verbs "*suru*" and "*kuru*" have irregular passive conjugations that must be independently memorized, and can be seen in the table below.

Class	Dictionary Form	Passive
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1	話す hanasu	話される hanasareru
1	飲む nomu	飲まれる nomareru
1	言う iu	言われる iwareru
2	食べる taberu	食べられる taberareru
2	着る kiru	着られる kirareru
3	する suru	される sareru
3	くる kuru	こられる korareru