

Hippocrene Beginner's Series

Beginner's

D A R I

P E R S I A N

Shaista Wahab

Hippocrene Beginner's Series

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Beginner's Dari

(Persian)

Shaista Wahab

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Introduction

The Constitution of 1964 established Dari and Pashto as the two official languages in Afghanistan. Most Afghans are bilingual and know both Dari and Pashto. Dari is an Indo-European language and uses the same alphabet as Arabic.

The Afghan government used Dari and Pashto for official transactions and business. Dari lost its importance after the Taliban took over Kabul in 1996, as the Taliban were mostly Pashto speakers. The interim government of Hamid Karzai that replaced the Taliban in December 2001 promotes both languages as the official languages of Afghanistan.

Dari is spoken by more than 50 percent of the total 22 million Afghans, and it is understood by over 90 percent of the population. In addition to Afghanistan, Dari or Persian is also used in Iran and Tajikistan. Afghanistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia. Bounded on the north by Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, to the west by Iran, to the north-east by China, and to the east and southeast by Pakistan. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan and is populated by more than 3 million. Other major cities in Afghanistan are Herat, Kandahar, Ghazni, Mazar-i Sharif, and Faiz Abad. A person from Afghanistan is called an Afghani or an Afghan. Afghani is also the name of the currency used in Afghanistan. One U.S. dollar is equal to approximately 50 Afghani.

The Dari language has several dialects in Afghanistan, and they are called Hazaragi, Tajiki, Heratis, Panjshiri, and Aimaqi. The various dialects of Dari language are similar enough for Dari speakers to understand each other. In this book, I have used the dialect used in Kabul called Kabuli Dari or Kabuli Farsi.

Dari, Farsi, Persian, and Tajiki are names referring to the same language. It is called Dari or Farsi in Afghanistan, Farsi or Persian in Iran, and Tajiki in Tajikistan. Different alphabets are used: in Tajikistan, the Cyrillic alphabet is used for Tajiki, while speakers in Afghanistan and Iran use the Arabic script. A slight variation of dialect and pronunciation of some words exists in these countries. Some Arabic words were introduced in Dari due to the influence of Islam.

Once you become familiar with the Dari alphabet, reading and writing will become easy. The Dari alphabet contains 32 letters; 28 of the 32 are used in Arabic. The four Dari letters not in Arabic are: *pe*, *che*, *g*, and *zhe*.

Throughout the book, I have transliterated Dari words with the Roman alphabet to provide a pronunciation guide. Transliterating a language into the Roman alphabet is not an easy task because a few Dari letters do not have equivalent sounds in English, and no Roman letter is a good representation of those sounds.

How to Use This Book

Set a goal for yourself and decide how much time you want to devote to the study of the Dari language. The best way to learn is to study daily. You may not be able to finish one lesson every day; spend as much time as you need. Do not go to the next lesson until you have learned all the words and have understood the material from your current one. It is very important that you learn a lesson thoroughly before starting the next one.

The first part of the book teaches you the Dari alphabet. As you learn the alphabet, you also learn new Dari words in each lesson. Follow the instructions and complete the exercises in each lesson. Pronounce letters and words to familiarize yourself with the sound of Dari. After you have learned the alphabet, try to read the Dari writings without looking at the transliterations. Each lesson has a vocabulary list that includes new words; study these to build your vocabulary.

The book is divided into five parts, each part designed to help you learn the Dari language systematically. Part one consists of seven lessons that teach reading, writing, and pronunciation of the Dari alphabet. You should be able to read and write the Dari alphabet without difficulty by the end of this section. Part two consists of ten lessons that teach you the basic rules of Dari. In this section, you learn the essential Dari rules, about things like gender and articles one needs to know when acquiring the language. Part three is designed to familiarize you with basic grammar and sentence construction. Minimum grammar instructions about elements like verbs and prepositions are given to introduce you to basic Dari rules. Part four teaches numbers, colors, months, and other basic vocabulary. Follow the instructions and learn new words and their pronunciation.

Parts one through four are designed to teach reading, writing, and speaking of the Dari language. Part five can be used independently from the rest of the book. This section is designed to help you while you are in Afghanistan by teaching you common questions and expressions, allowing you to converse with the locals. The pronunciation of Dari words and letters are in *italic* script throughout the book.

Part I

Writing

(الفبای دری) Dari Alphabet

ا ب پ ت ث ج چ ح خ د ذ ر ز ژ س ش ص ض
ط ظ ع غ ف ق ک گ ل م ن و ه ی

The Dari alphabet has thirty-two letters. These letters can occur at the beginning, at the middle or at the end of a word. The initial short form of a letter is used when it occurs at the beginning of a word and it is joined with the letter that follows it. The letters ا *alef*, د *d'al*, ذ *z'al*, ر *re*, ز *ze*, ژ *zhe*, and و *vav* are always written in their full or long forms. When these letters appear in the middle of a word, they will not connect to the letters that follow them. However, they may join with their preceding letters. The remaining Dari letters are written in their short forms when they occur in the middle of a word and are joined by their preceding and following letters.

Dari has three letters for the sound of *s*, two letters for the sound of *t*, three letters for *h*, and four letters for *z*. I did not distinguish between the various forms of letters *s*, *t*, *h*, and *z* in transliterating the Dari words into English; however, all Dari words are written with their proper Dari spellings.

Alphabet	Initial (short form)	Medial (short form)	Terminal (long form)	Transcription
ا	ا		ا	a, `a, e, i, o, u
ب	ب	ب	ب	b
پ	پ	پ	پ	p
ت	ت	ت	ت	t
ث	ث	ث	ث	s
ج	ج	ج	ج	j
چ	چ	چ	چ	ch
ح	ح	ح	ح	h
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh
د	د		د	d
ذ	ذ		ذ	z
ر	ر		ر	r
ز	ز		ز	z
ژ	ژ		ژ	zh
س	س	س	س	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
ص	ص	ص	ص	s
ض	ض	ض	ض	z
ط	ط	ط	ط	t
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	z
ع	ع	ع	ع	'
غ	غ	غ	غ	gh
ف	ف	ف	ف	f
ق	ق	ق	ق	q
ک	ک	ک	ک	k
گ	گ	گ	گ	g
ل	ل	ل	ل	l
م	م	م	م	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	n
و	و		و	v, ow, w, u
ه	ه	ه	ه	h
ی	ی	ی	ی	y, i, ei

Vowels

`a	as in walk	n'an	نان	bread
a	as in march	mard	مرد	man
e	as in earth	esm	اسم	name
i	as in sit	ins'an	انسان	human
o	as in do	dony'a	دنیا	world
u	as in sue	t'ut	توت	mulberry

Consonants

These letters are pronounced the same as in English:

b d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v y z

The combination of two English letters makes the sound of the following Dari letters:

kh	خ	as in German Bach
sh	ش	as in shoe
ch	چ	as in chair
zh	ژ	as in measure
gh	غ	No similar sound found in English. It sounds like a thick <i>r</i> in French. The sound comes from the back of the throat while the tongue touches the front of the roof of the mouth behind the upper teeth.

Lesson Two درس دوم

Letters ب be through خ khe

These letters may connect to the letters before or after them: ب *be*, پ *pe*, ت *te*, ث *se*, ج *jeem*, چ *che*, ح *he*, and خ *khe*. Other letters that act similarly are: س *seen*, ش *sheen*, ص *s`ad*, ض *z`ad*, ط *toy*, ظ *zoy*, ع *ayn*, غ *ghayn*, ف *fe*, ق *qaf*, ك *kaf*, گ *gaf*, ل *l`am*, م *meem*, ن *nun*, and ی *ya*. You will learn these in future lessons.

The letters ب *be*, پ *pe*, ت *te*, and ث *se* are all written alike. The differences between them are the number of dots that are placed above or below these letters. ب *be* has one dot below it, پ *pe* has three dots below it, ت *te* has two dots above it, and ث *se* has three dots above it.

When these letters are terminal letters in a word, they are written in their long forms. When they join with following or preceding letters, they are written in their short forms. To write these letters start from the right corner and make the downward curve. Move your pen to the left and then up to complete your writing.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following letters. Pronounce as you write.

ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب *be*
 پ پ پ پ پ پ پ پ پ پ پ *pe*
 ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت *te*
 ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث *se*

Write the following words. Pronounce as you write. Find their meanings in the list at the end of the chapter.

بابا بابا بابا بابا بابا بابا بابا بابا *b`ab`a*
 باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ *b`agh*
 بام بام بام بام بام بام بام بام *b`am*
 پنیر پنیر پنیر پنیر پنیر پنیر پنیر پنیر *panir*
 پیر پیر پیر پیر پیر پیر پیر پیر *pir*
 تربوز تربوز تربوز تربوز تربوز تربوز تربوز تربوز *tarb`uz*
 توت توت توت توت توت توت توت توت *t`ut*

Letters ج *jeem*, چ *che*, ح *he*, and خ *khe* are all written alike. The distinctions between them are the number of dots and their placement in these letters. ج *jeem* has one dot in the middle, چ *che* has three dots in the middle, ح *he* has no dot, and خ *khe* has one dot above it. When these letters are terminal letters in a word, they are written in their long forms. When they precede or are followed by connecting letters they are written in their short forms. To write these letters start from the top left corner of these letters, move to right and then down from left to right, a counterclockwise move.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following letters. Pronounce as you write.

ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج *jeem*
 چ چ چ چ چ چ چ چ چ چ چ *che*
 ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح *he*
 خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ *khe*

Write the following words. Pronounce as you write. Find their meanings in the list at the end of the chapter.

جگ جگ جگ جگ جگ جگ جگ جگ *jag*
 چای چای چای چای چای چای چای چای *ch'ai*
 حویلی حویلی حویلی حویلی حویلی حویلی حویلی حویلی *hawaili*
 خانه خانه خانه خانه خانه خانه خانه خانه *kh'ana*

Vocabulary

باغ	<i>b'agh</i>	garden
بابا	<i>b'ab'a</i>	father
بام	<i>b'am</i>	roof
پنیر	<i>panir</i>	cheese
پیر	<i>pir</i>	old
تربوز	<i>tarb'uz</i>	watermelon
توت	<i>t'ut</i>	mulberry
جگ	<i>jag</i>	pitcher
خانه	<i>kh'ana</i>	home
چای	<i>ch'ai</i>	tea
حویلی	<i>hawaili</i>	yard

Lesson Three درس سوم

Letters د d'al through ش sheen

Letters د d'al, ذ z'al, ر re, ز ze, and ژ zhe are non-medial connecting letters. When these letters appear in the middle of a word, they will not connect to letters that follow them. However, they may connect to preceding letters.

The letters د d'al and ذ z'al are written alike. To write these letters start from the top, move your pen down and make the curve. Add the dot above ذ z'al last. The distinction between them is that د d'al has no dot and ذ z'al has one dot above it.

تمرین Exercise

Write the letters د d'al and ذ z'al several times. Read aloud as you write.

د د د د د د د د د د د د d'al
ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ z'al

Write the following words. As always pronounce as you write, and find their meanings in the list at the end of this chapter.

دیوار دیوار دیوار دیوار دیوار دیوار دیوار دیوار دیوار diw'ar
زره زره زره زره زره زره زره زره زره zarah

The letters ر re, ز ze, and ژ zhe are written alike. The distinctions between them are the number of dots used in these letters. ر re has no dot, ز ze has one dot above it, and ژ zhe has three dots above it. To write these letters start from the top and move down to make the curve. The curve is not as deep as in the letter د d'al and the letter ذ z'al.

تمرین Exercise

Write these letters.

ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر re
ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ze
ژ ژ ژ ژ ژ ژ ژ ژ ژ ژ zhe

Write the following words. (Are you pronouncing them as you write?)

رابر رابر رابر رابر رابر رابر رابر رابر r'abar
زرد زرد زرد زرد زرد زرد زرد زرد zard
زاله زاله زاله زاله زاله زاله زاله زاله zh'alah

The letters س *seen* and ش *sheen* can be written with three teeth or with a long line. When س *seen* and ش *sheen* are initial or medial letters, they are written in their short forms. All three teeth would be of equal size, like س and ش. If they are the terminal letters in a word, they will keep their long or full forms, even when they are connected to preceding letters. The distinction between س *seen* and ش *sheen* is that س *seen* has no dot and ش *sheen* has three dots above it.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following letters.

س س س س س س س س س س *seen*
ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش *sheen*

Write the following words. (Have you found their meanings in the list at the end of the chapter?)

سِرکِه سِرکِه سِرکِه سِرکِه سِرکِه سِرکِه سِرکِه سِرکِه *sirka*
شَتُر شَتُر شَتُر شَتُر شَتُر شَتُر شَتُر شَتُر *shutur*

Vocabulary

سِرکِه	<i>sirka</i>	vinegar
زَالِه	<i>zh'alah</i>	hail
زَرَد	<i>zard</i>	yellow
رَابِر	<i>r'abar</i>	rubber
ذَرِه	<i>zarah</i>	particle, an atom
دِيوَار	<i>diw'ar</i>	wall
شَتُر	<i>shutur</i>	camel

Lesson Four درس چهارم

Letters ص s`ad through ظ zoy

The letters ص s`ad and ض z`ad are written alike. The difference between them is that ص has no dot and ض has one dot above it. To write ص s`ad and ض z`ad, start with ض or ص and then move down clockwise. When ص s`ad and ض z`ad are initial or medial letters they are written in their short forms. When they are terminal letters, they keep their long forms.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following letters.

ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص s`ad
ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض z`ad

Write the following words.

صابون صابون صابون صابون صابون صابون صابون صابون s`aboon
ضرر ضرر ضرر ضرر ضرر ضرر ضرر ضرر zarar

The letters ط toy and ظ zoy may connect to their preceding or following connecting letters. The letters ط and ظ are always written in their full forms, regardless of their position in the word. To write these letters start with the bottom part of the letters and move clockwise. Then add the straight line. To add the straight line, start from top and move down.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following letters.

ط ط ط ط ط ط ط ط ط ط ط ط toy
ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ zoy

Write the following words.

طرف طرف طرف طرف طرف طرف طرف طرف taraf
خط خط خط خط خط خط خط خط خط khat
ظهر ظهر ظهر ظهر ظهر ظهر ظهر ظهر zuhr

Vocabulary

صابون	s`aboon	soap
ظهر	zuhr	afternoon
طرف	taraf	toward, side, in direction of
خط	khat	letter, writing, line
ضرر	zarar	damage

Lesson Five درس پنجم

Letters ع ayn through ق qaf

The letters ع ayn and غ ghayn may connect to connecting letters that proceed them or letters that follow them. To write ع or غ start from the top and move counter clockwise. When these letters are initial or medial letters in a word, they are written in their short forms. When they are terminal letters, they are written in their long forms.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following letters.

ع ع ع ع ع ع ع ع ع ع اyn
غ غ غ غ غ غ غ غ غ غ ghayn

Write the following words.

علم علم علم علم علم علم علم علم ilm
معلم معلم معلم معلم معلم معلم معلم معلم mu'alim
غم غم غم غم غم غم غم غم gham
باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ باغ b'agh

The letter ف fe can be connected to a preceding or a following letter. When ف fe is the initial or medial letter in a word, it is written in its short form. When it appears as a terminal letter, it is written in its long form.

To write the letter ف fe start from right and move to the left. Add the dot last.

تمرین Exercise

Write the letter ف fe

ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف fe

Write the following words.

فرمان فرمان فرمان فرمان فرمان فرمان فرمان فرمان farm'an
فقير فقير فقير فقير فقير فقير فقير فقير faq'ir
آفتاب آفتاب آفتاب آفتاب آفتاب آفتاب آفتاب آفتاب afi'ab
برف برف برف برف برف برف برف برف barf

The letter ق *qaf* can connect to the preceding or following connecting letter in a word. When ق *qaf* is the initial or medial letter in a word, it is written in its short form. When it appears as a terminal letter in a word, it is written in its long form. Write the letter ق *qaf* from right to the left.

تمرین Exercise

Write the letter ق *qaf*.

ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق *qaf*

Write the following words.

قلم قلم قلم قلم قلم قلم قلم قلم قلم *qalam*
 قصر قصر قصر قصر قصر قصر قصر قصر قصر *qasr*
 بیرق بیرق بیرق بیرق بیرق بیرق بیرق بیرق بیرق *bairaq*
 برق برق برق برق برق برق برق برق برق *barq*

Vocabulary

علم	<i>'ilm</i>	knowledge
معلم	<i>mu`alim</i>	teacher
غم	<i>gham</i>	sadness
باغ	<i>b`agh</i>	garden
فرمان	<i>farm`an</i>	decree
فقیر	<i>faq`ir</i>	beggar
آفتاب	<i>`aft`ab</i>	sun
برف	<i>barf</i>	snow
قلم	<i>qalam</i>	pen
قصر	<i>qasr</i>	palace
بیرق	<i>bairaq</i>	flag
برق	<i>barq</i>	electricity

The letter م *meem* may connect to its preceding or following letter. When م appears as the initial or medial letter, it is written in its short form. When م appears as the terminal letter it will keep its long form. To write م *meem*, start at the top and move down.

تمرین Exercise

Write the letter م *meem* several times.

م م م م م م م م م م *meem*

Write the following Dari words.

مگس مگس مگس مگس مگس مگس مگس مگس مگس *magas*
 مورچه مورچه مورچه مورچه مورچه مورچه مورچه مورچه مورچه *morcha*
 من من من من من من من من من من *man*
 نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک *namak*
 کمک کمک کمک کمک کمک کمک کمک کمک کمک *komak*
 گرم گرم گرم گرم گرم گرم گرم گرم گرم *garm*
 گم گم گم گم گم گم گم گم گم *gom*

The letter ن *n`un* may connect to a preceding or following letter. When ن is the initial or medial letter in a word, it will be written in its short form. When it is the final letter in a word it will be written in its long form. To write ن *n`un* start at the right end of ن and move clockwise. Add the dot last.

تمرین Exercise

Write the letter ن *n`un* as below.

ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن *n`un*

Write the following Dari words.

نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک نمک *namak*
 نان نان نان نان نان نان نان نان نان *n`an*
 نام نام نام نام نام نام نام نام نام *n`am*
 انسان انسان انسان انسان انسان انسان انسان انسان انسان *ins`an*
 زن زن زن زن زن زن زن زن زن زن *zan*

Vocabulary

مورچه	<i>morcha</i>	ant
مگس	<i>magas</i>	fly
گل	<i>gul</i>	flower
فیل	<i>feel</i>	elephant
بلی	<i>bale</i>	yes
لشکر	<i>lashkar</i>	army
لاله	<i>l'alah</i>	tulip
سگ	<i>sag</i>	dog
برگ	<i>barg</i>	leaf
سوک	<i>sarak</i>	street
مکتب	<i>maktab</i>	school
کار	<i>k`ar</i>	work
کتاب	<i>kit`ab</i>	book
گم	<i>gom</i>	lost
گرم	<i>garm</i>	warm
کمک	<i>komak</i>	help
نمک	<i>namak</i>	salt
من	<i>man</i>	I
زن	<i>zan</i>	women
نام	<i>n`am</i>	name
انسان	<i>ins`an</i>	human
نان	<i>n`an</i>	bread

Lesson Seven درس هفتم

Letters و vav through ی ya

The letter و vav can connect with a preceding letter but not to a following letter. vav is always written in its full form. To write و vav, start from top, make the small head, and move down to complete the curve.

تمرین Exercise

Write the letter و vav several times. (Have you been pronouncing as you write?)

و و و و و و و و و و و و و vav

Write the following words.

وقت وقت وقت وقت وقت وقت وقت وقت *vaqt*
 توشک توشک توشک توشک توشک توشک توشک توشک *toshak*
 گوشت گوشت گوشت گوشت گوشت گوشت گوشت گوشت *gosht*
 تو تو تو تو تو تو تو تو تو تو *tu*
 دو دو دو دو دو دو دو دو دو دو *du*

The letter ه *he* attaches to preceding and following letters in a word. It changes its written form depending on the location of the letter, whether at the beginning, the ending or in the middle.

Initial:	هوا	<i>hav`a</i>	weather
Medial:	آنها	<i>`anh`a</i>	they
Terminal:	نقشه	<i>naqshah</i>	map (Terminal <i>he</i> preceded by a connecting letter)
Terminal:	بوره	<i>b`urah</i>	sugar (Terminal <i>he</i> preceded by a non-connecting letter)

تمرین Exercise

Write the following words. (Have you been finding their meanings in the list at the end of the chapter?)

هوا هوا هوا هوا هوا هوا هوا هوا *hav`a*
 آنها آنها آنها آنها آنها آنها آنها آنها *`anh`a*
 نقشه نقشه نقشه نقشه نقشه نقشه نقشه نقشه *naqshah*
 بوره بوره بوره بوره بوره بوره بوره بوره *b`urah*

The letter ی *ya* changes its written form depending on the location of the letter as it appears in a word. It is written in short form when it is an initial letter and is followed by a connecting letter, or when it is a medial letter preceded and followed by connecting letters. The short ی *ya* is written as a short ب *be*, with two dots below it instead of the one dot as in ب *be*. ی *ya* usually keeps its long form when it connects to a preceding letter and also when it is the terminal letter in a word, or when it is the terminal letter in a word and is preceded by a non-connecting letter.

یک	<i>yak</i>	initial letter ی followed by connecting letter ک.
بینی	<i>b`ini</i>	medial letter ی preceded by letter ب and followed by letter ن.
آبی	<i>`abi</i>	terminal letter ی preceded by connecting letter ب.
بوی	<i>boe</i>	terminal letter ی preceded by non-connecting letter و.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following words.

یک یک یک یک یک یک یک یک *yak*
 بینی بینی بینی بینی بینی بینی بینی بینی *b`ini*
 آبی آبی آبی آبی آبی آبی آبی آبی *`abi*
 بوی بوی بوی بوی بوی بوی بوی بوی *boe*

Vocabulary

بینی	<i>b`ini</i>	nose
دو	<i>du</i>	two
تو	<i>tu</i>	you
گوشت	<i>gosht</i>	meat
توشک	<i>toshak</i>	mattress
وقت	<i>vaqt</i>	time
بوره	<i>b`urah</i>	sugar
نقشه	<i>naqshah</i>	map
هوا	<i>hav`a</i>	weather
آنها	<i>`anh`a</i>	they
یک	<i>yak</i>	one
آبی	<i>`abi</i>	blue
بوی	<i>boe</i>	smell

Part II

Rules

Lesson Eight درس هشتم

Writing Dari

Dari is written from right to left. The Dari language does not use capitalization; proper names and the first letters of sentences are not capitalized as in English.

In writing Dari, pen strokes are usually from top to bottom. For example if you write the word اسم *esm*, you begin with the letter ا *alef*. Start from the top of the letter ا *alef* and pull down a straight line to write the letter ا *alef*. Then write the letter س *seen* starting from the right end of the letter س *seen* and add the letter م *meem* to it. The tail end of م *meem* is where you complete writing this word. It takes two pen strokes to write the word اسم. One stroke is for ا and the second stroke is for سم.

When ا *alef* is connected to a preceding letter, the pen stroke for ا *alef* starts at the base of the letter to which ا *alef* connects and moves straight upward. For example if you write the word بار *b`ar*, you start with the short form of the letter ب *be*, then attach the letter ا *alef* to it at the left end of the letter ب *be* with a straight upward move to write the letter ا *alef*. The letter ر *re* is added last. Add the dot below the ب *be* last. When writing Dari add the dots after you complete writing a word.

When ا *alef* is written separately, the pen stroke is from top to bottom. When ا *alef* joins a preceding letter, the pen stroke starts from the base of the letter to which it connects and moves upward.

Lesson Nine درس نهم

و vav "and"

The letter *vav* is pronounced *va* when it is used in a sentence and when it means "and" as in English. *va* is written separately and will not join with following and preceding words when it is used to denote the word "and." *vav* is added before the last noun even when a sentence has more than two nouns.

کتاب و قلم	<i>kit`ab va qalam</i>	book and pen
دختر و بچه	<i>dokhtar va bacha</i>	girl and boy
سیاه و سفید	<i>sey`a va safed</i>	black and white

من کتاب، قلم و کتابچه خریدم.
man kit`ab, qalam va kit`abcha khar`idam.
I bought book, pen, and notebook.

شیلا، حسن و صوفی به مکتب رفتند.
Sheil`a, Hassan, va, Sophi beh maktab raftand.
Sheila, Hassan, and Sophi went to school.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari phrases. As always pronounce as you write, and find their English meanings.

نقشه و کتاب
سیاه و سفید
دختر و بچه
قلم و کتاب

Write the following sentences in Dari.

شیلا یک قلم آبی و یک کتابچه خرید.
Sheil`a yak qalam-e`abi va yak kit`abcha khar`id.
Sheila bought a blue pen and a notebook.

او به دکان به همراهی مادر، خواهر و برادر خود رفت.
o beh dok`an beh hamr`aey m`adar, khw`ahar va ber`ader-e khud raft.
He went to the store with his mother, sister and brother.

این کتاب سفید من و آن قلم آبی من است.
`in kit`ab-e safed-e man va`an qalam-e`abi-e man ast.
This is my white book and that is my blue pen.

او یک برادر و یک خواهر دارد.
o yak ber`ader va yak khw`ahar d`arad.
He has a brother and a sister.

Vocabulary

کتاب	<i>kit`ab</i>	book
قلم	<i>qalam</i>	pen
دختر	<i>dokhtar</i>	girl
بچه	<i>bacha</i>	boy
و	<i>va</i>	and
سیاه	<i>sey`ah</i>	black
سفید	<i>safed</i>	white
نقشه	<i>naqshah</i>	map
مکتب	<i>maktab</i>	school
کتابچه	<i>kit`abcha</i>	notebook
دکان	<i>dok`an</i>	store
همراهی	<i>hamr`ay</i>	with
خرید	<i>khar`id</i>	bought
برادر	<i>ber`ader</i>	brother
خواهر	<i>khw`ahar</i>	sister
مادر	<i>m`ader</i>	mother

Lesson Ten **درس دهم****r'a to Denote a Definite Direct Object**

r'a is a particle added to Dari nouns and comes after the noun to denote that it is the definite direct object. *r'a* is usually added as a suffix to the definite object by context or by the presence of a pronoun or name. *r'a* can be used after personal pronouns: من را دید *man r'a d'id* (saw me) or تو را دید *t'u r'a d'id* (saw you).

You can write من and تو / را separate or together as one word.

Both forms of writing are acceptable in Dari. Omit the ن from من and attach the ر to م in order to write من را *man r'a* as one word. Omit the و from تو and add the ر to ت in order to write تو را as one word.

من را *man r'a* or مرا *mar'a*
تو را *t'u r'a* or ترا *tur'a*

او مرا دعوت کرد.	<i>o mar'a da'wat kard.</i>	He invited me.
من ترا دیدم.	<i>man t'ur'a d'idam.</i>	I saw you.
حسن معلم را دید.	<i>Hasan mu`alim r'a d'id.</i>	Hasan saw the teacher.
حسن کتاب را خرید.	<i>Hasan kit`ab r'a khar'id.</i>	Hasan bought the book.
حسن مکتوب را خواند.	<i>Hasan makt`ub r'a khw`and.</i>	Hasan read the letter.
حسن او را دید.	<i>Hasan o r'a d'id.</i>	Hasan saw him/her.

When a sentence has more than one definite noun that relates to a direct object, a *r'a* is added after the final noun. *r'a* is used only once, even if the sentence has more than one noun.

حسن کتاب و قلم را خرید
Hasan kit'ab va qalam r'a khar'id.
 Hasan bought the book and the pen.

حسن معلم و شاگرد را در مکتب دید.
Hasan mu'alim va sh'agird r'a dar maktab d'id.
 Hasan saw the teacher and the student at school.

من یک قلم و یک کتابچه را برای مکتب خریدم.
man yak qalam va yak kit'abcha r'a bar'ay maktab kharidam.
 I bought a pen and a notebook for school.

In the above sentences, references are made to specific nouns. The speaker and the listener both know which teacher, which student, which book, which letter and which person that they are talking about. When the noun is not clear the speaker may add additional information to clarify it for the listener. Like:

من معلم دری را دیدم.
man mu'alim Dari r'a d'idam.
 I saw the Dari teacher.

حسن کتاب دری را خرید.
Hasan kit'ab-e Dari r'a kharid.
 Hasan bought the Dari book.

تمرین Exercise

Read and write the following Dari sentences.

من معلم را دیدم.
man mu'alim r'a d'idam.
 I saw the teacher.

معلم قلم آبی را خرید.
mu'alim qalam-e 'abi r'a kharid.
 The teacher bought the blue pen.

حسن نقشه را خرید.
Hasan naqsha r'a kharid.
 Hasan bought the map.

او قلم و کتابچه را خرید.
o qalam va kit'abcha r'a kharid.
 He bought the pen and the notebook.

او شاگرد را دید.
o sh'agird r'a d'id.
 He saw the student.

Write the following Dari paragraph. Read as you write.

شیلا و حسن به دکان رفتند. شیلا یک قلم آبی را خرید. حسن یک قلم، یک کتابچه و یک نقشه را خرید. حسن کاکا خود را در دکان دید. شیلا و حسن در صنف دوم هستند.

Translation:

Sheila and Hasan went to the store. Sheila bought a blue pen. Hasan bought a pen, a notebook, and a map. Hasan saw his uncle in the store. Sheila and Hasan are in second grade.

Vocabulary

دري	<i>Dari</i>	Dar`i ³
مکتوب	<i>makt`ub</i>	letter
خواند	<i>khw`and</i>	read
دید	<i>d`id</i>	saw
معلم	<i>mu`alim</i>	teacher
شاگرد	<i>sh`agird</i>	student
صنف دوم	<i>sinf-e duvum</i>	second grade
دعوت	<i>da`wat</i>	invite

درس یازدهم Lesson Eleven

Gender

Dari nouns have no gender distinction between masculine and feminine. The gender becomes clear in the context of a statement or a sentence.

او پدر من است.
o pedar-e man ast.
 He is my **father**.

او مادر من است.
o m`ader-e man ast.
 She is my **mother**.

او مکتب را خوش دارد.
o maktab r`a khosh d`arad.
She likes school.

او مکتب را خوش دارد.
o maktab r`a khosh d`arad.
He likes school.

او معلم فزیک من است.
o mu`alim-e fiz`ik-e man ast.
He is my physics teacher.

³ Dari is also known as Persian or Farsi.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari paragraph, pronounce as you write.

مادر و پدر من هر دو معلم هستند. مادر من معلم دری است. او هر روز به مکتب می‌رود. مادر من بیست شاگرد در صنف خود دارد. پدر من معلم انگلیسی است. پدر من معلم شیلا است. او در پوهنتون درس می‌دهد.

Translation:

My mother and my father, both are teachers. My mother is a Dari teacher. She goes to school every day. My mother has twenty students in her class. My father is an English teacher. My father is Sheila's teacher. He teaches at the University.

Write the following Dari sentences.

نام معلم من حسن است.
n'am-e ma'alim-e man Hasan ast.
My teacher's name is Hasan.

من یک قلم خریدم.
man yak qalam kharidam.
I bought a pen.

صنف من چهار کلکین دارد.
sinf-e man chah'ar kilkeen d'arad.
My classroom has four windows.

مادر احمد معلم است.
m'ader-e Ahmad mu'alim ast.
Ahmad's mother is a teacher.

من بیست افغانی دارم.
man b'ist Afgh'ani d'aram.
I have twenty Afghanis.

او معلم من است.
o mu'alim-e man ast.
She is my teacher.

من فزیک را خوش دارم.
man fiz'ik r'a khosh d'aram.
I like physics.

شیلا مکتب رفت.
Sheila maktab raft.
Sheila went to school.

افغانستان میوه خشک زیاد دارد.
Afghanistan maywa-e khushk ziy'ad d'arad.
Afghanistan has a lot of dried fruits.

Vocabulary

بیست	<i>b`ist</i>	twenty
انگلیسی	<i>inglisi</i>	English
درس	<i>dars</i>	lesson
درس دادن	<i>dars d`adan</i>	to teach
پوهنتون	<i>pohant`un</i>	university
خوش	<i>khosh</i>	like
شاگرد	<i>sh`agird</i>	student
خواهر	<i>khw`ahar</i>	sister
مادر	<i>m`ader</i>	mother
پدر	<i>pedar</i>	father
فزیک	<i>fiz`ik</i>	physics
صنف	<i>sinf</i>	classroom
کلکین	<i>kilkeen</i>	window
چهار	<i>chah`ar</i>	four
میوه	<i>maywa</i>	fruit
خشک	<i>khushk</i>	dry
زیاد	<i>ziy`ad</i>	a lot, too much

Lesson Twelve درس دوازدهم

Ez`afa or the addition “-e”, and Articles

In spoken Dari a non-stressed colloquial “-e” is an added sound at the end of all nouns that denotes a relationship between nouns and adjectives. This “-e” is called *ez`afa*, which means addition. In the context of a sentence, the “-e” sound is added to show one of the three relationships between the noun and the adjective.

i. It indicates possession or belonging to:

برادر من	<i>ber`adar-e man</i>	My brother
خانه احمد	<i>khana-e Ahmad</i>	Ahmad's house

ii. It joins a noun to an adjective that qualifies that noun:

قالین سرخ	<i>q`al`in-e surkh</i>	Red carpet
قلم سبز	<i>qalam-e sabz</i>	Green pen
سال نو	<i>s`al-e naw</i>	New Year

iii. It indicates an apposition:

معلم، دوست او	<i>mu`alim, dost-e o</i>	The teacher, his friend
زن، همسایه من	<i>zan, hams`aya-e man</i>	The woman, my neighbor

The sound *ez`afa* “-e” is an added sound, but is not written in Dari.

Articles

The Dari language does not use the definite article "the" as in English.

دختر معلم به مکتب آمد.
dokhtar-e mu`alim beh maktab `amad.
 The teacher's daughter came to school.

کتاب آبی اینجا است.
kit`ab-e `abi `inj`a ast.
 The blue book is here.

قلم معلم بالا چوکی است.
qalam-e mu`alim b`al`a-e chawki ast.
 The teacher's pen is on the chair.

شاگردان در صنف هستند.
sh`agird`an dar sinf hastand.
 The students are in class.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari sentences. Read as you write.

معلم حسن اینجا است.
mu`alim-e Hasan `inj`a ast.
 Hasan's teacher is here.

او یک قالمین سرخ خرید.
o yak q`al`in-e surkh kharid.
 He bought a red carpet.

معلم در صنف است.
mu`alim dar sinf ast.
 The teacher is in class.

نقشه بالا چوکی است.
naqshah b`al`a-e chawki ast.
 The map is on the chair.

شاگرد کتاب را می خواند.
sh`agird kit`ab r`a may khw`anad.
 The student is reading a book.

قالمین سرخ است.
q`al`in surkh ast.
 The carpet is red.

کاکا او به مکتب آمد.
k`k`a-e o beh maktab `amad.
 His uncle came to school.

Vocabulary

همسایه	<i>hams`aya</i>	neighbor
زن	<i>zan</i>	woman
دوست	<i>dost</i>	friend
سال نو	<i>s`al-e naw</i>	new year
نو	<i>naw</i>	new
سال	<i>s`al</i>	year
سبز	<i>sabz</i>	green
قالین	<i>q`al`in</i>	carpet
خانه	<i>kh`ana</i>	house, home
برادر	<i>ber`adar</i>	brother
مگس	<i>magas</i>	fly
کتابخانه	<i>kit`abkh`ana</i>	library
هستند	<i>hastand</i>	are
صنف	<i>sinf</i>	classroom
شاگردان	<i>sh`agird`an</i>	students
شاگرد	<i>sh`agird</i>	student
چوکی	<i>chawk`i</i>	chair
بالا	<i>b`al`a</i>	over, above
آمد	<i>`amad</i>	came
اینجا	<i>`inj`a</i>	here
فزیک	<i>fiz`ik</i>	physics
به	<i>beh</i>	to
آفتاب	<i>`aft`ab</i>	sun
برف	<i>barf</i>	snow
مقبول	<i>maqbool</i>	pretty

Lesson Thirteen درس سیزدهم

Statements, Questions, Commands, & Interrogative Sentences

A sentence consists of a number of words put together in an organized manner to convey a message. Also a sentence can be a command, an interrogative, a question, or a statement, and it could be negative or affirmative.

As a rule, subjects and objects come before the verbs in Dari sentences. Verbs usually appear last:

این کتاب من است
'in kit`ab-e man ast.
 This **is** my book.

[The verb in the above sentence is *ast* است (**is**)]

پسر من مکتب رفت.
pesar-e man maktab raft.
 My son **went** to school.

[In the above sentence *raft* رفت (**went**) is the verb.]

Statements

حسن خانه میآید.
Hasan kh`ana me`ayad.
 Hasan comes home.

حسن مکتب رفت.
Hasan maktab raft
 Hasan went to school.

کتاب بالا میز است.
kit`ab b`al`a-e maiz ast.
 The book is on the table.

Questions

آیا حسن خانه آمد؟⁴
`ay`a Hasan kh`ana `amad?
 Did Hasan come home?

آیا حسن مکتب رفت؟
`ay`a Hasan maktab raft?
 Did Hasan go to school?

آیا کتاب بالا میز است؟
ay`a kit`ab b`al`a-e maiz ast?
 Is the book on the table?

In colloquial Dari, instead of using the word آیا *`ay`a*, a vocal stress is put at the end of the sentence to indicate a question. For example, removing the word آیا *`ay`a* and putting a vocal stress at the end of each sentence would not change their meaning.

حسن خانه میآید؟
Hasan kh`ana may`amad?
 Did Hasan come home?

حسن مکتب رفت؟
Hasan maktab raft?
 Did Hasan go to school?

کتاب بالا میز است؟
kit`ab b`al`a-e maiz ast?
 Is the book on the table?

Commands

حسن ، خانه بیا.
Hasan, kh`ana bey`a.
 Hasan, come home

حسن، کتاب را بخوان.
Hasan, kit`ab r`a bekhw`an.
 Hasan, read the book.

شیلا، این کتاب را بخوان.
Sheila, `in kit`ab r`a behkhw`an.
 Sheila, read this book.

شیلا، این سیب را بخور.
Sheila, `in seb r`a behkhor.
 Sheila, eat this apple.

شیلا، کتاب سرخ را بخر.
Sheila, kit`ab-e surkh r`a behkhar.
 Sheila, buy the red book.

حسن ، مکتب برو.
Hasan, maktab bero.
 Hasan, go to school.

حسن، سیب را بخور.
Hasan, seb r`a bekhhor.
 Hasan, eat the apple.

شیلا، این فصل را بخوان.
Sheila, `in fasl r`a behkhw`an.
 Sheila, read this chapter.

شیلا، این صفحه را نوشته کن.
Sheila, `in safha r`a navishta kun.
 Sheila, write this page.

شیلا، به کتابخانه برو.
Sheila, beh kit`abkh`ana birau.
 Sheila, go to the library.

⁴ See Lesson Fourteen for using آیا *`ay`a*.

Interrogatives

Interrogative questions are usually tonal, where a stress is placed on the last syllable. Interrogative questions normally begin with *کجا* *koj`a* (where), *کی* *k`i* (who or whom), *چه* *che* (what), *کدام* *kod`am* (which), and *کی* *kai* (when).⁵

کجا رفتی؟	<i>koj`a rafti?</i>	Where did you go?
کدام کتاب را خواندی.	<i>kod`am kit`ab r`a khw`andi?</i>	Which book did you read?
کی آمد؟	<i>k`i `amad?</i>	Who came?
چه خوردی؟	<i>che khord`i</i>	What did you eat?
کی آمدی؟	<i>kai `amadi?</i>	When did you come?

English sentences first translated to Dari, then changed to questions:

Sheila came home. شیلایا خانه آمد. <i>Sheila kh`ana `amad.</i>	Did Sheila come home? آیا شیلایا خانه آمد؟ <i>`ay`a Sheila kh`ana `amad?</i>
Sheila went home. شیلایا خانه رفت <i>Sheila kh`ana raft.</i>	Did Sheila go home? آیا شیلایا خانه رفت؟ <i>`ay`a Sheila kh`ana raft?</i>
Sheila saw the teacher. شیلایا معلم را دید. <i>Sheila mu`alim r`a d`id.</i>	Did Sheila see the teacher? آیا شیلایا معلم را دید؟ <i>`ay`a Sheila mu`alim r`a d`id?</i>
Sheila bought a red pen. شیلایا یک قلم سرخ خرید. <i>Sheila yak qalam surkh kharid.</i>	Did Sheila buy a red pen? آیا شیلایا یک قلم سرخ خرید؟ <i>`ay`a Sheila yak qalam surkh kharid?</i>

Interrogative sentences:

چه خریدی؟	<i>che kharidi?</i>	What did you buy?
چه خواندی؟	<i>che khwandi?</i>	What did you read?
کجا رفتی؟	<i>koj`a rafti?</i>	Where did you go?
چه وقت آمدی؟	<i>che vaqt `amadi?</i>	When did you come?
کی به همراه تو رفت؟	<i>k`i beh hamr`ah-e tu rafti?</i>	Who went with you?
چه کردی؟	<i>che kardi?</i>	What did you do?

⁵ *kai* and *k`i* are written alike. The difference between them is in their pronunciations and in their meanings.

Vocabulary

رفتن	<i>raftan</i>	to go
رفت	<i>raft</i>	went
برو	<i>birau</i>	go
سرخ	<i>surkh</i>	red
است	<i>ast</i>	is
من	<i>man</i>	I, my
دید	<i>d`id</i>	saw
در	<i>dar</i>	in
بالا ⁶ or سر	<i>sar or b`al`a</i>	on, above, over
کتابخانه	<i>kit`abkh`ana</i>	library
صفحه	<i>safha</i>	page
برادر	<i>ber`adar</i>	brother
آمدن	<i>`amadan</i>	to come
گپ زدن	<i>gapzadan</i>	to talk
گپ زد	<i>gapzad</i>	talked
با	<i>b`a</i>	with
بخوان	<i>bekhw`an</i>	read
کدام	<i>kod`am</i>	which
کی	<i>k`i</i>	who
چه	<i>che</i>	what
همراه	<i>hamr`ah</i>	with
کجا	<i>koj`a</i>	where
کردن	<i>kardan</i>	to do
فصل	<i>fasl</i>	chapter, season
کی	<i>kai</i>	when

⁶ *sar* also means head.

Lesson Fourteen درس چهاردهم

Questions That Start With آيا `ay`a

آيا `ay`a is a particle used at the beginning of a non-interrogative sentence to introduce a question. It does not have any specific meaning. In conversational Dari, if a question is not interrogative in nature instead of using آيا `ay`a at the beginning of the sentence, the speaker will put a vocal stress at the end of the sentence to introduce a question.

آيا برف باريد؟
`ay`a barf b`ar`id?
Did it snow?

آيا مادر خود را ديدى؟
`ay`a m`adar-e khud r`a d`id`i?
Did you see your mother?

آيا كتابخانه رفتى؟
`ay`a kit`abkh`ana rafti?
Did you go to the library?

آيا كتاب را خريدى؟
`ay`a kit`ab r`a kharid`i?
Did you buy the book?

آيا خانه رفتى؟
`ay`a kh`ana rafti?
Did you go home?

In colloquial Dari, drop آيا `ay`a from the beginning of the sentence and add a vocal stress at the end of the sentence.

برف باريد؟
barf b`ar`id?
Did it snow?

مادر خود را ديدى؟
m`adar-e khud r`a d`id`i?
Did you see your mother?

كتابخانه رفتى؟
kit`abkh`ana rafti?
Did you go to the library?

كتاب را خريدى؟
kit`ab r`a kharid`i?
Did you buy the book?

خانه رفتى؟
kh`ana rafti?
Did you go home?

تمرين Exercise

Dari sentences changed to questions. Write the Dari sentences as you read them.

شېلا خانه رفت.
Sheila kh`ana raft.
Sheila went home.

شېلا خانه رفت؟
Sheila kh`ana raft?
Did Sheila go home?

or

آيا شېلا خانه رفت؟
`ay`a Sheila kh`ana raft?
Did Sheila go home?

كاكا شما يك موټر خريد.
k`ak`a-e shom`a yak motar kharid.
Your uncle bought a car.

كاكا شما يك موټر خريد؟
k`ak`a-e shom`a yak motar kharid?
Did your uncle buy a car?

or

آيا كاكا شما يك موټر خريد؟
`ay`a k`ak`a-e shom`a yak motar kharid?
Did your uncle buy a car?

مادر او مریض است.
m'ader-e o mar'iz ast.
 His mother is sick.

مادر او مریض است؟
m'ader-e o mar'iz ast?
 Is his mother sick?

or

آیا مادر او مریض است؟
'ay'a m'ader-e o mar'iz ast?
 Is his mother sick?

او مریض است.
o mar'iz ast.
 She is sick.

او مریض است؟
o mar'iz ast?
 Is she sick?

or

آیا او مریض است؟
'ay'a o mar'iz ast?
 Is she sick?

باغ او کلان است.
b'agh-e o kal'an ast.
 His garden is large.

باغ او کلان است؟
b'agh-e o kal'an ast?
 Is his garden large?

or

آیا باغ او کلان است؟
'ay'a b'agh-e o kal'an ast?
 Is his garden large?

صوفیا پنیر و تربوز از دکان خرید.
Sophia panir va tarb'uz az dok'an kharid.
 Sophia bought cheese and watermelon from the store.

صوفیا پنیر و تربوز از دکان خرید؟
Sophia panir va tarb'uz az dok'an kharid?
 Did Sophia buy cheese and watermelon from the store?

or

آیا صوفیا پنیر و تربوز از دکان خرید؟
'ay'a Sophia panir va tarb'uz az dok'an kharid?
 Did Sophia buy cheese and watermelon from the store?

Vocabulary

خر	<i>khar</i>	donkey
نچار	<i>naj'ar</i>	carpenter
چارپانی	<i>ch'arp'aey</i>	bed (made from ropes)
پیر	<i>pir</i>	old, aged
جمعه	<i>juma</i>	Friday
دکان	<i>dok'an</i>	store
تربوز	<i>tarb'uz</i>	watermelon
پنیر	<i>panir</i>	cheese
کلان	<i>kal'an</i>	big, large
مریض	<i>mar'iz</i>	sick
دیدن	<i>d'idan</i>	to see
باریدن	<i>b'ar'idan</i>	to rain or to snow

Lesson Fifteen درس پانزدهم

Plural

In Dari *ها h`a*, *ان `an*, *ات at*, *یل el*, *گان g`an*, or *یان y`an* are used as suffixes to make nouns plural. Most nouns will become plural by adding *ها h`a* as a suffix. Some nouns will also become plural by adding *ان `an* as a suffix. In addition, a few nouns will become plural by adding *ات at* or *یل el* *گان g`an* or *یان y`an* as suffixes. Usually adding *یل el* will also change the form of the noun.

As a general rule, animate nouns such as people and animals will become plural by adding the suffix *ان `an* to their singular forms. A large number of animate nouns can become plural by adding either *ان `an* or *ها h`a* as suffixes. Adding the suffix *ان `an* is the correct form to make animate nouns plural. In many instances *ها h`a* is used instead of *ان `an* for animate nouns, which is also acceptable in Dari.

Some nouns become plural by adding the suffix *ان `an* or the suffix *ها h`a*, as shown in the following animate nouns. In many cases it is acceptable in Dari to use either *ان `an* or *ها h`a*.

مرد	mard	man
مردان	mard`an	men
مرد ها	mard h`a	men
زن	zan	woman
زنان	zan`an	women
زن ها	zan h`a	women

مرغ	murgh	chicken
مرغان	murgh`an	chickens
مرغ ها	murgh h`a	chickens
دختر	dokhtar	girl
دختران	dokhtaran	girls
دختر ها	dokhtar h`a	girls

A few animate nouns use *گان g`an* or *یان y`an*. When animate nouns end in *ه he*, the ending *ه he* is removed and *گان g`an* is added as a suffix. If *ها h`a* is used to make them plural the *ه he* will not be removed, the suffix *ها h`a* will be added after the *ه he*.

پرنده	parenda	bird
پرندهگان	parendag`an	birds
پرنده ها	parenda h`a	birds
مورچه	morcha	ant
مورچهگان	morchag`an	ants
مورچه ها	morchah`a	ants

When animate nouns end in *ت alef*, the suffix *یان y`an* is added to make them plural.

آقا	`aq`a	gentleman
آقایان	`aq`ay`an	gentlemen

Do not use the suffix *ان `an* with inanimate nouns under any circumstances. Inanimate nouns, like objects, use the suffix *ها h`a* only. The suffix *ها h`a* can be written jointly with the noun, or it can also be written separately after the noun.

Separately: *ها چوکی ها chawk`i h`a* (chairs), *ها قلم qalam h`a* (pens)
Jointly: *چوکیها chawk`ih`a* (chairs), *قلمها qalamh`a* (pens).

When the last letter of the noun ends in a non-connecting letter, the suffix **ها** *h`a* is always written separately as **میزها** *maiz h`a* (tables), **دیوارها** *diw`ar h`a* (walls), **پرده ها** *pardah h`a* (curtains), etc.

If a noun ends in **ه** *he*, the suffix **ها** will not be written jointly with the noun. It will be written separately like **خانه ها** *kh`ana h`a* (houses), **دروازه ها** *darw`aza h`a* (doors), **تخته ها** *takhta h`a* (boards), etc.

Inanimate nouns and their plural forms:

کتاب	<i>kit`ab</i>	book
کتابها or کتاب ها	<i>kit`abh`a</i>	books
قلم	<i>qalam</i>	pen
قلمها or قلم ها	<i>qalamh`a</i>	pens
خانه	<i>kh`ana</i>	house
خانه ها	<i>kh`anah`a</i>	houses

As the result of Arabic influence on the Dari language, some Arabic nouns are used in Dari. These nouns become plural by adding **ات** *at* or **یل** *el* as suffixes (same as Arabic), as well as by adding **ها** *h`a* (same as Dari). When **یل** *el* is added the form of the noun will change. Although the Arabic formats are acceptable in Dari, some of these nouns can also become plural by adding **ها** *h`a* as suffix.

رباعی	<i>rub`a`i</i>	quatrain
رباعیات	<i>rub`a`iat</i>	quatrains
رباعی ها	<i>rub`aay h`a</i>	quatrains
مسئله	<i>mas`ala</i>	question, problem
مسائل	<i>mas`ael</i>	questions, problems
مسئله ها	<i>mas`ala h`a</i>	questions, problems
قبیله	<i>qabila</i>	tribe
قبایل	<i>qabila</i>	tribes
قبیله ها	<i>qabila h`a</i>	tribes

General rules for pluralization of Dari nouns are:

- Most animate nouns can become plural by adding either **ها** *h`a* or **ان** *an* as a suffix.
- All inanimate nouns become plural by adding the suffix **ها** *h`a*
- The suffix **ان** *an* is attached to the noun when a noun ends with a connecting letter.
- The suffix **ها** *h`a* is written either jointly or separately after a noun.
- When a noun ends in **ه** *he*, the suffix **ها** *h`a* will not be connected to the noun it represents. It will always be written separately after the noun.

تمرین Exercise

Read as you write the following Dari nouns and their plural forms. These nouns can become plural by adding the suffix **ها** or adding the suffix **ان**. Few of the following nouns will use both **ها** and **ان**. Both forms are shown when nouns may become plural by adding both **ها** and **ان**.

چوب	چوب ها	
خر	خرها	خران
جگ	جگ ها	
شتر	شترها	شتران
رابر	رابرها	
برادر	برادر ها	برادران
مرد	مرد ها	مردان
پرده	پرده ها	
بز	بزها	بزان
نقشه	نقشه ها	
معلم	معلم ها	معلمان
مورچه	مورچه ها	مورچگان

Vocabulary

اسب	<i>asp</i>	horse
باغ	<i>b`agh</i>	garden
چوب	<i>chub</i>	wood
جگ	<i>jug</i>	pitcher
شتر	<i>shutur</i>	camel
رابر	<i>r`abar</i>	rubber
پرده	<i>parda</i>	curtain
بز	<i>buz</i>	goat
مکتوب	<i>makt`ub</i>	letter
خانه	<i>kh`ana</i>	house
مورچه	<i>morcha</i>	ant
یک	<i>yak</i>	one, a
است	<i>ast</i>	is
پرنده	<i>parenda</i>	bird
آقا	<i>`aq`a</i>	gentleman, Mr.
آقایان	<i>`aq`ay`an</i>	gentlemen
میز	<i>maiz</i>	table
پرده	<i>pardah</i>	curtain
دیوار	<i>diw`ar</i>	wall
تخته	<i>takhta</i>	board
رباعی	<i>rub`a`i</i>	quatrain
مسئله	<i>mas`ala</i>	question, problem
قبیله	<i>qabila</i>	tribe

Lesson Sixteen درس شانزدهم

Suffixes *ک* *k* and *چه* *cha*

In Dari the suffix *ک* *k* is added to a noun for two reasons. One reason is an expression of love and respect and the second reason is to insult and degrade. Usually when suffix *ک* *k* is attached to children and family member, it is an expression of love and respect.

دختر	<i>dokhtar</i>	girl
دختری	<i>dokhtarak</i>	girl (the suffix <i>ک</i> <i>k</i> is a sign of love)
مادر	<i>m`adar</i>	mother
مادری	<i>madarak</i>	mother (the suffix <i>ک</i> <i>k</i> is a sign of respect and love)
مرد	<i>mard</i>	man
مردی	<i>mardak</i>	man (the suffix <i>ک</i> <i>k</i> is to degrade the man)
نجار	<i>naj`ar</i>	carpenter
نجاری	<i>naj`arak</i>	carpenter (the suffix <i>ک</i> <i>k</i> is to degrade the carpenter)

The suffix *چه* *cha* indicates a smaller value.

باغ	<i>b`agh</i>	garden
باغچه	<i>baghcha</i>	small garden
صندوق	<i>sand`uq</i>	box
صندوقچه	<i>sand`uqcha</i>	small box

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari sentences. Pronounce as you write.

دخترک همسایه مقبول است.
dokhtarak-e hams'aya maqbool ast.
 The neighbor's girl is pretty.

معلم من یک باغچه خورد دارد.
mu'alim-e man yak baghcha-e khord d'arad.
 My teacher has a small garden.

خواهرک من مکتب رفت.
khw'aharak-e man maktab raft.
 My sister went to school.

مادر من یک صندوقچه سبز دارد.
m'ader-e man yak sand'uqcha-e sabz d'arad.
 My mother has a small green box.

Part III

Grammar

Vocabulary

خورد	<i>khord</i>	small
صندوق	<i>sand'uq</i>	box
صندوقچه	<i>sand'uqcha</i>	a small box
داشتن	<i>d'ashtan</i>	to have
دارد	<i>d'arad</i>	has (he, she, or it)
سبز	<i>sabz</i>	green

درس هفدهم Lesson Seventeen

Personal Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that can replace a noun in a sentence. For example instead of saying, "John came," we can say, "he came." In this sentence, "he" is a personal pronoun.

Dari has no gender distinction. As we see below the third person in Dari is *o*, used for he, she, or it.

	First person:		
<i>man</i>	I		من
<i>m`a</i>	we		ما
	Second person:		
<i>tu</i>	you		تو
<i>shom`a</i>	you		شما
	Third person:		
<i>o</i>	he, she, or it		او
<i>`anh`a</i>	they		آنها
I	<i>man</i>		من
you	<i>tu or shom`a</i>	شما or	تو
he	<i>o</i>		او
she	<i>o</i>		او
we	<i>m`a</i>		ما
they	<i>`anh`a</i>		آنها

تو *tu* and شما *shom`a*

تو *tu* is used for singular and شما *shom`a* is used for both plural and singular. تو *tu* does not have a plural form. تو *tu* is mostly used when speaking to close friends or children. شما *shom`a* is the polite form of تو *tu* and is used for respected and older individuals, strangers, and superiors. شما *shom`a* can be used for one person or for more than one person, depending on the context. تو *tu* is used in informal conversation and شما *shom`a* is used in formal conversation.

کتاب من	<i>kit`ab-e man</i>	my book
کتاب تو or کتاب شما	<i>kit`ab-e shom`a or kitab-e tu</i>	your book
کتاب او	<i>kit`ab-e o</i>	his book
کتاب او	<i>kitab-e o</i>	her book
کتاب ما	<i>kit`ab-e m`a</i>	our book
کتاب آنها	<i>kit`ab-e `anh`a</i>	their book
کتاب سبز من	<i>kit`ab-e sabz-e man</i>	my green book
کتاب سبز تو	<i>kit`ab-e sabz-e tu</i>	your green book
کتاب سبز او	<i>kit`ab-e sabz-e o</i>	his/her green book
کتاب سبز ما	<i>kit`ab-e sabz-e m`a</i>	our green book
کتاب سبز آنها	<i>kit`ab-e sabz-e `anh`a</i>	their green book

In colloquial Dari in Afghanistan, the word من *man* is changed to ما *ma* and the word آنها *`anh`a* is changed to اونا *`un`a*.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari phrases. Read as you write.

باغ سبز من	<i>b`agh-e sabz-e man</i>	my green garden
باغ سبز تو	<i>b`agh-e sabz-e tu</i>	your green garden (for singular)
باغ سبز او	<i>b`agh-e sabz-e o</i>	his/her green garden
باغ سبز ما	<i>b`agh-e sabz-e m`a</i>	our green garden
باغ سبز شما	<i>b`agh-e sabz-e shom`a</i>	your green gardens (for plural)
باغ سبز آنها	<i>b`agh-e sabz-e `anh`a</i>	their green garden

Write the following Dari sentences. Read as you write.

آنها به مکتب رفتند.
`anh`a beh maktab raftand.
They went to school.

تو کجا رفتی؟
tu koj`a rafti?
Where did you go?

ما یک نقشه خریدیم.
m`a yak naqshah kharidim.
We bought a map.

من یک قلم سبز دارم.
man yak qalam-e sabz d`aram.
I have a green pen.

کتاب شما بالا میز است.
kit`ab-e shom`a b`ala-e maiz ast.
Your book is on the table.

Vocabulary

من	<i>man</i>	I
تو	<i>tu</i>	you
او	<i>o</i>	he/she
ما	<i>m`a</i>	we
شما	<i>shom`a</i>	you
آنها	<i>`anh`a</i>	they
ایشان	<i>aysh`an</i>	they

Lesson Eighteen درس هژدهم

Possessive Personal Pronoun Endings

Possessive personal pronouns in Dari have the following suffixes or endings and can be added to nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	م <i>meem</i>	مان <i>m`an</i>
2nd person	ت <i>te</i>	تان <i>t`an</i>
3rd person	ش <i>sheen</i>	شان <i>sh`an</i>
مادرم	<i>m`adaram</i>	my mother
مادرت	<i>m`adarat</i>	your mother
مادرش	<i>m`adarash</i>	his or her mother
مادرم‌ان	<i>m`adar-em`an</i>	our mother
مادرتان	<i>m`adar-et`an</i>	your mother
مادرشان	<i>m`adar-esh`an</i>	their mother
دوستم	<i>dostam</i>	my friend
دوستت	<i>dostat</i>	your friend
دوستش	<i>dostash</i>	his or her friend
دوستمان	<i>dost-em`an</i>	our friend
دوستتان	<i>dost-et`an</i>	your friend
دوستشان	<i>dost-esh`an</i>	their friend
کتابم	<i>kit`abam</i>	my book
کتابت	<i>kit`abat</i>	your book
کتابش	<i>kit`abash</i>	his/her/ book
کتابمان	<i>kit`abem`an</i>	our book
کتابتان	<i>kit`abet`an</i>	your book
کتابشان	<i>kit`abesh`an</i>	their books

تمرین Exercise

Possessive personal endings added to the following words. Pronounce as you write in Dari. خواهر - پدر - برادر - اسب

خواهر *khw`ahar* (sister):

خواهرم	<i>khw`aharm</i>	my sister
خواهرت	<i>khw`ahart</i>	your sister
خواهرش	<i>khw`aharsh</i>	his/her sister
خواهرمان	<i>khw`ahar-e m`an</i>	our sister
خواهرتان	<i>khw`ahar-e t`an</i>	your sister
خواهرشان	<i>khw`ahar-e sh`an</i>	their sister

پدر *pedar* (father):

پدرم	<i>pedaram</i>	my father
پدرت	<i>pedarat</i>	your father
پدرش	<i>pedarash</i>	his/her father
پدرمان	<i>pedar-e m`an</i>	our father
پدرتان	<i>pedar-e t`an</i>	your father
پدرشان	<i>pedarash`an</i>	their father

برادر *ber`ader* (brother):

برادرم	<i>ber`aderam</i>	my brother
برادرت	<i>ber`aderat</i>	your brother
برادرش	<i>ber`aderash</i>	his/her brother
برادرممان	<i>ber`ader-e m`an</i>	our brother
برادرتان	<i>ber`ader-e t`an</i>	your brother
برادرشان	<i>ber`ader-e sh`an</i>	their brother

اسب *asp* (horse):

اسبم	<i>aspam</i>	my horse
اسبت	<i>aspat</i>	your horse
اسبش	<i>aspash</i>	his/her horse
اسبمان	<i>asp-e m`an</i>	our horse
اسبتان	<i>asp-e t`an</i>	your horse
اسبشان	<i>asp-e sh`an</i>	their horse

Vocabulary

خواهر	<i>khw`ahar</i>	sister
کشتی	<i>kishti</i>	boat
دوست	<i>dost</i>	friend

Lesson Nineteen **دوس نوزدهم**

Use of Personal Endings with Plural Nouns

Personal endings are also used with plural nouns. For plural nouns that end in **ها** *h`a*, we add a **ی** *y* after the plural noun before adding the personal endings.

کتابهایم	<i>kit`abh`ayam</i>	my books
کتابهایت	<i>kit`abh`ayat</i>	your books
کتابهایش	<i>kit`abh`ayash</i>	his/her books
کتابهایمان	<i>kit`abh`a-em`an</i>	our books
کتابهایتان	<i>kit`abh`a-et`an</i>	your books
کتابهایشان	<i>kit`abh`a-esh`an</i>	their books
کشتی هایم	<i>kishtih`ayam</i>	my boats
کشتی هایت	<i>kishtih`ayat</i>	your boats
کشتی هایش	<i>kishtih`ayash</i>	his/her boats
کشتی هایمان	<i>kishtih`a-em`an</i>	our boats
کشتی هایتان	<i>kishih`a-et`an</i>	your boats
کشتی هایشان	<i>kishtih`a-esh`an</i>	their boats

We can write a personal ending separately after the noun as in **کتاب هایم** *kit`ab h`ayam*, **کشتی هایم** *kishtiy h`ayam*, or write it jointly attached to nouns as **کتابهایم** *kit`abh`ayam*, **کشتیهایم** *kishtiyh`ayam*. Both forms of writings to write **ها** *h`a* separately or jointly are acceptable in Dari.

Adding personal endings for plural nouns that do not end in **ها** *h`a* will not change the form of those nouns. For example, the plural of

اسب *asp* (horse) is **اسبان** *asp`an* (horses). We add the personal endings to the plural form, as below:

اسپانم	<i>asp`anam</i>	my horses
اسپانت	<i>asp`anat</i>	your horses
اسپانش	<i>asp`anash</i>	his/her horses
اسپانمان	<i>asp`an-em`an</i>	our horses
اسپانتان	<i>asp`an-et`an</i>	your horses
اسپانشان	<i>asp`an-eshan</i>	their horses

تمرین Exercise

Possessive personal endings added to the following plural nouns. Pronounce as you write.

باغها - برادران - خواهران

باغ هایم	<i>b`agh h`ayam</i>	my gardens
باغ هایت	<i>b`agh h`ayat</i>	your gardens
باغ هایش	<i>b`agh h`ayash</i>	his/her gardens
باغ هایمان	<i>b`agh h`a-em`an</i>	our gardens
باغ هایتان	<i>b`agh h`a-et`an</i>	your gardens
باغ هایشان	<i>b`agh h`a-esh`an</i>	their gardens
برادرانم	<i>ber`adar`anam</i>	my brothers
برادرانت	<i>ber`adar`anat</i>	your brothers
برادرانش	<i>ber`adar`anash</i>	his/her brothers
برادرانمان	<i>ber`adar`ana-em`an</i>	our brothers
برادرانتان	<i>ber`adar`ana-et`an</i>	your brothers
برادرانشان	<i>ber`adar`ana-esh`an</i>	their brothers
خواهرانم	<i>khw`ahar`anam</i>	my sisters
خواهرانت	<i>khw`ahar`anat</i>	your sisters
خواهرانش	<i>khw`ahar`anash</i>	his/her sisters
خواهرانمان	<i>khw`ahar`an-em`an</i>	our sisters
خواهرانتان	<i>khw`ahar`an-esh`an</i>	your sisters
خواهرانشان	<i>khw`ahar`an-et`an</i>	their sisters

Vocabulary

خواهران	<i>khw`ahar`an</i>	sisters
پياله	<i>pey`alah</i>	cup
شانه	<i>sh`anah</i>	comb; shoulder

Lesson Twenty **دوس بیستم**

Adjectives

Adjectives describe the attributes of nouns. In Dari, adjectives usually follow nouns, and verbs will come last in a sentence. When a noun is singular or plural the adjective representing the noun will always remain singular. An added *ez`afa* “-e” sound will be added to the noun to qualify the adjective.

دختر خوب	<i>dokhtar-e kh`ub</i>	the good girl
دختران خوب	<i>dokhtar`an-e kh`ub</i>	the good girls
کتاب خورد	<i>ket`ab-e khord</i>	the small book
کتابها خورد	<i>ket`abh`a-e khord</i>	the small books
قلم سیاه	<i>qalam-e sey`a</i>	the black pen
قلمها سیاه	<i>qalamh`a-e sey`a</i>	the black pens

There are three degrees of adjectives in Dari. Absolute adjectives include خوب *kh`ub* (good), خورد *khord* (small), کلان *kal`an* (big), etc. Comparative adjectives include خوبتر *kh`ubtar* (better), خوبترین *kh`ubtar`in* (best); خوردتر *khordtar* (smaller), خوردترین *khordtar`in* (smallest); تر سیاه *sey`atar* (blacker), ترین سیاه *sey`atar`in* (blackest), etc. Suffix تر *tar*, and suffix ترین *tar`in* are added to the absolute forms of adjectives to constitute a comparison.

خوب	<i>kh`ub</i>	good
خوبتر	<i>kh`ubtar</i>	better
خوبترین	<i>kh`ubtar`in</i>	best

کلان	<i>kal`an</i>	big
کلانتر	<i>kal`antar</i>	bigger
کلانترین	<i>kal`antar`in</i>	biggest
تاریک	<i>t`ar`ik</i>	dark
تاریکتر	<i>t`ar`iktar</i>	darker
تاریکترین	<i>t`ar`iktar`in</i>	darkest
گرم	<i>garm</i>	warm
گرمتر	<i>garmtar</i>	warmer
گرمترین	<i>garmtar`in</i>	warmest
خوشحال	<i>khoshh`al</i>	happy
خوشحالتر	<i>khoshh`altar</i>	happier
خوشحالترین	<i>khoshh`altar`in</i>	happiest
تنبل	<i>tanbal</i>	lazy
تنبل تر	<i>tanbaltar</i>	lazier
تنبل ترین	<i>tanbaltar`in</i>	laziest
سرد	<i>sard</i>	cold
سردتر	<i>sardtar</i>	colder
سردترین	<i>sardtar`in</i>	coldest
سفید	<i>safed</i>	white
سفیدتر	<i>safedtar</i>	whiter
سفیدترین	<i>safedtar`in</i>	whitest
دراز	<i>dar`az</i>	long
درازتر	<i>dar`aztar</i>	longer
درازترین	<i>dar`aztar`in</i>	longest

قلم سیاه از قلم سرخ کلانتر است.
qalam-e sey`a az qalam-e surkh kal`antar ast.
 The black pen is bigger than the red pen.

کلانترین سیب را بگیر.
kal`antar`in seb r`a beg`ir.
 Take the biggest apple.

این تاریکترین اتاق است.
i`n t`ar`iktar`in ut`aq ast.
 This is the darkest room.

امروز گرمتر از دیروز است.
emruz garmtar az d`iruz ast.
 Today is warmer than yesterday.

Vocabulary

سیب	<i>seb</i>	apple
بگیر	<i>beg`ir</i>	take
از	<i>az</i>	from
اطاق	<i>ut`aq</i>	room
در	<i>dar</i>	(preposition) in, into, within
خانه	<i>kh`ana</i>	house
روز	<i>ruz</i>	day
امروز	<i>emruz</i>	today
دیروز	<i>d`iruz</i>	yesterday
سفید	<i>safed</i>	white
شیرین	<i>shireen</i>	sweet
زرد	<i>zard</i>	yellow
تنبلی	<i>tanbal</i>	lazy
مهربان	<i>mehrab`an</i>	kind
بلند	<i>biland</i>	tall, high
کوتاه	<i>kot`ah</i>	short
بزرگ	<i>bozurg</i>	big, large
دراز	<i>dar`az</i>	long
تاریک	<i>t`ar`ik</i>	dark
سرد	<i>sard</i>	cold
خوشحال	<i>khoshh`al</i>	happy
تر	<i>tar</i>	wet

Lesson Twenty-One درس بیست و یکم

Verbs: Infinitives

Verbs describe an action: you go, you are going, you do go; a process: you sleep, you are sleeping, you do sleep; or a state of being: it rains, it is raining, it does rain.

The Dari language does not make use of the passive voice when the active voice can be used. For example, we cannot say "The student was seen by Hasan." Instead, we say, "Hasan saw the student."

All infinitives of Dari verbs end in *دن dan* or *تن tan* or *یدن idan*.

خواندن	<i>khw`andan</i>	to read
دیدن	<i>didan</i>	to see
گرفتن	<i>gereftan</i>	to take
نوشتن	<i>navishtan</i>	to write
زدن	<i>zadan</i>	to hit
گفتن	<i>guftan</i>	to say
خوردن	<i>khordan</i>	to eat

The infinitive forms of verbs can be used as nouns.

خواندن خوب است	<i>khw`andan kh`ub ast</i>	reading is good.
دویدن آسان است	<i>dawidan `as`an ast</i>	running is easy.
زدن خوب نیست	<i>zadan kh`ub neist</i>	hitting is not good.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari sentences. Pronounce as you write in Dari.

خواندن آسان است
khw'andan 'as'an ast
 reading is easy

دست شستن خوب است
dast shustan kh'ub ast
 washing hands is good

دویدن مشکل است
daw'idan mushkil ast
 running is difficult

گریه کردن بد است
giry'a kardan bad ast
 crying is bad

Vocabulary

خوردن	<i>khordan</i>	to eat
گفتن	<i>guftan</i>	to say
زدن	<i>zadan</i>	to hit
نوشتن	<i>navishtan</i>	to write
گرفتن	<i>gereftan</i>	to take
دیدن	<i>d'idan</i>	to see
خواندن	<i>khw'andan</i>	to read
گریه کردن	<i>giry'a kardan</i>	to cry
دست	<i>dast</i>	hand
مشکل	<i>mushkil</i>	difficult

درس بیست و دوم Lesson Twenty-Two

Present Tense

As mentioned earlier all infinitive forms of verbs end in دن *dan*, تن *tan*, or یدن *idan*. To form the present tense drop the دن *dan*, تن *tan*, or یدن *idan* from the infinitive forms of verb endings, add the present prefix می *may* to the verbs, then add personal endings.

Personal endings, as we saw earlier, are:

Singular		Plural	
1st person	م	1st person	یم
2nd person	ید	2nd person	ید
3rd person	(no ending)	3rd person	ند

For example, the infinitive form of the verb to eat is خوردن *khordan*; drop the دن *dan* then add the personal endings to خور *khor*. The personal ending for I is *meem*. Add *meem* for I and the present prefix می *may* to get the first person singular of to eat: می خورم *may khoram*

You can write as one word میخورم *maykhoram* or separately as می خورم *may khoram*. Both forms of writing are acceptable in Dari.

من میخورم	<i>man maykhoram</i>	I eat
تو میخوری	<i>tu maykhore</i>	You eat
او میخورد	<i>o maykhorad</i>	He/she eats
ما میخوریم	<i>m'a mayekhoraim</i>	We eat
شما میخورید	<i>shom'a maykhoraid</i>	You eat
آنها میخورند	<i>'anh'a maykhorand</i>	They eat

من سبب میخورم.	<i>man seb maykhoram.</i>	I eat apple.
تو سبب میخوری.	<i>tu seb maykhore.</i>	You eat apple.
او سبب میخورد.	<i>o seb maykhorad.</i>	He eats apple.
او سبب میخورد.	<i>o seb maykhorad.</i>	She eats apple.
این سبب میخورد.	<i>i'n seb maykhorad.</i>	It eats apple.
ما سبب میخوریم.	<i>m'a seb maykhoraim.</i>	We eat apple.
آنها سبب میخورند.	<i>'anh'a seb maykhorand.</i>	They eat apple.

When present stems end in *alef*, add *ی* or *ن* to the present stem before adding the personal endings. For example, the present stem of the verb آمدن *amadan* (to come) is *ā*. Add the present prefix *می* *may* to get *می آمدن* *may'a*. Since the present stem ends in *alef*, we add *ا* to it before adding the personal ending to get *می آییم* *may'aym*.

می آییم *may* can be written separately as *می آییم* or jointly as *می آییم*. Both forms of writing are acceptable in Dari.

من می آییم	<i>man may'aym</i>	I come
تو می آیی	<i>tu may'aye</i>	You come
او می آید	<i>o may'ayad</i>	He comes
او می آید	<i>o may'ayad</i>	She comes
این می آید	<i>i'n may'ayad</i>	It comes
ما می آییم	<i>m'a may'ayaim</i>	We come
آنها می آیند	<i>'anh'a may'ayand</i>	They come

All Dari verbs have regular past stems. However, the present stems of some Dari verbs are irregular.

Here are some examples of verbs that have regular present stems:

Infinitive		Present stem		
آوردن	<i>'awardan</i>	to bring	آور	<i>'awar</i>
خریدن	<i>kharidan</i>	to buy	خر	<i>khar</i>
خوردن	<i>khordan</i>	to eat	خور	<i>khor</i>
خواندن	<i>khw'andan</i>	to read	خواند	<i>khw'an</i>

And some examples of irregular present stems:

Infinitive		Present stem		
بودن	<i>budan</i>	to be	هست	<i>hast</i>
گرفتن	<i>gereftan</i>	to take	گیر	<i>gir</i>
رفتن	<i>raftan</i>	to go	رو	<i>rav</i>
دادن	<i>d'adan</i>	to give	ده	<i>deh</i>
دیدن	<i>d'idan</i>	to see	ببیند	<i>b'in</i>
نوشتن	<i>navishtan</i>	to write	نویسد	<i>nav'is</i>
گذشتن	<i>gozashtan</i>	to pass	گذر	<i>gozar</i>
گفتن	<i>goftan</i>	to say	گو	<i>go</i>
نشستن	<i>nishastan</i>	to sit	نشیند	<i>nish'in</i>

تمرین Exercise

The infinitive forms of the following verbs changed to present stems and then added personal endings. Pronounce as you write.

بودن	<i>budan</i> (to be)	
من هستم	<i>man hastam</i>	I am
تو هستی	<i>tu hasti</i>	you are
او هست	<i>o hast</i>	he/she is
این هست	<i>'in hast</i>	this is
ما هستیم	<i>m'a hastaim</i>	we are
آنها هستند	<i>'anh'a hastand</i>	they are

آوردن *'awardan* (to bring)

من می آورم	<i>man may 'awaram</i>	I bring
تو می آوری	<i>tu may 'awari</i>	you bring
او می آورد	<i>o may 'awarad</i>	he/she brings
ما می آوریم	<i>m'a may 'awaraim</i>	we bring
شما می آورید	<i>shom'a may 'awaraid</i>	you bring
آنها می آورند	<i>'anh'a may 'awarand</i>	they bring

خریدن *kharidan* (to buy)

من میخرم	<i>man maykharam</i>	I buy
تو میخری	<i>tu maykhari</i>	you buy
او میخرد	<i>o maykharad</i>	he/she buys
ما میخریم	<i>m'a maykharaim</i>	we buy
شما میخرید	<i>shom'a maykharaid</i>	you buy
آنها میخرند	<i>'anh'a maykharaim</i>	they buy

The following English sentences translated in Dari. Pronounce as you write the Dari sentences.

I am a student.	من یک شاگرد هستم.	<i>man yak sh'agird hastam.</i>
You are a student.	تو یک شاگرد هستی.	<i>tu yak sh'agird hasti.</i>
He is a student.	او یک شاگرد است.	<i>o yak sh'agird hast.</i>
She is a student.	او یک شاگرد است.	<i>o yak sh'agird hast.</i>
We are students.	ما شاگرد هستیم.	<i>m'a sh'agird hastim.</i>
They are students.	آنها شاگرد هستند.	<i>'anh'a sh'agird hastand.</i>

Vocabulary

آوردن	<i>awardan</i>	to bring
نشستن	<i>nishastan</i>	to sit
گفتن	<i>goftan</i>	to say
نوشتن	<i>navishtan</i>	to write
دادن	<i>d'adan</i>	to give
بودن	<i>budan</i>	to be
آمدن	<i>'amadan</i>	to come
سیب	<i>seb</i>	apple

Lesson Twenty-Three **درس بیست و سوم**

Past Tense

Verbs have present and past stems that are the basis for various tenses. The past stem of verbs are formed by removing the ن *an* ending from the infinitive forms of the verbs. For example خواندن *khw'andan* (to read), دیدن *d'idan* (to see), گرفتن *gereftan* (to take), and نوشتن *navishtan* (to write) are the infinitive forms of verbs. When the ن *an* ending is removed, the infinitive forms of verbs change to past stem.

خواند	<i>khw'and</i>	read
دید	<i>d'id</i>	saw
گرفت	<i>gereft</i>	took
نوشت	<i>navisht</i>	wrote

To form the past tense we add the personal endings to the past stem, except for the third person singular, which has no ending.

As we saw earlier the personal endings are:

Singular		Plural	
1st person	م	1st person	یم
2nd person ⁷	ی or یدی	2nd person	ید
3rd person	(no ending)	3rd person	ند

The past stem of the verb خواندن *khw'andan* is خواند *khw'and*. To form the past tense we add the personal endings, while the past stem does not change.

⁷ ی is used with تو *tu* and یدی is used with شما *shom'a*.

Singular:

1st person	خواندم	<i>khw`andam</i>
2nd person	خواندی	<i>kw`andi</i>
3rd person	خواند	<i>khw`and</i>

Plural:

1st person	خواندیم	<i>khwandim</i>
2nd person	خواندید	<i>khw`andid</i>
3rd person	خواندند	<i>khw`andand</i>

من خواندم	<i>man khw`andam</i>	I read
تو خواندی	<i>tu kw`andi</i>	You read
او خواند	<i>o khw`and</i>	He/she/it
ما خواندیم	<i>m`a khwandim</i>	We read
شما خواندید	<i>shom`a khw`andid</i>	You read
آنها خواندند	<i>`anh`a khw`andand</i>	They read

من این کتاب⁸ را خواندم.
man`in kit`ab r`a khw`andam.
I read this book.

تو این کتاب را خواندی.
t`u`in kit`ab r`a khw`and`i.
You read this book.

او این کتاب را خواند.
o`in kit`ab r`a khw`and.
He/she/it read this book.

ما این کتاب را خواندیم.
m`a`in kit`ab r`a khw`and`im.
We read this book.

شما این کتاب را خواندید.
shom`a`in kit`ab r`a khw`and`id.
You read this book.

آنها این کتاب را خواندند.
`anh`a`in kit`ab r`a khw`andand.
They read this book.

The infinitive داشتن *d`ashtan* (to have) becomes داشت *d`asht* (had).

من داشتم	<i>man d`ashtam</i>	I had
تو داشتی	<i>tu d`ashti</i>	You had
او داشت	<i>o d`asht</i>	He had
او داشت	<i>o d`asht</i>	She had
این داشت	<i>`in d`asht</i>	It had
ما داشتیم	<i>ma d`ashtim</i>	We had
آنها داشتند	<i>`anh`a d`ashtand</i>	They had

The infinitive رفتن *raftan* (to go) becomes رفت *raft* (went).

من رفتم	<i>man raftam</i>	I went
تو رفتی	<i>tu rafti</i>	You went
او رفت	<i>o raft</i>	He went
او رفت	<i>o raft</i>	She went
این رفت	<i>`in raft</i>	It went
ما رفتیم	<i>m`a raft`im</i>	We went
شما رفتید	<i>shom`a raftaid</i>	You went
آنها رفتند	<i>`anh`a raftand</i>	They went

تمرین Exercise

Write the Dari sentences and pronounce as you write.

من مکتب رفتم.
man maktab raftam.
I went to school.

شیلا مکتب رفت.
Sheila maktab raft.
Sheila went to school.

شیلا کار خانگی خود را خلاص کرد.
Sheila k`ar-e kh`anagi khud r`a khal`as kard.
Sheila finished her homework.

کاکا من آمد.
k`ak`a-e man `amad.
My uncle came.

ما کتاب را خواندیم.
m`a kit`ab r`a khwandaim.
We read the book.

⁸ See rule for the use of *r`a*

In Dari, verbs usually come at the end of sentences. In the following sentences we add time or a date to past tense sentences.

من این کتاب را خواندم.
man 'in kit`ab r`a khw`andam.
 I read this book.

To add time or date as:

من دیروز این کتاب را خواندم.
man d`iruz `in kit`ab r`a khw`andam.
 I read this book yesterday.

تو دیروز این کتاب را خواندی.
t`u d`iruz `in kit`ab r`a khw`andi.
 You read this book yesterday.

او دیروز این کتاب را خواند.
o d`iruz `in kit`ab r`a khw`and.
 He/she/it read this book yesterday.

ما دیروز این کتاب را خواندیم.
m`a d`iruz `in kit`ab r`a khw`and`im.
 We read this book yesterday.

شما دیروز این کتاب را خواندید.
shom`a d`iruz `in kit`ab r`a khw`and`id.
 You read this book yesterday.

آنها دیروز این کتاب را خواندند.
`anh`a d`iruz `in kit`ab r`a khw`andand.
 They read this book yesterday.

من هفته گذشته به موزیم رفتم.
man hafta-e gozashtah beh muzium raftam.
 I went to the museum last week.

تو هفته گذشته به موزیم رفتی.
tu hafta-e gozashtah beh muzium rafti.
 You went to the museum last week.

او هفته گذشته به موزیم رفت.
o hafta-e gozashtah beh muzium raft.
 He/she went to the museum last week.

ما هفته گذشته به موزیم رفتیم.
m`a hafta-e gozashtah beh muzium raftim.
 We went to the museum last week.

آنها هفته گذشته به موزیم رفتند.
`anh`a hafta-e gozashtah beh muzium raftand.
 They went to the museum last week.

Personal endings are also used when the subject is a proper noun as in the following sentences:

شایلا به کتابخانه رفت.
Sheil`a beh kit`abkh`ana raft.
 Sheila went to the Library.

شایلا و محمود به کتابخانه رفتند.
Sheil`a va Mahm`ud beh kit`abkh`ana raftand.
 Sheila and Mahmud went to the Library.

شایلا و من به کتابخانه رفتیم.
Sheil`a va man beh kit`abkh`ana raftaim.
 Sheila and I went to the Library.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari paragraph and read as you write.

شبیلا هفته گذشته به دکان رفت. او یک قلم و یک پنسل خرید. او قلم و پنسل را به مکتب برد. دوستان او قلمش را خوش کردند. دیروز شبیلا ساعت یک بجه از مکتب به خانه آمد. مادر و برادرش در خانه منتظرش بودند. شبیلا به همراه مادر و برادر خود به سینما رفت. آنها فلم را خوش کردند.

Translation:

Sheila went to the store last week. She bought a pen and a pencil. She took the pen and the pencil to school. Her friends liked her pen. Yesterday she came home from school at one o'clock. Her mother and her brother were waiting for her at home. Sheila went to the movie with her mother and her brother. They liked the movie.

Vocabulary

بچه	<i>baja</i>	o'clock
یک	<i>yak</i>	one
آمدن	<i>'amadan</i>	to come
بریدن	<i>bur'idan</i>	to cut
کتابخانه	<i>kit'abkh'ana</i>	library
موزیم	<i>muzium</i>	museum
هفته	<i>hafta</i>	week
روز	<i>ruz</i>	day
امروز	<i>emruz</i>	today
دیروز	<i>d'iruz</i>	yesterday
بازی	<i>b'azi</i>	play
بازی کردن	<i>b'azi kardan</i>	to play
پنسل	<i>pensil</i>	pencil
گذشته	<i>gozashta</i>	last, past
دوست	<i>dost</i>	friend
خلاص کردن	<i>khal'as kardan</i>	to finish
کار خانگی	<i>k'ar-e kh'anagi</i>	homework
خوش داشتن	<i>khosh d'ashtan</i>	to like

Lesson Twenty-Four **درس بیست و چهارم**

Future Tense

The future tense is expressed in Dari by adding the word *khw`ahad* خواهد meaning "will" as a prefix to the personal ending. It comes before the verb. In daily conversation in Afghanistan *khw`ahad* is pronounced *kh`ad*.

داشتن *d`ashtan* (to have):

من خواهد داشتم	<i>man khw`ah d`ashtam</i>	I will have
تو خواهد داشتی	<i>tu khw`ahad d`ashti</i>	You will have
او خواهد داشت	<i>o khw`ahad d`asht</i>	He will have
او خواهد داشت	<i>o khw`ahad d`asht</i>	She will have
این خواهد داشت	<i>`in khw`ahad d`asht</i>	It will have
ما خواهد داشتیم	<i>m`a khw`ahad d`ashtim</i>	We will have
شما خواهد داشتید	<i>shom`a khw`ahad d`ashtid</i>	You ⁹ will have
آنها خواهد داشتند	<i>`anh`a khw`ahad d`ashtand</i>	They will have

خواندن *khw`andan* (to read):

من مکتوب را خواهد خواندم.
man makt`ub r`a khw`aham khw`andam.
I will read the letter.

تو مکتوب را خواهد خواندی.
tu makt`ub r`a khw`ahad khw`andi.
You will read the letter.

او مکتوب را خواهد خواند.
o makt`ub r`a khw`ahad khw`and.
He will read the letter.

او مکتوب را خواهد خواند.
o makt`ub r`a khw`ahad khw`and.
She will read the letter.

این مکتوب را خواهد خواند.
`in makt`ub r`a khw`ahad khw`and.
It will read the letter.

شما مکتوب را خواهید خواندید.
shoma makt`ub r`a khw`ahad khw`andid.
You will read the letter.

ما مکتوب را خواهیم خواندیم.
m`a makt`ub r`a khw`ahad khw`andim.
We will read the letter.

آنها مکتوب را خواهند خواندند.
`anh`a makt`ub r`a khw`ahad khw`andand.
They will read the letter.

Personal endings added to خورد (will eat) and گرفت (will take):

من خواهد خوردم.	<i>man khw`ahad khordam.</i>	I will eat.
تو خواهد خوردی.	<i>tu khw`ahad khordi.</i>	You will eat.
او خواهد خورد.	<i>o khw`ahad khord.</i>	He/she eat.
ما خواهد خوریم.	<i>m`a khw`ahad khordaim.</i>	We will eat.
شما خواهد خوردی.	<i>shom`a khw`ahad khordid.</i>	You will eat.
آنها خواهد خوردند.	<i>`anh`a khw`ahad khordand.</i>	They will eat.

من خواهد گرفتم.	<i>man khw`ahad griftam.</i>	I will take.
تو خواهد گرفتی.	<i>tu khw`ahad grifti.</i>	You will take.
او خواهد گرفت.	<i>o khw`ahad grift.</i>	He/She will take.
ما خواهد گرفتیم.	<i>m`a khw`ahad griftaim.</i>	We will take.
شما خواهد گرفتید.	<i>shom`a khw`ahad griftaid.</i>	You will take.
آنها خواهد گرفتند.	<i>`anh`a khw`ahad griftand.</i>	They will take.

⁹ For plural

تمرین Exercise

Read as you write the following Dari paragraph.

شبیلا خواهر حسن است. آنها سال آینده یک خانه کلان خواهد خریدند. شبیلا در کارته چهار زندگی میکند و حسن در خیر خانه زندگی میکند. سال آینده هر دو شان در یک خانه زندگی خواهد کردند.

Translation:

Sheila is Hasan's sister. Next year they will buy a big house. Sheila lives in Kart-e Char and Hasan lives in Khair Khana. Next year both of them will live in one house.

Vocabulary

زندگی	<i>zindagi</i>	life
زندگی کردن	<i>zindagi kardan</i>	to live
کارته چهار	<i>K`art-e Ch`ar</i>	name of a district in Kabul
خریدن	<i>kharidan</i>	to buy
کلان	<i>kal`an</i>	big, large
سال	<i>s`al</i>	year
سال آینده	<i>s`al-e `ayenda</i>	next year
هر دو شان	<i>har du-e sh`an</i>	both of them
خیرخانه	<i>Khair Kh`ana</i>	name of a district in Kabul

درس بیست و پنجم Lesson Twenty-Five

Negative Verbs

All verbs, irrespective of their tense, are made negative by adding the *na* prefix to them. Like شما خوردید *shom`a khord`id* (you ate), to make it negative we add the prefix *na* to the verb خوردید *khord`id* to become شما نخوردید *shom`a nakhord`id* (you did not eat).

When a verb begins with a vowel, we add *ne* instead of *na* as the prefix. Such as شما آمدید *shom`a `amad`id* (you came). To make it negative attach the *ne* to the verb as: شما نیآمدید *shom`a nay`amad`id* (you did not come).

Sometimes double negatives are used in Dari. The Dari word هیچ *haich*, which means at all, or nothing, is added to a negative statement and it is called a double negative like:

هیچ نخوردم	<i>haich nakhordam</i>	did not eat [at all]
هیچ ندیدم	<i>haich nad`idam</i>	did not see [at all]

The following are positive and negative sentences:

من هر روز سیب میخورم.
man har ruz seb maykhoram.
I eat apple every day.

من هر روز سیب نمیخورم.
man har ruz seb namaykhoram.
I do not eat apple every day.

من هفته چهل ساعت کار میکنم.
man hafta-e chehil s`a`at k`ar maykonam.
 I work forty hours a week.

من هفته چهل ساعت کار نمیکنم.
man hafta-e chehil s`a`at k`ar namaykonam.
 I do not work forty hours a week.

او کتاب خود را در صبح میخواند.
o kit`ab-e khod r`a dar sobh maykhw`anad.
 She reads her book in the morning.

او کتاب خود را در صبح نمیخواند.
o kit`ab-e khod r`a dar sobh namaykhw`anad.
 She does not read her book in the morning.

Double Negatives

The double negative is not used in English. However, it is used in Dari. The exact translation of Dari double negative sentences as shown below are not correct English sentences. The translation is done to show the use of double negatives in Dari.

من هیچ مکتب نرفتم.
man haich maktab naraftam.
 I did not go to school, [at all].

او هیچ نخورد.
o haich nakhord.
 He did not eat, [at all].

ما هیچ ندیدیم.
m`a haich nadidim.
 We nothing did not see.

If we remove the word *haich* (nothing or at all) from the negative Dari sentence it will still be a correct sentence in Dari.

من مکتب نرفتم. *man maktab naraftam.* I did not go to school.
 او نخورد. *o nakhord.* He did not eat.
 ما ندیدیم. *m`a nadidim.* We did not see.

تمرین Exercise

The following positive sentences are first changed to negative, and then to double negative sentences. Pronounce as you write.

شایلا مکتب رفت.
Sheila maktab raft.
 Sheila went to school.

شایلا مکتب نرفت.
Sheila maktab naraft.
 Sheila did not go to school.

شایلا هیچ مکتب نرفت.
Sheila haich maktab naraft.
 Sheila did not go to school, [at all.]

او معلم است.
o mu`alim ast.
 He is a teacher.

او معلم نیست.
o mu`alim neast.
 He is not a teacher.

او هیچ معلم نیست.
o haich mu`alim neast.
 He is not a teacher, [at all.]

پدر من دکاندار است.
pedar-e man dok`and`ar ast.
 My father is a shopkeeper.

پدر من دکاندار نیست.
pedar-e man dok`and`ar neast.
 My father is not a shopkeeper.

پدر من هیچ دکاندار نیست.
pedar-e man haich dok`and`ar neast.
 My father is not a shopkeeper, [at all.]

من هر روز دری میخوانم.
man har ruz Dari maykhw`anam.
 I read Dari every day.

من هر روز دری نمیخوانم.
man har ruz Dari namaykhw`anam.
 I do not read Dari everyday.

من هر روز هیچ دری نمیخوانم.
man har ruz haich Dari namaykhw`anam.
 I do not read Dari everyday, [at all.]

من دو خواهر دارم.
man du khw`ahar d`aram.
 I have two sisters.

من دو خواهر ندارم.
man du khw`ahar nad`aram.
 I do not have two sisters.

من هیچ دو خواهر ندارم.
man haich du khw`ahar nad`aram.
 I do not have two sisters, [at all.]

من همسایه خود را دیدم.
man hams`aya-e khud r`a d`idam.
 I saw my neighbor.

من همسایه خود را ندیدم.
man hams`aya-e khud r`a nad`idam.
 I did not see my neighbor.

من هیچ همسایه خود را ندیدم.
man haich hams`aya-e khud r`a nad`idam.
 I did not see my neighbor, [at all.]

Vocabulary

دو ساله	<i>du s`ala</i>	two years old
بوت	<i>boot</i>	shoes
دفتر	<i>daftar</i>	office
دکان	<i>dok`an</i>	shop
دکاندار	<i>dok`andar</i>	shopkeeper
صبح	<i>sobh</i>	morning
ساعت	<i>s`a`at</i>	hour
چهل	<i>chihil</i>	forty
هیچ	<i>haich</i>	nothing, at all
هر روز	<i>har ruz</i>	everyday
پایتخت	<i>p`aitakht</i>	capital

Lesson Twenty-Six درس بیست و ششم

Prepositions

There are two types of Dari prepositions. One type of preposition requires *ez`afa* when they join with the noun that they modify, while the other type does not.

Dari prepositions without *ez`afa* include: از¹⁰ *az* (than, from), با *b`a* (with), به *beh* (to, with), بی *be* (without), تا *t`a* (as far as, by the time, until), جز *joz* (except), در *dar* (in), and بر *bar* (on). The letter ب *be* is used as a preposition prefix, and it would mean "to," as in English.

من	<i>man</i>	me
بمن	<i>beman</i>	to me
شما	<i>shoma</i>	you
بشما	<i>bashoma</i>	to you
او	<i>o</i>	he/she
به او	<i>beh o</i>	to him / to her
این	<i>`in</i>	it
به این	<i>beh `in</i>	to it
ما	<i>m`a</i>	us
بما	<i>bem`a</i>	to us
آنها	<i>`anh`a</i>	them
به آنها	<i>beh `anh`a</i>	to them

¹⁰از is also used for comparison. For example, بزرگتر از means bigger than.

When a word begins with a long *āleḥ* or with a short *alef*, the *be* prefix can be written attached to the word, or it can also be written separately. When it is written separate from the word, a *he* is added at the end of *be* as *beh*. For example as in: به این، به او، به آنها

او اخبار را بمن داد.
o akhb`ar r`a beman d`ad.
He gave the newspaper to me.

او پیسه را بما داد.
o paisa r`a bem`a d`ad.
He gave the money to us.

او قصه خود را به آنها گفت.
o qisa-e khod r`a beh`anh`a goft.
He told his story to them.

Prepositions that join the noun with an *ez`afa* include: طرف *taraf* (towards, in the direction of), داخل *d`akhil* (inside), بدون *bed`un* (without), and درباره *darb`arah* (about).

without him	<i>bed`un-e o</i>	بدون او
next to the door	<i>pahlu-e darw`aza</i>	پهلوی دروازه
under the carpet	<i>zir-e q`alin</i>	زیر قالیچین

تمرین Exercise

Write the Dari text. Pronounce as you write.

شیلای و من در دفتر باهم کار میکنیم. شیلای هر روز سه ساعت بالا کامپیوتر کار میکند و دو ساعت در کتابخانه عامه کابل. ما هر روز در حدود ده دقیقه پیاده میرویم و بعد سرویس میگیریم. خانه شیلای پهلوی خانه من است. ما اکثر وقت با هم هستیم.

Translation:

Sheila and I work together in the office. Sheila works three hours every day on computer, and two hours at the Kabul Public Library. We walk for about ten minutes, and then we take a bus. Sheila's house is next to my house. We spend most of our time together.

Vocabulary

طرف	<i>taraf</i>	towards, in the direction of
پیسہ	<i>paisa</i>	money
خبر	<i>khobar</i>	news
اخبار	<i>akhb`ar</i>	newspaper
بر	<i>bar</i>	on
در	<i>dar</i>	in
جز	<i>joz</i>	except
بدون	<i>bed`un</i>	without
به	<i>beh</i>	to, with
با	<i>b`a</i>	with
از	<i>az</i>	than, from
پهلوی	<i>pahlu</i>	next to
درباره	<i>darb`arah</i>	about
داخل	<i>d`akhil</i>	inside, in
باهم	<i>b`aham</i>	together
اکثر	<i>aksar</i>	often

Part IV

Vocabulary

Lesson Twenty-Seven **درس بیست و هفتم**

Numbers

Dari uses the Arabic numeral system as shown below. Dari numbers are written the same as in English. For example, you can write one hundred forty-nine as: ۱۴۹. You write from left to right, first 1, then 4, and then 9. See following examples.

۲۱۵۰	du haz`aro yak sado pinj`ah	2150
۴۵۰	chah`ar sado pinj`ah	450
۲۵۹۶	du haz`aro panj sado navado shesh	2596
۱۲	duv`azdah	12
۶۴۴	shesh sado chehilo chah`ar	644

Ordinal Numbers

first	avval	اول
second	duvum	دوم
third	sehum	سوم
fourth	chaharum	چهارم
fifth	panjum	پنجم
sixth	sehum	ششم
seventh	haftum	هفتم
eighth	astum	هشتم
ninth	nuhum	نهم
tenth	dahum	دهم

Cardinal Numbers (Words and Symbols)

zero	<i>sefer</i>	صفر	۰
one	<i>yak</i>	یک	۱
two	<i>du</i>	دو	۲
three	<i>se</i>	سه	۳
four	<i>chah`ar</i>	چهار	۴
five	<i>panj</i>	پنج	۵
six	<i>shesh</i>	شش	۶
seven	<i>haft</i>	هفت	۷
eight	<i>hasht</i>	هشت	۸
nine	<i>nuh</i>	نه	۹
ten	<i>dah</i>	ده	۱۰
eleven	<i>y`azdah</i>	یازده	۱۱
twelve	<i>duv`azdah</i>	دوازده	۱۲
thirteen	<i>sezdah</i>	سیزده	۱۳
fourteen	<i>chah`ardah</i>	چهارده	۱۴
fifteen	<i>p`anzdah</i>	پانزده	۱۵
sixteen	<i>sh`anzdah</i>	شانزده	۱۶
seventeen	<i>haftdah</i>	هفتمده	۱۷
eighteen	<i>hazhdah</i>	هژده	۱۸
nineteen	<i>nuzdah</i>	نزده	۱۹
twenty	<i>b`ist</i>	بیست	۲۰
thirty	<i>see</i>	سی	۳۰
forty	<i>chehil</i>	چهل	۴۰
fifty	<i>pinj`ah</i>	پنجاه	۵۰
sixty	<i>shast</i>	شصت	۶۰
seventy	<i>haft`ad</i>	هفتاد	۷۰
eighty	<i>hasht`ad</i>	هشتاد	۸۰
ninety	<i>navad</i>	نود	۹۰
hundred	<i>sad</i>	صد	۱۰۰
thousand	<i>haz`ar</i>	هزار	۱۰۰۰

Mathematical Symbols

minus	<i>manfi</i>	منفی
plus	<i>jama`</i>	جمع
equal	<i>mas`awi</i>	مساوی
divided	<i>taqs`im</i>	تقسیم
percent	<i>f`isad</i>	فیصد

Examples:

شېلا ۵ دانه سبب خريد.
Sheila panj d`ana seb kharid.
 Sheila bought five apples.

شېلا ۳ دانه چوکى آورد.
Sheila se d`ana chawk`i `award.
 Sheila brought three chairs.

او ۲۵۰ افغانى دارد.
o du sado pinj`ah Afgh`ani d`arad.
 He has two hundred fifty Afghanis.

مکتب ۴۴۹۶ شاگرد دارد.
maktab chah`ar haz`aro chah`ar sado navado shesh sh`agird d`arad.
 The school has four thousand four hundred ninety six students.

¹¹Unit that is used between numerals and countable nouns.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari numbers, and pronounce as you write.

۱۱۹۵	<i>yak haz`aro yak sado navado panj</i>	1195
۲۱۰	<i>du sado dah</i>	210
۱۰۵۹	<i>yak haz`aro pinj`aho nuh</i>	1059
۳۳۸۸	<i>se haz`aro se sado hasht`ado hasht</i>	3388
۲۱۷۸	<i>du haz`aro yak sado haft`ado hasht</i>	2178
۴۵۹۸۰	<i>chehilo panj haz`aro nuh sado hashtad</i>	45980

Write the following Dari text and numbers. Pronounce as you write.

من ۵۰۰ افغانی در بانک دارم.
man panj sad Afghani dar b`ank d`aram.
 I have 500 Afghanis in the bank.

من چهار هزار و پنجاه و پنج کتاب دارم.
man chah`ar haz`aro panj sado pinj`aho panj kit`ab d`aram.
 I have four thousand five hundred fifty-five books.

او دو صد و سی و هشت شاگرد دارد.
o du sado seeo hasht sh`agird d`arad.
 She has two hundred thirty eight students.

شیرا در صنف چهارم است.
Sheila dar sinf-e chah`arum ast.
 Sheila is in fourth grade.

من سی و هشت افغانی برای تکی کار دارم.
man seeo hasht Afgh`ani bar`aye taksi k`ar d`aram.
 I need thirty eight Afghani for the taxi.

من چاپ اول کتاب دری را کار دارم.
man ch`ap-e avval-e kit`ab-e Dari r`a k`ar d`aram.
 I need the first edition of the Dari book.

Vocabulary

صفر	<i>sefer</i>	zero
سه	<i>seh</i>	three
پنج	<i>panj</i>	five
شش	<i>shesh</i>	six
هفت	<i>haft</i>	seven
هشت	<i>hasht</i>	eight
نه	<i>nuh</i>	nine
ده	<i>dah</i>	ten
بیست	<i>b`ist</i>	twenty
سی	<i>see</i>	thirty
چهل	<i>chihil</i>	forty
پنجاه	<i>pinj`ah</i>	fifty
شصت	<i>shast</i>	sixty
هفتاد	<i>haft`ad</i>	seventy
هشتاد	<i>hasht`ad</i>	eighty
نود	<i>navad</i>	ninety
صد	<i>sad</i>	hundred
هزار	<i>haz`ar</i>	thousand
میلیون	<i>million</i>	million
منفی	<i>manfi</i>	minus
جمع	<i>jama`</i>	plus
مساوی	<i>mas`awi</i>	equal
تقسیم	<i>taqs`im</i>	divided by
فیصد	<i>fisad</i>	percent
چاپ	<i>ch`ap</i>	edition

درس بیست و هشتم Lesson Twenty-Eight

Days and Months

Days of the Week

In Afghanistan, government offices are open Saturday through Thursday. Saturday is the first working day of the week. The normal work-day is from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. On Thursdays, some offices close at noon. Friday is the weekend and all official businesses are closed.

شنبه	shanbe	Saturday
یکشنبه	yak shanbe	Sunday
دوشنبه	du shanbe	Monday
سه شنبه	seh shanbe	Tuesday
چهارشنبه	chah'ar shanbe	Wednesday
پنجشنبه	panj shanbe	Thursday
جمعه	juma'	Friday

تمرین Exercise

Read and write the following Dari paragraph.

شیلای در وزارت معارف کار میکند. او هر روز ساعت هفت صبح خانه را ترک میکند و به ایستگاه سرویس میرود. شیلای به ساعت هشت به کار خود شروع میکند. او هفته پنج روز در دفتر کار میکند. روزها پنجشنبه و روزها جمعه شیلای در خانه است.

Translation:

Sheila works at the Ministry of Education. Every morning she leaves home at seven o'clock and goes to the bus stop. Sheila starts her work at eight o'clock. She works five days a week in her office. Sheila is at home on Thursdays and Fridays.

Write the following Dari sentences. Pronounce as you write.

در افغانستان شنبه روز اول هفته است.
dar Afgh'anist'an shanbe ruz-e avval-e hafta ast.
 In Afghanistan Saturday is the first day of the week.

من روزها جمعه به خانه خواهرم میروم.
man ruz h'aye juma' beh kh'ana-e khw'aharam mayrawam.
 On Fridays I go to my sister's house.

صوفیا دیروز مکتب نرفت.
Sophia d'iruz maktab naraft.
 Sophia did not go to school yesterday.

کتابخانه عامه از ساعت هفت صبح تا شش شام باز است.
kit'ab kh'ana-e `ama az s'a'at-e haft-e sobh t'a s'a'at-e shesh sh'am b'az ast.
 The public library is open from seven in the morning until six in the evening.

Months of the Year

There are twelve months in the Afghan calendar. The Afghan calendar is based on the solar system and is called **هجری شمسی** *Hijri Shamsi*. To convert the Afghan calendar date to the Christian calendar you add 621 or 622 to the Afghan year. From mid **جدی** *Jaddi* to the end of **حوت** *Hoot* you add 622, for the remaining days of the year you add 621.

حمل	<i>Hamal</i>	March 21 – April 20
ثور	<i>Saur</i>	April 21 – May 20
جوزا	<i>Jawz`a</i>	May 21 – June 20
سرطان	<i>Sarat`an</i>	June 21 – July 20
اسد	<i>Asad</i>	July 21 – August 20
سنبله	<i>Sunbola</i>	August 21 – September 20
میزان	<i>Miz`an</i>	September 21 – October 20
عقرب	<i>Aqrab</i>	October 21 – November 20
قوس	<i>Qaws</i>	November 21 – December 20
جدی	<i>Jaddi</i>	December 21 – January 20
دلو	<i>Dalv</i>	January 21 – February 20
حوت	<i>Hoot</i>	February 21 – March 20

Vocabulary

شنبه	<i>shanbe</i>	Saturday
یکشنبه	<i>yak shanbe</i>	Sunday
دوشنبه	<i>du shanbe</i>	Monday
سه شنبه	<i>seh shanbe</i>	Tuesday
چهارشنبه	<i>chah`ar shanbe</i>	Wednesday
پنجشنبه	<i>panj shanbe</i>	Thursday
جمعه	<i>juma`</i>	Friday
سرویس	<i>sarw`is</i>	bus
ایستگاه سرویس	<i>eastg`ah-e sarw`is</i>	bus stop
ترک کردن	<i>tark kardan</i>	to leave
کار کردن	<i>k`ar kardan</i>	to work
کار	<i>k`ar</i>	work
وزارت معارف	<i>viz`arat-e ma``arif</i>	ministry of education
وزارت	<i>viz`arat</i>	ministry
شروع کردن	<i>shur`u`kardan</i>	to start

درس بیست و نهم Lesson Twenty-Nine

Seasons

Afghanistan has four seasons. *Hamal* is the first month of the calendar year *Hijri*. First day of *Hamal* is the Afghan New Year's. New Year is called *سال نو* *s'al`i naw* and every year it falls on March 21. Afghans celebrate *سال نو* *s'al-e naw* and prepare special dishes. Most families prepare *سبزی چلو* *sabzi chalav*. *سبزی* *sabzi* is a dish made of spinach and *چلو* *chalav* is white rice, and normally they are served together. Afghans also bake special cookies called *کلچه نوروزی* *kolcha-e nawruzi*.

The four seasons in Afghanistan are:

بهار	<i>bah`ar</i>	spring
تابستان	<i>t`abest`an</i>	summer
پائیز or خزان	<i>khaz`an</i> or <i>p`a`iz</i>	fall
زمستان	<i>zest`an</i>	winter

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari paragraph. Read as you write.

افغانستان چهار فصل دارد. اول حمل روز اول فصل بهار است. افغانها روز اول بهار یا روز نوروز را جشن میگیرند. ماه های سرطان، اسد، و سنبله فصل تابستان است. در تابستان هوا گرم میشود. در بعضی از مناطق افغانستان مکتب ها برای دو هفته در تابستان رخصت میشوند. میزان، عقرب و قوس فصل خزان است. خزان کابل قشنگ است. درخت ها رو به زردی میروند. جدی، دلو و حوت فصل زمستان است.

Translation:

Afghanistan has four seasons. The first day of *Hamal* is the first day of spring. Afghans celebrate the first day of spring or *Nawruz*. The months of *Sarat`an*, *Asad* and *Sunbola* is summer. The weather gets hot during the summer. Schools close for two weeks in some areas in Afghanistan. *Miz`an*, *Aqrab* and *Qaws* is the fall season. Kabul is pretty in fall. The trees turn yellow. The winter is during the months of *Jadi*, *Dalv* and *Hoot*.

Vocabulary

نوروز	<i>nawruz</i>	first day of Afghan new year (March 21)
سال نو	<i>s'al-e naw</i>	new year
سبزی	<i>sabzi</i>	an Afghan dish made of spinach
چلو	<i>chalav</i>	an Afghan dish made of white rice
کلیچه	<i>kolcha</i>	cookie
کلیچه نوروزی	<i>kolcah-e nawruzi</i>	special cookies baked for New Year's Day
بهار	<i>bah'ar</i>	spring
تابستان	<i>t'abest'an</i>	summer
خزان or پاییز	<i>p'a'iz or khaz'an</i> ¹²	fall
زمستان	<i>zemest'an</i>	winter
مناطق	<i>man'atiq</i>	areas

Lesson Thirty درس سی ام

Time

پیش از چاشت	<i>pesh az ch'asht</i>	before noon	
بعد از چاشت	<i>b'ad az ch'asht</i>	afternoon	
صبح	<i>sobh</i>	morning	
چاشت	<i>ch'asht</i>	noon	
شام	<i>sh'am</i>	evening	
شب	<i>shab</i>	night	
ثانیه	<i>s'aniya</i>	second (time)	
دقیقه	<i>daq'iq</i>	minute	
ساعت	<i>s'a'at</i>	hour	
روز	<i>ruz</i>	day	
هفته	<i>hafta</i>	week	
ماه	<i>m'ah</i>	month	
سال	<i>s'al</i>	year	
یک بجه	<i>yak baja</i>	or	ساعت یک
one o'clock			<i>s'a'at-e yak</i>
			one o'clock
یک و نیم بجه	<i>yako neam baja</i>	or	ساعت یک و نیم
half past one			<i>s'a'at-e yako neam</i>
			half past one
دو بجه	<i>du baja</i>	or	ساعت دو
two o'clock			<i>s'a'at-e du</i>
			two o'clock
سه بجه	<i>seh baja</i>	or	ساعت سه
three o'clock			<i>s'a'at-e seh</i>
			three o'clock

¹² خزان *khaz'an* and پاییز *p'a'iz* are used interchangeably.

چند بجه است؟
chand baja ast?
 What time is it?

or

ساعت چند است؟
s'a'at chand ast?
 What time is it?

چهار و بیست *chah'aro bist* 4:20
 نه و پنجاه *nuho pinj'ah* 9:50
 پنج بجه است. *panj baja ast.* It is five o'clock.
 پانزده کم پنج است. *p'anzdah kam panj ast.* It is quarter to five.

چهار و چهل و پنج است.
ch'ahar va chihilo-panj ast.
 It is four forty-five.

من یک بجه خانه میروم.
man yak baja mayravam.
 I go home at one o'clock.

من ساعت نه صبح یک ملاقات دارم.
man s'a'at nuh-e subh yak mul'aq'at d'aram.
 I have an appointment at 9:00 a.m.

لطفاً من را در هوتل کابل به ساعت سه بعد از چاشت ملاقات کنید.
lotfan manr'a dar Hotel-e K'abul beh s'a'at se ba'd as chast
mul'aq'at kun'id. Please meet me at the Kabul Hotel at 3:00 p.m.

من ترا ساعت چهار به دفتر خود میبینم.
man tr'a beh s'a'at chah'ar dar daftar-e khud maybenam.
 I will see you at my office at four o'clock.

من ساعت نه صبح در دفتر هستم.
man s'a'at-e nuh-e sobh dar daftar hastam.
 I am in my office at 9:00 a.m.

لطفاً به ساعت ده و نیم صبح به کتابخانه بیایید.
lotfan beh s'a'at-e dah va neam sobh beh kit'ab kh'ana bey'aid.
 Please come to the library at 10:30 a.m.

Vocabulary

پیش	<i>pehsh</i>	before
بعد	<i>b'ad</i>	after
صبح	<i>sobh</i>	morning
چاشت	<i>ch'asht</i>	noon
شام	<i>sh'am</i>	evening
شب	<i>shab</i>	night
ثانیه	<i>s'aniya</i>	second (time)
دقیقه	<i>daq'iqah</i>	minute
ساعت	<i>s'a'at</i>	hour
روز	<i>ruz</i>	day
کم	<i>kam</i>	less, few
خوردن	<i>khordan</i>	to eat
ملاقات	<i>mul'aq'at</i>	meet
ملاقات کردن	<i>mul'aq'at kardan</i>	to meet
هوتل	<i>hotel</i>	hotel
مصروف	<i>masr'uf</i>	busy
چند	<i>chand</i>	few, how much, how many
چند دقیقه	<i>chand daq'iqah</i>	few minutes

Lesson Thirty-One درس سی و یکم

Climate

هوا	<i>hav`a</i>	air, weather
ابر	<i>abr</i>	cloud
ابرآلود	<i>abr`al`ud</i>	cloudy
سرد	<i>sard</i>	cold
خشک	<i>khoshk</i>	dry
غبار	<i>ghob`ar</i>	fog
هوای تازه	<i>hav`a-e t`aza</i>	fresh air
گرم	<i>garm</i>	warm
مرطوب	<i>mart`ub</i>	humid
رطوبت	<i>rot`ubat</i>	humidity
یخ	<i>yakh</i>	ice or cold
الماسک	<i>alm`asak</i>	lightning
باران	<i>b`ar`an</i>	rain
بارانی	<i>b`ar`ani</i>	rainy
برف	<i>barf</i>	snow
طوفانی	<i>t`uf`ani</i>	stormy
آفتاب	<i>`aft`ab</i>	sun
آفتابی	<i>`aft`ab`i</i>	sunny
حرارت	<i>har`arat</i>	heat
رعد	<i>ra`d</i>	thunder
شمال	<i>sham`al</i>	wind

امروز هوا گرم است.
emruz hav`a garm ast
 The weather is hot today.

من روز های بارانی را خوش دارم.
man ruz h`a-e b`ar`ani r`a khosh d`aram.
 I like rainy days.

در زمستان در کابل برف میبارد.
dar zimmet`an dar K`abul barf mayb`arad.
 It snows in Kabul in the winter.

دیروز آسمان ابر آلود بود.
d`iruz `asm`an abr`al`ud b`ud.
 The sky was cloudy yesterday.

Vocabulary

هوا	<i>hav`a</i>	air, weather
هوا تازه	<i>hav`a-e t`aza</i>	fresh air
ابر	<i>abr</i>	cloud
ابر آلود	<i>abr`al`uld</i>	cloudy
سرد	<i>sard</i>	cold
خشک	<i>khoshk</i>	dry
غبار	<i>ghob`ar</i>	fog
گرم	<i>garm</i>	warm
مرطوب	<i>mart`ub</i>	humid
یخ	<i>yakh</i>	ice or cold
الماسک	<i>alm`asak</i>	lightning
رعد	<i>ra`d</i>	thunder
باران	<i>b`ar`an</i>	rain
باران باریدن	<i>b`ar`an b`aridan</i>	to rain
بارانی	<i>b`ar`ani</i>	rainy
برف	<i>barf</i>	snow
برف باریدن	<i>barf b`aridan</i>	to snow
طوفانی	<i>tuf`ani</i>	stormy
آفتاب	<i>`aft`ab</i>	sun
آفتابی	<i>`aft`abi</i>	sunny
حرارت	<i>har`arat</i>	heat
شمال	<i>sham`al</i>	wind
آسمان	<i>`asm`an</i>	sky

Lesson Thirty-Two درس سی و دوم

Colors

سیاه	<i>sey`a</i>	black
آبی	<i>`abi</i>	blue
نصواری	<i>nasw`ari</i>	brown
طلایی	<i>tel`ahe</i>	gold
سبز	<i>sabz</i>	green
خاکستری	<i>kh`akestari</i>	gray
خاکی	<i>kh`aki</i>	khaki
لبمونی	<i>limuhe</i>	lemon
نارنجی	<i>n`arenji</i>	orange
بنجانی	<i>b`anj`ani</i>	purple
سرخ	<i>surkh</i>	red
نقره نی	<i>noqrahe</i>	silver
فیروزه نی	<i>firozahe</i>	turquoise
سفید	<i>safed</i>	white
زرد	<i>zard</i>	yellow
دریشی سیاه	<i>dresh`i-e sey`a</i>	black suit
آسمان آبی	<i>`asm`an-e `abi</i>	blue sky
پرده تاریک	<i>pardah-e t`ar`ik</i>	dark curtain
چای سبز	<i>ch`ai sabz</i>	green tea
سیب سرخ	<i>seb-e surkh</i>	red apple
پیاز زرد	<i>pey`az zard</i>	yellow onion

Vocabulary

منزل	<i>manzil</i>	house
پشتی	<i>pushii</i>	cover
پیاز	<i>pey`az</i>	onion
پرده	<i>pardah</i>	curtain
چوکی	<i>chawk`i</i>	chair
آسمان	<i>`asm`am</i>	sky
دریشی	<i>dresh`i</i>	suit

Lesson Thirty-Three درس سی و سوم

Family

پدر	<i>pedar</i>	father
پدركلان	<i>pedar kal'an</i>	grandfather
مادر	<i>m'ader</i>	mother
مادركلان	<i>m'ader kal'an</i>	grandmother
خواهر	<i>khw'ahar</i>	sister
خواهرزاده	<i>khw'ahar z'ada</i>	sister's children (male or female)
برادر	<i>ber'adar</i>	brother
برادرزاده	<i>ber'ader z'ada</i>	brother's children (male or female)
ماما	<i>m'am'a</i>	uncle (mother's brother)
كاكا	<i>k'ak'a</i>	uncle (father's brother)
خاله	<i>kh'ala</i>	aunt (mother's sister)
عمه	<i>'ama</i>	aunt (father's sister)
خسر	<i>khosur</i>	father-in-law
خشو	<i>khoshu</i>	mother-in-law

او پدر شما است؟
o pader shom'a ast?
Is he your father?

بلی، او پدر من است.
bale, o pader-e man ast.
Yes, he is my father.

او مادر شما است؟
o m'ader-e shoma ast?
Is she your mother?

نه، او خاله من است.
ne, o kh'ala-e man ast.
No, she is my aunt.

او برادر شما است؟
o ber'ader shoma ast?
Is he your brother?

نه، او بچه كاكا من است.
ne, o bach-e k'ak'a-e man ast
No, he is my cousin.

او مادر من است.
o m'ader-e man ast.
She is my mother.

نام كاكا من علی است.
n'am-e k'ak'a-e man Ali ast.
My uncle's name is Ali.

خاله من این کتاب را برای من خرید.
kh'ala-e man 'in kit'ab r'a bar'ay-e man kharid.
My aunt bought this book for me.

تمرین Exercise

Write the following Dari paragraph. Pronounce as you write.

شیلا سه برادر دارد. او هر روز با برادران خود به مکتب میرود. شیلا به صنف سوم است. مریم دختر كاكا شیلا است. شیلا و مریم رفیق هستند. هر روز بعد از مکتب با هم بازی میکنند.

Translation:

Sheila has three brothers. Everyday she goes to school with her brothers. Sheila is in third grade. Mariam is Sheila's cousin. Sheila and Mariam are friends. Everyday they play together after school.

Vocabulary

خشو	<i>khoshu</i>	mother-in-law
خسر	<i>khosur</i>	father-in-law
عمه	<i>'ama</i>	aunt (father's sister)
خاله	<i>kh'ala</i>	aunt (mother's sister)
پدركلان	<i>pedar kal'an</i>	grandfather
مادركلان	<i>m'ader kal'an</i>	grandmother

Part V

Greetings, Common Phrases, and Expressions

Note: This part can be used independently from the previous chapters if you are interested in learning commonly used words, phrases, and expressions. Start with Part I if you are interested in reading and writing the Dari language. Ignore the Dari writings if you are not interested in reading and writing but would like to learn the conversational Dari only.

Greeting Customs

Afghan men often shake hands when they say hello سلام (*sa 'lam*) and goodbye خداحافظ (*khod 'a h 'afiz*). Close male friends and relatives sometimes hug each other, especially when they meet after a long time. Afghans usually introduce themselves by their first names. Some Afghans use their father's name as their last name.

Women rarely shake hands with men when they say hello and goodbye. If women shake hands with men, they may make the initial move. Often women kiss on cheeks when they greet other women. Women will not hug men, unless they are her close family members.

When You Need a Taxi

Most taxis in Afghanistan do not have a meter to indicate the charges. Normally passengers tell their destination to the driver who will tell them how much they would charge for the trip. Charges may vary from one taxi driver to another, but it should be close. If you are staying in a hotel, you can ask the front desk to call a taxi for you and get a price for your destination. If you would like to do it yourself you can stand on the street and signal an available taxi. When you approach the taxi, tell the driver your destination and the taxi driver will tell you how much he would charge.

Some of the commonly used phrases to hire a taxi are:

How much do you charge to go to the airport?

t 'a maid 'an-e hav 'ay chand maygired?

تا میدان هوایی چند میگیرید؟

The charge is two hundred Afghanis.

du sad Afgh 'ani megeram.

دو صد افغانی میگیرم.

How much farther is it? *cheqadar r 'ah mandah?* چقدر راه مانده؟

Please take me through Shar-e Naw.

loftan az r 'ah-e Shar-e Naw berawaid.

لطفاً از راه شهرنو بروید.

Please take me to Kabul Hotel.

loftan mar 'a beh Hotel-e K 'abul bebarid.

لطفاً مرا به هتل کابل ببرید.

Where can I get a taxi? *taxi az koj 'a begiram?* کسی از کجا بگیرم؟

Do you take one hundred Afghanis to Kabul University?

yak sad Afghani t 'a Pohantun-e K 'abul maygired?

یکصد افغانی تا پوهنتون کابل میگیرید؟

I will take one hundred eighty.

man yak sad va hasht 'ad Afghani megiram.

من یکصد و هشتاد افغانی میگیرم.

Hotel

When you check into a hotel, you may use some of the following phrases. For example, Mr. Thomas Brown wants to check into a hotel and speaks with the front desk clerk.

Mr. Brown: Hello, I have reserved a room.
sal'am, man yak utaq reserve karda am.

سلام، من یک اتاق ریزرو کرده ام.

Clerk: What is your name please?

lotfan n'am-e shom'a cheast?

لطفاً نام شما چیست؟

Mr. Brown: My name is Thomas Brown.

n'am-e man Thomas Brown ast.

نام من تامس برون است.

Clerk: Yes, I have your reservation, it is for one night.

bale, reservation shom'a r'a d'aram, baray-e yak shab ast.

بلی، ریزرویشن شما را دارم. برای یک شب است.

Mr. Brown: Yes, I am staying for one night.

bale, man bar'ay-e yak shab meb'asham.

بلی، من برای یک شب میمانم.

Clerk: Would you like to check in now?

h'ale mekhwah'id keh ragister kunid?

حالا می خواهید که راجستر کنید؟

Mr. Brown: Yes, please check me in.

bale, lotfan mara ragister kun'id.

بلی، لطفاً من را راجستر کنید.

Clerk: Do you have your luggage with you?

baxh'a-e t'an hamr'ah-e t'an ast?

بکس ها تان همراهی تان است؟

Mr. Brown: No, I left my luggage in the car. Please help me.

ne, baxh'a-e man dar motar ast. lotfan ma r'a komak kun'id.

نه، بکس ها من در موتر است. لطفاً مرا کمک کنید.

Clerk: I will help you with your luggage.

man shom'a r'a b'a baxh'a-e t'an komak mekunam.

من شما را با بکس ها تا کمک میکنم.

Mr. Brown: Thank you.

tashakor. تشکر.

Clerk: I have checked you in. Your room is on the fourth floor. Your room number is 404. Here is your room key.

man shom'a r'a ragister kardum. ut'aq t'an dar manzil-e chaharum ast.

numrah-e ut'aq-e t'an 404 ast. i'n kele ut'aq t'an ast.

من شما را راجستر کردم. اتاق شما در منزل چهارم است.

نمره اتاق تان ۴۰۴ است. این کلید اتاق تان است.

Mr. Brown: Thank you very much.

besy'ar tashakor.

بسیار تشکر.

Additional questions that you may wish to ask at the front desk:

I would like a single room.

man ut'aq-e yak nafara mekhw'aham.

من یک اتاق یک نفره میخواهم.

I would like a double room.

man ut'aq-e d'u nafara mekhw'aham.

من اتاق دو نفره می خواهم.

I would like a room for tonight.

man baray-e emshab yak ut'aq mekhw'aham.

من برای امشب یک اتاق میخواهم.

Do you have a room for one?

ut'aq-e yak nafara darid?

اتاق یکنفره دارید؟

What is the rate for one night?

qimat-e yak sab chand ast?

قیمت یک شب چند است؟

I need a room for one week.

man yak ut'aq baray-e yak hafta mekhwaham.

من یک اتاق برای یک هفته میخواهم.

Questions that Start with What, Where, When, and Who

In Dari چه *che* (what), کجا *koj`a* (where), کی *k`i* (who), and کی *kai*¹³ (when) do not come at the beginning of a sentence as in English, they come before the verb. Following are some examples of questions that start with what, where, when, and who.

Who is this?

`in k`i ast?

این کی است؟

When did Sheila come?

Sheila kai `amad?

شیلا کی آمد؟

What is your name?

n`am-e shoma che ast?

نام شما چه است؟

What is this?

`in che ast?

این چه است؟

What is your phone number?

numrah-e telefon-e shom`a che ast?

نمره تلفون شما چه است؟

Where did you come from?

shom`a az koj`a `amada ayed?

شما از کجا آمده اید؟

Where do you work?

shom`a koj`a k`ar mekon`id?

شما کجا کار میکنید؟

Where is your house?

kh`ana-e shom`a koj`a ast?

خانه شما کجا است؟

Where are you from?

shom`a az koj`a hast`id?

شما از کجا هستید؟

Where is your pen?

qalam-e shom`a koj`a ast?

قلم شما کجا است؟

Who is your teacher?

mu`alim shom`a k`i ast?

معلم شما کی است؟

Who took your book?

kit`ab-e shom`a r`a k`i gereft?

کتاب شما را کی گرفت؟

Who came?

k`i `amad?

کی آمد؟

Who is this man?

`in mard k`i ast?

این مرد کی است؟

¹³ *kai* and *k`i* are written alike in Dari. The difference between them is in their pronunciations and in their meanings.

Commonly Used Words and Phrases

all day <i>tam`am-e ruz</i> تمام روز	Good night. <i>shab bakhair.</i> شب بخیر.	I am from America. <i>man az Amr`ik`a hastam.</i> من از امریکا هستم.	It is snowing. <i>barf meb`arad.</i> برف می بارد.
Are you alone? <i>shom`a tanh`a hastid?</i> شما تنها هستید؟	Hello. <i>sal`am.</i> سلام.	I came from Herat. <i>man az Herat `amada am.</i> من از هرات آمده ام.	It rained yesterday. <i>diruz b`ar`an b`arid.</i> دیروز باران بارید.
Are you together? <i>shom`a b`aham hastid?</i> شما باهم هستید؟	Hope to see you again. <i>omaidw`aram shom`a r`a dub`ara beb`iname.</i> امیدوارم شما را دوباره ببینم.	I got wet in the rain. <i>man dar b`ar`an tar shodam.</i> من در باران تر شدم.	It snowed yesterday. <i>diruz barf b`arid.</i> دیروز برف بارید.
Bon appetit! <i>noshej`an!</i> نوشجان!	How are you? <i>chetoor hasti?</i> چطور هستی؟	I like cold weather. <i>man hav`a-e sard r`a khosh d`aram.</i> من هوا سرد را خوش دارم.	It was cold yesterday. <i>diruz sard b`ud.</i> دیروز سرد بود.
day after tomorrow <i>pas fard`a</i> پس فردا	How much is this? <i>`in chand ast?</i> این چند است؟	I would like to... <i>man mekhw`aham ke...</i> من میخواهم که	luggage <i>baxh`a</i> بکس ها
Do you speak English? <i>shom`a Inglisi gap mezanied?</i> شما انگلیسی گپ میزنید؟	I am a student. <i>man sh`agird hastam.</i> من شاگرد هستم.	It will be cold tomorrow. <i>fard`a sard ast.</i> فردا سرد است.	kitchen <i>k`ar kh`ana or `ashpazkh`ana</i> کارخانه or آشپزخانه
For no reason. <i>bed`un-e dalil</i> بدون دلیل	I am an American. <i>man Amrik`aey hastam.</i> من امریکایی هستم.	It is cold today. <i>emruz sard ast.</i> امروز سرد است.	last night <i>dishab</i> دیشب
Good bye. <i>khod`a hafiz, or b`am`an-e khod`a.</i> خداحافظ or بامان خدا.	I am a tourist. <i>man tourist hastam.</i> من توریست هستم.	It is hot today. <i>emruz garm ast.</i> امروز گرم است.	my luggage <i>baxh`a-e man</i> بکس های من
Good luck. <i>muafaq b`ashid.</i> موفق باشید.	I am cold. <i>man sard hastam.</i> من سرد هستم.	It is raining. <i>b`ar`an meb`arad.</i> باران می بارد.	My name is Sheila. <i>n`am-e man Sheila ast.</i> نام من شیلا است
Good morning. <i>subh bakhair.</i> صبح بخیر.	I am fine. <i>man kh`ub hastam.</i> من خوب هستم.	It is rainy. <i>b`ar`ani ast.</i> بارانی است.	next week <i>hafta-e `ayenda</i> هفته آینده

passport
passport
پاسپورت

please
lotfan
لطفاً

Please give me my check.
Lotfan bill mar`a bedehid.
لطفاً بل مرا بدهید.

Please sit down.
lotfan benishenid
لطفاً بنشینید

purpose of trip
hadaf-e mus`afirah
هدف مسافرت

safe trip
safar-e bekhatar
سفر بخیر

Sorry.
Mutasifam.
متأسفم.

Sorry for the misunderstanding.
az ghalat fahmi ma`zerat mekhw`aham.
از غلط فهمی معذرت میخواهم.

Thank you.
tashakor.
تشکر.

The sky is clear.
`asm`an s`af ast.
آسمان صاف است.

This is my passport.
`in passport man ast.
این پاسپورت من است

this week
`in hafta
این هفته

tonight
emshab
امشب

tomorrow
fard`a
فردا

tomorrow morning
fard`a subh
فردا صبح

tourist
tourist
توریست

tourist visa
visa-e touristi
ویزه توریستی

very good
besy`ar khub
بسیار خوب

Welcome.
khosh `amadid.
خوش آمدید.

airport
bakery
bank
barber
bazaar
bookstore
bus
butcher
car
cinema
city
dry cleaning
factory
hospital
hotel
library
park
pharmacy
police station
post office
restaurant
school
side walk
stadium
store
street
tailor
taxi
traffic light
university
zoo

The City

maid`an-e hav`aey
n`an w`aey
b`ank
dalok or salmani
b`az`ar
kit`ab foroshi
sarw`is
qas`ab
motar
cinem`a
shahr
khushka shoei
f`abrik
shaf`akh`ana
hotel
kit`ab kh`ana
p`ark
daw`akh`ana
mamuriyat-e police
posta kh`ana
restaurant
maktab
pey`ada rav
stadium
dok`an
sarak
khay`at
taxi
cher`agh-e tr`afik
pohant`un
b`agh-e wahsh

میدان هوایی
نانوائی
بانک
دلاک or سلمانی
بازار
کتابفروشی
سرویس
قصاب
موتور
سینما
شهر
خشکه شوئی
فابریکه
شفاخانه
هوتل
کتابخانه
پارک
دوا خانه
ماموریت پولیس
پوسته خانه
رستوران
مکتب
پیاده رو
ستودیم
دکان
سرک
خیاب
تکسی
چراغ ترافیک
پوهنتون
باغ وحش

Health

ache	<i>dard</i>	درد	pharmacy	<i>daw`a kh`ana</i>	دوا خانه
ambulance	<i>ambulance</i>	امبولانس	pill	<i>goli or tablet</i>	گولی or تابلت
bandage	<i>bandazh</i>	بنداز	prescription	<i>nuskha</i>	نسخه
blood	<i>kh`un</i>	خون	rash	<i>bokhar</i>	بخار
blood pressure	<i>fish`ar-e kh`un</i>	فشار خون	sick	<i>mar`iz</i>	مريض
cancer	<i>sarat`an</i>	سرطان	smallpox	<i>chichak</i>	چپچک
cold	<i>rezish</i>	زیش	sneeze	<i>`atsa</i>	عطسه
cough	<i>surfa</i>	سرفه	sore throat	<i>gl`u dard</i>	گلون درد
dentist	<i>doktar-e dand`an</i>	داکتر دندان	surgeon	<i>jar`ah</i>	جراح
diarrhea	<i>ash`al</i>	اسهال	surgery	<i>jar`ahi</i>	جراحی
diabetes	<i>maraz-e shakar</i>	مرض شکر	toothache	<i>dand`an dard</i>	دندان درد
disease	<i>maraz</i>	مرض	vomit	<i>astifraq</i>	استفراق
dizziness	<i>sar charkhi</i>	سرچرخي	whooping cough	<i>sey`a surfa</i>	سياه سرفه
doctor	<i>doktar</i>	داکتر	x-ray	<i>x-ray</i>	اکسری
emergency	<i>`ajel</i>	عاجل			
examination	<i>m`a`ena</i>	معاینه			
faint	<i>zo`f</i>	ضعف			
fever	<i>tab</i>	تب ¹⁴			
headache	<i>sardard</i>	سر درد			
heart attack	<i>hamla-e qalbi</i>	حمله قلبی			
hospital	<i>shaf`akh`ana</i>	شفاخانه			
ill	<i>mar`iz</i>	مرض			
illness	<i>mar`iz`i</i>	مريضی			
injection	<i>pichk`ari</i>	پینچکاری			
laboratory	<i>l`abratw`ar</i>	لابراتوار			
malaria	<i>mal`ari`a</i>	ملاریا			
measles	<i>surkhak`an</i>	سرخکان			
medicine	<i>daw`a</i>	دوا			
nurse	<i>parast`ar</i>	پرستار			
operation	<i>`amaliy`at</i>	عملیات			
optician	<i>`ainak saz</i>	عینک ساز			
pain	<i>dard</i>	درد			
patient	<i>mariez</i>	مريض			

¹⁴ *tav* تو is used in conversational Dari.

Food and Meals

bread	<i>n`an</i>	نان
breakfast	<i>ch`ai sobh</i>	چای صبح
butter	<i>maska</i>	مسکه
cake	<i>cake</i>	کیک
cheese	<i>pan`ir</i>	پنیر
cookie	<i>kolcha</i>	کلچه
dinner	<i>n`an-e shab</i>	نان شب
egg	<i>tokhm</i>	تخم
food	<i>ghez`a</i>	غذا
honey	<i>`asal</i>	عسل
ice cream	<i>sheer yakh</i>	شیرینیخ
jam	<i>murab`a</i>	مربا
lunch	<i>n`an-e ch`asht</i>	نان چاشت
rice	<i>berinj</i>	برنج
salad	<i>sal`ad</i>	سلاد
salt	<i>namak</i>	نمک
soup	<i>shorb`a</i>	شوربا
stew	<i>qorma</i>	قورمه
yogurt	<i>m`ast</i>	ماست

Beverages

coffee	<i>qahwa</i>	قهوه
milk	<i>sheer</i>	شیر
tea	<i>chai</i>	چای
water	<i>`ab</i>	آب
yogurt drink	<i>dogh</i>	دوغ
green tea	<i>ch`ai-e sabz</i>	چای سبز
black tea	<i>ch`ai-e sey`a</i>	چای سیاه

Fruits and Nuts

almond	<i>b`ad`am</i>	بادام
apple	<i>seb</i>	سیب
apricot	<i>zard`al`u</i>	زردالو
banana	<i>kela</i>	کیله
dates	<i>khorm`a</i>	خرما
grape	<i>angoor</i>	انگور
lemon	<i>lim`u</i>	لیمو
melon	<i>kharb`uza</i>	خربوزه
mulberry	<i>t`ut</i>	توت
orange	<i>m`alta</i>	مالته
pear	<i>n`ak</i>	ناک
pine nut	<i>jalghoza</i>	جلغوزه
pistachio	<i>pista</i>	پسته
pomegranate	<i>an`ar</i>	انار
raisin	<i>kishmish</i>	کشمش
tangelo	<i>santara</i>	سنتره
walnut	<i>ch`armaghz</i>	چارمغز
watermelon	<i>tarb`uz</i>	تربوز

Vegetables

bean	<i>lobiy`a</i>	لوبیا
cabbage	<i>karam</i>	کرم
carrot	<i>zardak</i>	زردک
cauliflower	<i>gulp`i</i>	گلی
corn	<i>jaw`ari</i>	جواری
cucumber	<i>b`adrang</i>	بادرنک
eggplant	<i>b`anj`an-e sey`a</i>	بادنجان سیاه
garlic	<i>seer</i>	سیر
onion	<i>pey`az</i>	پیاز
pea	<i>nakhud</i>	نخود
pepper	<i>murch</i>	مرچ
potato	<i>kach`al`u</i>	کچالو
pumpkin	<i>kad`u</i>	کدو
reddish	<i>muli</i>	ملی
spinach	<i>sabzi</i>	سبزی
tomato	<i>b`anj`an-e r`umi</i>	بادنجان رومی
turnip	<i>shalqam</i>	شلغم

Meat

beef	<i>gosht-e gaw</i>	گوشت گاو
chicken	<i>gosht-e murgh</i>	گوشت مرغ
fish	<i>m`ahee</i>	ماهی
lamb	<i>gosht-e gosfand</i>	گوشت گوسفند
meat	<i>gosht</i>	گوشت
turkey	<i>gosht-e feelmurgh</i>	گوشت فیلمرغ

Clothing

baggy pants	<i>tunb`an</i>	تنبان
blouse	<i>b`al`atana</i>	بالاتنه
boots	<i>moza</i>	موزه
dress	<i>k`al`a, lib`as</i>	کالا، لباس
hat	<i>kola</i>	کلاه
jacket	<i>korti</i>	کرتی
pants	<i>patloon</i>	پطلون
scarf	<i>chadar</i>	چادر
shirt	<i>per`ahan</i>	پیراهن
shoes	<i>boot</i>	بوت
skirt	<i>d`aman</i>	دامن
socks	<i>jur`ab</i>	جواب
sweater	<i>j`akat</i>	جاکت
tennis shoes	<i>kirmich</i>	کرمیچ
turban	<i>lung`i</i>	لنگی
veil	<i>ch`adari</i>	چادری

House

bathroom	<i>tashn`ab</i>	تشناپ
bedroom	<i>ut`aq-e khw`ab</i>	اطاق خواب
blanket	<i>kampal</i>	کمپل
bookcase	<i>alm`ari-e kit`ab</i>	المارى کتاب
ceiling	<i>chat</i>	چت
chair	<i>chawk`i</i>	چوکى
corridor	<i>dahlaz</i>	دهلیز
cup	<i>pey`ala</i>	پیااله
cupboard	<i>alm`ari</i>	المارى
curtain	<i>pardah</i>	پرده
dining room	<i>ut`aq-e n`an</i>	اطاق نان
door	<i>darw`aza</i>	دروازه
fan	<i>pakah</i>	پکه
fork	<i>panja</i>	پنجه
garage	<i>garage</i>	گراج
glass	<i>glass</i>	گلاس
guest room	<i>mehm`an kh`ana</i>	مهمانخانه
key	<i>kelid</i>	کلید
kitchen	<i>k`ar kh`ana or `ashpazkh`ana</i> ¹⁵	کارخانه
knife	<i>ch`aq`u</i>	چاقو
lamp	<i>cher`agh</i>	چراغ
living room	<i>ut`aq-e sheshtani</i>	اطاق شیشتنى
lock	<i>qufl</i>	قفل
mirror	<i>`ayena</i>	آینه
oven	<i>d`ash</i>	داش
pitcher	<i>jug</i>	جگ
plate	<i>beshq`ab</i>	بشقاب
pot	<i>zarf</i>	ظرف
refrigerator	<i>yakhch`al</i>	یخچال
rug	<i>q`al`in</i>	قالین
shampoo	<i>shampoo</i>	شامپو
soap	<i>saboon</i>	صابون
sofa	<i>kawch</i>	کوج

spoon
stove
table
towel
wall
window
yard

q`ashuq
bukh`ari
maiz
ruep`ak
diw`ar
kilkeen
hawaili

قاشق
بخارى
میز
روى پاک
دیوار
کلکین
حویلی

¹⁵ Also called آشپزخانه.

English-Dari Glossary

English	Pronunciation	Dari
about	<i>darb`arah</i>	درباره
ache	<i>dard</i>	درد
afghani (unit of money)	<i>afgh`ani</i>	افغانی
after	<i>ba`d</i>	بعد
afternoon	<i>ba`d az ch`asht</i> or <i>zuhr</i>	بعد از چاشت or ظهر
again	<i>dub`ara</i>	دوباره
against	<i>zid</i>	ضد
air	<i>hav`a</i>	هوا
airport	<i>maid`an-e hav`aey</i>	میدان هوایی
all	<i>hamah</i> or <i>tam`am</i>	همه or تمام
almond	<i>b`ad`am</i>	بادام
alone	<i>tanh`a</i>	تنها
ambulance	<i>ambulance</i>	امبولانس
America	<i>amr`ik`a</i>	امریکا
American	<i>amr`ik`aey</i>	امریکائی
ancestors	<i>ajd`ad</i>	اجداد
and	<i>va</i>	و
ant	<i>morcha</i>	مورچه
apple	<i>seb</i>	سیب
appointment	<i>mul`aq`at</i>	ملاقات
apricot	<i>zard`al`u</i>	زردآلو
area	<i>mantaqa</i>	منطقه
areas	<i>man`atiq</i>	مناطق
army	<i>lashkar</i>	لشکر
at	<i>beh</i>	به
aunt (father's sister)	<i>`ama</i>	عمه
aunt (mother's sister)	<i>kh`ala</i>	خاله
bad	<i>bad</i>	بد
baggy pants	<i>tunb`an</i>	تنبان
bakery	<i>n`anw`aey</i>	نانوایی
banana	<i>kela</i>	کیله
bandage	<i>band`azh</i>	بنداز
bank	<i>b`ank</i>	بانک
barber	<i>dalok</i>	دلاک
bathroom	<i>tashn`ab</i>	تشناب
bazaar	<i>b`az`ar</i>	بازار
be	<i>budan</i>	بودن

bean	<i>lobiy`a</i>	لوبیا	bus	<i>sarw`is</i>	سرویس
bed (made of rope)	<i>ch`arp`aey</i>	چارپائی	bus stop	<i>eastg`ah-e sarw`is</i>	ایستگاه سرویس
bedroom	<i>ut`aq-e khw`ab</i>	اطاق خواب	busy	<i>masr`uf</i>	مصروف
beef	<i>gosht-e gaw</i>	گوشت گاو	butcher	<i>qas`ab</i>	قصاب
before	<i>pehsh</i>	پیش	butter	<i>maska</i>	مسکه
beggar	<i>faq`ir</i>	فقیر	buy	<i>kharidan</i>	خریدن
best	<i>kh`ubtar`in</i>	خوبترین	cabbage	<i>karam</i>	کرم
better	<i>kh`ubtar</i>	خوبتر	cake	<i>cake</i>	کیک
big	<i>kal`an</i>	کلان	came	<i>`amad</i>	آمد
bigger	<i>kal`antar</i>	کلانتر	camel	<i>shutur</i>	شتر
biggest	<i>kal`antar`in</i>	کلانترین	cancer	<i>saratan</i>	سرطان
bird	<i>parenda</i>	پرنده	capital	<i>p`aitakht</i>	پایتخت
black	<i>sey`a</i>	سیاه	car	<i>motar</i>	موتور
blanket	<i>kampal</i>	کمپل	carpenter	<i>naj`ar</i>	نجار
blood	<i>kh`un</i>	خون	carpet	<i>q`al`in</i>	قالین
blood pressure	<i>fishar-e kh`un</i>	فشارخون	carrot	<i>zardak</i>	زردک
blouse	<i>b`al`atana</i>	بالاتنه	cauliflower	<i>gulp`i</i>	گلیبی
blue	<i>`abi</i>	آبی	ceiling	<i>chat</i>	چت
boat	<i>kishtii</i>	کشتی	chair	<i>chawk`i</i>	چوکی
board	<i>takhta</i>	تخته	chapter	<i>fasl</i>	فصل
Bon appetit	<i>noshej`an</i>	نوشجان	cheese	<i>pan`ir</i>	پنیر
book	<i>kit`ab</i>	کتاب	cherry	<i>`alub`alu</i>	آلوبالو
bookcase	<i>alm`ari-e kitab</i>	المانی کتاب	chicken	<i>murgh</i>	مرغ
bookstore	<i>kit`ab foroshi</i>	کتاب فروشی	children	<i>atf`al</i>	اطفال
boots	<i>moza</i>	موزه	cinema	<i>cinema</i>	سینما
both	<i>hardu</i>	هر دو	classroom	<i>sinf</i>	صنف
bought	<i>khar`id</i>	خرید	climate	<i>iqlim</i>	اقلیم
bowl	<i>k`asa</i>	کاسه	cloud	<i>abr</i>	ابر
box	<i>sand`uq or bax</i>	صندوق or بکس	cloudy	<i>abr`al`ud</i>	ابراود
boy	<i>bacha</i>	بچه	coffee	<i>qahwa</i>	قهوه
bread	<i>n`an</i>	نان	cold (weather)	<i>sard</i>	سرد
breakfast	<i>ch`ai subh</i>	چای صبح	cold (health)	<i>rezish</i>	ریزش
bring	<i>`awardan</i>	آوردن	color	<i>rang</i>	رنگ
brother	<i>ber`adar</i>	برادر	comb	<i>sh`anah</i>	شانه
brother's children ¹⁶	<i>ber`ader z`ada</i>	برادرزاده	come	<i>`amadan</i>	آمدن
brown	<i>nasw`ari</i>	نصواری	condition	<i>ahw`al</i>	احوال
			cookie	<i>kolcha</i>	کلچه
			corn	<i>jaw`ari</i>	جواری

¹⁶ Male or female

corridor	<i>dahlaiz</i>	دهلیز	edition	<i>ch`ap</i>	چاپ
cough	<i>surfa</i>	سرفه	egg	<i>tokhm</i>	تخم
cry	<i>giryā</i>	گریه	eggplant	<i>b`ang`an-e sey`a</i>	بادنجان سیاه
cucumber	<i>b`adrang</i>	بادرنگ	eight	<i>hasht</i>	هشت
cup	<i>pey`alah</i>	پیاله	eighteen	<i>hazhdah</i>	هزده
cupboard	<i>alm`ari</i>	الماری	eighth	<i>hashtum</i>	هشتم
curtain	<i>pardah</i>	پرده	eighty	<i>hasht`ad</i>	هشتاد
customs	<i>gomruk</i>	گمرک	electricity	<i>barq</i>	برق
cut	<i>bur`idan</i>	بریدن	elephant	<i>feel</i>	فیل
damage	<i>nuqs or zarar</i>	نقص or ضرر	eleven	<i>y`azdah</i>	یازده
dark	<i>t`ar`ik</i>	تاریک	emergency	<i>`ajel</i>	عاجل
darker	<i>t`ar`iktar</i>	تاریکتر	English	<i>inglisi</i>	انگلیسی
darkest	<i>t`ar`iktar`in</i>	تاریکترین	entry visa	<i>viza-e dukhool</i>	ویزه دخول
dates	<i>khorm`a</i>	خرما	equal	<i>mas`awi</i>	مساوی
daughter	<i>dokhtar</i>	دختر	escape	<i>far`ar</i>	فرار
day	<i>ruz</i>	روز	evening	<i>sh`am</i>	شام
decision	<i>tasmeem</i>	تصمیم	event	<i>w`aqi`a</i>	واقعه
decree	<i>farm`an</i>	فرمان	every	<i>har</i>	هر
dentist	<i>doktar-e dand`an</i>	داکتر دندان	everyday	<i>har ruz</i>	هر روز
diabetes	<i>maraz-e shakar</i>	مرض شکر	examination (health)	<i>m`a`ena</i>	معاینه
diarrhea	<i>ash`al</i>	اسهال	examination (school)	<i>amteh`an,</i>	آمتحان
difficult	<i>mushkil</i>	مشکل	except	<i>bed`un</i>	بدون
dining room	<i>ut`aq-e n`an</i>	اطاق نان	exercise	<i>tamr`in</i>	تمرین
dinner	<i>n`an-e shab</i>	نان شب	eyelashes	<i>mizhg`an</i>	مژگان
direction	<i>taraf or dast`ur</i>	طرف or دستور	factory	<i>f`abrika or k`arkh`ana</i>	فابریکه or کارخانه
disease	<i>maraz</i>	مرض	faint	<i>zo`f</i>	ضعف
divided	<i>taqs`im</i>	تقسیم	fall	<i>khaz`an</i>	خزان
dizziness	<i>sar charkhi</i>	سرچرخشی	family	<i>f`am`il</i>	فامیل
doctor	<i>doktar</i>	داکتر	fan	<i>pakah</i>	پکه
document	<i>sanad</i>	سند	far	<i>d`ur</i>	دور
dog	<i>sag</i>	سگ	father	<i>pedar</i>	پدر
donkey	<i>khar</i>	خر	father-in-law	<i>khosur</i>	خسر
door	<i>darw`aza or dar</i>	دروازه or در	fever	<i>tab</i>	تب
dress	<i>k`al`a, lib`as</i>	کالا، لباس	few	<i>chand</i>	چند
dry	<i>khushk</i>	خشک	fifteen	<i>p`anzdah</i>	پانزده
dry cleaning	<i>khushka shoei</i>	خشکه شویی	fifth	<i>panjum</i>	پنجم
easy	<i>`as`an</i>	آسان	fifty	<i>pinj`ah</i>	پنجاه
eat	<i>khordan</i>	خوردن	final	<i>`akhir</i>	آخر

fine	<i>kh`ub</i>	خوب	goat	<i>buz</i>	بز
finish	<i>khal`as</i>	خلاص	good	<i>kh`ub</i>	خوب
fire	<i>`atish</i>	آتش	good bye	<i>khud`a h`afiz</i>	خدا حافظ
first	<i>avval</i>	اول	grandfather	<i>pedar kal`an</i>	پدر کلان
fish	<i>m`ahee</i>	ماهی	grandmother	<i>m`ader kal`an</i>	مادر کلان
five	<i>panj</i>	پنج	grape	<i>angoor</i>	انگور
flag	<i>bairaq</i>	پرچم	gray	<i>kh`akestari</i>	خاکستری
flight	<i>parw`az</i>	پرواز	green	<i>sabz</i>	سبز
flower	<i>gul</i>	گل	guest	<i>mehm`an</i>	مهمان
fly	<i>magas</i>	مگس	guest room	<i>mehm`an kh`ana</i>	مهمان خانه
fog	<i>ghob`ar</i>	غبار	hail	<i>zh`alah or z`ahah baridan</i>	زاله or زاله باریدن
food	<i>ghez`a</i>	غذا	half	<i>neam</i>	نیم
for	<i>baraye</i>	برای	hand	<i>dast</i>	دست
fork	<i>panja</i>	پنجه	happy	<i>khoshh`al</i>	خوشحال
fortress	<i>dazh</i>	دژ	happier	<i>khoshh`altar</i>	خوشحالتر
forty	<i>chehil</i>	چهل	happiest	<i>khoshh`altar`in</i>	خوشحالترین
four	<i>chah`ar</i>	چهار	has	<i>d`arad</i>	دارد
fourteen	<i>chah`ardah</i>	چهارده	hat	<i>kola</i>	کلاه
forth	<i>chah`arum</i>	چهارم	have	<i>d`ashtan</i>	داشتن
fraud	<i>taqalub</i>	تقلب	he	<i>o</i>	او
free	<i>muft</i>	مفت	head	<i>sar</i>	سر
fresh	<i>t`aza</i>	تازه	headache	<i>sar dard</i>	سر درد
Friday	<i>juma`</i>	جمعه	health	<i>sehat</i>	صحت
friend	<i>dost</i>	دوست	heat	<i>har`arat</i>	حرارت
from	<i>az</i>	از	heart	<i>qalb, dil</i>	قلب، دل
fruit	<i>maywa</i>	میوه	heart attack	<i>hamla-e qalbi</i>	حمله قلبی
future	<i>`ayenda</i>	آینده	hello	<i>sal`am</i>	سلام
garage	<i>gar`age</i>	گاراژ	help	<i>komak</i>	کمک
garden	<i>b`agh</i>	باغ	here	<i>`inj`a</i>	اینجا
garlic	<i>seer</i>	سیر	high	<i>baland</i>	بلند
gentleman	<i>`aq`a</i>	آقا	hill	<i>tapah</i>	تپه
gentlemen	<i>`aq`ay`an</i>	آقایان	hit	<i>zadan</i>	زدن
girl	<i>dokhtar</i>	دختر	home	<i>kh`ana</i>	خانه
give	<i>d`adan</i>	دادن	homework	<i>k`ar-e kh`anagi</i>	کار خانگی
glass	<i>glass</i>	گلاس	honey	<i>`asal</i>	عسل
go	<i>raftan</i>	رفتن	hope	<i>omaid, omaidwar budan</i>	امید، امیدوار بودن
gold (metal)	<i>tel`a</i>	طلا	horse	<i>asp</i>	اسب
gold (color)	<i>tel`ahe</i>	طلایی	hospital	<i>shaf`akh`ana</i>	شفاخانه

hot	<i>d`agh</i>	داغ	last night	<i>dishab</i>	دیشب
hotel	<i>hotel</i>	هوتل	lazier	<i>tanbaltar</i>	تنبل تر
hour	<i>s`a`at</i>	ساعت	laziest	<i>tanbaltar`in</i>	تنبل ترین
house	<i>kh`ana or manzil</i>	خانه or منزل	lazy	<i>tanbal</i>	تنبل
how	<i>chetoor</i>	چطور	leaf	<i>barg</i>	برگ
how much or how many	<i>chand</i>	چند	leave	<i>tark kardan</i>	ترک کردن
human	<i>ins`an</i>	انسان	lemon (fruit)	<i>lim`u</i>	لبمو
humid	<i>mart`ub</i>	مرطوب	lemon (color)	<i>limuhe</i>	لبمونی
humidity	<i>rot`ubat</i>	رطوبت	less	<i>kam</i>	کم
hundred	<i>sad</i>	صد	lesson	<i>dars</i>	درس
I	<i>man</i>	من	letter	<i>makt`ub or khat</i>	مکتوب or خط
ice	<i>yakh</i>	یخ	library	<i>kit`abkh`ana</i>	کتابخانه
ice cream	<i>sheer yakh</i>	شیرینج	life	<i>zindagi</i>	زندگی
ill	<i>mar`iz</i>	مریض	lightning	<i>almasak</i>	الماک
illness	<i>mar`iz`i</i>	مریضی	like	<i>khosh dashtan</i>	خوش داشتن
in	<i>dar</i>	در	live	<i>zindagi kardan</i>	زندگی کردن
information	<i>malum`at</i>	معلومات	living room	<i>ut`aq-e sheshtani</i>	اطاق شیشتی
injection	<i>pichk`ari</i>	پیچکاری	load	<i>b`ar</i>	بار
inside	<i>d`akhil</i>	داخل	lock	<i>qufl</i>	قفل
invite	<i>da`wat</i>	دعوت	locust	<i>malakh</i>	ملخ
is	<i>ast</i>	است	long	<i>dar`az</i>	دراز
it	<i>`in</i>	این	lost	<i>gom</i>	گم
jacket	<i>korti</i>	کرتی	luggage	<i>baxh`a</i>	بکس ها
jam	<i>murab`a</i>	مربا	lunch	<i>n`an-e ch`ash t</i>	نان چاشت
journey	<i>saфар</i>	سفر	malaria	<i>mal`ari`a</i>	ملاریا
key	<i>kelid</i>	کلید	man	<i>mard</i>	مرد
khaki	<i>kh`aki</i>	خاکی	map	<i>naqshah</i>	نقشه
kind	<i>mehrab`an</i>	مهربان	mark	<i>asar</i>	اثر
king	<i>sh`ah</i>	شاه	mask	<i>neq`ab</i>	نقاب
kitchen	<i>k`ar kh`ana, `ashpazkh`ana</i>	کارخانه، آشپزخانه	matches	<i>gogird</i>	گوگرد
knife	<i>ch`aq`u</i>	چاقو	mattress	<i>toshak</i>	توشک
knowledge	<i>`ilm</i>	علم	me	<i>man</i>	من
knowledgeable	<i>f`azil</i>	فاضل	meal	<i>ghiz`a</i>	غذا
laboratory	<i>l`abratw`ar</i>	لابراتوار	measles	<i>surkhak`an</i>	سرخکان
ladies	<i>khanumh`a</i>	خانم ها	meat	<i>gosht</i>	گوشت
lamb	<i>gosht-e gosfand</i>	گوشت گوسفند	medicine	<i>daw`a</i>	دوا
lamp	<i>cher`agh</i>	چراغ	meet	<i>mul`aq`at kardan</i>	ملاقات کردن
large	<i>kal`an or bozurg</i>	کلان or بزرگ	melon	<i>kharb`uza</i>	خربوزه

men	<i>mardh`a</i> or <i>mard`an</i>	مردها or مردان	ninety	<i>navad</i>	نود
milk	<i>sheer</i>	شیر	no	<i>ne</i>	نه
ministry	<i>viz`arat</i>	وزارت	noon	<i>ch`asht</i>	چاشت
Ministry of Education	<i>viz`arat-e ma`arif</i>	وزارت معارف	nose	<i>b`ini</i>	بینی
minus	<i>manfi</i>	منفی	notebook	<i>kit`abcha</i>	کتابچه
minute	<i>daq`iqa</i>	دقیقه	nothing	<i>haich</i>	هیچ
mirror	<i>`ayena</i>	آینه	number	<i>numrah</i>	نمره
mister	<i>`aq`a</i>	آقا	nurse	<i>parast`ar</i>	نرس
Monday	<i>du shanbe</i>	دوشنبه	o'clock	<i>baja</i>	بجه
money	<i>paisa</i>	پيسه	office	<i>daftar</i>	دفتر
month	<i>m`ah</i>	ماه	often	<i>aksar</i>	اکثر
moon	<i>maht`ab</i>	مهتاب	old	<i>pir</i>	پير
morning	<i>sobh</i>	صبح	on	<i>b`al`a, bar</i>	بالا، بر
most	<i>besy`ari</i> or <i>aksaran</i>	بسیاری or اکثراً	one	<i>yak</i>	یک
mother	<i>m`ader</i>	مادر	onion	<i>pey`az</i>	پیاز
mother-in-law	<i>khoshu</i>	خشو	operation	<i>`amaliy`at</i>	عملیات
mouse	<i>moosh</i>	موش	oppressed	<i>mazloom</i>	مظلوم
much	<i>ziy`ad</i>	زیاد	oppressor	<i>z`alim</i>	ظالم
mulberry	<i>t`ut</i>	توت	optician	<i>`ainak s`az</i>	عینک ساز
museum	<i>muzium</i>	موزیم	or	<i>y`a</i>	یا
my	<i>man</i>	من	orange (fruit)	<i>m`altah</i>	مالته
name	<i>n`am</i> or <i>esm</i>	نام or اسم	orange (color)	<i>n`arenji</i>	نارنجی
negative	<i>manfi</i>	منفی	origin	<i>manba`</i>	منبع
neighbor	<i>hams`aya</i>	همسایه	original	<i>asli</i>	اصلی
new	<i>naw</i>	نو	oven	<i>d`ash</i>	داش
New Year	<i>s`al-e naw</i>	سال نو	over	<i>b`al`a</i>	بالا
news	<i>khabar</i>	خبر	page	<i>safha, waraq</i>	صفحه، ورق
newspaper	<i>akhb`ar</i>	اخبار	pain	<i>dard</i>	درد
next	<i>`ayenda, digar</i>	آینده، دگر	palace	<i>qasr</i>	قصر
next to	<i>pahlu</i>	پهلوی	pants	<i>patloon</i>	پتلون
next year	<i>s`al-e `ayenda</i>	سال آینده ¹⁷	paper	<i>k`aghaz</i>	کاغذ
nice	<i>kh`ub</i>	خوب	park	<i>p`ark</i>	پارک
night	<i>shab</i>	شب	particle	<i>zarah</i>	ذره
nine	<i>nuh</i>	نه	pass	<i>gozashtan</i>	گذشتن
nineteen	<i>nuzdah</i>	نزده	passenger	<i>mus`afir</i>	مسافر
ninth	<i>nuhum</i>	نهم	passport	<i>passport</i>	پاسپورت
			past	<i>gozashtah</i>	گذشته
			patient	<i>mar`iz</i>	مریض

¹⁷ the word *bas`al* is also used for next year.

pea	<i>nakhud</i>	نخود	rain	<i>b`ar`an, b`ar`an b`aridan</i>	باران ، باران باریدن
pear	<i>n`ak</i>	ناک	rainy	<i>b`ar`ani</i>	بارانی
pen	<i>qalam</i>	قلم	raisin	<i>kishmish</i>	کشمش
pepper	<i>murch</i>	مرچ	rash	<i>bokh`ar</i>	بخار
percent	<i>fisad</i>	فیصد	read	<i>khw`andan</i>	خواندن
person	<i>nafar</i>	نفر	reason	<i>dal`il</i>	دلیل
pharmacy	<i>daw`akh`ana</i>	دواخانه	red	<i>surkh</i>	سرخ
physics	<i>fiz`ik</i>	فیزیک	reddish	<i>muli</i>	ملی
pill	<i>goli or tablet</i>	گولی یا تابلیت	refrigerator	<i>yakhch`al</i>	یخچال
pillow	<i>b`alish</i>	بالشت	relation	<i>r`abetah</i>	رابطه
pine nut	<i>jalghoza</i>	جلفوزه	restaurant	<i>restaurant</i>	رستوران
pistachio	<i>pista</i>	پسته	rice	<i>berinj</i>	برنج
pitcher	<i>jag</i>	چک	right	<i>r`ast</i>	راست
plan	<i>pl`an</i>	پلان	river	<i>dary`a</i>	دریا
plate	<i>beshq`ab</i>	بشقاب	road	<i>sarak</i>	سړک
please	<i>lotfan</i>	لطفاً	roof	<i>b`am</i>	بام
plus	<i>jama`</i>	جمع	room	<i>ut`aq</i>	اطاق
police	<i>police</i>	پولیس	rubber	<i>r`abar</i>	راپر
police station	<i>mamuriyat-e police</i>	ماموریت پولیس	rug	<i>q`al`in</i>	قالین
pomegranate	<i>an`ar</i>	انار	run	<i>daw`idan</i>	دویدن
post office	<i>posta kh`ana</i>	پوسته خانه	sadness	<i>gham</i>	غمگین
pot	<i>zarf</i>	ظرف	safe	<i>bekhatar</i>	بیخطر
potato	<i>kach`al`u</i>	کچالو	salad	<i>sal`at, sal`ata</i>	سالاد، سلاته
preserving	<i>hifz</i>	حفظ	salt	<i>namak</i>	نمک
prescription	<i>nuskha</i>	نسخه	Saturday	<i>shanbe</i>	شنبه
pretty	<i>maqbool</i>	مقبول	saw	<i>d`id</i>	دید
price	<i>nerkh or qimat</i>	نرخ or قیمت	say	<i>guftan</i>	گفتن
print	<i>ch`ap or ch`ap kardan</i>	چاپ or چاپ کردن	scarf	<i>ch`adar</i>	چادر
problem	<i>mushkil or mas`ala</i>	مشکل	school	<i>maktab</i>	مکتب
profit	<i>maf`ad</i>	مفاد	scorpion	<i>gazhdum</i>	گژدم
pumpkin	<i>kad`u</i>	کدو	season	<i>fasl</i>	فصل
purple	<i>b`anj`ani</i>	بانجانی	second (time)	<i>s`aniya</i>	ثانیه
purpose	<i>hadaf, maqsad</i>	هدف، مقصد	second (ordinal)	<i>duvum</i>	دوم
quatrain	<i>rub`a`i</i>	رباعی ¹⁸	see	<i>d`idan</i>	دیدن
question	<i>saw`al or mas`ala</i>	سؤال or مسئله	sell	<i>furokhtan</i>	فروختن
radio	<i>r`adiyo</i>	رادیو	sentence	<i>jumla</i>	جمله
			seven	<i>haft</i>	هفت
			seventeen	<i>haftdah</i>	هفده

¹⁸ a form of poem

seventh	<i>haftum</i>	هفتم	solution	<i>hal</i>	حل
seventy	<i>haft`ad</i>	هفتاد	socks	<i>jur`ab</i>	جواب
shampoo	<i>shampoo</i>	شامپو	son	<i>pesar or bacha</i>	پسر OR پچه
she	<i>o</i>	او	sore throat	<i>gl`u dard</i>	گلودرد
shirt	<i>per`ahan</i>	پیراهن	sorry	<i>mutasif</i>	متأسف
shoes	<i>boot</i>	بوت	soup	<i>shorb`a</i>	شوربا
shop	<i>dok`an</i>	دکان	source	<i>manba`</i>	منبع
shopkeeper	<i>dok`and`ar</i>	دکاندار	speak	<i>harfzadan</i>	حرف زدن
short	<i>kot`ah</i>	کوتاه	spinach	<i>sabzi</i>	سبزی
shoulder	<i>sh`anah</i>	شانه	spoon	<i>q`ashuq</i>	قاشق
shovel	<i>beal</i>	بیل	spring	<i>bah`ar</i>	بهار
sick	<i>mar`iz</i>	مریض	stadium	<i>stadium</i>	ستودیم
side	<i>taraf</i>	طرف	start	<i>shur`u` kardan</i>	شروع کردن
side walk	<i>pey`ada rav</i>	پیاده رو	stew	<i>gorma</i>	قورمه
silver (metal)	<i>nuqra</i>	نقره	stocking	<i>jur`ab-e nylon</i>	جواب نیلون
silver (color)	<i>nuqrahe</i>	نقره نی	store	<i>dok`an or magh`azah</i>	دکان OR مغازه
single	<i>mujarad</i>	مجرد	storm	<i>t`ufan</i>	طوفان
sister	<i>khw`ahar</i>	خواهر	stormy	<i>t`uf`ani</i>	طوفانی
sister's children ¹⁹	<i>khw`ahar z`ada</i>	خواهرزاده	story	<i>qisa</i>	قصه
sit	<i>nishastan</i>	نشستن	stove	<i>bukh`ari</i>	بخاری
six	<i>shesh</i>	شش	street	<i>sarak</i>	سرک
sixteen	<i>sh`anzdah</i>	شانزده	student	<i>sh`agird</i>	شاگرد
sixth	<i>shashum</i>	ششم	sugar	<i>b`urah</i>	بوره
sixty	<i>shast</i>	شصت	suit	<i>derashi</i>	دریشی
skirt	<i>d`aman</i>	دامن	summer	<i>t`abest`an</i>	تابستان
sky	<i>`asm`an</i>	آسمان	sweet	<i>shireen</i>	شیرین
sleep	<i>khw`ab</i>	خواب	sun	<i>`aft`ab</i>	آفتاب
small	<i>khord</i>	خورد	Sunday	<i>yak shanbe</i>	یکشنبه
smallpox	<i>chichak</i>	چیچک	sunny	<i>`aft`ab`i</i>	آفتابی
smell	<i>boe</i>	بوی	surgeon	<i>jar`ah</i>	جراح
smoke	<i>d`ud</i>	دود	surgery	<i>jar`ahi</i>	جراحی
snake	<i>m`ar</i>	مار	sweater	<i>j`akat</i>	جاکت
sneeze	<i>`atsa</i>	عطسه	table	<i>maiz</i>	میز
snow	<i>barf or barfb`aridan</i>	برف OR برف باریدن	tailor	<i>khay`at</i>	خیاط
soap	<i>saboon</i>	صابون	take	<i>gereftan</i>	گرفتن
sofa	<i>kawch</i>	کوج	talk	<i>gap zadan</i>	گپ زدن
			tall	<i>baland</i>	بلند
			tangelo	<i>santara</i>	سنتره

¹⁹ Male or female

taste	<i>mazah</i>	مزه	torture	<i>'az`ab</i>	عذاب
taxi	<i>taksi</i>	تکسی	tourist	<i>tourist</i>	توریست
tea	<i>ch`ai</i>	چای	toward	<i>taraf</i>	طرف
teach	<i>dar d`adan</i>	درس دادن	towel	<i>ruep`ak</i>	روی پاک
teacher	<i>mu`alim</i>	معلم	tower	<i>burj</i>	برج
teapot	<i>ch`ainak</i>	چایتنک	traffic light	<i>cher`agh-e tar`afik</i>	چراغ ترافیک
telephone	<i>telefon</i>	تلفون	traveler	<i>mus`afir or rahguzar</i>	مسافر or رهگذر
temperature	<i>har`arat</i>	حرارت	tribe	<i>qabila</i>	قبیله
ten	<i>dah</i>	ده	trip	<i>safar</i>	سفر
tennis shoes	<i>kirmich</i>	کرمچ	Tuesday	<i>se shanbe</i>	سه شنبه
tenth	<i>dahum</i>	دهم	tulip	<i>l`alah</i>	لاله
than	<i>nisbat ba</i>	نسبت به	turban	<i>lung`i</i>	لنگی
thank you	<i>tashakor</i>	تشکر	turkey	<i>feelmurgh</i>	فیلمرغ
that	<i>`an</i>	آن	turnip	<i>shalgham</i>	شلغم
these	<i>`inh`a</i>	اینها	turquoise	<i>firozaha</i>	فیروزه نی
they	<i>`anh`a or aysh`an</i>	آنها or ایشان	twelve	<i>duv`azdah</i>	دوازده
think	<i>fikr kardan</i>	فکر کردن	twenty	<i>b`ist</i>	بیست
third	<i>sehun</i>	سوم	two	<i>du</i>	دو
thirsty	<i>tushna</i>	تشنه	uncle (father's brother)	<i>k`ak`a</i>	کاکا
thirteen	<i>sezdah</i>	سیزده	uncle (mother's brother)	<i>m`am`a</i>	ماما
thirty	<i>see</i>	سی	under	<i>zir</i>	زیر
this	<i>i`n</i>	این	university	<i>pohant`un</i>	پوهنتون
those	<i>`anh`a</i>	آنها	us	<i>m`a</i>	ما
thoughts	<i>afk`ar</i>	افکار	valley	<i>w`adi</i>	وادی
three	<i>seh</i>	سه	veil	<i>ch`adari</i>	چادری
thousand	<i>haz`ar</i>	هزار	very	<i>besy`ar</i>	بسیار
thunder	<i>ra`d</i>	رعد	vinegar	<i>sirka</i>	سرکه
Thursday	<i>panj shanbe</i>	پنجشنبه	visit	<i>mul`aq`at</i>	ملاقات
ticket	<i>tiket</i>	تکت	visa	<i>viza</i>	ویزه
time	<i>vaqt</i>	وقت	vomit	<i>astifr`aq</i>	استفراق
to	<i>beh</i>	به	wall	<i>diw`ar</i>	دیوار
today	<i>emruz</i>	امروز	walnut	<i>ch`armaghz</i>	چارمغز
together	<i>b`aham, yakj`a</i>	باهم، یکجا	war	<i>jang</i>	جنگ
tomato	<i>b`anj`an-e r`umi</i>	بادنجان رومی	warm	<i>garm</i>	گرم
tomorrow	<i>fard`a or saba</i>	فردا or صباح	warmer	<i>garmtar</i>	گرمتر
tonight	<i>emshab</i>	امشب	warmest	<i>garmtar`in</i>	گرمترین
took	<i>gereft</i>	گرفت	wash	<i>shustan</i>	شستن
toothache	<i>dand`an dard</i>	دندان درد	watch	<i>s`a`at</i>	ساعت

water	'ab	آب	x-ray	x-ray	اکسری
watermelon	tarb`uz	تربوز	yard	hawaili	حویلی
we	m`a	ما	year	s`al	سال
weapon	sal`ah	سلاح	yellow	zard	زرد
weather	hav`a	هوا	yes	bale	بلی
Wednesday	chah`ar shanbe	چهارشنبه	yesterday	d`iruz	دیروز
week	hafta	هفته	yogurt	m`ast	ماست
welcome	khosh`amadid	خوش آمدید	yogurt drink	dogh	دوغ
well	khoob	خوب	you	tu, shom`a	تو، شما
went	raft	رفت	zero	sefer	صفر
west	gharb	غرب	zoo	b`agh-e wahsh	باغ وحش
wet	tar	تر			
what	che	چه			
when	kai	کی			
where	koj`a	کجا			
which	kod`am	کدام			
white	safed	سفید			
who	k`i	کی			
whooping cough	sey`a surfa	سیاه سرفه			
will	khw`ahad	خواهد			
wind	b`ad or sham`al	باد or شمال			
windy	shamalak	شمالک			
window	kilkeen	کلکین			
wing	b`al	بال			
winter	zemest`an	زمستان			
with	b`a or hamr`ah	با or همراه			
withered	pazhmurda	پژمرده			
without	bed`un	بدون			
wolf	gorg	گوری			
woman	zan	زن			
women	zan h`a or zan`an	زنها or زنان			
wood	chub	چوب			
wool	pashm	پشم			
work	k`ar or k`ar kardan	کار or کار کردن			
world	dony`a	دنیا			
write	navishtan	نوشتن			
writing	khat, navishta	خط، نوشته			
wrote	navisht	نوشت			

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