6. What can you say about the syntactic differences between the languages?

The most obvious difference is the order of the" verb", In Persian verb goes in the end of the sentence, but as can be seen in English its not like that. The other differences are the order of object and adjective and adverb. In Persian, adjective comes after the name, quite the opposite of English. For example:

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(adjective) Blue bus → اتوبوس آبی means blue which comes after bus in fars(انوبوس)

(adverb)Walk faster → سریعتر راه برو

is adverb which is come before verb in Persian.
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The other things are:

- 1- Persian writes from right to left, English from left to right.
- 2- Persian has no gender third person singular, but English distinguishes between male/female.
 - -Instead of using he or she, in Persian, there is" , ", the speaker makes sure to name the subject, which will itself reveal gender.
- 3- Object markers. Farsi marks direct objects with a meaningless word ()) that serves only as a direct object marker. English does not. However, English uses the definite article 'the,' which has no equivalent for most instances in Farsi.
- 4- The subject can almost always be dropped in Farsi if it is I, he, they, you, etc. because the verb conjugation indicates the person. It must always be used in English.
- 5- In Farsi, you can (and often do) use simple present tense to indicate future action as well. Simple future tense sounds a bit formal to me. In English, this isn't done. Example: "I go to school tomorrow" is improper English if you mean to say "I will go to school tomorrow" or "I'm going to school tomorrow." But in Farsi, it's fine to say "فردا به مدرسه می روم".
- 6- In English, if you want to modify something, you just add the modifier in front of the word to be modified. For example, "red shirt." In Persian you attach the modifier to the end of the word with an "eh" sound. For example, "Piraahan-e-qermez." But it's also used to indicate belonging or possession. "Your car" is "masheen-e-to." Also "king of kings" is "shaah-e-shaahaan.".

There is much more, But I could just explain some of them.

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am. a Student. in that university

بساری ح Many charitable_ Kind -Jalinio C honest people have > it (near) = help (v) helped alot_ the > 7 Cling la needy people want -(2) ** grow _ > in ** (noun) and prosper the in) - This one comes with "in" Society to make it a "verb". (help = w helped = 255 have helped = in out it * * (grow (n) = in grow (V) = istin,