# احوال پرسی و آشنایی

### **Greetings & Introductions**





#### Communication Objectives

Greetings and Farewells
Introducing Yourself
Using Written and Spoken Forms
Using Formal and Informal Forms
Asking Yes/No Questions

Talking about Your Nationality, Hometown, and Profession Describing People and Things

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#### WRITTEN & SPOKEN FORMS

The challenging part of learning Persian is the difference between the "written" and "spoken" forms. The written form is mainly used in writing and broadcast news. It can also be used in giving speeches. Dictionaries provide the written form of words.

The spoken form is the way native speakers converse. It can also be used in personal letters, emails, modern poetry, and plays. Unless you are royalty or a very high rank official, never speak in the written form!

In the vocabulary lists, the written form is introdced first and the spoken form is provided after the / symbol. The dialogues are in spoken form and the following box provides the written form. You are expected to learn both forms. Use the spoken form when speaking and use the written form when writing. We will learn more about these two forms later.

# اژگان ۱ 🞧

Yes	(āré) آره	Thanks	مِرسی
Good bye	خُداحافِظ/خُدافِظ	You (Singular)	تو
For now	فِعلاً	How are you? (Informal)	چِطوری؟
Thanks	مَمنون	I am fine	خوبَم
I	مَن	Yes	(b <b>á</b> le) بَله
		Hello	سَلام

#### Informal Greeting & Farewell

Close your book and listen to the dialogue. Then fill in the blanks using the new words.





An interrogative sentence that requires a YES/NO answer ends with a rising tone. The word order does not change.



بيتا: سُلام.

مَريَم: \_\_\_\_\_.

بیتا: چِطوری؟

مَريَم: مَن خوبَم، مِرسى. \_\_\_\_خوبى؟

بيتا: \_\_\_\_\_، مَمنون.

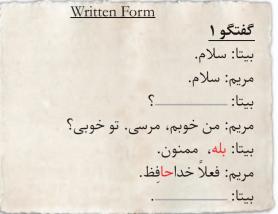
مَريَم: فِعلاً خُدافِظ.

بيتا: خُدافظ.



can be used in both spoken and written forms.

is only used in the spoken form.





Walk around in class. Greet each of your your classmates; ask how she/he is doing; and say good bye.

# واژگان ۲ 🕠

How is?	چِطور اَست/چِطوره؟	Mr. Parsa	آقای پارسا
Ms./Mrs./Lady	خانُم/خانوم	How are you? (Plural & Formal)	چِطورید/چِطورین؟
Good bye	خُدانِگَهدار	You (Plural & Formal)	شُما
Positive reply to a request	ڿؘۺۄ	Your condition/state (Plural & Formal)	حالِ شُما
Definitely/For sure	حَتماً	Good morning	صُبح به خِیر
I am not bad	بَد نیستَم	Say hello (Plural & Formal)	سَلام بِرِسانید/ سَلام بِرِسونین

#### Formal Greeting & Farewell

Close your book and listen to the dialogue. Then fill in the blanks using the new words.



0	۲	گفتگو

مینا: صبُح به خیر \_

آقای پارسا: صُبح به خیر مینا خانوم.

مینا: حالِ \_\_\_\_\_چِطوره؟ آقای پارسا: خوبَم، مِرسی. شُما چِطورین؟

مينا: بَد نيستَم، مَمنون.

آقای پارسا: سَلام بِرِسونین! مینا: چَشم، حَتماً! َـــــــــــ

آقای پارسا: خدافظ.



is used after the first name: مینا خانم

is used before or after the first name: آقا بابک \_ بابک آ

and خانم are used before the last name:

خانم پارسا \_ آقای پارسا

#### Written Form

#### گفتگو ۲

مینا: صبح به خیر آقای پارسا. آقای پارسا: صبح به خیر مینا \_\_\_\_

مینا: حالِ شما چطور <mark>است</mark>؟

آقای پارسا: خوبم مِرسی، شما چطورید؟

مینا: بد نیستم، ممنون.

آقای پارسا: سلام <mark>برسانید</mark>!

مينا: چَشم، حتماً! خدانگهدار.

آقای پارسا: \_



With a classmate, role-play Dialogue 2, using your own name.



#### **FORMAL & INFORMAL FORMS**

The formal form (also known as the "polite" form) is used to show respect and distance. It is used to address people older than you or people you are not very close to (including teachers, clerks, etc.). The informal form is used for familiar people. Although you are very close to your father, you may address him in the formal form to show respect.

In the formal form, the plural pronoun (شُما) is used instead of the singular pronoun (تو) to show respect and distance.

In Dialogue 1, the two classmates are talking in the informal form because they are peers. In Dialogue 2, Mina and Mr. Parsa are talking in the formal form because they are not very close to each other. Examples:

Informal	Formal	
تو چِطوری؟	شُما چِطورید؟ →	Written
تو چِطوری؟	شُما چِطورين؟ →	Spoken

It is imporant not to confuse the written/spoken forms with the formal/informal forms.



#### **COMMON MISTAKE**

There are two ways to say how you are. Can you tell the difference?

- a) "I <u>am</u> fine"  $\rightarrow$  من خوب هستم
- b) "My condition/state <u>is good"</u> حالِ من خوب است → Common mistake: It is very common for new learners to confuse the two forms and mix them. Be mindful of not making this mistake! \*

   حال من خوب هستم.

## واژگان ۳ 🕠

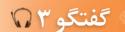


Professor	أستاد	What is?	چیست؟/چیه؟
University student	دانِشجو	Good day	روز به خِیر
No	نَه	Name	إسم
You are (Plural & Formal)	هَستيد/هَستين	Good to meet you	خوشوقتم

Close your book and listen to the dialogue. Then fill in the blanks using the new words.

#### **Formal Introduction**





بابک: روز به خِیر.

نِگین : سَلام.

بابَك : من بابَكِ أفشار هَستم. اِسمِ شُما \_\_\_\_\_؟

نِگین: مَن نگین کَریمی هَستَم.

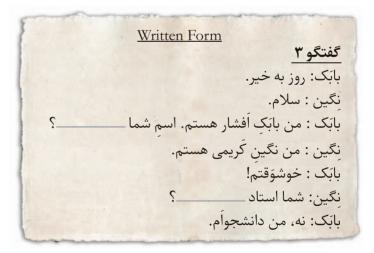
بابَک : خوشوَقتَم!

نِگين: شُما \_\_\_\_\_ هَستين؟

بابَک: \_\_\_\_\_، مَن دانِشجوام.



Usually, first names and last names are connected with a vowel /e/ except when the first name ends with the long vowels /ā/ or /u/.
Example:





#### **COMMON MISTAKE**

There are two ways to introduce yourself. Can you tell the difference?

- a) "I <u>am</u> Maria"  $\rightarrow$  من ماریا هستم



With a classmate, role-play Dialogue 3, using your own name. Write down the name of your classmate in Persian.

# 💨 واژگان ۴ 🔐

Where from	كُجايي (kójāyi)	American	آمریکایی
Good Afternoon	عَصر به خِیر	Iranian	ایرانی
Thanks	مُتشَكِّرَم	How nice!	چه خوب!
		How are you? (Plural & Formal)	چِطورید؟/چطورین؟

Close your book and listen to the dialogue. Then fill in the blanks using the new words.

#### **Formal Introduction**





كامران: \_\_\_\_\_ خانوم. حالِ شُما چِطوره؟ آليس: خوبَم، مِرسى. شُما چِطورين؟ كامران: بَد نيستَم، مُتشَكِّرَم. شُما آمريكايي هَستين؟ آليس: بَله، مَن آمريكاييام. اسمِ مَن آليسِه. اسمِ شُما چيه؟ كامران: \_\_\_\_ مَن كامرانه.

آلیس: شُما کُجایی هَستین؟ کامران: مَن \_\_\_\_اَم. آلیس: چه خوب!

 Written Form
 \*

 گفتگو \*\*
 گامران: عصر به خیر خانم. حالِ شما چطورید؟

 آلیس: خوبم، مرسی. شما چطورید؟
 کامران: بد نیستم، متشکّرم. شما آمریکایی \_\_\_\_\_?

 آلیس: بله، من آمریکاییآم. اسمِ من آلیس است. اسمِ شما چیست؟
 کامران: اسمِ من کامران است.

 آلیس: شما کُجایی \_\_\_\_\_?
 کامران: من ایرانیآم.

 آلیس: چه خوب!
 آلیس: چه خوب!



With a classmate, role-play Dialogue 4 (using your own name and nationality). For additional vocabulary look at the list at the end of the lesson.



Find six words in Dialogues 1-4 that are different in written and spoken forms and write them below. Pronounce the words as you write.

Spoken	← Written	Spoken	← Written



## اسم من كامران است

اِسمِ مَن کامران اَست. مَن دانِشجو هَستَم. مَن تِهرانی هَستَم. تِهران دَر ایران اَست. تِهران بُزُرگ اَست. دَر تِهران چَند دانِشگاه هَست. دانشگاه تِهران زیبا اَست.



From Tehran	تِهرانی	Big/Large	بُزُرگ
University	دانِشگاه	Several	چَند
Is	اَست	Beautiful	زيبا
In/Inside/At	دَر	(There) is/exists	هَست



Listen to the audio file and follow along in your text. Repeat each sentence several times.



**Task:** Write an email to a pen pal to introduce yourself. Include your name and your nationality, write that you are a student, and mention the name of your university. Use the above text as a model. For additional vocabulary look at the list at the end of the lesson.



# دستور زبان ۱





### PRESENT TENSE OF "TO BE" بودَن

ما خوب هَستيم	من خوب هَستَم
We are fine	I am fine
<mark>شما خوب هَستید</mark>	تو خوب هَستی
You (pl.) are fine	You are fine
آنها (ایشان) خوب هَستَند	او خوب اُست (هَست)
They are fine	S/he is fine

Verb "To Be" is the only verb that has a **long form** and a **short form** in the present tense. The long form (conjugated above) receives stress on the initial syllabus (ex: hástam).

is only used for existential readings. Example:

در تهران چند دانشگاه هست. . There are several universities in Tehran

can be used instead of j to show respect or distance.

### بودَن "SHORT FORM OF "TO BE"

ما خوبیم	من خوبَم
We are fine	I am fine
شما خوبید	تو خوبی
You (pl.) are fine	You are fine
آنها خوبَند	او خوب است
They are fine	S/he is fine

The short form of "بودن" does not receive stress. Compare the long and short forms and find out what the difference between them is. What about the third person singular forms?

#### Writing and Pronunciation

If the short form of "To Be" is connected to words ending in /e/or /i/, an *alef* is inserted in between. Examples:

If the short form of "To Be" is connected to words ending in /u/, a /y/ is inserted in between to ease the pronunciation (except for third person singular, which remains the same). Examples:





With a classmate, practice reading the conjugations of the long and short forms of "To Be". Take turns and listen to each other's reading.



#### **PRONOUNS**

Unlike English, Persian does not have different sets of pronouns to refer to the subject (*I*), object (*me*), or the possessive pronoun (*mine*). Suffixes or prepositions are added to change the function of pronouns. We will learn more about this in the next lesson. There is **no gender distinction** in Persian.



Based on the conjugation of "To Be", write the pronouns in the following table and read them aloud. Try to memorize the pronouns if you can.

Pronouns				
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	1 <sup>st</sup> person singular			
2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular			
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular			



#### **VERB ENDINGS**

You have probably noticed by now that in Persian the verb ending agrees with the subject in **Person** and **Number**. The verb ending does not carry stress.



Based on the conjugation to "To Be", write the verb endings in the following table.

Verb Endings				
	1st person plural		1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural		2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural		3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	





Fill in the blanks with the long form of "To Be" or a pronoun. Pronounce the words aloud.



Unlike English, the sentence "They are students" contains a singular noun "student" in Persian. We will learn more about it in Lesson 3.

آنها دانشجو هستند.

	كامران	من	•	١
--	--------	----	---	---



#### **NEGATION**

To conjugate the present form of بودَن in negative form, replace with عست/ with نیست with نیست. Stress falls on the initial syllable (ex: nístam).

### Negative form of "To Be" بودن

ما دانشجو نیستیم	من دانشجو نیستَم
We are not students	I am not a student
شما دانشجو نیستید	تو دانِشجو نیستی
You are not students	You are not a student
آنها دانشجو نیستَند	او دانِشجو نیست
They are not students	S/he is not a student

Short form of "To Be" does not have a negative form.



Change the verbs to the short form and pronounce them aloud.

۱. من خوب هستم.

۲. شما دانشجو هستید؟

٣. آقای یارسا تهرانی است؟



Change the verbs to the negative form and pronounce them aloud.

- ۱. شما استاد هستید؟
- ۲. آنها ایرانی آمریکایی هستند.
  - ٣. اسم من مينا است.



Change the verbs to the long form and pronounce them aloud.

- ۱. ما آمریکاییایم.
  - ۲. تو چطوری؟
  - ٣. آنها استادند؟





#### MORE ON WRITTEN & SPOKEN FORMS

We have already seen many instances of written and spoken forms in Dialogues 1-4. The difference between the written and spoken forms is mainly phonological. For instance words contract in the spoken form. This is similar to the contrast of "I am going to" and "I'm gonna" in English. Examples:

Spoken ← Written	Spoken ← Written
هَستيد ← هَستين	او ← اون
هَستَند ← هَستَن	آنها ← اونها ← اونا
خانُم ← خانوم	ایشان ← ایشون
	است ← ہ

In some cases, the word order changes or prepositions are dropped in spoken form. Some words, such as  $\bar{\rho}$  are not used in written form.  $\bar{\rho}$  and  $\bar{\rho}$  are both used in spoken form.

### Writing and Pronunciation:

If a word ends in the short vowel /e/, it can only be followed by the written form of ast. The spoken form of ast which is /e/ cannot follow that word. Example:

او «تَرانه» است 
$$\rightarrow$$
 اون تَرانهست  $_{-}$ \* ~~اون تَرانهه.~~

If a word ends in the long vowel /i/, a /y/ will be inserted before the short form of ast in spoken form.

Example:  $\rightarrow$  let lucible let let  $\rightarrow$  let lucible lucible lucible let lucible luci



a) Change to spoken form:

- ۱. آنها ایرانی هستند.
- ۲. شما کُجایی هستید؟
  - ۳. آلیس ایرانی است؟

b) Change to written form:

- ۱. اون آمریکاییه؟
- ۲. ایشون آقای پارسا هستن؟
  - ٣. اسم شما چيه؟







#### SENTENCE STRUCTURE (I)

A sentence in Persian begins with the **subject** and ends with the **verb**. Everything else comes in between¹. Example:

← Verb – {Everything else} – Subject

In Persian, a sentence does not need to have a "subject pronoun". Example: خوب هستم

Question: When the subject is omitted, how do you think we can recognize what/who the subject is?

#### **STRESS & INTONATION**

In affirmative sentences, stress falls on the predicate (in both declarative and interrogative forms):

In negative sentences, stress falls on the verb (in both declarative and interrogative forms):

In Dialogue 1, we learned that interrogative sentences that require a YES/NO answer have a rising tone



Listen to the audio file to hear the intonation difference between declarative, interrogative, negative, and negative interrogative sentences. Repeat each sentence several times.



Change to formal form:

۱. او استاد است.

۲. تو ایرانی هستی؟



Decide if each situation is formal or informal and write an appropriate greeting/farewell for it. Use the dialogues at the beginning of the lesson as a model. Read your sentences aloud.

. Y	
.۴	.Y



Put the following words in the right order to form a sentence. Read your sentences aloud.

## بیشتر بدانیم



## شما اَهل كُجا هستيد؟ / شما كُجايي هستيد؟

The answer to "Where are you from?" can be either your nationality (ex: ايراني) or the town that you are from (ex: شيرازى). Stress is on the final syllable (ex: irāní).

German	آلماني
American	آمریکایی
Afghan	أفغاني
English	ٳڹڰؚڶۑڛؽ
Iranian	ايراني
Tajik	تاجیکی
Turkish	تُرک
From Tehran	تهراني
Chinese	چینی
Japanese	ژاپُنی
From Shiraz	شیرازی
French	فَرانسَوي
Canadian	کانادایی

Germany	آلمان
America	آمریکا
Afghanistan	أفغانِستان
England	ٳڹڰؚڶۑڛ
Iran	ايران
Tajikistan	تاجيكِستان
Turkey	تُركيه
Tehran	تهران
China	چین
Japan	ژاپُن
Shiraz	شيراز
France	فَرانسه
Canada	کانادا

Which suffix is added to make the word for nationality? Are there any exceptions?





Answer in complete sentences. Read your answer aloud.







۳. تو کجایی هستی؟

د نانسی اهل کجاست؟
 شما اهل کجا هستید؟





۴. آنها کجایی هستند؟ ۵. آلیس اهل کجاست؟ ۶. آقای یانگ کجایی هستند؟





Listen to the audio file and fill in the blanks:

١. \_\_\_\_\_ تاجيكي \_\_\_\_\_ ؟

۲. آنها \_\_\_\_\_\_ هستند.

۴. شما\_\_\_\_\_هستيد؟

۵. شما اهلِ \_\_\_\_\_ ؟ 2. اسمِ من \_\_\_\_\_ . اسمِ شما \_\_\_\_ ؟





#### THE EZĀFE CONNECTOR

Ezāfe is a vowel /e/ that connects any two or more related words in Persian<sup>2</sup>. Ezāfe appears between the following combinations:

Noun + Adjective	Good university	۱ .دانشگاهِ خوب
Noun + Noun/Pronoun/Proper noun	Her university - Mina's university	۲.دانشگاهِ او ـ دانشگاهِ مینا
Preposition + Noun	Behind the university	۳. پُشتِ دانشگاه
Mr./Mrs + Last name	Mrs. Dabiri	۴. خانمِ دَبيري
First name + Last name	Maryam Dabiri	۵ .مريَمِ دَبيري
Adjective + Adjective	Good good (Very good)	۶. خوبِ خوب
Noun + Numbers	Example one	۷ . تَمرينِ يک

Since Ezāfe is a short vowel, it is usually not indicated in writing as native speakers are able to add it in pronunciation. For foreign language learners it is rather challenging to know where Ezāfe is added, but through time it gets easier.

Common Mistake: Be mindful not to confuse Ezāfe with the short form of "To Be" in the third person singular form. Examples:

### Writing and Pronunciation:

1) When Ezāfe is added to words that end in /u/,  $/\bar{a}/$ , or the unpronounced he, a/y/ is inserted. Examples:

۱. دانِشجو + 
$$-$$
 + خوب  $\rightarrow$  دانشجوی خوب

۲. آقا 
$$+ - +$$
 پارسا  $\rightarrow$  آقای پارسا

(Older form خوب 
$$\rightarrow$$
 خانه  $\rightarrow$  خانه خوب خوب Good house خانه خوب  $\rightarrow$  خانه  $\rightarrow$ 

2) When Ezāfe is added to a word that ends in /i/, a /y/ is inserted in pronunciation. The spelling remains the same.

Professor's chair صندًلی استاد 
$$\rightarrow$$
 صندًلی استاد +  $-$  + استاد +  $-$  + استاد

3) In spoken form, Ezāfe is sometimes dropped.

<sup>2.</sup> The Ezāfe can be viewed as the equivalent of the English "of" in the following combinations: beautiful girl (girl of beauty), Mina's mother (mother of Mina), and country of Iran.

## بیشتر بدانیم



## صفّتها Adjectives

		_	
Old	پیر	Beautiful	زيبا
Polite	با اَدَب	Beautiful/Pretty	قَشَنگ
Quiet	ساكِت	Beautiful/Pretty	خوشگِل
Small	کوچَک/کوچیک	Big/Large	بُزُرگ
Smart	زِرَنگ	Delicious	خوشمَزه
Middle aged	ميانسال	Нарру	خوشحال
Tired	خُسته	Impolite	بی اَدَب
Upset/Sad	ناراحَت	Intelligent	باهوش
Young	جَوان / جَوون	Lazy	تَنبَل
Kind	مِهرَبان/مِهرَبون	Strong (physical)	قَوى
Bad	بَد	Good/Fine	خوب
Married	مُتِاَهِل	Single	مُجَرَّد

Stress falls on the final syllable (ex: ghash  $\acute{a}$ ng).

### Order of the Adjectives and Adverbs:

Adjectives follow nouns and are connected with Ezāfe. If there is more than one adjective, they are all connected with Ezāfe. Examples:

خانم جَوانِ زيبای مهربان

خیلی قشنگ = Very pretty

Adverbs preceed adjectives with no Ezāfe in between. Example:



Write the following combinations with Ezāfe and read them aloud.

- 1. Our professor
- 2. Polite student
- 3. Beautiful Mina
- 4. Very tired (tired tired)
- 5. Young German lady
- 6. Mr. professor

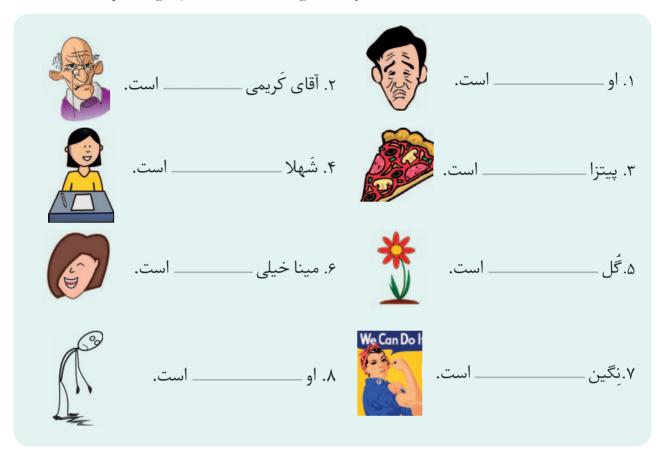
While "My professor" requires Ezāfe, "Professor Karimi" does NOT require Ezāfe.

استاد کریمی ـ \* <del>استادِ کریمی</del>





Write the corresponding adjective for each image. Read your sentences aloud.





Answer in Persian using a complete sentence. Use the written form. Read your answers aloud.

- ۱. اسم شما چیست؟
- ۲. حال شما چطور است؟
- ٣. شما اَهلِ كجا هستيد؟
  - ۴. شما افغانی نیستید؟
- ۵. دانشگاهِ شما در تهران است؟
  - شما مُجَرَّد هستيد؟

## شغلها Professions

Sales person	فُروشَنده	Professor	اُستاد
Employee (office)	كارمَند	University student	دانِشجو
Artist	هُنَرِمَند	Teacher	مُعَلِّم
Police officer	پُلیس	Elementary-high school student	دانِشآموز
Soldier	سَرباز	Engineer	مُهَندِس
Secretary	مُنشى	Painter	نَقّاش
Nurse	پَرَستار	Cook	آشپَز
Manager/Principal	مُدير	Doctor	دُكتُر
Singer	خوانَنده	Writer/Author	نِویسَندہ
Poet	شاعِر	Worker	کارگر

Stress is on the final syllable (ex: dāneshjú).



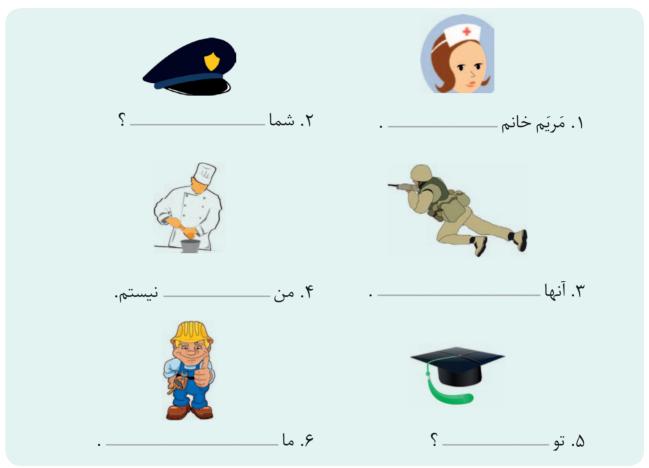
Listen to the audio file and mark the corresponding adjectives for the following words:

	متاًهل	زيبا	باهوش	مهربان	ناراحت	آلماني	نقّاش
آقای پارسا							
آليس							
بابَک							
دانشگاهِ تهران							
مينا							
شما							
استاد ما							





Complete the following sentences. Read your answers aloud.



## تَمرین ۲۷: واژگان

In each line, circle the word that does not match the rest:

٠١.	شیرازی	تهران	فرانسو <i>ی</i>	چینی
۲.	آره	چَشم	در	بله
۳.	نقّاش	نیستند	فروشنده	نویسنده
۴.	قشنگ	خوشحال	خوشگل	خوشمزه
۵.	خدانگهدار	صبح به خیر	سلام برسانید	خداحافظ
۶.	هنرمند	كارگر	ساكت	خواننده
٠.٧	خیلی	چند	حتماً	ایشان



Use the adjectives, professions, and nationalities you have learned and describe the following people. Write at least three complete sentences and read them aloud.



۱. دالای لاما \_\_\_\_\_\_است.

۲. دالای لاما \_\_\_\_\_\_ است.

۳. دالای لاما \_\_\_\_\_ است.



۴. مادر تریسا \_\_\_\_\_ است.

۵. مادر تریسا \_\_\_\_\_ است.

۶. مادر تریسا \_\_\_\_\_\_ است.



۷. کریستیان اَمانپور \_\_\_\_\_است.

۸. کریستیان اَمانپور ......است.

۹. كريستيان اَمانپور \_\_\_\_\_\_است.



**Task:** You meet someone at school who is almost your age. Say the following in Persian. Use the spoken form:

- 1. Greet him/her.
- 2. Ask how s/he is.
- 3. Introduce yourself.
- 4. Ask if s/he is Iranian.
- 5. Tell him/her you are American and married (in two sentences).
- 6. Ask if s/he is a student.
- 7. Say "how nice!".
- 8. Say "good bye".

REVIEW CORNER				
Points that remain unclear about Lesson 1:				
How I plan to work on these points:				



Read the following poem by Sohrab Sepehri and find five instances of the verb "To Be". You will not be evaluated on the content but you can use it for cultural enrichment.

# در گُلِستانه



زندگی خالی نیست. مهربانی هست. سیب هست. ایمان هست. آری، تا شقایق هست، زندگی باید کرد.

شاعر: سهراب سیهری (۱۹۸۰ ـ ۱۹۲۸)

## نکتهی فرهنگی



#### **First Interactions:**

It is customary for familiar people and relatives to kiss on the cheek at least twice when greeting. Men also kiss each other when greeting each other. The concept of "personal space" is not practiced in Iran. Iranians hold hands, kiss, pinch cheeks, and sit very close to each other. In formal settings, shaking hands is customary. A man usually waits for a woman to initiate hand shaking. Different regions may have their own customs for greeting. Based on the current Islamic laws, men and women are not allowed to kiss or shake hands in public. Contrary to the western culture, it is not unusual for people to ask about one's marital status or age during the first interactions.



#### How to Address People Properly:

In everyday interactions, people address each other with their last name unless they are very familiar or relatives. The titles خانم and أقا can be added to both first and last names. Titles are dropped between close friends and acquaintances. The word خان may sometimes be used instead of أقا . The word خان is used only after the first name.

As we learned earlier, plural pronouns ايشان and ايشان are used instead of singular pronouns او and to show respect or distance. You must be very cautious about this distinction and NEVER address someone older or unfamiliar, including your professor, with the pronoun "تو"!

🥌 ضرب المثل

Literal translation: Did you see the camel? You did not!

شُتُر دیدی؟ نَدیدی!

This proverb is used when you want to ask someone to forget about what they just saw or heard, or to ignore the situation that has just happened.

## **Thematic Review of New Vocabulary**

Saying Hello	
Good day	روز به خِیر
Hello	سَلام
Good morning	صُبح به خِیر
Good afternoon	عَصر به خِیر

Saying Good Bye		
Good bye	خُدا نِگَهدار	
Good bye	خُداحافِظ	
Say hello	سلام برسانيد	
Bye for now	فِعلاً خُداحافِظ	

Saying "Thank you"	
Thanks	مُتشَكِّرَم
Thanks	مِرسی
Thanks	مَمنون

Response to question/request	
Yes (Informal)	آره
Yes	بَله
Positive response to a request	چَشم
Definitely/For sure	حَتماً
No	نَه

Saying/Responding to "How are you?"		
I am not bad	بَد نیستَم	
How are you?	چطوری؟	
How are you? (Plural & Formal)	چُطوريد؟	
How are you? (Plural & Formal)	حَال شَما چطور اَست؟	
I am well	خوبم	
Are you well?	خوبی؟	
Are you well? (Plural & Formal)	خوبيد؟	

Adjectives			
Delicious	خوشمَزه	Polite	با اَدَب
Smart	زِرَنگ	Intelligent	باهوش
Beautiful	زيبا	Bad	بَد
Quiet	ساكِت	Big/Large	بُزُرگ
Beautiful/Pretty	قَشَنگ	Impolite	بی اَدَب
Strong (physical)	قَوى	Old	پیر
Small	کوچَک	Lazy	تَنبَل
Married	مُتِاَهِّل	Young	جَوان
Single	مُجَرَّد	Tired	خُسته
Kind	مِهرَبان	Good/Fine	خوب
Middle aged	ميانسال	Нарру	خوشحال
Upset/Sad	ناراحَت	Beautiful/Pretty	خوشگِل

Where Are You From?		
German	آلماني	
American	آمریکایی	
Afghan	أفغاني	
English	ٳڹڲؚڶؽڛؽ	
Iranian	ايراني	
Tajik	تاجیکی	
Turkish	تُرک	
From Tehran	تهرانی	
Chinese	چینی	
Japanese	ژاپُنی	
From Shiraz	شيرازي	
French	فَرانسَوي	
Canadian	کانادایی	



Professions			
Sales person	فُروشَنده	Professor	أستاد
Worker	کارگر	Cook	آشپَز
Employee (office)	كارمَند	Nurse	پَرستار
Manager/Principal	مُدير	Police officer	پُلیس
Teacher	مُعَلِّم	Singer	خوانَنده
Secretary	مُنشى	K-12 student	دانِش آموز
Engineer	مُهَندِس	University student	دانِشجو
Painter	نَقّاش	Doctor	دُکتُر
Writer/Author	نِویسَنده	Soldier	سَرباز
Artist	هُنَرِمَند	Poet	شاعِر

Pronouns		
They	آنها	
S/he	او	
They (Plural & Formal)	ایشان	
You	تو	
You (Plural & Formal)	شُما	
We	ما	
I	مَن	

Verbs		
Is	اَست	
I am not	نیستَم	
(There) is/exists	هَستم	
I am	هَستَم	
You are	هَستى	
You are (Plural & Formal)	هَستيد	

Nouns	
Name	إسم
Mr./Sr.	آقا
Exercise	تَمرين
Tehran	تِهران
Mrs./Ms./Lady	خانُم
University	دانِشگاه

Words & Expressions		
Where from	اَهلِ گُجا	
Several	چَند	
How nice!	چه خوب!	
What is?	چیست؟	
Good to meet you	خوشوقتم	
A lot/Very	خِیلی	
In/Inside/At	دَر	
How about you?	شما چطور؟	
Where from	(k <b>ó</b> jāyi) كُجايى	



Countries	
Germany	آلمان
America	آمریکا
Afghanistan	أفغانِستان
England	ٳڹڰڶۑڛ
Iran	ايران
Tajikistan	تاجيكِستان
Turkey	تُركيه
Tehran	تهران
China	چین
Japan	ژاپُن
Shiraz	شيراز
France	فَرانسه
Canada	کانادا