

Persian in use

Sedighi, Anousha

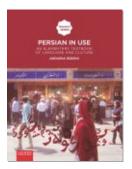
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دربارهی تو

About You





Communication Objectives

Talking about Your Family

Talking about Your Courses

Talking about Your Age

Identifying Class Objects and People

Expressing Likes, Dislikes, Needs, and Possession

Counting and Calculating

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The written form is introduced first. The spoken form is provided after the / symbol.

You (singular) have	داری	Baby/Child/Kid	بَچّه
Six	شِش/شیش	Brother	بَرادَر
So	پَس	Very	خِيلى
Sister	خواهَر	Boy/Son	پِسَر
Two	دو	How many	چَند (تا)
Three	سه	Girl/Daughter	دُختَر
Parents (Father & Mother)	پِدَر وَ مادَر	One	یِک/یه
And	وَ/و (o)	Woman/Wife	زَن
I do not have	نَدارَم	I have	دارَم
		They have	دارَند/ دارَن

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



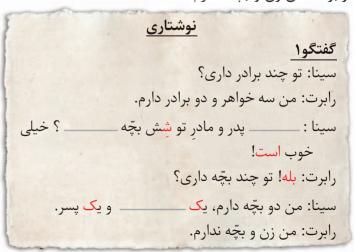


In spoken form, is added to a noun to show counting.

U does not come after number one.



سینا: تو چند تا برادر _____؟
رابرت: من سه تا خواهر و دو تا برادر دارم.
سینا: پس پدر و مادرِ تو شیش تا بچّه دارن؟ خیلی خوبه!
رابرت: آره! تو چند _____ بچّه داری؟
سینا: من دو تا بچّه دارم، یه دختر و یه _____.
رابرت: من زن و بچّه ندارم.





Talk with your classmate about how many sibilings and children you have. For additional vocabulary look at the list at the end of the lesson.



Term (academic)	تِرم	English	اِنگِلیسی/اینگلیسی
Physics	فیزیک	Easy	آسان/آسون
Four	چهار	I like (I have a liking)	دوست دارَم
History	تاريخ	Chemistry	شیمی
This	این	How excellent!	چه عالی!
Persian	فارسى	Class/Classroom	کِلاس
What	چە/چى	Direct object marker	را/ رو
		Friend	دوست

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



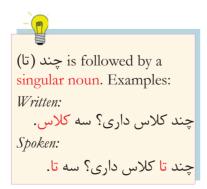


لورا: تو این _____ چند تا کلاس داری؟ مینا: چهار تا کلاس، شیمی، فیزیک، تاریخ و اینگلیسی. تو چی؟ لورا: سه تا، فارسی، شیمی و انگلیسی.

مینا: فارسی آسونه؟

لورا: آره! من خیلی کلاسِ _____ رو دوست دارم!

مینا: چه _____!



-	نوشتاري
	گفتگو۲
	لورا: تو این ترم چند کلاس داری؟
9	مینا: چهار کلاس، شیم <mark>ی،</mark> فیزیک،
	انگلیسی. تو <mark>چطور؟¹</mark>
و انگلیسی.	لورا: سه کلاس، فارسی،
	مینا: فارسی آسان است؟
دوست دارم.	لورا: بله! من خيلي كلاسِ فارسي <u>ـ</u>
	مینا: چه عالی!

^{1.} Although the written form of چه is چی, in the above context چه changes to چطور.



Talk with your classmate about what courses you have, if your classes are easy, and if you like your classes. For additional vocabulary look at the list at the end of the lesson.



Book	كِتاب	In/Inside/At (Spoken)	تو (tu)
Affectionately (Informal)	قُربانَت/قُربونِت ²	Why	چِرا
Have you got time?	وَقت دارى؟	Good for you/Lucky you	خوش به حالَت/خوش به حالِت
I need	لازِم دارَم	Library	كِتابخانه/كِتابخونه
		Dear	جان/جون

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



گفتگو ۳ 🕅

نگین: سلام نرگس جون. ____؟ نرگس: نه نگین جون. من تو کتابخونهام. نگین: _____ تو کتابخونهای؟ نرگس: کتابِ شیمی رو لازم دارم. نگین: من کتابِ شیمی رو دارم. نرگس: ____ به حالِت! نگین: پس فعلاً خدافِظ. نرگس: قُربونت!

}	شتاري_	نور	
			گفتگو٣_
داری ؟	وقت وقت	م نرگس	نگین: سلاه
م.	ن <mark>در</mark> کتابخ <mark>ا</mark> نها	گین ج <mark>ا</mark> ن. مر	نرگس: نه نا
	?_	٠,	نگین: چرا د
	م دارم.	ب شیمی را لاز	نرگس: كتاب
	ا دارم.	ئتابِ شِيمي ر	
		=	نرگس: خوش
		فعلا خداحافظ	
			نرگس:

^{2.} Literally means: "May I be your sacrifice".



Practice a phone conversation with your classmate. Ask each other where you are and if you have got time. For additional vocabulary look at the list at the end of the lesson.



Find six words in Dialogues 1-3 that are different in written and spoken forms and write them below. Pronounce the words as you write.

Spoken	← Written	Spoken	← Written



خانوادهی پارسا

نامِ من «بیژَن» است. نامِ خانِوادگیِ من «پارسا» است. من پدرِ خانواده هستم. نامِ همسرِ من «هُما» است. ما دو دختر و دو پسر داریم. نامِ دخترِ بزرگِ من «پریسا» و نامِ دخترِ کچکِ من «بیتا» است. نامِ پسرِ بزرگِ من «آرَش» و نام پسر کوچکِ من «کامران» است.



Spouse	هَمسَر
Family	خانِواده
Name	نام
Last/Family name	نامِ خانِوادِگی



- a) Listen to the audio file and read along in your text. Repeat each sentence several times.
- b) Answer in complete sentences. Use the written form.

١. نامِ خانوادگي بيژَن چيست؟

۲. **آیا** بیژَن همسر دارد؟



- ٣. بيژن و هُما چند دختر و چند پسر دارند؟
 - ۴. نام دختر بزرگِ آنها چیست؟
 - ۵. نام پسر کوچکِ آنها چیست؟



In written form is added to the begining of an interrogative sentence that requires a YES/NO answer.

Antonyms	
زَن ≠ شوهَر	

Synonyms		
نام = اِسم	ذر = تو (Spoken)	نامِ خانوادگی = فامیلی (fámili)
	پِدَر = بابا	مادَر = مامان



Use the reading text as a model and write a paragraph about your family. Indicate how many siblings you have and how many children they have. Indicate if you have a spouse. Use the written form.

تمرین ۷: واژگان

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate vocabulary from the list below.

- ۱. خوش به _____! من کتاب شیمی را ندارم.
 - ۲. من دو بچه دارم. یک پسر و یک ______.
- ٣. _____ تو شش بچه دارند؟ خيلي _____.
- ۴. فارسی آسان است؟ بله. من خیلی کلاسِ فارسی را
 - ۵. _____ تو کتاب فیزیک را _____ داری؟
- ۶. _____ من ميشِل است. نام _____ من جانسون است.
 - ٧.پس _____. خدافظ.
 - ٨. كلاس شما _____ دارد؟



دستور زبان ۱





داشتن "PRESENT TENSE OF "TO HAVE

We have	داريم	ما	I have	دارَم	من
you (pl) have	دارید/دارین	شما	You have	داری	تو
They have	دارَند/دارَن	آنها	S/he has	دارَد/داره	او

Stress falls on the initial syllable (ex: dáram). Unlike the verb "To Be", the present tense of all other verbs takes the suffix/-ad/ on the third person singular of the written form.

NEGATION

To make the negative form of "To Have", add the negative prefix \dot{i} to the beginning of the verb. The negative prefix carries stress (ex: nádāram).

We do not have	نَداريم	ما	I do not have	نَدارَم	من
You (pl) do not have	نَدار <mark>ید</mark> /نَدارین	شما	You do not have	نَداري	تو
They do not have	نَدارَند/ نَدارَن	آنها	S/he does not have	نَدارَد/ نَدار	او



Based on the conjugation of "To Have", write the personal endings in the following table.

1st Person Plural	1 st Person Singular
2 nd Person Plural	2 nd Person Singular
3 rd Person plural	3 rd Person Singular

Compare the above personal endings with the personal endings of the verb "To Be" that you learned in Lesson 1.

تمرین ۹

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of "To Have" or a pronoun. Use the written form.



Look at the following compound verbs:

دوست داشتن To like/have a liking

To need/have a need لازم داشتن

وقت داشتن (for...) وقت

The part that is conjugated is داشتن.

We will learn more about compound verbs in Lesson 3.

تمرین ۱۰

Conjugate the following verbs.



🦠 دستور زبان ۲

THE CONJUNCTION 6

 \hat{j} is the coordinating conjunction and functions in the same way as "and". In the spoken form, \hat{j} is pronounced as $\frac{\hat{j}}{\hat{j}}$ /o/ and is added to the first element of coordination.

من یک برادر دارم
$$+$$
 من یک خواهر دارم. \rightarrow من یک برادر و یک خواهر دارم.

برادر من باهوش است
$$+$$
 برادر من با ادب است. \rightarrow برادر من باهوش و با ادب است.

لاس دوم Lesson 2



Connect with j and make the necessary changes to the verb:

- ۱. ما دانشجو هستیم. ما این ترم سه کلاس داریم.
- ۲. آقای کریمی شیرازی است. نگین شیرازی است.
 - ٣. مادرِ من معلّم است. پدر من نویسنده است.
- ۴. دانشگاه تهران زیبا است. دانشگاه تهران بزرگ است.
 - ۵. من دو خواهر دارم. من چهار برادر دارم.





FIELDS OF STUDY					
Psychology	رَوان شِناسی	Literature	اَدَبيات		
Persian	فارسى	English	انگلیسی/اینگیلیسی		
Biology	زیست شِناسی	Mathematics	ریاضی		
Sociology	جامِعه شِناسي	History	تاريخ		
Chemistry	شیمی	Physics	فیزیک		
Art	هُنَر	Geography	جُغرافي		

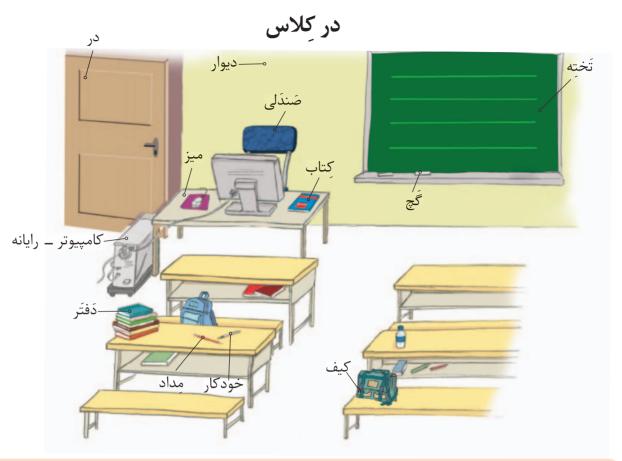


Look at the above list. Find some courses that you have taken within the last year and write them below. Pronounce each word as you write.



On a separate paper, draw a chart with two columns titled "Humanities" and "Science" in English. Under each column, write as many of the above Persian words as you see fit.

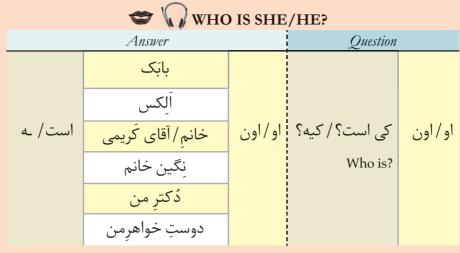




DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

		Answer		Question	
	Book	كِتاب			
	Computer	کِتاب کامپیوتر ـ رایانه	این		این
	Pencil	مِداد	O	0 /0	
است/ ـه	Pen	خودکار دَفتَر		چیست؟/چیه؟	This
Is	Notebook	دَف ت ر		What is?	
15	Table/Desk	ميز			
	Chalk	کُچ			
	Board	تَ <i>خ</i> ته	آن/اون		آن/اون
	Wall	ديوار			That
	Chair	صَندَلي			Titat
	Door	عبير گُچ تخته ديوار صَندَلى دَر در كيفِ من			
	My bag	كيفِ من			

Sentences with demonstrative pronouns do not require an article (a/the) in Persian. \bar{j} and \bar{j} precede the noun and carry stress.



Practice the new words and come to class prepared for a Q & A session identifying your classmates and classroom objects.



Translate and pronounce aloud:

- 1. What is this? This is my pencil.
- 2. What is that? That is her computer.
- 3. Who is she? She is our teacher.
- 4. What is this? This is (a) bag.
- 5. Who are they? They are my parents.

تمرین ۱۵: واژگان

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

٠١.	ریاضی	هنر	فامیلی	جغرافي
۲.	كامپيوتر	رايانه	خانواده	گچ
۳.	زیست شناسی	ادبيات	روان شناسی	جامعه شناسي
۴.	شوهر	خواهر	مادر	دختر
۵.	دوست دارم	هستند	لازم داری	وقت دارید
۶.	چه عالی	دفتر	مداد	خودكار
٠٧.	صندلي	ميز	تخته	قربانت



و دستور زبان ۳





SPECIFIC, NON-SPECIFIC, AND GENERIC NOUNS

There is no definite article "the" or indefinite article "a" in Persian. Persian nouns exist in three states: "specific", "non-specific", and "generic". The specific noun is known by both listener and speaker. The non-specific noun is not known by the listener. The word كتاب can either mean 'the book' (about which we already know something) or 'books' (in general). Examples:

Specific noun	I have (this/that) book. I have the book. Where is the book? (Spoken)	۱. من (این_آن) کتاب را دارم. ۲. من کتاب را دارم. ۳. کتابه کجاست؟
Non-specifi	I have (a/any/some/one) book. I have (a/any/some/one) book. (<i>Literary</i>)	۴. من یک کتاب دارم. ۵. من کتابی دارم.
Generic noun	I like books.	۶. من کتاب دوست دارم.

In Example 1, این / آن are demonstrative adjectives.

Example 2 has a suffix , and we will learn about it on the next page.

Example 3 has a specific suffix 4 /e/ which is only used in spoken form.

Example 5 has a non-specific suffix 6 /i/ which is mainly used in literary writing.

Review

A "specific" noun needs: or or or

A "non-specific" noun needs: or

A "generic" noun needs:

Common Mistake: Be mindful not to confuse the specific suffix 4 /e/ with Ezāfe.

تمرین ۱۶

Determine if the underlined nouns are "specific", "non-specific", or "generic":

۵. آن <u>زن</u> خواهرِ من است.

۱. این <u>مداد</u> است.

ع. دانشگاه تهران زیبا است.

۲. سارا ونگین دانشجو هستند.

۷. کتابه رو لازم داری؟

۳. من یک کامپیوتر لازم دارم.

۸. <u>دخترمن</u> خیلی روان شناسی را دوست دارد.

۴. کامپیوتر گران است.



دستور زبان ۴





SPECIFIC DIRECT OBJECT MARKER 1,

I, is an unstressed suffix that is added after a specific direct object (or the word that modifies it). In spoken form, , is pronounced as either /ro/ or /o/. , should be written seperately. Non-specific and generic direct objects do not need 1. Examples:

Specific Direct Object: Needs (I have this/that book. I have the book. I have the book. (Spoken) I have your book.	 من (این_آن) کتاب را دارم. من کتاب را دارم. من کتابه رو دارم. من کتابِ تو را دارم.
Non-specific Direct Object: Does NOT need 1,	I have (a/any/some/one) book. I have (a/any/some) book. (Literary)	۵. من یک کتاب دارم.۶. من کتابی دارم.
Generic Direct Object: Does NOT need	I like books.	۷. من کتاب دوست دارم.

Verbs are divided into three categories:

Intransitive verbs (To be, To walk) do not require a direct object so they do not need,

Transitive verbs (*To read, To see*) require a direct object. If the direct object is specific, it needs 1,.

Di-transitive verbs (*To send, To give*) require both a direct object and an indirect object. While the specific direct object needs 1, the indirect object needs a preposition. Example:

I gave the book to Mina. دادم. العامن كتاب را به مينا دادم.



Insert 1, where needed:

- ۱. سلام _____ برسانید.
- ۲. او ایرانی _____ است.
- ۳. من دانشگاه تهران _____ دوست دارم.
 - ۴. آقای پارسا خواهر _____ ندارند.
 - ۵. شما آن رایانه _____ لازم دارید؟
 - ۶. آنها این ترم سه کلاس ____ دارند.





Replace the non-specific suffix with 2 and vice versa. Note that the non-specific suffix 2 can be added to a **noun** or an **adjective**. Determine if the 3 is added to a noun or an adjective.

- ۱. آن نویسنده یک کتاب دارد.
 - ۲. او دختری زیباست.
- ۳. آقای مهندس کامپیوتر قشنگی دارد.
- ۴. خانم پرستار یک کیفِ کوچک دارد.
- ۵. دانشگاه تهران، دانشگاه بزرگی است.



Pronounce the following sets of words aloud and explain the difference between the two in each set:

كتابي	كتابِ
كتابخانهاي	كتابخانهي
دانشجویی	دانشجوی
بچّەاي	بچّەي
آقایی	آقا <i>ی</i>
صندلیی	صندلي



Listen to the audio file and complete the following dialogue:

نسرين: سلام رابرت.
رابرت: _____ عطورى؟
نسرين: ____ مرسى.
نسرين: تو ____ ترم ____ دارى؟
رابرت: ____ س و لازم ____ .
نسرين: من ____ رو لازم ___ .
رابرت: ___ لازم ندارم ____ تو!
نسرين: ___ ! ___ !

دستور زبان ۵





مال POSSESSION WITH

Persian does not have a specific set of possessive pronouns that corespond to the English words mine, yours, his/hers. etc. Instead, these pronouns are expressed through the word مال. مال literally means "property" and when followed by Ezāfe and a personal pronoun, it functions in the same way as the English Possessive pronouns. مال is always in singular form and carries stress.

Plural	Singular	
مالِ ما	Mine مالِ من	1 st person
مالِ شما Yours	مالِ تو Yours	2 nd person
مالِ آنها Their	مالِ او His/Hers	3 rd person

can also be followed by Ezāfe and a noun/proper noun as in مالِ کلاس (the class's or that of class) or مال مينا (Mina's or that of Mina).

can refer to notions beyond possession. For instance, مال ايران can mean "Made in Iran" or "a person from Iran". Also, مال دانشگاه means "university's" or "used for the university".

Common Mistake: Be mindful not to confuse the following three forms:

This is MINE.	اين مالِ من است.
This is MY book.	این کتابِ من است
This book is MINE.	این کتاب، مالِ من است.



Translate the following sentences and read them aloud. Use the written form and Ju where needed:

- 1. This book is not yours.
- 2. Is this the university's / for the university?
- 3. Is that computer yours?
- 4. This chair is not made in France.
- 5. That bag does not belong to my friend.
- 6. This is the baby's.







Expressing Needs & Wants



Short Dialogues (Spoken Form)

دوست داشتن To Want	لازم داشتن To Need
٢. خواهرِ تو چي دوست داره؟ خواهرِ من كيف دوست داره.	۱. تو چی لازم داری؟ من یه دفتر لازم دارم.
۴. شما چی دوست دارین؟ من پیتزا دوست دارم.م	۳. تو این کتابَه رو لازم داری؟ نه لازم ندارم.

چى carries stress (chí). In Example 3, due to a vowel harmony rule, the specific suffix /e/ changes to /a/ before /ro/. Hence "ketāb-e ro" changes to "ketāb-a ro".





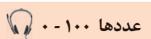
Practice the above phrases with your classmates and write a similar dialogue of at least 6 lines. For additional vocabulary look at the list at the end of the lesson.



Arrange the following words to make a sentence. Read your sentences aloud:

$$- 2 = - 2$$





Numericals are written from left to right.				•	صِفر		
۴.	چِهِل	71	بیست و یِک	۱۱	یازدَه	١	یِک
۵٠	پَنجاه	77	بیست و دو	۱۲	دَوازدَه	٢	وو
۶٠	شُصت	74	بیست و سه	١٣	سيزدَه	٣	سه
٧٠	هَفتاد	74	بیست و چهار	14	چهاردَه	۴	چهار
٨٠	هَشتاد	۲۵	بیست و پَنج	۱۵	پانزدَه/پونزده	۵	پَنج
٩.	نَوَد	79	بیست و شش / بیست و شَیش	18	شانزدَه/شونزده	۶	شِش/شیش
١	صَد	۲۷	بیست و هَفت	۱٧	هِفدَه/هیفده	٧	هَفت
		۲۸	بیست و هَشت	۱۸	هِجدَه/هیژده	٨	هَشت
		79	بیست و نُه	19	نوزدَه	٩	نُه
		٣٠	سى	۲٠	بيست	١.	دَه

When saying numbers, /va/ is pronounced as /o/ in spoken (and sometimes in written) form. Nouns remain singular after numbers. Example: چهار کلاس



Write the following numbers using the Persian alphabet and pronounce them aloud:

۵۲	94
٨٨	88
YY	14
۶١	γ٩





Phone numbers are read in 2-digit or 3-digit groups in Persian. Look at Maryam's phone book and read the phone numbers aloud with your classmate. Example:

پَری کامیاب :1 Student ۲: کامیاب Student 2: ۸۸۳۶۹۷۰۹

تِلِفُن	نام خانوادگی	نام
۸۸۳۶۹۷۰۹	كامياب	پَری
Y1917.49	پارسا	كوروش
7.54117	کیوانی	مينا
1.777810	اَفشار	هومَن

تو چند سال داری؟ _ تو چند سالهای؟ . How Old Are You? تو چند سال

Option 2	Option 1
۲. تو چند سالهای؟ من بیست سالهام.	
۴. على چند سالەست؟ على بيست و يک سالەست.	٣. دخترِ تو چند سال دارد؟ دخترِ من پنج سال دارد.

constitutes one word. Stress falls on the final syllable: (chand sālé). What do you think is the difference between Options 1 and 2 above?





Talk with your classmates about the age of their parents, sibilings, and children. Write your findings in the form of a short report. Example:

چهار عَمَل اَصلی BASIC ARITHMETIC

Addition	جَمع	1+7=4	یک به اِضافهی دو مُساوی است با سه.
Subtraction	مِنها	r-r=1	سه <mark>مِنهای</mark> دو مُساوی است با یک.
Multiplication	ضَرب	$7 \times 7 = 7$	دو ضَرب دَر دو مُساوی است با چهار.
Division	تقسيم	$rac{1}{2}$	چهار تَقسیم بر دو مُساوی است با دو.

It is common for the digit to follow the verb.



Write the following calculations using the Persian alphabet and read them aloud. Use the above chart as a model.

$$\gamma$$
.

$$\mathcal{F}$$
.



The following information is written on a building sign. Underline familiar words. What is this sign about?

نشر و پخش کتاب دانش کتابهای دانشگاهی زبانهای خارجه ادبیات انگلیس و فرانسه





Answer in Persian using complete sentences. Use the written form.

- ۱. آیا تو بچّه داری؟
- ۲. دانشگاه شما بزرگ است؟
- ٣. اسم كتاب فارسى شما چيست؟
- ۴. آیا این کامپیوتر مال تو است؟
 - ۵. تو چند سال داری؟
 - ۶. پدر تو چند ساله است؟



Listen to the audio file and fill out the following chart:

مادر آقای نوری	همسر نيلوفر	دختركاوه	کاوہ	نيلوفر	خانمِ نوری	آقای نوری	
							پنجاه و نه سال
							سی و یک ساله
							هفده سال
							بيست و نه ساله
							نویسنده
							مدير
							پرستار



Work with a classmate and find the following words in the advertisement below:

- A phone number
- An address
- The names of three countries
- What do you think this flyer is about?

تابستان به یادماندنی با ایران سفر تورهای اروپایی تور کانادا و آمریکا تورهای داخل کشور آدرس: خیابان کارگر ــ پلاک ۸۲۱ تلفن:۲۰۲۱۳۱۷۲





Now that you have learned the verb "To Have" you can say "What is the homework?" in Persian:

تَکلیف چی داریم؟



Task: You meet a guy, almost your age, at school. Say the following in Persian. Use the informal spoken form:

- 1. Greet him.
- 2. Ask him if he has got time.
- 3. Ask him his last name.
- 4. Ask him if he is Iranian.
- 5. Tell him "How nice! I have Persian this term".
- 6. Ask how many classes he has this term
- 7. Tell him how many classes you have and what they are.
- 8. Tell him that you don't like the chemistry class.
- 9. Ask him if his parents are in Tehran.
- 10. Tell him that your brother is in Tehran and that you like Iran a lot.
- 11. Say good bye.



REVIEW CORNER			
Points that remain unclear about Lesson 2:			
How I plan to work on these points:			



Read the following poem by Abbas Yamini-Sharif and find two instances of the Ezāfe construction. Find six instances of the short form of "To Be". You will not be evaluated on the content but you can use it for cultural enrichment.



نکتهی فرهنگی



Diverse Iran



Iran is a diverse country that consists of many different ethnic groups including Azaris, Turks, Turkmans, Kurds, Lors, Baluchis, Gilakis, Bakhtiaris, Ghashghayis, etc. These ethnic groups have lived in Iran for several thousand years. They are often regionally located and have their own traditions and rituals. They often speak their own dialect or language. Despite Iran's linguistic diversity, Persian remains the official language of the nation. Persian may be spoken with different accents regionally. This textbook introduces the standard form of Persian which is used in broadcasts and the media. The spoken forms are in the Tehrani accent. In order to become familiar with some of the regional accents, Dialogue 1 at the begining of the lesson is repeated here with Mashhadi, Gilaki, and Esfahani accents.





The Persian-speaking World

In addition to Iran, Persian is widely spoken in Afghanistan and Tajikistan and other Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan. While the name of the Persian language has been changed to Dari and Tajiki for political reasons, Dari and Tajiki are in fact variants of Persian. This is similar to the difference between the French spoken in France and the French spoken in Quebec, Canada. Speakers can understand each other but there are variations in terms of accent and terminology. So the languages spoken in Afghanistan and Tajikistan are in fact Dari Persian and Tajiki Persian.

Persian vs. Farsi

Farsi is the native name of the Persian language (similar to Deutsch/German, Français/French, and Español/Spanish). The Academy of the Persian Language & Literature (Farhangestān) indicates that "Persian" rather than "Farsi" is the preferred term to be used in western languages. So when speaking in English, we should use the term "Persian" and when speaking in Persian, we should use the term "Farsi".



Literal translation: "I used to have, I used to have" does not count. "I have, I have" is what counts.

داشتَم داشتَم حساب نيست. دارم دارم حسابه!

This proverb states that one should not dwell on the past but should focus on the present.



Thematic Review of New Vocabulary

Family			
Dad	بابا		
Baby/Child/Kid	بَچّه		
Brother	بَرادَر		
Father	پِدَر		
Parents	پَدَر وَ مادَر		
Boy/Son	پَسَر		
Family	خانِواده		
Sister	خواهَر		
Girl/Daughter	دُختَر		
Woman/Wife	زَن		
Husband	شوهَر		
Mother	مادَر		
Mom	مامان		
Spouse	هَمسَر		

Prepositions & Suffixes		
In/Inside/At (Spoken)	تو (tu)	
Specific direct object suffix	را	
Specific suffix	هـ	
Non-specific suffix	ی	

Fields of Study			
Literature	اَدَبيات		
English	اِنگلیسی		
History	تاريخ		
Sociology	جامِعه شِناسي		
Geography	جُغرافي		
Psychology	رَوان شِناسي		
Mathematics	ریاضی		
Biology	زیست شِناسی		
Chemistry	شیمی		
Persian	فارسى		
Physics	فیزیک		
Arts	هُنَر		

Class Objects			
Board	تَخته		
Pen	خودكار		
Door	دَر		
Notebook	دَفتَر		
Wall	ديوار		
Chair	صَندَلي		
Computer	کامپیوتر - رایانه		
Book	كِتاب		
My bag	كيفِ من		
Chalk	گَچ		
Pencil	مِداد		
Table/Desk	ميز		



Nouns & Adjectives			
Easy	آسان		
Term	تِرم		
Homework	تَكليف		
Friend	دوست		
Year	سال		
Last/Family Name	فامیلی (f á mili)		
Library	كتابخانه		
Class/Classroom	کِلاس		
Name	نام		
Last/Family Name	نامِ خانِوادِگی		

Calculations				
Plus	به اِضافه(ی)			
Division	تَقسيم			
Divided (by)	تَقسيم (بَر)			
Addition	جَمع			
Multiplication	ضَرب			
Multiplied (by)	ضَرب (دَر)			
Equal (to)	مُساوى (با)			
Subtraction	مِنها			
Minus	منها(ی)			

Words & Expressions		
This	این	
That	آن	
So	پَس	
Dear	جان	
Why	چرا	
How many	چَند (تا)	
How old?	چند ساله؟	
What	چه	
How excellent!	چه عالی!	
Good for you	چه عالی! خوش به حالّت	
Affectionately	قُربانَت	
Who	کی	
And	<u>ۇ</u>	

Verbs & Phrases			
I have	دارم		
They have	دارَند		
You have	داری		
I like (I have a liking)	دوست دارم		
I need	لازم دارم		
I do not have	نَدارم		
Have you got time?	وَقت دارى؟		



Numbers							
						•	صِفر
۴٠	چِهِل	71	بیست و یِک	۱۱	یازدَه	١	یِک
۵٠	پَنجاه	77	بیست و دو	۱۲	دَوازدَه	٢	دو
۶٠	شُصت	77	بیست و سه	۱۳	سيزدَه	٣	سِه
٧٠	هَفتاد	74	بیست و چهار	14	چهاردَه	۴	چهار
٨٠	هَشتاد	۲۵	بیست و پَنج	۱۵	پانزدَه	۵	پَنج
٩.	نَوَد	78	بیست و شِش	18	شانزده	۶	شِش
١	صَد	۲۷	بیست و هَفت	۱٧	هِفدَه	٧	هَفت
		۲۸	بیست و هَشت	۱۸	هِجدَه	٨	هُشت
		79	بیست و نُه	١٩	نوزدَه	٩	نُه
		٣٠	سى	۲٠	بيست	١.	دَه