



**Glossika Beginner's Guide to**

# **PERSIAN**

**Grammar and Word Order**



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# About Glossika

Language learning requires a lot of planning, effort, training and practicing. Our vision at Glossika is to minimize the amount of planning and effort required and increase your exposure via native-speaker audio.

Since every language is unique and has its own set of difficulties, Glossika has developed methods to sort this complexity in a way that is easy to learn and acquire for students like yourself. We hope to level the playing field of difficulty between languages. By doing so we're able to present a wide variety of languages and make them accessible to any kind of learner.

Persian may feel at first like an insurmountable challenge. We hope that Glossika becomes one of the most important tools in your toolbox for acquiring speaking and listening fluency.

To take full advantage of all that Glossika has to offer, [sign up](#) and start training your Persian today!

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Any questions or feedback?

Contact us at [support@glossika.com](mailto:support@glossika.com)



# Our Persian Content

Repeat after the Native Speaker



A1~C1

Level

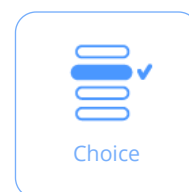
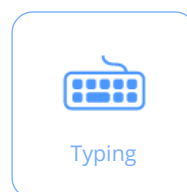
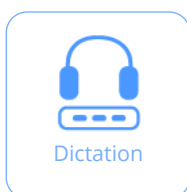
4,000+

Sentences

2,500+

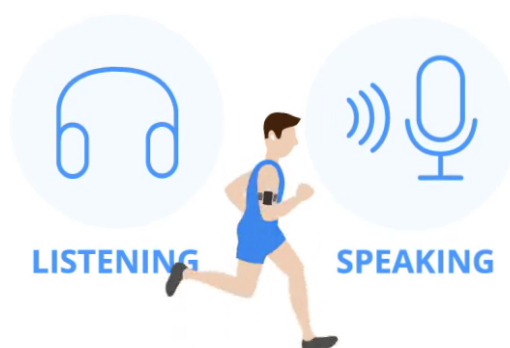
Words

## Extended Learning Tools



## Improve Your Persian Listening & Speaking Skills at Native Speed

Whether you are a beginner or an advanced language learner, Glossika's audio-based training improves your listening and speaking at native speed.



این کیف سنگینه.



## COMPLETE SENTENCES

## Acquire Persian Grammar and Vocabulary through Complete Sentences



**Too Hard:** Memorizing rules means you have to use effort to recall the rules before speaking.



**Glossika:** The interaction between words is natural and Glossika makes this happen, so you speak like a native speaker!

## Save Your Time: We Do All the Preparation for you

Glossika is convenient and hands-free: all the scheduling, review, and difficulty progress is taken care of for you. You can train by ear, while walking down the street or driving a car, getting dressed, or having coffee.

Glossika remembers your progress, helps you review, and gives you a few new sentences every day. Everything is tailor made just for you, and it pushes you step by step to the next level.



## SAVE YOUR TIME

## What Our Users Are Saying

Glossika is a very important tool that allows me to do an absolute review of Catalan and other Romance languages.



Vinicio

I am actually being very consistent and doing my reps every single day. The system feels very accessible and effortless.



Janne

...it got me practising getting my mouth used to saying full sentences smoothly. I noticed myself coming out with a higher standard of sentences in every day conversations, and my pronunciation improved very fast.



Ewan

[Read More Stories →](#)

## We Have Users from These Trusted Brands





# Roles as Parts of Speech

At Glossika we use a standard way of analyzing sentence structures across all languages based on a concept called 'Role and Reference Grammar'.

There are two polar distinctions: the noun and the verb. Nouns represent stability; verbs instability.

Within *Nouns*, we differentiate: **arguments**, **locations**, and **predicates**.

Within *Verbs*, we differentiate *core* and *non-core* verbs:

- *Core Verbs*: **stative**, **causative**, **existential**, **active**
- *Non-Core Verbs*: **modality**, **adverbs**, **time expressions**

The purpose of Role and Reference Grammar is to give every part of the sentence a specific role based on its meaning and what it contributes to the sentence. This is a very different concept than just looking at the placement of subjects and objects.

It is often very confusing to students when a subject in English becomes an object in another language, or vice versa. It actually makes a lot more sense to look at the Role, and by understanding a language's inherent word order, it explains why subjects and objects may get switched. Though English and Persian belong to the same family, it is still quite valuable to practice looking at phrases and meanings in terms of the Role.

Human language is based on two kinds of expression: 1) describing our world and 2) describing our feelings or thoughts. What exists in the world and what exists in our minds requires an unstable thing called the verb. You start with the verb, and everything else follows from there.

Like computer languages, the verbs of human languages take *arguments*, which are essentially noun or noun phrases, where a phrase usually requires a preposition to start the phrase. A verb can have anywhere from zero to perhaps four or five *arguments*. These can appear all in a series *before* or *after* the verb, and frequently even before *and* after the verb, as in English!

When an event ***happens*** in the world, nothing is happening in a sequence, usually everything happens all at once. If you talk to your friend on the phone, you're talking, and your friend is talking, but you're both listening, and the phone or computer is transmitting, and it's all happening at once. You could describe each action one after the other in detail, but people don't talk like that and so our languages aren't normally structured that way. It's important for us to say a lot in as few words as possible. This is why each language has a slightly different word order. Now let's take a look at each of the Roles individually.

Noun *arguments*: **agent, beneficiary, comitative, vocative, experiencer, theme, incorporative, causer, method, patient, predicate, reason, reciprocal, self.**

Location *arguments*: **locative, source, goal, oblique.** Possessive *arguments*: **genitive, kinship, partitive.**

The verbal structure of a language is much more complex, and we provide examples of many kinds of variations in the sections that follow, covering **stative verbs** and their **predicates**, **existential verbs**, **causative verbs**, and **active verbs**, each in turn. Within each section we intermingle a variety of noun *arguments* and *non-core* verb combinations.

Each verb can be further identified with the following traits: **negation, telicity, duration, accomplishment, achievement.** Many of these traits are inherent to a verb's meaning, and the **time expressions** associated with it. This system has proven to be superior to one that focuses on *verb tense*. Since they are largely inherent, we do not need to mention these traits or verb tenses in the examples that follow. It's even possible to derive the verb tense almost perfectly just by knowing what the sentence structure, time expressions, and choice of verbs are.



Think about this: when you describe 1) your world, or 2) your thoughts, you always come up with the right verb tense. But verb tenses vary wildly from language to language! That means a Persian speaker might use a different verb tense than you, just to describe the same 1) world event or 2) thoughts. In other words, if we know the ingredients of 1) the event, or 2) your thoughts, we can generate the verb tense. Paradoxically, we cannot translate an English verb tense into another language properly without knowing the ingredients! So, we're going to present the ingredients to you here, and you'll see the verb tenses occur in their own forms naturally.

For example, in English I can say:

"I cleaned my room yesterday"

but I cannot say:

\*"I have cleaned my room yesterday"

because the ingredients do not allow that verb tense.

I can only use that verb tense by changing the time expression:

"I have cleaned my room this week."

You'll notice in the Persian examples below that Persian uses the compound verb *tamiz kardan* (تمیز کردن) which is literally clean do. Persian doesn't differentiate between the perfect and past tenses like English does.

### Present

I clean: *tamiz konam* (تمیز کنم)

I am cleaning: *tamiz mi-konam* (تمیز می‌کنم)

### Past

I was cleaning: *tamiz mi-kardam* (تمیز می‌کردم)

I cleaned/have cleaned: *tamiz kardam* (تمیز کردم)

I had cleaned: *tamiz karde budam* (تمیز کرده بودم)

It's important to practice your verb tenses in full sentences, otherwise you'll just end up saying random things that confuse native speakers.

In order to show the relationship of Roles between English and Persian sentences, we use colors. We've grouped several roles into a single color as they are not easily distinguishable beyond a few gradations. For more information about the color schemes and description of each of the roles, please refer to the section following the sample sentences called "Roles and Color Descriptions".



## Stative Verbs

Notice that sometimes there are more words that belong to a stative verb than just the verb itself (like adjectives). In the examples that follow, "fa" represents Persian, "ro" represents the romanization, "en" represents English.

fa: رستوران جدید خیلی خوبه.  
ro: **resturane** **jadide** **xeili** **xube**.  
en: **The new restaurant is very good**.

fa: اون سه بار ازدواج کرده.  
ro: **un se bar ezdevaj karde**.  
en: **She's been married three times**.

fa: چقدر هزینه اش می‌شه؟  
ro: **čeqadr hazine aš mi-še?**  
en: **How much will it cost?**

fa: مَن تَشَنَمِه.  
ro: **man tešname**.  
en: **I'm thirsty**.

fa: تُو مَنو درک می‌کنی؟  
ro: **tō manu dark mi-koni?**  
en: **Do you understand me?**

fa: مَن دیشب خسته بودم.  
ro: **man dišab xaste budam**.  
en: **I was tired last night**.

fa: تُو منظورِت چیه؟  
ro: **tō manzuret čye?**  
en: **What do you mean?**



fa: مَن تا یِه هَفْتِه دیگِه بَر می‌گِردَم.  
ro: man ta ye hafte dige bar mi-gardam.  
en: I'll be back in a week.

fa: یوِشی قَصْد دارِه یِه ماشین جَدید بِخَرِه.  
ro: yuši qasd dare ye mašin jadid bexare.  
en: Yoshi's going to buy a new car.

fa: این رِستوران خِیلی ساکِتِه.  
ro: in resturan xeili sakete.  
en: This restaurant is very quiet.

fa: اوِن‌ها توی یِه خونه خِیلی بُزُرگ زِندگی می‌کُنَن.  
ro: un-ha tuye ye xune xili bozorg zendegi mi-konan.  
en: They live in a very big house.

fa: مَن لَندَن بِه دُنیا اوَمَدَم.  
ro: man landan be donya umadam.  
en: I was born in London.

fa: هَمِه عُمَرش اونجا زِندگی گِردِه.  
ro: hame `omreš unja zendegi karde.  
en: She's lived there all her life.

fa: فَرِدا اینجا نیسَتَم.  
ro: farda inja nistam.  
en: I won't be here tomorrow.

fa: این بِه تُو بَسَتِگی دارِه.  
ro: in be tō bastegi dare.  
en: It depends on you.



fa: از تعطیلات لذت ببر.  
ro: az ta`tilotet lezzat bebar.  
en: Enjoy your vacation.

fa: اون تنهایی زندگی می‌کنه.  
ro: un tanhaili zendegi mi-kone.  
en: She's living by herself.

fa: امروز سَرِدِه.  
ro: emruz sarde.  
en: It's cold today.

fa: زمستون بارون زیادی مِیاد.  
ro: zemestun barune zyadi myad.  
en: It rains a lot in the winter.

fa: باشگاه فقط برای اعضا هست.  
ro: bašgah faqat baraye a`za hast.  
en: The club is for members only.

fa: به دوستانات خبر خوب رو گفتی؟  
ro: be dustat xabare xub rō gofti?  
en: Did you tell your friends the good news?  
en: Have you told your friends the good news?

fa: امیل و لاریسا زن و شوهر هستند.  
ro: emil va larisa zano va šuhar hastand.  
en: Emil and Larisa are married.

fa: منو لویسا دوستیم.  
ro: manu luisa dustim.  
en: Luisa and I are friends.

fa: می‌تونم الآن ببینمت.  
ro: mi-tunam alan bebinamet.  
en: Can I see you now?

fa: چه ساعتی ما باید ملاقات کنیم.  
ro: ĉe sa`ati ma bayad molaqat konim.  
en: What time should we meet?

fa: بیست و پنجم دسامبر، روز چهارشنبه، ظهر می‌بینمت.  
ro: bist o panjome desambr, ruze ĉoharšanbe, zohr mi-binamet.  
en: I'll see you at noon, on Wednesday, on the twenty-fifth, in December.

fa: من احتمالاً فردا تو رو می‌بینم.  
ro: man ehtemalan farda tō rō mi-binam.  
en: I'll probably see you tomorrow.

fa: چجوری از این دوربین استفاده می‌کنی؟  
ro: ĉejuri az in durbin estefade mi-koni?  
en: How do you use this camera?

fa: من به گم نصیحت لازم دارم.  
ro: man ye kam nasihat lazem daram.  
en: I need some advice.

fa: اون به چهار زبان حرف می‌زنه.  
ro: un be ĉahar zabun harf mi-zane.  
en: She speaks four languages.

fa: یک ساعت پارک کردن چقدر هزینه اش می‌شه؟  
ro: yek sa'at park kardan ĉeqadr hazinaš mi-še?  
en: How much is parking for an hour?

## Modals: Ability

fa: می‌تونم دوباره توضیحش بدم؟  
ro: mi-tuni dubare tōziheš bedi?  
en: Can you explain it again?

fa: من می‌تونم کمی فارسی صحبت کنم.  
ro: man mi-tunam kami farsi sohbat konam.  
en: I can speak a little Persian.

fa: نمی‌تونم صدات رو بشنوم.  
ro: nemi-tunam sedat rō bešnavam.  
en: I can't hear you.

fa: من، توی به خاطر سپردن اسم آدم‌ها مشکل دارم.  
ro: man, tuye be xater sepordane esme ādam-ha moškel daram.  
en: I have a problem remembering people's names.

Note: put (سپردن) into (توی به) memory (خاطر)

## Necessity

fa: من باید فردا زود بیدار شم.  
ro: man bayad farda zud bidar šam.  
en: I have to get up early tomorrow.

## Expectation

fa: باید بری تو رخت خواب.  
ro: bayad beri tu raxte xab.  
en: You should go to bed.

fa: جرارد بعد از عملش خیلی بهتری داره، ولی اون هنوز نباید چیزهای سنگین بلند کنه.  
 ro: jerard ba`daz `amaleš hese xeili behtari dare, vali un hanuz nabayad čiz-haye sangin boland kone.  
 en: Gerard is feeling much better after his operation, but he's still not supposed to do any heavy lifting.

## Potential

fa: می‌شه یه سؤال بپرسم؟  
 ro: mi-še ye so'al beporsam?  
 en: May I ask a question?

## Attempt

fa: صاحبای خونه‌ها سعی کردن اعتراض کنن، ولی بی فایده بود.  
 ro: sahebaye xune ha sa`i kardan e`teraz konan, vali bi faide bud.  
 en: The owners of the houses tried to protest, but it was to no avail.

fa: راشمی از تلاش برای وزن کم کردن نا امید شده.  
 ro: rašmi az talaš braye vazn kam kardan na omid šode.  
 en: Rashmi has given up trying to lose weight.

fa: سعی کردم ماشینم رو بفروشم، ولی هیچ کس مایل نبود اون رو بخره.  
 ro: sa`i kardam mašinam rō befrušam, vali hič kas mayel nabud un rō bexare.  
 en: I tried to sell my car, but nobody was interested in buying it.



## Avoidance

fa: سروِصِدا هَمَش باعِث مِيشِه مَن خوابَم نَبَرِه.  
 ro: saruseda hamaš ba`es miše **man** x**abam** nabare.  
 en: The noise keeps **me** from falling asleep.

fa: چي مانع اومَدَنِت بَراي ديدَن ما شُد.  
 ro: **či** mone`e umadan**et** baraye didane **ma** šod.  
 en: What prevented **you** from coming to see **us**?

fa: بارون باعِث نَشُد كه ما اَز تَعطِیلاَتِمون لِدَت نَبَرِیم.  
 ro: barun ba`es našod ke **ma** az **ta`tilatemun** lezzat nabarim.  
 en: The rain didn't stop **us** from enjoying **our vacation**.

fa: اُون سَعی گَرَد اَز جواب دادن به سْوالِهاي مَن طَفَرِه بَرِه.  
 ro: **un** sa`i kard az juab dadan **be** so'al-haye **man** tefre bare.  
 en: **He** tried to avoid answering **my question**.

## Previous Habit

fa: اُون ها قَبْلًا توي هَمون خيابون ما زِندگي مي گَرَدَن.  
 ro: **un-ha** qablan tuye hamun xyabune **ma** zendegi mi-kardan.  
 en: **They** used to live on the same street as **us**.

fa: ناديا قَبْلًا پِياَنُو داشت، وَلی چَند سالِ پِيش اوَنو فُروخت.  
 ro: **nadya** qablan **pyanō** dašt, vali **čand** sale piš **unō** foruxt.  
 en: **Nadya** used to have a **piano**, but **she** sold it a few years ago.

fa: مَن قَبْلًا هِیچ وَقت این گُل ها رُو نَدیدَم.  
 ro: **man** qablan hič vaqt in gol-ha **rō** nadidam.  
 en: I've never seen **these flowers** before.



fa: این ساختمان قبلاً هتل بود.  
ro: in saxtemun qablan hotel bud.  
en: This building used to be a hotel.

fa: هیچ وقت اون رو ندیده.  
ro: hič vaqt un rō nadide.  
en: She's never met him.

## Evidential

fa: تُو باید گرسنه باشی.  
ro: tō bayad goresne baši.  
en: You must be hungry.

fa: تُو باید بشناسیش.  
ro: tō bayad bešnasiš.  
en: You must know him.

fa: به نظر می‌رسه اون نمی‌د.  
ro: be nazar mi-rese un nemyad.  
en: It looks as if she isn't coming.

fa: باید خوب باشه.  
ro: bayad xub baše.  
en: It's supposed to be good.

fa: ممکنه که حکیم فراموش کنه زنگ بزنه.  
ro: momkene ke hakim faramuš kone zang bezane.  
en: It's possible that Hakim will forget to call.

fa: من صدای آهنگ شنیدم، پس یکی باید خونه باشه.  
ro: man sedaye āhng šenidam, pas yeki bayad xune baše.  
en: I heard music, so there must have been somebody at home.

## Whether

This is for confirming the veracity of an event or state.

fa: بېرس بېين اون په سگ داره.

ro: **bepors** **bebin** **un** **ye** **sag** **dare**.

en: **Ask** if **he** has **a** **dog**.

fa: آرش بېرس ماشينش رو فروخته.

ro: **azaš** **bepors** **mašineš** **rō** **foruxte**.

en: **Ask** **him** if **he** has **sold** **his** **car** **yet**.

## Predicate Clauses

Some verbs connect more information in a sentence beyond just subject, object, or location. This additional information is the predicate. The simplest of predicates is one where the theme is equal to the predicate, such as "**She is a doctor**". "**She**" is the Theme and "**a doctor**" is the Predicate.

One of the most common and productive types of predicate is "Opinion Phrase Structure" which gives you great power in creating sentences:

**Agent** + **ability**, **predicate**, **location**, **amount**, **time**, **frequency**, **method**, **reason**:

**I know**: **how to** / **who** / **what** / **where** / **how much** / **how many** / **when** / **how long** / **how often** / **how [something] is...**, **why**

## Stative + Predicate Clause

it's \_\_\_\_ that...

better → <b>it's better that</b>	بِهْتَرَه ← بِهْتَرَه كِه	behtar → <b>behtare ke</b>
important	مُهْم	muhim → <b>muhime ke</b>
impossible	غَيْرِ مُمَكِن	gheiremomken → <b>gheiremomkene ke</b>
necessary	لَازِم	lazem → <b>lazeme ke</b>
a pity	حَيْف	heif → <b>heife ke</b>
possible	مُمَكِن	momken → <b>momkene ke</b>
seems	بِه نَظَرِ مِي رَسَد	be nazar mi-resad → <b>be nazar mi-rese ke</b>
a shame	شَرْم اَوَر	šarm avar → <b>šarm avare ke</b>

In the examples, notice how the stative verb is formed with "it's" (-):

**It's better that** I go: **بِهْتَرَه كِه بِرَم**

**It's better to** do this: **بِهْتَرَه كِه اَيْن كَار رُو بُكُنَم**



## Agent Stative Predicate Clause

I \_\_\_\_ that / to do...

- accept: قَبول کردن
- acknowledge: تصدیق کردن
- advise: توصیه کردن
- agree: موافقت کردن
- anticipate: پیش بینی کردن
- appreciate: قدردانی کردن
- assume: فرض کردن
- believe: باور کردن
- bother: زحمت دادن
- catch: گرفتن
- check: بررسی کردن
- choose: انتخاب کردن
- consider: در نظر گرفتن
- dare: جرأت کردن
- decide: تصمیم گرفتن
- demand: مطالبه کردن
- deny: انکار کردن
- have desire: آرزو داشتن
- be determined: مشخص شدن
- discover: کشف کردن
- discuss: گفتگو کردن
- doubt: شک داشتن
- expect: انتظار داشتن
- find: پیدا کردن
- find out: کشف کردن
- forget: فراموش کردن
- guess: حدس زدن
- hear: شنیدن
- hesitate: تردید کردن
- hope: امیدوار بودن
- imagine: تصور کردن

- insist: اصرار کردن
- intend: قصد داشتن
- know: دانستن
- learn: یاد گرفتن
- long for: خواستن
- look forward to: منتظر بودن
- mean: منظور داشتن
- motion: حرکت کردن
- notice: ملاحظه کردن
- object: اعتراض کردن
- offer: پیشنهاد کردن
- be opposed: مخالفت کردن
- plan: طرح کردن
- prepare: آماده کردن
- pretend: وانمود کردن
- reckon: فرض کردن
- remember: یاد آوردن
- see: دیدن
- seek: جستجو کردن
- struggle: تقلا کردن
- suggest: پیشنهاد کردن
- suppose: فرض کردن
- swear: سوگند خوردن
- tend: میل کردن
- think: فکر کردن
- threaten: تهدید کردن
- wait: صبر کردن
- understand: درک کردن
- volunteer: داوطلب شدن
- want: خواستن
- wish: آرزو کردن
- would like: دوست داشتن

Example Agent - Stative - Predicate Clause sentences:

I accept to do this: من قبول می‌کنم که این کار رو انجام بدم

I accept that: من قبول می‌کنم که

## Agent Stative Beneficiary Predicate Clause

I \_\_\_\_ to you that...

- admit: اقرار کردن
- announce: اعلان کردن
- assure: اطمینان دادن
- claim: ادعا کردن
- comment: اظهار نظر کردن
- complain: شکایت کردن
- confirm: تصدیق کردن
- convince: متقاعد کردن
- explain: توضیح دادن
- inform: آگاه کردن
- mention: اشاره کردن
- promise: قول دادن
- prove: ثابت کردن
- regret: پشیمان شدن
- remark: سخن گفتن
- remind: یادآوری کردن
- repeat: تکرار کردن
- reply: پاسخ دادن
- say: گفتن
- show: نشان دادن
- tell: گفتن
- warn: هشدار دادن

Example Agent - Stative - Beneficiary - Predicate Clause sentence:

I admit to you that: من اِعتِراف می‌کنم برای شما که

I tell you that: من به تو می‌گویم که

## Experiencer Stative Predicate Clause

I \_\_\_\_ that / to do...

- I dislike: مَن دوست نَدَارَم
- I like: مَن دوست دارَم
- I enjoy: لَدَت میبَرَم
- I feel: مَن احساس می کُنَم
- I don't mind: بَرایم مُهم نیست
- I realize: می فَهَمَم
- I regret: پَشیمون شُدَن
- I deserve: مَن شایسته هَسَتَم
- I prefer: مَن تَرجیح می دَم
- I would rather: تَرجیح می دَم

Example Experiencer - Stative - Predicate Clause sentences:

I like to do this: مَن دوست دارَم این کار رو انجام بَدَم

I realize that: مَن می فَهَمَم که

## Example Sentences

fa: مَعنی این کَلِمه چیه؟

ro: ma`ni in kalame čye?

en: What does this word mean?

fa: خانومی که خونه بَغلی زندگی می کُنِه دُکتره.

ro: xanumi ke xune baghali zendegi mi-kone doktore.

en: The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

fa: امروز هوا خوبه.

ro: emruz hava xube.

en: It's nice weather today.





fa: این پول هَمَش مالِ تُوِیه.  
ro: in pul hamaš male tōye.  
en: This money is all yours.

fa: چیزِ اَحْمَقانه ای بَرایِ گُفْتَن بود.  
ro: čize ahmaqane i baraye goftan bud.  
en: It was a stupid thing to say.

fa: تُو آز مُطالِعه گِرَدَن خُوشِت مِیاد؟  
ro: tō az motale`e kardan xōšet myad?  
en: Do you like to read?

fa: مَن فِکَر می گُئِم بازی رُو بَرَنده می شِیم.  
ro: man fekr mi konam bozi rō barande mi-šim.  
en: I think [that] we'll win the game.

fa: مَن اَلان آز چِیزی که گُفْتَم پَشِیمونَم.  
ro: man alan az čizi ke goftam pašimunam.  
en: I now regret saying [that] what I said.

Literally: I now - from [ what that said ] regret

fa: فِکَر می گُنی این آب بَرایِ خُورَدَن بی ضَرَره؟  
ro: fekr mi-koni in āb baraye xōrdan bi zarare?  
en: Do you think [that] it's safe to drink this water?

fa: می تونَم واسه چَمَدونات کُماکِت گُئِم؟  
ro: mi-tunam vase čamadunat komaket konam?  
en: Can I help you with your suitcase?

fa: فِکَر گُئِم باید پولِ بیشتری پَس اَنداز گُئِم.  
ro: fekr konam bayad pule bištari pas andaz konam.  
en: I think [that] I should save more money.

fa: اُون می‌خواست بدونه مَن تو اوقاتِ فراغتَم چیکار کردم.

ro: un mi-xast bedune man tu uqate faraghatam čikar kardam.

en: She wanted to know what I did in my spare time.

fa: فکر نکنم اون‌ها ازدواج کنند.

ro: fekr nakonam un-ha ezdevaj konan.

en: I don't think [that] they'll get married.

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## Existential Verbs

Existentials are verbs that describe a relationship between two things, like possession or kinship, or that something exists in space or time. Every language expresses "there is/are" with its own unique choice of words.

fa: امشب تلویزیون هیچی نداره.  
ro: emšab televizyun hiči nadare.  
en: There's nothing on TV tonight.

fa: قطار هر ساعت هست.  
ro: qatar har sa`at hast.  
en: There's a train every hour.

fa: یه کتاب روی میزه.  
ro: ye ketab ruye mize.  
en: There's a book on the table.

fa: مشکلی وجود داره؟  
ro: moškeli ūjud dare?  
en: Are there any problems?

fa: اون یه شغل جدید داره.  
ro: un ye šoghle jadid dare.  
en: He has a new job.

fa: دیوید ماشین نداره.  
ro: david mašin nadare.  
en: David doesn't have a car.

fa: نگاه کن! یه تصادف بوده.  
ro: negah kon! ye tasadof bude.  
en: Look! There's been an accident.

fa: هَر يَه سَاعَت يَه قَطَار بَه شَهَر هَسْت.  
ro: har ye sa`at ye qatar be šahr hast.  
en: There's a train [that goes] to the city every hour.

fa: گَانَش دُو تا خواهر دارد.  
ro: ganš dō ta xahar dare.  
en: Ganesh has two sisters.

fa: هُوْبِرْت سَرْدَرْد دارد.  
ro: hubert sardard dare.  
en: Hubert has a headache.

fa: گوشیت دوربین دارد؟  
ro: gušit durbin dare?  
en: Does your phone have a camera?

fa: اِنْگِلِیْسِي لُغَت زِيَاد دارد.  
ro: engelisi loghat zyad dare.  
en: English has a lot of vocabulary.

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## Causative Verbs

Causatives are actions that change the state of an object. Examples:

1. **causer** kicks **ball** **somewhere**: **somewhere** is the new location.
2. **causer** paints **a house** **white**: **white** is the new state.
3. **causer** opens/closes **a door** **shut**: **shut** is the new state.
4. **causer** scares **someone** (**with fear**): many causatives do not state a final state, the verb itself indicates what the final state is.

Most causative verbs take objects, and most of these verbs can be paired with a stative verb that is intransitive. They can also be turned into passive sentences too. In each of the examples below, no matter where "ice" occurs in the sentence, it is the theme, likewise "I" and "me" are the causer:

**The ice** melts (**away**).

**I** melted **the ice** down the drain.

**The ice** was melted by **me**.

**I** turned on **the heat** in order to melt **the ice**.

List of common causative verbs:

accumulate, add, affect, afraid, assemble, betray, boil, borrow, break, brush, build, burn, change, close, combine, complete, complicate, connect, conserve, construct, convert, cook, correct, cover, create, cure, damage, deafen, deposit, destroy, develop, dilute, diminish, make disappear, disassemble, disconnect, disperse, disprove, dissolve, dissuade, disturb, divide, get divorced, earn, enlarge, erase, establish, exchange, exclude, expel, fasten, feed, fill out, fix, fold, force, fry, harm, hide sth, hinder, hire, import, include, increase, inherit, install, interest, interrupt, intimidate, invent, involve, irritate, kick, kill, lend, liberate, lock, lose, lower, maintain, make up, manufacture, melt sth, memorize, mend, mix, move sth, offend, omit, open, organize, paint, plant sth, postpone, pour, preserve, press, print,

produce, provoke, purify, raise, recover, reduce, release, remind, remove, repair, resume, ridicule, rouse, ruin, save, scare, sell, separate, set up, shave, shorten, show, make sth slow down, smash, smear, sort, spend, spill, spoil, spread, stimulate, make sth stop, straighten, make stronger, teach, tear up/down, throw, tie, make tired, torture, trade, transform sth, translate, unlock, untie, violate, wake sb, wash, waste, wipe, cause worry, wrap.

fa: غنګبوت ها ترسناکین؟

ro: `ankabut-ha tarsnakan?

en: Are spiders scary?

fa: دیروز اُتاقَم رُو تَمیز کَرَدَم.

ro: diruz otaqam rō tamiz kardam.

en: I cleaned my room yesterday.

fa: مَن دیروز کلیدهام رُو گم کَرَدَم.

ro: man diruz kelid-ham rō gom kardam.

en: I lost my keys yesterday.

fa: طوفان هَفْتِه پیش باعِثِ خِسارَتِ زیادِی شُد.

ro: tufane hafte piš ba`ese xesarate zyadi šod.

en: Last week's storm caused a lot of damage.

fa: یِه نَقَرِ کلیدِ مَن رُو دُزدیدِه.

ro: ye nafar kelide man rō dozdide.

en: Somebody has stolen my key.

fa: کِی قَصْد داری اینجا رُو تَمیز کُنِی؟

ro: kei qasd dari inja rō tamiz koni?

en: When are you going to get this place cleaned up?

fa: اَز ژاکت جَدیدِت خوشَم میاد.

ro: az žakt jadidet xušam myad.

en: I like your new jacket.

fa: ستاره ی راک نیاز به په بادیگارد داره که از اون در برابر طرفدارای دیوونه محافظت کنه.  
ro: stare i rak nyaz be ye badigard dare ke az un dar barabare tarafdaraye dyūne mohafezat kone.  
en: The rock star needs a bodyguard to protect him from crazy fans.

fa: مَن کيفَم رُو روی ميز گذاشتم.  
ro: man kifam rō ruye miz gozaštam.  
en: I put my bag on the table.

## Causative Commands

fa: پنجره رُو باز کن.  
ro: panjare rō baz kon.  
en: Open a window.

## Modal Causatives

fa: مَن نمی‌تونم درُو باز کنم.  
ro: man nemi-tunam darō baz konam.  
en: I can't open the door.

fa: مَن باید امشب پروژه رُو تموم کنم.  
ro: man bayad emšab poruže rō tamum konam.  
en: I need to finish the project tonight.

fa: می‌خواهی مَن پنجره رُو ببندم؟  
ro: mi-xoi man panjare rō bebandam?  
en: Do you want me to close the window?



## Missing Causative

fa: خونه‌ها دارن تخریب می‌شن.

ro: xune-ha daran taxrib mi-šan.

en: The houses are being torn down.

fa: ماشین خسارت دیده.

ro: mašin xesarat dide.

en: The car's been damaged.

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## Action Verbs

fa: هواپیما ت چه ساعتی پرواز می‌کنه؟  
ro: havapeimat ĉe sa`ati parvaz mi-kone?  
en: What time does your plane leave?

## Habit

fa: اون معمولاً راه میره.  
ro: un ma`mulan rah mire.  
en: He usually walks.

fa: کجا می‌رن؟  
ro: koja mi-ran?  
en: Where are they going?

fa: به هیچ کدوم از اون دوتا رستوران نرفتم.  
ro: be hiĉ kodum az un dōta resturan naraftam.  
en: I haven't been to either of those restaurants.

## Commands

fa: فقط اونجا وایستا بدون انجام دادن هیچ کاری.  
ro: faqat unja vainasta bedun anjam dadane hiĉ kari.  
en: Don't just stand there doing nothing.

fa: به چتر با خودت ببر.  
ro: ye ĉatr ba xudet bebar.  
en: Take an umbrella with you.

fa: بیا به چیز متفاوت رُو امتحان کنیم.  
ro: bya ye čize motefuet rō emtehan konim.  
en: Let's try something different.

fa: بیا نریم بیرون.  
ro: bya narim birun.  
en: Let's not go out.

## in Near Tense

fa: همین الان رفت.  
ro: hamin alan raft-.  
en: He just left.

## Certainty

fa: تُو به مَن کُماک می‌کنی، مَگه نه؟ — آره، اَلبَتَه که می‌کنم.  
ro: tō be man komak mi-koni, mage nae? — āre, albate ke mi-konam.  
en: You'll help me, won't you? — Yes, of course I will.

## Experience

fa: مَن هیچ وقت اسب سَواری نَکردَم.  
ro: man hič vaqt asb savari nakardam.  
en: I've never ridden a horse.

## Start and Finish

fa: مَن باید شروع کنم ورزش بیشتری انجام بدم.  
 ro: **man** baid šoru` **konam** varzeše **bištari** anjam bed**am**.  
 en: I need to start working out **more**.

fa: لودویگ و ریتا کارشون به جدایی کشید.  
 ro: **ludvig** **va** **rita** karešun be jodaii kešid.  
 en: **Ludwig** and **Rita** ended up **splitting up**.

Literally: karešun (their matter) jodaii (separate) keshid (be pulled)

## Incorporation

fa: مَن همیشه با اتوبوس سر کار میرم.  
 ro: **man** **hamiše** **ba** **aotōbus** sare kar mir**am**.  
 en: I **always** go to work **by bus**.

fa: بیا با قطار بریم.  
 ro: **bya** **ba** **qatar** berim.  
 en: **Let's ride the train**.

fa: باید تاکسی بگیریم؟  
 ro: **bayad** **taksi** begir**im**?  
 en: **Should we take a taxi**?

## Modals

fa: ما می‌تونیم به هر کدوم از این دو رستوران بریم.  
 ro: **ma** **mi-tunim** be har kodum az in dō resturan ber**im**.  
 en: **We can go to either restaurant**.

fa: کریس مجبور بود مُدَّتِ زیادی مُنتَظِرِ بِمُونِه.  
ro: kris majbur bud moddate zyadi montazer bemune.  
en: Chris had to wait a long time.

fa: آلن نیازی نیست خیلی سَخْت کار کُنِه.  
ro: ālen nyazi nist xeili saxt kar kone.  
en: Alan doesn't have to work very hard.

fa: ما دیشَب مجبور بودیم پیاده بِریم خونه.  
ro: ma dišab majbur budim pyade berim xune.  
en: We had to walk home last night.

Note: xune (خونه) can appear either before or after the verb berim (بریم).

fa: واسه شام چی باید بُخُوریم؟  
ro: vase šam ĉi bayad boxōrim?  
en: What should we have for dinner?

fa: اون نَباید زیاد بُخُورِه.  
ro: un nabayad zyad boxōre.  
en: He shouldn't eat too much.

fa: امشب باید بهت زَنگ بِزَنَم؟  
ro: emšab bayad behet zang bezanam?  
en: Should I call you tonight?

fa: شاید امشب دیر کُنَم.  
ro: šayad emšab dir konam.  
en: I might be late tonight.

fa: شاید بِرَم ایتالیا.

ro: šayad beram italya.

en: I might go to Italy.

fa: نمی‌دونم. شاید امروز بعد از ظهر زنگ بِزنِه.

ro: nemi-dunam. šayad emruz ba`dazzohr zang bezane.

en: I don't know. He might call this afternoon.

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## Comparing Time

fa: یِه فَنجُون قَهْوِه مَیل داری قَبْل از اینکِه بِری؟

ro: ye fenjun qahve meil dari qabl az inke beri?

en: Do you want a cup of coffee before you go?

fa: بَعْد از تَموم گردَن مَدْرِسه چیکار کردی؟

ro: ba`d az tamum kardan madrese čikar kardi?

en: What did you do after finishing school?

fa: وَقْتی اون داشت صُبْحونِه می خُورد رسید.

ro: vaqti un dašt sobhune mi-xōrd resid-.

en: It came while he was having breakfast.

fa: موقِعی کِه جَلْسِه داشت شُروع می شُد مَجبور شُدَم بِرَم.

ro: muqe`i ke jalase dašt šoru` mi-šod majbur šodam beram.

en: I had to leave just as the meeting was getting started.

Literally: As (موقِعی کِه) meeting (جَلْسِه) had started-getting (داشت شُروع) (بِرَم) go (شُدَم) had to (مَجبور) forced-I (می شُد).



## Colors Used in Sample Sentences:

Agent, Comitative, Self | Experiencer | Possessor, Partitive | Beneficiary |  
Theme, Reciprocal | Predicate | Stative Verb | Action Verb | Causative Verb |  
Existential Verb | Modifying Verbs | Causer | Method Adverbs | Location,  
Source, Goal, Oblique | Incorporative, Instrument | Amount | Degree |  
Frequency | Time

### Theme Role

The theme of the sentence can either be a subject or object. The theme doesn't act on the verb, and the verb doesn't act on or affect the theme. In our analysis, the Theme role also includes the Patient, so the Theme can be the direct object of a causative verb, stative verb, or the subject of a stative predicate. The **theme** is one of the most common roles you'll see.

### Agent Role

The agent is usually in subject position and is the one that carries out an action.

### Amount

An amount indicates a quantity of something. If it is an adjective contained inside of another role, or if it is a predicate, then we normally don't mark it as amount.

### Beneficiary Role

The beneficiary is the recipient of an action, the one who gains something from the action.

## Causer Role

A causer differs from an agent, but is similar. When a verb increases its agent valency, one of the roles is given the causer role: "she goes > he told her to go". The causer is also the agent of a causative verb and is usually omitted in passive sentences where the theme appears in subject position.

## Comitative Role

Both the words "and" and "with" both apply as comitative roles. The comitative adds an additional person to the **theme** or agent or a number of other roles. For example:

I listen to music **with John**: experiencer roles (**John and I**)

I write a book with the professor: agent roles (professor and I)

I got married **with her**: theme roles **she and I**

**The priest** married **her and me**: theme roles **her and me**

## Degree

Degree is an adverbial describing how intense an action is.

## Experiencer Role

The experiencer is the role that experiences feelings. It may be in the subject position, but it doesn't always act like a subject. For example, saying "I'm hot" in English is equivalent to saying "it feels hot **to me**". Since the feeling of heat occurs **to you**, we call it *experiencer*.

## Incorporation / Instrument

Incorporation means that an action is not carried out directly, but via a tool, which changes the actor to an experiencer, such as, "I'm flying to New York" because what really happens is that "you sit on an airplane that [which] is flown to New York" whereas "A bird flies itself to New York". An instrument is the tool that is used to carry out an action: "I'm flying to New York by helicopter".

## Location Roles

There are four kinds of location: location at, direction towards, direction from, some other oblique direction like around or through.

## Measurements

We delineate amounts and frequencies by measurements or cycles in certain phrases like "once per week", "thirty degrees Celsius".

## Method of Doing

Method is an adverbial that describes how an action is done.

## Nature Role

Nature usually appears as a theme, or reduced to a generic pronoun, as in English.

## Partitive Role

A partitive is something that belongs to something else, such as the wheels on a car. In this case a car doesn't own the wheels, as it is not human.

## Possessor Role

The possessor in most languages has special grammar, sometimes known as the genitive. A possessor is usually human or animate, and acquires possessions through purchasing or obtaining, and then by keeping. We use separate markup grammar to indicate kinship relationships since "having a mother/sister" isn't true possession. This also includes expressions like "we have a queen/boss". The same is true for body parts whereas ailments change the human into an experiencer role: "I have two hands. / I have a fever."

## Reciprocal Role

Certain kinds of verbs bind the subject and object together into the same action and affect both equally. Many verbs such as "meet" and "marry" have reciprocal arguments and may include words such as "each other" and "one another".

## Self Role

Self Role refers back to one of the people mentioned in the sentence. This could be a theme, agent, causer. It depends.

## Time

Time expressions include four kinds: Point in Time (ago, previously, since, in/on/at), Duration (atelic length, telic past/future duration), Frequency (repetitive, iterative), and Juxtaposition (simultaneous, consecutive).

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