

DARI BASIC COURSE



***SEMESTER 1
Lessons 5-8***

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VALIDATION EDITION 2005

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

DARI
Basic Course

SEMESTER 1

Lessons 5-8

June 2005

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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GLOSSARY

کمی	a little / a bit
آدرس	address
بعد از [= بعد] [= پس از]	after
بعد از ظهر (بعد از چاشت) (بعد از پیشین)	afternoon
میدان هوایی	airport
سفارت امریکا	American Embassy
و	and
سیب	apple
در (ده)	at / in
بد	bad
بامیان	Bamyan
مقبول [= قشنگ] [= زیبا]	beautiful / pretty
کریمی	beige
توت	berry
بایسکل	bicycle
کلان [= بزرگ]	big / large
آبی	blue
نان خشک [= نان]	bread
پل	bridge
برادر	brother
نصواری	brown
بس [= سرویس]	bus
تاجر	businessperson
دوغ	buttermilk
از پهلوی	by
شتر	camel
موتر	car
قالین	carpet / rug
گله	cattle
ارزان	cheap
طفل	child / baby
سگرت	cigarettes

شهر	city
رنگین	colorful
کمپیوتر	computer
کله	cookies
جواری دانه نشده	corn on the cob
راه خامه	dirt road
داکتر	doctor
سگ	dog
خر [= مرکب]	donkey
کافی (بس)	enough
شام	evening
نان شب [= طعام شب] (نان شو)	evening meal (dinner)
ببخشید. (ببخشین)	Excuse me.
قیمت [= گران]	expensive
فامیل	family
دور	far
دهقان	farmer
پدر	father
غذا (نان)	food
تازه	fresh
از	from
میوه	fruit
فرنیچر [= مبل و فرنیچر]	furniture
گردیز	Gardez
دستکش	glove
خوب	good / fine / nice
مامور	government employee
پدرکلان	grandfather
مادرکلان	grandmother
انگور	grape
سبز	green
حمید	Hamid (male name)
خوشحال [= خوش]	happy
او	he / she / it

کلینیک صحی	health clinic
هرات	Herat
اینجا (اینجه)	here
خانه	home
اسب	horse
شفاخانه	hospital
خانه	house / home
... چطور؟	How about...?
چطور استی؟	How are you?
چند؟ [= چند دانه؟] (چند تا؟)	How many? / How many pieces?
چقدر؟ (چقه؟)	How much?
چطور؟ (چطور؟ / چطو؟)	How?
گرسنه (گشنه)	hungry
شوهر (شوی)	husband
من (مه)	I
خوب استم.	I am fine.
در (ده)	in / at
پیش روی [= روبروی]	in front of
مهمان خانه	inn / guest house
هوتل انترکانتی ننتل	Intercontinental Hotel
نیست (نیس)	is not
امکان نداره.	It is not possible.
جلال آباد	Jalalabad
شربت	juice
کباب	kabob
کابل	Kabul
کارتہء سه	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
خالد	Khaled (male name)
کیلو [= کیلوگرام]	kilogram
کارگر	laborer / worker
طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
زندگی	life
کم	little (amount)
مرد	man

بازار	market
مزار شریف	Mazar-e-Sharif
گوشت	meat
خربوزه	melon
ظهر (چاشت)	midday / noon
دقیقه	minute
پول (پیسہ)	money
صبح	morning
چای صبح [= ناشتا]	morning meal (breakfast)
مسجد	mosque
مادر	mother
موترسیکل	motorcycle
زیاد [= بسیار]	much / many / a lot
خانه گلی	mud house
ملا	Muslim clergyman
ناہید	Nahid (female name)
نسیمہ	Nasima (female name)
نازی	Nazi (female name)
نزدیک (نزدیک)	near / close
نو	new
پهلوی [= کنار]	next to
شب	night
نه (نی)	no
نان چاشت [= طعام چاشت]	noon meal (lunch)
حالا [= اکنون] (حالی)	now
نمره [= شماره]	number
کهنہ	old
بالای [= روی] (سر)	on
مردم	people
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
بالشت	pillow
انار	pomegranate
فقیر [= نادار] (غریب)	poor
پروفیسور [= استاد] (پروفیسر)	professor

بنفش	purple
دستکول	purse
قندهار	Qandahar
سرخ	red
برنج	rice
پولدار [= غنی]	rich
طرف راست (دست راست)	right side
پوسیده	rotten
صالح	Saleh (male name)
بولانی	savory pastry with delicious filling
مکتب	school
فروشنده	seller / street vendor
شهرنو	Shahr-e-Nau (a district)
شریف	Sharif (male name)
شال	shawl
خرید	shopping
زیارت [= مقبره]	shrine
لوحة	sign
خواهر	sister
خورد [= کوچک]	small
قالینچه	small rug
بعضی	some
شوربا (شوروا)	soup
شورنخود و کچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes
مستقیم [= روبه رو]	straight
سرک [= جاده] [= کوچه]	street
تکسی	taxi
چای	tea
چای خانه	teahouse
معلم	teacher
تشکر.	Thank you.
آن (او)	that
آنجا (اونجه)	there

آنها (اونها / اونا)	they
تشنه (تشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
به	to
بودن / باش / بود	to be
خواب بودن / باش / بود (خو بودن)	to be asleep
خریدن / خر / خرید	to buy
پختن / پز / پخت (پخته کردن / کن / کرد)	to cook
کردن / کن / کرد	to do
نوشیدن / نوش / نوشید	to drink
خوردن [= غذا خوردن] (نان خوردن) / خور / خورد	to eat
دادن / ده / داد	to give
رفتن / رو / رفت	to go
با رفتن	to go by means of.....
به رفتن	to go to.....
داشتن / دار / داشت	to have
خوش داشتن / دار / داشت	to like
..... را خوش داشتن	to like.....
زندگی کردن / کن / کرد	to live
در..... زندگی کردن	to live in.....
با زندگی کردن	to live with.....
ملاقات کردن / کن / کرد (دیدن / بین / دید)	to meet
با ملاقات کردن	to meet with...
ضرورت داشتن [= احتیاج داشتن] (کارداشتن) / دار / داشت	to need
گذشتن / گذر / گذشت (تیرشدن / شو / شد)	to pass / to cross
از گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass.....
ازپهلوی گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass by.....
نماز خواندن / خوان / خواند	to pray
دیدن / بین / دید	to see
فروختن / فروش / فروخت	to sell
خرید کردن / کن / کرد	to shop
از..... خرید کردن	to shop at.....
خوابیدن / خواب / خوابید (خوگدن)	to sleep

سگرت کشیدن / کش / کشید	to smoke
درس خواندن / خوان / خواند	to study
گرفتن / گیر / گرفت	to take (to consume)
دور خوردن / خور / خورد	to turn
پیاده رفتن [= با پای رفتن] [= راه رفتن] / رو / رفت	to walk
خواستن / خواه / خواست	to want
تلویزیون دیدن / بین / دید	to watch TV
کار کردن / کن / کرد	to work
پوهنتون	university
تا	until / to
سبزی (ترکاری)	vegetable
بسیار	very / many / much
کمره ^۶ ویدیویی	video camera
قریه [= ده]	village
قریه دار [= ملک]	village chief / village leader
میدان قریه	village square
ولی	Wali (male name)
آب (او)	water
وزیر اکبر خان مینه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
ما	we
چه ؟ (چی؟)	What?
چه وقت ؟ (چی وخت؟)	When?
کجا؟	Where?
سفید	white
کی؟	Who?
خانم [= زن]	wife
با (ده)	with / by (means of)
به چشم	with pleasure / OK
زن	woman
کار	work
بلی	yes
شما	you (formal or plural)
تو	you (informal)

LESSON 5

Personal Belongings

- *Vocabulary: Items of value; adjectives denoting qualities; adverbs of approximate amounts*
- *Grammar: Possessive construction in Dari; verbs احتیاج and ضرورت داشتن 'to need'*
- *Functions: Ask and talk about someone's possessions. Describe characteristics of an item.*
- *Skills: Develop familiarity with shortened (conversational) forms.*
- *Situation: Acquaintances discuss what they need to update in their households.*

Grammar Notes

Possessive construction in Dari

In Lesson 2 we discussed one form of showing possession in Dari under the section Showing relationship in Dari. In this lesson, we introduce another way, which is using personal pronouns as adjectives. Observe the following examples:

Personal pronouns used as adjectives in Dari	Possessive adjectives in English
کتابِ من /ke-taa-be man/	'My book'
کتابِ تو /ke-taa-be too/	'Your book'
کتابِ او /ke-taa-be o/	'His/Her/Its book'
کتابِ ما /ke-taa-be maa/	'Our book'
کتابِ شما /ke-taa-be shumaa/	'Your book'
کتابِ آنها /ke-taa-be aan-haa/	'Their book'

How did we use personal pronouns as adjectives to show possession? We did that by adding the /e/ sound to the noun that is modified. Above, the /e/ sound was added between کتاب /ke-taab/ 'book' and the personal pronouns من /man/ 'I,' تو /too/ 'you,' etc. This results in possessive constructions (lit., 'book of I,' 'book of you,' etc.) Usually the sound appears in speech only.

Here are some examples from this lesson:

.موتروارزان و خورد است /mo-ta-re o ar-zaan wa khurd ast/	'His car is cheap and small.'
.موترتو بسیار کهنه اس /mo-ta-re too bes-yaar koh-na as/	'Your car is very old.'

There is a shorter but perhaps less common way of saying the above. It involves a set of suffixes, which can also indicate possession. You will learn these forms in later lessons.

Usage of the verbs داشتن and ضرورت داشتن ‘to need’

داشتن /za-roo-rat daash-tan/ and احتیاج داشتن /eh-te-yaaj daash-tan/ both mean ‘to need.’ Unlike their English counterpart, they usually require the preposition به /ba/ ‘to.’ However, the verb کارداشتن /kaar daash-tan/, which is a colloquial version of ‘to need’ in Dari, is not used with به /ba/. Look at some examples:


خانه شما به فرنیچرنو ضرورت دارد. /khaa-na-ye shu-maa ba far-nee-cha-re nau za-roo-rat daa-rad/
‘Your house needs new furniture.’

حمید به یک موترنو احتیاج دارد. /ha-meed ba yak mo-ta-re nau eh-te-yaaj daa-rad/
‘Hamid needs a new car.’

من به یک کمره ویدیویی کار دارم. /ma yak kam-ra-ye weed-yo-yee kaar daa-rum/
‘I need a video camera.’

موترخردن پیسه کار داره. /mo-tar kha-ree-dan pay-sa kaar daa-ra/
‘Buying a car takes money.’
(lit., ‘Buying a car needs money.’)

Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and then write the English transliteration of the Dari words:

خانه	house / home
فرنیچر [= مبل و فرنیچر]	furniture
قالین	carpet / rug
موتر	car
موترسیکل	motorcycle
بایسکل	bicycle
کمپیوتر	computer
کمرهٔ ویدیویی	video camera
سگ	dog
پول (پیسه)	money
نو	new
کهنه	old
خوب	good / fine / nice
بد	bad
قیمت [= گران]	expensive

ارزان	cheap
مقبول [= قشنگ] [= زیبا]	beautiful / pretty
کم	little (amount)
کمی	a little / a bit
زیاد [= بسیار]	much / many / a lot
کافی (بس)	enough
بعضی	some
ضرورت داشتن [= احتیاج داشتن] (کار داشتن) / دار / داشت	to need
خریدن ^۱ / خر / خرید	to buy

¹ The prepositions used with this verb are از /az/ 'from' and برای /ba-raa-ye/ 'for.'

Homework

- A. 🎧 You will hear five expressions. Four fit together logically but one does not. Which one does not fit? Write it down in Dari.

What do the others have in common?

- B. 🎧 Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then translate each item into English.

این خانه به قالین نو _____ .

موتور سیکل شما _____ است.

_____ شما در کجا ست؟

فرید یک کامپیوتر _____ .

- C. Write the following in Dari:

Nazi does not like cheap cars.



Do you need a new computer?
(singular, formal)

Their house is very old.

Your furniture is beautiful.
(singular, formal)

Narrative (Structures)

As you work through the narrative model on the following page, you will discover examples of these structures:

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
'to need' in the present tense		
'to buy' in the present tense		
possessive construction		
adjectives		

First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right-hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with at least one example.

Narrative (Model)

حمید به یک موتر نو احتیاج دارد. او پول کافی ندارد. موتر در کابل قیمت است.
حمید یک موتر کهنه میخرد. موتر او ارزان و خورد است.



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1. 🎧 Listen as the model is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voice, practice sounding like the native speaker.
3. Next, discover the structures listed in the grid on the previous page, and fill them in.
4. You may be called to the SmartBoard to point out items such as proper names, verbs, adjectives, possessive constructions, etc.

Narrative (Variations)

حمید به یک موتر نو احتیاج دارد. او پول کافی ندارد. موتر در کابل قیمت است.
حمید یک موتر کهنه میخرد. موتر او ارزان و خورد است.

کمپیوتر	نو	کمره ویدیویی	کهنه	گران
خورد	موترسیکل	مقبول	قالین	خانه
دارد	خوب	کم	زیاد	کلان



1. Create new narratives about other people by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice talking about some rich people's (perceived) needs and purchases.



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Exchange (Structures)

1. As you work through the exchange models on the next page, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	 Dari	 English transliteration

2. You will also find out some information. Write this information briefly in *formal* Dari:

Hamid needs ...	Samey has...

Nahid wants...	has...	buys...

3. Now ask questions and talk about the information you listed above. Practice different types of questions, such as Yes-No and “What...?”

Exchange (Models)

Hamid is talking to his friend about buying a new car.



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حمید: سمیع جان، مه یک موتر نو میخرم.
 سمیع: موتر نو بسیار قیمت نیس؟
 حمید: قیمت اس. مه ضرورت دارم.
 سمیع: مه یک موتر ارزان دارم. میخری؟
 حمید: نی تشکر. موتر تو بسیار کهنه اس.

1. 🎧 Listen as each exchange is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voices, practice sounding like the native speakers.
3. Extract information and fill in the grids on the previous page.

Exchange (Models)

Two female friends are talking about buying a large rug.

ناهید: مه یک قالین کلان می خرم.
 زهره: پیسهٔ کافی داری؟
 ناهید: بلی. کمی پیسه دارم. قالین قیمت اس؟
 زهره: بلی. قالین های مقبول وکلان قیمت استن.
 ناهید: قالین ارزان ده بازار نیس؟
 زهره: قالین خورد بخر. ارزان اس.



© Najib Rezai

1. Listen as each exchange is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voices, practice sounding like the native speakers.
3. Extract information and complete the grids on page 9.

Exchange (Variations)

الف: _____ کمپیوتر _____ میخرم.

ب: پیسهء _____ داری؟

الف: _____ پیسه _____ کمپیوتر _____ میخرم.

1. Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.



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Exchange (Variations)

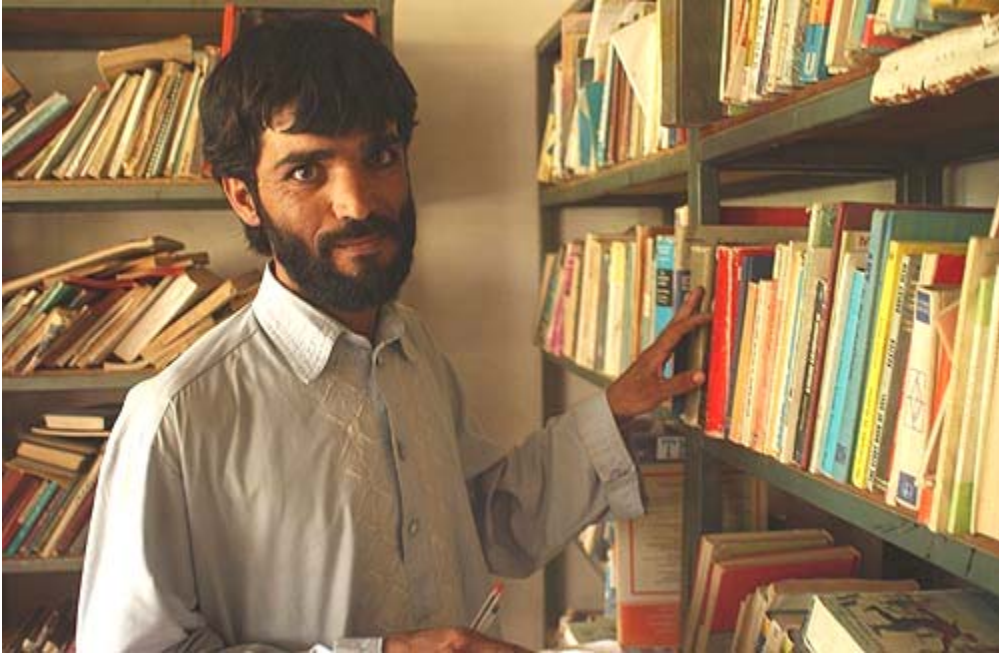
- الف: مه یک کمپیوتر کهنه میخرم.
 ب: _____ بخر!
 الف: کمپیوترنو _____ اس. مه پیسهء _____ ندارم.
 ب: کمپیوتر _____ بخر. ارزان اس.
 الف: کمپیوتر خورد ده _____ اس؟
 ب: _____، کمپیوتر خورد ده بازار _____ اس.

- الف: مه یک موترسیکل نو می خرم.
 ب: مه یک _____ دارم. می خری؟
 الف: موترسیکل تو _____ کهنه اس.
 ب: موترسیکل نو قیمت _____ تو _____ کافی داری؟
 الف: بلی، مه پیسهء زیاد _____.
 ب: بسیار خوب. یک موترسیکل نو _____!

دارم	پیسهء	قیمت	موترسیکل
خورد	کمپیوتر	بلی	بسیار
کافی	بازار	زیاد	نو
		اس	

1. Study the exchanges and think about which words are needed to complete them.
2. Select words from the options given in the box.
3. Practice the exchanges.
4. Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as question-answer practice, transformation drill (singular nouns to plural), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.

Drills



© Defend America

Extended Practice

These are suggestions for personalized and integrated activities. Work briskly through the warm-up steps. Be prepared when you are called on. Your instructor will manage the time so that no more than 10 minutes are spent on the warm-up.

Warm-up (only one student per task)

1. Quickly say five or more items that you own.
2. Say what you do **not** have.
3. Say five adjectives that describe a car.
4. Ask your teacher if his or her car is expensive.
5. Say what item you need.
6. Say whether or not you have a dog.
7. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms, based on this lesson's vocabulary. They will have to write and say what each means.

Talking about your friends or family

Choose a person you know well. Think about what this person owns. Think of what he or she needs. Consider their financial situation. Prepare notes.

Now talk about your friend or family member.

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one?

یک افغان میدانند که شما یک کمپیوتر دارید که کهنه است و شما به یک کمپیوتر نواحتیاج دارید. در این مورد با او صحبت نموده و معلوم کنید که آیا کمپیوتر کهنه شما را میخواهد یا نه.

(1) You run into your instructor in the parking lot. Your instructor confides in you that he or she needs new wheels.

- You agree with your instructor.
- Find out where your instructor lives.
- Suggest a bicycle, a motorcycle or a car (depending on distance); “How about...?”
- Encourage your instructor to buy the new means of transportation.

(2) You chat with an acquaintance about your respective budgets: The money you have or don't have, the items you need, etc.

(3) You are stationed in Afghanistan. An Afghan knows that you have a computer, that it's old and that you need a new one. Discuss your situation and find out if the Afghan wants your old computer.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.

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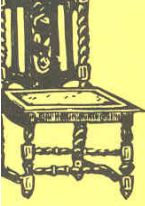
1. Check the nouns that are repeated on each line. They are opposites. Can you guess the meaning of the second noun?
2. Circle any items that you recognize.
3. Notice the abundance of jewelry. Guess which word means 'jewelry.' Look it up to confirm your guess.
4. From what you have gathered, what would you consider this business to be?
 - Antique dealer
 - Wholesale distributor
 - Upscale gallery



© Nick Noori

1. What electronic products are advertised? Underline the word(s).
 2. What will attract the customers? Circle the word.
 3. Now write a slogan in Dari that would promote sales (e.g., “Our are”)
-

اشیاییکه ضرورت دارید در این فروشگاه موجود است.



بزرگترین موسسه وارداتی زیورات افغانی لوازم دیکوریشن خانه افغانی و فرنیچر به دیزاین های مختلف امریکائی و اروپائی .

* زیورات انتیک و نو(ازبکی ، کوچی ، هزارگی و ترکمنی)
برای دکوریشن اطاقهای افغانی ، جالر ، لوازم تزئین دیوار، سر دروازه، کلکین صندوق های انتیک افغانی و غیره لوازم دیکوریشن خانه.

* فرنیچر از چوب خالص به دیزاین های انتیک امریکائی و اروپائی .
میز نان خوری ، کوچ و میز ، الماری ، میز چای خوری و غیره به قیمت های عمده.

© Shahbaz Taheri

1. Listen to the recorded text. Tell which items you recognize. Count them to see who in class recognized the most.
2. Read and underline all the words you know.
3. Check the headline. Circle the two verbs. Give their meanings.

LESSON 6 In Kabul

- *Vocabulary: Districts, addresses, important places; adjectives denoting relative distance; prepositions*
- *Grammar: Future tense construction ‘You will see...’*
- *Functions: Ask about and give locations in town. Ask and give simple directions and relative distances.*
- *Skills: Understand numbers in context. Develop familiarity with Kabul landmarks and districts.*
- *Situations: A clerk takes down an address. A stranger asks about an important place in Kabul and gets directions.*



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Grammar Notes

Future tense in Dari

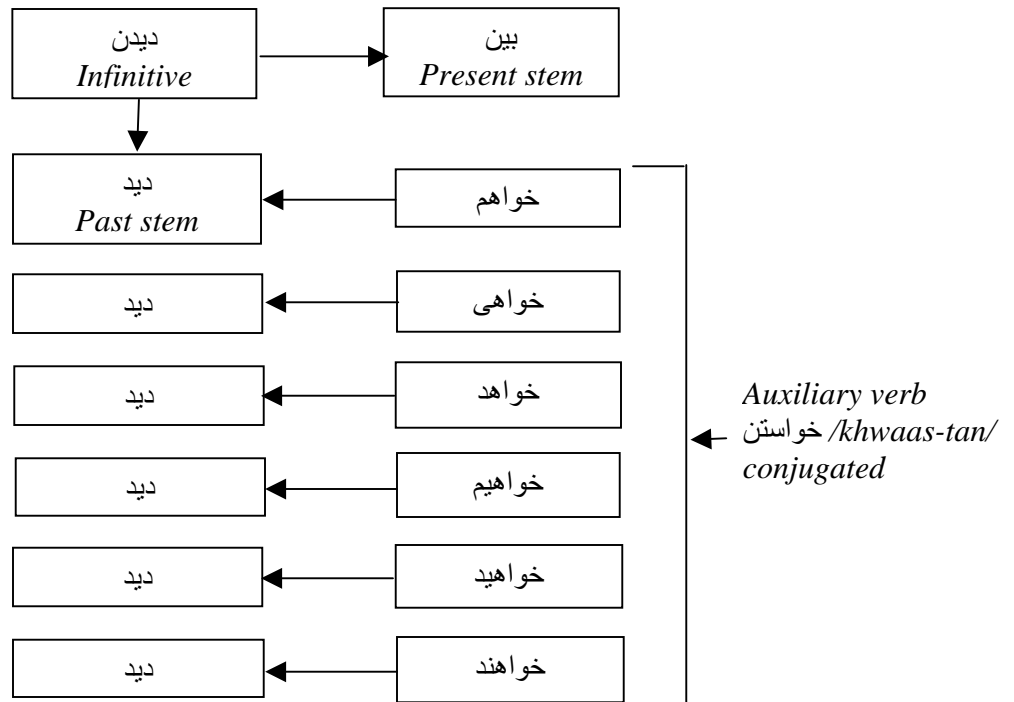
The future tense is constructed with the help of the past stem of the main verb and the auxiliary verb خواستن /khwaas-tan/. The verb خواستن /khwaas-tan/ can be used both as a main and an auxiliary (or helping) verb. As a main verb, it means ‘to want.’ Observe its conjugation.

من می خواهم /man mey-khwaa-ham/	‘I want’
تومی خواهی /too mey-khwaa-hee/	‘You want’
او می خواهد /o mey-khwaa-had/	‘He/She/It wants’
ما می خواهیم /maa mey-khwaa-heym/	‘We want’
شما می خواهید /shu-maa mey-khwaa-heyd/	‘You want’
آنها می خواهند /aan-haa mey-khwaa-hand/	‘They want’

As part of a future tense constructions, خواستن /khwaas-tan/ acts as an auxiliary verb to mean ‘will.’ Notice how the prefix می /mey/ is dropped.

...من خواهم /man khwaa-ham/	‘I will...’
...تو خواهی /too khwaa-hee/	‘You will...’
...او خواهد /o khwaa-had/	‘He/She/It will...’
...ما خواهیم /maa khwaa-heym/	‘We will...’
...شما خواهید /shu-maa khwaa-heyd/	‘You will...’
...آنها خواهند /aan-haa khwaa-hand/	‘They will...’

To complete the future tense, we need a past stem. Let’s look at a graphical representation of the future tense conjugation of the Dari verb دیدن /dee-dan/ ‘to see’:



Note that we only conjugate the auxiliary verb خواستن /khwaas-tan/, while the past stem of the main verb remains unchanged for all persons. This pattern is observed in formal Dari.

من خواهم دید /man khwaa-ham-deed/	'I will see'
تو خواهی دید /too khwaa-hee-deed/	'You will see'
او خواهد دید /o khwaa-had deed/	'He/She/It will see'
ما خواهیم دید /maa khwaa-heym-deed/	'We will see'
شما خواهید دید /shu-maa khwaa-heyd-deed/	'You will see'
آنها خواهند دید /aan-haa khwaa-hand-deed/	'They will see'

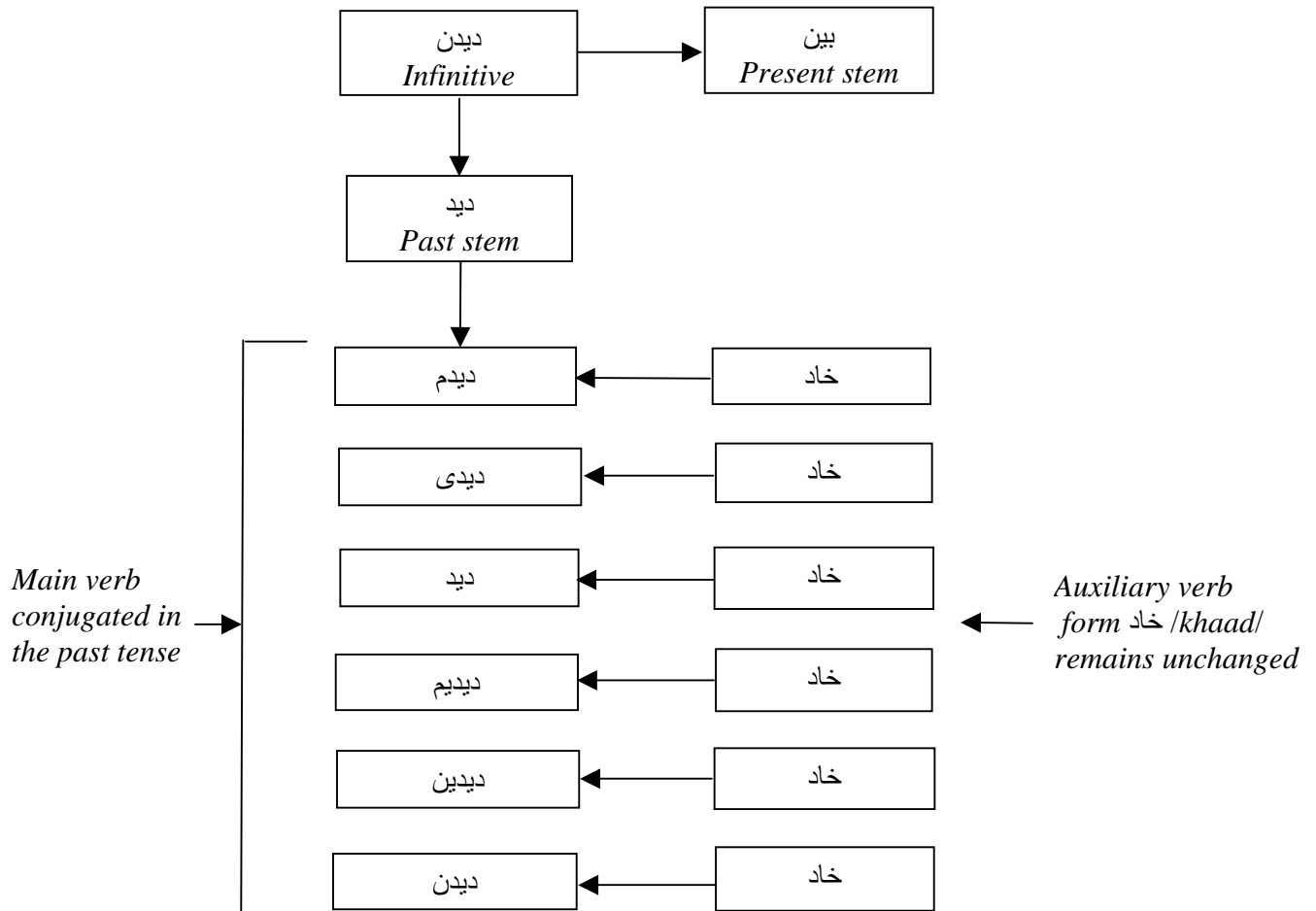
Let's look at an example in formal Dari:

شما خواهی دید به طرف راست شفاخانه را /shu-maa ba ta-ra-fe raast sha-faa-khaa-na raa khwaa-heyd deed/
'You will see the hospital on the right side.'

Note: The verb 'to see' belongs to the category of verbs that require the *direct object particle* را /raa/.

Transition to conversational Dari

In conversational Dari, the opposite pattern can be observed. The auxiliary خواستن /khwaas-tan/ changes to خاد /khaad/ for all persons. (خاد /khaad/ is the conversational form of the third-person singular خواهد /khwaa-had/.) And now, the past stem of the main verb is conjugated. Note the pattern:



Compare the future tense conjugation of the verb رفتن /raf-tan/ 'to go' in both formal and conversational Dari:

Formal

من خواهم رفت /man khwaa-ham raft/
 تو خواهی رفت /too khwaa-hee raft/
 او خواهد رفت /o khwaa-had raft/
 ما خواهیم رفت /maa khwaa-heym raft/
 شما خواهید رفت /shu-maa khwaa-heyd raft/
 آنها خواهند رفت /aan-haa khwaa-hand raft/

Conversational

ماه خاد رفتم /ma khaad raf-tum/
 تو خاد رفتی /too khaad raf-tee/
 او خاد رفت /oo khaad raft/
 ما خاد رفتیم /maa khaad raf-teym/
 شما خاد رفتین /shu-maa khaad raf-teyn/
 او نا خاد رفتن /oo-naa khaad raf-tan/

Now study an example from this lesson. Is it in formal or conversational Dari?

خواهد رفت خالد امروز با سرویس سرکار /khaa-led em-roz baa sar-wees sa-re kaar khwaa-had raft/
 'Khaled will go to work by bus today.'

In some situations, the present tense can also be used to indicate the future tense. Look at an example from this lesson in conversational Dari:

می بینین بعد از ده دقیقه، لوحه های میدان هوایی ره /ba'd az dah da-qee-qa lau-ha haa-ye may-daa-ne ha-waa-yee ra mey-bee-neyn/ 'After ten minutes, you will see the airport signs.'

Although the verb دیدن /dee-dan/ 'to see' is used in its present tense here, in the context of this sentence it connotes the future tense. However, it is always safe to use the pure future tense constructed with the auxiliary verb خواستن. Look at the same sentence with the pure future tense in formal Dari:

خواهید دید بعد از ده دقیقه، لوحه های میدان هوایی را /ba'd az dah da-qee-qa lau-ha haa-ye may-daa-ne ha-waa-yee raa khwaa-heyd deed/ 'After ten minutes, you will see the airport signs.'

Cultural Notes

Afghanistan uses the metric system for measuring length, distance, and weight (meter, centimeter, millimeter, kilometer, gram, milligram, kilogram, etc.) While distances may be posted along the road, e.g., *Kabul 20 km*, in everyday life, Afghans use relative measures. It is common, especially in conversational Dari, to indicate distance by telling the time it takes to get from one place to another. For example:

از اینجا تا شهر نو اس. بیست دقیقه راه /az een-ja taa shah-re-nau beest da-qee-qa raah as/ 'It takes twenty minutes to go to Shahr-e-Nau from here.'


تا میدان هوایی یک ساعت راه اس. /taa may-daa-ne ha-waa-yee yak saa-at raah as/ 'It takes one hour to get to the airport.'



© Mustafa Rasuli

¹ The word راه means 'way,' 'road,' 'path' or 'route,' but in this context, it connotes a physical distance in terms of time.

Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and then write the English transliteration of the Dari words:

شهر	city
سرک [= جاده] [= کوچه]	street
آدرس	address
نمره [= شماره]	number
شفاخانه	hospital
میدان هوایی	airport
شهرنو	Shahr-e-Nau (a district)
وزیر اکبر خان مینه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
کارتہء سہ	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
سفارت امریکا	American Embassy
پوهنتون	university
هوتل انترکانٹی ننتل	Intercontinental Hotel
بس [= سرویس]	bus
تکسی	taxi
لوحة	sign

دقیقه	minute
دور	far
نزدیک (نزدیک)	near / close
پهلوی [= کنار] ^۲	next to
بعد از [= بعد] [= پس از]	after
آنجا (اونجه)	there
بالای [= روی] (سر)	on
با (ده)	with / by (means of)
تا	until / to
طرف راست (دست راست)	right side
طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
مستقیم [= روبه رو]	straight
ببخشید (بخشین)	Excuse me.
دیدن / بین / دید	to see
دور خوردن / خور / خورد	to turn
پیاده رفتن [= با پای رفتن] [= راه رفتن] / رو / رفت	to walk

² Dari speakers often add در /dar/ 'at/in.' For example, در کنار /dar ke-naa-re/ or در پهلوی /dar pah-loo-ye/ 'next to.'

Homework

- A. 🎧 You will hear five expressions. Four fit together logically but one does not. Which one does not fit? Write it down in Dari.

What do the others have in common?

- B. 🎧 Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then translate each item into English.

من به _____ خواهم رفت.

شما هتل انترکانتی ننتل را _____.

با تکسی به _____ بروید!

سفارت امریکا _____ شهر نو است.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

I will go from Kabul University to Karta-e-Sey.



They will go to the airport by taxi.

Is your house next to the Intercontinental Hotel?
(singular, formal)

Excuse me, is the hospital far from here?

Narrative (Structures)

As you work through the narrative model on the following page, you will discover examples of these structures:

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
verb in the future tense		
preposition ‘by means of’ (+ transportation)		
possessive constructions		
numbers in context		

First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with at least one example.

Narrative (Model)

خالد از هرات است. او حالا در کابل زندگی میکند. خانهٔ خالد در کارتهٔ سه است. آدرس او سرک دو، خانهٔ نمرهٔ نه است. خالد در پوهنتون کابل پروفیسور است. خالد از خانه با موتر سر کار می رود. خانهٔ خالد از پوهنتون دور نیست. خالد امروز با سرویس سرکار خواهد رفت.



© Kerry Saner

1. 🎧 Listen as the model is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voice, practice sounding like the native speaker.
3. Next, discover the structures listed in the grid on the previous page, and fill them in.
4. You may be called to the SmartBoard to point out items such as proper names, verbs, adjectives, possessive constructions, numbers, etc.

Narrative (Variations)

خالد از هرات است. او حالا در کابل زندگی میکند. خانهٔ خالد در کارتهٔ سه است. آدرس او سرک دو، خانهٔ نمرهٔ نه است. خالد در پوهنتون کابل پروفیسور است. خالد از خانه با موتر سر کار می رود. خانهٔ خالد از پوهنتون دور نیست. خالد امروز با سرویس سر کار خواهد رفت.

سفارت امریکا	سه	شفاخانهٔ شهر نو	وزیر اکبر خان مینه	کارته
میدان هوایی	هوتل انتر کانتی ننتل	دور	نزدیک کریم	لیلا
سرویس	تکسی	پیاده	داکتر	مکتب
مزار شریف	قندهار	کابل	مأمور حمید	نسیمه
یک	شش	دوازده	هشت	پنج
غزنی	صالح	نازی	گردیز	هفده
بامیان				



1. Create new narratives about other people by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice talking about where doctors, businessmen, government employees, and laborers might work and live in Kabul.



© Homayoun Seddiq

Exchange (Structures)

- As you work through the exchange models on the next pages, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	 Dari	 English transliteration

- You will also find out some information. Write this information briefly in *formal* Dari:

Khaled lives...	District	Street	House

- Now ask questions and talk about the information you listed above. Practice different types of questions, such as Yes-No, “Where...?” and “Which...?”

Exchange (Models)

A clerk takes down information about Professor Khaled's place of residence.



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کاتب: پروفیسر صاحب^۳، شما ده کجا زندگی میکنین؟
 خالد: ده کارته سه.
 کاتب: ده کدام سرک؟
 خالد: ده سرک نمره دو.
 کاتب: ده کدام خانه؟
 خالد: ده خانه نمره نه.

1. 🎧 Listen as each exchange is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voices, practice sounding like the native speakers.
3. Extract information and fill in the grids on the previous page.
4. Now ask questions and talk about the address.

³ The word صاحب /saa-heb/ which literally means 'owner' or 'master,' is widely used in conversational Dari to show respect for the person addressed. The English equivalent of صاحب is 'sir' or 'ma'am.' It usually comes after a title such as professor, doctor, teacher, commander, etc. For example, معلم پروفیسور صاحب، داکتر صاحب، قوماندان صاحب، etc.

⁴ In Dari, unlike English, with nouns indicating a place such as 'street,' 'road,' 'house,' etc., the preposition در /dar/ 'in' (or its conversational form, ده /da/) is used rather than 'on' or 'at.'

Exchange (Models)

Azim has recently arrived in Kabul by bus. He asks Najib for directions from Kabul Hotel to the airport.

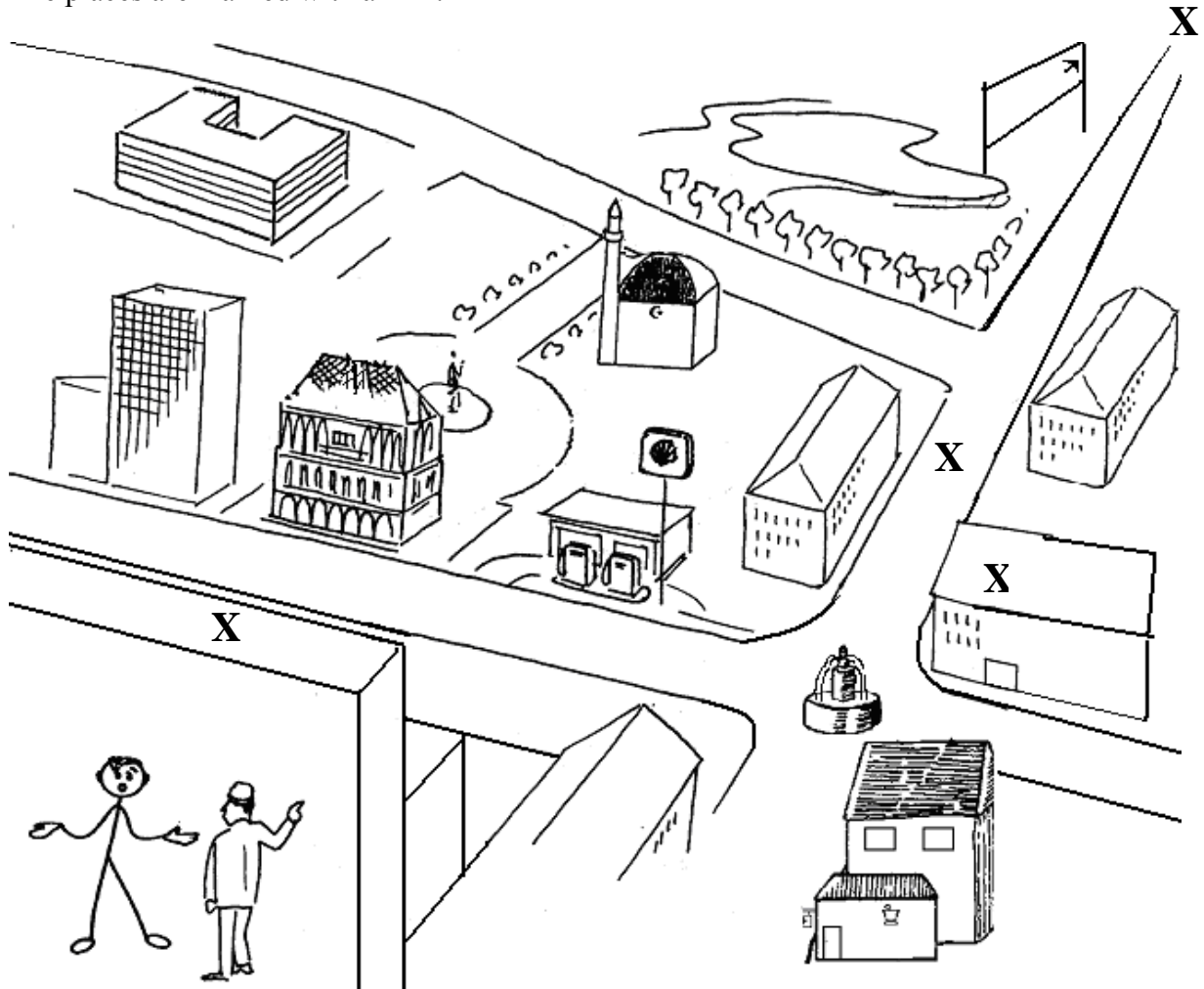
عظیم: ببخشین. میدان هوایی کابل ده کجاس؟ از اینجا دوراس؟
 نجیب: بسیار دور نیس. ده سرویس میرین؟
 عظیم: نی، ده موتر میرم.
 نجیب: از هوتل دست راس دور بخورین. تا رستوران خیبربرین. ده اونجه، دست
 چپ دور بخورین. ای جاده مسعود اس. مستقیم برین. بعد از ده دقیقه لوحه
 های میدان هوایی ره می بینین.
 عظیم: تشکر.



© Dominic Medley/Jude Barrand

Exchange (Models)

After working through the dialog on the previous page, write the Dari words for 'airport,' 'Kabul Hotel,' 'Massoud Avenue' and 'Khyber Restaurant' in the appropriate areas below. The places are marked with an "X."



Exchange (Variations)



© Aramco Thome Anderson

الف: داکتر صاحب، _____ کجا زندگی میکنین؟

ب: ده _____.

الف: _____ سرک؟

ب: _____ نمره _____.

الف: کدام _____؟

ب: _____ نمره هفت.

1. 🎧 Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.

Exchange (Variations)

- الف: ببخشین. شفاخانه ده کجا اس؟
 ب: شفاخانه ده شهر نو اس. پیاده میرین؟
 الف: نی، ده موتر میرم. از اینجه دور اس؟
 ب: بلی، بسیار دور اس. مستقیم برین. ده سرک نمره شش دست چپ دور بخورین.
 بعد از پانزده دقیقه ده دست راس شفاخانه ره می بینین.
 الف: شفاخانه لوحه داره؟
 ب: بلی، یک لوحه کلان داره.

چپ	کارته سه	پنج	تکسی	وزیر اکبر خان مینه	مکتب
میدان هوایی	چهارده	راس	ده	سفارت امریکا	دو
بیست و پنج	بس	پوهنتون کابل	خورد	هشت	کارته پروان

1. Create new exchanges by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the dialog.



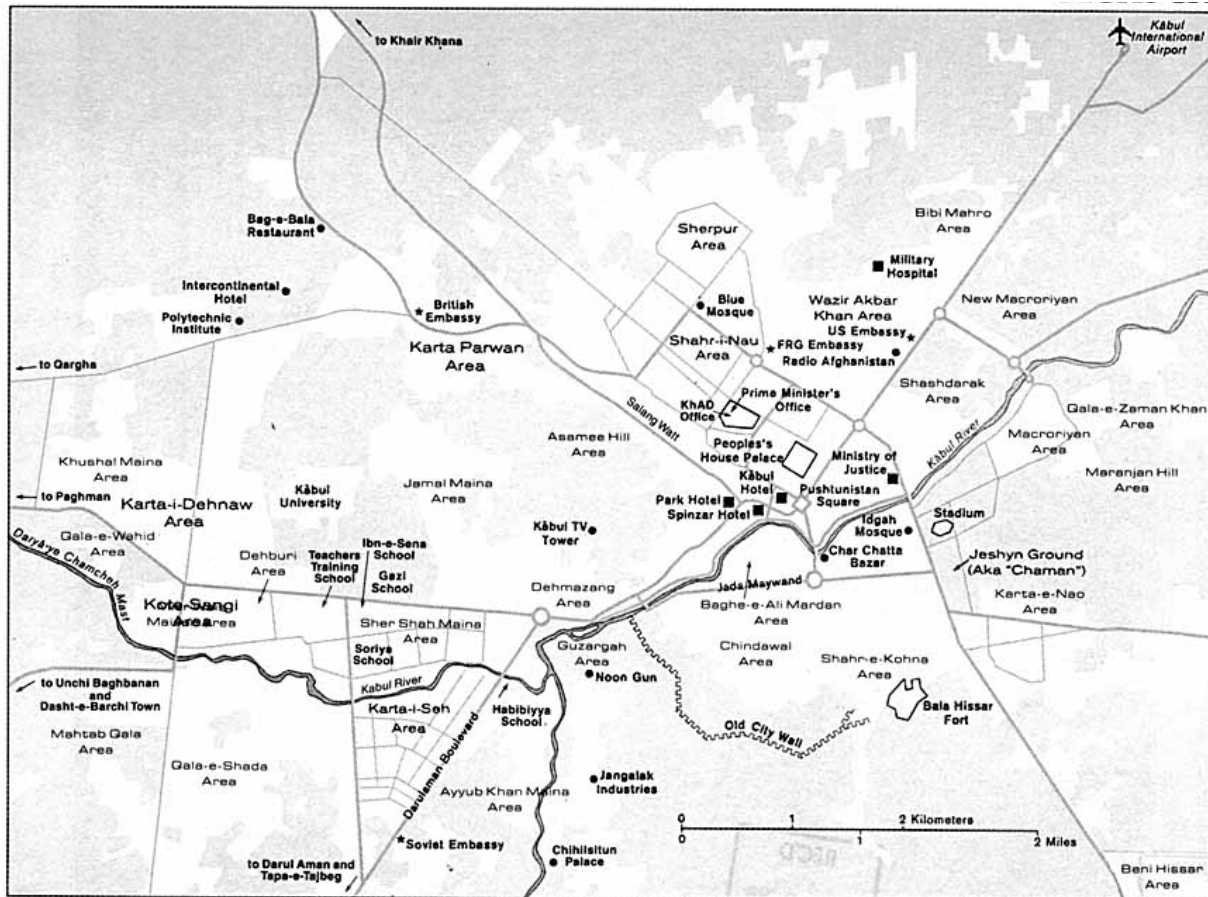
© Homayoun Seddiq

Exchange (Variations)

2. Use the Kabul city map for additional practice. Pretend you are at the Kabul Hotel. Practice affirmative as well as negative questions and statements with a partner.

مثال ها:

- ۱- هوتل انترکانتی ننتل نزدیک هوتل کابل است؟
- ۲- پوهنتون کابل نزدیک هوتل کابل نیست؟
- ۳- خانه شما پهلوئی شفاخانه است.



© John Pike / Global Security

3. Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as transformation drill (singular nouns to plural, or conversational to formal Dari), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.

Drills



© Rosemary Stasek



© Luke Powell

Extended Practice

These are suggestions for personalized and integrated activities. Work briskly through the warm-up steps. Be prepared when you are called on. Your instructor will manage the time so that no more than 10 minutes are spent on the warm-up.

Warm-up (only one student per task)

1. Quickly say five or more places or districts you know in Kabul.
2. Say five means of transportation that can get you around town.
3. Ask your teacher if he or she is from Kabul.
4. Say how many minutes away the (Monterey) hospital is.
5. The Presidio of Monterey is conveniently located. Name two places that are close by.
6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms, based on this lesson's vocabulary. They will have to write and say what each means.

Talking about your friends or family

Choose a person you know well. Think about where this person lives. Think of which airport is closest for you when you visit. Consider how to get from the airport to the person's residence. Prepare notes.

Now talk about your friend or family member. Mention the place of residence, the airport and how far or how close it is, and means of transportation to the house:

- town
- airport
- distance
- transportation

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one?

بکس یک افغان در جریان تبدیل شدن پرواز او، معطل شده است. صاحب آن حالا بکس خود را که دیر رسیده است، میخواهد. بکس نزد شما است. تگ بکس و آدرس کابل صاحب آن را بررسی کنید.

(1) An Afghan's luggage was delayed in transit. Now the owner wants to claim the suitcase that arrived late. You have the suitcase. Check the luggage tag and verify the owner's Kabul address.

(2) You are in the San Francisco airport. You overhear Afghans in the terminal. They want to walk into the city.

- Turn to the senior person in the group.
- Tell them about the distance; it's far.
- Discourage the idea to walk: "Don't..."
- Suggest a shuttle bus or taxi: "How about...?"

(3) You chat with an acquaintance about the route from DLI to Monterey's Fisherman's Wharf. Use downtown hotels as landmarks for turning.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.



- موتر های لمو سال ۲۰۰۲
 - برای محافل شخصی ویا شرکت ها
 - برای محافل عروسی و یا نامزدی
 - رفت و آمد به میدانهای هوایی
 - مسافرات دور ویا نزدیک

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1. Think about the type of vehicle featured here. What might be the corresponding Dari word? Find it in the text and circle it.
2. Service is provided to (a) popular destination(s). Underline it.
3. What is mentioned about any distances for which service will be provided?

دفتر مسافرتی پامیر

PAMIR TRAVEL



اولین دفتر مسافرتی افغانی در بی ایریا

با کارمندان با تجربه و معتمد عالیترین خدمت و ارزانترین تکت هارا در کمترین وقت تهیه میکنند.

کاروان پامیر برای رفتن فریضه حج بیت الله شریف!

پامیر تراول پکج (Package) رفتن حج را برای هموطنان عزیز آماده ساخته که این پکج شامل تکت طیاره ، هتل، غذا، و راهنما بزبان افغانهای عزیز بوده تهیه میدارد.

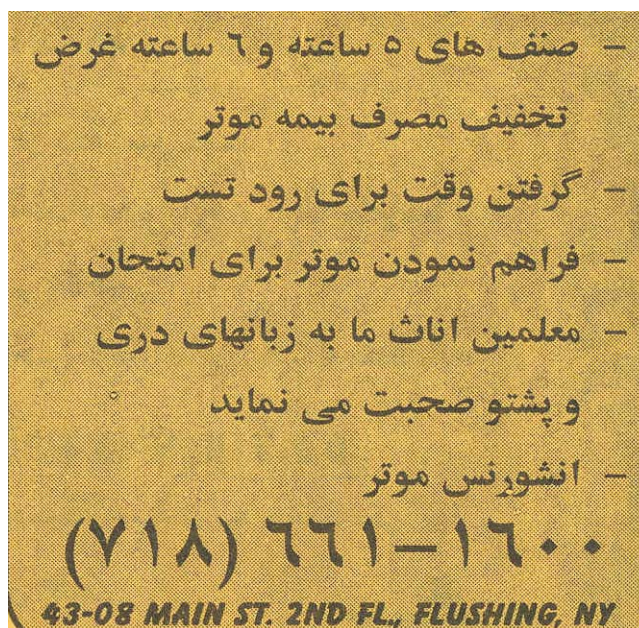
برای مسافرین اروپا بیمه صحت تهیه مینمائیم



برای معلومات بیشتر باما در تماس شوید.

© Nick Noori

1. This ad announces a package deal. For which occasion is it offered? Look up the circled words.
2. What else, besides air transportation, is offered to the traveler? Underline 3 things.
3. Check the heading. How is 'Pamir Travel Agency' expressed in Dari? Say it.
4. Find a pronoun in the bottom line. What does it mean?



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1. Close your book and take notes on scratch paper.
2. 🎧 Listen to an announcement about a learning opportunity. Guess what kind of program is offered.
3. Listen one more time and write down the phone number to call.
4. Now read the corresponding ad. Did you guess correctly? Did you take down the number correctly?
5. Find and underline all references to classes, teachers and languages of instruction.



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LESSON 7

In the Village

- *Vocabulary: Places and people in a village, colors, common animals*
- *Grammar: Subjunctive mood with the verb construction ‘would like to.../ want to...’; verbs used with prepositions; “add-on” prepositions; short forms of pronouns in possessive constructions*
- *Functions: Ask and tell about places in the vicinity. Ask to meet a village leader. Describe and visualize a village scene.*
- *Skills: Develop a cultural awareness of rural life in the target country.*
- *Situation: A stranger looking for the village elder is told where in the village he can be found.*



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Grammar Notes

Subjunctive mood

Sometimes, we express concepts or ideas that show the possibility of events that may occur in the future or are purely hypothetical. For example, in English one might say *I would like to visit you if you have time* (hints at a possibility), or *I wish I had seen that movie* (hypothetical). These structures are in the *subjunctive mood*. In Dari, the *subjunctive mood* of a verb, which is usually caused by certain auxiliary verbs, is constructed with the *imperative stem* of that verb, or simply by replacing the prefix می /mey/ in its present tense with the syllable ب /be/. One of these auxiliary verbs is خواستن /khwaas-tan/. In Lesson 6, we explained the two usages of this verb. We noted that it can be used as an auxiliary verb and a

main verb. As an auxiliary verb it means ‘will’ and helps construct the *future tense*. As a main verb, خواستن /khwaas-tan/ means ‘to want.’ In this lesson, we introduce the third usage of the verb خواستن /khwaas-tan/. It helps to form the *subjunctive mood* of main verbs.

Here is an example from this lesson:

ملاقات کند با قریه دار ده دانا میخواهد کریم /ka-reem mey-khwaa-had baa qar-ya-daa-re deh-daa-naa mu-laa-qaat ku-nad/ ‘Karim would like to meet with the village chief of Dehdana.’

In this sentence, ملاقات کند is the subjunctive mood of the verb ملاقات کردن /mu-laa-qaat kar-dan/ ‘to meet.’

More examples of verbs in the subjunctive mood formed with the auxiliary verb خواستن :

ببیزد غذا میخواهد ناهید /naa-heed mey-khwaa-had ghe-zaa be-pa-zad/ ‘Nahid would like to cook food.’

بنوشند چای میخوانند آنها /aan-haa mey-khwaa-hand chaay be-no-shand/ ‘They would like to drink tea.’

بیدار شود ساعت پنج صبح میخواهد احمد /ah-mad mey-khwaa-had saa-a-te pan-je subh bey-daar sha-wad/ ‘Ahmad wants to wake up at 5 a.m.’

کار کند میخواند او /o mey-khwaa-had kaar ku-nad/ ‘He wants to work.’

Note: As seen in the examples above, the subjunctive mood of compound verbs formed with the help of the auxiliary verbs شدن /shu-dan/ ‘to become’ and کردن /kar-dan/ ‘to do’ usually does not receive the syllable ب /be/ at the beginning.

There are a number of other Dari words, such as شاید /shaa-yad/ ‘perhaps’ and ممکن است /mum-ken ast/ ‘possibly’ that can create the *subjunctive mood* of verbs. They will be discussed in later lessons.

Verbs used with prepositions

As you know, different Dari verbs require the usage of different prepositions. In the following examples, the verbs and the preposition used with them are shaded:

به میدان هوایی میرود. /ah-mad ba may-daa-ne-ha-waa-yeey mey-ra-wad/ ‘Ahmad goes to the airport.’

با تکسی میرود. /ah-mad baa tak-see mey-ra-wad/ ‘Ahmad goes by taxi.’

در کابل زندگی میکند. /a-lee dar ka-bul zen-da-gee mey-ku-nad/ ‘Ali lives in Kabul.’

خالد در پوهنتون کابل کار میکند. /khaa-led dar po-han-too-ne kaa-bul kaar-mey-ku-nad/
 ‘Khaled works at the Kabul University.’

کریم از چای خانه می گذرد. /ka-reem az chaay-khaa-na mey-gu-za-rad/
 ‘Karim passes by the teahouse.’

همید به یک موترنو احتیاج دارد. /ha-meed ba yak mo-ta-re nau eh-te-yaaj daa-rad/
 ‘Hamid needs a new car.’

کریم میخواهد با قریه دار ده دانا ملاقات کند. /ka-reem mey-khwaa-had baa qar-ya-daa-re deh-daa-naa mu-laa-qaat ku-nad /
 ‘Karim would like to meet with the village chief of Dehdana.’

Note: ملاقات کردن is a compound verb composed of the noun ملاقات ‘meet’ and the auxiliary verb کردن ‘to do.’ It can be used with the preposition با /baa/ ‘with’ placed before the object as shown in the above example. Alternatively, it can be used with the *particle of direct object* را /raa/ placed after the object. Look at an example of the latter:

کریم میخواهد قریه دار ده دانا را ملاقات کند. /ka-reem mey-khwaa-had qar-ya-daa-re deh-daa-naa raa mu-laa-qaat ku-nad/
 ‘Karim would like to meet the village chief of Dehdana.’

“Add-on” prepositions

The preposition در /dar/ ‘at/in’ is often added to other prepositions, such as کنار /ke-naa-re/ or پهلو /pah-loo-ye/ ‘next to,’ بالای /baa-laa-ye/ ‘on/over,’ زیر /zey-re/ ‘under,’ بین /bay-ne/ ‘between/among,’ etc. Thus, whether we say پهلو چای خانه /pah-loo-ye chaay-khaa-na/ or در پهلو چای خانه /dar pah-loo-ye chaay-khaa-na/, we mean ‘next to the teahouse.’ Look at more examples:

زیر پل /zey-re pul/ = در زیر پل /dar zey-re pul/ ‘under the bridge’

در پیش روی زیارت /dar pey-she-ro-ye zyaa-rat/ = پیش روی زیارت /pey-she-ro-ye zyaa-rat/
 ‘in front of the shrine’

در بین مردم /dar bay-ne mar-dum/ = بین مردم /bay-ne mar-dum/ ‘among the people’

Short forms of pronouns used in possessive construction

The short forms of Dari pronouns are a set of suffixes that have no meaning by themselves but added to a noun, they indicate relationship or possession. These suffixes that are also referred to as *pronoun endings*, and how they relate to personal pronouns, are shown below:

<u>Suffixes</u>	<u>Personal pronouns</u>
م /am/	من /man/ 'I'
ت /at/	تو/too/ 'you'
ش /ash/	او /o/ 'he/she/it'
ما /maa/	ما /maa/ 'we'
تان /taan/	شما /shu-maa/ 'you'
شان /shaan/	آنها /aan-haa/ 'they'

Here are examples of showing possession with pronouns in two different ways:

<u>Using the suffixes</u>	<u>Using personal pronouns</u>	<u>English translation</u>
کتابم /ke-taa-bam/	کتاب من /ke-taa-be man/	'my book'
کتابت /ke-taa-bat/	کتاب تو /ke-taa-be too/	'your book'
کتابش /ke-taa-bash/	کتاب او /ke-taa-be o/	'his/her/its book'
کتاب ما /ke-taa-be maa/	کتاب ما /ke-taa-be maa/	'our book'
کتاب تان /ke-taa-be taan/	کتاب شما /ke-taa-be shu-maa/	'your book'
کتاب شان /ke-taa-be shaan/	کتاب آنها /ke-taa-be shaan/	'their book'


Note that the /e/ sound is dropped for the first, second and third person singular. These suffixes can be used both in formal and conversational Dari. Here are some examples of the suffix تان /taan/ used in this lesson:

روبروی تان یک بازارکلان اس. /roo-ba-roo-ye taan yak baa-zaa-re ka-laan as/
'There is a big market in front of you (lit., in your front.)'

روبروی تان میدان قریه اس. /roo-ba-roo-ye taan may-daa-ne qar-ya as/
'The village square is in front of you (lit., in your front.)'

مهمانخانه ره ده دست راس تان می بینین. /meh-maan-khaa-na ra da des-te raa-se taan mey-bee-neyn/
'You will see the inn on your right side.'

Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and then write the English transliteration of the Dari words:

قریه [= ده]	village
قریه دار [= ملک]	village chief / village leader
ملا	Muslim clergyman
مرد*	man
زن*	woman
طفل*	child / baby
مردم	people
میدان قریه	village square
زیارت [= مقبره]	shrine
کلینیک صحی	health clinic
چای خانه	teahouse
مهمان خانه	inn / guest house
راه خامه	dirt road

* The plural forms of these nouns are مردها /mard haa/ or مردان /mar-daan/ ‘men,’ زن ها /zan haa/ or زنان /za-naan/ ‘women’ and طفل ها /tefl haa/ or اطفال /at-faal/ ‘children / babies,’ respectively.

پل	bridge
خانه گلی	mud house
اسب	horse
شتر	camel
خر [= مرکب]	donkey
گله	cattle
سفید	white
آبی	blue
سبز	green
سرخ	red
از پهلوی	by
پیش روی [= روبروی]	in front of
گذشتن ^۱ / گذر / گذشت (تیر شدن / شو / شد)	to pass / to cross
ملاقات کردن / کن / کرد (دیدن / بین / دید)	to meet

¹ The verb گذشتن /gu-zash-tan/ 'to pass/cross' usually requires usage of the preposition از /az/ 'from.'

Homework

- A. 🎧 You will hear five expressions. Four fit together logically but one does not. Which one does not fit? Write it down in Dari.

What do the others have in common?

- B. 🎧 Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then translate each item into English.

ما میخواهیم با قریه دار _____ .

یک _____ پیش روی مهمان خانه هست.

ما _____ مقبره را ببینیم.

چای خانه _____ کلینیک صحتی هست.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

Cross the bridge! (informal, singular)



I want to go to the teahouse.

There are people at the village square.

He passes by the mosque.

Narrative (Structures)

As you work through the narrative model on the following page, you will discover examples of these structures:

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
subjunctive mood (‘would like to...’)		
‘to cross’/‘to pass by’ in present tense		
‘to see’ in the present tense		
prepositional phrases ‘next to...’		
possessive construction		
adjectives		

First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right-hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with at least one example.

Narrative (Model)

کریم میخوهد با قریه دار ده دانا^۲ ملاقات کند. او از یک راه خامه می گذرد. کریم در راه شتر ها را می بیند. درکنار راه یک چای خانه^۲ خورد است. چای خانه سفید است. کریم از چای خانه می گذرد. خانه^۲ قریه دار پهلوی چای خانه است.



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1. 🎧 Listen as the model is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voice, practice sounding like the native speaker.
3. Next, discover the structures listed in the grid on the previous page, and fill them in.
4. You may be called to the SmartBoard to point out items such as proper names, verbs with prepositions, adjectives, nouns, etc.

² ده دانا (Dahdana) is a village located on the outskirts of Kabul.

Narrative (Variations)

کریم میخواهد با قریه دار ده دانا ملاقات کند. او از یک راه خامه می گذرد. کریم در راه شترها را می بیند. درکنار راه یک چای خانه خورد است. چای خانه سفید است. کریم از چای خانه می گذرد. خانه قریه دار پهلوی چای خانه است.

کلینیک صحی	فاروق	زیارت	مقبول	میدان قریه
مکتب	زنها	خانۀ گلی	مردها	مهمان خانۀ
آبی	مردم	سرک	اسبها	کلان
سبز	معلم	اطفال	خرها	زرد



1. Create new narratives about other people's trips to a village by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice talking about what can be seen in different villages. You may also describe to a partner a village scene where people and animals are scattered among buildings / locations and on roads. Your partner will draw a crude sketch.



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Exchange (Structures)

- As you work through the exchange models on the next pages, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	 Dari	 English transliteration

- You will also find out some information. Write this information briefly in *formal* Dari:

Market	Teahouse	Chief's house	Other houses

- List other places /structures found in the village, in Dari:

--	--	--	--

- Now talk about the village. Also ask each other whether some highly unlikely places are located there, such as an airport, a university, a hotel, a U.S. embassy, etc.: “Is there...?”

Exchange (Models)

Karim asks how to get to the village chief's house.

کریم: شما ده ای قریه زندگی میکنین؟
 دهاتی: بلی.
 کریم: خانه قریه دار کجاس؟
 دهاتی: ازخانه های گلی تیرشوین. روبروی تان یک بازارکلان اس. ده بازار یک
 چای خانه خورد اس. پهلوی چای خانه، خانه قریه دار اس. رنگ خانه سفید
 اس.

1. Listen as each exchange is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voices, practice sounding like the native speakers.
3. Extract information and fill in the grids on the previous page.
4. Now ask questions and talk about the village.

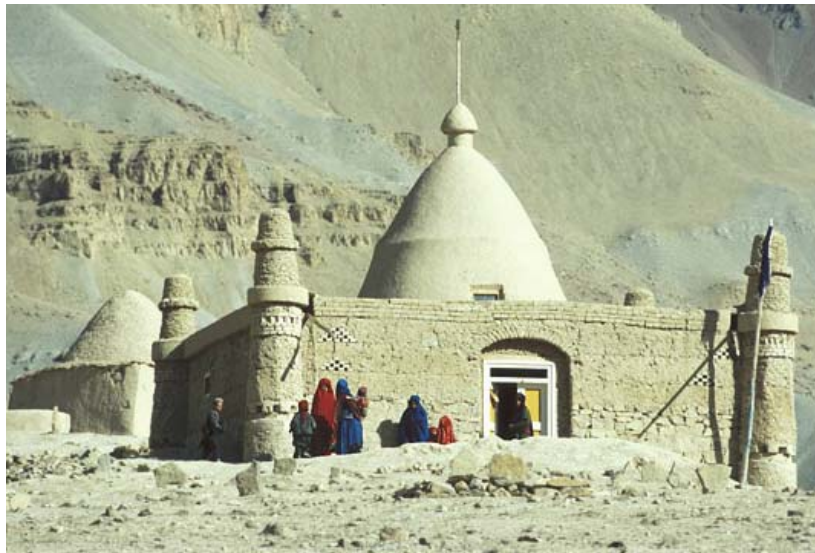


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Exchange (Models)

A man needs to go to the health clinic. A villager gives him directions.

مرد: ببخشین برادر جان، کلینیک صحتی ده کجاس؟
 دهاتی: کلینیک نزدیک میدان قریه اس. از سرپل تیرشوین. روبروی تان میدان قریه
 اس. کلینیک نزدیک میدان اس.
 مرد: تشکر.

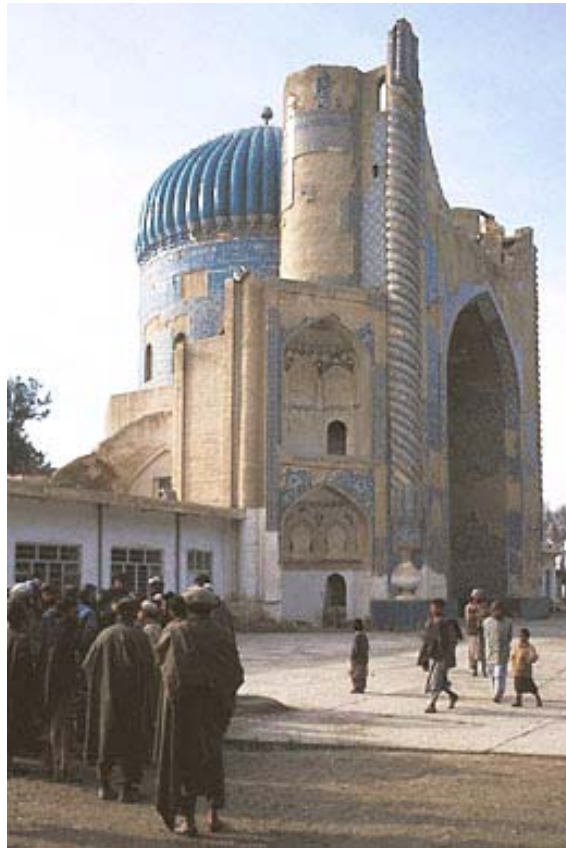


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Exchange (Variations)

- الف: مه میخایم با ملای قریه _____ . او ده کجا _____ ؟
 ب: از اینجا مستقیم _____ . از میدان قریه _____ . ده دست راس، مسجد قریه
 ره _____ . خانه ملا ده _____ مسجد اس.
 الف: خانه او چی _____ داره؟
 ب: زرد.

1. Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.



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Exchange (Variations)

الف: ببخشین، مهمانخانه ده کجا اس؟
 ب: ده پهلوی مکتب اس. از اینجه مستقیم برین. از پُل تیرشوین. مهمانخانه ره ده دست راس تان می بینین.
 الف: مهمانخانه چی رنگ داره؟
 ب: آبی.

سبز	میدان قریه	زیارت	پُل	کلینیک صحی	چپ
شفاخانه	راه خامه	زرد	خانهٔ قریه دار	مسجد	
چای خانه	سفید	خانهٔ گلی	مکتب	سرخ	بازار

1. Create new exchanges by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the dialog.



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2. Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as repeating a set of given directions, substitution and transformation drill (singular nouns to plural), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.

Drills



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Extended Practice

These are suggestions for personalized and integrated activities. Work briskly through the warm-up steps. Be prepared when you are called on. Your instructor will manage the time so that no more than 10 minutes are spent on the warm-up.

Warm-up (only one student per task)

1. Quickly say five or more places / structures typically found in an Afghan village.
2. Say five [adjective + noun] combinations that might describe what you see in a village.
3. Say five types of animals you can now name.
4. Review the colors you learned. Name items in these colors.
5. Ask your teacher if there is a teahouse in Monterey.
6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms, based on this lesson's vocabulary. They will have to write and say what each means.

Talking about a place you know

Choose a place in the countryside. Think about what is located there: structures, animals, facilities, etc. Draw a simple sketch. Prepare notes. Be sure to mention relative locations (in front of, next to, in/on).

Now talk about (and show) your country scene.

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one?

شما با یک افغان صحبت میکنید. همصحبت شما میخواهد بداند که آیا در (دی ال آی) جاهایی مانند مهمانخانه، چایخانه، میدان قریه، مقبره و غیره وجود دارد یا نی. با پیدا کردن بعضی مشابهت ها با یک قریه افغانستان، یک نوع رابطه را با او برقرار سازید.

(1) Your instructor asks you where DLI's health clinic is. You respond by saying:

- If it is nearby or far away.
- What it is close to.
- What color the building is.

Give your instructor simple directions to the clinic.

(2) You chat with an Afghan who is curious whether DLI has facilities such as an inn, a teahouse, a village square, a shrine, etc. Establish rapport by finding at least *some* similarities to an Afghan village.

(3) You are stationed in Afghanistan. You have come to meet a key person (village physician, clergyman, teacher, or chief.) State your request. The person you would like to see may or may not be there.* Your counterpart will tell you the person's whereabouts.

* consider use of /ast/ vs. /hast/

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.

خرید فرنیچر نو و کهنه

1. Underline the noun in the above text and circle any adjectives you find.
2. Translate this text.

اطاق، آشپزخانه، تشناب، گراج و رستوران

شرکت ساختمانی محمد بشیر

تغیر دیزاین آشپزخانه، تشناب و منزل

سقف خانه، پوشش و نوسازی تعمیرات

تغیر دادن کلکین ها، دروازه ها و نشاندن سنگ ها تائل (کاشی)

رنگ نمودن بیرون و داخل منزل و آباد نمودن خانه جدید

با سابقه ۲۰ سال در امور ساختمانی با لایسنس معتبر استیت نیویارک

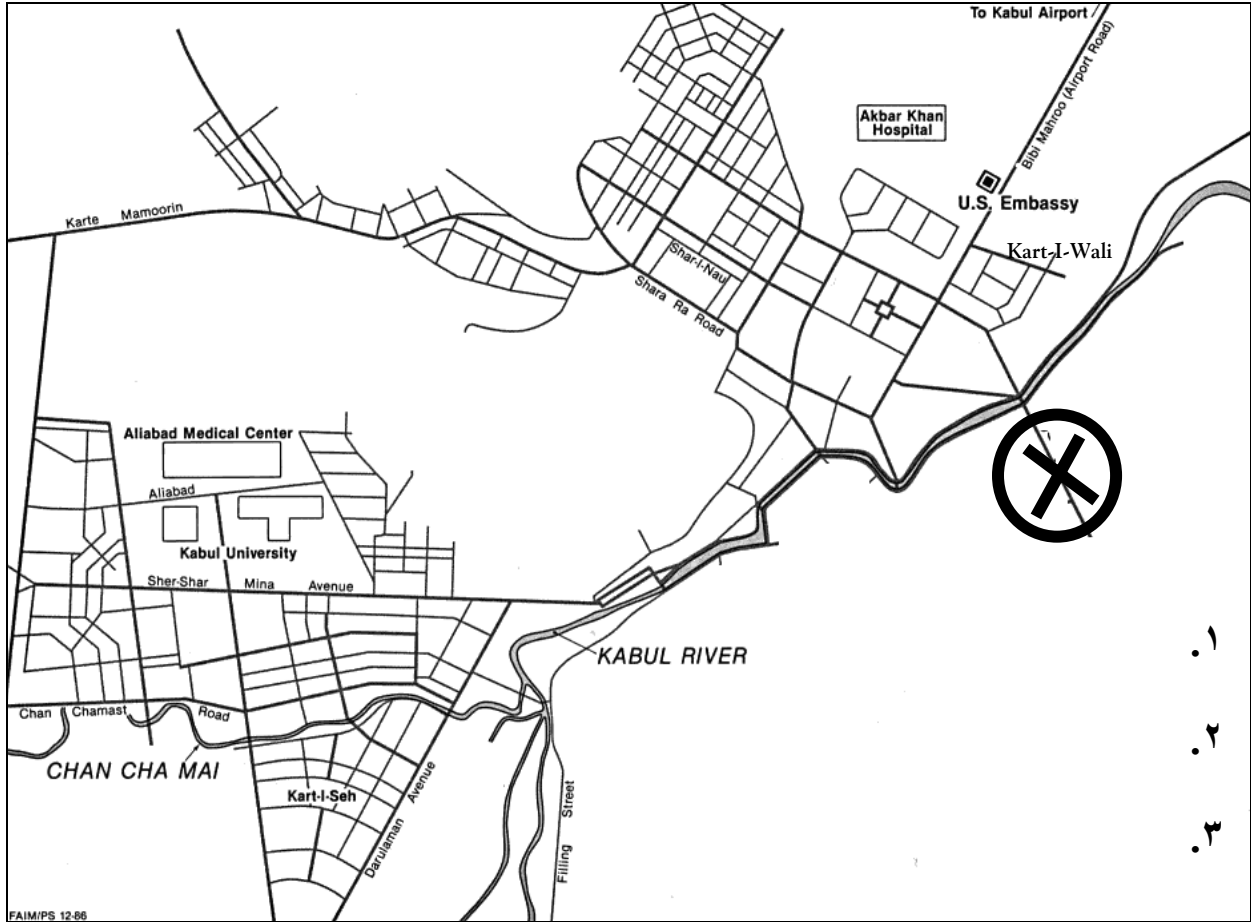



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(۶۳۱) ۸۷۴-۸۰۸۶

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1. Find and circle the name of the contractor.
2. How many years has he been in business?
3. Underline all the construction projects that are his specialty.
4. Where is the business located?



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1. Check the map for any districts or landmarks you might recognize.
2.  Listen to the directions given to a visitor. Trace the route on the map, starting at the "X."
3. Create a legend in the blank space on the map. Write 3 numbered landmarks in Dari, and write the corresponding Dari numerals in the correct locations.
4. Time permitting, practice a similar role-play with a partner.

LESSON 8

At the Bazaar

- *Vocabulary: Small accessories and craft products, snack foods, fruits, colors*
- *Grammar: Articles and the direct object in Dari; comparative adjectives; compound verbs with more than one noun; plural nouns with unusual usage*
- *Functions: Ask about and tell prices and amounts. Compare items. Bargain to make a purchase. Complete a purchase transaction.*
- *Skills: Develop a cultural awareness of the bargaining ritual. Understand numbers in context.*
- *Situation: A customer asks about what is offered and strikes a deal with the merchant.*

Grammar Notes

Articles and the direct object in Dari

In both Dari and English, articles indicate the specificity of an item. Consider, for example, the statement, “Please give me the book.” We know which specific book the speaker wants to receive. Now contrast, “Please give me a book.” Here we can give the speaker any book, because by using ‘a,’ he/she has not specified any particular book. In grammatical terms, ‘the’ is called a *definite article* and ‘a’ and ‘an’ are called *indefinite articles*.

In Dari, the *indefinite article* is either the word for the number one, یک /yak/, which also means ‘a’ or ‘an’ placed before the noun, or the letter ی /yaa/ added after the noun. Let’s look at an example of یک used as an *indefinite article*:

یک مرد قالینچه میفروشد. /yak mard qaa-leen-cha mey-fe-ro-shad/ ‘A man sells rugs.’

Here, the *indefinite article* ‘a,’ or یک /yak/ in Dari, is used because we do not know who the man is. Now, look at an example of the letter ی used as an *indefinite article*:

ی مردی قالینچه میفروشد. /mar-dey qaa-leen-cha mey-fe-ro-shad/ ‘A man sells rugs.’


Note: The letter ی /yaa/ placed at the end of a noun can also connote the number ‘one.’
Examples:

۳۰ افغانی است. /an-goor kee-loo-yey see af-ghaa-nee ast/
‘The grapes are 30 Afghanis a kilo.’

شال های سبز دانه ای ۶۰ افغانی است. /shaal haa-ye sabz daa-na-yey shast af-ghaa-nee ast/
 'The green shawls are 60 Afghanis apiece.'

In Dari, the *definite article* 'the' is usually indicated by the particle را /raa/ to refer to a specific item (only when there is a direct object):

خانم حسن رنگ سرخ را خوش دارد. /khaa-nu-me ha-san ran-ge surkh raa khush daa-rad/
 'Hassan's wife likes the color red.'



To recap, the *particle* را /raa/ marks *definite direct objects*:

حمید موتر را میخرد. /ha-meed mo-tar raa mey-kha-rad/ 'Hamid is buying the car.'

من چای را ننوشیدم. /man chaay raa na-no-shee-dam/ 'I did not drink the tea.'

شما قریه دار را ملاقات کردید؟ /shu-maa qar-ya-daar raa mu-laa-qaat kar-deyd/
 'Did you meet the village chief?'

شاگردان معلم نو را خوش دارند. /shaa-ger-daan mu-al-le-me nau raa khush daa-rand/
 'The students like the new teacher.'

However, را /raa/ does not mark *indefinite direct objects* lacking specificity. Look at the following examples from this lesson:

یک مرد در کنار جاده بولانی می فروشد. /yak mard dar ke-naa-re jaa-da bo-laa-nee mey-fe-ro-shad/
 'A man is selling *bolani* on the side of the street.'

یک مرد قالیچه می فروشد. /yak mard qaa-leen-cha mey-fe-ro-shad/
 'A man is selling rugs.'

حسن می خواهد یک قالیچه بخرد. /ha-san mey-khwaa-had yak qaa-leen-cha be-kha-rad/
 'Hassan wants to buy a rug.'

The *particle* را /raa/ is also absent from *indirect objects* that usually take prepositions. There is no direct relationship between the subject and the object if a preposition is between them:

احمد در قریه زندگی میکند. /ah-mad dar qar-ya zen-da-gee-mey-ku-nad/
 'Ahmad lives in the village.'

Tips:

1. In Dari, we cannot use the *particle of definite direct object* را /raa/ with the verbs that require a preposition.
2. In English, an easy way to locate the *direct object* is to determine if there is a preposition used after the verb. Usage of a preposition between the verb and the object makes it an *indirect object*. Otherwise, it will be a *direct object*.

Examples:

نسیمه به مکتب رفت. /na-see-ma ba mak-tab raft/

‘Nasima went to school.’
(*Indirect object* because of به /ba/ ‘to’:
– را /raa/ cannot be used)

من علی را دیدم. /man a-lee raa dee-dam/

‘I saw Ali.’ (*Direct-object* context:
– را /raa/ must be used.)

Comparative adjectives

In English we say ‘big’ and ‘bigger.’ ‘Bigger’ is called a *comparative adjective* because we use it to compare two entities. In Dari, the *comparative* form is achieved by adding the suffix تر /tar/ at the end of the adjective. For example:

کلان /ka-laan/	‘big’	کلان تر /ka-laan tar/	‘bigger’
خوب /khoob/	‘good’	خوب تر /khoob tar/	‘better’
بد /bad/	‘bad’	بد تر /bad tar/	‘worse’

Most of the time, we connect the suffix تر /tar/ to the adjective and write it as one word:

کلانتر /ka-laan-tar/ or خوبتر /khoob-tar/

Here are a couple of examples of *comparative adjectives* from this lesson:

قالینچه های سرخ از قالینچه های کریمی قیمت تر استند. /qaa-leen-cha haa-ye surkh az qaa-leen-cha haa-ye ke-ree-mee qee-mat-tar as-tand/ ‘The red rugs are **more expensive** than the beige rugs.’

Notice that the preposition از /az/ ‘from’ means ‘than’ in this context.

بولانی ارزانتر است. /bo-laa-nee ar-zaan-tar as/ ‘Bolani is **cheaper**.’ (conversational form)

More examples:

این خربوزه تازه تر است. /een khar-boo-za taa-za-tar ast/ ‘This melon is **fresher**.’

زهرا زهره دستکول خوردتر را خوش دارد. /zoh-ra dest-kau-le khurd-tar raa khush daa-rad/ ‘Zohra likes the **smaller** purse.’

من شال رنگینتر را میخرم. /man shaa-le ran-geen-tar raa mey-kha-ram/ ‘I will buy the **more colorful** shawl.’

شما به یک خانه کلانتر احتیاج دارید. /shu-maa ba yak khaa-na-ye ka-laan-tar eh-te-yaaj daa-reyd/ ‘You need a **bigger** house.’

Compound verbs with more than one noun

In Lesson 2, we demonstrated how to make a compound verb like زندگی کردن /zen-da-gee-kar-dan/ ‘to live,’ which is composed of one noun (زندگی) and one verb (کردن). In Dari, you will find many compound verbs that are made with two nouns connected with a conjunction and a verb. For example, خرید و فروش کردن /kha-reed wa fe-rosh kar-dan/. Here, the nouns خرید ‘purchase’ and فروش ‘sale’ are connected with the conjunction و /wa/ ‘and’ plus the verb کردن ‘to do’ to create the compound verb خرید و فروش کردن, which literally means ‘to do purchase and sale’ (= ‘to do business’). Look at an example from this lesson:

مردم در این جاده خرید و فروش می کنند.
/mar-dum dar een jaa-da kha-reed wa fe-rosh mey-ku-nand/
‘People do business on this street.’

Plural nouns with unusual usage

Certain nouns that are plural in English, such as ‘grapes,’ ‘berries,’ etc., are used as singular nouns in Dari, and thus they require the singular form of verbs when used in a sentence.

For example, we say:

این انگور تازه است.
/een an-goor taa-za ast/ ‘This grape is fresh.’ (meaning ‘These grapes are fresh.’)

We can expand our list of examples to include nouns like ‘pants’ پتلون /pat-loon/, ‘scissors’ قیچی /qay-chee/, ‘eyeglasses’ عینک /ay-nak/, etc.:

مریم یک قیچی نو میخرد.
/mar-yam yak qay-chee-ye nau mey-kha-rad/
‘Maryam is buying new scissors.’ (meaning ‘Maryam is buying a pair of new scissors.’)

من این پتلون سیاه را خوش دارم.
/man een pat-loo-ne se-yaah raa khush daa-ram/
‘I like this black pant’ (meaning ‘I like these black pants.’)

عینک شما قشنگ است.
/ay-na-ke shu-maa qa-shang ast/
‘Your eyeglass is beautiful.’ (meaning ‘Your eyeglasses are beautiful.’)

Other Dari nouns, however, can take the plural form by receiving the suffix ها /haa/:

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
دستکش /dest-kask/	‘glove’	دستکش ها /dest-kash-haa/	‘gloves’
سیب /seyb/	‘apple’	سیب ها /seyb-haa/	‘apples’
بوت /boot/	‘shoe’	بوت ها /boot-haa/	‘shoes’

¹ The word خرید /kha-reed/, which is the short form of the infinitive خریدن /kha-ree-dan/ ‘to buy,’ is considered a noun. The same is true with فروش /fe-rosh/, the short form of the infinitive فروختن /fe-rokh-tan/.

Preposition used with the verb خرید کردن /kha-reed kar-dan/ ‘to shop’

With the verb خرید کردن /kha-reed kar-dan/ ‘to shop,’ Dari uses the preposition از /az/ ‘from’ when shopping at a location, while English uses ‘at’ or ‘in.’


Transition to conversational Dari

As a rule, verbs must agree with their subjects; i.e., singular subjects require the singular form of verbs and plural subjects require the plural form of verbs. In conversational Dari, this rule is sometimes disregarded. It is common to use the singular form of a verb with the 3rd person plural only. Here is an example from this lesson:

شال ها چند اس؟ /shaal haa chand as/

Lit., ‘How much is the shawls?’ meaning, ‘How much are the shawls?’

Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and then write the English transliteration of the Dari words:

قالینچه	small rug
شال	shawl
دستکش	glove
دستکول	purse
بالشت	pillow
کیلو [= کیلوگرام]	kilogram
سیب	apple
انگور	grape
خربوزه	melon
انار	pomegranate
توت	berry
بولانی	savory pastry with delicious filling
شورنخود و کچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes
جواری دانه نشده	corn on the cob

کباب	kabob
نصواری	brown
کریمی	beige
بنفش	purple
رنگین	colorful
تازه	fresh
پوسیده	rotten
خرید	shopping
چقدر؟ ^۲ (چقه؟)	How much?
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
چند؟ [= چند دانه؟] (چند تا؟)	How many?/ How many pieces?
امکان نداره. ^۳	It is not possible.
به چشم	with pleasure / OK
خرید کردن / کن / کرد	to shop
فروختن / فروش / فروخت	to sell
دادن / ده / داد	to give

² When asking the price of something, we usually use چند /chand/ as an exception.

³ This is the conversational form of امکان ندارد /em-kaan na-daa-rad/ 'It is not possible.'

Homework

- A. 🎧 You will hear five expressions. Four fit together logically but one does not. Which one does not fit? Write it down in Dari.

What do the others have in common?

- B. 🎧 Listen and fill in the blanks with the missing words. Then translate each item into English.

خانم علی دستکول _____ را خوش دارد.

این شال ها _____ استند.

شما _____ ارزانترندارید؟

آنها _____ کیلو گرام توت می خرنند؟

- C. Write the following in Dari:

I like *bolani*.



He sells fresh grapes.

This pillow is more colorful.

Hamid shops at the nearer market.

Narrative (Structures)

As you work through the narrative model on the following page, you will discover examples of these structures:

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
adjectives (basic)		
adjective (comparative)		
'to do business' in the present tense		
'to buy' in subjunctive mood		
'to sell' in the present tense		
direct object marked by /raa/		

First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right-hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with (at least) one example.

Narrative (Model)

اینجا جاده^۴ میوند^۴ است. مردم در این جاده خرید و فروش می کنند. یک مرد در کنار جاده بولانی می فروشد. یک مرد قالینچه می فروشد. قالینچه ها رنگین و قشنگ استند. حسن می خواهد یک قالینچه بخرد. خانم حسن رنگ سرخ را خوش دارد. قالینچه های سرخ از قالینچه های کریمی قیمت تر استند.



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1. 🎧 Listen as the model is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voice, practice sounding like the native speaker.
3. Next, discover the structures listed in the grid on the previous page, and fill them in.
4. You may be called to the SmartBoard to point out items such as proper names, verbs, adjectives, etc.

⁴ جاده میوند /jaa-da-ye may-wand/ 'Maiwand Avenue' is a famous avenue located in a commercial district in the city of Kabul.

Narrative (Variations)

اینجا جادهء میوند است. مردم در این جاده خرید و فروش می کنند. یک مرد در کنار جاده بولانی می فروشد. یک مرد قالینچه می فروشد. قالینچه ها رنگین و قشنگ استند. حسن می خواهد یک قالینچه بخرد. خانم حسن رنگ سرخ را خوش دارد. قالینچه های سرخ از قالینچه های کریمی قیمت تر استند.

شال	دهقان	دستکش	زن	قیمت	شورنخود و کچالو
دستکول	نصواری	حمید	فروشنده	بالتشت	انگور
ارزانتر	جواری دانه نشده	نو	طفل	خربوزه	خوبتر
توت	علی	آبی	کهنه تر	کباب	کریمی
نوتر	ارزان	بنفش	سبز	سرخ	خورد

1. Create new narratives about other shopping situations by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.





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2. Use the remaining class time to practice giving hints about either a shopping center, retailer, or farmer's market (mention what people sell or buy there, or what they do), and have your partner guess which one of the three it is.

Exchange (Structures)

1. As you work through the exchange models on the next page, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	 Dari	 English transliteration

2. You will also find out some information. Write this information briefly in *formal* Dari:

Price	Merchandise	Color(s)	Transaction?

\$\$\$ Food	\$ Food	Comparison	Amount

Quality	Price	Amount	Fruit

3. Now ask questions and talk about what you listed above.

Exchange (Models)

Hassan wants to buy a red rug for his wife. He bargains for the best price.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| قالینچه های سرخ دانه چند اس؟ | حسن: |
| ۵۰۰۰ افغانی ^۵ . | فروشنده: |
| ۵۰۰۰ بسیار زیاد اس. ۳۰۰۰ میثم. | حسن: |
| نی برادر جان. ۳۰۰۰ کم اس. | فروشنده: |
| ۳۵۰۰ چطو؟ | حسن: |
| امکان نداره. قالینچه های ارزانتر دارم. می خابین؟ | فروشنده: |
| سرخ اس؟ | حسن: |
| نی. کریمی و نصواری اس. | فروشنده: |
| نی تشکر. مه قالینچه سرخ میخایم. | حسن: |



© Luke Powell

⁵ 'Afghani' is the Afghan monetary unit (currency) which is equal to 100 'Pools' (similar to a U.S. dollar that is equal to 100 cents.)

Exchange (Models)

Two ladies want to grab a quick bite to eat.



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مرینا: مه بسیار گشنه استم. چی میخوریم؟ کباب؟
 راضیه: نی. کباب قیمت اس. بولانی می خوریم. بولانی ارزانتر اس.
 مرینا: سه دانه⁶ بولانی کافی اس؟
 راضیه: بلی.



© Robert Kranz

⁶ The words *دانه* /daa-na/ and *تا* /taa/, meaning 'piece,' are often used after numerals for countable nouns. For example, *سه دانه سیب* /sey daa-na sey/ 'three apples,' *پنج تا خربوزه* /panj taa khar-booza/ 'five melons'

Exchange (Models)

A man talks with a fruit vendor.



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خریدار:	سیب کیلوی چند اس؟
فروشنده:	کیلوی بیست افغانی.
خریدار:	تازه اس؟
فروشنده:	بلی، تازه اس.
خریدار:	دو کیلو بتی ^۷ . سیب های پوسیده ره نتي ^۸ .
فروشنده:	به چشم ^۹ .



© Mustafa Rasuli


⁷ /be-tey/ is the conversational form of بده /be-deh/ 'give.'

⁸ /na-tey/ is the conversational form of نده /na-deh/ 'don't give.'

⁹ The expression به چشم /ba cheshm/ 'with pleasure' is widely used in conversational Dari.

Exchange (Variations)

- الف: شال ها _____ اس؟
 ب: ۵۰ افغانی.
 الف: بسیار _____ اس.
 ب: _____ میخایی؟
 الف: ۳۵ افغانی.
 ب: امکان _____ شال های _____ دارم. می خایین؟
 الف: _____ اس؟
 ب: نی. _____ اس.
 الف: نی تشکر. مه _____ سبز می خایم.

1.  Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.

Exchange (Variations)

الف: مه میخایم پکوره بخرم. تو پکوره ره خوش داری؟
 ب: بلی، خوش دارم. چند دانه میخری؟ مه بسیار گشنه استم.
 الف: چار دانه خوب اس؟
 ب: چار تا کافی نیس. شش تا بخر!
 الف: بسیار خوب. شش تا میخرم.

دو	انار	دستکش	۱۵۰	هشت	جواری دانه نشده
سیاه	۱۱۰	خربوزه	نصواری	۱۳۰	سه کریمی
پنج	بنفش	آبی	چهار	سبز	قالینچه
بولانی	سرخ	۷۰	بالشت	سفید	هفت

الف: ای دستکول کریمی چنداس؟
 ب: ۱۲۰ افغانی.
 الف: ۱۲۰ افغانی زیاد نیس؟
 ب: دستکول های ارزان تر دارم می خایین؟
 الف: او دستکول نصواری چند اس؟
 ب: ۱۰۰ افغانی.
 الف: ۸۰ افغانی خوب اس؟
 ب: نی. امکان نداره.

1. Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges.
2. Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as question-answer practice, transformation drill (basic adjectives to comparative adjectives), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.

Drills



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Extended Practice

These are suggestions for personalized and integrated activities. Work briskly through the warm-up steps. Be prepared when you are called on. Your instructor will manage the time so that no more than 10 minutes are spent on the warm-up.

Warm-up (only one student per task)

1. Quickly name five or more hot foods that Afghans enjoy.
2. Say which five manufactured goods you might buy at a market.
3. Tell five items you can find in a produce section.
4. Ask your teacher if he or she shops at the market.
5. Say whether or not you like pomegranates.
6. Dictate to your classmates five adjectives in comparative form. They will have to write and say what each means.

Talking about buying a gift

Choose a person you know well. Think about what you might buy for that person, knowing what he/she likes. It could be something small from the market or something more substantial. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the person and what you will buy.

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one?

با یک دوست خود راجع به اینکه چگونه می‌توانید یک غذای فوری بخورید، صحبت کنید. راه‌های مختلف را از نظر بگذرانید و در مورد غذای مناسب‌تر تصمیم بگیرید.

(1) You are at the Afghan market and see an item that you like.

- Greet the vendor.
- Ask about the item.
- Make an offer.
- Haggle for a bargain.
- Close the deal or walk away.

(2) You are at the produce stand. The vendor is almost out of produce. Try to get a sufficient amount of acceptable quality produce.

(3) Talk to a friend about grabbing a quick bite to eat. Weigh different options and decide on the more suitable food.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.



رنگ سبز انتخاب می نمایند.

رنگ لیمویی: در فشار خون هیچ گونه اثری ندارد ولی در عمل گوارش مؤثر است و این آزمایش در بعضی رستوران ها بعمل آمده است.

رنگ زرد: این رنگ مسکن اعصاب بوده و برای اعصاب مناسب است.

رنگ سیاه: تولید استفراغ می نماید و بدین لحاظ در هواپیما و کشتی ها بکار نمی رود. رنگ سیاه ایجاد غرور و در عین حال کنورت روحی می کند.

رنگ سرخ: ضربان قلب و فعالیت آن را زیاد میکند. گلبول های سرخ را افزایش می دهد. تولید اشتها و فعالیت می نماید.

اختلاط رنگهای سبز پریده و سفید اختلاط این دو رنگ در دیوار های اتاق موجب تسکین اعصاب و تسلی می شود. «دیوار های یک رنگ و یکنواخت تولید افسردگی و خستگی می نماید.»

اثر رنگها در بعضی از بیماریها
بنابر تحقیق دانشمندان و به گفته آنها رنگها در شدت و ضعف بیماری ها اثراتی دارند که از آن جمله به شرح زیر می باشد:

رنگ بنفش: اثر این رنگ توسط دانشمندان روسی و آلمانی مورد مطالعه قرار گرفته و ثابت شده است که این رنگ برای درد اعصاب بسیار مفید است و پارچه بنفش در قدیم برای تسکین درد اعصاب بکار می رفته است.

رنگ آبی: این رنگ ضربان قلب را کم نموده و فشار خون را پائین می آورد و مسکن است. این رنگ مانع از بی خوابی و خیالات و افکار مشوش و گوناگون می گردد، لذا اتاق بیمارستان ها را رنگ آبی یا نیلی می نمایند.


رنگ سبز: نور سبز در درمان بعضی بیماریهای عصبی و برخی اختلالات فیزیولوژیکی بکار می رود. عروق دموی (خونی) را گشاد نموده و فشار خون را پائین می آورد. خاصیت تعادل دهنده دارد و مسکن اعصاب است- از این رو روپوش میزهای بیلبارد را از

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1. Look at the illustration. What do you expect to read about in this text? Find the corresponding word in the title.
2. This article aims to provide “scientific” information. Look up the corresponding Dari word, also found in the title (in the illustration).
3. Check the beginning of each paragraph. Seven initial words are explained. What do these words have in common?

4. Pronounce these initial words for a partner, in random order. Your partner points them out in the text.
5. Quiz each other on their meanings.

نرخ مواد اولیه در کابل			
۱ دالر امریکایی = ۴۸,۰۰۰ افغانی		تاریخ: ۱۴ سنبله ۱۳۸۱	
۳۳۰,۰۰۰	روغن	۶۲,۰۰۰	آرد گندم
۹۵,۰۰۰	برنج شوله یی	۲۰۰,۰۰۰	برنج اعلی
۱۶,۰۰۰	چوب سوخت	۱۸۵,۰۰۰	لوییا
۱۳,۰۰۰	نمک	۱۲۵,۰۰۰	بوره
۴۸,۰۰۰	کچالو	۴۳,۰۰۰	پیاز
۶۰,۰۰۰	گوشت گاو	۸۰,۰۰۰	گوشت گوسفند
۷۰,۰۰۰	تیل پترول	۵۷,۰۰۰	تیل دیزل

1. What kind of a list do you think this is? Which words support your guess?
2.  Listen to questions and answers about the listed information. Which words sound familiar?
3. Find the date and pronounce the month.
4. For which region was this announcement issued? Circle it.
5. Write a similar list for some fruits.



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REVIEW 5-8

This homework assignment must be completed in increments over 4 days (or 4 lessons). It contains elements of several lessons that are recombined in a new dialog. The assignment consists of a series of steps, all of which are to be turned in for a grade, on a weekly basis. Be sure to start early! Avoid the last minute rush. Turn in work that is neat, legible, and complete. Substandard work will not be accepted.

Note: Following this outline, write this assignment on a separate sheet of paper and hand it in.

1. 🎧 Listen and transcribe.

عظیم:
 شهنار:
 عظیم:
 شهنار:
 عظیم:
 شهنار:
 عظیم:
 شهنار:
 عظیم:
 شهنار:

2. Rewrite the segments in proper order to make a meaningful dialog.

3. Now write a narrative of three sentences about Hamid (in formal Dari) using the information from the dialog. Then, add one more sentence with information that you make up.



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