

# ***DARI BASIC COURSE***



***SEMESTER 1  
Lessons 9-12***

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***VALIDATION EDITION 2005***

***DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER***

***DARI***  
***Basic Course***

***SEMESTER 1***

***Lessons 9-12***

***June 2005***

***DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER***

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## GLOSSARY

کمی	a little / a bit
درباره [ = در مورد ] [ = راجع به ]	about
آدرس	address
بعد از [ = بعد ] [ = پس از ]	after
بعد از ظهر (بعد از چاشت) (بعد از پیشین)	afternoon
میدان هوایی	airport
امریکایی	American (nationality)
سفارت امریکا	American Embassy
و	and
سیب	apple
تقریباً	approximately
در (ده)	at / in
آسترالیایی	Australian (nationality)
بد	bad
بامیان	Bamyan
مقبول [ = قشنگ ] [ = زیبا ]	beautiful / pretty
پیش از [ = قبل از ]	before
کریمی	beige
توت	berry
بایسکل	bicycle
کلان [ = بزرگ ]	big / large
آبی	blue
دسته	bouquet
نان خشک [ = نان ]	bread
پل	bridge
خراب	broken / out of order
برادر	brother
نصواری	brown
بس [ = سرویس ]	bus
تاجر	businessperson
دوغ	buttermilk
از پهلوی	by

شتر	camel
می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟	Can you help me?
موتر	car
قالین	carpet / rug
گله	cattle
تلفون جیبی	cellular phone
ارزان	cheap
طفل	child / baby
چاکلیت	chocolate
سگرت	cigarettes
شهر	city
بسته	closed
رنگین	colorful
درون بیاین.	Come in.
کمپیوتر	computer
کلچه	cookies
جواری دانه نشده	corn on the cob
خطرناک	dangerous
روز	day
خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
دشت	desert
دیزل	diesel
راه خامه	dirt road
داکتر	doctor
سگ	dog
خر [ = مرکب ]	donkey
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
ماشین [ = انجن ]	engine
کافی (بس)	enough
شام	evening
نان شب [ = طعام شب ] (نان شو)	evening meal (dinner)
ببخشید. (ببخشین)	Excuse me.
قیمت [ = گران ]	expensive
فامیل	family



معروف [ = مشهور ]	famous
دور	far
دهقان	farmer
پدر	father
گل	flower
غذا (نان)	food
برای (بری)	for
فرانسوی	French (nationality / language)
تازه	fresh
جمعه	Friday
از	from
میوه	fruit
فرنیچر [ = مبل و فرنیچر ]	furniture
گردیز	Gardez
گیلنه	gas can
تانک تیل	gas station
پترول [ = تیل ]	gasoline
دستکش	glove
خوب	good / fine / nice
خدا حافظ. (به امان خدا.)	Good-bye.
تنگی	gorge
مامور	government employee
پدرکلان	grandfather
مادرکلان	grandmother
انگور	grape
سبز	green
مهمان	guest
نیم	half
حمید	Hamid (male name)
خوشحال [ = خوش ]	happy
او	he / she / it
کلینیک صحتی	health clinic
کمک	help
نوش جان کنین.	Help yourself. / Eat heartily.

هرات	Herat
اینجا (اینجه)	here
بلند	high
اسب	horse
شفاخانه	hospital
ساعت	hour
خانه	house / home
چطور؟ (چطور؟ / چطو؟)	How?
... چطور؟	How about...?
چطور استی؟	How are you?
چه مدت؟ [ = چقدر وقت؟ ] (چقه وخت؟)	How long?
چند؟ [ = چند دانه؟ ] (چند تا؟)	How many? / How many pieces?
چقدر؟ (چقه؟)	How much?
گرسنه (گشنه)	hungry
شوهر (شوی)	husband
من (مه)	I
مصرف استم. [ = مشغول استم. ] (کار دارم)	I am busy.
خوب استم.	I am fine.
مهم	important
در (ده)	in / at
پیش روی [ = روبروی ]	in front of
مهمان خانه	inn / guest house
هوتل انترکانتی ننتل	Intercontinental Hotel
ایرانی	Iranian (nationality)
همگی خوب استن؟	Is everybody fine?
نیست (نیس)	is not
اسلام آباد	Islamabad
امکان نداره.	It is not possible.
لطف شماست. [ = مهربانی شماست. ] (-- شماست)	It's kind of you. / It is nice of you.
جلال آباد	Jalalabad
جاپانی	Japanese (nationality / language)
ژورنالیست	journalist
شربت	juice
کباب	kabob

کابل	Kabul
کارتهٔ سه	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
خالد	Khaled (male name)
کیلو [ = کیلوگرام ]	kilogram
کارگر	laborer / worker
گذشته	last / past
دیشب [ = شب گذشته ] (دیشو)	last night
طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
زندگی	life
کم	little (amount)
لندن	London
دراز	long
مرد	man
بازار	market
مزار شریف	Mazar-e-Sharif
گوشت	meat
مستری [ = میخانیک ]	mechanic
خربوزه	melon
ظهر (چاشت)	midday / noon
دقیقه	minute
دوشنبه	Monday
پول (پیسه)	money
ماه	month
صبح	morning
چای صبح [ = ناشتا ]	morning meal (breakfast)
ماسکو	Moscow
مسجد	mosque
مادر	mother
موتورسیکل	motorcycle
کوه	mountain
کوتل	mountain pass
زیاد [ = بسیار ]	much / many / a lot
خانهٔ گلی	mud house
ملا	Muslim clergyman

ناھید	Nahid (female name)
باریک [ = تنگ ] [ = کمعرض ] (کمبر)	narrow
نسیمه	Nasima (female name)
نازی	Nazi (female name)
نزدیک (نزدیک)	near / close
نو	new
دہلی جدید [ = دہلی نو ]	New Delhi
آینده [ = بعدی ]	next / future / the following
پهلوی [ = کنار ]	next to
شب	night
نه (نی)	no
نان چاشت [ = طعام چاشت ]	noon meal (lunch)
حالا [ = اکنون ] (حالی)	now
نمره [ = شماره ]	number
ساعت (بجه)	o'clock / hour
کهنه	old
بالای [ = روی ] (سر)	on
باز (واز)	open
پاریس	Paris
مردم	people
عکس	picture / photograph
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
بالشت	pillow
جا (جای)	place
بفرماید [ = لطفاً ] (بفرمایین)	Please.
انار	pomegranate
فقیر [ = نادار ] (غریب)	poor
بند برق	power dam
نماز	prayer
پروفیسور [ = استاد ] (پروفیسر)	professor
بنفش	purple
دستکول	purse
قندهار	Qandahar
سرخ	red

ورکشاپ	repair shop / garage
رستوران	restaurant
برنج	rice
پولدار [ = غنی ]	rich
طرف راست (دست راست)	right side
دریا	river
ریسمان (ریسمان)	rope
پوسیده	rotten
صالح	Saleh (male name)
شنبه	Saturday
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
کوتاه	short
زیارت [ = مقبره ]	shrine
لوحة	sign
خواهر	sister
خورد [ = کوچک ]	small
قالینچه	small rug
بعضی	some
کسی	someone / somebody
شوربا (شوروا)	soup
سوغات	souvenir
تیر اشتنبی [ = تیر فالتو ]	spare tire
شورنخود و کچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes
مستقیم [ = روبه رو ]	straight
سرک [ = جاده ] [ = کوچه ]	street
یکشنبه	Sunday
چرا نی.	Sure. / With pleasure.

تاج محل	Taj Mahal
تکسی	taxi
چای	tea
چای خانه	teahouse
معلم	teacher
تلفون	telephone
تشکر.	Thank you.
آن (او)	that
آنجا (اونجه)	there
آنها (اونها / اونان)	they
تشنه (تشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
پنجشنبه	Thursday
تیر	tire
جک تیر	tire jack
به	to
بودن / باش / بود	to be
خواب بودن / باش / بود (خواب بودن)	to be asleep
شدن / شو / شد	to become
خراب شدن / شو / شد	to break down
آوردن / آور / آورد	to bring
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
پنچر شدن / شو / شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
دادن / ده / داد	to give
رفتن / رو / رفت	to go
با ..... رفتن	to go by means of.....
به ..... رفتن	to go to.....
رهنمایی کردن / کن / کرد	to guide
داشتن / دار / داشت	to have

کمک کردن / کن / کرد ..... را کمک کردن به ..... کمک کردن	to help  to help....
دعوت کردن [ = مهمان کردن ] / کن / کرد	to invite
شناختن / شناس / شناخت	to know (to be acquainted with / to recognize)
دانستن / دان / دانست	to know (to be aware of / to have knowledge about)
خوش داشتن / دار / داشت ..... را خوش داشتن	to like  to like....
زندگی کردن / کن / کرد در..... زندگی کردن با ..... زندگی کردن	to live  to live in.... to live with....
تلفون کردن / کن / کرد به کسی تلفون کردن	to make a phone call to call someone
ملاقات کردن / کن / کرد (دیدن / بین / دید) با ..... ملاقات کردن	to meet  to meet with....
ضرورت داشتن [ = احتیاج داشتن ] (کار داشتن) / دار / داشت	to need
گذشتن / گذر / گذشت (تیر شدن / شو / شد) از ..... گذشتن (تیر شدن) از پهلوی ..... گذشتن (تیر شدن)	to pass / to cross  to pass..... to pass by.....
نماز خواندن / خوان / خواند	to pray
برگشتن / برگرد / برگشت (پس آمدن / آ / آمد) از..... برگشتن به ..... برگشتن	to return  to return from.... to return to....
خلاص شدن / شو / شد	to run out
دیدن / بین / دید	to see
فروختن / فروش / فروخت	to sell
فرستادن / فرست / فرستاد (روان کردن / کن / کرد)	to send
خرید کردن / کن / کرد از..... خرید کردن	to shop  to shop at....
نشان دادن / ده / داد ..... را نشان دادن به ..... نشان دادن	to show  to show..... to show to.....

نشستن/ نشین/ نشست (شیشتن/ شین/ شیشت)	to sit / to sit down
خوابیدن/ خواب/ خوابید (خوگدن)	to sleep
سگرت کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to smoke
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stall / to stop
درس خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study
گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to take (to consume)
بردن/ بر/ برد	to take (to escort)
عکس گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت عکس ..... را گرفتن از ..... عکس گرفتن	to take a picture to take a picture of.....
صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = گپ زدن/ زن/ زد] درباره (درمورد) ..... صحبت کردن [ = گپ زدن] با ..... گپ زدن [ = صحبت کردن]	to talk / to speak to talk about.... to talk to.... to talk with....
تشکر کردن/ کن/ کرد از..... تشکر کردن به خاطر..... تشکر کردن	to thank to thank.... to thank for....
دور خوردن/ خور/ خورد	to turn
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = فلم ویدیویی گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت]	to videotape
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
امروز	today
فردا (صبا)	tomorrow
امشب (امشو)	tonight
موترکش کننده	tow truck
میدان ترافالگر	Trafalgar Square
سه شنبه	Tuesday
متأسفانه [ = بدبختانه]	unfortunately
پوهنتون	university
تا	until / to



دره	valley / glen
سبزی (ترکاری)	vegetable
بسیار	very / many / much
کمرهء ویدیویی	video camera
فلم برداری وید یویی	video recording
قریه [ = ده ]	village
قریه دار [ = ملک ]	village chief / village leader
میدان قریه	village square
ولی	Wali (male name)
واشنگتن	Washington
آب (او)	water
وزیر اکبر خان مینه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
ما	we
چهارشنبه	Wednesday
هفته	week
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
چه ؟ (چی؟)	What?
ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟)	What time?
چه وقت؟ (چی وخت؟)	When?
کجا؟	Where?
سفید	white
قصر سفید	White House
کی؟	Who?
چرا؟	Why?
وسیع [ = عریض ] (بردار)	wide
خانم [ = زن ]	wife
با (ده)	with / by (means of)
به چشم	with pleasure / OK
زن	woman
کار	work
سال	year
بلی	yes
دیروز	yesterday
شما	you (formal or plural)

تو	you (informal)
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## LESSON 9

### In the Province

- *Vocabulary: Basic topography; names and characteristics of geographical areas*
- *Grammar: Superlative adjectives, sound stress and word order; the function of the particle /ee/; objects of preposition*
- *Functions: Ask and tell about important places in a region.*
- *Skills: Develop an awareness of key regions in Afghanistan. Work with a map.*
- *Situation: An Afghan talks with a photojournalist about places in the region.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Superlative adjectives

In Lesson 8, we explained that by adding the suffix تر /tar/ at the end of an adjective, we get the *comparative* form of that adjective. For example:

#### Basic form

ارزان /ar-zaan/ 'cheap'

#### Comparative form

ارزانتر /ar-zaan-tar/ 'cheaper'

In order to say 'cheapest' in Dari, we simply add the suffix ترین /ta-reen/ at the end of the adjective. Thus, ارزان /ar-zaan/ 'cheap' changes to ارزانترین /ar-zaan-tareen/ 'cheapest.'

In grammatical terms, this form of the adjective is called the *superlative*. The three forms of the adjectives ارزان /ar-zaan/ 'cheap,' قیمت /qee-mat/ 'expensive,' خوب /khoob/ 'good,' بد /bad/ 'bad,' کم /kam/ 'little' and زیاد /ze-yaad/ 'much' are shown below as examples:

#### Basic form

ارزان 'cheap'  
قیمت 'expensive'  
خوب 'good'  
بد 'bad'  
کم 'little'  
زیاد 'much'

#### Comparative form

ارزانتر 'cheaper'  
قیمت تر 'more expensive'  
خوبتر 'better'  
بد تر 'worse'  
کمتر 'less'  
زیاد تر 'more'

#### Superlative form

ارزانترین 'cheapest'  
قیمت ترین 'most expensive'  
خوبترین 'best'  
بد ترین 'worst'  
کمترین 'least'  
زیاد ترین 'most'

Sound stress

In both the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective, the stress falls on the last syllable. Here are some examples:

شهر مزار شریف کلانتر از شهر گردیز است. /shah-re ma-zaa-re sha-reef ka-laan-tar az shah-re gar-deyz ast/ 'The city of Mazar-e-Sharif is bigger than the city of Gardez.'

کوه هندوکش بلندتر از کوه بابا است. /ko-he hen-doo-kush be-land-tar az ko-he baa-baa ast/ 'The Hindu Kush Mountain is higher than the Baba Mountain.'

دریای افغانستان دریای هلمند است. /da-raaz-ta-reen dar-yaa-ye af-ghaa-nes-taan dar-yaa-ye hel-mand ast/ 'The longest river in Afghanistan is the Helmand River.'

کابل بزرگترین شهر افغانستان است. /kaa-bul bu-zurg-ta-reen shah-re af-ghaa-nes-taan ast/ 'Kabul is the biggest city in Afghanistan.'

Word order

In Lesson 2, we said that Dari adjectives almost always come after the nouns they describe or modify. In the case of *superlative adjectives*, however, this rule does not apply. That is, *superlative adjectives* almost always **precede** the nouns they describe or modify, as seen above in the last two examples.

**The function of the particle /ee/ at the end of a noun or an adjective**

Adding the particle /ee/ at the end of a noun changes that noun to an adjective. In writing, the /ee/ is represented by the letter ی [yaa]. Likewise, by adding the particle /ee/ at the end of an adjective, we can convert it to a noun. Examples:

جاپان /jaa-paan/ 'Japan' → جاپانی /jaa-paa-nee/ 'Japanese' (noun changed to adjective)

سرخ /surkh/ 'red' → سرخی /sur-khee/ 'redness' (adjective changed to noun)

If a noun ends with the vowel /aa/, which is represented by the letter ا [alef], the addition of the particle /ee/ at the end will change to /yee/. This new modified particle will be represented in writing by using the letter ی [yaa] twice. The two [yaa] letters together will take the shape of بی /yee/. Examples:

امریکا /am-ree-kaa/ 'America' → امریکایی /am-ree-kaa-yee/ 'American'

جودی یک ژورنالیست امریکایی است. /joo-dee yak zhor-naa-les-te am-ree-kaa-yee ast/ 'Judy is an American journalist.'

مایکل یک تاجر آسترالیایی است. /maay-kal yak taa-je-re aas-ta-raal-yaa-yee ast/ 'Michael is an Australian businessman.'

When converting a noun that ends with the syllable /yaa/ to an adjective, there are usually two options:

- We can add the particle /yee/ at the end, or:
- We can replace the syllable /yaa/ with the particle /a-wee/.

Look at the following examples and compare:

<u>Noun</u>		<u>Adjective</u>	
ایتالیا /ee-taal-yaa/	‘Italy’	ایتالیایی /ee-taal-yaa-yee/	‘Italian’
		or: ایتالوی /ee-taa-la-wee/	‘Italian’
اسپانیا /as-paan-yaa/	‘Spain’	اسپانیایی /as-paan-yaa-yee/	‘Spanish’
		or: اسپانوی /as-paa-na-wee/	‘Spanish’

Nouns like فرانسه /fa-raan-sa/ ‘France’ and روسیه /roos-ya/ ‘Russia’ receive different endings when changed to an adjective:

فرانسه /fa-raan-sa/	‘France’	فرانسوی /fa-raan-sa-wee/	‘French’
روسیه /roos-ya/	‘Russia’	روسی /roo-see/	‘Russian’

There are additional rules that apply to words ending with the letters و [wau] and ه [hey], when converting nouns to adjectives or vice versa. These will be discussed in future lessons.

### Objects of preposition

In Lesson 8, you learned about *direct objects*. They can be either *definite* or *indefinite*. In Dari, the *definite direct object* is marked by the particle را /raa/, while the *indefinite direct object* is not.

*Direct objects* are tied to specific verbs, such as خوش داشتن /khush dash-tan/ ‘to like,’ دیدن /dee-dan/ ‘to see,’ خریدن /kha-ree-dan/ ‘to buy,’ etc. Examples:

من این عکس را خوش دارم. /man een aks raa khush daa-ram/  
 ‘I like this picture.’ (*definite direct object*)

او دریای هلمند را می بیند. /o dar-yaa-ye hel-mand raa mey-bee-nad/  
 ‘He/She sees the Helmand River.’ (*definite direct object*)

حمید یک موتر ارزان میخرد. /ha-meed yak mo-ta-re ar-zaan mey-kha-rad/  
 ‘Hamid is buying a cheap car.’ (*indefinite direct object*)

Other objects can be tied to prepositions. Such an *object of preposition* does not take the particle را /raa/, because it is not directly affected by the subject. Instead, it requires a preposition such as به /ba/ ‘to,’ از /az/ ‘from,’ در /dar/ ‘at / in,’ etc. In Dari, the two most

widely used prepositions are از /az/ 'from' and به /ba/ 'to.' As a matter of fact, به /ba/ 'to' is used extensively. Take note of رفتن /raf-tan/ 'to go,' زندگی کردن /zen-da-gee kar-dan/ 'to live,' خرید کردن /kha-reed kar-dan/ 'to shop,' as examples of verbs which typically go with prepositions and their objects:

.شریف به هرات میرود /sha-reef ba he-raat mey-ra-wad/  
'Sharif goes to Herat.'

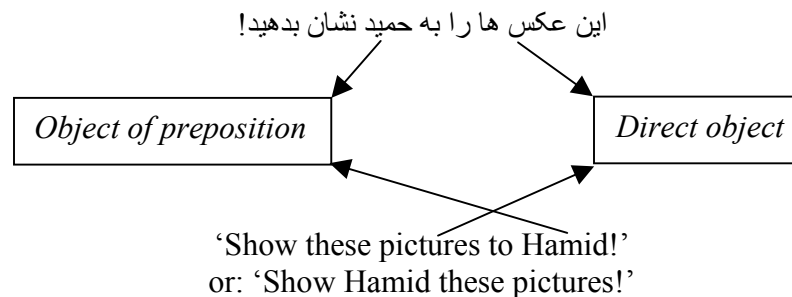
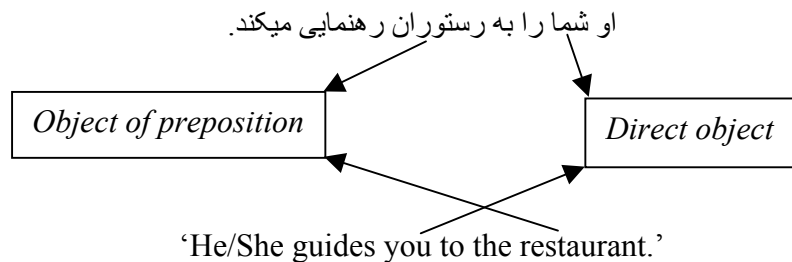
.آنها در کابل زندگی میکنند /aan-haa dar ka-bul zen-da-gee mey-ku-nand/  
'They live in Kabul.'

.من از بازار خرید میکنم /man az baa-zaar kha-reed mey-ku-nam/  
'I shop at the market.' (Lit., 'I shop from the market.'

.جودی به بند نغلو میرود /joo-dee ba ban-de nagh-loo mey-ra-wad/  
'Judy goes to the Naghloo Dam.'

.او از بند برق عکس میگیرد /o az ban-de barq aks mey-gee-rad/  
'She takes pictures of the power dam.' (Lit., 'She takes pictures from the power dam.'

The verbs نشان دادن /ne-shaan daa-dan/ 'to show' and راهنمایی کردن /rah-nu-maa-yee kar-dan/ 'to guide,' introduced in this lesson, are from the category of verbs that can take a *direct object* and an *object of preposition*. Look at the examples illustrated below:



You saw above that the English verb 'to show' was used once with and once without a preposition. Similarly, the Dari verb کمک کردن /ku-mak kar-dan/ 'to help,' can be used either with the particle را /raa/ or the preposition به /ba/ 'to.' Example:


من شما را کمک خواهم کرد. /man shu-maa raa ku-mak khwaa-ham kard/  
'I will help you.'

من به شما کمک خواهم کرد. /man ba shu-maa ku-mak khwaa-ham kard/  
'I will help you.' (Lit., 'I will provide help to you.')



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## Lesson Vocabulary

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

کوه	mountain
دره	valley / glen
دشت	desert
دریا	river
کوتل	mountain pass
تنگی	gorge
بند برق	power dam
ژورنالست	journalist
جا (جای)	place
عکس	picture / photograph
دراز	long
کوتاه	short
بلند	high
وسیع [ = عریض ] (بردار)	wide
باریک [ = تنگ ] [ = کمعرض ] (کمبر)	narrow



مهم	important
معروف [ = مشهور ]	famous
خطرناک	dangerous
امریکایی	American (nationality)
جاپانی	Japanese (nationality/language)
ایرانی	Iranian (nationality)
فرانسوی	French (nationality/language)
آسترالیایی	Australian (nationality)
می تانین مه ره کمک کنین <sup>۱</sup> ؟	Can you help me?
چرا نی. <sup>۲</sup>	Sure. / With pleasure.
عکس گرفتن / گیر / گرفت	to take a picture
رهنمایی کردن / کن / کرد	to guide
نشان دادن / ده / داد	to show
کمک کردن / کن / کرد	to help

<sup>1</sup> This expression is in conversational form. In formal Dari, it would be: میتوانید من را (مرا) کمک کنید؟

<sup>2</sup> This commonly used expression is also in conversational form.

## 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.

دریای هلمند \_\_\_\_\_ دریای افغانستان است.

جو دی یک ژورنالست \_\_\_\_\_ است.

بند نغلو کلانترین \_\_\_\_\_ افغانستان است.

اوژورنالست ها را به مهمان خانه \_\_\_\_\_.

هندوکش یک کوه \_\_\_\_\_ است.

- C. Write the *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the following adjectives.

'high'            بلند → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

'short'            کوتاه → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

'important'      مهم → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**D.** Write the following in Dari:

This gorge is very dangerous.

Afghanistan has high mountains.

A French journalist takes pictures of the Bamyan Valley.



I will show you the famous places.



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## 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 (superlative form)		
adjective derived from a noun		
'to guide' in the present tense		
'to take pictures' in subjunctive mood ('wants to...')		

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)

جودی یک ژورنالیست امریکایی است. جودی می خواهد از کوه ها، دریا ها و معروفترین جا های افغانستان عکس بگیرد. فرید یک افغان است. او جودی را رهنمایی میکند. بلندترین کوه افغانستان کوه هندوکش است. درازترین دریای افغانستان دریای هلمند است. کلانترین بند برق افغانستان بند نغلو 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, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, etc.

### Narrative (Variations)

جودی یک ژورنالیست امریکایی است. جودی می خواهد از کوه ها، دریا ها و معروف ترین جا های افغانستان عکس بگیرد. فرید یک افغان است. او جودی را رهنمایی میکند. بلند ترین کوه افغانستان کوه هندوکش است. دراز ترین دریای افغانستان دریای هلمند است. کلان ترین بند برق افغانستان بند نغلو است.

تنگ	رابرت	نو	تنگی	حمید	دره
معروف	کمک	مشهور	بزرگ	خطرناک	وسیع
کبیر	جان	ترکی	آلمانی	مارگریت	جاپانی
ناهید	مقبول	کوتل	کوتاه	کوتاه	قشنگ
کهنه	دشت	کوچک	مهم	مهم	فرانسوی



1. Create new narratives about other foreign journalists, their guides and agendas by choosing different words or options from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text. Work with the map of Afghanistan.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice talking about or quizzing each other on some famous areas or landmarks in the world.



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### Exchange (Structures)

- 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

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

Judy	Amu	Hindu Kush	Helmand

- Now ask questions and talk about what you listed above. Practice both Yes-No and “Who is...” “What is...” questions.

### Exchange (Models)

*Judy asks Farid to help her take some pictures.*

جودی: مه جودی استم. مه یک ژورنالست امریکایی استم. می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟

فرید: چرا نی. چی کمک کاردارین؟

جودی: مه میخایم از بلند ترین کوه، دراز ترین دریا و مهمترین بند برق عکس بگیرم.

فرید: بسیار خوب. مه به شما کمک میکنم.



© SXC

*Farid answers Judy's questions.*

جودی: بلند ترین کوه افغانستان کدام اس؟

فرید: کوه هندوکش.

جودی: درازترین دریای افغانستان کدام اس؟

فرید: دریای هلمند.

جودی: درازترین دریا، آمو نیس؟

فرید: نی. آمو وسیعترین دریا اس.

جودی: عکس دریای آمو ره نشان میتین؟

فرید: ببخشین، عکس دریای آمو ره ندارم.

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)

1. Unscramble the words underneath each of the following pictures to find out what is shown.
2. Time permitting, write out the captions.



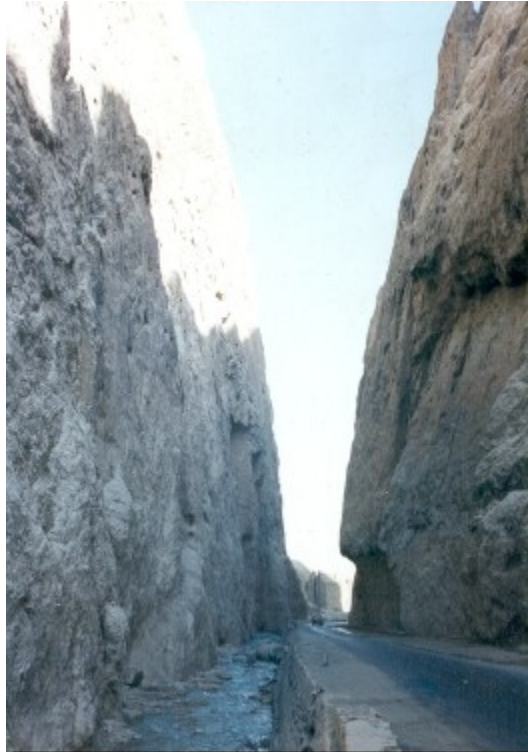
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دره قشنگترین دره پنجشیز است افغانستان



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کلاڼترین افغانستان شهر کابل شهر است



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تنگترین تنگی تاشقرغان افغانستان است تنگی



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از است دریای آمو کلانتر دریای پنجشیر



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### Exchange (Variations)

الف: مه مايکل استم. مه یک \_\_\_\_\_ آستراليایي استم. می تانین مه ره  
کمک \_\_\_\_\_ ؟

ب: \_\_\_\_\_ . چی کمک کار دارین؟

الف: مه میخایم از شهرهای \_\_\_\_\_ افغانستان \_\_\_\_\_ بگیرم.

ب: بسیار خوب. مه به شما \_\_\_\_\_ میکنم.

1. 🎧 Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.



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## Exchange (Variations)

Create new exchanges by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the dialogs. Form groups of three or four. One of you will be the Afghan guide, the others will be the foreigners. Give yourselves new nationalities and professions. Introduce yourselves as a group (“We...”) and present your agenda in the same way (“We...”) The guide will respond appropriately. Select from these options:

- A group of French doctors wants to go to the poorest village; they want to help the people.
- A group of Australian engineers wants to go to the most dangerous gorge; they want to take pictures.
- A group of Iranian teachers wants to go to the closest (nearby) valley; they want to see it.
- A group of Japanese businessmen wants to go to the biggest cities; they want to sell radios.

الف/ب: ما داکترهای فرانسوی هستیم. میتانین ما ره کمک کنین؟  
ج: چرانی؟ به کجا میخائین برین؟  
الف/ب: ما میخائیم که به فقیرترین قریه بریم.  
ج: ده اونجه چی میخائین بکنین؟  
الف/ب: میخائیم به مردم کمک کنیم.  
ج: بسیار خوب. مه شما ره رهنمایی میکنم.

خطرناک	معلم	دشت	فرانسوی	دره	دهقان	شهر
شاگرد	کوتاه	ایرانی	دراز	بند برق	انجینیر	تنگی
کوه	مهم	تاجر	امریکایی	پروفیسر	بلند	معروف
نزدیک	جاپانی	بزرگ	کهنه	آسترالیایی	دریا	کمک
دور	روسی	کوچک	ترکی	آلمانی	مقبول	هندی
کارگر	کوئل	نو	تنگ	وسیع	داکتر	رهنمایی

الف/ب: ما انجینیرهای آسترالیایی هستیم. به کمک شما احتیاج داریم.  
ج: مه چطور میتانم شما ره کمک کنم؟  
الف/ب: ما میخائیم به خطرناک ترین تنگی بریم.  
ج: ده اونجه چی میخائین بکنین؟  
الف/ب: میخائیم از تنگی عکس بگیریم. میتانین ما ره رهنمایی کنین؟  
ج: چرانی. مه شما ره رهنمایی میکنم.



## Drills

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



© Gary W. Bowersox "The Gem Hunter"

## 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 adjectives that can describe geographical landmarks.
2. Name five important Afghan cities and have a classmate show them on the map.
3. Give five or more nationalities.
4. Tell five topographical features found in Afghanistan.
5. Ask your teacher if he or she takes pictures. If yes, request a slide (picture) show.
6. Say an adjective. Your classmates supply the comparative and superlative forms.
7. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about an interesting country / state / province

Choose a region you know well. Think about what topographical features exist in this place. Mention those that you can in Dari. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the region or country.

**Role-plays**

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

شما در یک منطقه دورافتاده افغانستان هستید. به یک رهنما ضرورت دارید که شما را با آن ساحه آشنا سازد. به رهنما سلام بدهید. خود را معرفی کنید. به او بگویید که کدام جاها را می خواهید ببینید. بپرسید که آیا رهنما دو اسب دارد. با او به یک تفاهم برسید.

**(1) You need a guide to take you around in a remote area of Afghanistan.**

- Greet the guide.
- Introduce yourself.
- Say which places you want to see.
- Ask if the guide has two horses.
- Come to an agreement.

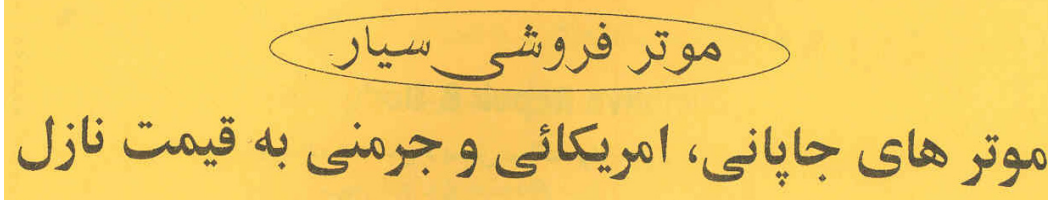
**(2) You are on a photo shoot. The villagers in the remote area are camera shy. Tell the village elder that you wish to take photos. Mention which village sites and which people you would like to photograph.**

**(3) Talk to an Afghan acquaintance about some dangerous mountains, deserts, gorges and rivers in the U.S. (such as Mt. Rainier, Death Valley, the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River, etc.). Your counterpart asks you about the most dangerous city, wondering if it is Dallas.**

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. What is being advertised here?
2. Underline the adjectives. What do the first three have in common?
3. In pairs, one student tells a place of origin. The other gives the name of a corresponding manufacturer.



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1. Guess what kind of school this is. (Hint: Sound out the underlined word.) Now look up the meaning of the underlined word. Did you guess correctly?
2. How many days a week do they offer their service? Quote it in Dari.
3. Look up the circled word to understand what they are proud of.
4. Find the three adjectives. Convert them into nouns and write them out.

# عکاسی

پر ارزش ترین روز زندگی خود را بدست عکاسی مبتکر بسپارید



# عکاسی و فیلمبرداری

عکاسی و ویدیوی عروسی

عکاسی و ویدیوی شیرینی خوری

عکاسی و ویدیوی سالگره

عکاسی و ویدیوی کنسرت

عکاسی و ویدیوی پارتی ها

تهیه نمودن ویدیوی آهنگهای هنرمندان

اضافه تر از ۱۷ سال تجربه کار در عکاسی و گرفتن ویدیو

© both Nick Noori

1. Look over the two texts. Find the word they both share. (Hint: The second text uses a related form.)
2. What type of business is this advertisement for?
3. 🎧 Listen to a commercial. Which of the two ads was recorded?
4. Find the adjective in the superlative form and circle it.

## LESSON 10

### A Friendly Chat

- *Vocabulary: Locations, activities, time expressions*
- *Grammar: Past tense of verbs*
- *Functions: Ask and talk about past events. Extend, accept, decline an invitation to show pictures.*
- *Skills: Develop a socio-cultural awareness about Afghans traveling abroad.*
- *Situation: A friend asks another about having been out of town and is invited over to the house for more details.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Past tense

In Dari, the *simple past tense* indicates a single action that occurred in the past, as in: *I watched a movie*. It is not used for repeated action, as in: *I walked home every day*. In Dari, we form the *simple past tense* based on the following pattern:

Past stem of the verb + Personal endings

#### Past stem of the verb

The past stem of a verb is isolated by removing the syllable /an/, which is shown by the letter ن [noon], at the end of its infinitive form:

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past stem</u>
بودن /boo-dan/ 'to be'	بود /bood/
رفتن /raf-tan/ 'to go'	رفت /raft/
دیدن /dee-dan/ 'to see'	دید /deed/
خوردن /khor-dan/ 'to eat'	خورد /khord/
خریدن /kha-ree-dan/ 'to buy'	خرید /kha-reed/

---

<sup>1</sup> In Lesson 1, we mentioned that there are two equivalents for the verb 'to be' in Dari: هستن /has-tan/ and استن /as-tan/. We also said that هستن is no longer used. Besides استن and هستن, بودن /boodan/ is a third infinitive that means 'to be.' In this example, the usage of بودن instead of هستن or استن helps us to illustrate how we get the past stem off of its infinitive by removing the letter ن [noon.] The infinitives هستن and استن are never used in the past tense context.

## Personal endings

Personal endings for the past tense are different from those used for the present tense. Let's look at the *past personal endings* in the examples below:

من رفتم /man raf-tam/	'I went'
تو رفتی /too raf-tee/	'You went'
او رفت /o raft/	'He/She/It went'
ما رفتیم /maa raf-teym/	'We went'
شما رفتید /shu-maa raf-teyd/	'You went'
آنها رفتند /aan-haa raf-tand/	'They went'

**Note:** The verb forms for *he/she/it* take no personal endings—they are simply the past stem.

The following are more examples of past tense verbs. None of them indicate habitual, repeated action:

وهاب ماه گذشته در ماسکو بود.	* 'Wahab <u>was</u> in Moscow last month.'
شکور عکس ها را دید و درباره آنها گپ زد.	'Shukoor <u>saw</u> the pictures and <u>talked</u> about them.'
شما چه وقت به اسلام آباد رفتید؟	'When <u>did</u> you <u>go</u> to Islamabad?'
در پاریس، من غذای فرانسوی زیاد خوردم.	'In Paris, I <u>ate</u> a lot of French food.'
نازی و علی ماه گذشته در دهلی جدید بودند.	'Nazi and Ali <u>were</u> in New Delhi last month.'
آنها درباره تاج محل صحبت کردند.	'They <u>talked</u> about the Taj Mahal.'

\* **Note:** Starting with this lesson, the English transliteration of full Dari sentences will be phased out.

## Word stress

In the past tense in Dari, stress falls on the syllable preceding the personal endings of the verbs; i.e., /am/, /ee/, /eym/, /eyd/, /and/. Look at the following examples:

گذشتن /gu-zash-tan/ 'to pass'	من گزاشتم /man gu-zash-tam/ 'I passed' (the stress is on /zash/)
خریدن /kha-ree-dan/ 'to buy'	تو خریدی /too kha-ree-dee/ 'You passed' (the stress is on /ree/)


### The diacritic mark [du-za-bar] ( ̣ ) or [tan-ween]

As you may recall from the alphabet lessons, [tan-ween] is a change in the way a letter is pronounced. In writing, this change is indicated by the diacritic mark called [du-za-bar], that is two bars written above the letter.

[Tan-ween] is most common among Dari words of Arabic origin where the letter ا [alef] is pronounced not /aa/ but /an/. The example that appears in the current lesson is تقريباً /taq-ree-ban/ ‘approximately.’ Notice that the word ends with the letter ا [alef] but has the diacritics [du-za-bar] above it to indicate that the ending sound is /an/ not /aa/. In writing, these diacritics are sometimes omitted. Here is another example of a word ending with [tan-ween]: معمولاً /ma’-moo-lan/ ‘usually.’ While some Dari speakers may use [du-za-bar] and [tan-ween] interchangeably, the usage described above is standard.



## Lesson Vocabulary

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

ساعت	hour
روز	day
هفته	week
ماه	month
سال	year
دیروز	yesterday
امروز	today
دیشب [ = شب گذشته ] (دیشو)	last night
امشب (امشو)	tonight
گذشته	last / past
چه مدت؟ [ = چقدر وقت؟ ] (چقه وخت؟)	How long?
برای (بری)	for
درباره [ = درمورد ] [ = راجع به ]	about
تقریباً	approximately
فلم برداری وید یویی	video recording

اسلام آباد	Islamabad
دهلی جدید [ = دهلی نو ]	New Delhi
واشنگتن	Washington
ماسکو	Moscow
لندن	London
پاریس	Paris
رستوران	restaurant
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
تاج محل	Taj Mahal
قصر سفید	White House
میدان ترافالگر	Trafalgar Square
بردن / بر / برد	to take (to escort)
تشکر کردن / کن / کرد	to thank
صحبت کردن / کن / کرد (گپ زدن / زن / زد)	to talk / to speak
برگشتن / برگرد / برگشت (پس آمدن / آ / آمد)	to return
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن / کن / کرد [ = فلم ویدیویی گرفتن / گیر / گرفت ]	to videotape
آوردن / آور / آورد	to bring

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ در دهلی جدید بودم.

شما \_\_\_\_\_ را دیدید؟

آنها \_\_\_\_\_ در اسلام آباد بودند؟

ناهد و مریم دربارهٔ برج ایفل \_\_\_\_\_ .

- C. Write the following in Dari:

Did you talk about the restaurant?  
(formal)



When did you go to Paris?  
(formal)

Did you videotape the Taj Mahal?  
(singular, informal)

Farid showed pictures of the  
White House to me.

## Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
time expression		
'to see' in the past tense		
'to talk' in the past tense		
'to return' in the past tense		
'to go' in the past tense		
'to thank' in the past tense		
'to show' in the past tense		
'to live' in the present tense		
'to take' in the past tense		

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 one example.

### Narrative (Model)

ماه گذشته، وهاب برای دو هفته به ماسکورفت . او در آنجا شکور را دید. شکور در ماسکو زندگی میکند. او وهاب را به میدان سرخ برد. وهاب از او تشکر کرد. وهاب عکس های کابل را به شکور نشان داد. آنها تقریباً برای یک ساعت در باره کابل صحبت کردند. وهاب هفته گذشته به کابل برگشت.



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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 in the past tense, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, adjectives, prepositions, etc.

### Narrative (Variations)



ماه گذشته، وهاب برای دو هفته به ماسکو رفت. او در آنجا شکور را دید. شکور در ماسکو زندگی میکند. او وهاب را به میدان سرخ برد. وهاب از او تشکر کرد. وهاب عکس های کابل را به شکور نشان داد. آنها تقریباً برای یک ساعت درباره کابل صحبت کردند. وهاب هفته گذشته به کابل برگشت.

اسلام آباد	دیروز	هرات	حمید	هفته	لندن
سال	میدان ترافالگر	قصر سفید	دیشب	رستوران	ماه گذشته
روز	مزار شریف	قندهار	نازی	ماه گذشته	دهلی جدید
روز شنبه	دقیقه	پانزده	ناهید	واشنگتن	واشنگتن
روز دوشنبه	یک	روزیکشنبه	بیست	واشنگتن	واشنگتن
علی	ماه	امشب	تاج محل	روز جمعه	روز جمعه

1. Create new narratives about other travelers to foreign countries, their friends, sightseeing activities, and return dates. Choose different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to tell your classmates where you went on a trip in the (recent) past.

## Exchange (Structures)

- 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

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

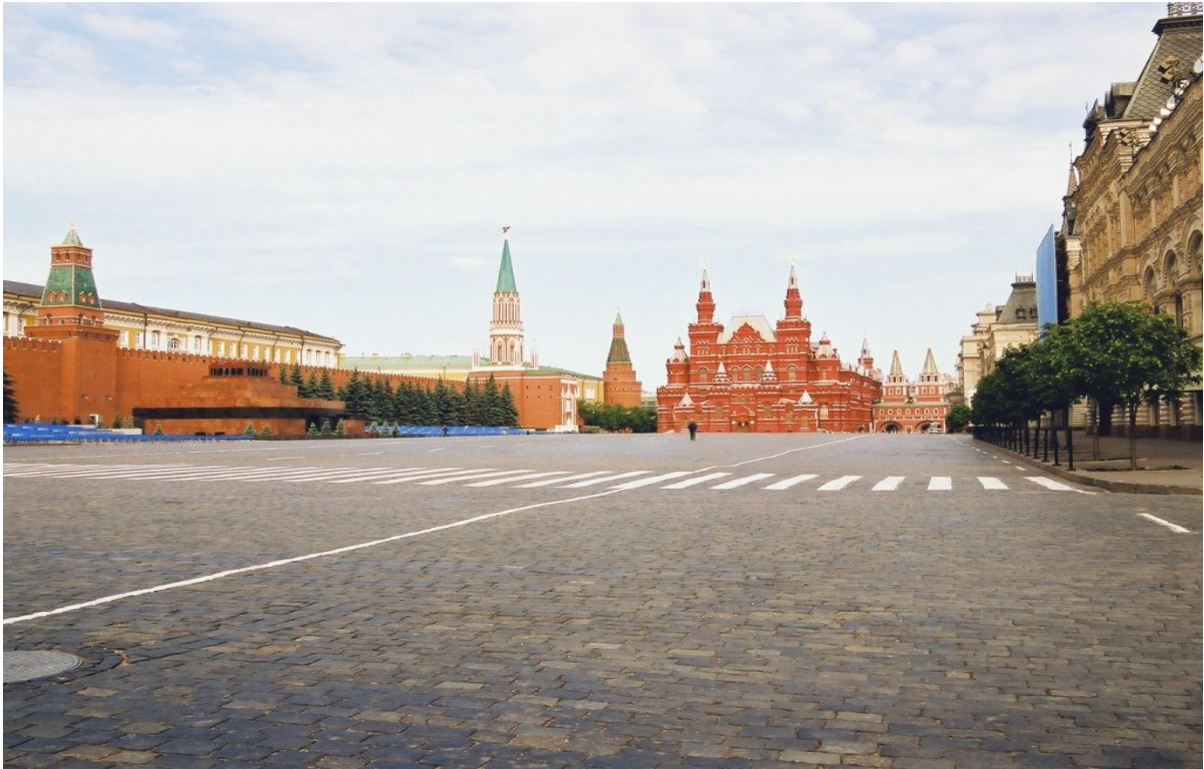
Took pictures?	Videotaped?	Will show...?

- Now ask each other about the information you listed above and tell what you know. Practice both Yes-No and “Wh-...” questions.

### Exchange (Model)

*Wahab talks with Farooq about his recent trip to Moscow.*

- فاروق: وهاب جان سلام. چطور استی؟ کجا بودی؟  
 وهاب: تشکر. خوب استم. مه ده ماسکو بودم.  
 فاروق: چی وخت پس آمدی؟  
 وهاب: هفته گذشته.  
 فاروق: ده ماسکو جای های معروفه دیدی؟  
 وهاب: بلی، میدان سرخه دیدم.  
 فاروق: بری مه چی آوردی؟  
 وهاب: عکس های مقبول.  
 فاروق: فلم گیری ویدیویی کدی؟  
 وهاب: بلی.  
 فاروق: فلمه به مه نشان میتی؟  
 وهاب: چرانی.



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### Exchange (Variations)

الف: سلام حمید جان. \_\_\_\_\_ استی؟ \_\_\_\_\_ بودی؟

ب: \_\_\_\_\_ ، خوب استم. مه ده تهران بوم.

الف: چی وخت \_\_\_\_\_ آمدی؟

ب: \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. 🎧 Listen.

2. Fill in the blanks.



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تهران

## Exchange (Variations)

Create new exchanges by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the dialog. Form groups of three or four. In each group, one student will be the Afghan acquaintance, the others will be the travelers who have recently returned from a city. Select the city. Speak about your trip as a group (“We...”) Your Afghan acquaintance will address you appropriately when asking questions.

- You went to (city) and saw the university. (hospital / hotel / etc.)
- You met with a (nationality) professor there (Afghan / American / Iranian / etc.) (doctor / businessman / etc.)
- You videotaped the (professor) at the (university).
- You ate at an ethnic restaurant. (Afghan / American / Iranian / French / etc.)
- You talked about (family / Afghanistan / food / money / etc.).
- You returned (recently).

الف: شما کجا رفتین؟

ج/د: ما به واشنگتن رفتیم.

الف: ده واشنگتن چی کدین؟

ج/د: ما یک پوهنتونه دیدیم. ده اونجه، یک پروفیسر افغانه ملاقات کدیم. ده

پوهنتون، از پروفیسر فلم گیری ویدیویی کدیم. ده یک رستوران افغانی غذا خورديم ودرباره غذا گپ زدیم.

الف: چی وقت پس آمدین؟

ج/د: هفته گذشته پس آمدیم.

دهلی جدید	دیروز	ماه گذشته	معلم	هندي	فرانسوی
قندهار	رستوران	لندن	کابل	امریکایی	داکتر
ایرانی	انجینیر	برج ایفل	مکتب	کلینیک صحی	
میوه جات	بند برق	پاریس	تاج محل	سبزیجات	
پاکستانی	شفاخانه	میدان ترافالگر	واشنگتن	اسلام آباد	

## Drills

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



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اسلام آباد

## 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. Tell what Ali is doing (present tense). Your neighbor says what Ali did (past tense). Go around the class until everyone has had a turn.
2. Name five famous sights around the world, in Dari.
3. Tell which foreign country or U.S. state you went to (in the past).
4. Ask your teacher if he or she took pictures in Afghanistan. If yes, ask for a photo show.
5. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about a trip or excursion

Choose a person you know well. Think about where this person went. Mention what happened on that trip. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the trip.

## Role-plays

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

با یک آشنای افغان در مورد جایی که می خواهید ببینید صحبت کنید. همصحبت شما سعی خواهد کرد به شما بگوید که یک جای بهتر، معروفتر، و مهمتر برای دیدن وجود دارد.

**(1) An Afghan visitor is staying at your place. In the evening you find out what “touristy things” your guest did during the day. Ask about:**

- places seen
- foods eaten
- pictures taken
- return time

**(2) An Afghan photojournalist wants to videotape you while you are stationed in Afghanistan. Agree to the taping, or decline.**

**(3) Talk to an Afghan acquaintance about a place you want to go to. Your partner will counter that there is a better (= more famous/more important) place to see.**

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.

**24**  
**Hours TV**  
NO MONTHLY FEE  
AS LONG AS THEY STAY FREE

پروگرامهای تلویزیونی و رادیویی  
با چینلهای فارسی، اردو، عربی، ترکی،  
روسی، کوریائی، ویتنامی، ایتالیوی، چنائی  
و همچنان چندین چینلهای دیگر...

دستگاه های ما در ماههای اخیر در منازل بسیاری از خانواده های  
افغانی و ایرانی باموفقیت نصب شده اند  
سفارشات در حداکثر ۳۸ ساعت توسط متخصصان کاردان نصب  
و آماده بهره برداری می شوند.  
در هر نقطه امریکا و کانادا که هستید از خدمات ما  
مستفید شده میتوانید

© Nick Noori

1. Listen to the recorded text. Count the number of different languages you recognize.
2. Did you hear any nationalities? Tell which two.
3. Did you hear any countries mentioned? Tell which two.
4. Check the text for any plural nouns. (Hint: Look for /haa/.) Find at least three. Sound them out and guess their meanings.

برای کلیه ضروریات مسافرتی شما یگانه نامش که بخاطر داشته باشید

# آریانا تراول

## Arina Travel

تکت های رفت و آمد جهت مسافرت به اروپا، پاکستان، ایران  
و سایر نقاط خاورمیانه با ارزان ترین قیمت

مسافرت جهت انجام کار دیدن و یا اقارب برون از کشور  
با ما در تماس شوید و از قیمت های ارزان و سرویس علی ابهره مند شوید

کارکنان ما به زبان دری و پشتو صحبت می نمایند  
ما همیشه در خدمت هموطنان هستیم

© Nick Noori

1. Check the agency's name, in Dari. Sound it out. How does the English version differ?
2. Underline all the specific destinations. How many do you recognize?
3. Which language(s) does the staff speak?
4. What kind of prices is advertised?
5. In pairs, talk about the agency. One student represents the agency; the other asks questions.

## LESSON 11

### An Invitation

- *Vocabulary: Clock time, courtesy phrases, pleasantries*
- *Grammar: Subjunctive / imperative ‘Please ...’; more on short forms of pronouns; exclamations with چه!...! ‘What a ...!’*
- *Functions: Extend, accept, decline an invitation for lunch or dinner. Understand and specify time.*
- *Skills: Develop a socio-cultural awareness about invitations and host-guest courtesies.*
- *Situation: A friend is invited over to another’s house. The host and guests exchange pleasantries.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Verbs in subjunctive / imperative mood

In Lesson 7, we introduced the subjunctive mood of Dari verbs and how they are constructed with the help of the auxiliary verb خواستن /khwaas-tan/ ‘would like to’ or ‘want to.’ We also explained that by replacing the prefix می /mey/ in the present tense of a verb with the syllable ب /be/, we can get its *present subjunctive mood*.

Let’s look at the following examples:

#### Present tense

من می نوشم	‘I drink’
تو می نوشی	‘You drink’
او می نوشد	‘He/She/It drinks’
ما می نوشیم	‘We drink’
شما می نوشید	‘You drink’
آنها می نوشند	‘They drink’

#### Present subjunctive mood

من میخوام بنوشم	‘I would like to drink’
تو میخوای بنوشی	‘You would like to drink’
او میخواهد بنوشد	‘He/She/It would like to drink’
ما میخواهیم بنوشیم	‘We would like to drink’
شما میخواهید بنوشید	‘You would like to drink’
آنها میخواهند بنوشند	‘They would like to drink’

To create the *present subjunctive mood*, we apply the following rule: With the verbs beginning with a consonant (ن [noon] in the above examples), we replace the prefix می /mey/ with the syllable ب /be/. With the verbs beginning with the vowel /a/ or /aa/, represented by the letter ا [alef], we add the semi vowel ی [yaa] to the prefix ب /be/ for a



smooth transition. Thus, ب /be/ becomes بی /bey/. In all these instances, the stress remains on the first syllable.

Look at the conjugation of /aa-war-dan/ ‘to bring:’

### Present tense

من می آورم	‘I bring’
تو می آوری	‘You bring’
او می آورد	‘He/She/It brings’
ما می آوریم	‘We bring’
شما می آورید	‘You bring’
آنها می آورند	‘They bring’

### Present subjunctive mood

من میخواهم بیاورم	‘I want to bring’
تو میخواهی بیاوری	‘You want to bring’
او میخواهد بیاورد	‘He/She/It wants to bring’
ما میخواهیم بیاوریم	‘We want to bring’
شما میخواهید بیاورید	‘You want to bring’
آنها میخواهند بیاورند	‘They want to bring’

When the *subjunctive* verb form is used in the second person, it becomes a command. In this case, the verb is usually referred to as the *imperative form*. This verb form was discussed in Lesson 4.

One of the most frequently used imperative forms in Dari is the polite expression بفرمایید /be-far-maa-yeyd/, which is roughly the equivalent of ‘please’ in English. The conversational form of this expression is بفرمایین /bu-far-maa-yeyn/. This word is always used in the affirmative and plural form no matter how many people are being addressed. Look at the following examples:

بفرمایین چاکلیت بگیرین.	‘Please take chocolate.’
بفرمایین بشینین.	‘Please sit.’

We will discuss other variations of the subjunctive in our future lessons.

### **More on short forms of Dari pronouns**

In Lesson 7, you learned about the short forms of Dari pronouns being a set of suffixes, and how they show a relationship or possession when added to a noun. In this lesson, you will see that the same set of suffixes added to a verb, shows a personal pronoun being the direct object of the verb. Look at an example in conversational Dari, from this lesson:

روز جمعه می بینمت.	‘See you Friday.’
--------------------	-------------------

In formal Dari, this sentence is pronounced, /ro-ze jum-‘a mey-bee-na-mat/. It is a short way of saying روز جمعه **تورا** می بینم. /ro-ze jum-‘a too raa mey-bee-nam/ ‘See you Friday.’

As you noticed, the suffix **ت** /at/ added to the verb می بینم /mey-bee-nam/ ‘I see,’ dismissed the need to use the pronoun **تو** /too/ ‘you’ and the particle **را** /raa/.

Look at the following examples and compare:

#### Using personal pronouns

اورا دیدم.	‘I saw him/her/it.’
تورا دعوت میکنم.	‘I invite you.’
آنها را ملاقات خواهید کرد.	‘You will meet them.’

#### Using short forms

دیدمش.	‘I saw him/her/it.’
دعوتت میکنم.	‘I invite you.’
ملاقاتشان خواهید کرد.	‘You will meet them.’

### **Transition to conversational Dari**

Conversational Dari is different from formal (or literary) Dari in two major ways: there is a change in part of a word and/or a change in choice of word. Look at the following examples, which represent the change in part of a word:

#### Formal

بفرمایید چاکلیت بگیریید.	/be-far-maa-yeyd chak-leyt be-gee-reyd/	‘Please take chocolate.’
بفرمایید بنشینید.	/be-far-maa-yeyd be-ne-shee-neyd/	‘Please sit.’
لطف شماست.	/lut-fe shu-maast/	‘It’s kind of you.’
خوش آمدید!	/khush aa-ma-deyd/	‘Welcome!’

#### Conversational

بفرمایین، چاکلیت بگیریین.	/bu-far-maa-yeyn chak-leyt be-gee-reyn/	‘Please take chocolate.’
بفرمایین بنشینین.	/bu-far-maa-yeyn be-shee-neyn/	‘Please sit.’
لطف شماست.	/lut-fe shu-maas/	‘It’s kind of you.’
خوش آمدین!	/khush aa-ma-deyn/	‘Welcome!’

The following example shows a change in word choice:

#### Formal

داخل شوید.	/daa-khel sha-weyd/	‘Come in.’
------------	---------------------	------------

#### Conversational

درون بیایین.	/da-roon be-yaa-yeyn/	‘Come in.’
--------------	-----------------------	------------

It is also common to drop some parts of speech. For example, we may drop personal pronouns or prepositions such as **به** /ba/ ‘to’ and **در** /dar/ ‘at/in.’ Sometimes there is even a

change in the word order: The verb, usually the last word in a sentence, may end up elsewhere. Look at an example from this lesson:

چرا نمی آیی خانه؟

The above would translate as \*‘Why don’t you come house?’

Here, the speaker actually means, ‘Why don’t you come to our house?’ Now, look at the same question asked in formal Dari:

چرا به خانه ما نمی آیی؟

### Exclamation in Dari

In Dari, like English, exclamations are used to express abrupt utterances or emotions, such as surprise, anger, or delight. Such expressions are usually brief and in most cases begin with ....چی /chee/ ‘What a ....’ Look at the following examples:

چی دسته گل مقبولی!                      ‘What a beautiful flower bouquet!’


چی خانه بزرگی!                              ‘What a big house!’

چی غذای خوش مزه ای!                      ‘What (a) delicious food!’

### Cultural Notes

Afghans use many compliments and pleasantries in their daily conversations. Some of these are similar to those used in English. There are many others, however, which have no English equivalent. One such phrase is نوش جان کردن /no-she-jaan kar-dan/. The closest English translation of this phrase is ‘to eat or drink something heartily.’ When Dari speakers use this phrase they hope that the person they are addressing enjoys what he/she is eating or drinking. In future lessons, we will introduce additional colloquial Dari expressions.

## Lesson Vocabulary

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

مهمان	guest
چاکلیت	chocolate
دسته	bouquet
گل	flower
سوغات	souvenir
نماز	prayer
ساعت (بجه)	o'clock / hour
ساعت چند <sup>1</sup> ؟ (چند بجه؟)	What time?
نیم	half
فردا (صبا)	tomorrow
شنبه	Saturday
یکشنبه	Sunday
دوشنبه	Monday
سه شنبه	Tuesday

<sup>1</sup> Lit., /saa-a-te chand/ ساعت چند؟ and its conversational equivalent /chand ba-ja/ چند بجه؟ respectively mean 'hour of how many?' and 'how many hours?', but they are used in the context of 'what time?'

چهارشنبه	Wednesday
پنجشنبه	Thursday
جمعه	Friday
متأسفانه [ = بدبختانه ]	unfortunately
خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
پیش از [ = قبل از ]	before
آینده [ = بعدی ]	next / future / the following
چرا؟	Why?
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
لطف شماست [ = مهربانی شماست ] (-- شماست)	It's kind of you. / It is nice of you.
مصرف استم [ = مشغول استم ] (کاردارم)	I am busy.
بفرمایید [ = لطفاً ] (بفرمایین)	Please.
نوش جان کنین <sup>۲</sup> .	Help yourself. / Eat heartily.
درون بیایین <sup>۳</sup> .	Come in.

<sup>2</sup> This expression is often used in conversational Dari.

<sup>3</sup> This is the conversational way of saying داخـل شـوید /daa-khel sha-weyd/ 'Come in.'

همگی خوب استن؟	Is everybody fine?
خدا حافظ. (به امان خدا.)	Good-bye.
دعوت کردن [ = مهمان کردن ] کن / کرد	to invite
نشستن / نشین / نشست (شیشتن)	to sit / to sit down



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## 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.

فرید برای \_\_\_\_\_ به مسجد میرود.

این چاکلیت \_\_\_\_\_ و قیمت است.

\_\_\_\_\_! بفرمایید بنشینید.

متأسفانه، من نمیتوانم بیایم. بسیار \_\_\_\_\_ استم.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

Nahid brought a lot of souvenirs for her husband.



What a beautiful car! When did you buy (it)? (singular, informal)

Please come to my house on Friday after the prayer. (formal)

Thank you. It is kind of you. (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
direct object marked by /raa/		
time expressions		
place expressions		
'to invite' in the past tense		
'to have' in the past tense		
'to take' in the present tense		

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)

وهاب هفته گذشته از ماسکو به کابل برگشت. فاروق او را برای نان شب دعوت کرد. متأسفانه، وهاب هفته گذشته وقت نداشت. او بسیار مشغول بود. امروز جمعه است. وهاب و خانمش بعد از ساعت پنج به خانه فاروق میروند. آنها برای او یک دسته گل میبرند.

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, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, time and place expressions, etc.

### Narrative (Variations)



وهاب هفته گذشته از ماسکو به کابل برگشت. فاروق او را برای نان شب دعوت کرد. متأسفانه، وهاب هفته گذشته وقت نداشت. او بسیار مشغول بود. امروز جمعه است. وهاب و خانمش بعد از ساعت پنج به خانه فاروق میروند. آنها برای او یک دسته گل میبرند.

روز	ساعت	واشنگتن	ماه	صالح	سال	دو
چاکلیت	دهلی جدید	تهران	چای صبح	لندن	سه	
شنبه	مادر	اسلام آباد	کباب	مزار شریف	نان چاشت	
چهارشنبه	هفت	خواهر	شریف	پنجشنبه	شش	به
نازی	شوهر	سه	خانه	چای خانه	شنبه	پدر
حمید	یکشنبه	هشت	ناهید	دوشنبه	میوه	نه
هرات	برادر	احمد	رستوران	زهره	چهار	لیلا

1. Create new narratives about other situations by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice telling your classmates what you do on specific days and times, e.g., 'On Saturday at 8 o'clock I watch TV.'

## 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:

Laila's family	Laila's home	Fereshta's flowers	Laila's cookies

3. Now ask about and tell the information. Practice both Yes-No and "How..." questions.

## Exchange (Models)

*Farooq invites Wahab to his home, but Wahab cannot make it.*



© UNEP

فاروق: وهاب جان چرا نمی آیی خانه؟ امشَو مهمان ما باش.  
وهاب: لطف شماس. متأسفانه امشَو بسیار کار دارم.  
فاروق: چی وخت بَرِت خوب اس؟  
وهاب: روز جمعه.  
فاروق: ساعت چند؟  
وهاب: بعد از ساعت پنج.  
فاروق: بسیار خوب. روز جمعه می بینمت.  
وهاب: خدا حافظ.

## Exchange (Models)

*Wahab and his wife come to Farooq's home for dinner.*



© both USINFO



فاروق: وهاب جان، فرشته جان، خوش آمدین. بفرمایین. بفرمایین.  
وهاب: بسیار تشکر.

فرشته: اووو. چی خانه مقبولی!  
لیلا: لطف شماس. تشکر. چی گل مقبولی!

فرشته: فامیل خوب استن؟  
لیلا: تشکر، همگی خوب استن.

بفرمایین بشینین.



© both sxc




لیلا: بفرمایین چاکلیت بگیرین. از کله نوش جان کنین.  
وهاب: بسیار خوش مزه اس. شما پختین؟  
لیلا: بلی.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Exchange (Variations)

- الف: لیلجان چرا \_\_\_\_\_ خانه ما؟ امروز \_\_\_\_\_ ما باشین.
- ب: تشکر، \_\_\_\_\_ متأسفانه، امروز بسیار \_\_\_\_\_ استم.
- الف: روز \_\_\_\_\_ چطو؟
- ب: پنجشنبه \_\_\_\_\_ اس.
- الف: ساعت چند؟
- ب: بعد از \_\_\_\_\_ می آیم.
- الف: \_\_\_\_\_ خوب.
- ب: خدا حافظ.

1.  Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.

### Exchange (Variations)

Create new exchanges by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the dialogs. Form groups of three or four. One or two of you will be the Afghan host/hostess, the others will be the guest(s.) Give yourselves new names. Speak as a group (“We...”) and address your counterparts by name.

- The hosts greet their guests and usher them inside, amid polite inquiries.
- The guests compliment their hosts (big television! / colorful pictures! / beautiful furniture! / expensive rug! / etc.).
- The hosts appreciate the gifts (beautiful flowers! / delicious chocolate! / beautiful souvenirs from the U.S.! / etc.).
- The hosts offer seats and serve tea and cookies.
- The guests invite the hosts over to their house in return, for Friday dinner.
- Because the hosts are busy on Friday, lunch will be on (weekday) instead, at \_\_\_\_ o'clock.

الف/ب: خالد جان و زهره جان خوش آمدین! بفرمایین درون بیایین.  
ج/د: سلام عظیم جان و شهلا جان! چطور استین؟ فامیل خوب استن؟  
الف/ب: تشکر، همگی خوب استن.  
ج/د: اووو... چی تلویزیون کلانی! نواس؟  
الف/ب: بلی، نواس. اووو... چی چاکلیت مقبولی! بسیار تشکر. بفرمایین بشینین.  
ج/د: چای نوش جان کنین. کلچه بگیریین.  
الف/ب: ای کلچه بسیار خوشمزه اس.  
ج/د: تشکر.

ج/د: لطفاً روز جمعه آینده بری نان چاشت به خانه ما بیایین.  
الف/ب: لطف شماس. متأسفانه بسیار مصروف استیم. نمیتانیم بیاییم.  
ج/د: روز شنبه بری نان شوچطور؟  
الف/ب: شنبه خوب اس. تشکر. می آییم.

تازه	نازی	شورنخودوکچالو	حمید	مبل و فرنیچر
قیمت	کلان	چهارشنبه	گل	نسیمه
میوه	کباب	یکشنبه	شوربا	خوش مزه
	دوشنبه	چای صبح	شو	شام
نان شو	صالح	پنجشنبه	سوغات	نان چاشت

## Drills

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



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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. Opposites: Say a Dari word for which you know the opposite. Your neighbor says the opposite. Go around the class until everybody has had a turn to initiate and respond.
2. Tell five things you might give as a gift.
3. Think of five activities you generally do at the same time throughout the week. Tell the activities and give the times.
4. Ask your teacher if he or she is very busy.
5. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms of the verb 'to sit,' choosing from past, present, future tense, command form—both positive and negative—and polite request. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Writing a formal invitation

Create a nice invitation card to an event you plan on hosting. Specify the date and time.

Exchange invitations with a classmate. After reading the invitations, exchange verbal replies, either politely declining or accepting the invitation.

**Role-plays**

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

آشنای افغان تان اصرار دارد ترتیب دیدار با شما را در فرصتی بدهد که اصلاً آماده آن نیستید. تا جایکه ممکن است، بهانه بیاورید تا مجبور به رفتن نشوید.

**(1) You are hosting a dinner party. Your Afghan guest is at the door:**

- Welcome your guest.
- Acknowledge the gift your guest brought.
- Encourage your guest to take goodies from a platter you are offering.
- Be a gracious host/hostess. Pour tea.

**(2) Your Afghan acquaintance is insisting on a get-together when you are really not up to it. Make up any number of excuses so you don't have to go.**

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.



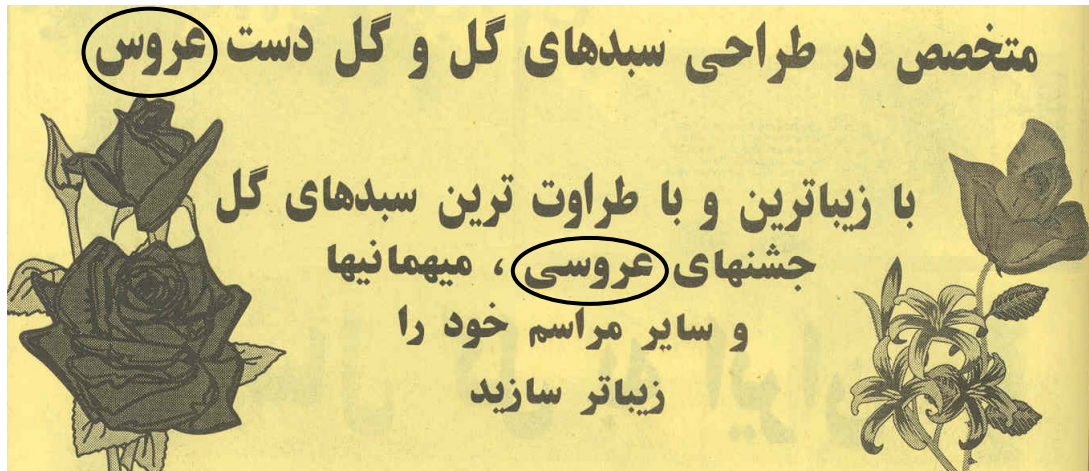
گل فروشی نصیره  
متخصص در گل های عروسی  
*Nasiras Flowers*  
Since 1981

تازه ترین و زیباترین گلها برای جشن های عروسی، شیرینی خوری و سایر محافل  
آرایشگر شناخته شده گلدسته ها بین گل فروشان  
سرتاسری کالیفرنیا با بیست و پنج سال تجربه، با سرویس عالی و قیمت های خیلی مناسب

برای مشترکین و خواننده های یلو پیچ افغانها و ایرانیهای شمال کالیفرنیا  
**بیست در صد تخفیف در نظر گرفته شده**

© Shahbaz Taheri

1. Find the word 'flower' in the title. Notice the calligraphy-style font. How is the word written differently in the following line?
2. How are the flowers characterized? Find two adjectives.
3. For how many years has Nasira been in business? Underline the corresponding reference in Dari.
4. A discount is offered in the bottom note. Circle it.



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1. 🎧 Listen to another florist's commercial. Identify the two adjectives that are used in the superlative form. Say them.
2. Read the printed ad. Of the two circled words, one is a person and the other a related occasion (hint: traditionally showered with best wishes and flowers). Take a guess.
3. Look up the words in the dictionary to confirm that you guessed correctly.

بنام خدا

# مرکز اسلامی و فرهنگی

## شمال کالیفرنیا

سازمانی است مستقل و غیر انتفاعی  
که با اتکاء به خداوند متعال و  
کمک‌های بیدریغ مسلمانان منطقه،  
خدمات زیر را ارائه می‌دهد




- ☆ مراسم عقد و طلاق شرعی  
مورد تایید دفتر حفاظت جمهوری اسلامی ایران
- ☆ تشریف به دین مبین اسلام  
پاسخ به سوالات و مسائل شرعی توسط عالم مرکز
- ☆ دعای کمیل، نماز جمعه
- ☆ برگزاری اعیاد و عزاداریهای مذهبی
- ☆ جلسات فرهنگی و سخنرانی
- ☆ مراسم تدفین بنا بر موازین اسلامی

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1. Look at the photographs. Guess what kind of place this might be.
2. Sound out the title to get your clues about the nature and location of this place.
3. Find the Friday activity. Underline the word you learned.

## LESSON 12

### At the Roadside

- *Vocabulary: Related to car / vehicle trouble, automotive business and gas station*
- *Grammar: The present perfect tense; past participle; subjunctive mood indicating necessity*
- *Functions: Ask for help; tell the nature of the problem.*
- *Skills: Survival / get help. Gain a cultural awareness of the weekly holiday in Afghanistan.*
- *Situation: A motorist who encountered car trouble turns to a local for help.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Present perfect tense

‘*You have done a good job*’ is an example of the *present perfect tense* in English. There is an auxiliary (have) and the past participle of a main verb (done). To express the same thing in Dari, you would also need the past participle of the verb ‘to do,’ but no auxiliary verb. In Dari, personal pronoun endings are used instead. Look at the following examples. Can you identify the past participles and personal endings?

من کار کرده ام.

‘I have worked.’

موتور فرید ایستاد شده است.

‘Farid’s car has stalled.’

حمید یک تیلیفون جیبی خریده است.

‘Hamid has bought a cell phone.’

Note that in English the present perfect tense is constructed with the auxiliary ‘to have,’ whereas in Dari it is constructed with personal pronoun endings instead.

#### Past participle

We construct the past participle by adding the /a/ sound represented in writing by the letter ◦ [hey,] at the end of the past stem of the verb. For example, the verb نشستن /ne-shas-tan/ means ‘to sit.’ Its past stem is نشست /ne-shast/. To construct its past participle, we simply add ◦ [hey] at the end of it and get نشسته /ne-shas-ta/. Let’s look at some more examples from this lesson:

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Past stem</u>	<u>Past participle</u>
شناختن /she-naakh-tan/ ‘to know’	شناخت /she-naakht/ ‘knew’	شناخته /she-naakh-ta/ ‘known’
فرستادن /fe-res-taa-dan/ ‘to send’	فرستاد /fe-res-taad/ ‘sent’	فرستاده /fe-res-taa-da/ ‘sent’
ایستاد شدن /ees-taad shu-dan/ ‘to stall’	ایستاد شد /ees-taad shud/ ‘stalled’	ایستاد شده /ees-taad shu-da/ ‘stalled’

Use the following formula to construct the present perfect tense:

Past participle + Personal ending for present perfect tense

من در کابل زندگی کرده ام. ‘I have lived in Kabul.’

Look at the conjugation of the compound verb کردن زندگی below, and pay attention to the personal endings (ام /am/, ای /ee/, است /ast/, ایم /eym/, اید /eyd/, اند /and/):

من زندگی کرده ام	‘I have lived’
تو زندگی کرده ای	‘You have lived’
او زندگی کرده است	‘He/She/It has lived’
ما زندگی کرده ایم	‘We have lived’
شما زندگی کرده اید	‘You have lived’
آنها زندگی کرده اند	‘They have lived’

Note that the personal ending for the *third person singular* (he/she/it) in the *present perfect tense* is است, which is also the present tense of the verb ‘to be’ for the *third person singular*.

In Dari, the *present perfect tense* can also be used as the simple past tense to indicate a single action, which occurred in the past. Note these examples:

تیرموترم پنچر شده است.	‘My car’s tire <u>has been punctured</u> .’ In English this could mean ‘My car’s tire was punctured.’ or simply ‘I had a flat tire.’
موترمه خراب شده.	‘My car <u>has broken</u> down.’ or ‘My car broke down.’
تیل تان خلاص شده.	‘You <u>have run out</u> of gasoline.’ or ‘You ran out of gasoline.’

Note in the following example, how the syllable /na/ placed at the beginning of the past participle, negates the *present perfect tense*:

تیل تان خلاص نشده.	‘You <u>have not run out</u> of gasoline. Or ‘You did not run out of gasoline.’
--------------------	---

### Transition to conversational Dari

In conversational and occasionally in formal Dari we drop the personal ending for the third person singular in the present perfect tense. You may have noticed this in the last two sentences above. Look at another example:

موترفرید درجاده خراب شده. 'Farid's car has broken down on the street.'  
(The personal ending است is dropped.)

### Subjunctive mood indicating necessity

In Lessons 7 and 11 we discussed usage of the subjunctive mood with the auxiliary verb خواستن /khwaastan/ 'want to' to indicate possibility or hypothesis. Here, we introduce another form of the subjunctive mood. This verb form indicates the necessity for an action to occur and is constructed with the help of the auxiliary باید /baa-yad/ which means 'must,' 'have to,' 'should' or 'ought to.' Here is an example from this lesson:

فرید باید پترول بخرد. 'Farid must buy gasoline.'

In this example, بخرد /be-kha-rad/ is the subjunctive mood of the verb خریدن /kha-ree-dan/ 'to buy.'

Look at some more examples:

شاگردان باید درس بخوانند. 'The students must study.'

شما باید یک کمپیوترنوبخرید. 'You must buy a new computer.'


احمد باید ساعت ۸ صبح سرکارباشد. 'Ahmad has to be at work at 8 a.m.'

### Cultural Notes

Unlike the U.S., in Afghanistan, the work week begins on Saturday and lasts till Thursday afternoon. Thus, the weekend starts on Thursday afternoon (usually at 1 p.m.) and lasts through Friday. During the weekend, all schools, government offices, banks and big commercial enterprises are closed. However, small businesses, grocery stores, gas stations, repair shops, restaurants, teahouses, etc., remain open through the weekend.



## Lesson Vocabulary

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

تیر	tire
تیر اشتبئی [ = تیر فالتو ]	spare tire
جک تیر	tire jack
ریسمان (ریسپان)	rope
موترکش کننده	tow truck
ماشین [ = انجن ]	engine
گیانه	gas can
پترول [ = تیل ]	gasoline
دیزل	diesel
تانک تیل	gas station
ورکشاپ	repair shop / garage
مستری [ = میخانیک ]	mechanic
کمک	help
تلفون	telephone
تلفون جیبی	cellular phone

کسی	someone / somebody
خراب	broken / out of order
باز (واز)	open
بسته	closed
شدن <sup>۱</sup> / شو / شد	to become
ایستاد شدن / شو / شد	to stall / to stop
خراب شدن / شو / شد	to break down
پنچر شدن / شو / شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
خلاص شدن / شو / شد	to run out
تلفون کردن <sup>۲</sup> / کن / کرد	to make a phone call
فرستادن / فرست / فرستاد (روان کردن / کن / کرد)	to send
دانستن / دان / دانست	to know (to be aware of / to have knowledge about)
شناختن / شناس / شناخت	to know (to be acquainted with / to recognize)

<sup>1</sup> The verb شدن /shu-dan/ 'to become' is one of the most commonly used verbs in Dari. Preceded by another word, mostly an adjective, it helps construct a compound verb. It is also used to construct the passive voice of verbs, which will be covered in Lesson 20.

<sup>2</sup> The verb تلفون کردن /te-le-foon kar-dan/ 'to make a telephone call,' unlike in English, takes the preposition به /ba/ 'to.' Example: علی به من تلفون کرد. /a-lee ba man te-le-foon kard/ 'Ali called me.'

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ دیزل نمی فروشد.

پترول موتر شما \_\_\_\_\_ .

من پنج سال در این \_\_\_\_\_ کار کرده ام.

موتر من به یک \_\_\_\_\_ نواحتیاج دارد.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

My car broke down. I need help.



Come on Saturday; we will be open on that day.  
(singular, formal)

My car's tire is flat; I have to go to a repair shop.

Do you know\* a good mechanic?  
(singular, formal)  
(\*Are you acquainted with...)

## Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
verbs in the present perfect tense		
verb in subjunctive mood ('must...')		
negation		
direct object marked by /raa/		
prepositions		

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)

امروز جمعه است. موتر فرید در سرک ایستاد شده است. فرید به کمک احتیاج دارد. او تیلیفون جیبی ندارد. یک مرد به فرید کمک میکند. او یک مستری را می فرستد. مستری ماشین موتر را می بیند. ماشین خراب نیست. پترول موتر خلاص شده است. فرید باید پترول بخرد. او به یک تانک تیل می رود. تانک تیل باز است. فرید پترول می خرد. او میخواهد به خانه تیلیفون کند. تیلیفون تانک تیل کار نمیکند.

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 in the present perfect tense, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, adjectives, prepositions, etc.



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### Narrative (Variations)

امروز جمعه است. موتر فرید در سرک ایستاد شده است. فرید به کمک احتیاج دارد. او تیلفون جیبی ندارد. یک مرد به فرید کمک میکند. او یک مستری را می فرستد. مستری ماشین موتر را می بیند. ماشین خراب نیست. پترول موتر خلاص شده است. فرید باید پترول بخرد. او به یک تانک تیل می رود. تانک تیل باز است. فرید پترول می خرد. او میخواد به خانه تیلفون کند. تیلفون تانک تیل کار نمیکند.

دوشنبه	راه خامه	پنجشنبه	دشت	خراب شده
پول	چهارشنبه	تیراشتنی	ندارد	گیلنه
شنبه	نمیخرد	جک تیر	می شناسد	دیزل
موتر سیکل	تیر	دارد	بسته	کار میکند



1. Create new narratives about other motorists by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice telling about the problems a bicyclist might encounter.



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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 about Farid's situation. Write this information briefly in *formal* Dari:

Location of car	Apparent problem	Actual problem	Gas station's telephone

3. Now ask about and tell the information you wrote above. Practice both Yes-No and "Wh-..." questions.

### Exchange (Models)

*Farid has car trouble. He asks a passerby for help.*

- فرید: ببخشین، موترم خراب شده. می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟  
 مرد: موتر تان ده کجاس؟  
 فرید: ده او سرک اس. ماشین کار نمی کنه.  
 مرد: مه یک مستری خوبه می شناسم. میرم و او ره اینجه روان میکنم.  
 فرید: او ده کجا کار میکنه؟  
 مرد: ده یک ورکشاپ نزدیک.  
 فرید: تشکر.

*The mechanic comes and finds the problem.*

- مستری: موتر تان تیل داره؟  
 فرید: نمیدانم.  
 مستری: تیل تان خلاص شده.  
 فرید: چی؟  
 مستری: موترتان تیل نداره. باید تیل بخرین.

*Farid is at the gas station and wants to make a phone call.*

- فرید: ببخشین، تیلفون دارین؟ مه باید به خانه تیلفون کنم.  
 مرد: تیلفون داریم. خراب شده.  
 فرید: تیلفون جیبی دارین؟  
 مرد: نی، نداریم.



### Exchange (Variations)


الف: ببخشین، \_\_\_\_\_ علی خراب شده. می تائین \_\_\_\_\_ کنین؟

ب: بایسکل ده \_\_\_\_\_ اس؟

الف: ده خانه اس.

ب: مه بسیار \_\_\_\_\_ دارم. بایسکل علی ره به \_\_\_\_\_ ببرین.

الف: امروز جمعه اس. ورکشاپ ها \_\_\_\_\_ استن.

1.  Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.

## Exchange (Variations)

Create new exchanges by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the dialog. Form groups of three or four. Two of you will be the motorists, the other(s) will be Good Samaritans who stop on the road to see if they can help. The motorists and Good Samaritans speak as groups (“We...”).

- The motorists indicate that they need help: the car engine died. They do not have a cell phone; neither do the Good Samaritans. The Good Samaritans will go to a repair shop and send someone. Today is Wednesday and the repair shop is open.
- The motorists indicate that they need help: they ran out of gas. They do not have gas; neither do the Good Samaritans. The Good Samaritans will go to a gas station and send someone. Today is Monday and the gas station is open.
- The motorists indicate that they need help: a tire blew out. They do not have a spare tire; neither do the Good Samaritans. The Good Samaritans will go to a repair shop. They will send someone.

الف/ب: ما به کمک احتیاج داریم.  
 ج/د: ده مورد موتر تان به کمک احتیاج دارین؟  
 الف/ب: بلی، ماشین خراب شده.  
 ج/د: تلفون جیبی دارین؟  
 الف/ب: نی، ندارم. شما دارین؟  
 ج/د: نی. شما باید موتر تانه به ورکشاپ ببرین.  
 الف/ب: ورکشاپ نزدیک اس؟  
 ج/د: بلی، بسیار نزدیک اس.  
 الف/ب: امروز ورکشاپ کار میکنه؟  
 ج/د: امروز پنجشنبه اس. ورکشاپ ها واز استن. مستری ها سرکار هستن.

تیر اشتنبی	گیلنه	میتانین ما ره کمک کنین؟	جمعه
چهارشنبه	نی	تیل خلاص شده	موترسیکل
نزدیک	اس	تانک تیل	تیر پنچر شده
مردم	بسته	ده خانه	نیس
واز	تیل	شنبه	لطفاً ما ره کمک کنین!
دوشنبه	بلی	شنبه	

## Drills

Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as question and answer practice, transformation drill (statement to negative question), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.



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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 tell the days of the week, in reverse order, starting with Sunday.
2. Name five or more things and people related to 'car.'
3. Give three common problems for which you might call roadside assistance.
4. Ask your teacher if he or she has a cell phone.
5. If you own a vehicle, say whether or not it has a spare tire.
6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about a problem on the road

Choose a person you know well. Think about the destination of a trip, the type of vehicle used, and the nature of the problem this person encountered. Mention how the problem was dealt with. *You will need simple past tense to tell this event.* Prepare notes.

Now tell about the road trip.

**Role-plays**

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

شما در یک منطقه دور افتاده افغانستان هستید. یک تیرموترتان می ترکد و شما از تیر فالتوی تان استفاده میکنید. در شهر بعدی، از یک باشنده آن شهر بپرسید که آیا در آنجا یک ورکشاپ یا تانک تیل هست. شما به تیرنو احتیاج دارید.

**(1) You are in a remote area of Afghanistan. A tire blew out in your vehicle and you used the spare. In the next town you approach a towns person and find out if this person knows a repair shop. You need a new tire.**

**(2) An Afghan friend is determined to go on the road in a vehicle you deem unsafe (no spare tire, little gas, old engine, etc.)**

- Point out the problems one by one.
- Predict what will happen on the road.
- Advise your friend not to go.

**Your friend tries to calm your fears with counter arguments.**

**(3) You are stranded on the road. Make phone calls to people, trying to get help.**

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. What kind of business is advertised here? Underline the key word in the title.
2. Find another familiar word that is related to this business. It appears twice. Circle both.

# باخترورکشاپ


ما ترمیم انواع مختلف موتر هارا با کیفیت عالی و رضائیت خاطر شما انجام میدهیم

همچنان ورکشاپ ما مجهز با ماشین آلات مدرن بوده ترمیم انجن، برک و غیره به کمترین فرصت و نازلترین قیمت انجام میگیرد.

ما کارهای انشورنس را برای هموطنان عزیز خویش بدون Deductible انجام میدهیم

ساعات کار دوشنبه تا جمعه  
از ساعت ۱۰ صبح الی ۸ بعد از ظهر

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1.  Listen to a commercial for an automotive business. What type of work do they specifically mention?
  - engine
  - body
  - tires
2. This business prides itself in providing excellent service. In what two ways do they promise to excel? (Hint: Listen for /ta-reen/.) Underline the corresponding words above.
3. Work in pairs. One student calls up the repair shop and asks about business hours. The other student answers.

1. Look over the text. Guess what kind of text it is.
2. Check page 64. What can you expect to find there?
3. Check page 29. What can you expect to read about?
4. Is the author who wrote the report on page 29 male or female?
5. Check page 27 featuring a trip report. Sound out the title. Guess where this trip took the author. (Hint: Think 'city'—not 'country'.)
6. Sound out and highlight all the names of contributors you can identify. Who are the three people who use their titles? Underline them.
7. Write your own contribution to this publication:
  - Your name
  - Your title
  - Your page

برخی از عناوین این شماره	
۲	امیری - مولود سرور کاینات ص
۱۰	غ. وزیری - مرحله نوین تاریخ ص
۱۱	ترجمه علوی امریکا و فامی کند؟ ص
۱۳	نگارگر - ملتی در ترس و امید ص
۱۵	دکتور زگریا - بازگشت شاه و... ص
۱۶	سیستانی - نقش جرگه هادر... ص
۱۹	نعیم بارز - مردم چه انتظار دارند؟ ص
۲۱	داکتور وزیری - دیکتاتور دانشمند ص
۲۴	ترجمه علمی در دره جدران ص
۲۵	شیوه انتخابات اعضای جرگه ص
۲۶	علوی - نقش مطبوعات دولتی ص
۲۷	باختری - از هامبورگ تا روم ص
۲۸	صفی. التزام - ملاقات پاشاه ص
۲۹	مستوره - سفر کرسی به آلمان ص
۳۰	قطع نامه دانایان کشور در رورجینیا ص
۳۱	حمیدانوری - تجلیل یا تقبیح ص
۳۲	(بازهم) - درباره استاد ربانی... ص
۳۳	امین رحیم - جهان در ماه گذشته ص
۴۰	شعر و ادب - از صفحه ۳۷ تا ص
۴۱	درباره فعالیت های هنری مهوش ص
۴۴	ع. کهگدای - یادداشت های حافظ ص
۴۵	سدوزی - به یاد او که... رفت ص
۴۶	انوری - گگاهی به تاریخ ص
۴۷	و. سرخابی - گزارش <شب شعر> ص
۴۸	تایست - گزارش های مصور ص
۶۰	نامه ها و انعکاسات از صفحه ۵۲ تا ص
۶۱	دکتور شهرانی - غنی سواری ص
۶۳	دعاگوی - دوره برگشت ناپذیران ص
۶۴	رهنورد - <عکس> ص
۶۶	حسین انوری - چه دیدم؟ ص
۴۸	ترجمه سعدزوی - روایات... ص
۶۹	سعد زوی - تا صد سالگی ص
۷۱	حامد علمی - لبخند و اندوه ص
۷۳	ع. کهگدای - کرونولوژی ص
۷۵	صفحه <سلامت باشید> .. ص



## REVIEW 9-12

This homework assignment is to 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 neat work that is legible and complete. Substandard work will not be accepted.

### Part A


1. 🎧 Listen and transcribe.

قاسم:  
لطيف:  
قاسم:  
لطيف:  
قاسم:  
لطيف:

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

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

Part B

1.  Listen and transcribe.

لطيف:  
قاسم:  
لطيف:  
قاسم:  
لطيف:  
قاسم:

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

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