DARI BASIC COURSE



SEMESTER 1 Lessons 13-16

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VALIDATION EDITION 2005

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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SEMESTER 1

Lessons 13-16

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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GLOSSARY

کمی	a little / a bit
درباره و [= درمورد] [= راجع به]	about
آدرس	address
بعد از [= بعد] [= پس از]	after
بعد از [= بعد] [= پس از] بعد ازظهر (بعد ازچاشت) (بعد ازپیشین)	afternoon
میدان هوایی امبولانس	airport
امبو لانس	ambulance
امریکایی	American (nationality)
سفارت امریکا	American (nationality) American Embassy
و	and
سيب	apple
تقريبا	approximately
رسم	art
رسم در (ده)	at / in
آسترالیایی	Australian (nationality)
نح	bad
بامیان	Bamyan
. ت ق مقبول [= قشنگ] [= زیبا] پیش از [= قبل از]	beautiful / pretty
پیش از [= قبل از]	before
كريمى توت بايسكل	beige
توت	berry
بایسکل	bicycle
کلان [= بزرگ]	big / large
خون ریزی	bleeding
أبى	blue
كتاب	book
بوتل	bottle
دسته	bouquet
نان خشک [= نان]	bread
پڶ	bridge
خراب	broken / out of order
خراب برادر	brother

نو روادی	brown
نصوارى بس [= سرويس]	bus
بس [– سرویس]	husinescherson
المجر	businessperson buttermilk by camel
دوع	by
ار پهلو ی	ormal and a second
شنر	camei
می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟	Can you neip me?
موتر	car carpet / rug
گله	
تيلفون جيبى	cellular phone
سانتی گر اد	cellular phone centigrade
شفاخانه ٔ مرکزی چوکی ارزان	central hospital
چوکی	chair
ارزان	cheap
طول	child / baby
چاکلیت	chocolate
سگرت	chocolate cigarettes city class / grade
شهر	city
صنف	class / grade
همصنف (همصنفی)	classmate
بسته	closed
ابری [= ابر آلود]	cloudy
سر د (بخ)	cold (temperature)
رنگین 💮	colorful
رنگین درون بیابین. کمپیوتر آشپز کلچه	Come in.
كمييو تر	computer
آشيز	cook
كلچه	cookies
جو ارى دانه نشده	corn on the cob
همکار	coworker
خطرناک	dangerous
جو آرى دانه نشده همكار خطرناك درى	Dari
روز	day

درجه	degree(s)
خوش مزه (مزه دار) دشت	delicious
دشت	desert
ديزل	diesel
ر اه خامه	dirt road
سرچرخ داکتر سگ	dizzy
داکتر	doctor
سگ	dog
خر [= مرکب]	donkey
710	Eid / religious holiday
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
عید برج ایفل ماشین [= انجن] انگلیسی کافی (بس) شام	engine
انگلیسی	English
کافی (بس)	enough
شام	evening
نان شب [= طعام شب] (نان شو)	evening meal (dinner)
ببخشید. (ببخشین)	Excuse me.
سام نان شب [= طعام شب] (نان شو) ببخشید. (ببخشین) قیمت [= گران]	expensive
خزان	fall / autumn
فاميل [= خانواده]	family
فامیل [= خانواده] معروف [= مشهور]	famous
دور	far
دهقان	farmer
پدر	father
گل	flower
غذا (نان)	food
برای (بری)	for
پنجه	fork
فر انسوى	French (nationality / language)
تازه	fresh
جمعه	Friday
مرغ بريان	fried chicken
از	from
ميوه	fruit

فِرنيچر [= مبل وفرنيچر]	furniture
گر دیز	Gardez
فرنیچر [= مبل وفرنیچر] گردیز گیلنه	gas can
/ 100 / \$ 110	i gas siation
پترول [= تيل]	gasoline
جغرافيه	geography
پترول [= تيل] جغرافيه آلماني	German
تيارشو!	Get ready!
<u>گیلاس</u>	glass
دستکش	glove
خوب	Get ready! glass glove good / fine / nice
	CtOOO-DVe
تنگی	gorge government employee grandfather grandmother grape green guest
مامور	government employee
پدر کلان	grandfather
مادر کلان	grandmother
انگور	grape
سبز	green
مهمان	guest
نيم	naii
حميد	Hamid (male name)
حميد خوشحال [= خوش]	happy
او	
کلینیک صحی	health clinic
کمک	help
نوش جان کنین.	Help yourself. / Eat heartily.
هر ات	Herat
اینجا (اینجه)	here
بلند	high
تاريخ	history
رخصتی [= تعطیل]	holiday / vacation / leave
خانه	home
اسپ	horse
شفأخانه	hospital

hot / burning (temperature)
hot / burning (temperature) hot / spicy (taste)
hour
hour / period
house / home
housemate
How?
How about? How are you?
How are you?
How long?
How long? How many?/ How many pieces?
How much? hungry
hungry
husband
I
I am busy. I am fine. illness
I am fine.
illness
important
in / at
in front of
in order to
India
injured
inn / guest house
Intercontinental Hotel
Iran
Iranian (nationality)
Is everybody fine?
is not
Islamabad
It is not possible.
It is not possible. It's kind of you. / It is nice of you.

المواقعة (nationality / language) journalist juice Alpha (Actionality / language) journalist juice Alpha (Actionality / language) Actionality	جابانی	Japanese (nationality / language)
ال المربة ا	ژ و رنالست ژ و رنالست	journalist
Karta-e-Sey (a district) الحال الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	شربت	juice
Karta-e-Sey (a district) الحال الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	كباب	kabob
Karta-e-Sey (a district) الحال الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	کابل	Kabul
العلو [= كيلوگرام] العلو [= كيلوگرام] العلو [= كارگر المان] (زبان) language العلو [= إلى العلائم العلو	كارته ٔ سه	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
الم الموسود الموسود الموسود الموسود المسان الرئبان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان		
الم الموسود الموسود الموسود الموسود المسان الرئبان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان	كيلو [= كيلوگرام]	kilogram
الم الموسود الموسود الموسود الموسود المسان الرئبان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان الموسود المسان	<u>کار د</u>	knife
last night دیشب [= شب گذشته] (دیشَو) left side lesson درس lesson درس lesson درس این که بریم! این که بریم! ازندگی life little (amount) دراز London دراز London اندن long man market mathematics may / might / maybe / perhaps may / might / maybe / perhaps Mazar-e-Sharif meat mechanic meon milut [= naxi [کار گر	laborer / worker
last night دیشب [= شب گذشته] (دیشَو) left side lesson درس lesson درس lesson درس این که بریم! این که بریم! ازندگی life little (amount) دراز London دراز London اندن long man market mathematics may / might / maybe / perhaps may / might / maybe / perhaps Mazar-e-Sharif meat mechanic meon milut [= naxi [زَبان [= لسان] (زُبان)	language
الله المنافعة المربية المنافعة المنافع	گذشته	last / past
الله المنافعة المربية المنافعة المنافع	دیشب [= شب گذشته](دیشَو)	last night
الله المنافعة المربية المنافعة المنافع	طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
الزار market الزار market الزار mathematics الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار شریف الزار max met الزار meat الزار mechanic الزار	درس	lesson
الزار market الزار market الزار mathematics الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار شریف الزار max met الزار meat الزار mechanic الزار	بيا كه بريم!	Let's go!
الزار market الزار market الزار mathematics الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار شریف الزار max met الزار meat الزار mechanic الزار	زندگی	life
الزار market الزار market الزار mathematics الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار شریف الزار max met الزار meat الزار mechanic الزار	کم	little (amount)
الزار market الزار market الزار mathematics الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار may / might / maybe / perhaps الزار شریف الزار max met الزار meat الزار mechanic الزار	لندن	London
ابزار ریاضی market ریاضی mathematics ساید [= ممکن است] may / might / maybe / perhaps مرارشریف Mazar-e-Sharif مستری [= میخانیک] meat mechanic melon خربوزه menu مینو [= است غذا] midday / noon midday / midday midday midday midday midday minute Monday Monday	دراز	long
ریاضی mathematics ریاضی may / might / maybe / perhaps Mazar-e-Sharif meat mechanic melon melon menu menu midday / noon mild match mild minute Monday Monday Monday Monday	مرد	man
Mazar-e-Sharif Meat meat mechanic melon melon menu midday / noon mild minute minute Monday Monday Monday	بازار	
Mazar-e-Sharif Meat meat mechanic melon melon menu midday / noon mild minute minute Monday Monday Monday	ریاضی	mathematics
Mazar-e-Sharif Meat meat mechanic melon melon menu midday / noon mild minute minute Monday Monday Monday	شاید [= ممکن است]	may / might / maybe / perhaps
mechanic مستری [= میخانیک] melon خربوزه menu menu midday / noon mild non minute Monday Monday	مزارشریف	Mazar-e-Sharif
melon خربوزه menu مینو [= است غذا] midday / noon mild minute minute Monday Monday	<u>گو</u> شت	
المبنو [= است غذا] المبنو [= است غذا] المبنو midday / noon المبنو mild المبنو mild المبنو minute المبنو minute المبنو minute المبنو minute	مستری [= میخانیک]	mechanic
midday / noon طهر (چاشت) mild معتدل minute Monday		melon
mild معتدل minute دقیقه Monday	مينو [= لست غذا]	
minute دقیقه Monday	ظهر (چاشت)	
Monday دو شنبه	معتدل	mild
	دقيقه	minute
(A) I money	دوشنبه	Monday
المالات	پول (پیسه)	money

ماه	month
صبح	morning
چای صبح [= ناشتا]	morning meal (breakfast) Moscow
ماسكو	Moscow
مسجد	mosque
مادر	mother
مو تر سيكل	motorcycle
کوه	mountain
كوتل	mountain pass
زیاد [= بسیار]	much / many / a lot mud house
خانه ٔ گلی	mud house
ملا	Muslim clergyman
باید [= بایست]	must / should / ought to
ناهید	
دستمال کاغذی	napkin
دستمال کاغذی باریک [= تنگ] [= کمعرض] (کمبر)	narrow
نسيمه	Nasima (female name)
نازى	Nazi (female name)
نزدیک (نزدیک) ن	near / close
همسایه	neighbor
نو	new
دهلی جدید [= دهلی نو]	New Delhi
نوروز [= سال نو]	New Delhi New Year's Day next / future / the following
آینده [= بعدی]	next / future / the following
پهلوی [= کنار]	next to
شب	night
نه (نی)	no
نان چاشت [= طعام چاشت]	noon meal (lunch)
کتابچه	notebook
حالا [= اكنون] (حالى)	now
نمره [= شماره]	number
ساعت (بجه)	o'clock / hour
كهنه	old
بالای [= روی] (سر)	on

باز (واز)	open
كاغذ	paper
پاری <i>س</i>	Paris
ىشتە	Pashto
قلم	pen
پنسل	pencil
مردم	people
مرچ	pepper
مرچ	pienie
عکس	picture / photograph
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
بالشت	pillow
جا (جای)	place
بشقائب	plate
بفر مایید[= لطفاً] (بفر مایین)	Please.
انار	pomegranate
فقير[= نادار] (غريب)	poor
بند برق	power dam
نماز	prayer
حامله (شکمدار)	pregnant
پروفیسور[= استاد] (پروفیسر)	professor
شاگرد	pupil / student
بنفش	
دستكول	purse
	Qandahar
بار انی	rainy
دراین اواخر [= اخیراً] (ده ای وخت ها)	recently
سرخ	red
دينيات	religion
وركشاپ	repair shop / garage
رستوران	restaurant
برنج	rice
برنج ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	rice pilaf
شيربرنج	rice pudding

بولدار [= غنی]	rich
پولدار [= غنی] طرف راست (دست راس)	right side
دريا	
هم اتاق (هم اتاقی)	roommate
ریسمان (ریسپان)	
·	
صالح	rotten Saleh (male name)
نمک	salt
شور	salty
شنبه	Saturday
بُرانی بادنجان (برانی بانجان)	sauteed eggplant
بو لاني	sauteed eggplant savory pastry with delicious filling school season
مكتب	school
فصل [= موسم]	season
فروشنده	seller / street vendor Shahr-e-Nau (a district)
شهرنو	Shahr-e-Nau (a district)
شريف	Sharif (male name) shawl
شال	shawl
خريد	shopping
كوتاه	short
زيارت [= مقبره]	shrine
مریض	sick (adjective) / patient (noun) sign
لوحه	sign
خواهر	sister
ماهر (لايق)	skillful
خورد [= کوچک]	small
قالینچه	small rug
برفي	snowy
بعضى	some
کسی	someone / somebody
به زود <i>ی</i> [= عنقریب] (زود)	soon
شوربا (شوروا) سوغات	soup
سو غات	souvenir
تير اشتبني [= تيرفالتو]	spare tire

, a	
شورنخود وكچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad spicy fried potatoes
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes
قاشق	
بهار	spring
مستقيم [= روبه رو]	straight
بهار مستقیم [= روبه رو] سرک [= جاده] [= کوچه] مضمون بوره [= شکر] تابستان بکشنیه	street
مضمون	subject
بوره [= شكر]	sugar
تابستان	summer
یکشنبه	Sunday
آفتابی (افتوی)	sunny
چرا نی.	Sure. / With pleasure.
شيرين	sweet
ميز	table
تاج محل	Taj Mahal
تكسى	sunny Sure. / With pleasure. sweet table Taj Mahal taxi
چای معلم	tea
معلم	teacher
	teahouse
تيلفون	telephone
تیلفون حرارت (گرمی)	temperature
تشكر.	Thank you.
آن (او)	that
آنجاً (اونجه)	there
آنها (اونها / اونا)	they
تشنه (تُشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
پنجشنبه	Thursday
تیر	tire
جک تیر	tire jack
به	to
پیش [= نزدِ]	to / before / near
کباب کردن/ کن/ کرد	to barbeque
کباب کردن/ کن/ کرد بودن/ باش/ بود	to be

٠٠ ١٠ ٠٠ ١٠ ١٠ ١٠ ١٠ ٠١ ٠٠	to be able to / aan (model work)
توانستن/ توان/ توانست	
خواب بودن/ باش/ بود (خو بودن)	
شدن/ شو/ شد	
خونریزی داشتن/ دار/ داشت	
خراب شدن/ شو/ شد	to break down
نفس کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to breathe
آوردن/ أور/ أورد	to bring
خریدن/ خر/ خرید	to buy
آمدن/ آ / آمد	to come
پُختن/ پَز/ پُخت (پُخته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to cook
حساب کر دن/ کن/ کر د	
<u>کر دن/ کُن/ کر د</u>	to do
رسم کردن/ کن/ کرد (رسم کشیدن/ کش/ کشید)	to draw
نوشیدن/ نوش/ نوشید	to drink
خوردن [= غذا خوردن] (نان خوردن)/ خور/ خورد	to eat
معاینه کردن/ کن/ کرد	
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
ر هنمایی کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to guide
داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to have
میله کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to have a picnic
یاد داشتن/ دار / داشت	
شنیدن/ شنو/ شنید	to hear
كمك كردن / كن / كرد	
را کمک کردن	to help
به کمک کر دن	-
به کمک کردن 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)
آمو ختن/ آموز/ آمو خت [= یاد گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت]	to learn

در از کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to lie down
خوش داشتن / دار / داشت	to like
را خوش داشتن	to like
گوش کردن/ کن/ کرد $[= گوش دادن/ ده / داد]$	to listen
به گوش کردن	to listen to
راگوش کردن	
به گوش دادن	
زندگی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to live
در زندگ <i>ی</i> کردن	to live in
با زندگ <i>ی</i> کردن	to live with
تیلفون کردن/ کن/ کرد	
به کسی تیلفون کردن	to call someone
ملاقات کر دن/ کن/ کر د (دیدن/ بین/ دید)	to meet
با ملاقات كردن	to meet with
حفظ کر دن/ کن/ کرد (از بر کر دن/ کن/ کرد)	to memorize
حرکت کردن/ کن/ کرد	to move
ضرورت داشتن[= احتياج داشتن]	to need
(کار داشتن) / دار / داشت	
باز کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to open
فر مایش دادن/ ده/ داد	
گذشتن/ گذر/ گذشت (تیرشدن/ شو/ شد)	to pass / to cross
از گذشتن ِ (تیرشدن)	to pass
از پهلوی گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass by
نماز خواندن/ خوان/ خواند برگشتن/ برگرد/ برگشت (پس آمدن/ آ / آمد)	to pray
برگشتن/ برگرد/ برگشت (پس أمدن/ أ / أمد)	to return
از برگشتن	to return from
به برگشتن	to return to
به برگشتن خلاص شدن/ شو/ شد	to run out
گفتن/ گو/ گفت	
دیدن/ بین/ دید	to see
فروختن/ فروش/ فروخت	
فرستادن/ فرست/ فرستاد (روان کردن/کن/کرد)	to send
ﺳﺮﻭﯾﺲ ﮐﺮﺩﻥ/ ﮐﻦ/ ﮐﺮﺩ	to serve (food)

خرید کردن / کن / کرد	to shop
از خرید کردن	to shop at
نشان دادن/ ده/ داد	to show
را نشان دادن	to show
به نشان دادن	to show to
تماشا کردن جاهای دیدنی	to sightsee
[= جاهای دیدنی را تماشا کردن] / کن/ کرد	
نشستن/ نشین/ نشست (شیشتن/ شین/ شیشت)	to sit / to sit down
خوابیدن/ خواب/ خوابید (خَوگدَن)	to sleep
سگرت کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to smoke
صحبت كردن/ كن/ كرد [= گپ زدن/ زن/ زد]	to speak / to talk
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stall / to stop
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stand / to stand up
قدم زدن/ زن/ زد $[=$ گردش کردن/ کن کرد]	to stroll / walk around
درس خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study
خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study / to read
گرفتن/گیر/گرفت	to take (to consume)
بردن/ بر/ برد	to take (to escort)
عکس گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to take a picture
عکس راگرفتن	to take a picture of
از عکس گرفتن	
صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد[= گپ زدن/ زن/ زد]	to talk / to speak
درباره (درمورد) صحبت	to talk about
کردن[ِ = گپ زدن]	to talk to
با گپ زدن[= صحبت کردن]	to talk with
درس دادن/ ده/ داد (یاد دادن/ ده/ داد)	to teach
تشکرکردن/ کن/ کرد	to thank
از تشكر كردن	to thank
به خاطر تشکر کر دن	to thank for
دورخوردن/ خور/ خورد	to turn
فهمیدن/ فهم/ فهمید	to understand
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن/کن/کرد	to videotape
[= فلم ویدیویی گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت]	
بازدید کردن [= دیدن کردن]/ کن/ کرد	to visit (socially)

پیاده رفتن [= با پای رفتن] [= راه رفتن]	to walk
/ رو/ رفت	
خواستن/ خواه/ خواست	to want
تلویزیون دیدن/ بین/ دید	to watch TV
کارکردن/ کن/ کرد	to work
بد ترشدن/ شو/ شد	to worsen / to get worse
نوشتن/ نویس/ نوشت (نوشته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to write
إمروز	today
باهم [= باهم یکجا] (یکجایی)	together
فردا (صبا)	tomorrow
اِمشب (اِمشو)	tonight
بیحد [= بی اندازه] (بسیار)	too (excessively)
هم [= نيز] [= همچنان]	too / also
موترکش کننده	
	Trafalgar Square
سه شنبه	
متأسفانه [= بدبختانه]	unfortunately
مناسفانه [= بدبحانه] پوهنتون تا	university
تا	until / to
دره	valley / glen
سبزی (ترکاری)	vegetable
	very / many / much
كمره ويديويي	video camera
فلم برداری وید یویی	video recording
قریه [= دِه]	village
قریه دار [= ملک]	village chief / village leader
میدان قریه	village square
پیشخدمت	waiter
ولی	Wali (male name)
گرم ِ	warm
واشنگتن	Washington
آب (او)	water
وزير اكبرخان مينه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
ما	we

هوا [= آب و هوا]	weather / air
جهارشنبه	Wednesday
هفته	week
آخر هفته	weekend
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
چه ؟ (چی؟) ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟)	What?
ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟)	What time?
چى شده؟	What's wrong?
وقتیکه (وختیکه)	when / at the time when
چه وقت؟ (چی وخت؟)	What's wrong? when / at the time when When? where / at the place where
جاییکه	where / at the place where
کجا؟	Where?
سفید	white
قصر سفيد	White House white rice Who?
چَلو	white rice
کی؟	Who?
چرا؟	Why?
وسيع [= عريض] (بردار)	wide
وسيع [= عريض] (بردار) خانم [= زن]	wife
ز مستان	winter
	with / by (means of)
به چشم	with pleasure / OK
زن	woman
كار	work
سال	year
بلی	yes
ديروز	yesterday
شما	you (formal or plural)
تو	you (informal)

LESSON 13

In a Restaurant

- Vocabulary: Menu, meal specialties, service items, adjectives describing food and beverages
- Grammar: The reflexive pronoun خود /khud/; the construction 'Let's'
- Functions: Get something to eat and drink; compliment and complain; make plans for eating out
- Skills: Survival skills: get food & beverages; get a needed utensil.
- Situation: A customer asks about daily specials, orders a meal, requests a missing utensil, and comments on the food.

Grammar Notes

/khud/ خود Reflexive pronoun

Compare these English statements:

'I did it.' 'I did it *myself*.' (emphasis on who did it)

The word 'myself' in the second statement is an example of a reflexive pronoun. Reflexive pronouns are used to indicate that the subject is both performer and receiver of the action of the verb.

As in English, reflexive pronouns can be used for emphasis in Dari. They are formed by using the word خود /khud/ 'oneself/self' plus the appropriate personal ending. The following examples illustrate how reflexive pronouns are constructed:

איפ ('myself' 'yourself' 'yourself' 'yourself' 'yourself' 'yourself' 'himself/herself/itself' خودش /khud-ash/ 'himself/herself/itself' 'ourselves' 'yourselves' 'yourselves' 'themselves'

Look at an example from this lesson:

'He cooks the food himself.' اوغذا ها راخودش مي پزد.

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 13

Expressing 'Let us...' or 'Let's...'

In Dari, we usually construct the expression 'Let's ...' by using the imperative form of the verb أحدن /aa-ma-dan/ 'to come': بيا /be-yaa/ 'come' (singular) or بياليد /be-yaa-yeyd/ 'come' (plural), together with the present subjunctive form of the main verb:

Imperative form of 'to come' + Present subjunctive form of the main verb

Examples:

'Let's go home.' (Lit., 'Come, let's go home.')

'Let's take a picture of this gorge.' بیا از این تنگی یک عکس بگیریم.

'Let's see that red rug.' بیابید آن قالینچه ٔ سرخ را ببینیم.

Often, the word ﴿ /ke/, which in Dari could mean 'that,' 'which,' 'who,' and 'so,' is used immediately after بيابيد or بيابيد for emphasis, without changing the basic meaning of the sentence. Thus, the above examples can be rewritten as shown below and still convey the same meaning:

'Let's go home.'

'Let's take a picture of this gorge.' بیا که از این تنگی یک عکس بگیریم.

'Let's see that red rug.' بیابید که آن قالینچه ٔ سرخ را ببینیم.

As you observe in all of the above examples, the verbs برويم /be-ra-weym/, بيليم /be-gee-reym/ and بيبنيم /be-bee-neym/are in their subjunctive form.

Dari speakers often omit the expressions بیاکه /be-yaa/, بیاکه /be-yaa ke/, بیابید که /be-yaa-yeyd ke/, in conversation. They simply rely on the subjunctive form of the verb to convey the same meaning. Let's look at an example from this lesson:

(برویم ویک مرغ بریان بخوریم the conversational form of) بریم یک مرغ بریان بخوریم. 'Let's go and eat fried chicken.'

As you see in the above example, we have not used the expressions بياكه /be-yaa/, بياييد /be-yaa ke/, بياييد /be-yaa-yeyd/ or بياييد كه /be-yaa-yeyd ke/, but the Dari sentence still carries that meaning. Here is another example of making a suggestion without actually using these expressions:

'Let's go and buy some chocolate for the guests.' بریم بری مهمان ها کمی چاکلیت بخریم.

Transition to conversational Dari

The auxiliary that indicates necessity, بايد /baa-ad/ 'must/should,' is sometimes dropped. Look at an example from this lesson:

"I want white rice. It must be warm." مه چلومی خایم. گرم باشه.

The auxiliary باید 'must' is missing above. However, the subjunctive mood of the verb بودن /boo-dan/ 'to be' (باشه) by itself can convey the intended meaning adequately. In formal Dari, it would be stated as: من چلو می خواهم. چلو باید گرم باشد 'I want white rice. The white rice must be warm.'

Cultural Notes

- 1. One of the most popular dishes in Afghanistan is the kabob, which is pieces of marinated and richly seasoned meat grilled on a skewer or spit. There are many different types of kabob, such as کباب چوپان /ka-baa-be tek-ka/, کباب شامی /ka-baa-be shaa-mee/, کباب گرده /ka-baa-be cho-paan/, کباب گرده /ka-baa-be murgh/ کباب جگر /ka-baa-be je-gar/, کباب گرده ,being more popular than others, have been mentioned in this lesson.
- 2. When talking to a young man whose name they don't know yet, Afghans usually address him using the expression آغا جان (or آغا جان in formal Dari) which means 'Dear Mr.' This is almost the same as the expression 'Young man' in English. And if it is a young female, they use the expression بي بي جان which literally means 'Dear grandma' but colloquially means 'Young lady.' Let's look at two examples. At a restaurant, a customer asks the young waiter what they have today, and a girl is asked what she would like to order:

'Young man, what's on the menu today?'

'Young lady, what would you like to order?'

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 13

Lesson Vocabulary

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

/mee-no/ [/les-te ghe-zaa/]	مينو [= لست غذا]	menu
/peysh-khed-mat/	پیشخدمت	waiter
/aash-paz/	آشپز	cook
/meyz/	میز	table
/chau-kee/	چوکی	chair
/qaa-shuq/	قاشق	spoon
/pan-ja/	پنجه	fork
/kaard/	کارد	knife
/bush-qaab/	بشقاب	plate
/gey-laas/	گیلاس	glass
/bo-tal/	بوتل	bottle
/dast-maa-le kaa-gha-zee/	دستمال کاغذی	napkin
/murch/	مرچ	pepper
/na-mak/	نمک	salt
/boo-ra/ [/sha-kar/]	بوره [= شكر]	sugar

/mur-ghe ber-yaan/	مرغ بريان	fried chicken
/pa-lau/	َ پلو	rice pilaf
/cha-lau/	چَلو	white rice
/bu-raa-nee-ye baa-den-jaan/	برانی بادنجان (برانی بانجان)	sauteed eggplant
/sheer-be-renj/	شيربرنج	rice pudding
/shor/	شور	salty
/shee-reen/	شیرین	sweet
/tund/	ثند	hot / spicy (taste)
/daagh/ [/so-zaan/]	داغ [= سوزان]	hot / burning (temperature)
/sard/	سرد (یخ)	cold (temperature)
/maa-her/	ماهر (لايق)	skillful
/bey had/ [/bey an-daa-za/]	بیحد [= بی اندازه] (بسیار)	too (excessively)
/ham/ [/neez/] [/ham-chu-	هم [= نيز] [= همچنان]	too / also
naan/]		
/dar een a-waa-kher/	دراين اواخر [= اخيراً]	recently
[/a-khee-ran/]	(ده ای وخت ها)	
/baaz kar-dan/	باز کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to open
/aa-ma-dan/	آمدن/ آ / آمد	to come

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 13

/far-maa-yesh daa-dan/	فر مایش دادن/ ده/ داد	to order
/sar-wees kar-dan/	سرویس کردن/کن/کرد	to serve (food)



© Gary W. Bowersox "The Gem Hunter"

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? (They are service items.)

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

We ate fried chicken last night.

The waiter serves the food himself / herself.

This kabob is very delicious.

Please give me a glass of water.

C. Write the following in Dari:

This pilaf is very salty and cold.

Let's order rice pudding and tea. (plural)

Do you have sautéed eggplant today? (singular, formal)

I have cooked this rice pudding myself.

Did you order white rice, too? (singular, informal)

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 13

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 with the reflexive pronoun /khud/	خودش می پزد	/khu-dash mey-pa-zad/
adjectives	خوشمزه ماهر زیاد	/khush-ma-za/ /maa-her/ /ze-yaad/
plural nouns	غذا ها میز ها چوکی ها	/ghe-zaa haa/ /meyz haa/ /chau-kee haa/
prepositional phrases	دررستوران سرمیزها	/dar ras-too-raan/ /sa-re meyz haa/

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)





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عثمان دراین او اخر یک رستوران باز کرده است. رستوران عثمان غذا های خوشمزه دارد. عثمان آشپز ماهراست. او غذا ها را خودش می پزد. برادر عثمان هم در رستوران کار میکند. او پیشخدمت است. رستوران عثمان میزها و چوکی های زیاد دارد. سرمیزها، بشقاب، قاشق، پنجه، مرچ و نمک است.

- 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, reflexive verbs, adjectives, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, etc.

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 13

Narrative (Variations)

عثمان دراین اواخر یک رستوران باز کرده است. رستوران عثمان غذا های خوشمزه دارد. عثمان آشپز ماهراست. او غذا ها را خودش می پزد. برادر عثمان هم در رستوران کارمیکند. او پیشخدمت است. رستوران عثمان میزها و چوکی های زیاد دارد. سرمیزها، بشقاب، قاشق، پنجه، مرچ و نمک است.

يروف فاروق	مادر مع	خريده	فرشته	شریف
خوب نسیمه	ارزان	قيمت	شگوفه	و هاب
خانم کارد	بوره	تمال كاغذى	هر دسا	شو
سرویس میکند	تازه گیلاس	پدر	خواهر	مينو

- 1. Create new narratives about other restaurant owners, their restaurants, employees and menus 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 a one-employee restaurant where the owner handles everything: food purchase, meal preparation, and table service.

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:

🚨 Dari	Solution English transliteration
بريم	/bu-reym/
بخوريم	/bu-khu-reym/
آغا جان	/aa-ghaa jaan/
اَو يخ	/a-we yakh/
بيار	/be-yaar/
	بریم بخوریم آغا جان او یخ

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

Menu?	Good eats	Wali's order	Shukoor's order
بلی	كباب ومرغ بريان	چلو	مرغ بريان وپلو

3. Now ask about and tell the information you listed above. Practice Yes-No, "What..." and "Who..." questions.

Exchange (Models)

Shukoor wants to know if the restaurant was opened recently, so he might go and eat there.

شکور: ولی جان، ای رستوران نو اس؟ ولی: بلی. شکور: غذا هایش خوب اس؟ شکور: بد نیس. کباب و مرغ بریانش بسیار خوشمزه اس. شکور: مه گشنه استم. بریم یک مرغ بریان بخوریم.

Shukoor and his friend Wali order the food.

شکور: آغا جان، امروز چی دارین؟ پیشخدمت: غذا های امروز ده مینو اس صاحب. شکور: مه مرغ بریان و پلو می خایم. ولی: مه چلو می خایم. گرم باشه. پیشخدمت: به چشم. شکور: یک بوتل او یخ هم بیار.



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Exchange (Variations)

	استم.	ولی جان، مه بسیار	الف:
		بريم؟	<u>ب:</u>
	است؟	غذا هایش	الف:
_ خوشمزه اس.	پانش	بد نیس _. کباب و مرغ بری	<u>ب:</u>
	اس؟	رستوران	الف:
	_اس.	بلی. پهلوی	<u>ب:</u>
	خوریم.	بریم و و بلو ب	الف:

- 1. So Listen.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.

الف: ولی جان، مه بسیار گشنه استم.

ب: رستوران بریم؟

الف: غذا هایش خوب اس؟

ب: بد نیس. کباب و مرغ بریانش بسیار خوشمزه اس.

الف: رستوران نزدیک اس؟

ب: بلی. پهلوی مکتب اس.

الف: بريم و كباب و پلوبخوريم.

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 13

Exchange (Variations)

Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges. Form groups of three or four. Two students will be the new restaurant owners, the other(s) will be the patron(s). The restaurant owners speak as a group ("We...").

- The restaurant owners greet the patrons at the door and usher them in. They tell that they have opened recently (today) (yesterday) (last week). They cook the food themselves!
- When asked, the owners tell today's special: "We have _____. (kabob-e-shami) (kabob-e-tikka).
- The guests have something else in mind: "Do you have _____?" (chicken) (pilaf) (soup) They can be accommodated.
- When the food arrives, the owners check on how it is received. The patrons find fault. (very salty) (not enough pepper) (cold) (old)

 They also request additional service items. (spoon) (fork) (plate) (napkin)
- The owners comply.

الف/ب: خوش آمدین! لطفاً درون بیایین! بفرمایین اونجه بشینین! ما رستورانه <mark>دیروز</mark> واز کدیم. غذا هاره خود ما پخته میکنیم.

ج/د: امروز چي دارين؟

الف/ب: كباب شامى داريم.

ج/د: مرغ بريان ندارين؟

الف/ب: بلي، داريم ما پلو، شوروا و سبزيجات هم داريم ميخايين فرمايش بتين؟

ج/د: چرانی؟ بیارین.

* * * * * *

الف/ب: غذاى تان چطوراس؟ مزه داراس؟

ج/د: ام م م م پلو بیحد شوراس و شوروا بی اندازه سرد اس.

لطفاً دو گیلاس او یخ هم بیارین!

الف/ب: به چشم.

پلو مزه دار بیحد کهنه هفته گذشته یک دیشو چلو بوتل دوغ سبزیجات مرغ بریان یخ سه کباب شامی ماه گذشته برانی بادنجان نان خشک گرم شور بسیار شربت خوب ده ای وقت ها داغ شیرین شوروا تند چای اونجه شیربرنج چهار اینجه تازه بشقاب کمی کباب تکه

Drills

Question and answer practice

Who likes fried chicken? (Raise your hand.)
Do you cook fried chicken yourself?
Do you eat meat?
Is kabob-e-tikka more delicious? Is kabob-e-shami more delicious?
Let's barbeque. Is that good?

کی مرغ بریانه خوش داره؟ (دست تانه بلند کنین.) مرغ بریانه خودتان پخته می کنین؟ گوشت می خورین؟ کباب تکه مزه دارتراس؟ کباب شامی مزه دارتراس؟

بیایین که کباب کنیم خوب اس؟

Transformation drill (Statement to suggestion "Let's...")

I want tea. (\rightarrow Let's drink tea.) (\rightarrow

*Now repeat the same drill using /keh/

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

We cooked this food ourselves.
André is a skillful French waiter.
Please bring us two spoons.
Doesn't the restaurant have menus?

ای غذا ره خود ما پخته کدیم. اندری یک پیشخدمت ماهر فرانسوی اس. لطفاً بری ما دو قاشق بیارین. رستوران مینونداره؟

Number dictation

۱۷ بشقاب ۲۵ بنجه ۲۵۰ دی مال کاغذی ۲۵۰ معرفی

Verb conjugation (past tense)

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 service items that you typically take to a picnic.
- 2. Name something you would try in an Afghan restaurant.
- 3. Name what you want to be (served) **hot**: 'hot _____.' Name what you want to be (served) **cold**: 'cold .'
- 4. Ask your teacher if he/she cooks Afghan food himself/herself. If yes, ask whether your teacher is a skillfull cook.
- 5. Name some things such as furniture, facilities and structural features of the building that a restaurant (typically) has.
- 6. You receive <u>a place setting/utensils</u> from your teacher. Set the table according to your teacher's instructions. Then practice telling each other where the different items go on the table.

Talking about a great chef

Think about what makes a great chef. Come up with three or more things that earn a chef praise from restaurant patrons. Prepare notes.

Now talk about a chef whose restaurant you would like to visit.

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one? (3)

شما دریک رستوران افغانی هستید. امروز، شما یک مشتری مشکل پسند استید. سوال های زیاد میکنید و بعضی چیزهای علاوگی میخواهید. همچنین در مورد چیزی شکایت می کنید.

- (1) An Afghan friend wants to open a restaurant. Make some suggestions about:
 - What service items/utensils to purchase in large volume.
 - Where to buy the freshest produce.
 - Whether or not to have menus.
 - Whether or not to cook 'Vegetarian.'
 - A good name for the restaurant.
- (2) You heard that this new restaurant is very good. The wait staff greets you at the door. Ask the waitperson about the cook, the menu, the restaurant, and the prices.
- (3) You are a difficult patron in an Afghan restaurant today. You ask many questions and request a few items on the side. You also complain about something.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, listening and also short speaking or writing tasks. Hone your dictionary skills.



- 1. Circle any menu item that you recognize.
- 2. Find the name of the chef.
- 3. Copy the name of a dish you would like to try.



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- 1. Sound out the name of this place. What do you associate with it? Talk about it in Dari.
- 2. Highlight any Dari word you recognize.
- 3. Look up the underlined words in the dictionary.
- 4. If you wanted to visit this place, what would your reason be? Write it in Dari.



- 1. So Listen to a commercial promoting the above business. What two things do they specialize in (by providing a variety)? (kabob, tea)
- 2. Circle any colors you find among the specialties.
- 3. Businesses of this type often claim that they adhere to the highest standards. Find out what standards they mean by
 - finding and underlining /halal/ in the text; and
 - looking up its meaning.

LESSON 14 A Medical Problem

- *Vocabulary: Health-related terms*
- Grammar: Compound nouns with prefix / ham/; auxiliaries 'may, might, probably, must, should, can...' in impersonal subjunctive; possessive constructions with personal and reflexive pronouns
- Functions: Get help for yourself or someone else. Ask about and state the nature of the problem. State possible consequences.
- Skills: Interact with Afghans during a medical emergency.
- Situation: A person summons help for a neighbor who is incapacitated and needs to be taken to a clinic.

Grammar Notes

Auxiliary verbs in Dari

In English and Dari, *auxiliary* or *helping verb*s combine with main verbs to form verb phrases. Together they can express ideas such as capability, obligation, or willingness, etc. Typical English auxiliary verbs are *will, shall, would, must, should, ought to, may, might, can, could,* etc. There are a couple of differences in the way auxiliary verbs are used in Dari, however:

1. In English verb phrases, the main verb is always in the infinitive form. For example, 'She must go.' ('go' is in the *infinitive form*.) In Dari, the main verb is generally in the *present subjunctive mood* (refer to Lessons 7 and 11 for discussions of the subjunctive mood). For example:

is used in the present subjunctive mood.) او بايد برود.

2. While in English the auxiliary and the main verbs appear next to each other, this is not necessarily the case in Dari. In Dari, the auxiliary follows the subject but the main verb generally comes at the end of the sentence. We can expand our previous example by saying:

In the above example, the auxiliary بايد follows the subject اله , while the main verb برود comes at the end of the sentence.

Some of the important auxiliary verbs in Dari are illustrated in the following examples:

'The doctor <u>wants</u> to examine the patient.'

او <u>باید</u> پیش داکتر برود. ما <u>میتوانیم</u> برویم.	'He/She <u>must/should</u> go to the doctor.' 'We <u>can/could</u> go.'
على <u>شايد</u> بيآيد.	'Ali may/might come.'
ا <u>و بایست</u> در از بکشد.	'He/She <u>must/should/ought to</u> lie down.' (بايست /baa-yest/ is the <i>formal</i> way of saying بايد . Compare this to the use of 'ought to' and 'should' in English.)
من <u>میتوانم</u> نفس بکشم.	'I <u>can</u> breathe.'
شما باید ایستاد شوید	'You <u>must</u> stand up.'

Transition to conversational Dari

In conversational Dari we can drop the subject pronoun and let the verb ending identify the subject. Take the following example: ما ميتوانيم برويم 'We can go.' Since the subject 'we' is already implied, we drop ميتوانيم برويم will still mean 'We can go.' However, ما be used if there is need to emphasize the subject.

In conversational Dari we can also drop the verb ''is' when using the verb phrase 'is' when using the verb phrase 'opssibly/may/might.' For example, instead of ممكن است 'We will possibly come,' we can simply say ممكن بيآبيم. Note here how we can drop not only ملك في المعالى ال

As in English, بايست/ بايد 'must/should/ought to' and ممكن است/ شايد 'may/might/perhaps' remain the same for all persons. However, auxiliary verbs such as خواستن 'to want to' and خواستن 'to be able to' are conjugated and take pronoun endings. To illustrate this, the auxiliary verb توانستن is conjugated below:

من ميتوانم	'I can'	or:	'I am able to'
تو میتوانی	'You can'	or:	'You are able to'
او میتواند	'He/She/It can'	or:	'He/She/It is able to'
ما ميتوانيم	'We can'	or:	'We are able to'
شما ميتوانيد	'You can'	or:	'You are able to'
أنها ميتوانند	'They can'	or:	'They are able to'

Observe the following examples and compare:

من میخواهم در از بکشم	'I want to lie down.'	من شاید در از بکشم.	'I might lie down.'
تومیخواهی در از بکشی	'You want to lie down.'	تو شاید در از بکشی	'You might lie down.'
اومیخواهد درازبکشد.	'He/She wants to lie down.'	او شاید در از بکشد.	'He/She might lie
			down.'
ما میخواهیم در از بکشیم	'We want to lie down.'	ما شاید در از بکشیم.	'We might lie down.'
شما میخواهید دراز بکشید.	'You want to lie down.'	شما شاید در از بکشید.	'You might lie down.'
آنها میخواهند دراز بکشند	'They want to lie down.'	آنها شاید در از بکشند	'They might lie down.'

من ميتوانم بنشينم.	'I am able to sit.'	من باید بنشینم.	'I must sit.'
تو میتوانی بنشینی	'You are able to sit.'	تو باید بنشینی.	'You must sit.'
او میتواند بنشیند.	'He/She is able to sit.'	او باید بنشیند.	'He/She must sit.'
ما ميتوانيم بنشينيم	'We are able to sit.'	ما باید بنشینیم	'We must sit.'
شما ميتوانيد بنشينيد	'You are able to sit.'	شما باید بنشینید	'You must sit.'
آنها ميتوانند بنشينند	'They are able to sit.'	آنها باید بنشینند	'They must sit.'

Compound nouns in Dari

The English word 'coworker' is a compound noun made up of the prefix 'co' and the noun 'worker.' Likewise, the word 'roommate' is a compound noun made up of the two nouns 'room' and 'mate.' The Dari equivalents of these two examples are made simply by using the prefix 'ham/ with a noun. As a prefix, this word is the equivalent of both the English prefix 'co' and the noun 'mate.' (In other instances, هم could mean 'also/likewise.') Look at some examples of compound nouns in Dari, using the prefix 'co'.

```
دمهار (ممكار /kaar/ means 'work') عار /kaar/ means 'work') مخانه 'housemate' (مخانه /khaa-na/ means 'house' or 'home') هم اتاق (roommate' (تاق /u-taaq/ means 'room') هم اتاق 'senf/ means 'class')
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Other ways to create compound nouns in Dari will be discussed in future lessons.

Possessive constructions with personal and reflexive pronouns

In English, possession is usually shown by using possessive pronouns or adjectives, such as 'my,' 'mine,' 'your,' yours,' 'her,' 'hers,' 'our,' 'ours,' etc. In Dari, possession is shown by adding the particle /e/ (ezafat) to the end of the object of possession, which is followed by a name, a personal pronoun, or another noun. Look at the following examples:

/kamp-yoo-ta-re ha-meed/ کمپیو ترحمید	'Hamid's computer'
/sa-ge deh-qaan/ سگِ دهقان	'farmer's dog'
/ham-kaa-re man/ همکارمن	'my coworker'
/ak-se shu-maa عکس شما	'your picture'

Using the separate personal pronoun, as in the last two examples, is a common way to indicate possession in Dari. Usage of a separate personal pronoun identifies the person. When this identity is implied and does not need emphasis, we would rather use the short form of pronouns. As discussed in Lesson 7, the short forms of Dari pronouns are a set of suffixes or endings that have no meaning by themselves but added to a noun, they indicate relationship or possession. Thus, the phrase همکارمن /ham-kaa-re man/ would change to

همکارم /ham-kaa-ram/. Similarly, عکس شما /ak-se shu-maa/ would change to عکس تان /ak-se taan/. When using the short form of Dari pronouns, the particle /e/ (ezafat) is dropped for the $1^{\rm st}$, $2^{\rm nd}$ and $3^{\rm rd}$ person singular.

Note: If the subject, the object, and the verb refer to the same person, we cannot use the separate personal pronoun. There are two options available in such a case:

1) The simpler option is to use the possessive pronoun endings.

Example:

In this case, it would be wrong to use the separate pronoun من /man/ after عكس 'picture,' because the subject, the object, and the verb refer to the same person.

2) The other option is to use the reflexive pronoun خود /khud/ 'self' when the subject and personal pronoun refer to the same person.

Example:

Similarly, instead of saying: من به خانه ٔ من ميروم. 'I am going to my house,' we simply say: من به خانه ٔ خود ميروم.

Here is an example of the usage of خود from this lesson:

Look at some more examples:

Let's take the same examples and replace the reflexive pronoun خود /khud/ with the appropriate possessive pronoun endings:

شریفه همکار نوش را ملاقات کرد.	'Sharifa met her new coworker.'
صالح برادرش را پیش داکترخواهد برد.	'Saleh will take his brother to doctor.'
داکترها مریض های شان را معاینه میکنند.	'The doctors are examining their patients.'

Lesson Vocabulary

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

/ham-saa-ya/	همسایه	neighbor
/ham-kaar/	همكار	coworker
/ham-khaa-na/	همخانه	housemate
/ham-u-taaq	هم اتاق (هم اتاقی)	roommate
/ham-senf/	همصنف (همصنفی)	classmate
/ma-reez/	مريض	sick (adjective) / patient (noun)
/zakh-mee/ [/maj-rooh/]	زخمی [= مجروح]	injured
/sar-charkh/	سرچرخ	dizzy
/haa-me-la/	حامله (شکمدار)	pregnant
/ma-ree-zee/	مريضى	illness
/khoon-rey-zee/	خون ریزی	bleeding
/she-faa-khaa-na-ye mar-ka-zee/	شفاخانه ٔ مرکزی	central hospital
/am-bo-laans/	امبولانس	ambulance
/baa-yad/ [/baa-yest/]	باید [= بایست]	must / should / ought to
/shaa-yad/ [/mum-ken ast/]	شاید [= ممکن است]	may / might / maybe / perhaps

/pey-she/ [/naz-de/]	پیش [= نزدِ]	to / before / near
/chee shu-da/	چی شده؟۱	What's wrong?
/ta-yaar sho/	تيارشو!٢	Get ready!
/be-yaa ke bu-reym/	بیا که بریم! ۳	Let's go!
/ta-waa-nes-tan/	تو انستن/ تو ان/ تو انست	to be able to / can
		(modal verb)
/ha-ra-kat kar-dan/	حرکت کردن/ کن/ کرد	to move
/mu-aa-ye-na kar-dan/	معاینه کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to examine
/bad-tar shu-dan/	بد ترشدن/ شو/ شد	to worsen / to get worse
/ees-taad shu-dan/	ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stand / to stand up
/da-raaz ka-shee-dan/	در از کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to lie down
/na-fas ka-shee-dan/	نفس کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to breathe
/khoon-rey-zee daash-tan/	خونریزی داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to bleed / to be bleeding

¹ Conversational form of (جه واقع شده (است) / che waa-qe' shu-da (ast)/. It can mean either 'What happened?' or 'What is wrong?'

² Conversational form of آماده شو! / aa-maa-da shau/ 'Get ready!'

³ Conversational form of بیا که برویم! / be-yaa ke be-ra-weym/ 'Let's go!'

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? (They are health-related words.)

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

شما باید _____ یک داکتر بروید. (پیش)

You should go to a doctor.

همسایهٔ قاسم زخمی شده است. ____ دارد. (خون ریزی)

Qasim's neighbor has been injured. He/she is bleeding.

من امروز بسیار _____ استم. (سرچرخ) I am very dizzy today.

داکتر خودش مریض ها را ______ الله میکند)
The doctor examines the patients himself.

C. Write the following in Dari:

The ambulance might not come.

شايدامبولانس نيايد.

Today, the doctor examined a lot of معاینه کرد. عاد را معاینه کرد. اکتر مریض های زیاد را معاینه کرد.

They must call the hospital.

آنها باید به شفاخانه تیلفون کنند.

Can you stand up (by) yourself? (singular, informal)

تو خودت میتوانی ایستاد شوی؟

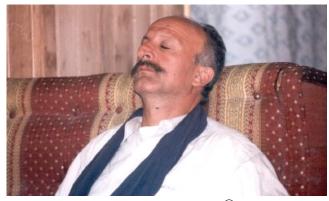
Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	🚨 Dari	© English transliteration
auxiliary 'must' + main verb	باید برود	/baa-yad be-ra-wad/
auxiliary 'can' + main verb	نمی تواند حرکت کند	/na-mey-ta-waa-nad ha-ra-kat ku-nad/
auxiliary 'want' + main verb	میخواهد معاینه کند	/mey-khwaa-had mu-aa-ye-na ku-nad/
direct objects marked by /raa/	مریض را همسایه ٔ خود را	/ma-reez raa/ /ham-saa-ya-ye khud raa/
prepositional phrases	به ک <i>مک</i> به شفاخانه	/pey-she daak-tar/ /ba ku-mak/ /ba she-faa-khaa-na/ /baa tak-see/

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)



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همسایه ٔ سلیم بسیار مریض است. او نمی تواند حرکت کند. او باید پیش داکتر برود. سلیم به کمک احتیاج دارد. او به شفاخانه تیلفون میکند. داکتر میخواهد حالا مریض را معاینه کند. سلیم همسایه ٔ خود را با تکسی به شفاخانه میبرد.



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- 1. So 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, auxiliary constructions, adjectives, verbs with direct object(s) marked by /raa/, etc.

Narrative (Variations)

همسایه ٔ سلیم بسیار مریض است. او نمی تواند حرکت کند. او باید پیش داکتر برود. سلیم به کمک احتیاج دارد. او به شفاخانه تیلفون میکند. داکتر میخواهد حالا مریض را معاینه کند. سلیم همسایه ٔ خود را با تکسی به شفاخانه میبرد.

همکار هم اتاق زخمی سرچرخ حامله فردا ایستاد شود نفس بکشد بنشیند ببیند میتواند باید شاید امبولانس موتر سرویس کلینیک صحی در از بکشد همخانه

- 1. Create new narratives about other helpful people and their charges 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 a pregnant woman and the immediate family who take care of her.

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	6 English transliteration
'What is wrong?'	چى شدە؟	/chee shu-da/
'Get ready.'	تيارشو.	/ta-yaar sho/
'Do they work?'	کار میکنن؟	/kaar mey-ku-nan/
'Can you send?'	مي تانين روان كنين؟	/mey-taa-neyn ra-waan ku-
		neyn/
'Breathe!'	نفس بکشین.	/na-fas be-ka-sheyn/
'Do you smoke?'	سگرت می کشین؟	/na-fas be-ka-sheyn/ /seg-ret mey-ka-sheyn/
'What did you eat?	چى خوردين؟	/chee khor-deyn/
'Your illness might get	شاید مریضی تان بدترشوه.	/shaa-yad ma-ree-zee-ye taan
worse.'	_	bad-tar sha-wa/

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

Patient's name	Transportation to the hospital	Food consumption	Prognosis
شریف	تكسى	چای صبح نخور ده است	شاید مریضی شریف بد ترشود
		نان چاشت نخورده است	

3. Now ask about and tell the information you listed above. Practice Yes-No, "What..." and "Who..." questions.

Exchange (Models)

Salim's neighbor is sick. Salim convinces him to see a doctor.

شریف جان، جی شده؟ مریض استی؟ سليم:

شریف: بلی... بسیار مریض استم. نمی تانم حرکت کنم. سلیم: تیار شو. باید پیش داکتر بریم.

شريف داكتر؟ شفاخانه دوراس.

ده تکسی میریم. شاید مریضی ات بدترشوه. تیارشو. تیارشو. سليم:

Salim calls the hospital for help.

شفاخانه مرکزی اس؟

سلیم: همسایه مه مریض اس. امروز داکتر ها کار میکنن؟ شفاخانه: بلی. سلیم: می تانین یک امبولانس روان کنین؟ شفاخانه: متأسفانه امبولانس ها مصروف استن. باید ده تکسی بیایین.

Salim and his neighbor are at the hospital.

داکتر صاحب، بسیار مریض استم کمک کنین شریف:

داکتر: لطفا ایستاد شوین میخایم شما ره معاینه کنم. شریف: نمی تانم ایستاد شوم. داکتر: نفس بکشین شما سگرت می کشین؟

شريف: بلي.

داکتر: چای صبح چی خوردین؟ شریف: چای نخوردیم صاحب. داکتر: نان چاشت چی خوردین؟

شريف: نان چاشت هم نخورديم.

داكتر: شما بايد چند روز ده شفاخانه باشين. شريف: چرا داكتر صاحب؟

داکتر: شاید مریضی تان بدتر شوه

Exchange (Variations)

الف:	کریمه جان،	استى؟	
<u>ب</u> :	بلی. بسیار	استم.	
الف:	تيارشو. بايد	بریم.	
<u>:</u>	شفاخانه	_ نیس؟	
الف.	ده تکسی	شاید مریضی ات	شوه تیار شو

- 1. So Listen.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.

الف: كريمه جان، مريض استى؟

ب: بلی. بسیار سرچرخ استم. الف: تیارشو. باید شفاخانه بریم. ب: شفاخانه دورنیس؟ الف: ده تکسی میریم. شاید مریضی ات بدترشوه. تیارشو.

Exchange (Variations)

Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges. Form groups of three or four. Two of you will be the stricken housemates, the other(s) will be the hospital staff. The sick housemates speak as a group ("We...").

- The stricken housemates arrive at the village clinic. They ask if the doctor is in. The staff says that the doctor ______ (is busy) (is not here) (has left). A laborer is injured and the doctor is helping him. (farmer ill seeing him) (mechanic injured examining him)
- When asked what's wrong, the stricken pair describe their symptoms which are consistent with food poisoning: "We _____." (are dizzy) (are ill) (ate spoiled meat) (ate spoiled fried chicken) (ate spoiled vegetables)
- The patients should go to the new hospital where there are a lot of doctors. The doctors will ______ them. (help) (examine) (see)
- The hospital is______. (far) (nearby) (quite far) (quite close)
- The medical staff checks for mobility: "Can you _____?" (stand up) (move) (walk) They think they may be able to do so.

الف/ب: ما به كمك احتياج داريم. ما ميخاييم داكتره ببينيم.

پ/ت: داکتر مصروف اس. یک کارگر زخمی شده و داکتر او ره کمک میکنه. شما ره چی شده؟

پی الف/ب: ما مریض استیم. دیشو گوشت پوسیده ره خوردیم.

ب/ت: شما باید به شفاخانه و برین. ده اونجه داکتر ها زیاد اس. اونها شما ره معاینه میکنن.

الف/ب: شفاخانه نو دورنيس؟

ب/ت: کمی دور اس. میتانین حرکت کنین؟

الْف: بلي،ميتانيم. شايد مريضي ما بدترشوه؟

ب: نی، مریضی ما بدتر نمیشه. تیارشو! بیاکه بریم!

 نفس بكشين
 بايد
 ده خانه اس
 اينجه نيس

 كلينيك صحى
 از اينجه رفته
 شاگرد
 شفاخانه كهنه

 كمك
 ديدن
 ديروز
 معاينه

 دهقان
 معلم
 مسترى
 سرچرخ
 مرغ بريان

 سبزيجات
 نز ديك
 بسيار
 پياده برين
 ايستاد شوين

Drills

Question and answer practice

Transformation drill (short statement to negation "...must not")

He breathes. (\rightarrow He must not breathe.)
You sit.

We lie down.
Ali stands.
He walks.

They talk.
I eat. (\rightarrow) He must not breathe.) (\rightarrow) He in must not breathe.)

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Nazi is 8 months pregnant.

I don't like my new coworker.

What's wrong? Are you dizzy?

The doctor will examine you.

Number dictation

18 coworkers ممکار 80 ambulances مدار ۱۸ ممریز ۱۸ مبولانس ۹۵ ambulances مریض ۸۰ مریض ۸ مریض ۲۶ مریض ۴۷

Verb conjugation (present tense)

to become
to move
حرکت کردن
to sit
to stand up

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. Give five words related to hospital facilities and medical staff.
- 2. Name five common problems that send people to the clinic.
- 3. Ask your teacher if he or she has a neighbor (or housemate).
- 4. Conduct a brief drill (Total Physical Response) with the verbs 'stand,' 'sit,' 'lie,' 'move' (don't move) and 'breathe' (don't breathe). Command your classmates. They will do what you tell them to do.
- 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 to the hospital

Choose a person you know well. Think about what prompted this person's trip to the hospital. Mention how the patient got there. Also tell who examined him or her on arrival. Prepare notes. (Do not use any modal auxiliaries.)

Now talk about the trip.

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one? (3)

با یک آشنای افغان تان در مورد اعتیاد او به سگرت صحبت کنید. متوجه میشوید که آشنای شما نمی تواند به آسانی نفس بکشد و وضع او شاید بدتر شود.

- (1) You are feeling ill and incapacitated. You need medical attention right away. Tell an Afghan:
 - The nature of the problem.
 - You need medical help.
 - You need the necessary transportation.
 - You need water.
- (2) During a joint training exercise with Afghan soldiers, your counterpart collapses. Find out what's wrong and offer to take the person to the doctor (medic).
- (3) Talk to an Afghan acquaintance about his / her smoking habit. You notice that your acquaintance cannot breathe and may get worse.

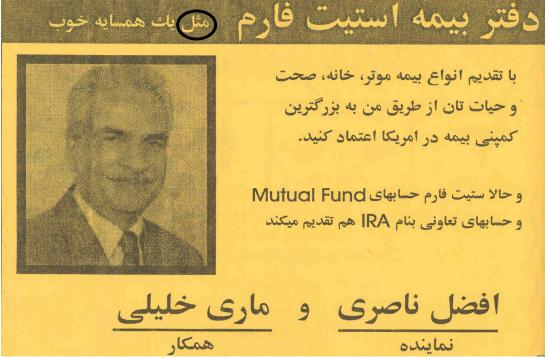
Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, listening and also short speaking or writing tasks. Hone your dictionary skills.



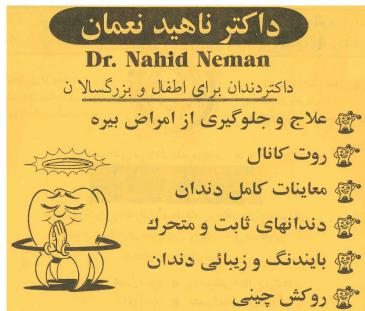
- © Shahbaz Taheri
- 1. Naim Katiby is in the medical profession. Find and underline the corresponding Dari word.
- 2. Where does Dr. Katiby practice? Circle the name of the medical facility. Trace a box around the locations mentioned in the text.
- 3. Are women and children also treated at this facility? (yes)
- 4. In pairs, ask and tell each other the clinic's telephone numbers.



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- 1. Quickly glance at the ad and predict what the profession of this person is.
- 2. So Listen to the recording and identify familiar names and expressions. Did you guess correctly?
- 3. Return to the text and highlight all the words you recognize. How many words did you find? Who found the most?
- 4. In order to make better sense of the company's slogan, look up the circled word. What is the slogan? Say it in English. (Like a good neighbor)
- 5. Two professionals are affiliated with this agency. Tell your neighbor the name of one. Your neighbor explains the position. Switch roles and talk about the second professional.





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- 1. Look over these two texts. What do the practitioners have in common? (both dentists)
- 2. How are they different? (Hint: check their names.) (male, female)
- 3. What kind of service do they both provide? Find and copy the key word. (Hint: it is repeated throughout.)

دندان

LESSON 15 At School

• Vocabulary: Related to elementary and secondary grade levels, subjects, schedule, supplies, activities

- Grammar: Ordinal numbers, asking questions with چندم /chand/ and چندم /chan-dum/; more on present tense usage; the verb ياد داشتن indicating 'having a skill' or 'knowing how to do something'
- Functions: Ask and talk about school experience. Make small talk with a student.
- Skills: Understand ordinal numbers in context.
- Situation: A visitor to a school asks a student about the schedule, supplies, different subjects, and activities.

Grammar Notes

Various usages of the present tense

In Dari, we can substitute the *simple present tense* for the following tenses, especially when using the conversational form:

- a. *Present progressive* (also called *present continuous*). An English example: 'She is reading a book.' This verb form indicates an action that is in progress.
- b. *Present perfect progressive* (also called *present perfect continuous*). An English example: 'She has been reading the book.' This refers to an action that started sometime in the past and has been continuing to the present moment.
- c. *Simple future*. An English example: 'She will read.' This verb indicates any action that will occur after the present moment.
- d. *Future progressive* (also called *future continuous*). An English example: 'She will be reading.' This verb refers to action that continues over time from the present moment on

Thus, the simple present tense can be used for other verb forms and tenses even though separate forms for these tenses do exist and can be used. The fact that we can substitute a simpler verb form makes learning Dari easier. Now, let's take a look at some examples in Dari and their English equivalents to distinguish some differences between conversational and formal Dari:

مریم این کتاب را میخواند. 'Maryam reads this book.' میخواند), used as the *simple present tense*)
This tense will not change in formal Dari.

'Maryam is reading this book now.'

(used as the present progressive tense ميخواند)

This tense can also be used in formal Dari, or we can use the following form instead:

'Maryam is reading this book.'

The phrase درحال خواندن means 'in the process of reading.'

"Maryam has been reading this book for a week." مریم یک هفته است که این کتاب را میخواند. "waryam has been reading this book for a week."

In formal Dari, we use the *present perfect progressive* form instead. You will notice that the English and Dari forms are parallel in this instance:

'Maryam has been reading this book for a week.'

'Maryam will read this book next week.' مریم هفته ٔ آینده این کتاب را میخواند. used as the simple future tense

In formal Dari we use the prescribed future tense, adding the required auxiliary.

'Maryam will read this book next week.'

Look at an example from this lesson where the *simple present tense* is used as *present progressive tense*:

'Sara is talking with Salma about the class' سارا با سلما درباره' ساعت های درسی صحبت میکند. periods.' (lit., 'lesson hours')

Here is an example where the *simple present tense* is used as the *future tense*:

'We will study math in the third period.'

Ordinal numbers

In English, 'first,' 'second,' 'third,' etc., are called ordinal numbers. 'One,' 'two,' 'three,' etc., on the other hand, are called *cardinal numbers*. In Dari, the first three ordinal numbers are irregular:

Cardinal numbers	Ordinal numbers		
/yak/ 'one'	'au-wal/ 'first'		
/doo/ 'two' دو	'du-wum/ 'second' دوم		
/sey/ 'three' سه	'se-wum/ 'third) سوم		

Higher ordinal numbers are formed by adding the suffix /um/ at the end of the cardinal numbers. The word stress falls on this suffix. In writing, /um/ is represented by the letter period [meem] alone, as the sound /u/ is usually not shown in writing in the middle position. Look at the following examples:

Cardinal numbers

جهار /cha-haar/ 'four' /panj/ 'five' /bees-tu-yak/ 'twenty one' بیست ویک /see-wu hasht/ 'thirty eight'

Ordinal numbers

جهار م /cha-haar-um/ 'fourth' چهار م /panj-um/ 'fifth' بنجم /bees-tu-yak-um/ 'twenty first' بیست ویکم سی و هشتم /see-wu-hasht-um/ 'thirty eighth'

Here are examples illustrating the use of ordinal numbers:

"Nasima is in the sixth grade. نسیمه در صنف ششم هست.

"We have art in the fourth period." ما درساعت درسی چهارم رسم داریم.

'The students are studying the twenty ninth lesson.' شاگردان درس بیست و نهم را میخوانند.

Transition to conversational Dari

In conversational Dari, cardinal numbers are sometimes used as ordinal numbers. Here is an example from this lesson:

"What do you study in the eighth grade" ده صنف هشت چی میخانین؟

In the above example, the cardinal number هشت 'eight' is used in place of the ordinal number هشتم 'eighth.' In formal Dari, the same sentence will be said as follows:

'What do you study in the eighth grade?'

Look at another example and compare the conversational and formal versions:

/chan-dum/ چندم Asking questions with چند /chand/ and

Used in a question, and depending on the context, the word جند /chand/ could mean 'how much,' 'what number,' or 'how many.' Used in a statement, it could mean 'a few' or 'several.' In the context of this lesson, we are asking questions about something that is associated with ordinal numbers, such as school grade levels. Consequently, جند /chand/turns into جند /chan-dum/, the question word now ending with the suffix /um/. Example:

"What grade are you in?' (lit., 'which number grade') شما درصنف چندم هستید؟

Now check each of the following examples for the presence of /um/, represented by the letter presented by the letter [meem], in both questions and answers:

"Salma, what grade are you in?" سلما، تو ده صنف چندم هستی؟

"In what period do you have mathematics?"

"In what week did they learn the Dari language?" آنها در هفته ٔ چندم زبان دری رایاد گرفتند؟

Here are some possible answers to the preceding questions:

"I am in the eighth grade."

'We have mathematics in the third period.'

'They learned the Dari language in the sixth week.'

Review of particle 12/raa/ and objects of preposition

In Lessons 4, 8 and 9, we explained the use of the particle \(\times \) /raa/ to identify a specific object of a verb. Since all nine verbs introduced in this lesson can take an object, the particle \(\times \) /raa/ can be used with all of them. The following is an example:

'Listen to this!' این را گوش کنید!

In this instance, the relationship between the verb and the object can also be defined by using the preposition 'to.' This option makes اين 'this' an object of preposition. The previous example will thus change to:

'Listen to this!' به این گوش بدهید! or به این گوش کنید!

In Dari, the particle is clearly used to show the relationship between any verb and its object. Usage of prepositions, however, is determined by the specific verb in the sentence. Look at some more examples:

ند. فرید این کتاب را میخواند. 'Farid is reading this book.' 'Farid is reading this book for his brother.'

Following are examples of sentences containing first only a direct object, and then additionally an object of preposition. Look at the Dari prepositions closely:

_

¹ In Dari, when talking about a language, we often use the word زبان 'language' before the name of that language, even though this may seem redundant. For example, instead of saying 'Do you speak English?', we may say "to," which in this context means 'in.' Because of the preposition, /raa/ is not used.

```
من درس تاریخ را نوشتم.
من درس تاریخ را به دری نوشتم.
                                                'I wrote the history lesson.'
                                                'I wrote the history lesson in Dari.' (lit., 'to Dari')
میتوانی این گل را رسم کنی؟
میتوانی این گل را با پنسل رسم کنی؟
                                                'Can you draw this flower?'
                                                'Can you draw this flower with a pencil?'
این کتابچه ها را حساب کنید!
این کتابچه ها را برای من حساب کنید!
                                                'Count these notebooks!'
                                                'Count these notebooks for me!'
معلم نو زبان آلمانی را درس میدهد.
معلم نوزبان آلمانی را به ما درس میدهد.
                                                'The new teacher teaches German (language).'
                                                'The new teacher teaches German (language) to us.'
لیلا در س هفته گذشته را حفظ کرد.
                                               'Laila memorized last week's lesson.'
'Laila memorized last week's lesson on the weekend.' ليلا درس هفته گذشته را در آخر هفته حفظ كرد.
(You know already that with weekdays and weekend, Dari uses the preposition 'in,' not 'on.')
آنها نوشتن ارا می آموزند.
آنها نوشتن به زبان دری را میآموزند.
                                                'They are learning to write.'
                                                'They are learning to write in Dari (language).'
                                                (Lit., 'to Dari')
من درس نو را نفهمیدم.
                                                'I did not understand the new lesson.'
من در س نو ر آ از کتاب نفهمیدم
                                                'I did not understand the new lesson from the
                                                 book.'
```

"to indicate 'skill' or 'familiarity' ياد داشتن to skill' or 'familiarity'

In English, we say 'Do you speak French?' In Dari, the same question can be asked in several different ways. Two of the most commonly used ones are shown below:

In the first sentence, the verb ياد داشتن means 'to speak.' In other contexts, it can also mean 'being familiar with...' or 'knowing how to ...' Look at some examples:

"Do you know how to count in Japanese" توحساب کردن به زبان جایانی را یاد داری؟

'I don't know how to draw.'

'Nahid knows how to write in German (language.)'

-

¹ The verb نوشتن 'to write,' which is in its infinitive form and used as a noun here ('writing'), is the direct object of the verb می آموزند 'are learning.' Therefore, it has taken the particle را /raa/. There are other Dari verbs such as 'to like' that can similarly take the infinitive form of a verb as their object. Example: 'خوش داشتن 'I like to speak (speaking) in the Dari language.'

Lesson Vocabulary

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

/senf/	صنف	class / grade
/shaa-gerd/		pupil / student
/sa-a-te dar-see/ [/saa-at/]	ساعت درسی [= ساعت]	hour / period
/dars/	درس	lesson
/maz-moon/	مضمون	subject
/ke-taab/	كتاب	book
/ke-taab-cha/	كتابچه	notebook
/qa-lam/	قلم	pen
/kaa-ghaz/	كاغذ	paper
/pen-sel/	پنسل	pencil
/aa-khe-re haf-ta/	آخر هفته	weekend
/za-baan/ [/le-saan/]	زَبان [= لسان] (زُبان)	language
/da-ree/	در ی	Dari
/pash-to/	پشتو	Pashto
/eng-lee-see/	انگلیسی	English
/aal-maa-nee/	آلماني	German

/re-yaa-zee/	رياضى	mathematics
/taa-reekh/	تاريخ	history
/jugh-raaf-ya/	جغرافيه	geography
/deen-yaat/	دينيات	religion
/rasm/	رسم	art
/suh-bat kar-dan/ [/gap za-dan/]	صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد [= گپ زدن/ زن/ زد]	to speak / to talk
/aa-mokh-tan/ [/yaad ge-ref-tan/]		to learn
/dars daa-dan/	درس دادن/ ده/ داد (یاد دادن/ ده/ داد)	to teach
/yaad dash-tan/	یاد داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to have a skill / to know how to
/hefz kar-dan/	حفظ کردن/ کن/ کرد (ازبرکردن/ کن/ کرد)	to memorize
/gosh kar-dan/ [/gosh daa-dan/]	گوش کر دن/ کن/ کر د [= گوش دادن/ ده/ داد]	to listen
/khwaan-dan/	خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study / to read
/na-wesh-tan/	نوشتن/ نویس/ نوشت (نه شته کر دن/ کن/ کر د)	to write
/rasm kar-dan/	(نوشته کردن/ کن/ کرد) رسم کردن/ کن/ کرد (دسم کشدن/ کش/ کشد)	to draw
/he-saab kar-dan/	(رسم کشیدن/ کش/ کشید) حساب کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to count
/fah-mee-dan/	فهمیدن/ فهم/ فهمید	to understand

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? (They are school subjects.)

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

مهناز میخواهد زبان فرانسوی را ______ (بیآموزد)

Mahnaz wants to learn French.

سارا شاگرد صنف _____ است. (هشتم) Sara is an eighth grade student.

مكتب به شاگر دان كتاب، كتابچه و پنسل _____ . (مى دهد)
The school gives books, notebooks and pencils to the students.

ما باید در س ____ را حفظ کنیم. (جغرافیه) _____ ساید در س ____ را حفظ کنیم. (we must memorize the geography lesson.

C. Write the following in Dari:

I am learning to write (in) Dari. Students memorize the lessons.

This book is for the first grade.

Can you speak (in) German? (singular, informal)

من نوشتن به زبان دری را یاد میگیرم. شاگردان درس ها را حفظ میکنند. این کتاب برای صنف اول است. میتوانی به زبان آلمانی گپ بزنی؟

Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	☐ Dari	№ English transliteration
ordinal number	هشتم	/hash-tum/
verbs in the infinitive		/khwaan-dan/
	نوشتن	/na-wesh-tan/
	گپ زدن	/gap za-dan/
verbs in the present	صحبت میکند	/suh-bat mey-ku-nad/
tense	است	/ast/
	دارند	/daa-rand/
	یاد میگیرند	/yaad mey-gee-rand/
	میدهد	/mey-de-had/
verb in subjunctive	حفظ كنند	/hefz ku-nand/
mood		
prepositional phrases	با سلما	/baa sal-maa/
	دربارهٔ ساعت های درسی	/dar baa-ra-ye saa-at haa-ye
	دربارهٔ ساعت های درسی	dar-see/
	درصنف هشتم	/dar sen-fe hash-tum/ /ba za-baa-ne/ /ba shaa-ger-daan/
	به زبان	/ba za-baa-ne/
	به شاگردان	/ba shaa-ger-daan/
direct objects marked	1 16.1	
by /raa/		/eng-lee-see raa/
y · · · · · · · ·	درس ها را	/dars haa 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)

سارا با سلما در باره ٔ ساعت های درسی صحبت میکند. سارا شاگرد صنف هشتم است. در صنف هشتم اخواندن، در صنف هشتم اخواندن، نوشتن و گپ زدن به زبان انگلیسی را یاد میگیرند. آنها باید درسها را حفظ کنند. مکتب به شاگردان، کتاب، کتابچه و پنسل می دهد.



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- 1. So 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, ordinal numbers, infinitives used as nouns, verbs with direct object(s) marked by /raa/, etc.

Narrative (Variations)

سارا با سلما در باره ساعت های درسی صحبت میکند. سارا شاگرد صنف هشتم است. در صنف هشتم است. در صنف هشتم انها خواندن، در صنف هشتم، شاگردان درس های دری، ریاضی، تاریخ، و جغرافیه دارند. آنها خواندن، نوشتن و گپ زدن به زبان انگلیسی را یاد میگیرند. آنها باید در سها را حفظ کنند. مکتب به شاگردان، کتاب، کتابچه و پنسل می دهد.

وی ا	دن فرانس	حساب کر	فرید نهم	رسم	بفهمند
واندن	کاغذ خ	پشتو	نوشتن	بيآموزند	قادر
سىي	انگلی	یات هفتم	,	قلم	پنجم
کشیدن	ری رسم	آلمانی د	ز هره	گوش کردن	ناهید

- 1. Create new narratives about other students, their curriculum and supplies 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 situations encountered in some schools in the U.S.

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	6 English transliteration
'in the eighth grade'	ده صنف هشت	/da sen-fe hasht/
'What do you study?'	چی می خانین؟	/chee mey-khaa-neyn/
'to speak' (as the direct object)	گپ زدنه	/gap za-da-na/
'Do you buy?'	می خرین؟	/mey-kha-reyn/
'gives'	ميته	/mey-ta/
'to draw' (as the direct object)	رسم کشیدنه	/rasm ka-shee-da-na/
	·	

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

History:	Which period?	Art:	Which period?
تاريخ	ساعت چهارم	رسم	ساعت پنجم
English:	She knows?	Skills learned:	Books?
انگلیسی	کمی یاد دار د	نوشتن خواندن گپ زدن	مکتب میدهد

3. Now ask about Salma's education and tell the information you listed above. Practice both Yes-No and 'Wh-...?' questions.

Exchange (Models)

Sara speaks with Salma about her school subjects.

سارا: سلما، تو ده صنف چندم هستی؟
سلما: ده صنف هشتم.
سارا: ده صنف هشت چی می خانین؟
سلما: دری، ریاضی، انگلیسی، تاریخ.
سارا: زبان انگلیسی ره یاد داری؟
سلما: کمی یاد دارم. ما ده ساعت انگلیسی، نوشتن، خواندن و گپ زد نه یاد میگیریم.
سارا: کتاب انگلیسی ره می خرین؟
سارا: کتاب انگلیسی ره می خرین؟



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Sara learns about Salma's schedule.

سارا: روز های سه شنبه درس تاریخ دارین؟
سلما: بلی.
سارا: ساعت چندم؟
سلما: ساعت چهارم.
سارا: ساعت پنجم چی دارین؟
سلما: رسم داریم.
سارا: ده ساعت رسم چی میکنین؟
سلما: رسم کشیدنه یاد میگیریم.



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Exchange (Variations)

شاكر، توده چندم هستى؟	الف:
ده صنف	<u>ب</u> :
ده صنف چی میخانین؟	الف:
	<u>ب</u> :
خوش دارى؟	الف:
بلى. خوش دارم.	ب:
ره ميخرين؟	الف:
نی، کتاب ها ره میته	<u>ب</u> :

- 1. So Listen.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.

الف: شاکر، توده صنف چندم هستی؟

ب: ده صنف هفتم.

الف: ده صنف هفت چی میخانین؟

ب: دری، ریاضی، جغرافیه، تاریخ.

الف: تاریخه خوش داری؟

ب: بلی. خوش دارم.

الف: کتاب ها ره میخرین؟

ب: نی، کتاب ها ره مکتب میته.

Exchange (Variations)

Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges. Form groups of three or four. Two of you will be the students, the other(s) will be educators who are conducting interviews to find shortcomings in the curriculum. Students and educators speak as groups ("We...").

- The educators ask if the students are learning a number of subjects: (math?) (religion?) (history?) (geography?) (art?) They may or may not have those subjects in the grade the students are in.
- They further ask if the students speak a number of languages: (French?) (English?) (German?) ((Pashto?) They may (understand) (speak), or they may not ('French? What's that?')
- They also ask if the students have enough of the following supplies: (books?) (notebooks?) (pencils?) (pens?) (paper?)
- Depending on the outcome of the interview, the educators either promise to give the students _____ or to teach the students

الف/ب: ما ميخاييم ده بارهء مكتب تان گپ بزنيم. شما ده صنف چندم هستين؟

پ/ت: ما ده صنف پنجم هستیم. الف: شما ده ای صنف ریاضی ره یاد میگیرین؟

الف: سما ده ای صنف ریاضی ره یاد میگیرین؟

پ/ت: بلی، یاد می گیریم.

ب: شما زبان آلمانی ره یاد میگیرین؟

پ/ت: نی، زبان آلمانی ره ده صنف ششم یاد میگیریم.

الف: میتانین به زبان انگلیسی گپ بزنین؟

پ/ت: میتانیم گپ بزنیم.

الف/ب: کتاب و کتابچه کافی دارین؟

پ/ت: نی، نداریم.

الْف/ب: ما به شما كتاب و كتابچه ميتيم. وشايد زبان آلماني ره به شما ياد بتيم.

Drills

Question and answer practice

Who speaks English? (Raise your hand.)

Who speaks German?

Do you speak French?

Do you speak Dari?

Do you like to learn Dari?

Did you memorize your teachers' names?

Is this third period? Is this fourth period?

Do you speak English? (Raise your hand.)

Do you speak French?

Do you speak Dari?

Do you like to learn Dari?

Did you memorize your teachers' names?

Is this third period? Is this fourth period?

Transformation drill (cardinal number to ordinal number)

1 (→first)	۱ (🗕 اول)
6	Ŷ
3	٣
4	۴
2	۲
10	1.

Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

تو ده صنف چندم هستی؟ \rightarrow تو درصنف چندم هستی؟ ده صنف هشت چی میخوانید؟ درصنف هشت چی میخوانید؟ زبان انگلیسی ره خوش داری؟ را خوش داری؟ ما نوشتن، خاندن وگپ زدنه یاد میگیریم. کتاب ها ره مکتب میته. کتاب ها را مکتب میدهد

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Hamid does not like to learn Russian. ميد يادگرفتن زبان روسى ره خوش نداره. Salma is a fifth grade pupil. You were asleep in first period today. Didn't you learn history in school?

Number dictation

8th grade 127 95 notebooks

Verb conjugation

to study / to read خواندن to learn آموختن to write خواندن to understand

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. Name a subject or subjects you liked in school.
- 2. Name five or more skills/activities students worldwide practice in school.
- 3. Quickly name five to ten things and people found in a school.
- 4. Ask your teacher if he or she memorized English lessons. Also find out if he or she was a good student.
- 5. Think of a subject. Mention a related key word as a hint. Provide more hints if necessary. Your classmates guess the subject.
- 6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. You may include a command, past, present, and subjunctive forms or a progressive form. They will have to write and say what each means.

Talking about an American student

Choose a person you know well. Think about what this person experienced in school. Mention some after-school activities. (For a young person this may still be ongoing, in that case use present tense.) Prepare notes.

Now talk about the student.

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one? (3)

به یک معلم افغان راجع به مهارتهایی که شاگردان باید بیآموزند مانند خواندن، نوشتن، حساب کردن، گپ زدن به زبانهای خارجی و غیره، مشوره دهید. این مهارت ها را به اساس اولویت درجه بندی کنید. طرف مقابل در مورد تعیین اولویت برای مهارت ها و انتخاب زبان های خارجی، با نظرشما مخالف است.

- (1) Your unit in Afghanistan is sponsoring a school for Afghan boys and girls. As a goodwill gesture, you are bringing some needed supplies to the schoolhouse. Talk to one of the students about his/her grade, subjects, and supplies. Then ask where the teacher is. You want to give the supplies to the teacher.
- (2) You and an Afghan acquaintance talk about the merit of memorizing lessons. The two of you disagree (the Afghan school model relies heavily on memorization, while the American does not.)
- (3) Advise an Afghan teacher on the skills his/her students should learn, such as reading, writing, counting, speaking foreign languages, etc. Prioritize them. Your partner disagrees on the priorities and choice of foreign language.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, listening and also short speaking or writing tasks. Hone your dictionary skills.

استخدام فوري

مک نیل تکنولوژی یک موسسهٔ خدمات تخصصی واقع در شهر سپرنگفیلد ایالت ورجینیا ، تعدادی (مترجم)را بصورت عاجل با بهترین معاش و تامینات استخدام می کند :

علاقمندان باید حایز شرایط ذیل باشند :

* به زبان های انگلیسی ، دری ، پشتو یا ازبکی خوانده و نوشته بتواند .

* آمادگی سفر داشته باشد .

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- 1. This job announcement was placed by a technology company. Look up what the announcement title actually means. (immediate employment)
- 2. What can you gather from the first paragraph regarding the company's location? (city of Springfield, Virginia)
- 3. Check the second paragraph for any language skills the qualified candidate should have. Underline the corresponding sentence.
- 4. Guess the job title. Now look up the circled word for confirmation that you guessed correctly. (translator)

وطن ما افغانستان است. افغانستان کوه های بلند و ← جنگل های سبز دارد. دریا های آن صاف و آبهای آن شیرین است.

وطن ما چمن های سبز و خاک حاصلخیز دارد. هوای وطن ما بسیار خوب است.

افغانستان یکی از پهترین قطعات دنیاست. کوه های بلندش از برف پوشیده است. آسمانش صاف و خاکش بابرکت است. درباغچه هایش گلها ودرچمن هایش گیاه پیدا میشود. ما از این خاک بابرکت فایده میگیریم.

این وطن عزیز ازپدرها واجداد به ما مانده است. در راه محافظهء آن هزارها نفرشهید شده اند. ما نیز حاضریم که برای محافظه ٔ وطن خود کوشش کنیم.

- 1. This text is from a Dari school book. Listen to the opening paragraph. Can you pick out the Dari word for 'forest'? Repeat it. (Hint: think "tropical.")
- 2. Study the written text. Say all the adjectives you can find. Who found the most?
- 3. Circle the superlative form 'best.'
- 4. Read the entire text silently to get the general idea. Give it a title. Write it at the top in Dari.
- 5. Tell your classmates the title you wrote.

LESSON 16 A Reasonable Plan

- Vocabulary: Related to weather and seasons; seasonal activities
- Grammar: Present tense hinting at future: "It will be...;" review of adjectives derived from nouns; clauses with 'when,' 'where,' 'that'; the verb יָב 'to be'; the construction "in order to..."
- Functions: Make suggestions about going somewhere and doing something. Express a purpose.
- Skills: Understand numbers in context (temperature in degrees centigrade) and basic weather terminology.
- Situation: Two friends discuss plans that depend on what the weather will be like.

Grammar Notes

'jaa-yey-ke/ 'where' جاييكه Clauses using وقتيكه /waq-tey-ke/ 'when' and جاييكه

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate. When you combine two clauses using conjunctions, you get a compound sentence. A compound sentence can sometimes consist of an independent (or main) clause and a dependent (or subordinate) clause. While the main clause can stand on its own, the dependant clause in most cases cannot. Look at the following example:

In the above example, we can see two separate sentences: من درقندهاربودم 'I was in Qandahar' and من درقندهاربودم 'The temperature was 38 degrees centigrade.' When we add the subordinate conjunction وقتیکه to the first sentence, we construct the subordinate clause' It is incomplete and needs a main clause to complete it. The main clause in this case is حرارت ۲۸ درجه ٔ سانتی گراد بود 'The temperature was 38 degrees centigrade.'

Here is an example from this lesson:

The connection between our dependent and independent clause is وقتیکه 'when...,' lit., 'at the time that....' It is composed of وقتی /waq-tey/ 'a time/(at) the time' and که /ke/ 'that.' Put together, the two mean 'when.' There may be instances where علم المعالى المعالى

Now, we expand the same sentence a little:

Similarly, we can construct clauses using خابیکه 'where' as a conjunction. Here is an example:

In the following example, جابیکه is separated by the verb:

Look at an example from this lesson:

Note: As seen in the above example, the noun خانواده 'family' in Dari, unlike English, takes the plural form of such verbs as 'to live.' However, the nouns فاميل and فاميل, both meaning 'family,' can take the singular form of the verb 'to be.'

Clauses using 'that...'

The word $4 \le /\text{ke}/$ 'that' also commonly functions as a conjunction to introduce a subordinate clause. Look at the following examples:

مه امروز شنیدم که روز جمعه هوا خوب نخاد بود. 'Today I heard that the weather would not be good on Friday.'

¹ Paghman and Istalef are two beautiful valleys close to Kabul, where hundreds of residents of the capital go on weekends to have picnics and enjoy the cool weather, especially in the summertime.

Three forms of the verb 'to be'

Perhaps the most complex Dari verb for new learners is the 'to be' verb. No other verb in Dari has as many forms. In Lesson 1, we explained two of its forms, استن and استن You learned that هستن generally refers to a physical location, in contrast to استن In Lesson 10, we also introduced its third form, بودن , and very briefly explained it in a footnote. بودن can be used as a substitute for both استن and Dari speakers use all three forms interchangeably. Please note that all of the following examples have the same meaning:

هوا آفتابی است.	'The weather is sunny.'	(correct, preferred)
هوا آفتابی هست.	'The weather is sunny.'	(correct, not preferred)
هوا أفتابي مي باشد.	'The weather is sunny.'	(correct, not preferred)

Let's look at the conjugation of بودن for the simple present tense:

/man mey-baa-sham/ من مي باشم	'I am'
/too mey-baa-shee/ تو می باشی	'You are'
/o mey-baa-shad/ او مي باشد	'He/She is'
/maa mey-baa-sheym/ما می باشیم	'We are'
/shu-maa mey-baa-sheyd/ شما می باشید	'You are'
/aan-haa mey-baa-shand/ آنها می باشند	'They are'

We can also join the prefix ميباشند، ميباشيد، ميباشيد، ميباشده الله with the rest of the verb and write it like ميباشند، ميباشيد، ميباشيد، ميباشيد، ميباشيد، ميباشيد، ميباشيد، ميباشيد، ميباشيم

The present stem of the verb אָפני is שׁביל /baash/ and its past stem is אָפַר /bood/. Here is a recap of all the three forms of 'to be' in Dari:

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present stem</u>	Past stem
(استن)		
(هستن)		
بودن	باش	بود

Of the above infinitives, the first two are no longer used in Dari, and since there are no present and past stems for هستن and هستن, we can only use them in the simple present tense. In order to construct the various forms of the verb 'to be,' we use the present and past stems of ye, shown above. Let's look at some examples of the three forms of 'to be' in different tenses for the third person singular and plural:

	استن	<u>هستن</u>	<u>بودن</u>
3 rd person singular Simple present tense Present perfect tense Simple past tense Future tense	است	هست	میباشد
	بوده است	بوده است	بوده است
	بود	بود	بود
	خو اهد بو د	خواهد بود	خو اهد بود
Subjunctive mood	باشد	حورهد بود	حوامد بود
	باشد	باشد	باشد
3 rd person plural Simple present tense Present perfect tense Simple past tense Future tense Subjunctive mood	استند	هستند	میباشند
	بوده اند	بوده اند	بوده اند
	بودند	بودند	بودند
	خواهند بود	خواهند بود	خواهند بود
	باشند	باشند	باشند

Review of adjectives

Most adjectives derived from nouns are formed by adding the particle /ee/ at the end of the noun. As discussed in Lesson 9, in writing, the particle /ee/ is represented by the letter ω [yaa.] Look at the following examples from this lesson:

/aaf-taab/ آفتاب	'sun'	/aaf-taa-bee/ آفتابی	'sunny'
/baa-raan/ باران	'rain'	/baa-raa-nee/ بارانی	'rainy'
/barf/ برف	'snow'	/bar-fee/ بر فی	'snowy'

Expressing purpose

Both English and Dari allow for different ways of expressing purpose. For example, we might use 'in order to...,' 'so that...' or 'for...':

The easiest way to express the above in Dari is to use the preposition 'for' together with the infinitive form of the verb: حسن براى بازديد كردن خانواده اش به مزار شريف خواهد رفت.

Another way is to use the phrase برای آنکه 'in order to' (lit., 'for that which'), along with the subjunctive form of the verb: حسن برای آنکه از خانواده اش باز دید کند به مزار شریف خواهد رفت.

The third way is to use either 'so,' 45 'that' or 45' 'so that' with the subjunctive form of the verb:

^{&#}x27;Hassan will go to Mazar-e-Sharif in order to visit his family.' Or:

^{&#}x27;Hassan will go to Mazar-e-Sharif so that he can visit his family.' Or:

^{&#}x27;Hassan will go to Mazar-e-Sharif for a visit to his family.'

حسن به مزارشریف خواهد رفت تا ازخانواده اش بازدید کند. حسن به مزارشریف خواهد رفت که ازخانواده اش بازدید کند. Or: حسن به مزارشریف خواهد رفت تاکه ازخانواده اش بازدید کند. Or:

Transition to conversational Dari

The preposition به 'to' is often dropped in conversational Dari. For example, instead of saying ناهید امروزبه مکتب نمیرود. 'Nahid is not going to school today,' we simply say ناهید امروزبه مکتب نمیرود. Look at some examples from this lesson:

'I am going to Mazar-e-Sharif.'

'I am going to India.'

روز جمعه اینده، بری میله کدن پغمان میریم.

'Next Friday, we are going to Paghman in order to have a picnic.'

'I am going to Kabul.'

In the last sentence, the subject ('I') is already implied by the verb ending and, therefore, the pronoun was dropped.

Cultural Notes

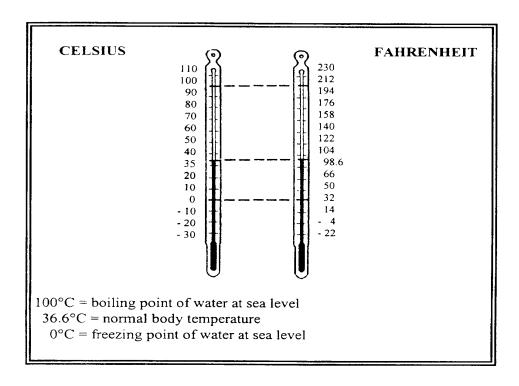
- 1. The Afghan New Year is called نوروز /nau roz/ which literally means 'new day' in Dari. It refers to the first day of the year in the Afghan calendar. Meanwhile, 'nau roz' is the beginning of the spring season which coincides with the 20th or the 21st of the month of March. Every year, نوروز is celebrated in traditional ways throughout the country. غوروز and the traditional festivities associated with it have a history of over 5,000 years.
- 2. عيد /eed/ 'Eid' is a feast in Islamic countries. There are two prominent Eids:
 - a. عيد رمضان 'Eid-e-Ramazan,' also known as عيد فطر 'Eid ul-Fitr,' is the Muslims' feast marking the end of fasting during the holy month of Ramazan (also spelled Ramadan.)
 - b. عيد قربان 'Eid-e-Qurban,' also known as عيد قربان 'Eid ul-Adha,' is the Muslims' feast marking the culmination of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and commemorating the sacrifice of Abraham.
- 3. Afghans use the Celsius scale to measure temperature. Here is the formula for converting Celsius or centigrade degrees to Fahrenheit degrees:

(°C x 9/5) + 32
For example,
$$20$$
°C x $9 = 180$; $180/5 = 36$; $36 + 32 = 68$ °F.

The formula for converting Fahrenheit degrees to Celsius degrees:

(°F –32) x 5/9
For example,
$$68^{\circ}F - 32 = 36$$
; $36 \times 5 = 180$; $180/9 = 20^{\circ}C$.

When referring to temperature, Afghans say simply درجه اس It's 35 degrees,' meaning that it is 35 degrees centigrade. Note the graphic representation of both temperature scales side by side.



Lesson Vocabulary

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

/fasl/ [/mau-sem/]	فصل [= موسم]	season
/ba-haar/	بهار	spring
/taa-bes-taan/	تابستان	summer
/kha-zaan/	خزان	fall / autumn
/ze-mes-taan/	زمستان	winter
/ha-waa/ [/aa-bu-ha-waa/]	هوا [= آب و هوا]	weather / air
/aaf-taa-bee/	آفتابی (افتوی)	sunny
/baa-raa-nee/	بارانی	rainy
/bar-fee/	برفی	snowy
/ab-ree/ [/ab-raa-lood/]	ابری [= ابرآلود]	cloudy
/garm/	گرم	warm
/mu'-ta-del/	معتدل	mild
/da-ra-ja/		degree(s)
/saan-tee-ge-raad/	سانتی گر اد	centigrade
/ha-raa-rat/	حرارت (گرمی)	temperature

/nau-roz/ [/saa-le nau/]	نوروز [= سال نو]	New Year's Day
/eed/	عيد	Eid / religious holiday
/rukh-sa-tee/ [/ta'-teel/]	رخصتی [= تعطیل]	holiday / vacation / leave
/mey-la/	میله	picnic
/khaa-na-waa-da/	خانواده	family
/hen-doos-taan/ [/hend/]	هندوستان [= هند]	India
/ee-raan/	ایران	Iran
/baa-ham/ [/baa-ham yak-jaa/]	باهم [= باهم یکجا] (یکجایی)	together
/ba zoo-dee/ [/an-qa-reeb/]	(یکجایی) به زودی [= عنقریب] (زود)	
/waq-tey-ke/	(زود) وقتیکه (وختیکه)	when / at the time when
/jaa-yey-ke/	جابيكه	where / at the place where
/ba-raa-ye/ [/ba-raa-ye aan-ke/]	برای [= برای آنکه]	
/mey-la kar-dan/	میله کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to have a picnic
/shu-nee-dan/	شنیدن/ شنو/ شنید	to hear
/guf-tan/	گفتن/ گو/گفت	to say / to tell

/ka-baab kar-dan/	کباب کردن/ کن/ کرد	to barbeque
/baaz-deed kar-dan/	باز دید کر دن '	to visit (socially)
[/dee-dan kar-dan/]	[= دیدن کر دن]/ کن/ کر د	
/qa-dam za-dan/	قدم زدن/ زن/ زد	to stroll / walk around
[/gar-desh kar-dan/]	[= گردش کردن/کن کرد]	
/ta-maa-shaa kar-da-ne jaa haa-	تماشا کردن جاهای دیدنی	to sightsee
ye dee-da-nee	[= جاهای دیدنی را تماشا	
[/jaa haa-ye dee-da-nee raa ta-	کرد <i>ن]/</i> کن/ کرد	
maa-shaa kar-dan/]		

_____ ול The verbs יגני אר and יגני אר require the preposition ול 'from' before their object.

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? (They are names of the four seasons.)

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

هوای پغمان در تابستان _____ میباشد. (سرد)
Paghman's weather is cold in the summer.

شما از هندوستان _____ کرده اید؟ (باز دید) Have you visited India?

فردا _____ أفتابي خواهد بود. (هوا)

The weather will be sunny tomorrow.

درروز عید، وحید وصالح ____ به پغمان رفتند. (باهم)
On the day of Eid, Wahid and Saleh went to Paghman together.

C. Write the following in Dari:

I have a two-week vacation next month.

When is New Year's Day?

Do you like rainy weather? (singular, formal)

Let's go to the city to visit our family. (singular, informal)

من درماه آینده دو هفته رخصتی دارم. نوروز چه وقت است؟

شما هوای بارانی را خوش دارید؟

بیا به شهربرویم تا از فامیل خود دیدن کنیم.

Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	🚨 Dari	Solution English transliteration
verb 'to be' (two	ميباشد	/mey-baa-shad/
different forms)	است	
	#	
verbs in the present tense	l a	/zen-da-gee mey-ku-nad/
	می کیر د	/mey-gee-rad/
verbs in the future tense	خه اهد آمد	/khwaa-had aa-mad/
		/khwaa-had raft/
	• •	
	حواهد بود	/khwaa-had bood/
adjective (derived from a	آفتابي	/aaf-taa-bee/
noun)	G.	raar taa seer
1 1 1 1 1		
verb in subjunctive mood	باز دید کند	/baaz-deed ku-nad/
subordinate clauses with:		
'where'	جاییکه خانواده اش زندگی	/jaa-yey-ke khaa-na-waa-da
	میکنند	/jaa-yey-ke khaa-na-waa-da ash zen-da-gee mey-ku-nand/
	·	Ç ,
'when'	وقتیکه حسن در مزار شریف	/wag-tev-ke ha-san dar ma-
		zaa-re sha-reef mey-baa-shad/
		Zau 10 shu 1001 moy oud shud
phrase using 'in order to'	تا از خانواده اش باز دید کند	/taa az khaa-na-waa-da ash
pinase using in order to	تا از حانواده اس بار دید دند	baaz-deed ku-nad/

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)

به زودی بهار خواهد آمد. در فصل بهار، هوا آفتابی و معتدل میباشد. هفته آینده نوروز است. حسن به مزار شریف، جاییکه خانواده اش زندگی میکنند، خواهد رفت. اویک هفته رخصتی می گیرد تا از خانواده اش بازدید کند، وقتیکه حسن در مزار شریف می باشد، حرارت تقریباً ۲۲ درجه سانتی گراد خواهد بود.

- 1. So 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 derived from nouns, etc.



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Narrative (Variations)

به زودی بهار خواهد آمد. در فصل بهار، هوا آفتابی و معتدل میباشد. هفته آینده نوروز است. حسن به مزار شریف، جاییکه خانواده اش زندگی میکنند، خواهد رفت. اویک هفته رخصتی می گیرد تا از خانواده اش بازدید کند. وقتیکه حسن در مزار شریف میباشد، حرارت تقریباً ۲۲ در جهء سانتی گراد خواهد بود.

زمستان	زدوشنبه	۳۵ رو	ىتان د	تابس	لطيف	جلال آباد
هرات	روبرادر	خواھ	باراني	ز هره	ک ماہ	۲۷ پ
ليلا	٣.	هندوستان	في	بر	پدرومادر	ابری
دو هفته	عتد	امريكا	آخر هفته	j	ده رو	احمد
سرد	ماه	خزان	قندهار	زجمعه	م روا	کابل گر.

- 1. Create new narratives about other people, their trips, and agendas 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 semester break in colleges. (winter break, spring break, etc.)

Exchange (Structures)

1. 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
'I will go to Mazar-e-Sharif.'	مزارشریف میرم	/ma-zaa-re sha-reef mey-rum/
'I will go to India.'	هندوستان ميرم	/hen-doos-taan mey-rum/
'It might be'	شاید باشه	/shaa-yad baa-sha/
'wants to visit'	میخایه از دیدن کنه	/mey-khaa-ya az dee-dan
		ku-na/
'to have a picnic'	میله کدن	/mey-la ka-dan/
'We will go.'	میریم	/mey-rum/
'will not be'	نخاد بود	/na-khaad bood/
'will be'	خاد بود	khaad bood/

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

Traveler to India:	Agenda / India:	Weather in spring?		
قادر	بازدید کردن از تاج محل	خوب است		
Traveler to Paghman:	Agenda / Paghman:	Weather on Friday?		
سيما وفريده	میله کردن	سرد وبارانی خواهد بود		

3. Now ask and talk about what you listed above. Practice both Yes-No and "Wh-..." questions.

Exchange (Models)

Hassan and his friend Qader talk about their plans for New Year's.

قادر: حسن جان، ده رخصتی نوروزکجا میری؟

حسن: مه مزارشریف میرم. تو کجا میری؟ قادر: مه هندوستان میرم. حسن: ده نوروز هوای هندوستان بسیار گرم نیس؟ قادر: هوای هندوستان ده بهارخوب اس. شاید ۲۵ درجه باشه. مادرم میخایه از

تاج محل ديدن كنه بهارخوب وخت اس.



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Exchange (Models)

Sima extends an invitation to her friend.



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سیما: فریده جان سلام. چطور استی؟
فریده: خوب استم. تو چطور استی؟
سیما: تشکر. روز جمعه ٔ آینده، بری میله کدن پغمان میریم. کباب میکنیم. میخایی که با هم یکجا بریم؟
فریده: مه امروز شنیدم که روز جمعه هوا خوب نخاد بود. برادرم گفت که هوا سرد و بارانی خاد بود.
سیما: مهم نیس. شاید هوا خوب شوه. می آیی؟
فریده: چرا نی.



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Exchange (Variations)

الف: کریم جان، ده _____ کجا میری؟

ب: میرم.

الف: مه_____میرم. ب: ده_____چی میکنی؟

الف: ميخايم _____ مه ببينم.

- 1. So Listen.
- Fill in the blanks.



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الف: کریم جان، ده رخصتی کجا میری؟ ب: کابل میرم. الف: مه هرات میرم. ب: ده هرات چی میکنی؟ ب: ده هرات چی میکنی؟ الف: میخایم پدرومادرمه ببینم.

Exchange (Variations)

Form groups of three or four. Two of you already have plans for a trip over the upcoming holiday. Speak as a group ("We..."). Create a new dialog by choosing from the options in the box.

- Two of you are going to Colorado to see the Rocky Mountains (Lake Tahoe to see the Donner Pass) (Arizona to see the Grand Canyon).
- The other(s) like warmer weather and suggest a trip to Carmel Valley to have a picnic (Jacks Peak for a barbeque).
- Alternatively, you might all go to San Francisco to sightsee (Disneyland to stroll around the park).

الف/ب: رخصتی نوروز ده ماه آینده اس. ما میخاییم که ده او روز بری دیدن کوه های راکی به کالور ادو بریم. میتانیم که باهم یکجا بریم؟ ب/ت: ده کالور ادو هو اسرد اس بیآیین که بری میله کدن به کار مل ولی بریم. الف/ب: ما ماه گذشته ده کار مل ولی بودیم باید به یک جای نو بریم. ب/ت: میتانیم که بری تماشا کدن جای های دیدنی به سانفر انسسکو بریم. الف/ب: ده روز نوروز هوا چطور خواد بود؟

ب/ت: میگن که آفتابی و گرم خواد بود.

گرم	هفته آینده	قدم زدن	اريزونا	ابری
آخر هفته آينده	معتدل	ليک تاهو	کباب کردن	عيد
ماه آینده	های دیدنی	تماشا کدن جای	سرد	گرند کَنیَن
كوتل دانر	آخر هفته	جکس پیک	بارانی	دِزنيلند
هفته	برفی	بگ سَر	شنیدیم که	سال

Drills

Question and answer practice

Did you have a vacation last year? How long was your vacation? Where did you go? *Was the weather good?* Where are you from? *Is there snow in* Do you like snow? Do you like winter?

سال گذشته رخصتی داشتین؟ رخصتي تان چقه وخت بود؟ هوا خوب بود؟ هو، حوب بود. شما از كجا ستين؟ ده _____ برف اس؟ برفه خوش دارين؟ ز مستانه خوش دارین؟

Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

كابل ميرم.
ميخايم پدر و مادرمه ببينم.
ميخواهم پدر ومادرم را ببينم.
من به مزارشريف ميره.
من به مزارشريف ميره.
من به مزارشريف ميروم.
موزجمعه آينده، برى ميله كدن پغمان ميريم.
مادرم ميخايه از تاج محل ديدن كنه.

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Isn't it cold in Iran in winter? It's rainy today; we cannot barbeque. I heard it'll be 40 degrees tomorrow. *Unfortunately, our vacation is too short.*

ده اير ان ده ز مستان هو ا سر د نيس؟ امروزبار انى اس؛ نميتانيم كباب كنيم مه شنیدم که صبا حرارت ۴۰ درجه خاد بود! بدبختانه، رخصتی ما بی انداز ه کو تاه اس

Number dictation

7,800 ٧٨.. ٣٩درجه 39 degrees

Verb conjugation (present tense)

to hear to sav to stroll قدم زدن

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 weather-related expressions.
- 2. Name your favorite season. Say that you like it.
- 3. Give a temperature in centigrade that is **hot**. Give another that is **cold**.
- 4. Ask your teacher if it will be sunny tomorrow. If yes, suggest a picnic: "How about...?" or "Let's...!"
- 5. Find out from your neighbor if he or she likes to barbeque.
- 6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

Talking about a typical vacation

Think about seasonal vacation destinations that draw many Americans. Mention people that you know. Mention the weather. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the vacations and the time of year they take place.

<u>Challenge</u>: Try to remember a trip you took as a child when you visited family in another town or state. What time of year did you travel? What did you do? Who did you talk to? Tell this information using the **past tense**.

Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one? (2)

شما در کابل هستید. شنیده اید که درهٔ پنجشیریک جای زیبا است که درگذشته هر سال هزاران توریست را به خود جلب میکرده است. از یک افغان معلومات بگیرید که چه چیزی پنجشیر را مشهورساخته بود، ودرکدام وقت سال زیاد ترین تعداد سیاحان از آن دره بازدید میکردند.

- (1) An Afghan friend is in town, visiting. You suggest a day trip from Monterey:
 - destination
 - weather
 - suggested activity
 - means of transportation

Your friend may or may not be enthusiastic about it.

- (2) You heard that the Panjshir Valley is a beautiful place that used to draw thousands of tourists each year. Now that you are in Kabul, you find out from an Afghan what made it so popular, and during what time of the year did most tourists visit the valley.
- (3) You discuss with a friend whether to go shopping or have a picnic. You each have a preference. The weather is a factor in making your decision.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, listening and also short speaking or writing tasks. Hone your dictionary skills.



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- 1. Look at the picture showing a traditional Afghan festivity. Think about which event might be depicted. Now close your book and take a piece of scrap paper.
- 2. So Listen to an announcement for this event. Identify the occasion.
- 3. Listen once again. Write all the dates and times you hear. Now, open your book to check below whether your notes were correct.

گمیته پرگزاری چشن نوروز افغان سنتر اعلام میدارد که به یاری خداوند بزرگ وبه همت کمیته برگزاری نوروز میله عنعنوی و کهن پای نوروز را یکبار دیگر به روز شنبه ۲۹ مارچ ۲۰۰۳ که مصادف به نهم ماه حمل سال ۱۳۸۲ هجری شمسی میباشد از ساعت ۱۰صبح الی ۷ شام در المیدا فیر گروند در شهر پلزنتن جشن میگیرد. راین مراسم غذا های افغانی , ساز و آواز , اتن ملی , نمایش لباس , مسابقات ذهنی و سر گرمی های نوروز برای اطفال و کلانسالان در نظر گرفته شده است. قیمت تکتها برای کلانسالان ۶ دالر و برای اطفال کمتر از سن دوازده ۴ دالر تعین شده سن به میانیکه علاقمند به گرفتن غرفه باشند, برای معلومات بیشتر کسانیکه علاقمند به گرفتن غرفه باشند, برای معلومات بیشتر با تیلفون ۱۰۵۰-۲۹۴ (۵۱۰) در تماس شوند

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4. The entire flyer contains more information than the recorded announcement. Find the following additional information:

- How much would you have to pay for admission? (6 dollars)
- 5. Make plans with a partner to attend next year's event. Talk in Dari.



- 1. Specialty markets often advertise around the holidays. What is the occasion here? (Eid)
- 2. Find at least one item you could buy there. Say it in Dari.



قصد مسافرت به (ایران) و یا اروپا را دارید؟ بهترین قیمتها با سرویس برتر در آژانس مسافرتی قالیچه پرنده فقط با یك تلفن برنامه مسافرتی خود را تنظیم نمائید

C Ali Parvin

- 1. These two excerpts were taken from the Yellow Pages. What type of business do they represent? (travel agency)
- 2. Circle the name of the country that appears in both ads.
- 3. Devise a catchy slogan of the type "Let's go to...!" Write it in Dari.

پایان مسابقات زمستانی المپیا

مسابقات بازی های زمستانی درشهرکوهستانیSalt Lake City ایالت یوتا) که برای دوهفته (درماه فبروری) تحت مراقبت شدید امنیتی برگزارشده بود باهمه کش وفش، بدون کدام واقعهٔ خاص، پایان یافت ودرختم بازی ها برندگان ۷۲ مدال طلاومدال های نقره وبرونز، ذیلا "اعلام گردید:

Nation	طلا	نقره	برونز	جمعا
Germany	12	16	7	35
United States	10	13	11	34
Norway	11	7	6	24
Canada	6	3	8	17
Russia	6	6	4	16
Austria	2	4	10	16
Italy	4	4	4	12
France	4	5	2	11
Switzerland	3	2	6	11
Netherlands	3	5	0	8
China	2	2	4	8



آلمان ، بااضافهٔ یک مدال ، ازاضلاع متحده پیشی گرفته مقام اول راحایز شد · ازجملهٔ کشورهای آسیا ، چین وجاپان وکوریای جنوبی به مؤفقیت هایی رسیدند ، اما ، بازی کنان امریکای جنوبی وافریقا (برنده نشدند •

© Serajuddin Wahaj

- 1. Quickly glance at the table and the photo in the text. What do the words نقره ,طلا and برونز represent? (gold, silver, bronze)
- 2. Read the headline. Find out which seasonal event is reported here. (winter Olympics)
- 3. Look up the circled word to find out about Africa and its achievements. What do you make of it? (no winners)
- 4. With a partner, quiz each other on one or two top countries' achievements by asking in Dari: "How many....?"

Review13-16 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

REVIEW 13-16

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

• Listen and transcribe.

حمید: شریف ده صنف چندم اس؟ زهره: داکتر او ره دیده و گفته که شاید مریضی اش بد ترشوه. حمید: شریف باید پیش داکتر بره داکتر او ره معاننه میکنه

ز هره: شریف و بر آدر م ده صنف هفتم استن.

او جرابه مکتب نآمد؟

او چرا به محنب نامد: وحید برادرم گفت که شریف همصنفی اش دیروز به مکتب نآمد.

- 2. Rewrite the segments in proper order to make a meaningful dialog.
- 3. Now write a narrative of three sentences about Sharif (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.

ده بغمان هو ا چطور بود؟ ولي: مه وفاميلم بري ميله كدن يغمان رفتيم بعد ازنان چاشت قدم زديم. یلو وچلوش بسیار مزه دار بود. مرغ بریانش بی اندازه شور بود. هو ا آفتابی و کمی گرم بو در شما ده آخر هفته کجا رفتبن؟ سليم: ولي جان، ده آخر هفته جي کدي؟ غذا های رستوران نو خوب بود؟ ما به یک رستور آن نو که ده ای و خت ها و از شده، رفتیم

- 2. Rewrite the segments in proper order to make a meaningful dialog.
- 3. Now write a narrative of three sentences about Wali and Salim (in formal Dari) using the information from the dialog. Then, add one more sentence with information that you make up.

Review13-16 *DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari*

Part A: The dialog in proper order.

ز هره: وحید برادرم گفت که شریف همصنفی اش دیروز به مکتب نآمد.

حمید: او جرا به مکتب نآمد؟

بسیار مریض بود

حمید: شریف باید پیش داکتربره. داکتراوره معاینه میکنه. زهره: داکتراو ره دیده و گفته که شاید مریضی اش بد ترشوه.

حمید: شریف ده صنف چندم اس؟

شریف و برادرم ده صنف هفتم استن ز هره:

My brother Wahid said that his classmate Sharif did not come to school Zohra:

yesterday.

Hamid: Why didn't he come to school?

Zohra: He was very sick.

Hamid: Sharif must go to the doctor. The doctor will examine him.

Zohra: The doctor has seen him and said that his illness might get worse.

Hamid: What grade is Sharif in?

Sharif and my brother are in the seventh grade. Zohra:

Part B: The dialog in proper order.

ولي جان، ده آخر هفته چي کدي؟

مه وفامیلم بری میله کدن پغمان رفتیم بعد ازنان چاشت قدم زدیم

ده يغمان هوا چطور بود؟

ولى: هو ا آفتابي و كمي گرم بود شما ده آخر هفته كجا رفتين؟

ما به یک رستوران نوکه ده ای وقت ها واز شده، رفتیم

غذا های رستوران نو خوب بود؟

پلو وچلوش بسیار مزه داربود. مرغ بریانش بی اندازه شوربود. سليم:

Salim: Dear Wali, what did you do on the weekend?

My family and I went to Paghman to have a picnic. After lunch, we strolled. Wali:

Salim: How was the weather in Paghman?

Wali: It was sunny and a bit warm. Where did you go on the weekend?

We went to a new restaurant that has opened recently. Salim:

Was the new restaurant's food good? Wali:

Salim: Its pilaf and white rice were very delicious. The fried chicken was too salty.