# DARI BASIC COURSE



SEMESTER 1 Lessons 17-20

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**VALIDATION EDITION 2005** 

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

## DARI Basic Course

**SEMESTER 1** 

Lessons 17-20

June 2005

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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# **GLOSSARY**

کمی	a little / a bit
درباره الله [ = درمورد] [ = راجع به]	about
درد	ache / pain
آدرس	
اعلان	advertisement / announcement
بعد از [ = بعد] [ = پس از ]	after
بعد از [ = بعد] [ = پس از ] بعد ازظهر (بعد ازچاشت) (بعد ازپیشین)	afternoon
ایرکندیشن میدان هوایی همه [ = تمام] [ = تمامً]	air conditioning
میدان هوایی	airport
همه [ = تمام] [ = تمامً]	all / every
همیشه (مدام) (دایم) امبو لانس	always
امبولانس	ambulance
امریکایی	American (nationality) American Embassy
سفارت امریکا	American Embassy
و	and
سيب	apple
تقريبا	approximately
بازو	arm
رسم	art
در (ده)	at / in
آسترالیایی	Australian (nationality)
طفل (اُشتُک)	baby
ند	bad
بامیان	Bamyan
تشناب	bathroom / restroom
مقبول [ = قشنگ] [ = زيبا]	beautiful / pretty
اتاق خواب (اتاق خَو)	bedroom
پیش از [ = قُبل از ]	before
کریمی توت	beige
توت	berry
بایسکل	bicycle

$\Gamma(\xi, y, -1, y)$	hig / large
	hirth
کلان [ = بزرگ] تولد [ = ولادت] روزتولد [ = سالگره ٔ تولد] [ = سالگره]	hirthday
روربولد [ = سالكرة بولد] [ = سالكرة ]	blanding
خون ریزی	Live
ابی	blue
بدن [ = جسم] [ = وجود] (جان)	body
كتاب	book
بوتل	bottle
دسته	bouquet
نان خشک [ = نان]	bread
عروس	bride
عروس پل	bridge
خراب	broken / out of order
بر ادر	brother
نصره ادى	brown
عمارت [ = تعمير][= ساختمان]	building
بس [ = سرويس]	bus
تاجر	businessperson
ولى [ = اما] [ = مگر]	but
عمارت [ = تعمير][= ساختمان] بس [ = سرويس] تاجر ولي [ = اما] [ = مگر] دوغ	buttermilk
از پہلو ی شتر	by
شتر	camel
می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟	Can you help me?
موتر	car
قالین	carpet / rug
گله	cattle
تيلفون جيبى	cellular phone
سانتی گراد	centigrade
شفاخانه مرکزی	central hospital
مراسم	ceremony / festivity
چوکی	chair
ارزان	cheap
طفل	child / baby
جاكليت	chocolate

سگرت شهر	cigarettes
شهر	city
صنف	class / grade
همصنف (همصنفی)	classmate
بسته	closed
ابری [ = ابر آلود]	cloudy
سرد (یخ)	cold (temperature)
رنگین	colorful
درون بیایین.	cold (temperature) colorful Come in. computer condolence
کمپیو تر	computer
تسلیت	condolence
مبارک باشه! [ = تبریک!]	Congratulations!
آشپز	cook
مبارک باشه! [ = تبریک!] آشپز کلچه	cookies
جو ّاری دانه نشده همکار	corn on the cob
همكار	coworker
خطرناک	dangerous
دری	Dari
درى روز	day
فوت [ = وفات] [ = مرگ]	death
فوت [ = وفات] [ = مرگ] حتماً (حتمی) درجه	definitely / by all means
درجه	degree(s)
خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
	desert
ديزل	diesel
اتاق نانخوری [ = اتاق طعام خوری] (اتاق نان)	dining room
ديپلومات	diplomat
راه خامه	dirt road
	dizzy
سرچرخ داکتر سگ	doctor
سگ	dog
دالر	dollar
خر [ = مرکب]	donkey

	,
دونف <i>ر ی</i> گوش	double (occupancy)
<u>گوش</u>	
عتد	Eid
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower embassy
سفارت	embassy
نامزدی (نامزادی)	engagement
ماشین [ = انجن]	engine
انگلیسی	English
سفارت نامزدی (نامزادی) ماشین [ = انجن] انگلیسی کافی (بس) شام	enough
شام	evening
نان شب [ = طعام شب] (نان شو)	evening meal (dinner)
نان شب [ = طعام شب] (نان شَو) ببخشید. (ببخشین) قیمت [ = گران] چشم خزان	Excuse me.
قیمت [ = گران]	expensive
چشم	eye
خزان	fall / autumn
فاميل [ = خانواده] معروف [ = مشهور]	family
معروف [ = مشهور ]	famous
دور	far
دور دهقان	farmer
سريع [ = تند] (تيز)	fast (adjective)
به سرعت (تیز)	fast (adverb)
پدر انگشت (ک <b>ل</b> ک)	father
انگشت (کلک)	finger
	floor
گل	flower
غذا (نان)	food
پا (پای)	foot
برای (بری)	for
پنجه	fork
فر انسوى	French (nationality / language)
تازه	fresh
جمعه	Friday
مرغ بريان	fried chicken
دوست [ = رفيق]	friend
	•

ji	from
ميوه	0. :
جنازه جنازه	funeral
يا ميا ، فرنيد	
با مبل وفرنیچر فرنیچر [ = مبل وفرنیچر] گال	furniture
گ اح	garage
گر دیز	Gardez
گىلنە گىلنە	gas can
ت تانک تىل	gas station
جغر افیه	geography
آلماني	German
ق آلمان [ = جرمنی] تیارشو! گیلاس	Germany
تيارشو!	Get ready!
گیلاس	glass
دستکش	glove
خوب	glove good / fine / nice
خدا حافظ (به امان خدا)	Good-bye.
تنگی	gorge
مامور	government employee
پدر کلان	grandfather
مادرکلان	grandmother
انگور	grape
سبز	green
داماد	groom
مهمان	guest
نيم	half
حميد	Hamid (male name)
دَست (دِست)	hand
خوشحال [ $=$ خوش]	happy
او	he / she / it
سر	head
کلینیک صحی	health clinic
بلى [ = الو]	Hello! (telephone call)

help  A A D  help  Help yourself. / Eat heartily.  Herat  (اینجه)  here  اینجا (اینجه)  high  history  holiday / vacation / leave  home  horse  horse  hospital  hot / burning (temperature)  hot / spicy (taste)  hour
Herat         (اینجه)         here         high         history         holiday / vacation / leave         home         horse         horspital         hot / burning (temperature)         hot / spicy (taste)
here   اینجه   high   high   اینجه   history   holiday / vacation / leave   home   horse   hospital   hot / burning (temperature)   hot / spicy (taste)
history تاریخ holiday / vacation / leave مخانه home horse hospital اسپ hospital داغ [ = سوزان] hot / burning (temperature) hot / spicy (taste)
history تاریخ holiday / vacation / leave مخانه home horse hospital اسپ hospital داغ [ = سوزان] hot / burning (temperature) hot / spicy (taste)
home  اسپ horse  hospital  hospital  المنانه hospital  المنانه hot / burning (temperature)  المنانه hot / spicy (taste)
home  اسپ horse  hospital  hospital  المنانه hospital  المنانه hot / burning (temperature)  المنانه hot / spicy (taste)
hospital شفاخانه hospital داغ [ = سوزان] hot / burning (temperature) hot / spicy (taste)
hospital شفاخانه hot / burning (temperature) داغ [ = سوزان] hot / spicy (taste)
hot / spicy (taste)
hot / spicy (taste)
hour ساعت
hour / period ساعت در سی [ = ساعت]
house / home
housemate همخانه
How? چطور؟ (چطور؟ / چطو؟)  How about?  How are you?  How beautiful!
How about?
How are you? چطور استی؟
How beautiful چی مقبول!
How long! $ $ جه مدت! $ $ = حقدر و قت!
How many?/ How many pieces   چند وانه؟] (چند تا؟)
How much?         چقدر؟ (چقه؟)         hungry
hungry گرسنه (گشنه)
husband شو هر (شوی)
I من (مه)
I am busy. مصروف استم [ = مشغول استم] (كاردارم)
I am fine.
illness مریضی
important مهم
in / at
[y,y] in front of
[y,y] in front of $[y,y]$ in order to $[y,y]$ in order to
included

هندوستان [ = هند]	India
زخمى [ = مجروح]	injured
هندوستان [ = هند] زخمی [ = مجروح] مهمان خانه	inn / guest house
داخل (درون) به عوض (به جای)	inside
به عوض (به جای)	instead of
هوتل انترکانتی ننتل	Intercontinental Hotel
جالب [ = دلچسپ]	interesting
ابر ان	Iran
ایرانی	Iranian (nationality)
ایر انی همگی خوب استن؟	Is everybody fine?
نیست (نیس) اسلام آباد	is not
امکان نداره	It is not possible.
چشمهای شما مقبول می بینه.	It seems beautiful in your eyes.
چشمهای شما مقبول می بینه. لطف شماست. [ = مهربانی شماست.] ( شماس.)	It's kind of you. / It is nice of you.
ايتاليا	Italy
جلال آباد	Jalalabad
جاپانی	Japanese (nationality / language)
ژورنا <b>ن</b> ست	Japanese (nationality / language) journalist
شربت کباب	juice
•	Kabul
كارته ٔ سه	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
	Khaled (male name)
كيلو [ = كيلوگرام] آشپزخانه (كارخانه)	kilogram
آشپزخانه (کارخانه)	kitchen
کارد	knife
کارگر	laborer / worker
زَبان [ = لسان] (زُبان)	language
گذشته <b>-</b>	last / past
دیشب [ = شب گذشته] (دیشَو)	last night
چمن	lawn
طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
پا (پا <i>ی</i> )	leg

درس	lesson
بیا که بریم!	Let's go!
درس بیا که بریم! زندگی کم سالون [ = اتاق نشیمن]	life
کم	little (amount)
سالون [ = اتاق نشيمن]	living room
لند <i>ن</i>	London
دراز	long
مرد	man
بازار	market
رياضى	mathematics
شاید [ = ممکن است]	may / might / maybe / perhaps
بازار ریاضی شاید [ = ممکن است] خدا رحمت کنه! [ = خدا بیآمرزه!] ماشاالله![ = نظرنشه!]	May God forgive (the deceased)!
ماشاالله![ = نظرنشه!]	May God protect () from the evil
[=خدااز نظربدنگاه کنه!] (نام خدا)	eye!
الصحید: و سرحت: الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	May God save ()!
زندگی سرشما باشه!	May you continue to live!
زنده باشین!	May you live long! / Thank you!
مزارشریف	Mazar-e-Sharif meat
مستری [ = میخانیک]	mechanic
دوا	medicine / medication
خربوزه	melon
ر.رو مینو [ = لست غذا] ظهر (چاشت)	menu
ظهر (چاشت)	midday / noon
معتدل	mild
دقيقه	minute
دو شنبه	Monday
پول (پیسه)	money
ماه	month
صبح	morning
چای صبح [ = ناشتا]	morning meal (breakfast)
ماسكو	Moscow
مسجد	mosque
مادر	mother

موترسيكل	motorcycle
کو ه	motorcycle mountain
كوتل	mountain pass
زیاد [ = بسیار ] خانه ٔ گلی	much / many / a lot
خانه ٔ گلی	mud house
ملا	Muslim clergyman
باید [ = بایست]	must / should / ought to
ناهید	Nahid (female name)
دستمال کاغذی	napkin
باریک [ = تنگ] [ = کمعرض] (کمبر)	narrow
نسيمه	Nasima (female name)
نازی	Nazi (female name)
نَزدیک (نِزدیک)	near / close
نزدیک (نزدیک) همسایه	neighbor
هيچ وقت [ = هرگز ]	never
نو	new
دهلی جدید [ = دهلی نو ]	New Delhi
نوروز [ = سال نو]	New Year's Day
نوزاد	newborn
روزنامه (اخبار)	newspaper next / future / the following
آینده [ = بعدی]	next / future / the following
پهلوی [ = کنار ] شب	next to
نه (نی)	no
نان چاشت [ = طعام چاشت]	noon meal (lunch)
بینی کتابچه	nose
	notebook
حالا [ = اكنون] (حالى)	now
<u>بى حس (كرخت)</u> نمره [ = شماره]	numb
نمره [ = شماره]	number
ساعت (بجه)	o'clock / hour
اكثراً [ = اكثراوقات] (بسياري وخت ها)	often
کهنه	old
بالای [ = روی] ( سر)	on

باز (واز)	open
یا	or
خارج (بیرون) رنگ شده	outside
رنگ شده	painted
كاغذ	paper
پاری <i>س</i>	Paris
جای پارکنگ	parking space / parking lot
پشتو	Pashto
پشتو قلم	pen
پنسل	pencil
مردم	people
مرچ	pepper
مردم مرچ فی شب [ = شبی] (شو)	per night
مدت	period / duration
شخص [ = نفر ] (آدم)	person
شخص [ = نفر ] (آدم) میله	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
بند برق نماز	prayer
حامله (شکمدار)	pregnant
نسخه	prescription
يروفيسور[ = استاد] (يروفيسر)	professor
پروفیسور[ = استاد] (پروفیسر) شاگرد	pupil / student
بنفش	purple
دستكول	purse
فندهار	Qandahar
بارانی	rainy
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دفتر ر هنمای معاملات	real estate office
دراین اواخر [ = اخیراً] (ده ای وخت ها)	
سرخ ت	
دينيات	religion
تغییر ساختمان داده شده [ = اصلاح شده]	remodeled
کرایه (کراه)	rent
کر ایی	rental / for rent
وركشاپ	repair shop / garage
ترمیم شده	rent rental / for rent repair shop / garage repaired
ر ستو ر ان	restaurant
برنج	rice
برنج پلو شیربرنج پولدار[ = غنی] طرف راست (دست راس)	rice pilaf
شيربرنج	rice pudding
پولدار [ = غنى]	rich
طرف راست (دست راس)	right side
دريا	river
اتاق	room
هم اتاق (هم اتاقی)	roommate
ریسمان (ریسپان)	rope
پو سیده	rotten
روسيه	Russia
صالح	Russia Saleh (male name) salt
شور	salty
شنبه	Saturday
بُرانی بادنجان (برانی بانجان)	sauteed eggplant
بو لانی مکتب	savory pastry with delicious filling
مكتب	school
فصل [ = موسم]	season
سكرتر	secretary
فروشنده شهرنو	seller / street vendor
شریف	Sharif (male name)
شال	shawl

خر بد	shopping	
خريد کوتاه	short	
زیارت [ = مقبره]	shrine	
مريض	shower shrine sick (adjective) / patient (noun) sign since (time)	
لوحه	sign	
ر و الوحه از به اینطرف [ = از به اینسو] (از فتره) آوازخوان (خاننده) یکنفری خواهر ماهر (لایق) آهسته (آستا) به آهستگی (آستا) به آهستگی (آستا) خورد [ = کوچک] قالینچه برفی برفی انقدر [ = اینقدر] (اوقه / ایقه)	since (time)	
آوازخوان (خاننده)	singer	
یکنفری	single (occupancy)	
خواهر	sister	
ماهر (لايق)	skillful	
آهسته (آستا)	slow	
به آهستگی (آستا)	slowly	
خورد [ = کوچک]	small	
قالینچه	small rug	
بر فی	snowy	
آنقدر [ = اینقدر] (اوقه / ایقه)	so / so much / that much / this much	
بعضی کسی	some	
کسی	someone	
بعضاً [ = بعضى اوقات] [ = گاهگاه]	sometimes	
(بعضى وختها) به زودى[ = عنقريب] (زود)		
به زود <i>ی</i> [ = عنقریب] (زود)	soon	
شوربا (شوروا)	soup	
سوغات	souvenir	
تير اشتبني [ = تيرفالتو]	spare tire	
شورنخود وكچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad	
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes	
قاشق	spoon	
بهار	spring	
مستقيم [ = روبه رو]	straight	
سرک [ = جاده] [ = کوچه]	street	
قوى	strong	
مضمون	subject	
بوره [ = شكر]	sugar	

, the city	gummar.
تابستان	summer
یکشنبه	
آفتابی (افتوی)	
Sure. / With pleasure.  sweet	
شيرين	sweet
حوض آببازی (حوض اوبازی)	swimming pool
میز	table
تاج محل	Taj Mahal
میز تاج محل تکسی	taxi
چای	tea
چای خانه	teahouse
معلم	teacher
تيلفون	telephone
حرارت (گرمی)	temperature
تشكر.	Thank you.
آن (او)	that
که	that / who / which
آنجا (اونجه)	there
بنا برأن [ = بناءً]	therefore
أنها (اونها / اونا)	they
تشنه (تُشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
پنجشنبه	Thursday
تیر	tire
جک تیر	tire jack
به	to
پیش [ = نزدِ]	to / before / near
ترتیب دادن/ ده/ داد	to arrange
رسیدن/ رس/ رسید	to arrive
کباب کردن/ کن/ کرد	to barbeque
بودن/ باش/ بود	to be
تو انستن/ تو ان/ تو انست	to be able to / can (modal verb)
خواب بودن/ باش/ بود (خَو بودن)	to be asleep
شدن/ شو/ شد	to become

خونریزی داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to bleed / to be bleeding
خر اب شدن/ شو/ شد	to break down
to breathe نفس کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	
آوردن/ آور/ آورد	to bring
آباد کردن $[$ = اعمار کردن $]$ / کن/ کرد	to build
خریدن/ خر/ خرید	to buy
آمدن/ آ / آمد	
تبریک گفتن/ گو/ گفت (تبریکی دادن/ ده/ داد)	to congratulate
پُختن/ پَز/ پُخت (پُخته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to cook
حساب کر دن/ کن/ کرد	to count
رقصیدن/ رقص/ رقصید (رقص کدن)	to dance
کر د <i>ن/</i> کُن/ کرد	to do
رسم کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to draw
(رسم کشیدن/ کش/ کشید)	
نوشیدن/ نوش/ نوشید	to drink
خوردن [ = غذا خوردن] (نان خوردن)/ خور/	to eat
خورد	
معاینه کردن/ کن/ کرد	
تسلیت دادن/ ده/ داد [ = تسلیت گفتن/ گو/ گفت]	
حس کردن $[$ = احساس کردن $]$ / کن/ کرد	to feel
پیدا کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = یافتن/ یاب/ یافت]	to find
پنچرشدن/شو/شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
خوب شدن (جورشدن) / شو/ شد	to get well / to recover
دادن/ ده/ داد	to give
رفتن/ رو/ رفت	to go
با رفتن	to go by means of
به رفتن ر هنمایی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to go to
	to guide
داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to have
میله کر دن/ کن/ کر د	
یاد داشتن/ دار / داشت	to have a skill / to know how to
شنیدن/ شنو/ شنید	to hear

کمک کردن/ کن/ کرد	to help	
را کمک کردن	to help	
به کمک کردن		
در د کر دن/ کن/ کر د [ = در د داشتن/ دار /	to hurt / to ache	
داشت]		
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)	
أموختن/ أموز/ أموخت		
[ = یاد گرفتن/ گیر / گرفت]		
دراز کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to lie down	
خوش داشتن/ دار / داشت	to like	
را خوش داشتن	to like	
گوش کر دن/ کن/ کرد[ = گوش دادن/ ده / داد]	to listen	
به گوش کردن	to listen to	
رِ اگوش کر دن		
به گوش دادن		
زندگی کردن/ کن/ کِرد	to live	
در زندگی کردن	to live in	
با زندگ <i>ی</i> کردن	to live with	
معلوم شدن/ شو/ شد $[ = به نظرر سیدن/ رس/$	to look / to seem	
رسید]		
تیلفون کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to make a phone call to call someone	
به کسی تیلفون کردن		
ریزرف کردن/ کن/ کرد	to make a reservation / to reserve	
ملاقات کر دن/ کن/ کر د (دیدن/ بین/ دید)	to meet	
با ملاقات كردن	to meet with	
حفظ کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to memorize	
(ازبرکردن/کن/کرد)		
حرکت کر دن/ کن/ کرد		
حرکت دادن/ ده/ داد		
ضرورت داشتن[ = احتياج داشتن]	to need	

(کار داشتن) / دار / داشت	
باز کردن/ کُن/ کرد	to open
فر مایش دادن/ ده/ داد	to order
رنگ کردن/ کن/ کرد	
گذشتن/ گذر/ گذشت (تیرشدن/ شو/شد)	to pass / to cross
از گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass
ازپهلوی گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass by
نماز خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to pray
بلند کردن (بالا کردن)/ کن/ کرد	to raise / to lift
[ = بالا بردن/ بر/ برد]	
ماندن/ مان/ ماند	to remain / to stay / to put / to let
تغییر ساختمان دادن/ ده/ داد	to remodel
[= اصلاح کر دن/ کن/ کرد]	
کرایه کردن (کراه کردن) / کن/ کرد	to rent
كرايه دادن [ = به كرايه دادن] (كراه دادن) / ده/	to rent out
داد	
ترمیم کردن/ کن/ کرد برگشتن/ برگرد/ برگشت (پس آمدن/ آ / آمد)	to repair
برگشتن/ برگرد/ برگشت (پس آمدن/ آ / آمد)	to return
از برگشتن	to return from
به برگشتن خلاص شدن/ شو/ شد	to return to
خلاص شدن/ شو/ شد	to run out
گفتن/ گو/ گفت	to say / to tell
دیدن/ بین/ دید	
فروختن/ فروش/ فروخت	to sell
فرستادن/ فرست/ فرستاد (روان کردن/ کن/	to send
کرد)	
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	

آوازخواندن [ = خواندن] / خوان/ خواند	to sing	
(بیت خاندن) ً		
نشستن/ نشین/ نشست (شیشتن/ شین/ شیشت)	to sit / to sit down	
خوابیدن/ خواب/ خوابید (خَوگَدَن)	to sleep	
سگرت کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to smoke	
صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = گپ زدن/ زن/ زد]	to speak / to talk	
خرج كردن [ = مصرف كردن] / كن/ كرد	to spend (money)	
(خرچ کدن)		
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stall / to stop	
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stand / to stand up	
اقامت کر دن/ کر د/کن	to stay / to reside	
[ = اقامت داشتن/ دار/ داشت]		
قدم زدن/ زن/ زد	to stroll / walk around	
[= گردش کردن/ کن کرد]		
درس خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study	
خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study / to read	
گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to take (to consume)	
to take (to escort) אָר אָר ביי/ אָר אָר to take (to escort)		
عکس گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to take a picture	
عکس را گرفتن	to take a picture of	
از عکس گرفتنِ		
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	
تشکر کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to thank	
از تشكر كردن	to thank	
به خاطر تشکر کر دن	to thank for	
دور خور دن/ خور/ خورد	to turn	
فهمیدن/ فهم/ فهمید	to understand	
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to videotape	
[ = فلم ویدیویی گرفتن/ گیر /گرفت]		

ا باز دید کر دن [ = دیدن کر دن]/ کن/ کر د	to visit (socially)	
پیاده رفتن [ = با پای رفتن آ [ = راه رفتن ]	to walk	
/ رو/ رفت		
خواستن/ خواه/ خواست	to want	
تلویزیون دیدن/ بین/ دید	to watch TV	
کار کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to work	
بد ترشدن/ شو/ شد	to worsen / to get worse	
نوشتن/ نویس/ نوشت (نوشته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to write	
اِمروز	. 1	
باهم [ = باهم یکجا] (یکجایی)	together	
فردا (صبا)	tomorrow	
امشب (اِمشو)	tonight	
بیحد [ = بی اندازه] (بسیار)	too (excessively)	
هم [ = نيز ] [ = همچنان]	too / also	
موترکش کننده	tow truck	
میدان تر افالگر	Trafalgar Square	
سه شنبه	Tuesday	
تركيه	Turkey	
متأسفانه [ = بدبختانه]	unfortunately	
ا بدون میل و فر نیجر [ = بے میل و فر نیجر ]	unfurnished	
پو هنتون	university	
تا	until / to	
معمو لأ		
دره	valley / glen	
سبزی (ترکاری) بسیار	vegetable	
بسیار	very / many / much	
كمره ويديويي	video camera	
فلم برداری وید یویی	video recording	
قریه [ = دِه]		
قریه دار [ = ملک]	village chief / village leader	
میدان قریه	village square	
پیشخدمت	waiter	
ولی گرم	Wali (male name)	
گرم	warm	

و اشنگتن	Washington
آب (او)	water
وزيرً اكْبرخان مينه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
ما	we
ضعيف	weak
هوا [ = آب و هوا]	weather / air
عروسی	wedding
چهارشنبه	Wednesday
هفته	week
آخر هفته	weekend
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!) چه ؟ (چی؟) ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟) چی شده؟	What?
ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟)	What time?
چى شده؟	What's wrong?
وقتیکه (وختیکه)	when/at the time when
چه وقت؟ [ كى؟] (چى وخت؟)	When?
جابيكه	where / at the place where
چى شده. وقتيكه (وختيكه) چه وقت؟ [ =كى؟] (چى وخت؟) جاييكه كجا؟	Where?
کدام؟	Which?
سفید	white
قصرسفيد	
چلو	white rice
کی؟	white rice Who?
چرا؟	Why?
وسيع [ = عريض] (بردار)	wide
خانم [ = زن]	wife
زمستان	winter
با (ده)	with / by (means of)
به چشم	with pleasure / OK
زن	woman
کار	work
اکسری (عکس)	X-ray
اکسری (عکس) حویلی (حولی) سال	yard
سال	year

بلی	yes
ديروز	yesterday
شما	you (formal or plural)
تو	you (informal)

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# LESSON 17 Doctor and Patient

• Vocabulary: Body parts; aches and pains; frequency expressions

- Grammar: Adverbs of manner and frequency, 'never'; adjectives used as adverbs; transitive and intransitive verbs; conjunctions; subject-verb agreement (exceptions)
- Functions: Ask and talk about physical symptoms.
- Skills: Survival
- Situation: A doctor checks out a patient's problem and advises on treatment.

#### **Grammar Notes**

#### Adverbs

An *adverb* is a part of speech that modifies or qualifies a verb ('move <u>slowly</u>'), an adjective ('<u>very</u> ill'), or another adverb ('<u>very</u> well'). Adverbs can indicate manner, time, place, direction, cause, or degree and answer questions such as 'how,' 'when,' 'where,' 'how much,' 'how often,' etc. You already know *adverbs of time* such as عراين او اخر 'recently.' In this lesson, we will discuss *adverbs of manner* and *frequency*.

Adverbs of manner answer the 'how' questions. They usually include the preposition 'to' or 'with' at the beginning. Look at these examples:

'Move your arm slowly.' بازوی تان را به آهستگی حرکت بدهید.
 'I learned the lesson well.'
 'Ashraf walks fast.'

Adverbs of frequency describe how often something happens. Let's look at some examples:

'Parween's hands and feet are sometimes numb.' دست و پای پروین بعضاً بی حس است.

'Parween <u>never</u> takes medicine.' پروین <u>هیچ وقت</u> دوا نمیخور د.'

'I <u>usually</u> work too much.'

"My head <u>always</u> hurts.' or 'I <u>always</u> have headaches.'

¹ Afghans usually use the verb خور دن 'to eat' with medications, while English uses the verb 'to take.'

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Note how the adverbs of manner stay close to the verb and the adverbs of frequency close to the subject. Unlike English, Dari adverbs do not come at the end of a sentence:

'Our car passed by the hospital <u>fast</u>.'

'My left foot hurts <u>sometimes</u>.'

However, just as in English, they may appear up front (especially adverbs of time and frequency):

#### Adjectives used as adverbs

Certain adjectives can act as adverbs of manner especially in conversational Dari, even though separate adverbs may be available for the same purpose. To show this, we take the previous examples and simply substitute the adjectives for the adverbs:

'Move your arm slowly.'

'.I learned the lesson well' من درس را خوب یاد گرفتم.

'Ashraf walks <u>fast</u>.' اشرف <u>سریع</u> راه می رود.

In these examples, the adjectives خوب 'slow,' خوب 'good' and سريع 'fast' are used in place of adverbs. Look at an example from this lesson:

'Do you sleep <u>well</u> at night?'

'well.' نه خوبی 'good' is used in place of the adverb خوب 'well.'

#### Usage of 'never'

In Dari we must use the negative form of verbs with the adverbs هيچ وقت /heych-waqt/ or هيچ وقت /har-gez/, both of which mean 'never.' This is in contrast to English where the affirmative form of verbs is used. Example:

She never goes there. (The verb 'goes' is affirmative.)

The negative form of the verb is created by adding the syllable /na/ which is shown in writing by the letter  $\upsilon$  [noon] followed by the unrepresented vowel /a/, to the beginning of the verb.

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#### Examples:

is negative.) نميخورد Parween never takes medicine.' (The verb نميخورد

is negative.) نمیرود is negative. نمیرود

Similarly, the adverbs هیچ چیز 'nothing' and هیچ کس 'nobody' also require the negative form of verbs.

#### Transitive and intransitive verbs

Verbs that take a direct object in a sentence are called *transitive verbs*. Verbs that do not take a direct object are called *intransitive verbs*. Sometimes a transitive verb can be used without a direct object. The English verb 'to move,' for example, is both transitive and intransitive, depending on how and in what context it is used. When we say, 'He moves fast,' 'move' is an *intransitive verb* because it does not take a direct object. However, when we say, 'Can you move this chair?' the same verb becomes a *transitive verb* because it has a direct object: 'chair'

In Dari, we have two different compound verbs as equivalents of 'to move': حرکت کردن (intransitive) and حرکت دادن (transitive). Here is an example of the transitive form:

'Move your arm slowly.' (There is a direct object: 'arm.')

Now, look at an example of the intransitive form:

'Do not move!' (No direct object required.)

#### **Conjunctions**

In Lesson 16, you learned how to use *conjunctions* such as 'when,' 'where' and 'that,' and you already know how to use و 'and' to connect two sentences or clauses. Other commonly used *conjunctions* in Dari are مگر اما و المار علی و المار المار علی و المار علی المار ا

داکتر مریض را معاینه کرد و برای او نسخه نوشت.

'The doctor examined the patient and wrote a prescription for him.'

داکتر مریض را معاینه کرد ولی برای او نسخه ننوشت.

'The doctor examined the patient but did not write a prescription for him.'

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#### Subject-verb agreement

In English as well as Dari, verbs must agree with their subjects. For example, if the subject is singular, it will take the singular form of the verb. Similarly, if the subject is plural, it will require the plural form of the verb. Look at the following examples:

If the subject is something *other than human beings*, the grammatically correct verb form would be plural. However, it is common in Dari, in such cases, to use the *singular* form of the verb بودن 'to be,' both in speaking and writing. Look at the following example:

In this sentence, although the subject دست ها وپاها 'hands and feet' is plural, the verb ستد 'to be' is used in its singular form استند 'is,' rather than استند 'are.' However, if we say, . it would also be correct.

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# **Lesson Vocabulary**

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

/ba-dan/ [/jesm/] [/wu-jood/]	بدن [ = جسم] [ = وجود] (جان)	body
/sar/	سر	head
/chashm/	چشم	eye
/gosh/	<u>گو</u> ش	ear
/bee-nee/	بينى	nose
/baa-zoo/	بازو	arm
/paa/	پا (پای)	leg
/dast/	دَست (دِست)	hand
/paa/	پا (پای)	foot
/an-gusht/	پا (پای) انگشت (کلک)	finger
/dard/	درد	ache / pain
/da-waa/	دوا	medicine / medication
/nus-kha/	نسخه	prescription
/ek-se-rey/	اکسری (عکس)	X-ray
/qa-wee/	قو ی	strong
/za-'eef/	ضعيف	weak

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/bey-hes/	بی حس (کرخت)	numb
/sa-ree'/ [/tund/]	سريع [ = تند] (تيز)	fast (adjective)
/aa-hes-ta/	آهسته (آستا)	slow
/ba sur-'at/	به سرعت (تیز)	fast (adverb)
/baa a-hes-ta-gee/	به آهستگی (آستا)	slowly
/ak-sa-ran/ [/ak-sa-re au- qaat/]	اکثراً [ = اکثراوقات] (بسیاری وخت ها)	often
/ba'-zan/ [/ba'-zey au- qaat/] [/gaah-gaah/]	بعضاً [ = بعضی اوقات] [ = گاهگاه] (بعضی وختها)	sometimes
/ma'-moo-lan/	معمو لأ	usually
/ha-mey-sha/	همیشه (مدام) (دایم)	always
/heych-waqt/ [/har-gez/]	هيچ وقت [ = هرگز]	never
/wa-ley/ [/am-maa/] [/ma-gar/]	ولى [ = اما] [ = مگر]	but
/dard kar-dan/ [/dard dash-tan/]	در د کر دن/ کن/ کر د [ = در د داشتن/ دار / داشت]	to hurt / to ache
/hes kar-dan/ [/eh-saas kar-dan/]	حس کردن $[= $ حساس کردن $]$ / کن $=$ کرد	to feel
/be-land kar-dan/	بلند کردن (بالا کردن) / کن/ کرد	to raise / to lift
[/baa-laa bur-dan/]	[ = بالا بردن/ بر/ برد]	
/ha-ra-kat daa-dan/	حرکت دادن/ ده/ داد	to move (something)
/khoob shu-dan/	خوب شدن (جورشدن) / شو/ شد	to get well / to recover

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#### Homework

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

What do the others have in common? (They are frequency expressions.)

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

داکتر \_\_\_\_\_ مریض را معاینه کرد. (گوش) The doctor examined the patient's ear.

سر لیلا \_\_\_\_\_ درد میکند. (همیشه)

Laila's head always hurts.

پروین باید امروز \_\_\_\_\_ برود. (پیش داکتر)
Parween must go to the doctor today.

حمید نمیتواند دست خود را \_\_\_\_\_\_ Hamid cannot raise his hand.

این مریض میگوید که پای راستش است. (بی حس) This patient says that his right foot is numb.

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

I never take (any) medicine.

Timur's hand often aches.

Does your mother's arm usually hurt? (singular, formal)

My right leg is fine, but I can't move my left leg.

من هیچ وقت دو انمی خورم. دست تیمور اکثر اً در دمیکند. بازوی مادر شما معمو لاً در د میکند؟

پای راستم خوب است، اما پای چپم را نمیتوانم حرکت بدهم.

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## **Narrative (Structures)**

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

Structure	🚨 Dari	<b>6</b> English transliteration
adverbs of frequency	اكثرأ	/ak-sa-ran/
	هيچ وقت	/heych-waqt/
'to become' in the		/alay do oat/
present perfect tense	شده است	/shu-da ast/
present periect tense		
'to go' in the present	میر و د	/mey-ra-wad/
tense	33.	
(, ), ), (1		1/
'to write' in the present tense	مينويسد	/mey-na-wee-sad/
tense		
'to examine' in the	معاينه ميكند	/mu-aa-ye-na mey-ku-nad/
present tense		
compound verb	من خواهد شد	/khoob khwaa-had shud/
'to get well' in the	عوب عواهد شد	, moss mivaa mas smas
future tense		
verb in subjunctive		/be-khu-rad/
mood	بحورد	/oc-kiiu-lau/
clause with 'that'	یر ۱٫ ۴۰۰	/mey-go-yad ke/
ciado with that	میدوید خه	inoy go yaa ko
conjunctions	و (دست ها ویاها)	/wa/ (/dast-haa wa paa-haa/)
	و لی	/wa-ley/

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.

Lesson 17 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

### **Narrative (Model)**

در این اواخر، پروین بسیار ضعیف شده است. دست ها و پا های او اکثراً بی حس است. او پیش یک داکترمیرود. داکتراو را معاینه میکند. برایش نسخه مینویسد. پروین هیچ وقت دوا نمی خورد، ولی حالا اوباید دوا های خود را بخورد. داکترمیگوید که پروین به زودی خوب خواهد شد.



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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, verbs, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, frequency words, etc.

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 17

### **Narrative (Variations)**

در این اواخر، پروین بسیار ضعیف شده است. دست ها و پا های او اکثراً بی حس است. پروین پیش داکترمیرود. داکتر او را معاینه میکند. بر ایش نسخه مینویسد. پروین هیچ وقت دوا نمی خورد، ولی حالا اوباید دوا های خود را بخورد. داکترمیگوید که پروین به زودی خوب خواهد شد.

- 1. Create new narratives about other patients by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
- 2. Use the remaining class time to talk about a hypochondriac who imagines himself sick but receives no sympathy from the doctor.

### **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	<b>6</b> English transliteration
'my feet'	پای هایم	/paay haa-yem/
'I can't'	نمی تانم	/na-mey-taa-num/
'I saw'	ديدم	/dee-dum/
'now'	حالي	/haa-le/
'your medicine' (as the	دوای تانه	/da-waa-ye taa-na/
direct object)		
'I don't take (eat)'	نمي خورم	/na-mey-khu-rum/
'You will get well soon.'	زود جورمیشین	/na-mey-khu-rum/ /zood jor mey-sheyn/

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

Parween's symptoms	Suspected cause	Diagnostic procedure	Treatment	Prognosis
دست ها وپاها بی حس است	بیحد کار میکند	اکسر ی	دوا	خوب خواهد شد

3. Now ask about and provide the information you listed above. Practice different questions.

### **Exchange (Models)**

### Parween explains her pain to the doctor.

داكتر: بشينين لطفاً.

پروین: داکتر صاحب، دست ها وپای هایم اکثراً بی حس اس.

داکتر: ده خانه زیاد کارمیکنین؟

پروین: بلی، مه معمولاً بیحد زیاد کارمیکنم.

داكتر: مي تانين دست خوده بالا كنين؟

پروین: نی، نمی تانم.

داکتر: مه باید دست ها و پای های شما ره اکسری کنم.





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### The doctor talks with the patient about her medication.

داکتر: مه عکس دست و پای شما ره دیدم.

پروین: چطوربود داکترصاحب؟

داکتر: شما بی اندازه زیاد کارمیکنین. باید کمتر کارکنین. مه حالی یک نسخه بری

شما نوشته میکنم. دوای تانه باید امروزبخرین.

پروین: مه معمولاً دوا نمی خورم.

داکتر: ولی ای دوا ره باید بخورین یک قاشق بعد از چای صبح ویک قاشق بعد از

نان شو بخورین. زود جورمیشین.

پروین: تشکر داکتر صاحب

### **Exchange (Variations)**

الف:	بفر مايين	
ب:	داکتر صاحب، سرم	درد میکنه.
الف:	شَوها	نَوميكنين؟
ب:	نی، خوب ندا	ړم.
الف:	كتاب زياد	?
<u>ب</u> :		كتاب ميخانم.
الف:	مه باید اول سر و چشم شما	ره

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

الف: بفرمایین بشینین. ب: داکتر صاحب، سرم همیشه در د میکنه. الف: شوها خوب خومیکنین؟

ب: نی، خَوخوب ندارم. الف: کتاب زیاد میخانین؟

ب: بعضی وخت ها کتاب میخانم. الف: مه باید اول سر و چشم شما ره معاینه کنم.

### **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. You are all fellow soldiers suffering from mysterious symptoms, possibly job related.

- You are pointing out to each other the chronic or persistent problems you observe the others having: 'You always \_\_\_\_\_.' 'Your \_\_\_\_ usually ....' 'Don't you often have \_\_\_\_\_.?' etc. (feel: weak) (feel ill) (eyes: red) (hand: hurts) (ears: numb) (headache) (earache)
  However, the afflicted person ("a tough guy") downplays the fact: 'No, I never \_\_\_\_.' 'Yes, my \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes ....' 'I don't usually have \_\_\_.'
  You attribute the cause to \_\_\_\_\_\_ (too much work) (too much studying) (lack of sleep).
- You suggest: 'You should \_\_\_\_\_\_' (medication) (sleep) (vacation).

الف: شما اكثراً خوده ضعيف حس نميكنين؟

ب: نی، مه هیچ وقت خوده ضعیف حس نمی کنم.

الف: مه می بینم که سر شما همیشه در دمیکنه.

ب: بلی، سرم بعضی وقت ها در د میکنه

الف: شما بي اندازه زياد كارميكنين.

ب: چی باید بکنم؟

الف: باید زیاد ترخوکنین

مریض بی حس اس هیچ وقت پای درس میخانین دوابخورین تشنه سگرت میکشین اکثراً خومیکنین چشم گشنه بازو قوی دست گوش بلی کمترکارکنین بعضی وقت ها گوش رخصت بگیرین همیشه زیاد ترخوکنین میکنم غذا میخورین معمولاً کتاب میخانین

#### **Drills**

### Question and answer practice

Lid you go to a doctor recently?

Were you sick?

What did the doctor do?

Do you take any medication now?

Do you sometimes have a headache?

What do you do when you have a headache?

How do you feel now?

Were you soic!

Do you take any medication now?

Po you sometimes have a headache?

What do you do when you have a headache?

How do you feel now?

### Transformation drill (expanding sentences by adding adverbs)

 Farid raises his hand. (slowly)
 (به آهستگی)

 → Farid raises his hand slowly.
 فرید دستش را به آهستگی بلند میکند.

 (often)
 (اکثراً)

 .....(quickly)
 (quickly)

 .....(always)
 (never) (requires double negation!)

### Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

### **On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)**

He/She went to the doctor to get a prescription.

A head with three eyes? It's not possible!

اوپیش داکتررفت تا یک نسخه بگیره. یک سروسه جشم؟ امکان نداره!

#### **Number dictation**

10 fingers body temperature 37 degrees عرارت بدن ۳۷ درجه 12,500

#### **Verb conjugation (present tense)**

to ache to move (something) حرکت دادن

### **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. Lead the class in naming and pointing to various body parts. (Total Physical Response)
- 2. List three to five activities you do and mention the required body parts; for example: 'See with \_\_\_\_.'
- 3. Give three common problems for which you would see a doctor.
- 4. Ask your neighbor if he or she takes medication. If yes, ask if he or she takes it at midday.
- 5. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

#### Talking about a problem

Choose a sports figure you know well. Think about the type of problem this person has encountered in the past, making it difficult or impossible to compete in sports. Mention how it was dealt with. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the athlete.

### Role-plays

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

شما در یک منطقهٔ دور افتادهٔ افغانستان هستید. در جریان گزمه، موتر شما تصادفاً یک بایسکل سوار افغان را زد. بایسکل سوار اکنون ادعا میکند که از جهات مختلف معیوب شده است. او همچنان یک بایسکل نومیخواهد.

- (1) An Afghan friend is sick. You find out:
  - What is wrong
  - If he or she can still function

You advise your friend about what course of action to take.

- (2) While on patrol in a remote area of Afghanistan, your vehicle accidentally swiped an Afghan bicyclist. The bicyclist now claims to be incapacitated in various ways. He also wants a new bicycle.
- (3) You dread having to go to a social function. Make up excuses by complaining about various problems. Your partner happens to have a "cure all" to remedy whatever the problem seems to be.

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 chart. What do you think is illustrated? (Hint: look for any word that is repeated).
- 2. Check the upper body. Find references to three (3) body parts that you know. Draw connecting lines to the figure.
- 3. So Listen to a recording. From a list of body parts, how many do you recognize?
- 4. You heard the words گردن /see-na/ and گردن /gar-dan/. Look up their meanings.
- 5. Write additional body parts that you can name, in the appropriate places above.

1. Quickly look over the two texts. Find the words that appear in both.

2. Both are taken from advertisements. What makes them different? (Hint: think "public health care" versus "private practice.") (doctor's office) — (clinic)

3. So Listen to a short conversation between a receptionist and a patient. Listen for the patient's symptoms. Circle the corresponding word. (It appears in one of the ads.) At which of the two places is the patient checking in? Say where the patient is at, in Dari.

4. Work in pairs. You tell your partner a problem you have. Your partner tell's you where to go, either to , or to . Take turns.

داكتر ناصر وزيرى متخصص در معالجه دردهای عصبی سر دردی گردن دردی کمر دردی دست دردی رماتيزم بی حسی و خواب بردن دست ویا كجى ستون فقرات و همچنان معالجه صدمات کار و موتر و غیره خدمات برای هموطنان عزیز بوجه احسن صورت میگیرد تمام كارها با عاليترين وسايل عصري انجام ميپذيرد.

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دكتورموظف درشفاخانه هاى Mary Immaculate, St. John's, St. Joseph

در کلینك ما خدمات ذیل برای هموطنان موجود است

1. معاینات مکمل نیورولوژی به شمول SSEP, EEG, MCV, EMG

۲. تداوی امراض نیورولوژی از قبیل سر دردی های حاد ومزمن (Migraine)

درد های گردن، کمر، شانه، دست و یا (Carpai Tunnel Syndrome, (Pain Management تداوي صوع Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Epilepsy / seizure تداوي صوع

تداوی سرگیچی و(سرچرخی)(Vertigo ) کرختی وبیحسی اعضای مختلفه بدن ,Tremor، تشخیص و تداوی

© Nick Noori

نفرپذیرش: سلام، بفرمایین. مریض: مه امروز بری معاینه آمدیم.

نفر پذیرش: معاینهٔ چی دارین ؟

مريض: مه سرچرخ استم

نفریذیرش: شما از اینجه طرف راست دور بخورین. تا آخردهلیزبرین.

اتاق نمر ه ٣٥ اتاق معابنه اس

تشكر مر بض:

# LESSON 18 Afghan Traditions

- Vocabulary: Related to the most common life events
- Grammar: Word stress and its impact on meaning; imperative forms of 'to be' and 'to do' used in exclamations
- Functions: Express appropriate wishes/condolences according to the occasion.
- Skills: Develop a cultural awareness about Afghan traditions.
- Situations: Well-wishers talk to a host/hostess on happy or sad occasions.

#### **Grammar Notes**

#### The critical role of word stress in verb forms

You know that in Dari, stress is usually placed on the last syllable of a word: كتاب / ke-taab/ 'book'; كتاب /boo-dan/ 'to be'; همايون /hu-maa-yoon/ (male name).

Word stress plays a particularly critical role in two important Dari verb forms; namely, present perfect and simple past tenses, in both their conversational and standard forms.

To illustrate this point, here is the conjugation of a verb from this lesson in the formal *present perfect tense*. Please note the highlighted syllables where the word stress falls:

/man raq-see-da am/ من رقصيده ام	'I have danced'
/too raq-see-da ee/ تو رقصيده ای	'You have danced'
/o raq-see-da ast/ او رقصیده است	'He/she has danced'
/maa raq-see-da eym/ ما رقصيده ايم	'We have danced'
/shu-maa raq-see-da eyd/ شما رقصيده ايد	'You have danced'
/aan-haa raq-see-da and/ آنها رقصيده اند	'They have danced'

Where does the stress fall? It falls on the last syllable of the past participle, before the verb ending. Next, observe the changes when we convert the formal Dari to its conversational form:

'I have danced'
'You have danced'
'He/she has danced'
'We have danced'
'You have danced'
'They have danced'

Now, the stress falls on the last syllable (the verb ending.)

The transition from *formal* to *conversational* Dari of the *present perfect tense*, then, involves three changes:

- 1. The last two syllables are combined to create a new syllable.
- 2. The vowel at the end of the third syllable is omitted.
- 3. The stress shifts to the last, combined syllable.

Now we turn to the conversational *simple past tense*. In the following example, you will notice that the stress is placed on the syllable before the last, for all persons, except for the third person singular, where the stress is placed on the last syllable:

'I danced' مه رقصیدم /ma raq-see-dum/ 'I danced' 'You danced' 'You danced' 'He/she danced' 'He/she danced' 'Me danced' 'We danced' 'We danced' 'You danced' 'You danced' 'You danced' 'They danced' 'They danced'

### **Cultural Notes**

Traditionally, Afghans use a wide range of idioms to express exclamation. Some of these idioms are complimentary and used on happy occasions: مبارک باشه! 'Congratulations!', خدا از نظر بدنگاه تان کنه! 'May God preserve you from the evil eye!' There are also idioms and remarks to express sympathy and condolences such as 'May God forgive!', خدا رحمت کنه! 'May you continue to live!', etc.

You have noticed that all of the above Dari idioms and remarks are in conversational form because they are mostly used during conversations. The verbs used in such remarks are, in most cases, the subjunctive form of the third person singular. The verbs عنه and عنه in the above examples are the subjunctive forms of بودن 'to be' and کردن to do,' respectively.

Look at the following examples from this lesson:

نازی جان، منصورجان، عروسی تان مبارک باشه!	'Dear Nazi and Mansoor, congratulations on your wedding!'
نام خدا نازی جان! چی عروس مقبولی استین! نظرنشین!	'By the grace of God, dear Nazi! What a beautiful bride you are! May you be safe from the evil eye!'
جلال جان، زندگی سرشما باشه!	'Dear Jalal, may you continue to live!'
زنده باشین!	'May you live long!' / 'Thank you!'
زندگی سر دوست ها باشه!	'May (our) friends continue to live!'

قادر جانه خدا رحمت کنه!	'May God forgive dear Qadir!'
تبریک! تولد عزیزجان تبریک!	'Congratulations! Congratulations on dear Aziz's birth!'
ماشاالله! چى طفل مقبولى! خدا نگاهش كنه!	'May God preserve him from the evil eye! What a beautiful baby! May God save him!'
عبدالله جان، نامزدی تان مبارک باشه!	'Dear Abdullah, congratulations on your engagement!'
چى عروس مقبولى!	'What a beautiful bride!'
چی غذا های خوشمزه ای!	'What delicious foods!'

The ceremonies associated with Afghan weddings differ from one part of the country to another. In the capital and bigger cities, wedding parties are usually arranged at the ballroom of a hotel, a banquet hall, a big restaurant, etc. In smaller towns and villages where such facilities are not available, wedding festivities usually take place in homes. In any case, the expenses of the wedding ceremony are paid for by the groom's family.

Engagement parties are similar to wedding parties but smaller in size and are held either at a hotel, banquet hall, restaurant, or at the home of the bride's family. All the costs related to the engagement party are covered by the bride's family.

In both wedding and engagement parties, there will be plenty of food consisting of various Afghan dishes, music, and dancing. Men, women, and children attending such festivities wear new and fancy clothes.

Afghan funerals are similar to those of most other Islamic countries. The body of the deceased person having been thoroughly washed, is wrapped in a clean white cloth called كفن /ka-fan/ and placed inside a wooden coffin. The coffin is then carried to a mosque or an open area large enough to accommodate the participants of the 'نصار جنال 'special prayer for the dead (corpse).' As soon as the prayer is over, the funeral procession moves to the cemetery where the burial takes place after the eulogy and recital of some verses from the Holy Qur'an. At the end of the burial, all the people in attendance express their condolences to the survivors and relatives of the deceased and leave. Afghan funerals are usually attended by men. However, women can also attend funerals, but they will have to stand behind the men and slightly apart from them.

For two days following the funeral, special prayer sessions called فاتحه /faa-te-ha/ are held at the mosque.

## **Lesson Vocabulary**

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

/mu-baa-rak baa-sha/	مبارک باشه! [ = تبریک!]	Congratulations!
[/tab-reek/]		
/zen-da baa-sheyn/	زنده باشین!	May you live long! / Thank you!
/khu-daara ne-gaah ku-na/	خدا ره نگاه کنه!	May God save ()!
/maa-shaa-al-laah [/na-zar	ماشاالله![=نظرنشه!]	May God protect () from the evil eye!
na-sha/] [/khu-daa az na-za-	[=خدااز نظر بدنگاه کنه!] (نام خدا)	ovin eye.
re bad ne-gaah ku-na/]	(,)	
/chee maq-bool/	چی مقبول!	How beautiful!
/cheshm-haa-ye shu-maa	چشمهای شما مقبول می بینه	It seems beautiful in your eyes.
maq-bool mey-beena/		
/khu-daa rah-mat ku-na/	خدا رحمت كنه!	May God forgive (the deceased)!
[/khu-daa be-yaa-mur-za/]	[ = خدا بيآمرزه!]	
/zen-da-gee-ye sa-re shu-maa	زندگی سرشما باشه!	May you continue to live!
baa-sha/		
/ma-raa-sem/	مراسم	ceremony / festivity
/naam-za-dee/	نامزدی (نامزادی)	engagement
/a-roo-see/	عروسى	wedding
/a-roos/	عروس	bride

/daa-maad/	داماد	groom
/ha-ma/ [/ta-maam/]	همه [ = تمام] [ = تمامًا]	all / every
[/ta-maa-man/]		
/ro-ze ta-wal-lud/ [saal-ge-ra-	روزتولد [ = سالگره ٔ تولد]	birthday
ye ta-wal-lud/] [/saal-ge-ra/]	[ = سالگره]	
/ta-wal-lud/ [/we-laa-dat/]	تولد [ = ولادت]	birth
/tefl/	طفل (أشتُک)	baby
/nau-zaad/	نوزاد	newborn
/hat-man/	حتماً (حتمی)	definitely / by all means
/jaa-leb/ [/del-chasp/]	جالب [ = دلچسپ]	interesting
/faut/ [/wa-faat/] [/marg/]	فوت [ = وفات] [ = مرگ]	death
/je-naa-za/	جنازه	funeral
/tas-le-yat/	تسلیت	condolence
/em-shab/	امشب (اِمشو)	tonight
/dost/ [/ra-feeq/]	دوست [ = رفيق]	friend
/aa-waaz-khwaan/	آوازخوان (خاننده)	singer
/kharj kar-dan/	خرج کردن [ = مصرف	to spend (money)
[/mas-raf kar-dan/]	کردن]/ کن/ کرد (خرچ کدن)	

/tar-teeb daa-dan/	تر تیب دادن/ ده/ داد	to arrange
/aa-waaz khwaan-dan/	آوازخواندن [ = خواندن]	to sing
[/khwaan-dan/]	/ خوان/ خواند (بیت خاندن)	
/raq-see-dan/	رقصيدن/ رقص/ رقصيد	to dance
	(رقص کدن)	
/tab-reek guf-tan/	تُبريک گفتن ﴿ گو / گفت	to congratulate
	(تبریکی دادن/ ده/ داد)	
/tas-le-yat daa-dan/	تُسلیت دادن/ ده/ داد	to express condolences
[/tas-le-yat guf-tan/]	[ = تسليت گفتن/ گو/ گفت]	



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### Homework

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

What do the others have in common? (They are all people.)

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

غذا های عروسی مریم بسیار \_\_\_\_\_ بود. (خوشمزه)
The foods at Maryam's wedding were very delicious.

دوستان عروس وداماد به آنها \_\_\_\_\_ . (تبریک گفتند) Friends of the bride and groom congratulated them.

خواهرداماد \_\_\_\_\_ می رقصد. (مقبول)
The groom's sister dances beautifully.

بعضى ازمهمان ها \_\_\_\_\_ و رقصيدند. (آواز خوندند)
Some of the guests sang and danced.

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

Congratulations! Your newborn baby is pretty. (singular, formal)

مبارک باشه! طفل نوز اد شما مقبول اس.

Ahmad's engagement ceremony is tonight.

مراسم نامزدی احمد امشب است.

The groom's father has spent a lot of money.

پدر داماد پول زیاد خرج کرده است.

At Nahid's wedding, the men danced a lot, but the women talked a lot.

در عروسی ناهید، مردها زیاد رقصیدند مگرزنها زیاد گپ زدند.

### **Narrative (Structures)**

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

🚨 Dari	<b>6</b> English transliteration
است	/ast/
استند	/as-tand/
آوازمي خوانند	/aa-waaz mey-khwaa-nand/
ميرقصند	/mey-raq-sand/
تبریک میگویند	/tab-reek mey-go-yand/
خر ج کر دہ اند	/kharj kar-da-and/
عده سے نازی و منصور	/a-roo-see-ye naa-zee wa
	man-soor/
فامیل منصور	
غذاهای عروسی	/ghe-zaa haa-ye a-roo-see/
مر اسم عر و سی	/ma-raa-se-me a-roo-see/
G 33 ( 3	
خو شحال	/khush-haal/
<del>-</del>	/zyaad/
	/khush-ma-za/
	/qa-shang/
	_
	است استد آوازمی خوانند میرقصند تبریک میگویند خرج کرده اند عروسی نازی ومنصور فامیل منصور غذاهای عروسی مراسم عروسی خوشحال خوشحال خوشمزه

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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امشب عروسى نازى و منصور است. همه خوشحال استند. أواز خوان ها أواز مى خوانند. مهمان ها میرقصند. فامیل منصور پول زیاد خرج کرده اند. غذاهای عروسی بسیار خوشمزه است. مهمان ها به عروس وداماد تبریک میگویند. مراسم عروسی قشنگ است.

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

<sup>1</sup> The word غذا /ghe-zaa/ 'food' is a mass noun and requires the singular form of verbs. However, when talking about different dishes, we can use the same word in plural form; i.e., غذاها

### **Narrative (Variations)**

امشب عروسی نازی و منصور است. همه خوشحال استند. آواز خوان ها آواز می خوانند. مهمان ها میرقصند. فامیل منصور پول زیاد خرج کرده اند. غذاهای عروسی بسیار خوشمزه است. مهمان ها به عروس و داماد تبریک میگویند. مراسم عروسی قشنگ است.

اطفال	میگیرند	عکس	مرد ها	نامزدی	برادروخواهر
خوب	شور	ميرقصند	ليلا	پدرومادر	مهمان ها
اسد	تازه	یی میگیرند	فلم ويديو	نامزد <i>ی</i>	سالگره ٔ تولد
شریف	تند	شهلا	امروز	ذا ميخورند	جالب غد
سرد	زنها	فرداشب	دوستان	زميخوانند	فردا آوا

- 1. Create new narratives about other festivities by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
- 2. Use the remaining class time to talk about festivities in the past tense.



© Christina Manuel

### **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	<b>6</b> English transliteration
'Congratulations!'	مبارک باشه!	/mu-baa-rak baa-sha/
'May God save you from the evil eye!'	نظرنشين!	/na-zar na-sheyn/
'May God forgive dear Qadir!'	قادرجانه خدا رحمت کنه!	/qaa-der jaa-na khu-daa rah- mat ku-na/

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

Event 1	Event 2	Event 3
عروسی نازی ومنصور	وفات قادر	تولد عزيز

3. Now ask about and tell what you listed above. Practice different questions.

### **Exchange (Models)**

### Guests congratulate the bride and groom.



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مهمان: نازی جان، منصور جان، عروسی تان مبارک باشه!

منصور: تشكر قاسم جان. لطف شماس. مهمان: نام خدا! نام خدا! نازى جان. چى عروس مقبولى استين! نظرنشين! نازى: تشكرشكريه جان. چشمهاى شما مقبول مى بينه.

### **Exchange (Models)**

A friend expresses condolences to a family member of the deceased.

مهمان: جلال جان، زندگی سرشما باشه! جلال: زنده باشین '! زندگی سردوست ها باشه! مهمان: قادر جانه خدا رحمت کنه! مرد خوبی بود. جلال: تشکر، لطف شماس.



© Shahab Azim

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  The expression زنده باشین is usually used to express gratitude. It is like saying, تشکر 'Thank you.'

### **Exchange (Models)**

A guest expresses happiness for the birth of a baby boy.



© Rahmatullah Omid

مهمان: تبریک! تبریک! تولد عزیزجان تبریک! مادر: زنده باشین! مهمان: ماشاالله! چی طفل مقبولی! خدا نگاهش کنه! مادر: تشکر، مهربانی شماس.

### **Exchange (Variations)**

تان مبارک باشه!			عبدالله جان،	الف:
	فهیمه جان.			ب:
ا چی غذا های خوشمزه ای پخته کدین		!		الف:
_ ! بفر مایین، نوش جان کنین.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	تشکر،	ب:
			ميگيرم.	الف:

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

الف: عبدالله جان، نامزادی تان مبارک باشه! ب: تشکر فهیمه جان. الف: نام خدا! نام خدا! چی غذا های خوشمزه ای پخته کدین! ب: تشکر، زنده باشین! بفرمایین، نوش جان کنین. الف: میگیرم.



© Christina Manuel

### **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. Take turns at being the person who receives well-wishers.

- You state the occasion: 'Today is \_\_\_\_\_' (your son's birthday) (your own engagement / wedding) (your grandfather's funeral).
- The well-wishers express the appropriate congratulations or condolences, and say the expected expressions.
- You respond with sincerity and appreciation. (Yes, he was.) (Yes, he is.) (Thank you.)

هفت	نامز د <i>ی</i>	سرشما باشه!	زندگی	باميان	رستوران
فرداشب	روز جمعه	ننتل	رتل انتركانتى	ھو	تبریک!
نجيبه	ماشاالله!	اكبر	حمت كنه!	خدا ر	پروين
خدابيآمرزه!	مهم	پنج	ا نگاه کنه!	خد	مشهور
مسجد	ت ها باشه!	ِندگی سر دوست	ت ز	هشد	جالب
وسى	در عر	ِه قاد	جناز	زن	فردا
چهار	روزشنبه	بود	إخدا!	نام	امشب

#### Drills

### Question and answer practice

What month is your birthday?
Did your friends come to your house on your birthday?
What month was your engagement?
Where was your wedding?
Were there many guests at the wedding reception?
What did the guests do?
Who arranged the wedding?

سالگره ٔ تان ده کدام ماه اس؟ ده سالگره ٔ تان آمدن؟ ده سالگره ٔ تان رفیق های تان به خانه ٔ تان آمدن؟

نامزدی تان ده کدام ماه بود؟ عروسی تان ده کجا بود؟ ده مراسم عروسی، مهمان ها زیاد بود؟ مهمان ها چی کدن؟ عروسی ره کی ترتیب داد؟

### Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

← چه عروس مقبولی استید! نظرنشوید! زنده باشید! زندگی سردوست ها باشد! قادرجان را خدا رحمت کند! ماشاالله! چه طفل مقبولی! خدا نگاهش کند! چه غذا های خوشمزه ای پخته اید! چی عروس مقبولی استین! نظرنشین! زنده باشین! زندگی سردوست ها باشه! قادرجانه خدا رحمت کنه! ماشاالله! چی طفل مقبولی! خدا نگاهش کنه! چی غذا های خوشمزه ای پخته کدین!

### On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Let's go! The funeral is at 3 o'clock. The bride is young but the groom is old. Tell me about our uncle's death. بیا که بریم! جنازه بری سه بجه اس. عروس جوان اس مگر داماد پیر اس. راجع به فوت کاکای ما بریم بگو.

#### **Number dictation**

350 Afghanis 1,799 ۳۵۰ افغانی ۱۷۹۹

### Verb conjugation (present tense)

to sing to arrange to dance

آوازخواندن ترتیب دادن رقصیدن

#### **Extended Practice**

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

### Warm-up (only one student per task)

- 1. Tell five or more things people do at traditional festivities.
- 2. Ask your teacher if he or she was a guest at a ceremony this year. If yes, find out if it was a wedding.
- 3. Ask a classmate who is married if he or she spent a lot of money on the wedding.
- 4. Tell what you have spent a lot of money on.
- 5. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about a celebration

Choose an event that you remember well. Mention other people who were there, and what everyone did. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the celebration.

### Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one? (1)

شما میخواهید یک هنرمند افغان را برای محفلی که قراراست برگذار نمایید، استخدام کنید. مناسبت محفل را تشریح کنید، تعداد مهمان ها را ذکر کنید، سویه آن شخص را معلوم نمایید و در مورد اجرت و دیگر توقعات ممکنه او صحبت کنید.

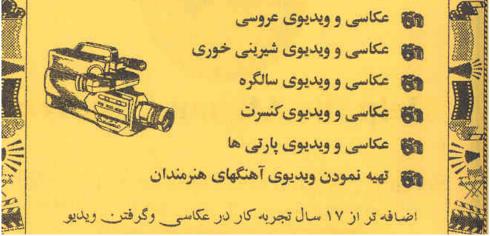
- (1) You want to hire an Afghan entertainer for a celebration that you are planning.
  - Specify the occasion
  - Mention the number of guests
  - Find out the person's qualifications
  - Discuss the fee and possible perks
- (2) You contracted with an Afghan catering service to provide party foods and beverages for a special event. You spent a lot of money. Unfortunately, many of your guests complained. They became ill and could not enjoy themselves. Tell the caterer.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

### **Authentic Material**

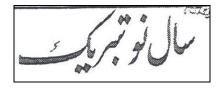
Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, listening and also short speaking or writing tasks. Hone your dictionary skills.





© both Nick Noori

- 1. So Listen to two commercials. Two businesses advertise their services. Say what each business deals with. (کا = flower; ویدیو = video)
- 2. So Listen once more for any occasions mentioned. Repeat the ones you recognize.
- 3. Look at the first text and say all the words you know. Who found the most?
- 4. Look at the second text. Look up the meaning of the word that is repeated throughout. Do you know a related word? (عکس گرفتن عکاسی)



What message is expressed by this short note? ('Congratulations on the New Year!' = 'Happy New Year!')



- 1. Find and circle the person's name in the Dari portion of the text.
- 2. What does Fahim do? Underline the corresponding word.
- 3. Is this word a formal or conversational term? (formal)



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- 1. Look over the advertisement and gather clues about the nature of this business. What do you make of it? (decorations for traditional Afghan events)
- 2. Say all the words you recognize.

- 1. What kind of text is this? Circle the key word.
- 2. Check the text for information about a featured person. What can you find? Point out the following:
  - Name of the person. (Malahat Ashrafi)
  - Name of the spouse of the person. (Bismellah Khan)
- 3. Work in pairs. Talk about the person, making the culturally appropriate comment(s).

### LESSON 19 At a Hotel

- Vocabulary: Related to rooms, amenities, rates
- Grammar: Yes-No and 'Wh-' questions in Dari; indirect questions with إِنَا 'if'; the question چند نفر که 'How many people...?'
- Functions: Make long-distance reservations for a room; inquire about rates and facilities.
- *Skills: Numbers in context; ask questions.*
- Situation: A traveler calls to make room reservations.

#### **Grammar Notes**

### **Yes-No questions**

There are two types of questions one can ask: Yes-No and information seeking. You already know an easy way to create a Yes-No question by simply raising the intonation. The example below illustrates the change from statement to question. The shaded syllables show where the stress falls:

'The rooms have bathrooms.'

'Do the rooms have bathrooms?' اتاق ها تشناب دارن؟

In formal Dari, Yes-No questions are formed by adding the particle 'i/aa-yaa/ at the beginning of the sentence. This particle is especially useful in written texts where intonation is not available to help the reader establish meaning.

/aa-yaa u-taaq-haa tash-naab daa-rand/ آیا اتاق ها تشناب دا رند؟

'Do the rooms have bathrooms?' (Again, the shaded syllables show where the stress falls.)

Now compare the following and identify the conversational and the formal versions:

/ho-tal hau-ze au-baa-zee daa-ra/ هوتل حوض اوبازى داره؟

'Does the hotel have a swimming pool?'

/aa-yaa ho-tal hau-ze aab-baa-zee daa-rad/ آیا هوتل حوض آبیازی دا رد؟

'Does the hotel have a swimming pool?'

### Usage of particle in indirect speech

In English, when converting a Yes-No question from direct speech to indirect, or reported speech, we usually use the words 'whether' or 'if.' Let's look at a couple of examples in English:

### Direct speech

Karim asks Farooq: 'Does your room have a bathroom?' Najib asks Asad: 'Is there a swimming pool in the hotel?'

### Indirect (reported) speech

Karim asks Farooq whether his room has a bathroom. Najib asks Asad if there is a swimming pool in the hotel.

Now see how the above sentences are said in Dari. Note that in indirect speech, the particle ji is always preceded by the word 'L' that':

Direct speech

کریم از فاروق می پرسد': " اتاقت تشناب دارد؟" نجیب از اسد می پرسد: " در هوتل حوض آببازی هست؟"

### Indirect (reported) speech

کریم از فاروق می پرسد که آیا اتاقش تشناب دارد. نجیب از اسد می پرسد که آیا در هوتل حوض آبیازی هست.

#### Questions with question words

We can also ask questions to seek specific information using *interrogatives*:

رستوران چطوراست؟ 'How is the restaurant?' در هوتل خود چه داريد؟ 'What do you have in your hotel?' چند اتاق ضرورت دارید؟ 'How many rooms do you need?' 'Who are you?' ('Who is calling?') شما کی استید؟ اتاق یکنفری فی شب چند است؟ 'How much is the single room per night?' اتاق در کجاست؟ 'Where is the room?' به نام <u>کی</u> ریزرف کنم؟ 'In whose name should I make the reservation?' باکی گپ میزنم؟ 'Whom am I talking to?' چرا اینقدر قیمت است؟ 'Why is it so expensive?' كدام منزل را خوش داريد؟ 'Which floor would you like?' اتاق من در طبقه عندم است؟ 'What floor is my room on?'

Note that when asking questions about the size or capacity of something in terms of how many people it contains or can accommodate, we use the question word چند نفری, which

-

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ پرسید /pur-see-dan/ means 'to ask.' Its present and past stems are پرسید /pur-see-dan/ means 'to ask.' الله المنافقة برس برسید  $^1$ 

roughly means 'of the size of how many people' or 'having how many people.' For example:

'How big (what size) are your classes?' ('How many students are there in your classes?')

Here is an example from this lesson:

'What size room do you want?' اتاق چند نفري ميخايين؟

### 'since…' از… به اینطرف since…'

As discussed in Lesson 15, Dari speakers commonly use the *simple present tense* to indicate *present perfect* or *present progressive* action. To show action in the present perfect progressive tense, the addition of the prepositional phrase 'ز... به اینطرف' 'since...' helps establish that an action or event is ongoing. You will notice this combination of 'since...' and simple present tense in each of the following examples:

نجیب ازماه گذشته به اینطرف در هوتل آریانا اقامت دارد <sub>.</sub>	'Najib has been staying at the Ariana Hotel since last month.'
من <u>از</u> ساعت هشت صبح <u>به اینسو</u> در اتاقم هستم	'I have been in my room since 8 o'clock in the morning.'
کریم ا <u>ز</u> ساعت ده دیشب <u>به اینطرف</u> خواب است.	'Karim has been sleeping since 10 o'clock last night.'
ایرکندیشن این اتاق <u>از</u> دوروزیه اینطرف کارنمیکند.	'This room's air conditioning has not been working for the last two days (since two days ago.)'
فامیل کریم ازده سال به اینطرف در آلمان زندگی میکنند.	'Karim's family has been living in Germany for the last ten years (since ten years ago.)'

#### Transition to conversational Dari

When using the verb ماندن 'to remain/to stay' in *imperative* or *subjunctive* form (only), Dari speakers often shorten the verb by one syllable. To shorten this verb first the /m/ sound from the verb بماند (represented by the letter ع ) is dropped. Then, the /d/ sound is replaced with the sound /a/ (represented by the letters ع /daal/ and ه /hey/ respectively) in the verb ending.

#### Formal

'Karim might stay in Kabul for a week.'

#### Conversational

'Karim might stay in Kabul for a week.'

Look at two examples from this lesson:

'For how many days are you going to stay بری چند روز ده اینجه میمانین؟

here?'

"I might stay a week." (In formal Dari, we

(شاید یک هفته بمانم. :say

"When are you coming to Kabul, and how long are you going to stay here?"

بانیم. We are arriving next Saturday and روزشنبه آینده میرسیم وممکن اس که یک هفته ده کابل بانیم. we are arriving next Saturday and might stay a week in Kabul.' (In formal Dari, we say: روزشنبه آینده میرسیم وممکن است که یک. (هفته در کابل بمانیم)

### Review of the short forms of personal pronouns

In Lessons 7 and 11, you learned that the short form of personal pronouns, used with a noun, can show possession, and used with a verb, become the object of that verb.

Observe the following examples, where the personal pronouns and their short forms are used with verbs:

Using personal pronouns $ $	Using the short forms leave $1 - \frac{\text{Using the short forms}}{Not only the short of the short $	English translation 'Ahmad invited me.' 'I want to help you.' 'The doctor will examine him/her.'
احمد ما را دعوت كرد. من ميخواهم شما را كمك كنم. داكتر آنها را معاينه خواهد كرد.	احمد دعوت ما كرد. من ميخواهم كمك تان كنم. داكتر معاينه ً شان خواهد كرد.	'Ahmad invited us.' 'I want to help you.' 'The doctor will examine them.'

<sup>1</sup> When the personal pronouns نو 'I' and نو 'you (singular, informal)' become the direct object of a verb, they are followed by the particle من را /raa (من را 'me' and و you'.) In such cases, the letters ترا (mau] are usually dropped. Thus, ترا change to ترا and مرا change to مرا respectively.

Preceded by words ending with the syllable /a/ represented by the letter • [hey] or the syllable /ee/ represented by the letter على [yaa,], the suffixes على take an extra الف [alef.]

Notice that the personal pronouns in the left column have taken the particle \( \) /raa/ while their short forms in the center column have not. It must also be noted that when used with compound verbs, like the above examples, the short forms of personal pronouns usually follow the first element of the compound verb.

Here are more examples:

In the last example, the short form of the personal pronoun شما , which is تان , has been used. In formal Dari, this sentence would be said as follows:

# **Lesson Vocabulary**

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

/ba-ley/ [/a-lo/]	بلى [ = الو]	Hello! (telephone call)
/u-taaq/	اتاق	room
/yak-na-fa-ree/	یکنفری	single (occupancy)
/du-na-fa-ree/	دو نفر ی	double (occupancy)
/tash-naab/	تشناب	bathroom / restroom
/shaa-war/	شاور	shower
/ey-yar-kan-dey-shan/	ایرکندیشن	air conditioning
/jaa-ye paar-keng/	جای پارکنگ	parking space / parking lot
/hau-ze aab-baa-zee/	حوض آببازی (حوض اوبازی)	swimming pool
/shaa-mel/	شامل	included
/ta-ba-qa/	طبقه (منزل)	floor
/daa-khel/	داخل (درون)	inside
/khaa-rej/	خارج ( بیرون)	outside
/shakhs/ [/na-far/]	شخص [ = نفر ] [ = كس] (آدم)	person
/mud-dat/	مدت	period / duration

/ku-daam/	کدام؟	Which?
/kay/	کے،؟	When?
	ـــــى:	
/fee shab/ [/sha-bey/]	فى شب [ = شبى] (شَو)	per night
/aan-qa-dar/ [/een-qa-		so / so much / that much
dar/]	( " , 3)[3 " ]3	/ this much
/ba e-wa-ze/ [/ba jaa-ye/]	به عوض (به جا <i>ی</i> )	instead of
	ب عرص (ب جی)	
/be-naa bar aan/	بنا برآن [ = بناءً]	therefore
[/be-naa-an/]		
/azba een-ta-raf/	از به اینطرف	since (time)
[/azba een-so/]	[ = از به اینسو](ازفتره)	
/aal-maan/ [/jar-ma-nee/]	آلمان [=جرمنی]	Germany
/turk-ya/	تركيه	Turkey
/roos-ya/	روسيه	Russia
/ee-taal-yaa/	ايتاليا	Italy
/ra-see-dan/	رسیدن/ رس/ رسید	to arrive
/e-qaa-mat kar-dan/	اقامت کر دن/ کر د/ کن	to stay / to reside
[/e-qaa-mat daash-tan/]	[ = اقامت داشتن/ دار/داشت]	
/maan-dan/	ماندن/ مان/ ماند	to remain / to stay / to put / to let
/ree-zarf kar-dan/	ریزرف کردن/ کن/ کرد	to make a reservation / to reserve

#### 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 all amenities.)

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_ یک اتاق دونفری، دواتاق یکنفری میخواهند. (به عوض) انها They want two single rooms instead of one double room.

لطفاً دواتاق یکنفری برای ما \_\_\_\_\_\_ الطفاً دواتاق یکنفری برای ما \_\_\_\_\_ Please reserve two single rooms for us.

C. Write the following in *conversational* Dari:

What floor are the rooms on?

I am calling from Italy.

Do you have a restaurant inside the hotel? (singular, formal)

We want a double room with a shower.

This hotel has air conditioning and there is also a lot of parking.

اتاق ها ده منزل چندم اس؟ مه از ایتالیا تیلفون میکنم. ده داخل هوتل رستوران دارین؟

ما یک اتاق دونفری باشاور میخاییم.

ای هو تل ایر کندیشن دار ه و جای بار کنگ هم زیاد اس

# **Narrative (Structures)**

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

Structure	☐ Dari	<b>6</b> English transliteration
verbs in subjunctive mood ('want to')	میخواهد اقامت کند	/mey-khwaa-had e-qaa-mat ku-nad/
	ميخواهد بداند	/mey-khwaa-had be-daa-nad/
verb in subjunctive mood ('might')	ممکن است بماند	/mum-ken ast be-maa-nad/
compound verb 'to reserve'	ریزرف می کند	
compound verb 'to call'	تيلفون ميكند	/te-le-foon mey-ku-nad/
direct object marked by /raa/	اتاق را	/u-taaq raa/
simple present tense used as present perfect progressive tense ('since')	زندگی میکنند	/zen-da-gee mey-ku-nad/
prepositional phrases		/ba'd az dah saal/
	-· ·	/ba kaa-bul/
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	/az dah saal ba een-ta-raf/
		/dar kaa-bul/
		/dar een mud-dat/ /dar ho-ta-le kaa-bul/
	به هوتل کابل	

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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کریم بعد از ده سال به کابل برمیگردد. فامیل کریم از ده سال به این طرف در آلمان زندگی میکنند. ممکن است کریم یک هفته در کابل بماند. او میخواهد که در این مدت در هوتل کابل اقامت کند. بنابر آن، او به هوتل کابل تیلفون میکند و یک اتاق را برای خود ریزرف می کند. کریم میخواهد بداند که آیا این هوتل رستوران دارد.

- 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, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, prepositional phrases, etc.

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Also spelled اطاق.

# **Narrative (Variations)**

کریم بعد از ده سال به کابل برمیگردد. فامیل کریم از ده سال به این طرف در آلمان زندگی میکنند. ممکن است کریم یک هفته در کابل بماند. او میخواهد که در این مدت در هوتل کابل اقامت کند. بنابر آن، او به هوتل کابل تیلفون میکند و یک اتاق را برای خود ریزرف می کند. کریم میخواهد بداند که آیا این هوتل رستوران دارد.

ایرکندیشن هوتل انترکانتی ننتل وحید هفده جای پارکنگ مزارشریف فرانسه شگوفه هوتل قندهار یک ماه حوض آببازی بیست ترکیه ناصر ده روز قندهار ایتالیا هوتل بلخ پروین جلال آباد پنج تیلفون دو هفته روسیه سیزده هوتل سپین غر پنج روز مبل وفرنیچرنو

- 1. Create new narratives about other travelers, including yourself, and their wants and needs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
- 2. Use the remaining class time to practice retelling these situations with more than one person (for example, Farid and his wife ..., or Ghafoor and his brother....)

# **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	<b>6</b> English transliteration
'How can I help you?'	چطور میتانم کمک تان کنم؟	/che-tor mey-taa-num ku-ma-
		ke taan ku-num/
'You will arrive.'	ميرسين	/mey-ra-seyn/
'You will stay.'		/mey-maa-neyn/
'I might stay a week.'	شاید یک هفته بانم.	/shaa-yad yak haf-ta baa-num/
'per night'	شُو	/sha-we/
'swimming pool'	حوض اوبازي	/hau-ze au-baa-zee/
'What is your name?'	نام شما چیس؟	/naa-me shu-maa chees/
'third floor'		/man-ze-le se-wum/
	, -	

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

Room #	Room type	Room rate	Amenities
٣١.	يكنفرى	۱۵۰۰ افغانی	تشناب رستوران حوض آببازی

3. Now ask about and say what you listed above. Practice different questions.

# **Exchange (Models)**

Karim calls the Kabul Hotel to make a reservation.

(۱) کارمندهوتل: بلی... اینجه هوتل کابل اس. کریم: ببخشین، مه از آلمان تیلفون میکنم. کارمندهوتل: بفرمایین، چطورمیتانم کمک تان کنم؟ کریم: آیا میتانین یک اتاق یکنفری بری مه ریزرف کنین؟ کارمندهوتل: به کدام روز به کابل میرسین؟

کریم: پنجشنبه آینده.





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(۱) کارمندهوتل: بری چند روزده اینجه می مانین؟ کریم: شاید یک هفته بانم. اتاق های هوتل تشناب داره؟ کارمندهوتل: بلی، داره. کریم: اتاق یکنفری تان شو چند اس؟ کارمندهوتل: شویک هزاروپنجصد افغانی.

<sup>1</sup> The word کدام /ku-daam/, besides being an interrogative word meaning 'which,' also means 'any.' Example: أيا دراين هوتل <u>كدام رستوران هست</u>؟ Are there <u>any</u> restaurants in this hotel?' (Note that in the Dari sentence, unlike its English counterpart, the noun رستوران and the verb هست are singular.)

# **Exchange (Models)**

(۳)

کریم: چای صبح شامل اس؟

کارمندهوتل: بلی، شامل اس.

کریم: آیا ده داخل هوتل رستوران دارین؟

کارمندهوتل: بلی، یک رستوران کلان ویک رستوران کمی خورد ترداریم.

کریم: حوض اوبازی چطور؟

کارمندهوتل: بلی، داریم.







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(۴)

کارمندهوتل: ببخشین، نام شما چیس؟

کریم: نام مه کریم اس. کریم یوسفی.

کارمندهوتل: میخایین که اتاقه بری تان ریزرف کنم؟

کریم: بلی، بفرمایین. اتاق ده منزل چندم اس؟

کارمندهوتل: ده منزل سوم اس. اتاق ۳۱۰.

کریم: بسیارتشکر.

# **Exchange (Variations)**

	اس.			بلی، بفرمایین.	الف:
_ میخایم.	ب اتاق	يلفون ميكنم. يك	تر ت	مه از	ب:
	ن؟	ی مدت کار دار پر	اقه بر <i>ی چ</i>	بسیارخوب. ان	الف:
	نفری چند اس؟	اتاق	روز.	بری	ب:
		افغاني.		شو	الف:
	داره؟		تِل شما	ببخشین، آیا هو	<u>:</u> ب
ِ بسيار مقبول داريم.		هوتل یک	<sup>6</sup> م'	بلی، ما ده طبف	<u>ب</u> :

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

الف: بلی، بفرمایین. هوتل سپین زراس. ب: مه از واشنگتن تیلفون میکنم. یک اتاق دونفری میخایم. الف: بسیار خوب. اتاقه بری چی مدت کار دارین؟

ب: بری سه روز اتاق دو نفری شو چند اس؟

الف: شودوهزارافغاني.

ب: ببخشین، آیا هوتل شما رستوران داره؟

ب: بلی، ما ده طبقه چهارم هوتل یک رستوران بسیار مقبول داریم.

# **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. One of you is the hotel clerk, the others are travelers checking in at the front desk. You are traveling as a group ('We...').

- Your names are (specify for each traveler). You called from (country). You reserved (number of) rooms.
- The clerk confirms your reservation. You will be staying in Rooms # \_\_\_\_ on the th floor.
- You confirm the room rate(s) and the length of your stay.
- You ask if the hotel has certain amenities: Do the rooms have ? Is there
- The clerk provides all requested information.

الف: سلام نام مه عارف اس.

ب: سلام مه وهاب استم ما روزسه شنبه گذشته از تهران تیلفون کدیم و دو اتاق

یکنفری ره ریزرف کدیم. بلی. نمره ٔ اتاق های شما ۲۲۱ و ۲۲۲ اس. شما ده تیلفون گفتین که بری چهار

الف/ب: بلي اتاق بكنفري تان شو جند اس؟

ب: شو یک هزارودوصد افغانی.

الف: اتاق ها تشناب داره؟

پ: بلی. ب: آیآ ده هوتل حوض آببازی هس؟

جای پارکنگ		۲.۳	قادر	بلی	سه هزار
اشرف	دو نف <i>ر ي</i>	یک		ده رو	چهارشنبه
پنج روز	114	جمعه		یک هزاروچ	پاریس
۱۱۰ دهلی جدید	رستوران غفور	یکشنبه ۲۰۵	_	ایرکندیشر دو هز ار و هفت <i>ص</i>	دوشنبه سلیم
دھنی جدید شنبه	ععور تيلفون	ے ہفتہ		دو هر ارو هعنط و اشنگتن	سلیم سه نفری
سه روز	. رب شاور	ماسكو	•	ر دو هزارويكصد	سه

#### Drills

#### Question and answer practice

Do you have a room?
What floor is your room on?
Is it a single room?
Does your room have a bathroom?
Since when are you staying there?
Do you like your room?

اتاق دارین؟ اتاق تان ده منزل چندم اس؟ ای اتاق یکنفری اس؟ اتاق تان تشناب داره؟ ازچی وخت به ای طرف ده اونجه اقامت دارین؟ اتاق تانه خوش دارین؟

#### **Transformation drill (indirect to direct questions)**

## Farid wants to know if there is air conditioning.

→ Is there air conditioning?

— if the rooms are expensive.

— if the hotel has a swimming pool.

— if he can make phone calls.

### Farid wants to know if there is air conditioning.

| Line | Lin

#### Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

→ چطور میتوانم شما راکمک کنم؟
 آیا میخواهید که اتاق را برای شما ریزرف کنم؟
 برای چه مدت به اتاق ضرورت دارید؟

چطورمیتانم کمک تان کنم؟ میخایین که اتاقه بری تان ریزرف کنم؟ اتاقه بری چی مدت کاردارین؟

## On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

What size is your biggest room? Ahmad might not stay more than a week. Please reserve a room for me. کلانترین اتاق تان چند نفری اس؟ احمد شاید بیشتر از یک هفته نمانه. لطفاً یک اتاق بری مه ریزرف کنین.

#### **Number dictation**

420~Afghanis افغانی  $17^{th}~floor$  طبقه هفدهم

#### **Verb conjugation (present tense)**

to reside / stay to remain / stay

<sup>\*</sup>Now repeat the same drill but in reverse order (direct to indirect questions)

#### **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. List five things you like to have inside or in conjunction with a hotel room.
- 2. Tell your teacher the difference between **Motel 6, Best Western,** and **Hyatt Regency** hotels, where quality of accommodations differs from one to the other. Give a simple example.
- 3. Ask two of the classmates who live in the barracks about the type of room they occupy and amenities they have.
- 4. Ask your teacher if he or she is going on a vacation soon. If yes, find out if reservations have been made.
- 5. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

#### Talking about a hotel

Choose a hotel you know. Mention what amenities it offers. Think about describing it in simple terms. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the hotel.

#### Role-plays

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

شما قصد دارید که چند روزی را در کابل بگذر انید. به یک محل اقامت احتیاج دارید. با یک آشنای افغان تان که میتواند برای شما یک اتاق راریزرف کند، صحبت کنید. بگویید که به هوتل تیلفون کند.

(1) A senior Afghan army officer from Kabul will be visiting DLI. You know that Billeting on post has suitable accommodations. Find out the officer's trip schedule and answer his/her questions about accommodations.

(2) You plan on spending a few days in the Afghan capital. You need accommodations. Talk to an Afghan acquaintance, who can make these reservations for you. State what you need. Request that he/she call the hotel.

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. Check the ad from a travel agency. What kind of airfares do they offer? Underline the key word in the text that supports your answer.
- 2. What indicates that both domestic and overseas destinations are available? Circle the two words that correspond to the English terms, and say them in Dari.
- 3. You might want to take advantage of this deal. Ask a neighbor what the telephone number is. Your neighbor says it in Dari.



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- 1. Check the title of the announcement to find out who is addressed. (Hint: look for the prefix ... هم.). (fellow Afghans / fellow countrymen)
- 2. Sound out the underlined words to find out what is being taught. Say the English equivalent. (the holy Qur'an)
- 3. Check the final sentence. Circle the imperative verb form. What are you asked to do? (send your children)

# آثار جناب دا كتر عابدين بارز

۱ ـ روشهای تدریس برای دارالمعلمینهای
 عالی افغانستان در دو جلد.

۳) تاریخ ادیان در دو جلد بـرای پـوهنتونکابل.

و تاریخ جامعه شناسی برای صنف سوم
و هنحی ادبیات و علوم بشری.

۴ـ جامعه شناسی تربیتی برای صنف چهارم
 پوهنحی علوم اجتماعی.

۵ نهضتهای فکری مشرق زمین.

٦\_ مباني جامعه شناسي.

۷\_ روشهای تحقیق در علوم اجتماعی.

۸\_اندازه گیری و سنجش در روانشناسی.

۹\_ مبانی علم سیاست.

🕦 تاریخ تعلیم و تربیت.

۱۱ـ روانشناسی تربیتی.

۱۲\_حقوق اساسي زن در اسلام.

۱۳ م فرهنگ جامعه شناسی سیاسی.

۱۴ ـ يبدا كوژى يا فن تربيت.

ک نگاهی به تاریخ تمدن و فرهنگ اسلام در ۵ جلد.

۱۶ـ طرح نو در آموزش زبان انگلیسی در .

چهار جلد.

© Serajuddin Wahaj

- 1. This text introduces an Afghan author. Find his name. Does he have a title? Pronounce both.
- 2. So Listen to an interview with the author. Listen for any topic you might recognize. Share with the class any key words that you recognized.
- In the list, find all the topics which address history. Circle their numbers.
- 4. Check out No. 16. What kind of teaching is discussed? How many volumes does the set include? Give the subject and number in Dari. (چهارجلد موزش انگلیسی)
- 5. Make a guess which word means 'volume.' Look it up in the dictionary to confirm that you guessed correctly. (جلا)
- 6. Look for a comprehensive work on the history of Islam. (Hint: look for multiple volumes). Give the number of the publication in Dari. (14)

ا الله اینجه آمدین و با ما جناب داکتر عابدین بارز، تشکر از ایکه اینجه آمدین و با ما مصاحبه مبکنین

داکتر بارز: قابل تشکر نیس.

خبرنگار: شما در بارهٔ کتاب هایی که درمورد تاریخ نوشتین چیزی گفته

ميتانين؟

داکتر بارز: بلی، کتابهاییکه در رشتهٔ تاریخ نوشتیم، عبارت استن از، تاریخ

ادیان در دو جلد بری پوهنتون کابل، تاریخ جامعه شناسی بری صنف سوم پوهندی ادبیات و علوم بشری، تاریخ تعلیم و تربیت،

نگاهی به تاریخ تمدن و فرهنگ در اسلام

خبرنگار: شما در باره ٔ روانشناسی هم چیزی نوشتین؟

داکتر بارز بلی، کتابی به نام روانشناسی تربیتی.

خبرنگار: در باره ٔ حقوق زن چطور؟

داکتر بارز: بلی، یک کتاب تحت عنوان حقوق اساسی زن در اسلام هم

نوشتيم.

خبرنگار: تشکر ً





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# **LESSON 20 Renting a House**

- Vocabulary: Related to real estate: houses, rooms, amenities, rent
- Grammar: Passive voice; compound sentences; relative clauses
- Functions: Find out details about rental properties.
- Skills: Understand numbers in context.
- Situation: An employee of the American embassy talks with a real estate agent about a suitable place for a diplomat who will arrive soon.

#### **Grammar Notes**

#### **Compound sentences**

The most basic sentence type is called *simple*. A *simple* sentence is made up of only one clause. In other words, a *simple* sentence has only one verb. Example:

We can make more interesting sentences with two or more clauses that are connected by a conjunction, such as و 'and,' ولى 'but,' که 'that /who /which,' یا 'or,' etc. Such sentences are called *compound* sentences. Note the shaded conjunctions and the underlined verbs in the following examples:

'Please go to the real estate office or call them.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The verb نوشته شده 'has been written' is the present perfect tense of the verb نوشته شده 'to write' in the passive voice for the third person singular. As explained in Lesson 12, the personal verb ending است is dropped in this instance. The complete form would be نوشته شده است

#### Passive voice

In grammar, the relationship between the subject and the verb is called *voice*. In the *active voice*, the subject performs the action of the verb. In the *passive voice*, the subject is acted upon or done to.

Let's look at the statement 'They painted the house.' It is in the *active voice*: the subject (they) performed the action (paint.) Compare this statement to 'The house was painted.' It is in the *passive voice*: the subject (house) is acted upon and does not perform the action (paint.) In the *passive voice*, the verb indicates what the subject <u>undergoes</u>, not what it does.

In Dari, the *passive voice* is mostly constructed with the help of the auxiliary verb شدن 'to become.' Three different forms are shown below:

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Present stem</u>	Past stem
شدن	شو	شد

Let's look at the conjugation of the verb شدن in various tenses:

#### Present tense

من میشوم	'I become'
تو میشوی	'You become'
او میشو د	'He/She/It becomes'
ما میشویم	'We become'
شما میشوید	'You become'
آنها میشوند	'They become'

#### Past tense

من شدم	'I became'
تو شدی	'You became'
اوشد	'He/She/It became'
ما شدیم	'We became'
شما شدید	'You became'
آنها شدند	'They became'

#### Future tense

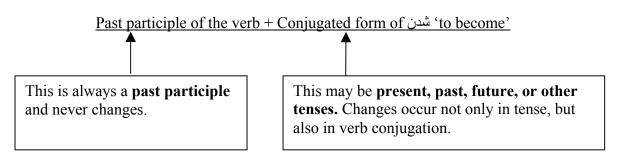
'I will become'
'You will become'
'He/She/It will become'
'We will become'
'You will become'
'They will become'

# Present perfect tense

من شده ام	'I have become'
توشده ای	'You have become'
او شده است	'He/She/It has become'
ما شده ایم	'We have become'
شما شده اید	'You have become'
آنها شده اند	'They have become'

We construct the passive voice of *simple verbs*—those having a one-word infinitive—with the help of the following formula:

#### a) Simple verbs



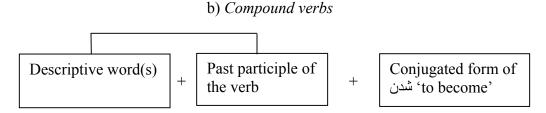
Now confirm your understanding of the formula by identifying the past participles and the conjugated forms of شدن 'to become' in each of the following examples, while noting the different tenses:

برای اتاق نشیمن مبل و فرنیچرنو خریده میشود.	'New furniture is being bought for the living room.'
درروزنامه نوشته شده است که این خانه حویلی بزرگ دارد.	'It has been written in the newspaper that this house has a big yard.'
عمارت پیشروی خانه ٔ ما هفته ٔ آینده فروخته خواهد شد	'The building in front of our house will be sold next week.'
عروسی ناهید درخانه ٔ نوترتیب داده شدا	'Nahid's wedding was held in the new house.'

 $^{1}$  The verb نرتیب دادن 'to arrange' when used in the passive voice, can also mean 'to be held.'

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Compound verbs —those consisting of descriptive word(s) added to a verb—follow the same formula, but with one additional component up front:



For example, the compound verb آباد کر دن 'to build' consists of the adjective 'habitable' and the verb کر دن 'to do.' To construct the passive voice of this compound verb, we use the past participle of کر دن, which is مُدرن, with the conjugated form of مُدرن. Notice the sequence of Adjective + Participle + Conjugated verb:

Now confirm your understanding of the passive voice construction by examining the word order and verb tenses in these examples:

Present tense این خانه برای مدت یک سال به کرایه داده میشود.	'This house is being rented for a period of one year.'
Present perfect tense تشناب اخير أتغيير ساختمان داده شده است.	'The bathroom has been remodeled recently.'
Future tense اتاق خواب در هفته ٔ آینده رنگ کرده خواهد شد.	'The bedroom will be painted next week.'
Present subjunctive mood آشپزخانه باید پیش از آخر هفته تر میم کر ده شود.	'The kitchen must be repaired before the weekend.'
Future tense negative خانه های نوبامبل و فرنیچر به کرایه داده نخواهند شد.	'The new houses will not be rented furnished.'

As you saw in the preceding examples, the verb شدن 'to become,' depending on the tense in which it was used, changed its form, while the basic structure of the formula remained intact.

Most of the Dari compound verbs contain the helping verb کردن 'to do,' such as לעני 'to rent,' לעני 'to rent,' לעני 'to repair,' ווּוּר אַרָבי 'to paint,' ענים 'to paint,' ווּוּר אַרָבי 'to build,' etc. When constructing the passive voice of such compound verbs, we often omit the past participle of אַרָבי , which is אַרָבי , in both formal and conversational Dari, just to make the sentence shorter while its meaning remains unchanged. Look at the shortened versions of previous examples:

آن خانه ها در این او اخر آباد شده اند.	'Those houses have been built recently.'
اتاق خواب در هفته ٔ آینده رنگ خواهد شد.	'The bedroom will be painted next week.'
آشپزخانه باید پیش از آخر هفته ترمیم شود.	'The kitchen must be repaired before the weekend.'

#### Relative clauses

A relative clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb that modify a noun or pronoun. Relative clauses begin with the word 'that / who / which' and describe the preceding noun or pronoun in some detail. Examples:

'This house is going to be for an American diplomat who has recently arrived in Kabul.

'Have you read the advertisement for the rental houses that has been written in the newspaper?'

کریم که ازشش سال به اینطرف دریک خانه ٔ کرایی رندگی میکند، میخواهد یک خانه ٔ نوبخرد. 'Karim who has been living in a rental house for six years, wants to

buy a new house.'

# **Lesson Vocabulary**

**\( \rightarrow\)** Listen and then write the English transliteration of the Dari words:

/ke-raa-ya/	کرایه (کراه)	rent
/daa-lar/	دالر	dollar
/se-kar-tar/	سكرتر	secretary
/deep-lu-maat/	ديپلومات	diplomat
/roz-naa-ma/	روزنامه (اخبار)	newspaper
/e'-laan/	اعلان	advertisement / announcement
/daf-ta-re rah-nu-maa-ye mu-aa-	دفتر رهنمای معاملات	real estate office
me-laat/		
/ke/	که	that / who / which
/yaa/	یا	or
/e-maa-rat/ [/ta'-meer/] [/saakh-	عمارت [ = تعمير ] [= ساختمان]	building
tu-maan/]	[= ساختمان]	
/saa-loon/	سالون' [ = اتاق نشيمن]	living room
/u-taa-qe khwaab/	اتاق خواب (اتاق خَو)	bedroom
/u-taa-qe naan-kho-ree/ [/u-taa-qe ta-aam-kho-ree/]	اتاق نان خورى[ = اتاق طعام خورى] (اتاق نان)	dining room
		I

مالون Also spelled صالون.

/aash-paz khaa-na/	آشپزخانه (کارخانه)	kitchen
/ha-wee-lee/	حویلی (حولی)	yard
/cha-man/	چمن	lawn
/ga-raaj/	گراج	garage
/ke-raa-yee/	کرایی	rental / for rent
/ta-ghee-re saakh-tu-maan daa-	تغيير ساختمان داده شده	remodeled
da shu-da/ [/es-laah shu-da/]	[ = اصلاح شده]	
/tar-meem shu-da/	ترمیم شده	repaired
/rang shu-da/	رنگ شده	painted
/baa mub-lu-far-nee-char/	با مبل وفرنیچر	furnished
/be-doo-ne mub-lu-far-nee-char/	بدون مبل و فرنیچر	unfurnished
[/bey mub-lu-far-nee-char/]	[ = بى مبل وفرنيچر]	
/ma'-loom shu-dan/	معلوم شدن/ شو/ شد	to look / to seem
[/ban a-zar ra-see-dan/]	[ = به نظر رسیدن/ رس/ رسید]	
/ke-raa-ya kar-dan/	کرایه کردن (کراه کردن)	to rent
	/ كن/ كرد	
/ke-raa-ya daa-dan/	كرايه دادن [ = به كرايه دادن]	to rent out
[/ba ke-raa-ya daa-dan/]	(کر اه دادن) / ده/ داد	

/pay-daa kar-dan/	پیدا کردن/ کن/ کرد	to find
[/yaaf-tan/]	[=یافتن $=$ ا	
/tar-meem kar-dan/	ترمیم کردن/ کن/ کرد	to repair
/rang kar-dan/	رنگ کردن/ کن/ کرد	to paint
/ta-ghee-re saakh-tu-maan daa-	تغییر ساختمان دادن/ ده/ داد	to remodel
dan/ [/es-laah kar-dan/]	[= اصلاح کردن/ کن/ کرد]	
/aa-baad kar-dan/	آباد کردن $[$ = اعمار کردن $]$	to build
[/e'-maar kar-dan/]	/ كن/ كرد	

#### 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 all amenities.)

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

این \_\_\_\_\_ دراین اواخر رنگ شده است. (عمارت)
This building has been painted recently.

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

The kitchen has been remodeled.

Those houses are being rented unfurnished.

How much is the rent for the newly painted house?

It has been written in the newspaper that the new houses have big yards.

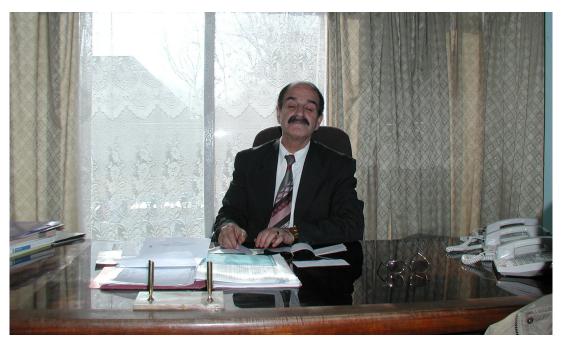
# **Narrative (Structures)**

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

Structure	Dari	<b>6</b> English transliteration
conjunctions in a	که	/ke/
compound sentence	و	/wa/
verbs in the passive	نو شته شده (است)	/na-wesh-ta shu-da (ast)
voice	نوشته شده (است) به کر ایه داده میشود	/ba ke-raa-ya daa-da mey-sha- wad/
comparative adjectives	بزرگتر	/bu-zurg-tar/ /nau-tar/ /be-land-tar/
	نوتر	/nau-tar/
	بلند تر	/be-land-tar/
1.:	*	// 11 1 1 1 1
relative clause	که اخیراً به کابل رسیده	/ke a-khee-ran ba kaa-bul ra- see-da ast/
	است	see aa asa
compound verbs:		
'to find'	پیدا کر دن	/pay-daa kar-dan/
'to rent out'	به کرایه دادن	/ba ke-raa-ya daa-dan/
verb in subjunctive mood	پیدا کند	/pay-daa 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)**



© Homayoun Seddiq

سکرترسفارت امریکا در کابل باید یک خانه کرایی بزرگ پیدا کند. این خانه برای یک دیپلومات امریکایی که اخیراً به کابل رسیده است، خواهد بود. او اعلان خانه های کرایی را میخواند و به یک دفترر هنمای معاملات تیلفون میکند. در روزنامه نوشته شده که کرایه خانه های بزرگتر و نوتر بلند تراست. بعضی از این خانه ها با مبل و فرنیچر به کرایه داده میشوند.

- 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 including compound verbs, adjectives, etc.

# **Narrative (Variations)**

سکرترسفارت امریکا در کابل باید یک خانه کرایی بزرگ پیدا کند. این خانه برای یک دیپلومات امریکایی که اخیراً به کابل رسیده است، خواهد بود. او اعلان خانه های کرایی را میخواند و به یک دفتر رهنمای معاملات تیلفون میکند. در روز نامه نوشته شده که کرایه خانه های بزرگترو نو تربلند تراست. بعضی از این خانه ها با مبل و فرنیچر به کرایه داده میشوند.

كذشته	هفته ً دُّ	ایرانی	نگ شده	فرانسه نور
ه	نو آبادشد	آلمان	واشنكتن	روزشنبه ٔ گذشته
ن داده شده	تغييرساختما	سوى	ت فران	دهلی جدید قیمد
برلین	كهنه	هندی	ن	ديروز تهرا
پاریس	مقبول	چک	ن كو.	ألماني هندوستا
) کم (	ارزاز	ديشب	ایران	اكثر بدون

- 1. Create new narratives about a diplomat from one country needing accommodations in the capital of another country, where older and smaller houses rent for less. Choose different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
- 2. Use the remaining class time to practice talking about some other real estate searches.

# **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	<b>№</b> English transliteration
'How much is the rent?'	کر اهش چند اس؟	/ke-raa-hesh chand as/
'bedroom'	اتاق خَو	1
'is being rented'	کر اه داده میشه	/ke-raah daa-da mey-sha/

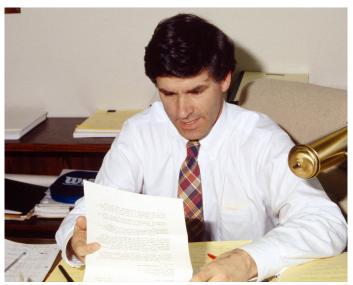
2. You will also find out some information about the rental property. Write this information briefly in *formal* Dari:

Condition	Number of bedrooms	Yard	Rent
اصلاح شده	چهار	حویلی کلان	۲۶۰۰ دالر

3. Now ask about and give the information you listed above. Practice different kinds of questions, including negative ones ("Isn't...?" "Aren't....?").

# **Exchange (Models)**

The secretary talks with the real estate agent about the condition of the house.



© NOVA

ر هنمای معاملات: بفر مایین، دفتر ر هنمای معاملات اس.

رهنمای معاملات: ده کجا میخایین؛ در سفارت امریکا تیلفون میکنم. خانه کرایی دارین؟ رهنمای معاملات: ده وزیراکبرخان مینه. ده وزیراکبرخان مینه. رهنمای معاملات: بلی، یک خانه مقبول ده وزیراکبرخان مینه داریم.

رهنمای معاملات:

سکرترسفارت:

سکرترسفارت:

سکرترسفارت:

میتانم او ره ببینم؟

رهنمای معاملات:

چرانی. چی وخت میتانین بیایین؟

سکرترسفارت:

امروز خوب اس؟

رهنمای معاملات:

بلی، لطفاً بعد از ساعت دو بیایین.

# **Exchange (Models)**

The secretary is viewing the property.

سکرترسفارت: بلی.
سکرترسفارت: کراهش چند اس؟
سکرترسفارت: کراهش چند اس؟
سکرترسفارت: دوهزار و شش صد دالر.
سکرترسفارت: چهاراتاق خو داره؟
سکرترسفارت: حویلی اش چطوراس؟
سکرترسفارت: بسیار کلان اس.
سکرترسفارت: بای خانه با مبل وفرنیچرکراه داده میشه؟
رهنمای معاملات: بلی.







© Mustafa Rasuli

# **Exchange (Variations)**

:(	بفرمایین، دفترر هنمای	ی معاملات اس.		
	مه از سفارت	تيلفون ميكنم	ما به یک خانه کر ایی	
	ضرورت داريم.			
:(	ده کجا میخایین؟			
	ده	•		
:(	بلی، ده	یک خان	هٔ بسیار	_ داريم.
	کراهش چند اس؟			
:(	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	دالر.		
	ميتانم	خانه ره ببينم؟		
:(	بلى، لطفاً	از ساعت	بيايين.	

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

الف: بفرمایین، دفترر هنمای معاملات اس.

ب: مه از سفارت آلمان تیلفون میکنم. ما به یک خانه کر ایی ضرورت داریم. الف: ده کجا میخایین؟

ب: ده شهرنو. الف: بلی، ده شهرنویک خانه ٔ بسیار مقبول داریم.

ب: كراهش چند اس؟ الف: دوهز اروچار صد دالر.

ب: میتانم امروزخانه ره ببینم؟

الف: بلى، لطفاً بيش ازساعت شش بيايين.

## **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. One of you is the real estate agent, the others are interested in renting a house together ('We...'). You are consulting the agent in the real estate office.

- You find out if any houses are available. You take turns asking about specific features that you are looking for in a rental: 'We need \_\_\_\_\_ ' 'We want \_\_\_.' 'Does it have \_\_\_\_\_?' The agent shows you photos of some houses. You take turns commenting on what you see: 'It looks \_\_\_\_\_ (old / new / large / small / beautiful).' You find features or rooms that you like or dislike: 'We like the 'We don't like the .'
- You also find out and comment on the rent.
- If you are in favor, agree to see the place. If not, decline.

```
الف/ب: ما به یک خانه ده کارته ٔ بروان ضرورت داریم.
                 بسیار خوب بفر مایین عکس خانه ره ببینین.
حوض اوبازی داره؟
ب: نی، اما چمن داره.
الف: ده عکس، ای خانه مقبول معلوم میشه.
ب: چند اتاق خو داره؟
پ: یک اتاق خو ده منزل اول داره وسه اتاق خو ده منزل دوم.
            نونیس ولی ده ای او اخر تغییر ساختمان داده شده.
سالون خور د معلوم میشه.
                       ب: آشپزخانه بد نیس کراه خانه چند اس؟
        کر اهش ۱۸۰۰ دالر اس میخابین که خانه ره بیبنین؟
                                    الف/ب: بسيار خوب بيايين كه بريم
```

چمن	گراج	شهرنو	14	اتاق نشيمز
سه	ترميم	آشپزخانه	رزير اكبرخان مينه	کلان و
خورد	كارته ٔ سه	19	اتاق نانخوري	مقبول
190.	تشناب	دو	کهنه رن <i>گ</i>	چهار
) اوباز <i>ی</i>	حوضر	یک نو	نی، تشکر	حويلي

#### **Drills**

#### Question and answer practice

*Is your room furnished or unfurnished? Is there a kitchen on this floor? Is there a dining room in your building?* What is outside the building? Do you like it where you live?

اتاق شما بامبل وفرنيچراس يا بي مبل وفرنيچر؟ ده ای منزل آشیزخانه هس؟ ده تعمير شما اتأق نانخوري هس؟ ده بیرون تعمیر چی هس؟ جایی ره که زندگی میکنین خوش دارین؟

#### **Transformation drill (passive to active voice)**

The building is being painted.  $\rightarrow$  They are painting the building. ....is being repaired. ....is being remodeled. ....is being rented out.

عمارت رنگ کرده میشود. → آنها عمار ت ر ا ر نگ میکنند. .... ترمیم کرده میشود. .... تغییرساختمان داده میشود. .... کر ایه داده میشو د

#### Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

→ در کجا مبخو اهبد؟ آیا میتوانم آن را ببینم؟ چند اتاق خواب دارد؟ آیا این خانه با مبل و فر نیجر کر ایه داده میشود؟

ده کجا میخایین؟ ميتانم او ره ببينم؟ میدام او ره ببینم؟ چند اتاق خَو داره؟ ای خانه با مبل و فرنیچر کر اه داده میشه؟

#### **On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)**

This baby has become (gotten) big. A new real estate office was opened recently. يك دفتر ر هنماى معاملات ده اى وقت ها واز شده. You seem happy.

شما خوش معلوم مبشين

#### **Number dictation**

*2,100 dollars* 986

۲،۱۰۰ دالر 919

#### **Verb conjugation (present tense)**

to find to build بیدا کر دن آباد کر دن

<sup>\*</sup> Now repeat the same drill in reverse order (active to passive voice)

#### **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. List three to four conditions that you consider desirable in a rental property.
- 2. A classmate who lives on the military post tells something about the condition of the building.
- 3. Ask a classmate who rents from a local landlord how much the rent is.
- 4. Ask your teacher if he or she has a place with a yard. If yes, find out if it is big.
- 5. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

#### Talking about a rental property

Choose a place you know. Mention what amenities it offers, and give the monthly rent. Think about how to describe it in simple terms. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the rental property.

#### Role-plays

One of the following situations is outlined in Dari. Which one? (1)

یک افسر عالی رتبه ٔ اردوی امریکا برای بود وباش درکابل به جایی ضرورت خواهد داشت. با یک رهنمای معاملات افغان صحبت کرده مطالب ذیل را معلوم کنید: خانه هایی که میسر است، تعداد اتاق ها، وضع خانه ها، حویلی، کرایه ٔ ماهانه واینکه مبل وفرنیچردارد یا ندارد. تقاضای دیدن یک جای مناسب را بکنید.

- (1) A senior U.S. army officer will need accommodations in Kabul. Talk to an Afghan real estate agent to find out:
  - Available houses
  - Number of rooms
  - Condition
  - Yard
  - Monthly rent
  - Furnished or unfurnished

Ask to see a suitable place.

(2) You are talking to your Afghan landlord about the house you are renting in Kabul. It is in need of upgrading: landscaping, interior/exterior, furniture. Your landlord counters that all of this was recently done. You feel that it doesn't look the part.

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.

# خانه ٔ کرایی

یک خانه ٔ جدیداً اصلاح شده با چهار اتاق خواب، دو ونیم تشناب، اتاق فامیل، حویلی بزرگ و گراج برای دو موتردر بهترین موقعیت شهرفریمانت به مبلغ ماهانه ۲۲۰۰ دالربه کرایه داده میشود. لطفاً به تیلفون های ذیل تماس بگیرید:

> ازطرف روز: ۸۸۰۴ -۶۹۲ (۵۱۰) ازطرف شب: ۵۸۲۲ - ۷۱۳ (۵۱۰)

This notice was posted on a community bulletin board.

- 1. Say in Dari what this notice is about. (خانه کرایی)
- 2. Give at least three details.
- 3. Work in pairs. One of you makes the phone call, asking questions trying to obtain further information. The other takes the call and answers the questions.



- 1. This automotive business fixes American cars as well as imports. Underline the corresponding Dari terms.
- 2. Check the text for a passive voice construction. Circle it.
- 3. Point out the word that tells how students will benefit.

موتل پانسبون درشهر هامبورگ جرمنی یک دربندحویلی دربهترین موقعیت ، دارای ده اطاق مدرنیزه شده ، همه اطاق هاباتشناب ، تلفون ، تلویزیون ، بسترهای فرانسوی ، گراج ، آشپزخانه وباغ مجهزمی باشد که نسبت مریضی مالک ، به قیمت مناسب به فروش میرسد ازحویلی مذکورمیتوان به قسم منزل شخصی ، دفاترتجارتی یا معاینه خانه هم استفاده کرد علاقمندان خریدبه تلفون ذیل تماس بگیرند: 130 44 209

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- 1. Check out this text. What is being advertised? (Hotel for sale in Germany)
- 2. Find all the words you recognize. Who recognized the most?
- 3. In pairs, ask and tell each other about this place.
- 4. So Listen to a recording. It gives an update on the offer. Listen and find out what is new and different in this update. Underline the changed portions in the text.
- 5. Rewrite the changed portions in Dari, based on what you heard.
- 6. Write your own 'Real Estate Wanted' ad.

موتل يانسيون

درشهرها مبورگ جرمنی یک دربند حویلی دربهترین موقعیت دارای ده اطاق مدرنیزه شده، همه اطاق ها با تشناب، تلفون، تلویزیون، بسترهای فرانسوی، گراج، آشپزخانه و باغ مجهز میباشد که نسبت مریضی مالک، به قیمت مناسب به کرایه داده میشود. از حویلی مذکورمیتوان به قسم منزل شخصی، دفاتر تجارتی یا معاینه خانه هم استفاده کرد. علاقمندان میتوانند به تلفون ذیل تماس بگیرند: ۲۰۶۲۳۱۶۳

Review 17-20 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

## **REVIEW 17-20**

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.

1. So Listen and transcribe.

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وهاب: مبارک باشه! مراسم عروسی ده کجا ترتیب داده میشه؟
سلیم: بلی، از روزجمعه گذشته به ایطرف ده اونجه هستم. صبا بیا مه ره ببی.
وهاب: سلیم جان سلام. بسیار خوشحال معلوم میشی؟ کی آمدی؟
سلیم: اتاق نمره ۲۰۶ ده منزل سوم.
وهاب: تو خودت هم ده هوتل کابل اقامت داری؟
سلیم: روزدوشنبه چطور؟
وهاب: حتماً می آیم.
سلیم: هفته گذشته رسیدم. روزپنجشنبه آینده عروسی برادرم اس.
وهاب: بلی، روزدوشنبه خوب اس. نمره اتاقت چند اس؟
سلیم: ده هوتل کابل که ده ای وخت ها ترمیم شده، ترتیب داده میشه.
وهاب: صبا نمیتام بیایم. باید پیش داکتربرم و نسخه بگیرم.
```

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

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Review 17-20

#### The dialog in proper order:

وهاب: سلیم جان سلام. بسیار خوشحال معلوم میشی؟ کی آمدی؟
سلیم: هفته گذشته رسیدم. روز پنجشنبه آینده عروسی برادرم اس.
وهاب: مبارک باشه! مراسم عروسی ده کجا ترتیب داده میشه؟
سلیم: ده هوتل کابل که ده ای وخت ها ترمیم شده، ترتیب داده میشه.
وهاب: تو خودت هم ده هوتل کابل اقامت داری؟
سلیم: بلی، از روز جمعه گذشته به ایطرف ده او نجه هستم. صبا بیا مه ره ببی.
وهاب: صبا نمیتام بیایم. باید پیش داکتر برم و نسخه بگیرم.
سلیم: روز دوشنبه چطور؟
وهاب: بلی، روز دوشنبه خوب اس. نمره اتاقت چند اس؟
سلیم: اتاق نمره ۲۰۶ ده منزل سوم.
سلیم: حتماً می آیم.

Wahab: Hi, dear Saleem. You look very happy? When did you arrive? Saleem: I arrived last week. Next Thursday is my brother's wedding.

Wahab: Congratulations! Where is the wedding reception going to be held (arranged)?

Saleem: It will be held at the Kabul Hotel that has been repaired recently.

Wahab: Are you (yourself) also staying at the Kabul Hotel?

Saleem: Yes, I've been there since last Friday. Come and see me tomorrow. Wahab: I can't come tomorrow. I have to go to the doctor and get a prescription.

Saleem: How about Monday?

Wahab: Yes, Monday is fine. What is your room number?

Saleem: Room No. 306 on the third floor.

Wahab: I will definitely come.