

## Basic Persian





# Basic Persian

*NAHID SHIRAN AND RAJIV RANJAN*

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# Acknowledgment

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my students—the source of inspiration for this book. Their motivation to learn Persian, and their need for comprehensive online learning materials, encouraged me to start this journey.

Words fall short to express my deepest appreciation for Regina Gong and her team members, who work for Open Educational Resources (OER) at Michigan State University Libraries. Without Regina and her team, this project would not be possible; they have helped me at every stage in this book. I would also like to express my gratitude to my co-author Dr. Rajiv Ranjan, without his help, guidance and his OER textbooks ( Basic Hindi and Basic Urdu). I wouldn't have been able to complete this book. I also want to express my heartfelt gratitude to Ms. Danielle Steider, LCTL program coordinator, for her support and constructive feedback.

I acknowledge the support that I received from the Department of Linguistics, Languages, and Culture at MSU. I am forever grateful to all my language teachers at MSU and elsewhere, who directly and indirectly have shaped and enriched my teaching skill.

Last, but not least, I want to express thanks to my family, who never stopped believing in me, and have always been very supportive. I also am thankful to Ms. Hajar SeyedNejad who helped me with audio recordings of the conversations.

I am also grateful to many previous books (*Persian in use book*, *Persian learner*, *Persian grammar*) and website which guided me to organize and design this *Basic Persian* OER textbook.

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## Acknowledgements

These are the books that I have taught and influenced me:

<https://sites.google.com/a/pdx.edu/persian-in-use/home> By Anousha Sedighi

<https://www.persianlearner.com/> By Peyman Nojournian

Persian Grammar : <https://www.jahanshiri.ir/fa/en/toc-grammar>



# Introduction

## Basic Persian

Basic Persian is funded by Michigan State University Library-Open Educational Resources (OER) at Michigan State University. This resource is an online, interactive theme-based textbook for true beginners in the Persian language that promotes communicative, linguistic, and cultural competence. It has a mixture of pedagogical approaches to fit all types of learning, and teaching, philosophies and styles to achieve the intermediate low- to mid-ACTFL proficiency level within two sequence semester.

The book has eight chapters: Chapter 1 is an introduction to the Persian language script and sound system. Chapters 2-8 are based on themes: beginning conversation; family; describing places; expressing likes, dislikes, needs, and possession; giving instructions and making request, expressing present, past, and future actions; and talking about past and completed actions.

Each chapter starts with a review of the vocabulary, grammar, and theme of the previous chapter. Each chapter has 2-3 “reading/listening carefully” activities tailored to fit the proficiency level of the intended learners. Each chapter also has a “study abroad” section. Reading/listening and study abroad sections have both pre- and post-reading/listening activities to help learners achieve interpersonal, interpretive, and presentational communication skills. The goal of the study abroad section is to mirror study abroad experiences. Each chapter also has a grammar section which includes 3-4 grammatical items explained in a audio and text which are followed by interactive activities. Each chapter ends with cultural notes and a few additional online materials related to the theme of the chapter.

The book caters to different learning and teaching styles, so learners can go through the reading/listening and grammar sections in either order to develop the linguistic competence. Vocabulary in reading/listening includes the English meaning so learners can infer other meanings and glean context. Activities in reading/listening and grammar are developed using h5p so learners can get immediate constructive feedback.

Lastly, this book is the beginning of a journey and not the end of it. I promise to keep this book updated and revised based on users' and experts' feedback, so if you find any error, or just have a suggestion, please feel encouraged to write to [nshiran@msu.edu](mailto:nshiran@msu.edu) or [rranjan@msu.edu](mailto:rranjan@msu.edu).



PART I

# CHAPTER 1: BASICS GREETINGS AND PERSIAN ALPHABETS



# Chapter1 Overview

## Alphabet, Sound, Basic Greeting and Sentence Structure



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## GOALS OF THIS CHAPTER

- You will learn about Persian language structure.
- You will learn Persian vowel and consonant letters.
- You will learn how to conjugate vowels with consonants.
- You will learn basic sentence structure.
- You will learn how to read and write Persian words and phrases.
- You will learn verb endings and how to use them.
- You will learn basic and simple greeting and introduction phrases.
- You will learn numbers in Persian language.
- You will be introduced to useful words and Phrases.

# 1.1 Persian Alphabet Overview



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## Instructions overview:

There are some basic instructions that you should know about Persian Alphabets:

Persian script is written from **right to left**. There are **32 letters** and **6 vowels** in Persian Language.

There are no concepts of Capital or lowercase letters in Persian language, Instead, base on the position of the letter in the beginning, middle or end of the word the shape of letters changes.

Some of the Alphabet letters connect to the next letter in the word and some of the alphabet letters don't connect to the other letters in the word. we call them **connector** or **non- connector**. You will learn more about this when we describe each letter.

Let's begin with Vowels:

## Persian Vowels:

Persian has **6 vowels**: **3 short vowels** and **3 long vowels**.

Name	Letter	Sound	Example: sound in English	Example in Persian
aa	آ	A	Until / Water	آب
ee	ای	EE / EA	eagle /	ایران
u	او	OO / U	Rule	روز
Zebar	اَ	a	Cat	آبَر
Zir	اِ	e	Egg	پدر
Pish	اُ	o	For	گُل

## Persian Alphabet In Order:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=5#audio-5-1>



English word	Sound	Name	Letter
apple	aa	alef	ا
bee	/b/	be	ب
pam	/p/	pe	پ
Tom	/t/	te	ت
Sam	/s/	se	ث
jim	/J/	jim	ج
Chair	/ch/	che	چ
Ham	/h/	he (jimi)	ح
-	kh/	khe	خ
Dan	/d/	dal	د
Zoo	/z/	zal	ذ
Run	/r/	re	ر
Zoo	/z/	ze	ز
Garage	/zhe/	zhe	ژ
Sam	/s/	sin	س
Shane	/sh/	shin	ش
Sam	/s/	sad	ص
Zoo	/z/	zad	ض
Tom	/t/	ta	ط
Zoo	/z/	za	ظ
UH	-	eyn	ع
-	/gh/	ghein	غ
Frank	/f/	fe	ف
-	/gh/	ghaf	ق
Kite	/k/	kaf	ک
Gang	/g/	gaf	گ
Lab	/l/	lam	ل

English word	Sound	Name	Letter
Man	/m/	mim	م
No	/n/	nun	ن
Video	/v/	vav	و
Hot	/h/	he ( do cheshm)	ه
Yellow	/y/	ye	ی

As you see in the Alphabet table in Persian language, there are a few letters that represent more than one sound. and one sound that represent multiple letters. Later in this chapter, we talk about them more but here you will be introduce to them and their names:

**Table 1: one sounds, multiple letter**

One sound	Multiple Letter in Persian
/h/	ح - ه
/s/	ث - س - ص
/t/	ت - ط
/gh/	ق - غ
/z/	ظ - ض - ذ - ز

**Table 2: one letter, Multiple sounds**

One Letter in Persian	Multiple sounds
و	/ow/ ( دولت ) - /o/ ( دو ) - /u/ ( روز ) - /v/ ( وام )
ه	/e/ ( خانه ) - /h/ ( هوا )
ی	/ey/ ( نی ) - /i/ ( میز ) - /y/ ( یک )

For additional information and Grammatical points regarding alphabets and vowels, I would recommend following this website:

<https://www.jahanshiri.ir/fa/en/persian-alphabet>

## Activity 1:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=5#h5p-75>


### Key Takeaways

- You can recognize Persian Alphabets.
- You can read the Alphabet in order.
- You can talk about basic structure of the Alphabet.

سپاس!

# 1.2 Persian Vowels

Please listen to the following audio on long and short vowels. While you are listening and reading them pause the audio and try to say each vowel out loud.


**Table 1: List of Persian vowels with their English equivalent:**  
One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1334#audio-1334-1>

Persian Long Vowels	ā	ای	او
English	aa	ee	oo
Persian Short Vowels	ā	ِ	ی
English	a	e	o

## How to read and write vowels:

Please listen to the following audio on long and short vowels. While you are listening and reading them Pause the audio and try to say each vowel out loud.

### Long vowel: ā

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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1334#audio-1334-2>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non-connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Awesome	آب-ما-باب	ا	ا	ā	Non- connector	Long vowel	/aa/	aa	ā

### Long Vowel: ای



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Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non-connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name:	Persian Letter
<b>cheese</b>	ایران - سیب - سینی	ی	پ	ای / ای	<b>Non- connector</b>	<b>Long vowel</b>	/ee/	<b>ee</b>	ای

## Long Vowel: او



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Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non-connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
<b>Shoot-Cook</b>	او - خوب - مو	و	و	او	<b>Non- connector</b>	<b>Long vowel</b>	/oo/	<b>oo</b>	او

## Short Vowel: ا



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Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non-connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
<b>Apple</b>	آب	-	ا	ا	<b>Non- connector</b>	<b>Short Vowel</b>	/a/	<b>zebar</b>	ا

## Short Vowel: ا



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Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non-connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Egg - Bed -	اِسم	-	اِ	اِ	<b>Non- connector</b>		/e/	<b>zir</b>	اِ

## Short Vowel: اُ



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Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non-connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Orange	اُب	-	اُ	اُ	<b>Non- connector</b>	<b>vowel</b>	/o/	<b>pish</b>	اُ

### Notes on Persian Vowels:

Alef with zebar have the sound of , /a/ , because Alef is a carrier of diacritics and when it does not appear with any other diacritics, then it is by default considered as Alef with zebar ,/a/. Additionally, in a standard writing, people **do not use** zebar, zir, or pish with **Alef or any other alphabet letters** as they represent short

vowels /a/, /e/, and /o/. These short vowels are often assumed. However, if there is a long (/aa/) vowel, then people do use (ī).



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Table 2. Examples of Vowels in English and Persian words.

English Examples	Vowel Letters	Persian Examples
Awesome	آ	آب
Apple	ا	آب
Need	ای	ایران
End	ا	احساس
root	و	دود
Orange	ا	امید

### Practice 1:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1334#h5p-77>

## Practice 2:

Please choose the correct vowel from the multiple choice options that has been used at the **beginning** of the word:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1334#h5p-78>

## Practice 3:

Please choose the correct vowel from the multiple choice options that has been used at the **Middle** of the word:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1334#h5p-83>

## Practice 4:

Please choose the correct vowel from the multiple choice options that has been used at the **End** of the word:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1334#h5p-84>

### Key Takeaways

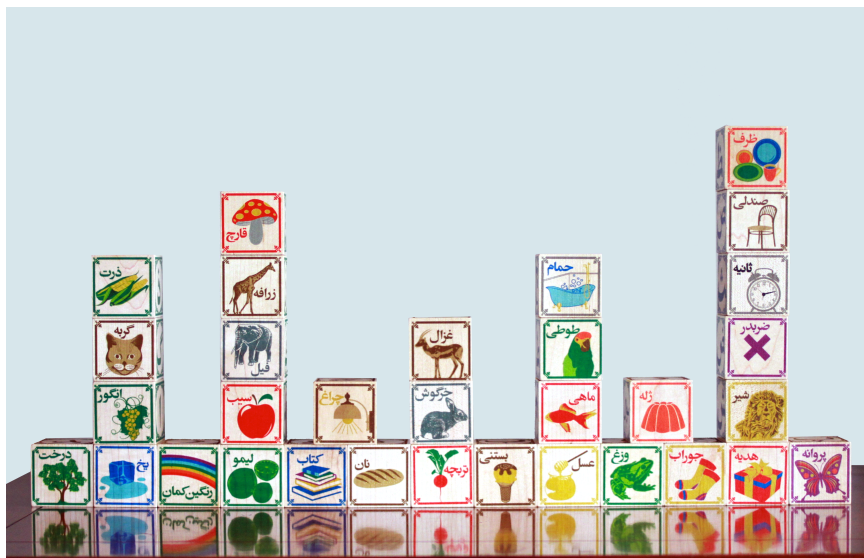
- You can recognize and sound out all the Persian vowels.



بِیَاس!

## 1.3 Persian Alphabet

### “ الفبا فارسی ”



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#### Learning Objectives

- You will learn Persian alphabets and additional sounds.

### “ آ ” Alef

Alef (ا) is the first Persian letter and a non-connector. It has only independent and final shapes. It appears with three different diacritics as shown below. We usually review vowels with the letter Alef first:

Sound	Letter	Name
a	ا	alef
a	آ	Alef with zebar
e	إ	Alef with zir
o	أ	Alef with pish

Let's see a few more examples of these vowels with a letter *be* ( ب ):

Example in English	Name	Persian example
ab	zebar	آب
ib	zir	إب
ub	pish	أب

Here we are going explain each letter in group base on their similarity in shapes:

## Alef ” آ “



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-1>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Awesome	آب	ا	ا	آ	Non- connector	Vowel	a	alef	ا

## B “ب” Group

All the letters of the ب series have similar shape in their independent, initial, medial, and final positions. They can only be differentiated by dots and diacritics.

—



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-2>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Bee	بابا	ب	ب	ب	Connector	Consonant	/b/	be	ب

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Pam	پدر	پ	پ	پ	Connector	Consonant	/p/	pe	پ

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Tom	توت	ت	ت	ت	Connector	Consonant	/t/	te	ت

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Sam	تريا	ث	ث	ث	Connector	Consonant	/s/	se	ث

Here you see examples of the ب series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Middle	Final
ب ا ر = بار	س ب ب = سبب	ج ب = جب
پ ا ر = پار	چ پ ر = چپر	ج پ = جپ
ت ا ر = تار	ب ت ا = بتا	ج ت = رات
ث ا ر = ثار	ب ث ن = بئن	چ ا ث = چاٹ

### CH1.3 Exercise 1

Content: Please note that these words are for practice only and not all words will have meanings.

## Jim ” ج ” Group

Persian letters of the jim “ج” group look alike, but the placement of dots distinguishes them. Please learn the shape and the placement of the dots. Letters of the jim ج series are also connectors. They join the following letters in words.

Like other connectors, letters of the jim ج series look different at the initial and middle positions. However, the final position and the full form of ج jim series look alike.



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Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Jim	جوجه	ج	ـج	جـ	Connector	Consonant	/j/	jim	ج

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Chat	چمن	چ	ـچ	چـ	Connector	Consonant	/ch/	che	چ

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Hat	حوله	ح	ـح	حـ	Connector	Consonant	/h/	he	ح

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
not in English	خانه	خ	ـخ	خـ	Connector	Consonant	/kh/	khe	خ

Here you see examples of the ج series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Final	Middle	Initial	Letter
حج	اجر	جا	ج
گج	آچر	چا	چ
داح	احمد	حا	ح
چخ	آخر	خا	خ

Please join the letters to form a word. Please note that these words are for practice and not all words will have meanings.

### Ch.-1.3 Exercise 2 خ group

## Daal “د” & Re “ر” Group



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These letters in Persian are non-connectors and do not join with following letters in the word. However, these letters will join with the preceding letters in words. Also, notice the difference in shapes of dal and re groups.

As dal and re groups do not connect with following letter, they do not change their shapes in the initial, middle, and final positions.

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Dad	داریوش	د	د	د	Non- connector	Consonant	/d/	dal	د

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Zoo	ذرت	ذ	ذ	ذ	Non-connector	Consonant	/z/	zal	ذ

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Rose	رایانه	ر	ر	ر	Non- connector	Consonant	/r/	re	ر

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Zoo	زنبور	ز	ز	ز	Non- connector	Consonant	/z/	ze	ز

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Garage	گاره	گ	گ	گ	Non-connector	Consonant	/zhe/	zhe	گ

### Ch.I.3 Exercise 3 د , ر , 3 group

Please join the letters to form a word. Please note that these words are for practice and not all words will have meanings.

### Sin “س” Group

These two letters “s” and “sh” have only one difference: “sh” (ش) is written with three dots on the top of the “s” (س). These are connectors and like most connectors, letters in the Sin س group take the variant in the initial and medial positions, and the full form in the final position.



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Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Sam	سارا	س	س	س	Connector	Consonant	/s/	sin	س

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
shoes	شام	ش	ش	ش	Connector	Consonant	/sh/	shin	ش

### Saad “ص” Group

Saad and zaad are similar-looking letters, except that zaad has a dot. Please also note that the letters ص and س are homophonous and give the sound of “s” as in English *sample*. ض is also homophonous with ذ and ز and gives the sound of “ze” as in English *zero*.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-6>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Sam	صابون	ص	صد	صد	Connector	Consonant	/s/	saad	ص

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Zoo	قرض	ض	ضد	ضد	Connector	Consonant	/z/	zaad	ض

Here you see examples of the س series and ص Series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Medial	Final
ص ا ف = صاف	ح ا ص ل = حاصل	ش خ ص = شخص
ض ر و ر = ضرور	ح ض ر ت = حضرت	ب ی ا ض = بیاض
س ی ب = سیب	ر س ت ا = رستا	پ ا س = پاس

#### Ch.1.3 Exercise 4 Group ص , س

### Ta “ط” & Za ”ظ” Group

ط and ظ are each homophonous with different letters of the Persian alphabets. They remain the same in all positions.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-7>



Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Tom	خط	ط	ط	ط	Connector	Consonant	/t/	taa	ط

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Zoo	ظرف	ظ	ظ	ظ	Connector	Consonant	/z/	zaa	ظ

Here you see examples of the ط & ظ series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Medial	Final
ط و ر = طور	س ل ط ن ت = سلطنت	ق ح ط = قحط
ظ ا ل م = ظلم	ن ظ ر = نظر	ا ل ف ا ظ = الفاظ

### Ch.-I.3-Exercise-5 Group ص

### Eiyn ” ع ” group

Eiyn ( ع ) and ghain ( غ ) are similar-looking letters. However, Eiyn gives vowel sounds whereas ghain is a voiced velar fricative consonant sound. Both have different shapes at initial, middle, and final position.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-8>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sounds	Name	Persian Letter
-	عمو	ع	ع	ع	Connector	Consonant	-	Eyin	ع

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sounds	Name	Persian Letter
-	دماغ	غ	غ	غ	Connector	Consonant	/gh/	Ghayn	غ

Here you see examples of the ع & غ series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Middle	Final
م ق ط ع = مقطوع	م ع ل و م = معلوم	ع ا د ت = عادت
ب ا غ = باغ	م غ ا ل ط ه = مغالطه	غ م = غم

### Ch.I.3-Exercise-6 Group ع

#### Fe ” ف ” Group

Letters in the ف group have different full forms. The variants are identical and only distinguishable by the number of dots above the letter.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-9>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
Foot	فردا	ف	ف	ف	Connector	Consonant	/f/	fe	ف

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Sound	Name	Persian Letter
-	مشق	ق	ق	ق	Connector	Consonant	-	gaff	ق

Here you see examples of the ف & ق series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Medial	Final
ا ل ف = الف	ل ف ظ = لفظ	ف و ت = فوت
ف ر ق = فرق	و ق ت = وقت	ق ر ی ب = قریب

## Ch.1.3-Exercise-7 Group ف

### Kaaf ” ک “ & gaff ” گ “

Kaaf and gaff look similar except gaff has two strokes connected to the right side. They are connectors, and have the different shapes at the initial, middle, and final positions.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-10>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Kodak	کمد	ک	ک	ک	Connector	Consonant	/k/	kaaf	ک

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Gang	گنج	گ	گ	گ	Connector	Consonant	/g/	gaff	گ

Here you see examples of the ک & گ series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Medial	Final
ک ا ر = کار	ف ک ر = فکر	ن ا ک = ناک
گ و ل = گول	ب گ ل = بگل	پ ا گ = پاگ

## Ch.-1.3 Exercise 8 group گ , ک

### Laam “ل” & Mim “م” & Noon “ن”

م , ل , and ن are three distinct letters. They do not belong to the same group. Variants of ن are similar to ب group variants and follow the same rule.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-11>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Love	لب	ل	ل	ل	Connector	Consonant	/l/	laam	ل

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Mom	مادر	م	م	م	Connector	Consonant	/m/	mim	م

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
No	نان	ن	ن	ن	Connector	Consonant	/n/	noon	ن

Here you see examples of the ن & م series in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Middle	Final
م ا ل = مال	ن م ک = نمک	ن ا م = نام
ل م ب ا = لمبا	ق ل م = قلم	م ا ل = مال
ن م ک = نمک	چ ن د ن = چندان	خ ا ن = خان

# Additional letters, Symbol & Vowels: ه - و - ی - - - ع

Ye “ ی “

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Yellow	یخ	ی	یـ	ایـ	connector	consonant	/y/	ye	ی

Consonant ی and long vowel ای

The letters ی function as both long vowels and consonant. Close attention needs to be paid to the variants of these two letters, as they take different initial, middle, and final forms.

Here you see examples of the ی & ای in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Middle	Final	Name
دی ن ی = دینی	ع ئ س = عیس	ای ر ا ن = ایران	long vowel ای
ی خ = یخ	و زی ر = وزیر	چ ا ی = چای	Consonant ی

## Ch.-1.3 Exercise 10 Group ۵

### Vaav “و” varies

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Victor	وام	و	و	و	Non – Connector	consonant	/v/	vaav	و

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
similar to the K in Know/ Knot	خواهر	و	و	و	Connector	–	–	Silent vav	و



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-12>

### Consonant “Vaav” , Vowel O/OO and” Silent vaav”

Vaav ” و ” represents two distinct sets of sounds:

1. As a semi-vowel, it gives the sounds of “v” (as in English “vote”). Examples: آواز
2. As a long vowel, it gives the sounds of “o” (as in English “role”), “u” (as in English “loot”/”boot”).
3. “Silent Vav” always located after /خ/ and before vowel /aa-|/. It is similar to “k” in word “know”. you do not pronounce it!It connect /خ/ to /aa-|/.

English	transliteration	Persian	
sister	khahar	خواهر	script
	khahar	خاهر	Pronunciation

## He dow cheshm ” ه ” & Unpronounced ” ه “



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1432#audio-1432-13>

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Ham	هوا-شاه	ه	ه	ه	Connector	Consonant	/h/	he dow cheshm	ه

Example in English	Example in Persian	Final position	Medial Position	Initial position	Connector/ Non- connector	Vowel/ Consonant	Phonetic Symbol	Name	Persian Letter
Fiancé	خانه	ه	-	-	Non-connector	Vowel	/h/	Unpronounced he	ه

ه / ه

The consonant “he” and the unpronounced vowel “he” have similar shape at the final position in a word. The only difference is the consonant “he” comes after the vowel letter, whereas the unpronounced vowel “he” comes after the consonant letter.

Here you see examples of the ه & ه in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

Initial	Middle	Final	Name
-	-	ک ه = ک / م ا ه = ماه	ه unpronounced
م ا ه = ماه	ب ه ا ر = بهار	ه و ا = هوا	ه / ه Dow cheshm

## Ch.I.3-Exercise-II Group ٥

### hamzeh ” ء “

hamzeh ء indicates the occurrence of two vowels in a sequence. Hamzeh is always placed on the second vowel except for certain combinations. It is always “seated” above vowels. In other words, hamzeh ء is written with the help of a variant.

HAMZEH: Also come from Arabic language, and it can be placed on vowels:

ؤ	ئ	!	!
---	---	---	---

Here you see examples of the ء in different positions in the the word: ( keep in mind the following words are only for practice and not all words will have meanings)

ؤ	ئ / !	!	ء
س ؤ ال = سؤال	م س ا ئ ل = مسائل	م ا م و ر = مأمور	م ا م و ر = مأمور
ر ؤ ي ا = رؤيا	ر ئ ي س = رئيس	ر ا ي = رأى	ا م ل ا ء = املاء

## Ch.I.3 Exercise 12 ء group

### TASHDID ء

When two identical consonants occur in a row, one is removed and TAHDEED is inserted on top of the remaining consonant. ا

### TANVIN ء ء ء

This is an Arabic symbol which came to Persian Language. It produces the sound of /an/ and is always placed on top of / (alef).

Key Takeaways



- You can recognize, read and write Persian alphabets and additional sounds.

سپاس!

## 1.4 Persian Alphabets in Order, Positions of each letter

### *Learning Objectives*

- You will recognize Persian Alphabets in different positions in the word.
- You will write the alphabet letters and make words by using the correct shape in different positions in the word.

### Initial, Medial and Final position of letter

As we mentioned earlier in this chapter, based on location of the letter in the word the shape of a letter changes. A letter may have different shapes in the **initial**, **medial** or **final position** on the word.

Here you will see example on how the letter looks in different locations:

Name	Pronunciation	Initial	Medial	Final- attached	Final -standalone
ا - آ	alef	آنا ر - اِنسان - اُناق - آ ب	مادر	دانا	دارا
ب	be	بهار	کبوتر	اسب	آب
پ	pe	پروانه	سپهر	چپ	توپ
ت	te	توت	ستاره	هست	توت
ث	se	ثبت	مثلت	مثلت	اثاث
ج	jim	چوجه	مسجد	کج	تاج
چ	che	چتر	بچه	گچ	قارچ
ح	he	حوله	صحرا	مسیح	لوح
خ	khe	خانه	تخفیف	میخ	کاخ
د	dal	دانه	مداد	کم د	درود
ذ	zal	ذرت	گذرنامه	لذیذ	شاذ
ر	re	روپاه	کره	شیر	مار
ز	ze	زال	آویزان	گز	آواز
ژ	zhe	ژاله	ویژه	لژ	دژ

Name	Pronunciation	Initial	Medial	Final- attached	Final -standalone
س	sin	سیر	افسر	مس	عروس
ش	shin	شهر	کشتی	کش	موش
ص	saad	صدف	فصل	خالص	قرص
ض	zaad	ضرب	عضله	مریض	حوض
ط	ta	طبل	طوطی	خط	حیات
ظ	za	ظرف	عظیم	حافظ	حفاظ
ع	eyn	عینک	جعبه	شمع	شجاع
غ	ghain	غار	لغت	تیغ	باغ
ف	fe	فکر	کلافه	لیف	لاف
ق	ghaaf	قند	قلقلی	ققاش	اجاق
ک	kaaf	کاخ	شکر	نمک	خاک
گ	ghaf	گوساله	انگور	سگ	برگ
ل	laam	لاله - لب	البرز	گل	خال
م	mim	مزرعه	عمیق	نسم	خام

Name	Pronunciation	Initial	Medial	Final- attached	Final -standalone
ن	nun	ن مک	پ ن یر	م ن	کمان
و	vav	وسط	شل وار	دی و -م و	جار و
ه (he do cheshm)	he	ه اله	م ه ر	شبی ه	ماه
ی	ye	ی ار	ش ی ر	بی نی	رو س ی

## Practice Writing Letters

Alphabet-Writing-Practice

## Test Yourself



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=240#h5p-73>

### Key Takeaways

- You can recognize Persian Alphabets in different positions in the word.
- You can write the alphabet letters and make words by using the correct shape in different positions in the word.

سپاس!



## 1.5 Basic introduction Vocabularies

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabulary regarding greeting and introduction.
- You will learn how to ask and answer simple greeting.

## Vocabulary



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=285#audio-285-1>

English	transliteration	Persian
Hello	salam	سلام
I/My/Me	man	من
You (singular)	tow	تو
and	va	و
condition/hall	hall	حال
how are you?	hall e tow chetoreh?	حال تو چگونه؟
Okay	Khob	خوب
Good	khoob	خوب
too	hamintoor	همینطور
name	naam/ esm	نام / اسم
what is ?	chist? chie?	چیست؟ چیه؟
is	hast	هست/است

## Dialogue 1:

Sara and Maryam meet each other for the first time in Persian language class. Here is the first simple introduction they learned to exchange:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=285#audio-285-2>

English	Transliteration	Persian
Sara: hello!	Sara: salam	سارا: سلام
Maryam: Salam!	Maryam: Salam	مریم: سلام
sara: what is your name?	Sara: esm e ow chie?	سارا: اسم تو چیه؟
Maryam: My name is maryam. what is your name?	Maryam: esm e man maryam hast. esm e tow chie?	مریم: اسم من مریمه. اسم تو چیه؟
Sara: My name is Maryam.	Sara: Esm e man sara ast.	سارا: اسم من سارا ست.

### Key Takeaways

- You can greet and introduce yourself.
- You can ask and answer simple greeting.

سپاس!



# 1.6 Basic Greeting



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Learning Objectives

- You will learn how to ask and answer greeting with simple words.

English translation	Transliteration	Persian
Sara: Hello!	salam	سارا: سلام
Kamran: Hello!	salam	کامران: سلام
Sara: My name is Sara!	Man Sara Hastam	سارا: من سارا هستم
Kamran: My name is Kamran!	Man Kamran Hastam!	کامران: من کامران هستم
Sara: How are you?	Khobi?	سارا: خوبی؟
Kamran: I am good. Thanks. how are you?	kobam, mersi to khobi?	کامران: خوبم. مرسی. تو خوبی؟
Sara: I am good. Thanks.	man khobam. mamnoon.	سارا: من خوبم. ممنون
Kamran: good bye!	Khoda hafez	کامران: خداحافظ
Sara: bye!	Khodafez	سارا: خدافظ



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1674#audio-1674-1>

## Activity

Please find a friend who speaks Persian and/or a native speaker and practice this conversation with her/him. Please also record your conversation. After recording you can download your recording to share with your friends/teachers for feedback. This is also good for self-reflection.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1674#h5p-87>

### Key Takeaways

- You can ask and answer greeting with simple words.

سپاس!

# 1.7 Grammar: pronoun & verb ending in Persian Language

Learning Objectives

- You will learn all the singular and plural pronouns.
- You will learn the verb ending with matching pronoun.
- You will learn the demonstrative pronoun in Persian language.

Pronoun table in Persian:

plural	Singular
ما = we	من = I
شما = You Plural	تو = You singular
آنها = They	او = She/He/ it

Pronouns in Persian can be distributed as they are in English based on person (first, second, and third person) and number (singular and plural), as shown above in the table. Unlike English, 3rd person singular pronoun is gender neutral. We have just او for s/he. Persian language also has honorific features. When we use 2nd person pronoun for someone who is older and has higher social status we use plural form of you (شما) instead of singular form of you (تو).

## Practice:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1117#h5p-80>

## Verb endings in Persian language:

Verb ending for each pronouns in Persian Language:

Verb ending **must** agree with noun/ Pronoun in Person and number:

Verb ending plural	Verb ending singular
یم First person plural	م First person singular
ید Second Person Plural	ی Second Person Singular
ند Third person Plural	- Usually is ۰ or nothing. Third Person singular

**In Persian language the verb ending agrees with the subject in Person and Number**

Plural	Singular
ما / یم	من / م
شما / ید	تو / ی
آنها / ند	- او

Here is an example for pronoun and matching verb ending:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1117#audio-1117-1>

English Plural pronoun & verb ending	Persian Singular pronoun and verb Ending	English Singular pronoun & verb ending	Persian Singular pronoun & verb ending
We are good.	ما خوب هستیم	I am good.	من خوب هستم
You are good.	شما خوب هستید	You are good.	تو خوب هستی
They are good.	آنها خوب هستند	She/he/It is good	او خوب است.

## Practice 2:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1117#h5p-81>

## Demonstrative pronoun in Persian

This این & That آن

A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to specific people or things. Here is the table of the demonstrative pronoun in Persian with their English equivalent:

	English word	Persian equivalent	English word	Persian Equivalent
<b>Singular</b>	This	این	That	آن
<b>Plural</b>	These	اینها	Those	آنها

### Key Takeaways

- You can name all singular and plural pronouns and match them with their verb ending.
- You can recognize and used the demonstrative pronoun in Persian language.

سپاس!

## 1.8 Numbers 1-100 , Ordinal and Cardinal numbers In Persian Language

### NUMBER

0	۰	5	۵
1	۱	6	۶
2	۲	7	۷
3	۳	8	۸
4	۴	9	۹

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#### *Learning Objective*

- You will learn numbers in Persian.



*One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:*  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=444#audio-444-1>



Persian number	English	Persian script	Transliteration
۰	0	صفر	sefr
۱	1	یک	yek
۲	2	دو	do
۳	3	سه	seh
۴	4	چهار	chahar
۵	5	پنج	panj
۶	6	شش	shesh
۷	7	هفت	haft
۸	8	هشت	hasht
۹	9	نه	noh
۱۰	10	ده	dah

Note:

When counting the number ( quantity ) comes before the noun. Also we don't make the noun plural for quantities of more than one:

One Apple = یک سیب

Two apples = دو سیب / دو سیب

Three apples = سه سیب / سه سیب

Persian number	English	Persian script	Transliteration	# + noun ( سیب )
۰	0	صفر	sefr	-
۱	1	یک	yek	یک سیب
۲	2	دو	do	دو تا سیب
۳	3	سه	seh	سه تا سیب
۴	4	چهار	chahar	چهار تا سیب
۵	5	پنج	panj	پنج تا سیب
۶	6	شش	shesh	شش تا سیب
۷	7	هفت	haft	هفت تا سیب
۸	8	هشت	hasht	هشت تا سیب
۹	9	نه	noh	نه تا سیب
۱۰	10	ده	dah	ده تا سیب

## Activity

### Asking for phone number and email address

**Context:** Mrs. Parsa assigned a group work and puts Sara and Kamran in one group. Now they need to exchange their email address and phone number. Practice this conversation with your partner.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=444#audio-444-2>

English	Transliteration	Persian	name
Hello Sara! What is going on?	salam Sara! che Khabar?	سلام سارا! چه خبر	کیانا
Helpp Kamran, All is well. How are you?	Salam Kamran! hame chiz khobeh?tow chetori?	سلام کیانا! همه چیز خوبه. تو چطوری؟	سارا
All is well. Okay, what is your email address?	Hame chiz khobe. Khob. email address tow chieh?	همه چیز خوبه. خوب. ایمیل آدرس تو چیه؟	کیانا
My email address Sara- shirazi@gmail.com. And yours?	Email Address man ine. sara shirazi@gmail.com	ایمیل آدرس من اینه @ Gmail.com سارا شیرازی	سارا
My email address is Kamran -amini@gmail.com.	email address man ine. kamran_ amini@ gmail.com	ایمیل آدرس من اینه @ gmail.com کیانا. امینی	کیانا
What is your phone number?	shomare telephone tow chieh?	شماره تلفن تو چیه؟	سارا
My phone number is 517-321-7896. And yours?	shomareh telephone man ۵۱۷۳۲۱۷۸۹۶ ast.	شماره تلفن من ۵۱۷۳۲۱۷۸۹۶ است. و شماره تو ؟	کیانا
My phone number is 248-920-3476	Shomareh telephone man ۲۴۸۹۲۰۳۴۷۶ ast.	شماره تلفن من ۲۴۸۹۲۰۳۴۷۶ است	سارا
Thanks! See you again.	Mamnoon. badan mibinamet.	ممنون . بعداً می بینمت	کیانا
Bye	khodafez.	خدا حفظ	سارا

## Activity

For this activity, write down phone number and email address of 5 people . Be prepared to report in class.

Email address	Phone number	Name of the person

## Ordinal & Cardinal Numbers:

### Grammar

Persian numbers are written from left to right. And follow universal math rules.

Persian numbers are pronounced two ways; colloquial and in writing style. Here is the chart of ordinal and cardinal numbers with transliteration:

How to form the Ordinal numbers:

Ordinal numbers are formed by adding / OM/ or /OMIN/ to cardinal numbers.

The suffix /OM/ follows the noun and is connected by an EZAFE.

Second student = دانشجوی دوم

The suffix /OMIN/ precedes the noun with no Ezafeh in between.

Second student = دومین دانشجو



Ordinal (Used before a noun)	Ordinal ( Used after a noun)	Cardinal	Transliteration	English	Cardinal
اولین	اول	یک	yek	1	۱
دومین	دوم	دو	dow	2	۲
سومین	سوم	سه	seh	3	۳
چهارمین	چهارم	چهار	chahar	4	۴
پنجمین	پنجم	پنج	panj	5	۵
ششمین	ششم	شش	shesh	6	۶
هفتمین	هفتم	هفت	haft	7	۷
هشتمین	هشتم	هشت	hasht	8	۸
نهمین	نهم	نه	noh	9	۹
دهمین	دهم	ده	dah	10	۱۰
یازدهمین	یازدهم	یازده	Yaaz dah	11	۱۱
دوازدهمین	دوازدهم	دوازده	Davaz dah	12	۱۲
سیزدهمین	سیزدهم	سیزده	Siz dah	13	۱۳
چهاردهمین	چهاردهم	چهار ده	Chahar dah	14	۱۴
پانزدهمین	پانزدهم	پانزده	Panz dah	15	۱۵
شانزدهمین	شانزدهم	شانزده	Shanz dah	16	۱۶
هفدهمین	هفده	هفده	Heft dah	17	۱۷
هجدهمین	هجدهم	هجده	Hej dah	18	۱۸
نوزدهمین	نوزدهم	نوزده	Nooz dah	19	۱۹
بیستمین	بیستم	بیست	bist	20	۲۰
بیست و یکمین	بیست و یکم	بیست و یک	Bist o yek	21	۲۱
			..... بیست و		
سیمین	سیم	سی	si	30	۳۰
سی و یکمین	سی و یکم	سی و یک	Si o yek	31	۳۱
چهلمین	چهل	چهل	chehel	40	۴۰
چهل و یکمین	چهل و یکم	چهل و یک	Chehel o yek	41	۴۱
پنجاهمین	پنجاهم	پنجاه	Panjah	50	۵۰
پنجاه و یکمین	پنجاه و یکم	پنجاه و یک	Panjah o yek	51	۵۱
					.....
شصتمین	شصتم	شصت	shast	60	۶۰
شصت و یکمین	شصت و یکم	شصت و یک	Shast o yek	61	۶۱
هفتادمین	هفتادم	هفتاد	haftad	70	۷۰
هفتاد و یکمین	هفتاد و یکم	هفتاد و یک	Haftad o yek	71	۷۱

Ordinal (Used before a noun)	Ordinal ( Used after a noun)	Cardinal	Transliteration	English	Cardinal
هشتادمین	هشتاد	هشتاد	Hashtad	80	۸۰
هشتاد و یکمین	هشتاد و یک	هشتاد و یک	Hashtad o yek	81	۸۱
نودمین	نودم	نود	Navad	90	۹۰
نود و یکمین	نود و یکم	نود و یک	Navad o yek	91	۹۱
صدمین	صدم	صد	Sad	100	۱۰۰
صد و بیست و پنجمین	صد و بیست و پنجم	صد و بیست و پنج	Sad o bist o panj	125	۱۲۵
دویستمین	دویستم	دویست	Divist	200	۲۰۰
سی صدمین	سی صدم	سی صد	Si sad	300	۳۰۰
چهار صدمین	چهار صدم	چهار صد	Chahar sad	400	۴۰۰
پانصدمین	پانصدم	پانصد	Pan sad	500	۵۰۰
شش صدمین	شش صدم	شش صد	Shesh sad	600	۶۰۰
هفت صدمین	هفت صدم	هفت صد	Haft sad	700	۷۰۰
هشت صدمین	هشت صدم	هشت صد	Hasht sad	800	۸۰۰
نه صدمین	نه صدم	نه صد	Noh sad	900	۹۰۰
نه صد و نود و نهمین	نه صد و نود و نهم	نه صد و نود و نه	Noh sad o navad o noh	999	۹۹۹
هزارمین	هزارم	هزار	hezar	1000	۱۰۰۰
دو هزارمین	دو هزارم	دو هزار	Dow hezar	2000	۲۰۰۰
نه هزارمین	نه هزارم	نه هزار	Noh hezar	9000	۹۰۰۰
یک میلیونمین	یک میلیونم	یک میلیون	Yek melyoon	1,000,000	۱۰۰۰۰۰۰
ده میلیونمین	ده میلیونم	ده میلیون	Dah mel yoon	10,000,000	۱۰۰۰۰۰۰۰
م + ين + Number	م + Number				

## Test yourself

### 1.9 Ordinal and Cardinal numbers

Key takeaway:

- You can recognize, write and read numbers in Persian language.

سپاس !



## 1.9 Common Words and Phrases

## Memorize:

### *Learning Objectives*

- You will learn words and phrases that you need immediately in order to communicate.

## Vocabularies

English	Transliteration	Persian
Hello	salam	سلام
Goodbye	khodahafez/khodafez	خداحافظ / خدافظ
Yes	bale/ areh	بله / آره
No	na	نه
Good	khoob	خوب
bad	bad	بد
OK	khob	خوب
How are you?	chetori?	چطوری؟
I am good.	khobam	خوبم
Thanks.	mamnoon/ mersi	ممنون / مرسی
Please	lotfan	لطفاً
Sorry/Excuse me	beakhsheed	ببخشید
Sir/ Mr.	agha	آقا
Mrs./ Madam	khanom	خانم
what	che?	چه؟
Where	koja?	کجا؟
when	kay?	کی؟
-- means what?	yani chi?	X یعنی چه؟
Quiet Please	lotfan saaket	لطفاً ساکت
Listen!	goosh kon	گوش کن
Repeat!	tekrar kon	تکرار کن
Read!	bekhan /bekhoon	بخوان / بخون
tired	khasteh	خسته
Happy	khoshhal	خوشحال
Help!	komak	کمک
Did you understand?	fahmidi?	فهمیدی؟

How do you say “X” in Persian	chetori X ra be farsi migi?	چطوری .... را به فارسی میگی؟
Please come in	lotfan bia dakhel.	لطفا بیا داخل
Please go out.	lotfan boro biroon	لطفا برو بیرون
What is this?	in chie?	این چیست؟
Who is s/he?	in kie?	اون کیه؟
How much does X cost?	geimat e X cheghad reh?	قیمت ..... چقدره؟
Please speak slowly.	lotfan ahesteh sohbat koneed.	لطفا آهسته صحبت کنید
Please say again	lotfan دوباره begoo.	لطفا دوباره بگو
Please speak in Persian.	lotfan be farsi sohbat konid	لطفا به فارسی صحبت کنید
I have a question	man so aal daram	من سوال دارم
What is the homework?	taklif chie?	تکلیف چیست؟
Good Job/very good!	khail khoob/ Afarin	خیلی خوب / آفرین

## Test yourself



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1445#h5p-88>

## Activity

Please choose the most appropriate response for each word or phrase in the next activity:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1445#h5p-89>

### Key Takeaways

- You can ask and answer with words and phrases that you need immediately in order to communicate.

سپاس!

## I.10 Cultural Notes



*“Album of Persian and Indian calligraphy and paintings, Exercises (pen trials) in nasta’liq script, Walters Manuscript W.668, fol.74b” by Walters Art Museum Illuminated Manuscripts is marked with CC0 1.0.*

### Persian Language In Depth:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=3935#oembed-1>

## Iran: History, Geography, Economy & Culture:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=3935#oembed-2>

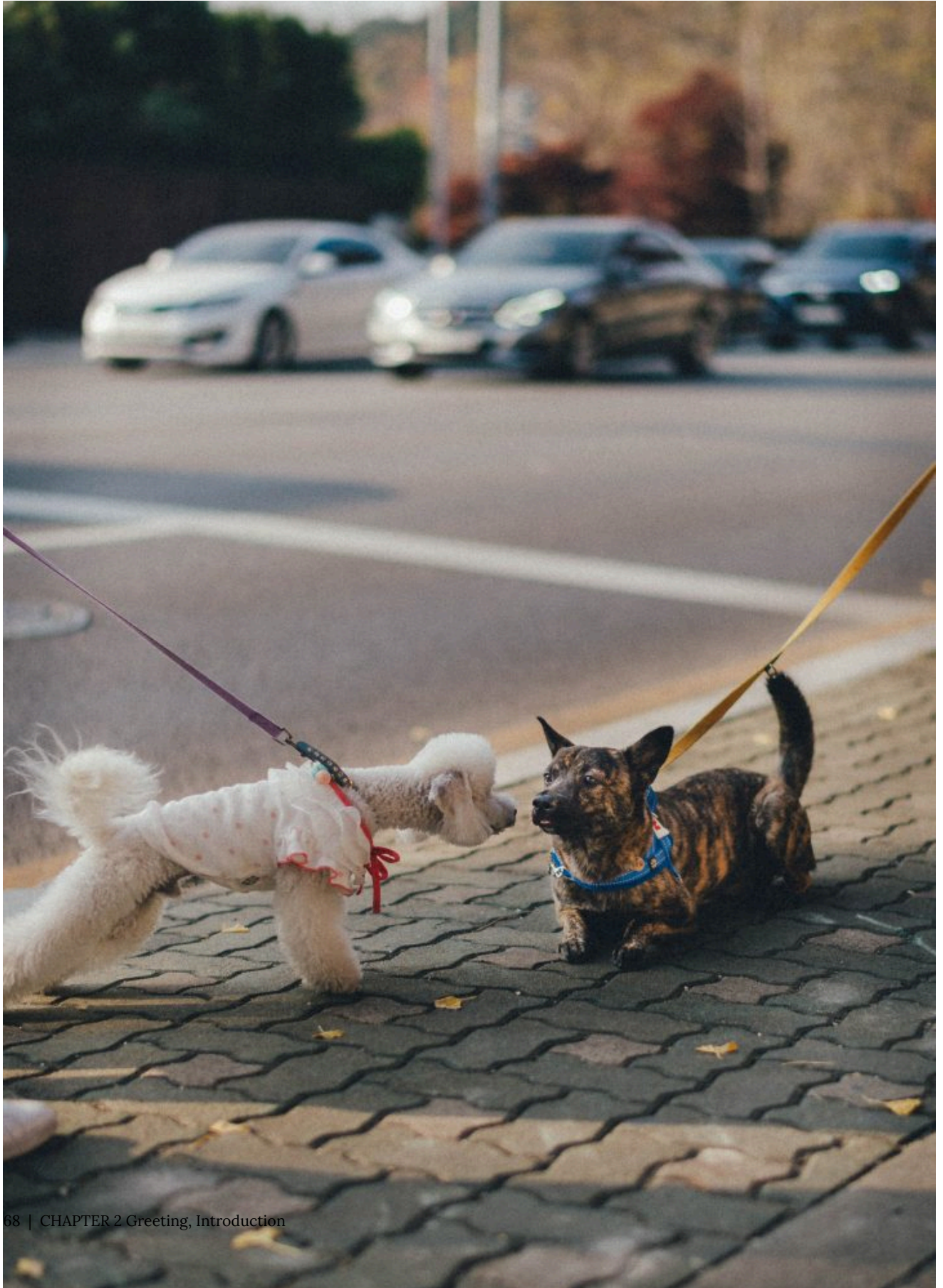
سیاس!





PART II

## CHAPTER 2 GREETING, INTRODUCTION



*Goals for this chapter:*

- You will learn how to greet others with simple words and phrases.
- You will practice saying the simple greeting words.
- We practice different expressions use in greeting, farewell and thank you in Persian language.
- The irregular verb To be”
- Spoken and written forms
- Formal and informal forms
- You will learn how adjective and noun conjugate( ezafe).
- You will learn degree of adjectives.



## 2.1 Review concepts of chapter 1



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### Test Yourself:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=99#h5p-92>

Review Worksheet: Please write these words in Persian( every letter should be used in correct form on initial, medial or final shape).

ch.2.1 review activity

سپاس!

# 2.2 Greetings using different expressions!

In this section:

- You will use different expressions in greetings, farewell and thank you in Persian language.

## Vocabulary

Different greeting expressions:	Different farewell expressions:	Different thank you expressions
Good dayروز بخیر	Goodbyeخدا حافظ / خداینگهدار	Thank youمرسی
Helloسلام / درود	Say helloسلام پرسون	Thank youممنون
Good morningصبح به خیر	Bye for nowفعلاً خدافظ	Thank youمُتَشَكِّرِم
Good afternoonعصر به خیر	Good day !روز خوش	Thank youتَشَكَّر

## Dialogue 1: Greetings and Introductions

**Listen** to the conversation and practice repeating the greeting and introduction.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=278#audio-278-1>

English	Transliteration	Persian
Sara: Hello! My name is Sara. What is your name?	Salam. Esme man sarast. Esme to chie?	سارا : سلام.من سارا هستم. اسم تو چیه؟
Kamran: Hello! I am Kamran.	Dorood. man kamran hastam.	کامران : درود. من کامران هستم.
Sara: Nice to meet you.	Khosh vagtam.	سارا: خوش وقتم!
Kamran: Me too!	Man ham hamintor!	کامران: من هم همینطور!
Sara: How are you? ( singular)	Chetori?	سارا:چطوری؟
Kamran: I am good. thanks How are you( singular)	Man khobam. mamnoon. to chetori?	کامران:خوبم. مرسی. تو چطوری؟
Sara: I am well	man khobam.	سارا: خوبم , ممنون
Kamran: Bye for now	felan khodahafez	کامران: فعلاً خداحافظ
Sara: Bye.	Khoda negahdar.	سارا: خدا نگهدار

## Exercise 1 Different Greeting and Expressions

Practice 2A: listen to the audio and record yourself responding to the introduction.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=278#h5p-60>

Practice 2B : Listen to the conversation again and mark different words that means the same.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=278#h5p-12>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=278#h5p-13>

Practice 2C : drag and drop:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=278#h5p-11>

### Key Takeaways

- You can recognize different expressions for formal, informal, spoken or written conversations.

سپاس!



## 2.3 Informal conversation

in this session:

- You will learn how to Greet and introduce yourself in Informal conversations in Spoken and written forms.
- You will learn how to say good bye informally in spoken and written forms.

### Dialogue 1: Informal- Spoken, Greetings and farewells



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1100#audio-1100-1>

English	Persian
<p>Maryam: Hello!</p> <p>Maryam: Hello!</p> <p>Maryam: How are you?</p> <p>Sara: I am good. Thanks. Are you well?</p> <p>Maryam: Yes, Thanks.</p> <p>Sara: Bye for now!</p> <p>Maryam: Bye!</p>	<p>مریم: سلام.</p> <p>سارا: سلام.</p> <p>مریم: چطوری؟</p> <p>سارا: من خوبم، مرسی. تو خوبی؟</p> <p>مریم: آره، ممنون!</p> <p>سارا: فعلاً خدافظ!</p> <p>مریم: خدافظ!</p>

## Dialogue 2: Informal- Written form greetings and farewells



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1100#h5p-65>

English	Transliteration	Persian
Maryam: Hello!	Maryam: salam!	مریم: سلام
Sara: Hello!	Sara: Salam!	سارا: سلام
Maryam: How are you?	Maryam: chetori?	مریم: چطور؟
Sara: I am well. Thanks. Are you well?	Sara: man khobam. mersi. khobi?	سارا: من خوبم، مرسی. تو خوبی؟
Maryam: Yes. Thanks.	Maryam: bale, Mamnoon,	مریم: بله، ممنون.
Sara: Bye for now!	Sara: felan khodafez.	سارا: فعلاً خدا فیض!
Maryam: bye.	Maryam: Khodahafez.	مریم: خدا حافظ

### *informal conversation in Spoken and Written forms*

Persian/Farsi is a language which has two basic conversation forms:

1- Informal: which we are learning in this section.

2- Formal: we will learn in next section.

**The informal form** is used for familiar people, people you are very close to and friends.

Note: Even though you are very close to your father/ grandfather, you address him in the formal form to show respect.

**Spoken** is the way native speakers converse, in personal letters, emails, modern Poetry.

**Written:** is the form is mainly used in writing and broadcast news.

When speaking the Persian language, we use different form than we write! (another word in some ways we shorten the words in speaking conversations).

When Persian is spoken in everyday life, a couple of things are pronounce slightly different.

take a look at this table:

	Informal	
	خانه house	Written
	خونه house	Spoken

### Key Takeaways

- You can Greet and introduce yourself in Informal conversations in Spoken and written forms.
- You can say good bye informally in spoken and written forms.

سپاس!

## 2.4 Formal Conversation

in this session

- You will learn how to Greet and introduce yourself in Formal Conversation.
- You will learn how to say Goodbye formally in spoken and written forms.

Here are two the same formal conversation in written and spoken forms. Read and listen to both of them and try to find the differences you see in written and spoken forms on the next two dialogues( #3 & 4)

### Dialogue 3: Formal- Spoken form



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1095#h5p-62>

English	Persian
Maryam: Good day!	مریم: روز بخیر!
Sara: Hello!	سارا: سلام!
Maryam: I am Maryam. What is your name?	مریم: من مریم هستم. اسم شما چیه؟
Sara: I am Sara.	سارا: من سارا هستم.
Maryam: Nice to meet you!	مریم: خوشبختم.
Sara: Me too! Bye for now!	سارا: من هم همینطور. فعلاً خدافظ!
Maryam: bye.	مریم: خدافظ!

## Dialogue 4: Formal- Written form



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1095#h5p-63>

Language	Persian
Maryam: Good day!	مریم: روز بخیر.
Sara: Hello!	سارا: سلام.
Maryam: I am Maryam. What is your name?	مریم: من سارا هستم. اسم شما چیست؟
Sara: I am Sara.	سارا: من سارا هستم.
Maryam: Nice to meet you!	مریم: خوشبختم.
Sara: Me too! Bye for now!	سارا: من هم همینطور.
Maryam: bye.	مریم: فعلاً خدافظ!
	سارا: خدافظ!

Formal Conversation is used to show respect, to address people older than you and to address people you are not very close to, including teachers, doctors, judges...

To form formal form, the plural pronoun شما is used instead of the singular pronoun تو to show respect and distance. (also remember that you always match the verb ending with the pronoun)

**Spoken form of Formal conversation** is formed by using انج instead of اید for second person plural as you see in the table below.

**Written form of formal conversation** is mainly used in writing and broadcast news. It can also be used in giving formal speeches.

Formal	
شما چطورید؟	Written
شما چطورین؟	Spoken

## Exercises: Formal and Informal



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1095#h5p-32>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1095#h5p-33>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1095#h5p-34>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1095#h5p-46>

### Key Takeaways

- You can Greet and introduce yourself in formal Conversation.
- You can say Goodbye informally in spoken and written forms.

سپاس!



# 2.5 Grammar: Personal Pronoun with verb "to be"

In this session:

- You will learn how to greet others with simple words and phrases.
- You will practice saying the simple greeting words in both short and long forms.

Verb “to be ” Conjugation Table:

Plural pronoun verb “to be” and matching verb ending		Singular pronoun verb “to be” and matching verb ending	
we are / هست + یم	1st person Plural	I am / هست + م	1st person singular
you are / هستید + ید	2nd person plural	you are / هست + ی	2nd person singular
They are / هستند + ند	3rd person plural	She, He, It is / هست	3rd person singular

Notes

In Persian language the verb ending agrees with the subject in person and number!

## Dialogue ۱ (Long form) Nice to meet you! خوش وَقْتَم!

فارسی	English
<p>سارا : سلام. من سارا هستم. اسم تو چیست؟          کامران : سلام. من کامران هستم.          سارا: خوش وَقْتَم!          کامران: من هم همینطور</p>	<p>Sara: hello! I'm Sara. What is your name?          Kamran: hello! I am Kamran.          Sara: Nice to meet you!          Kamran: Me too!</p>

### Activity:

Read the above conversation and practice repeating it with your partner.

### Practice ۱, dialogue ۱



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=287#h5p-7>

## Dialogue 2 (Short form) خوش و قتم Nice to meet you!

English	Persian - فارسی
<p>Sara: hello! I'm Sara. What is your name?</p> <p>Kamran: hello! I am Kamran.</p> <p>Sara: Nice to meet you!</p> <p>Kamran: Me too!</p>	<p>سارا : سلام. من سارا ام. اسمت چیه؟</p> <p>کامران : سلام. من کامران ام.</p> <p>سارا: خوش و قتم!</p> <p>کامران: منم همینطور</p>

Read the above conversation and practice repeating it with your partner.

### Practice 2, Dialogue 2



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=287#h5p-17>

Take a look at above dialogues and see if you can figure out any difference?

## Verb “to be” Short and Long forms

Here is the table for simple present tense verb “to be” ;

List of Personal pronouns with the forms of verb “to be.”

	Plural	singular
First Person	ما _____ هستیم	من _____ هستم
Second Person	شما _____ هستید	تو _____ هستی
Third Person	آنها _____ هستند	او _____ هست

In Persian, verb “to be” is the only verb that has both long and short forms.

Here is a table of pronouns, with their short and long forms of the irregular verb “to be”:

They are	You are	We are	He/she is	You are	I am	
آنها هستند	شما هستید	ما هستیم	او هست	تو هستی	من هستم	Long form “to be”
They are	You are	We are	she/he/it is	You are( singular)	I am	
آنهاست	شما اید / شما اید	ما ایم / ما ایم	اوست / او	تویی / تو ایی	منم / من ام	Short form “to be”
they're	you're	We're	she/he/it's	you're	I'm	

**Note:** In Persian, 3rd person singular (آست) in short form changes to vowel /e/ (ه)

Grammar 4: کامرانه = کامران + ه (SHORT FORM = است ه) چیه = چی + ه
--

## بودن “to be” Verb



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=287#h5p-25>

# Exercises Grammar



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=287#h5p-48>

#### Key takeaway

- The irregular verb “to be” has 2 forms: Long and short.
- In Persian, the verb ending agrees with the subject in Person and number.
- If the short form of “to be” is connected to the words ending in vowels ( o/u/i ), an A ( ā ) will be inserted in between.

سپاس!

# 2.6 Grammar: Sentence Structure

In this session:

- You will learn the basic sentence structure in Persian language.
- You will learn how to make a negative sentence in Persian Language.
- You will learn vocabulary related to professions.
- You will learn ask and answer questions regarding professions.

## Profession:



## Vocabularies:

Barber/ Stylist	آرایشگر	Painter/ Artist	نقاش
Judge	قاضی	Engineer	مهندس
Lawyer	وکیل	Professor	استاد
Secretary	مُنشی	Nurse	پرستار
Soldier	سرباز	Cook	آشپز
Photographer	عکاس	Police	پلیس
Dentist	دندانپزشک	Postman	پستچی
Manager	مدیر	Singer	خواننده
Teacher	معلم	Seller	فروشنده
Driver	راننده	Doctor	دکتر

## Exercise 1:

Please complete the sentence by writing the name of the profession.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1120#h5p-42>

## Exercises 2:

Use the Profession you see in the image and complete the sentence:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1120#h5p-45>

## Simple Sentence Structure:

Unlike English, the standard word order of Persian language is: **Subject-Object-Verb**.

Here you see the structure and can compare it with English Sentence structure:

	Subject pronoun	Verb	Object
English	I	Am	a student.
	Verb	object	Subject pronoun
Persian	I	A Student	am
	هستم	دانشجو	من

### Negative sentence structure:

In order to make a negative sentence, we have to add **ن** to the beginning of the verb:

Positive verb	Negative verb
هستم	نیستم
am	am not

	Verb	object	Subject pronoun
	Subject pronoun	Verb	Object
English	I	am not	a student.
Persian	I	A Student	am not
	من	دانشجو	نیستم

**NOTE:** Remember your verb endings always matches with your pronouns.

## Exercise 3:

Please choose the correct form of verb “to be” and “matching verb ending”:





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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1120#h5p-82>

### Exercise 4:

Use the image of occupation to complete the sentence:



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view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1120#h5p-44>

### Exercise 5:

Listen to the audio file and then open the link to choose the corresponding professions for each name:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1120#h5p-66>

#### Ch. 2.6 Exercise 5

#### Key Takeaways

- You can recognize and make positive and negative Persian sentences.

سپاس!

# 2.7 Grammar: Yes/No Questions

## آیا



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=636#audio-636-1>

In English, we move the auxiliary verb at the beginning of a sentence to form a yes/no question. Unlike English, in Persian, the word آیا is used at the beginning of a sentence to form a yes/no question. آیا does not have any meaning in Yes/No question. It is just a marker that tells us that the sentence is a Yes/No question. However, elsewhere آیا can mean "Whether, if"

Note: Native speakers of Persian also drop the آیا at the beginning of the Yes/No question and use stress on the predicate to express Yes/No question like in English.

Simply, آیا forms a yes-or-no question. Any question that can be answered with "yes" or "no" can be formed with آیا , which covers questions that might be worded a number of ways in English. So yes, آیا دکتر آنجا است؟ is correct.

Example:

- آیا شما دانشجو هستی؟ - Are you a student? /Whether you are student?
- بله من دانشجو هستم - Yes, I am a student.
- نه من دانشجو نیستم - No. I am not a student.

### Structure :

English	Subject, subject pronoun	verb	Object
Persian	Ayaa + Subject, subject pronoun	Object	Subject
	YOU	are	a student.
interrogative	are	you	a student?
	YOU	a student	are
interrogative	AYAA + You	a student	are

### Negative sentence structure:

In order to make a negative sentence, we have to add ن to the beginning of the verb. If the verb beings with the vowels **â, a, o, u** then a **-y-** is added after **na-**:

Positive verb	Negative verb
هستم	نیستم
am	am not

### Activities 1:

Please change the following sentences to negative:

2.7 activity 1

### Activities 2:

Now you know how to change a simple Persian sentence into Negative, yes/no question, and yes/no question + negative, please fill the following table as instructed.

2.7 activity 2

### Activity 3:

Please fill in the blanks with suitable object to form five sentences with each pronoun given below. You can use the vocabulary list in this chapter or dictionary for any help that you need to complete this activity.

Ch. 2.7 Activity 3

#### Key Takeaways

- You can ask and answer Yes/No questions in positive and negative.

سپاس!

# 2.8 Grammar: Ezafe connector in Persian Language

Ezafe connector:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=652#audio-652-1>

Ezafe is a vowel /e/ that connects two or more related words in Persian Language these are the combinations that Ezafe is been used:

Mr./ Mrs. + last name	Mrs. Parsa = خانم پارسا
First name + Last name	Maryam e Amini = مریم امینی
Noun + Adjective	Beautiful flower = گل زیبا
Noun + number	Number Three = شماره سه
Noun + Pronoun	My book = کتاب من
Preposition + Noun	Behind the desk = پشت میز
Adjective + Adjective	Very good = خیلی خوب

## ACTIVITY

Please write the following combinations with Ezafe and record yourself reading them aloud:

### 2.8 activity



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## PRACTICE:







*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=652#h5p-57>

## Body Part Vocabularies

 <p>"Jen's Ear" by Dr Stephen Danner is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Dog Noses" by pixeljon is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Asia Eyebrow Tattoos" by Izzie Button (Izzi e's) is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Eye" by skepticalview is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.</p>
گوش	دماغ	أبرو	چشم
 <p>"face" by one woman's hands is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Teeth Xray" by Justin McLean is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Crocodile with open mouth" by Tambo the Jaguar is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>"curly hair" by hough94 is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>
صورت	دندان	دهان	مو فر

 <p>"legging s!" by pak you are is lice nsed und er CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Ups kirt with Scra ped Kne e" by Fng Kest rel is lice nsed und er CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Nail s" by +Ang st is liden sed unde r CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>"We dde d Han ds" by ada m jon fulle r is lice nsed und er CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>
پا	زانو	انگشت	دست

## Exercise 1:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=652#h5p-117>

### Ezafe connector ی

When "Ezafe" is Added to the words that ends with Vowels: آ- او and ه, then the Ezafe is replaced with ی.  
 example:

دانشجوی خوب = good student

آقای دبیری = Mr. Dabiri

دانه ی کوچک = small seed

### Key Takeaways

you can recognize the ezafe in pronunciation.

سپاس!



## 2.9 Plurals

In this session:

- You will learn how to make Plural in Persian language.

### Plurals



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=775#audio-775-1>

In Persian Language we add the suffix **ها** to the noun to make it plural. there is also suffix **ان** only for some animates.

All the nouns can be in plural form even the uncountable nouns.

Note: if the word ends with long vowels: **ای/او/آ** then we insert **ی** before **ان**: example: **اقا** becomes **آقایان** in plural form.

Note: when you add adjective to the plural noun , **ی** is inserted to connect noun and adjective together ( Ezafe connector).

Examples: **کتاب ها + خوب = کتاب های خوب**

Note: Generic nouns are in singular forms.

Example: **من کتاب دوست دارم** I like books.

Note: In Persian Language a plural noun is considered " specific" unless it had a suffix **/i/** .

Example: **کتاب های**

### Exercise:

Please learn these vocabularies if you don't know them and change them into plural:

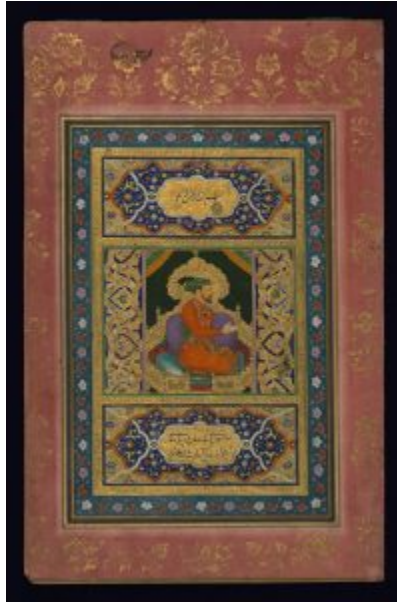
Ch.2.9 Exercise Plural

### Key Takeaways

- You can make a noun plural and use it in sentence.

سپاس!

## 2.10 Cultural Notes and Extra Online Materials



*“Album of Persian and Indian calligraphy and paintings, Shāh Jahān enthroned, Walters Manuscript W.668, fol.45a” by Walters Art Museum Illuminated Manuscripts is marked with CC0 1.0.*

## Cultural Notes

Topics	Explanation
Durood درود Salam سلام	<p>درود is a Persian word to say “Hello”. YOu can use Durood to greet any time of the day.</p> <p>“Salam” سلام is used as “Hello” as well at any time of day by Persian speakers.</p> <p>It is normal to shake hands while greeting in Persian culture. In addition People greet with other words/ Phrases like Good morning and Good afternoon in certain time of the day!</p>
Personal Pronoun “You” تو & شما	<p>Unlike English, Persian has Two different second personal pronoun “you”.تو Which is second person singular It is used with younger, intimate relations such as mother, and God, and someone who is lower in socio-economic status. It is a informal way to say “You” تو in Persian.</p> <p>It is also used with friends and with someone who is of equal status. It is somewhat informal. It should be used carefully only after confirming with the person you are speaking to.</p> <p>You Second Person Pluralشما: In addition to using it for plurals, It is used with older and respected people of the community. It is also used for someone who is of higher socioeconomic status. It is a formal way to say “You” in Persian language.</p>
Introduction	In Persian language, you typically do not have to go on introducing yourself to everyone. Culturally, you will be introduced to other people by your host, a friend, and/or someone who already knows you.However, you should expect some very personal questions which may be culturally odd for you in your first meeting with someone, such as: are you married? how much money do you earn? etc. Please know that the sense of privacy varies between different cultures.
Yes/No Question	<p>You learned in this chapter that you can simply add Ayaa آيا at the beginning of a simple sentence to form a yes/no question.</p> <p>For example:آيا تو آمريكايي هستي؟ Are you an American?</p> <p>However, it is very common for the native speakers to pose a yes/no question by using a simple sentence in a raised tone. It is also very common in English.</p> <p>For example:تو آمريكايي هستي؟ You are an American?</p>
خدا حافظ / خدا نگهدار / بدرود	<p>Khodahafez/ Khoda NegahDar/ Bedrood is used to say “goodbye” in Persian Language.</p> <p>Goodnight in only use as goodbye!</p>

## Extra/Optional Online Materials

Additional video teaching long and short forms of verb “to be”:

YouTube video irregular verb “to be” Long form instruction

YouTube video irregular verb “to be” Short form instruction

Learn Persian – Greeting:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VyWaiEHlaCQ>

Most common Persian/Farsi phrases for Greeting:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1Yuk-yut-Y>

سپاس!



## PART III

# CHAPTER 3- ME AND MY FAMILY

## “خانواده”



“Hajiagha Photography 72” by Hajiagha canadian Artist is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.

### In this session

- You will learn how to introduce your family members
- You will learn adjectives to describe your family members.
- You will learn how to ask question to learn more about family members.
- You will learn how to make sentence with verb “to Have”
- You will learn Wh- question words and how to use them in a sentence.
- You will learn about body parts and clothing.
- You will learn about colors
- You will learn more about family size in cultural point.





## 3.1 Review concepts of chapter 2



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Match the following Persian words with their correct English meaning.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=85#h5p-54>

Choose the correct opposite for each word:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=85#h5p-55>

Complete the conversation by selecting appropriate adjectives ( comparative or superlative forms) for each sentence.

Question:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=85#h5p-58>

سپاس!

## 3.2 Reading/Listening I: My Family

“خانواده من”



“Pahlavi Family” by Nickmard Khoey Historical Archive is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.

*In this session:*

- You will learn how to introduce your family members.

## **Family Members Vocabulary:**

English	Persian
Family	خانواده
Relative	اقوام / فامیل
Mother	مادر
Father	پدر
Brother	برادر / داداش
Brother's wife	زن برادر / زن داداش
Sister	خواهر
Sister's husband	شوهر خواهر
Paternal Grandfather	پدر بزرگ
Paternal Grandmother	مادر بزرگ
Maternal Grandfather	پدر بزرگ
Maternal Grandmother	مادر بزرگ
Father's brother	عمو
Father's brother's wife	زن عمو
Father's sister	عمه
Father's sister's husband	شوهر عمه
Mother's brother	دایی
Mother's brother's wife	زن دایی
Mother's sister	خاله
Mother's sister's husband	شوهر خاله
Half brother/sister	برادر ناتنی / خواهر ناتنی
Man	مرد
Women	زن
Grandchild	نوه
Cousin ( father's sister' son)	پسر عمه
Cousin ( father's brother's son)	پسر عمو
Cousin ( father's brother's Daughter)	دختر عمو
Cousin ( father's sister' daughter)	دختر عمه
Cousin ( mother's sister 'son)	پسر خاله
Cousin ( mother's sister' daughter)	دختر خاله
Cousin ( mother's brother' son)	پسر دایی
Cousin ( mother's brother' daughter)	دختر دایی

## Family After Marriage Vocabulary:

English	Persian
Spouse	همسر
Husband	شوهر
Wife	زن
Son	پسر
Daughter	دختر
Daughter-in-law	غروس
Son-in-law	داماد
Mother-in-law	مادر شوهر / مادر زن
Father-in-law	پدر شوهر / پدر زن
Brother-in-law (for a man)	برادر شوهر
Sister-in-law (for a man)	خواهر شوهر
Brother-in-law (for a woman)	برادر زن
Wife of a brother-in-law (for a woman)	جاری
Sister-in-law (for a woman)	خواهر زن
Husband of sister-in-law (for a woman)	باجناق

## Exercise 1:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=97#h5p-20>

## Exercise 2



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=97#h5p-23>

## Pre-reading Activity 1:

Please respond to the following questions and write your response.

## Pre-reading Activity 2:

Based on the above information, please draw a family tree.

## Reading Activity:

Sara and Kiana are in the same Persian class. Their teacher Mrs. Parsa is asking them to collect information about each other's family members. In this reading/listening, they are asking questions from each other. Please work with your partner and ask and answer questions:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=97#audio-97-1>

### English

Sara: Hello Kiana! How are you?  
 Kiana: I am okay. Thanks. Let's start the work!  
 Sara: My family lives in Chicago. And yours?  
 Kiana: My family lives in Detroit.  
 Sara: What is your mother's name?  
 Kiana: My mother's name is Katayoun. What is your mother's name?  
 Sara: My mother's name is Nasrin. What is your father's name?  
 Kiana: My father's name is keyvan. what is your father's name?  
 Sara: My father's name is Ali. How many brothers and sisters do you have?  
 Kiana: I am the only one. I don't have brothers or sisters. Do you have brother and sister?  
 Sara: Yes, I have one brother and two sisters.  
 Kiana: This is a very good. Okay, see you again,

### Persian

سارا: سلام کیانا. حالت چطوره؟  
 کیانا: من خوبم. ممنون. اجازه بده کار را شروع کنیم!  
 سارا: خانواده من در شیکاگو زندگی می کند. شما چی؟  
 کیانا: خانواده من در دیترویت زندگی می کنند  
 سارا: اسم مادر شما چیه؟  
 کیانا: اسم مادر من کتایونه. اسم مادر شما چیه؟  
 سارا: اسم مادر من نسرینه. اسم پدر شما چیه؟  
 کیانا: اسم پدر من کیوانه. اسم پدر شما چیه؟  
 سارا: اسم پدر من علی ه. چند تا برادر و خواهر داری؟  
 کیانا: من تنها هستم. من برادر یا خواهر ندارم. آیا تو خواهر , برادر داری؟  
 سارا: بله. من یک برادر و دو خواهر دارم.  
 کیانا: این خیلی خوب است. بعداً می بینمت.

## Exercise 3:

Answer these questions about yourself in complete sentence:

## Writing Activity:

Based on the above information, Please **write** a few sentence about your family.

## Listening Activity:

Listen to the audio and choose the matching image with the audio description that you hear:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=97#audio-97-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=97#h5p-118>

### Key Takeaways

- You can ask and answer questions about your family.

سپاس!



### 3.3 Reading/Listening 2: “ Sara and her family”

#### “سارا و اقوام او”



“The Blessing of Grapes Festival in Iran 03” by Gania, Jooana Abadian is licensed under CC BY 4.0.

In this session:

- You will learn how to ask questions and collect information about other's family.

Mrs. Parsa asked students to collect information about each other's family members. In here, they are asking questions from each other. In order to be able to follow their conversation do the following activity.

#### Activity 1:

Please respond to the following vocabularies in Persian language based on your satiation:

### ch 3.3 Activity 1

## Activity 2:

Please respond to the following questions and write your answers in complete sentence:

### ch 3.3 Activity 2

## Activity 3:

With your partner, Ask questions that are in the tables 1A & 2A , write down the answers.

### ch 3.3 Activity 3

## Reading:

Sara is a Persian language student at one of the universities in America and planning to go to Iran for three months to learn Persian language. In Iran, she is going to stay with a host family. She is planning to send her host family a letter introducing herself. Before she send her letter, she wrote her scrip:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=89#audio-89-1>

اسم من سارا است. من با خانواده ام در شهر دیترویت زندگی می کنیم. پدر من مهندس مکانیک است و مادر من معلم است. من یک برادر بزرگ تر و یک خواهر کوچک تر دارم. برادر من ۲۲ سال دارد و دانشجو است. خواهر کوچک من ۱۲ ساله و دانش آموز است. او خیلی زیباست. خواهر من از من بلند قد تر است مادر بزرگ من با ما زندگی می کنند. در خانواده ما شش نفر زندگی می کنند اقوام و فامیل ما در شهرهای آمریکا زندگی می کنند. عمو و زعمو من در شیکاگو زندگی میکنند آنها. بچه ندارند. خاله و شوهر خاله من در آهایو زندگی می کنند آنها یک پسر دارند. اسم پسر آنها ماهان است. ماهان پنج ساله است. من ماهان را خیلی دوست دارم.

## Reading Activity:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=89#h5p-123>

## Listening Activity:

Listen to the following audio and choose the correct response form the given options:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=89#audio-89-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=89#h5p-124>

## Writing Activities:

Based on your pre-reading, and reading, please write (10-15 sentences)/audio record introducing your own family members. Record your audio in here:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=89#h5p-96>

- You can ask , answer and talk about your family and relative with simple questions.

سپاس!

### 3.4 reading/ Listening 3: What are you studying?



"Worthless School Subjects" by TheMVMaverick is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

#### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabulary related to the field of study.
- You will learn how to ask and answer questions regarding different field of study and school subjects.

#### Vocabulary of Field of Study:

English	Persian
Math	ریاضی
Science	علوم
History	تاریخ
Geography	جغرافی
Political Science	علوم سیاسی
Chemistry	شیمی
Economic	اقتصاد
Engineering	مهندسی
medical	پزشکی
Statistic	آمار
Music	موزیک
Psychology	روانشناسی
Art	هنر
Physic	فیزیک
Computer	کامپیوتر

## Test Yourself:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=4213#h5p-56>

### Singular noun following question word:

Singular noun is used after question word: How many (چند) :

چند تا کلاس داری ؟

چند کلاس داری ؟

Note: تا is added to the noun for counting except for number 1 which we don't use it for.

example:

one book - یک کتاب

two books - دو کتاب

## Reading and listening:

English Translation	Transliteration	Persian
Nasrin: Hello Kamran!	Nasrin: salam kamran.	نسرین: سلام کامران
Kamran: Hi Nasrin. How are you?	Kamran: salam Nasrin. chetori?	کامران: سلام نسرین. چطوری؟
Nasrin: I am well. Thanks. How are you?	Nasrin: man khobam. mamnoon. to chetori?	نسرین: من خوبم. ممنون. تو چطوری؟
Kamran: Good. Merci. what is your major?	Kamran: khob, mersi. reshte to chie?	کامران: خوب. مرسی. رشته تو چیه؟
Nasrin: I am studying English language. How about you?	Nasrin: Man zaban englisi mikhanam. to chetor?	نسرین: من زبان انگلیسی می خوانم. تو چی؟
Kamran: I am studying political science. What classes are you taking this semester?	Kamran: man reshte oloom siasi mikhanam. To in term che class haee dari ?	کامران: من رشته علوم سیاسی می خوانم. تو این ترم چه کلاس هایی داری؟
Nasrin: I am taking Psychology, English, and Education. How about you?	Nasrin: man ravan shenasi, engelisi and amoozesh. to chetoor?	نسرین: من روان شناسی , انگلیسی و آموزش دارم . تو چطور؟
Kamran: I have 4 classes this semester. Math, Politic, Persian Language and Social study.	Kamran: man in term chahar ta class daram. Riazhi, siasat e khareji, zaban e farsi va oloom Ejtemaaee.	کامران: من در این ترم چهار تا کلاس دارم. ریاضی , سیاست خارجی , زبان فارسی و علوم اجتماعی
Nasrin: Oh sounds great. see you later!	Nasrin: oh che khob! Badan mibinamet.	نسرین: اهان چه خوب . بعداً می بینمت

listen to the audio of the reading above.

## Reading and Writing Activity:

Kamran and Nasrin are in Persian class. They are assigned to ask each other about their field of study and write it down. Please respond to the following questions. write down the answers.

ch 3.7 Reading and Writing activity

Key Takeaways

- You can talk about different field of study,
- You can talk about different Majors and educational system in Iran.

سپاس!



## 3.5 Study Abroad

### “Nasrin’s Letter”



“Persian New Year Family Portrait” by \*Fatemeh\* is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.

#### Learning Objectives

- you will learn about verb “to have”.
- You will learn how to make sentence with verb ” to have”
- You will learn to ask and answer simple questions about family members.

Previously Sara wrote a letter to her host family introducing herself. In this chapter, I am including a letter from her host mother Nasrin, introducing her family.

#### Pre- Reading Activity:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1114#h5p-125>

## Reading: “نامه نسرین”

با سلام  
سارا جان نامه شما را دریافت کردم و از خواندن آن بسیار خوشحال شدم.  
خانواده من در شهر تهران زندگی می کنند. تهران پایتخت ایران است. من خانواده بزرگی دارم. من با همسر و خانواده همسر در یک خانه بزرگ زندگی میکنیم.  
شوهر من نادر پنجاه و نه ساله است. او معلم است و در دبیرستان درس می دهد. ما یک پسر و یک دختر داریم. پسر ما بیست و یک سال دارد و دانشجوی رشته  
مهندسی است. دختر ما پانزده سال دارد و دانش آموز است. او ورزش تنیس را خیلی دوست دارد.  
ما با خانواده همسر زندگی میکنیم. مادر شوهر و پدر شوهر من در طبقه اول زندگی می کنند. برادر شوهر من و خانواده او هم در طبقه سوم زندگی می کنند.  
آنها یک دختر دارند. اسم او آریانا است و یکساله است. من آریانا را خیلی دوست دارم.  
امیدوارم شما به زودی خانواده من را ببینید و لذت ببرید.  
دوستدار شما  
نسرین

To practice your pronunciation and intonation, Listen to this recording of the above reading.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1114#audio-1114-1>

### Verb “to have”

Conjugation table for verb “to have”:

Plural pronouns and verb “to have”			Singular pronouns and verb “to have”
Persian	We have	English	Persian
ما داریم	We Have	I have	من دارم
شما دارید	You have (Plural)	You have (singular)	تو داری
آنها دارند	They have	she/ he/ it has	او دارد

Example:	pronoun	Verb to have
I have a brother      من یک برادر دارم	من	دارم
You have a brother.      تو یک برادر داری	تو	داری
She/ he has a brother.      او یم برادر دارد	او	دارد
We have a brother.      ما یک برادر داریم	ما	داریم
You( plural) have a brother. شما یک برادر دارید	شما	دارید
They have a brother.      آنها یک برادر دارند	آنها	دارند

Negative sentence with verb “to have”:

Plural pronouns and NEGATIVE verb “to have”	Singular pronouns and NEGATIVE verb “to have”				
English	Transliteration	Persian	English	Transliteration	Persian
We don't have	Ma nadareem	ما نداریم	I don't have	Man nadaram	من ندارم
You don't have ( plural)	Shoma Nadareed	شما ندارید	You don't have ( singular)	To nadari	تو نداری
They don't have	Anha nadarand	آنها ندارند	she/ he/ it doesn't have	Oo nadarad /	او ندارد

	Subject	Verb	Object	
English	I	Don't have	brother	
	I	brother	don't have	Persian

Unlike English, the standard word order of Persian is:

### Subject – Object – Verb-

English	Subject/subject pronoun	verb/auxiliary verb	object
	I	Have	A brother
Persian	subject/subject pronoun	object	verb
	I	A brother	have
	من	یک برادر	دارم

### Activity 1:

Based on the above reading/listening, please respond to the following questions/prompts.

ch 3.4 Activity 1

### Activity 2:

Based on the reading/listening from Nasrin's letter to Sara, please draw Nasrin's family tree.

### Listening Activity:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1114#audio-1114-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1114#h5p-126>

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk, ask and answer questions about you and your family, living arrangements, jobs and more in simple sentences.

سپاس!

# 3.6 Grammar, Possessive Pronouns:

In Persian language, there is no Possessive pronoun as it is in English. Instead, the word “مال – shows ownership or property” functions as possessive pronoun. We will practice possession in this section.

possessive pronoun: and Possessive adjectives:

**Possessive pronouns:**

A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that shows ownership in addition to being a pronoun.

Example of possession in Persian  with English translation	Plural possessions	Example of possession in Persian  with English translation	Singular Possession
This is ours این مال ماست	ours = مال ما	This Is mine این مال من است	Mine= مال من
This is yours این مال شماست	Yours = مال شما	This is yours این مال تو است	yours = مال تو
This is theirs این مال آنهاست	Theirs = مال آنها	This is hers این مال او است	His / Hers = مال او

## Activity:

Please make sentence with the phrase in first column. ( For guidance look at the example for first phrase)  
ch 3.5 Activity

سپاس!

## 3.7 Grammar: Adjectives

### Degree of Adjectives:

*In this Session:*

- You will learn some of the adjectives in Persian language.
- You will learn how to add adjectives to the sentences.
- You will learn how to compare two items by using comparative adjectives.
- You will learn how to use superlative adjectives as well.
- You will learn more vocabularies on colors and some other common adjectives.

### Commonly Used Adjective Vocabulary:

Please listen to the audio recording of the vocabularies to learn how to pronounce them!



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-72>

English	Transliteration	Persian
Good	khob	خوب
Bad	bad	بد
new	No	نو
New	Jadid	جدید
Old	ghadimi	قدیمی
Old	kohne	کهنه
small	koochak	کوچک
big	bozorg	بزرگ
tall	boland	بلند
short	kootah	کوتاه
Cheap / inexpensive	arzaan	آرزان
expensive	geraan	گران
bright/ light	roshan	روشن
dark	taarik	تاریک
late	diiir	دیر
early/ soon	zood	زود
Tired	khasteh	خسته
Happy	khoshhal	خوشحال
Unhappy /sad	narahat	ناراحت
sleepy	Khabaa loo	خوابالو
busy	Mash ghool	مشغول
interesting	jaaleb	جالب
Boring	Kesel konandeh	کسل کننده
Easy	aasan	آسان
hard	sakht	سخت
free	raayegaan	مجاناً
correct/right/true	dorost	دُرُست
wrong/ false/ incorrect	eshtebah	غلط / اشتباه
False	Ghalat	غلط
weak/ fragile	Za eef	ضعیف
strong/ powerful	ghavi	قوی
Crying	Geryan	گریان

## Test Yourself:





An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-67>

### Adjectives in Persian language, صفت

In Persian Language, Adjectives have only one form. Therefore, adjectives do not have masculine, feminine or neuter forms. In addition, adjectives don't have plural form either.

Adjectives follow nouns and are connected with Ezafe. If there are more than one adjectives, they all are connected with Ezafe as well!

Example:

beautiful Flower = گل زیبا

**Note:** Adverb proceed adjectives with no ezafe in between.

Example: very tired = خیلی خسته

## Vocabulary Activity 1:

Complete the sentences with the name of the images you see.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-24>

## Vocabulary Activity 2:

Match the words.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-38>

### Vocabulary Activity 3:

Match the words.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-39>

### Vocabulary Activity 4:

Match the words.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-36>

### Vocabulary Activity 5:

Opposite



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-47>

## Making Sentence With Adjectives:

### Word Order for adjectives

Adjectives can be used in two ways:

1- Predicatively (following)

2- Attributively (preceding)

For examples:

Predicate	Attributive
این کتاب خوب است. This book is good.	این یک کتاب خوب است. This is a good book.
آن مردم ثروتمند هستند. Those people are rich.	آنها مردمی ثروتمند هستند. They are rich people.
این پسر باهوش است. This boy is intelligent.	او پسر باهوشی است. He is an intelligent boy.

### Practice:

Please choose the correct Sentence:



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Please choose the correct Sentence:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-29>

## Activity 6:

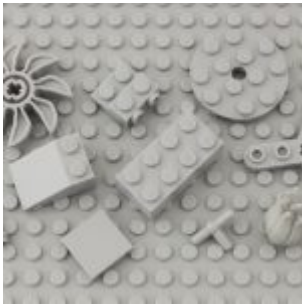
Please read the following adjectives and make a sentence with each one:

ch 3.6 Activity 6

## Colors:



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"194 Medium Stone Grey / Light Bluish Gray" by Brick Colorstream is licensed under CC BY 2.0.



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طوسی



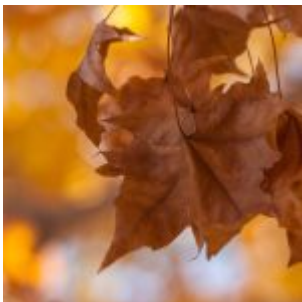
"Violent violet" by kevin dooley is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

صورتی



"Daily Shoot 01.11.10 [Fav Color - Blue]" by colemana is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.

بنفش



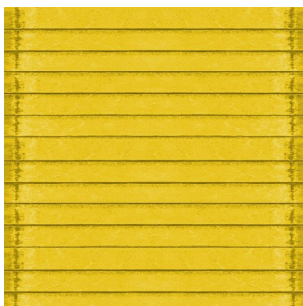
"Most Versatile 'The color brown'" by Sharon in Llano is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.

آبی



"Vendo mis botines de cuero natural color beige forrados en su interior cn chiporro número 36 a 10 conversable totalmente!" by Sale\_closet is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.

قهوه ای



"colorful-yellow siding" by meta\_maria\_hb is marked with CC0 1.0.

کرمی



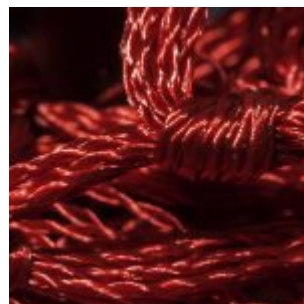
"Pure Color: Green" by AllenHsu is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

زرد



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سبز



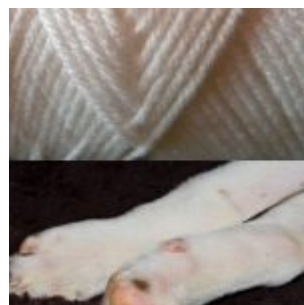
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نارنجی



"The New Color Black×Gray Wallpapers iOS 7 iPhone" by @heyeased is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

قرمز



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## Exercise:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-114>

### Degree of Adjectives:

In Persian language there are three degree of adjectives:

Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

For comparative تر (tar) is added to the adjective. Where a noun with whom/which comparison is being done.

For superlative degree, ترین (tarin) is added to the adjective.

The comparative and superlative degrees are used to compare between two or more subjects or objects.

Example:

Superlative	Comparative	Sentence	Adjective	
شیکاگو بزرگ ترین شهر است	شیکاگو از لانسینگ بزرگ تر است	شیکاگو یک شهر بزرگ است	بزرگ	Persian
Chicago is the <b>biggest</b> city.	Chicago is bigger than Lansing	Chicago is a big city	Big	English translation
این عکس زیباترین است	این عکس زیباتر از آن است.	این عکس زیبا است.	زیبا	Persian
This picture is the most beautiful	This picture is more beautiful than that.	This picture is beautiful.	Beautiful	English Translation
این بلوز گران است.	این بلوز گران تر از شلوار است	این بلوز گران ترین است.	گران	Persian
This shirt is expensive.	This shirt is more expensive than pants.	This shirt is the most expensive.	expensive	English Translation
خواهر من باهوش ترین است	خواهر من باهوش تر از من است	خواهر من باهوش است	باهوش	Persian
My sister is the most intelligent.	My sister is more intelligent than me.	My sister is intelligent.	Intelligent	English Translation
من ضعیف ترین هستم	من ضعیف تر از برادرم هستم I am weaker than my brother.	من ضعیف هستم	بلند	Persian
I am the weakest.	من ضعیف تر از برادرم هستم I am weaker than my brother.	I am weak.	weak	English Translation

### Exercise:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-116>



## Activity:

By using comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, please describe your family members in 10-15 sentences. After writing, please audio-record your sentences and share it with your friends/teacher.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=441#h5p-68>

### Key Takeaways

- You can use adjectives to describe state of feeling.
- You know how some adjectives and nouns conjugate.
- You know some comparison forms of adjectives.

سپاس!

## 3.8 Interrogative Sentence

### “WH-“ QUESTIONS:



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#### *In this session*

- You will learn what are WH questions in Persian
- You will learn how to use WH questions.
- You will learn how to answer WH questions.

In here, we're going to talk about interrogative sentences in Persian. We know that there are two types of question. One is “Yes-No question,” which can be answered either in yes or no. For example, if I say, Am I a teacher? answer could be yes. Yes, I'm a teacher or no, I'm not a teacher.

To make “WH” questions in English, you have to take several steps. So let's take the sentence: My name is Saman. If I have to change this sentence to a “WH” question. First of all, I have to find an appropriate question word to replace

“Saman” which I use “what?” So this is your second step. My name is what? Then you move “what” at the beginning of the sentence “what my name is.” And then auxiliary verb next to the “WH” words. So what and then “is” is moved next. So, “is my name.” These are the one, two, and three steps that you do in English to make an interrogative sentence.

However, in Persian language, if you have a sentence “Esme man Saman ast- اسم من سامان است” and want to make an interrogative sentence! All you have to do is replacing the information with the appropriate question word. Now let's have a look at all the question words. Who is “چه کسی” which are used for subject or agent. Whom “چی / چه کسی” And this can be used for indirect object or the beneficiary in a sentence. When is used for time, which is “چه موقع /” Where is “کجا” which is used for place? Whose is “چه کسی”, Why is “چرا” which is used for a reason. How is “چطور” and how much is “چند / چقدر”. These are the question words that you have to keep in mind. Now in order to form interrogative/WH-interrogative, we have to replace the appropriate word in a sentence by using these question words. And that's how you form WH questions in Persian.

Uses	English	Persian
To find out the object of a verb	What	چه / چی / چه چیزی
To find out the subject (human) of a verb	Who	کی / چه کسی
To find out beneficiary in a sentence	Whom	چه کسی
For possession	Whose	مال کی؟ / مال چه کسی؟
To select one	Which	کدام؟
For time	When	چه وقت؟ / چه موقع؟ / کی؟
For place	Where	کجا؟
For reason	Why	چرا؟
For situation/condition and quality	How	چطور؟
For quantity	How many/much	چند تا؟ چقدر؟
For condition/ quality	How	چطور؟

## “WH” Question Formation



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=510#audio-510-1>

To form a Wh-question sentence, we should simply replace that part of interrogative sentence by an appropriate question word.

For example:

Question with.....	Sentence in Persian
who is he    او چه کسی است؟	He is Babak    او بابک است
what is this    این چیست؟	this is fruit    این میوه است
Where am I from    من کجایی هستم؟	I am Iranian    من ایرانی هستم
How are you    تو چطور هستی؟	You are Well    حال تو خوب است

Look at the following sentence and pay attention to how we change the same positive sentence to question sentence by removing the information and replacing it with appropriate question word:

-امروز ماهان از کتابفروشی یک دفتر می خرد. Today Mahan buys a notebook from bookstore !

**کی / چه وقت** ماهان از کتابفروشی یک دفتر می خرد. **when**

امروز **کی / چه کسی** از کتابفروشی یک دفتر می خرد؟ **whom/who**

امروز ماهان از **کجا** یک دفتر می خرد؟ **where**

امروز ماهان از کتابفروشی **چه / چی / چه چیزی** میخرد؟ **what**

امروز ماهان از کتابفروشی **چند تا** دفتر می خرد؟ **How many**

**چرا** امروز ماهان از کتابفروشی یک دفتر می خرد؟ **why**

## Exercise 1:

Drag the words into the correct boxes:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=510#h5p-98>

### Pronoun and matching verb ending in “Wh-” Question Sentences :

As you know, in Persian , to form a “wh-” question sentence, we should simply replace that part of a sentence with an appropriate question word.

Remember: make sure to use the appropriate noun/ pronoun and matching verb ending.

For example:

“Wh-” Question Sentence		Positive Sentence	
What is this?	این چیه؟ / این چیست؟	This is a fruit.	این میوه است / این میوه ست
Who is brother?	برادر تو چه کسی است؟ / برادر تو کیه؟	Rakesh is my brother.	رامین برادر من است / رامین برادر منه
Where am I from?	شما اهل کجا هستی؟ / شما کجایی هستی؟	I am from India.	من ایرانی هستم. / من ایرانی ام
Whose brother is Rakesh?	رامین برادر چه کسی است؟ / رامین برادر کیه؟	Rakesh is my brother.	رامین برادر منه / رامین برادر من است
How are you?	حال تو چیه؟	You are okay.	من خوبم.
How many students are here?	چند تا دانش آموز اینجا هستند؟ / چند تا دانش آموز انجاست؟	Ten students are here.	ده تا دانش آموز اینجا هستند / ده تا دانش آموز اینجا اند

### Exercise 2:

Please change the following positive sentences into WH-question/interrogative sentences.

ch 3.7 Exercise 2

### Exercise 3:

Please read the following conversation and click on the question words.



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=510#h5p-99>

### Exercise 4:

Please choose the correct response of the following prompts.



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=510#h5p-100>

## Where are you from?

### Nationality

The answer to “where are you from?” can be either your nationality or the town you are from.

English -	Persian ( People of the Country)	English	Persian ( The Country)
German	آلمانی	Germany	آلمان
American	آمریکایی	America	آمریکا
Afghan	افغانی	Afghanistan	افغانستان
English	انگلیسی	England	انگلیس
Iranian	ایرانی	Iran	ایران
Tajik	تاجیکی	Tajikistan	تاجیکستان
Turkish	ترک	Turkey	ترکیه
Canadian	کانادایی	Canada	کانادا

To answer the nationality you use this formula: **verb+ی+Name of the country +pro /noun←**

		Answer	Question
من اهل کانادا هستم.	تو اهل کجایی؟	من ایرانی هستم.	تو کجایی هستی؟
		او آمریکایی است.	او کجایی است؟

## Exercise 5:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=510#h5p-97>

Rules on Where are you from?

How do we say where we are from in Persian language?

اهل کجا هستی؟ In Persian to answer where are you from?

You can answer base on your nationality or base on the city you are from.

to answer this question, there are 2 ways to answer:

1- من اهل ایران هستم ( if you use the word اهل=people from, you just name the city or country )

2- من ایرانی هستم ( if you just use the name of country or city with ی attach to it, then you should not use word اهل)

### Key Takeaways

- You can recognize “WH” questions in Persian
- You can use WH questions to ask questions.
- You Can answer WH questions.

سپاس!



### 3.9 Cultural Notes and Extra Online Materials



*“Hall Ceiling of White Castle – Sa’d Abad Palace” by Hamed Saber is licensed under CC BY 2.0.*

## Cultural Notes

**Family:**

Traditionally in a Middle Eastern and South Asian country, a family consists of (Grandparents – پدر بزرگ و مادر بزرگ), (parents-والدین), (brothers/sisters-خواهر و برادر), (uncles/aunts-خاله و دایی), (عمه و عمو – خاله و دایی), (cousins – عمه و دایی و فرزندان عمو و عمو و دایی و - خاله).

## Decision-making:

Traditionally in a South Asian country, male members of the family make all the decisions. However, as women are becoming more empowered, it is not unusual to see their participation in decision-making these days.

### Using plural form to show respect:

In Persian culture, we always use second person plural instead of singular to address father, Grand father and Grand mother, elders, higher level to show them respect and courtesy!

## Online Materials

Persianpod101

conversation about family Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WTCF3ywJEeo>

سپاس !

## CHAPTER 4- DESCRIBING PLACES

### House and Living



*"Safavi Building, Qazvin, Iran" by Hamed.S is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.*

#### Objectives

You will learn;

- In this chapter, You will learn vocabulary related to home, room and city/town.
- In this chapter you will learn how to describe places such as home, room, city/town, school, market, etc.
- In this chapter you will learn how to make simple present tense sentence.
- In this chapter, you will learn about suffix pronoun and how to make plural.
- In this chapter, you will learn about "There construction" in Persian Language and how to use it to describe places.
- In this chapter, you will also learn about some cultural aspects of home, town, and space, family size and taarof.

سپاس!

## 4.1 Review Concepts from Chapter 3



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### Vocabulary:

Please match the following words with their English equivalent?



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=125#h5p-40>

### Activity:

Please form a sentence with each word.

Sentence	English	Persian
	Good	خوب
	Bad	بد
	Tall	بلند قد
	Short/Small	کوتاه قد
	Beautiful	زیبا
	Ugly	زشت
	Smart/Intelligent	باهوش
	Foolish/Stupid	نادان
	strong	قوی
	weak	ضعیف
	artist	هنرمند
	religious	مذهبی

## Speaking:

Please audio-record your sentences here:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=125#h5p-95>

## Grammar Review:

Please read/listen to the following text.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=125#audio-125-1>

سلام!  
 اسم من کاوه است. من بزرگ ترین فرزند خانواده هستم.  
 پدر من شصت ساله است. مادر من پنجاه و چهار سال دارد.  
 برادر کوچک تر من بیست ساله است و خواهر من هجده ساله است.  
 قد برادر کوچک تر من از من بلند تر است.  
 خواهر من زیباترین عضو خانواده است.  
 برادر من باهوش ترین و پدر من قوی ترین عضو خانواده هستند.  
 مادر من مذهبی ترین عضو خانواده است. خواهر من هنرمند تر از من است  
 این خانواده من است  
 سپاس

## Comprehension Test:

Please respond to the following questions in Persian.

Your response in Persian	English	Persian	
	In Kauveh 's family, who is the eldest son?	چه کسی بزرگ ترین فرزند خانواده کاوه است؟	1.
	In age, who is the oldest?	چه کسی کوچک ترین فرزند خانواده کاوه است؟	2.
	In the family, who is the tallest?	چه کسی بلند قد ترین عضو خانواده است؟	3.
	In the family, who is the most beautiful?	چه کسی زیباترین عضو خانواده است؟	4.
	In the family, who is the strongest?	چه کسی قوی ترین عضو خانواده است؟	5.
	In the family, who is the most intelligent?	چه کسی باهوش ترین عضو خانواده است؟	6.
	In the family, who is the most religious?	چه کسی مذهبی ترین عضو خانواده است؟	7.

سپاس !

## 4.2 Reading/Listening 1: Fariba's House

“خانه فريبا”



“Prefab blocks of flat in Budapest, Hungary” by Albert Lugosi is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn how to talk about different part of the house.



## House Vocabulary:

English translation	فارسی
House, Home	خانه / منزل
Backyard	حیاط پشت
Car Garage/ Parking	پارکینگ / گاراژ
Living Room	اتاق نشیمن
Bedroom	اتاق خواب
Dining room	اتاق ناهار خوری
Kitchen	آشپزخانه
Library	کتابخانه
Bathroom	سرویس بهداشتی
Washroom	دستشویی
Toilet	توالت
Shower	حمام
Bathtub	وان
Stairs	پله
Window	پنجره
Wall	دیوار
Hallway	راهرو
Door	در
Courtyard	حیاط

## Exercise 1



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=161#h5p-52>

## Exercise 2

Making sentence with the house vocabularies



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=161#h5p-49>

## Pre-Reading Activity:

(a) Please collect photos of the several parts of your home and on the back of each photo, write its name in Persian Language. It should look like a flash-card, but with photos.

## Reading:

**Context:** Arianna is visiting Fariba's house for the first time. Fariba is giving Arianna tour of her home.  
Door-bell rings and Fariba opens the door.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=161#audio-161-1>

English	Persian	Names
It is Aryan. Hello, how are you?	سلام . چطوری؟	فریبا
Hello, all is well. How are you?	سلام . همه چیز خوبه. چطوری؟	آریانا
I am okay, too. Come, come inside.	من هم خوبم. بفرمایید داخل!	فریبا
Thanks, your home is very beautiful.	ممنون , خانه شما خیلی زیباست.	آریانا
Thanks. Let's go, I will show you my whole house.	ممنون. بریم , من همه خانه ام را به شما نشان میدهم	فریبا
Okay, Let's go.	باشه بریم!	آریانا
This is the door of our house. After that, there is a hallway which takes you to living room. On the left side of the living room is kitchen and dining room. On the right side of the living room, there are one bathroom and two bedroom.	این در ورودی به خانه ما است. بعد یک راهرو است که به اتاق نشیمن می رود در سمت چپ اتاق نشیمن آشپزخانه و اتاق غذا خوری است در سمت راست اتاق نشیمن یک راهرو است که در آن یک دستشویی و دو اتاق خواب هست	فریبا
Okay. Thanks	خوب ,ممنون	آریانا

## Test Yourself:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=161#h5p-121>

## Listening:

Listen to the audio and choose the best correct match:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=161#audio-161-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=161#h5p-159>

## Activity:

**Drawing:** Based on the above description of Fariba's house, please draw a picture of the main floor of Fariba's house.

## Writing/Speaking Activity:

As you read how Fariba gave tour of his house to Arianna. Now, it is your turn to describe your home in 15-20 sentences. Please write them on the paper first and then audio-record yourself. Alternatively, you can also video-record describing your home.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=161#h5p-119>

### Key Takeaways

- You can recognize and list main areas in the house.
- You can ask and answer about housing and living.

سپاس!

## 4.3 Reading/Listening 2: Fariba's Room

”اتاق فريبا ”



Photo By N.Shiran

### Learning Objectives










- You will learn items of each room in the house.









## Bedroom Vocabularies:

	 <p>“Lamp” by Molly DG is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Clock” by bigpres h is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>
<p>اتاق خواب</p>	<p>چراغ خواب</p>	<p>ساعت</p>
 <p>“Yay couch!” by craige morsels is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Groovyghan Baby Blanket” by rosiem rogers is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	
<p>مبل</p>	<p>پتو</p>	<p>تخت</p>


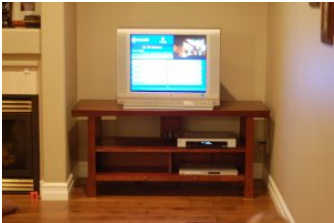


 <p>"(micro) Electric Fan" by Vincent Lee is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Picture Frames at Photo LA" by ricardodiaz11 is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Peach Rose in Vase" by Mike Pedroncelli is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>
<p>پنکه</p>	<p>قاب عکس</p>	<p>گلدان</p>
 <p>"Mirrors" by shareski is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Flower" by @Doug88888 is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Curtains!" by Apreche is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>
<p>آینه</p>	<p>گل</p>	<p>پرده</p>
 <p>"Rug" by Mario Doss is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Dining table" by Weld House LLC is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Lamp" by Molly DG is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>
<p>فرش</p>	<p>میز</p>	<p>چراغ</p>

## Kitchen Vocabularies:

 <p>“Remodeled kitchen” by Nancy HugoC KD.com is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Day Sixty-Six, Microwave” by Numinosity by Gary J Wood is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Stove with Griddle” by bluek design is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>microwave</b>	<b>stove</b>
 <p>“100_2500” by vito_cat is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“dishwasher” by Joanna Bourne is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“012 : 365” by ali edwards is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.</p>
یخچال	ماشین ظرف شویی	ماشین لباس شویی

## Office Vocabularies:

 <p>“Abandoned TV in the rain” by avlxyz is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Computers, BEW” by Kevin Zollman is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“My home office (early Dec 2009)” by Aktiv Phil is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.</p>
<p>تلویزیون</p>	<p>کامپیوتر</p>	<p>میز و صندلی</p>
 <p>“New TV Table” by Manda Juice is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Telephone” by plenty.r is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“stackable ‘tree’ drawers” by that simple is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p> 
<p>میز تلویزیون</p>	<p>تلفن</p>	<p>کشیو</p>

 <p>“Curta ins!” by Aprech e is license d under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Rubbi sh and recycli ng bins (trash cans) in New Zealan d” by Wesley Fryer is license d under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“My Wife’s Tidy Closet” by Rubber maid Produc ts is license d under CC BY 2.0.</p>
<p>پرده</p>	<p>سطل زباله</p>	<p>کمد</p>

## Bathroom Vocabularies:



		
<p>سرویس بهداشتی</p>	<p>حمام</p>	<p>دستشویی</p>
	 <p>“Towels at my Other Gym” by Colin Davis Studio is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	

آینه	حوله	توالت
	 <p>"Faucet" by Shaylor is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>"Window 12162" by Michael Casey is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>
وان	شیر آب	پنجره

Test yourself:







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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=158#h5p-101>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=158#h5p-51>

## Reading:

منزل مادر من در اصفهان است. آن سه طبقه است. طبقه اول زیرزمین است. طبقه دوم یک آشپزخانه؛ یک اتاق نشیمن، یک اتاق ناهار خوری و یک سرویس بهداشتی دارد. طبقه سوم سه اتاق خواب و دو حمام و دستشویی دارد. در زیر زمین یک کتابخانه است. در کتابخانه تعداد زیادی کتاب، یک میز تحریر و یک صندلی هم هست. خانه مادرم یک حیاط و یک پارکینگ هم دارد.

## Activity:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=158#h5p-50>

## Pre-Reading Activities:

Please collect photos of several things in your room. Then, on the back of each photo, please write its name in Persian. It should look like a flashcard, but with photos.

## Reading:

Arianna comes back to Fariba's home. This time, Fariba shows Arianna her room.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=158#audio-158-1>

English	Persian	
Come in. Today, I'll show you my room.	امروز من اتاقم را به تو نشان می دهم	فریبا
Let's go.	بریم	آریانا
This is my room. In my room, there is one bed, one table, one chair, and one small sofa, too. On that table, there is an electric bulb, a flower vase, and one clock, too.	این اتاق من است. در اتاقم, یک تخت خواب , یک میز, یک صندلی, و یک مبل کوچک هم هست. روی میز, یک چراغ , یک گلدان و یک ساعت است	فریبا
What is on the study table?	روی میز تحریر چیه؟	آریانا
On the study table, there is a computer, a few books, and a coffee cup.	روی میز تحریر, یک کامپیوتر و چند تا کتاب و یک لیوان قهوه است	فریبا
What is in this closet?	در این کمد چی هست؟	آریانا
In this closet, there are my clothes and shoes. Look, there are beautiful pictures on that wall. There is a mirror behind the door too.	در این کمد, لباس ها و کفش های من هستند. ببین, روی دیوار چند تا عکس زیبا هست. یک آینه هم پشت در هست	فریبا
The curtain of your room is very beautiful. It seems that fan is new.	پرده اتاق خلی قشنگه. پنکه نو به نظر می اید	آریانا
Yes. New fan and new rug too.	بله. پنکه و فرش نو هستند	فریبا
Your room is very big and bright too.	اتاق تو خیلی بزرگ و روشن است	آریانا
Thanks! Will you also show me your house and room?	ممنون! تو هم میتوانی خانه و اتاق را به من نشان بدهی؟	فریبا
Yes, indeed.	بله حتما	آریانا

## Listening:

Listen to the following audio and choose the matching image for the description:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=158#audio-158-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=158#h5p-127>

## Activity:

Please make a list of at least 10 things in Fariba's room. Then, do the same with your own room.

Your Room	Fariba's Room
	۱.
	۲.
	۳.
	۴.
	۵.
	۶.
	۷.
	۸.
	۹.
	۱۰.

## Activity:

**Drawing:** Based on the above description of Fariba's room, please draw a picture Fariba's room.

## Writing/Speaking:

As you read how Farhad gave a description of his room to Arianna. Now, it is your turn to describe your room in 10-15 sentences. Please write them on the paper first and then audio-record yourself. Alternatively, you can also video-record describing your room.

Record yourself here:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=158#h5p-122>

Key Takeaways

- You can talk about your room and every room in your house with simple description.
- You can name items in each room.

سپاس!

## 4.4 Reading/ Listening 3: Her city

“شهر هاجر”

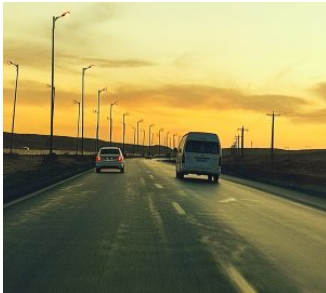










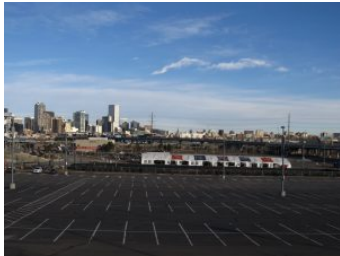
<https://wordpress.org/openverse/image/aa9f4159-973b-4bb9-945d-97ee4684342c>

### Learning Objectives







- You will be able to talk about your hometown, your surrounding
- You will learn how to talk about your city and public locations in your town.







## Vocabulary

 <p>“Save – arak road (65 road) – iran” by Parsa 2au is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.</p>	 <p>“File:T ehran, Tehra n, Africa Highway, Bonyad Mostazafan, Iran – panoramic – Behrooz Rezvani (8).jpg” by Behrooz Rezvani is licensed under CC BY 3.0.</p>	 <p>“The short distance buses Tabriz central bus station.” by Malcolm16 is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>
خیابان	شاهراه / جاده	ایستگاه اتوبوس
 <p>“Nour al Reza to Shiraz at Tehran train station” by Timon91 is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Iran Air in the FFM airport” by stan is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“River Seridó” by grungepunk2010 is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>
ایستگاه قطار	فرودگاه	رودخانه

 <p>“Toledo Pond” by Linda, Fortuna is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Lake Michigan” by VV Nincic is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Damaund (5671) from Tochal (Tehran) – panorama” by Alireza Javaheri is licensed under CC BY 3.0.</p>
دریاچه	دریا	کوهستان
 <p>“Cinema - For Lease” by David Gallagher is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Jornutson, bank melli, tehran, iran 1959-1962. street front. photographer : phillip arnold” by seier+seier is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Denver, Colorado from Sports Authority Field at Mile High, Denver, Colorado” by Ken Lund is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>
سینما	بانک	زمین ورزشی



 <p>“Fruit and Vegetable” by Ramshots is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“File:Apple Store in Iran.JPG” by Hooperag is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0.</p>	 <p>“Vakil Traditional Restaurant, Shiraz, Iran, 2004” by travfotos is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>
بازار	مغازه / دکان	رستوران
 <p>“Ramsar Grand Hotel, Ramsar, Iran, 2004” by travfotos is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Safavi Building, Qazvin, Iran” by Hamed.S is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Coronavirus patients at the Imam Khomeini Hospital in Tehran, Iran-1 March 2020” by Mohsen Atayi is licensed under CC BY 4.0.</p>
هتل	ساختمان	بیمارستان

 <p>“Office building out the window” by jon_a_ross is licensed under CC BY-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Workers at the Jamaica Plain Post Office, 71 Green Street, near Cheshire Street” by Boston Public Library is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Day 58 – West Midlands Police – 999 Call Handlers” by West Midlands Police is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>
<p>دفتر</p>	<p>اداره پست</p>	<p>اداره پلیس</p>
 <p>“Zoo Entrance Sign” by Pierce Place is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.</p>	 <p>“File:School of Mechanical Engineering Library, Iran University of Science and Technology 03.jpg” by Mondephile is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0.</p>	 <p>“Inside the Vatican Museum” by Ali Sabbagh is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>
<p>باغ وحش</p>	<p>کتابخانه</p>	<p>موزه</p>

 <p>“Found Photo - Iran - Isfahan - Si-o-se Pol Bridge - Zayandeh River - Oct 1976.tif” by David Pirman is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Wanna balloon?” by blondinriks is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Jeanned Arc School Iran Tehran Main Courtyard” by آرش حکیمی is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.</p>
<p>پل</p>	<p>مال</p>	<p>مدرسه</p>
 <p>“File:University of Tehran Students ceremony (3).jpg” by محمدحسن ظریف منش is licensed under CC BY 4.0.</p>	 <p>“College icon” by Backdoor Survival is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>	 <p>“File:Parasin Gas and CNG Station in Karaj-Qazvin Freeway, Iran-2017,11.jpg” by User:Editor-1 (Farhad Mohammadi Majd) is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.</p>
<p>دانشگاه</p>	<p>کالج</p>	<p>پمپ بنزین</p>

## Test Yourself



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=169#h5p-128>

## Reading/Listening

**Context:** Hajar is talking to Nahid about her hometown, Detroit.

## Pre-Reading Activities

Please read the following words and write the meaning in English. Then respond to the prompts.

How many?	Do you have this in your town/city?	English	Persian	
			جمعیت	۱.
			فرودگاه	۲.
			ایستگاه اتوبوس	۳.
			ایستگاه قطار	۴.
			کتابخانه	۵.
			زمین ورزشی	۶.
			اداره پست	۷.
			اداره پلیس	۸.
			دانشگاه	۹.
			کالج	۱۰.
			موزه	۱۱.
			باغ وحش	۱۲.

## Reading





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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=169#audio-169-1>

English	Persian	
here are you from?	تو اهل کجا هستی؟	هاجر
I am from Tehran, Where are you from?	من اهل تهرانی هستم تو اهل کجا هستی؟	ناهید
I am from Lansing. Tehran is the capital of Iran , isn't it?	من اهل لنسینگ هستم. تهران پایتخت ایران , درسته؟	هاجر
Yes, correct. What is the population of Lansing ?	بله ,درسته. جمعیت لنسینگ چقدره؟	ناهید
Approximately 120 ,000 people live in Lansing. And in Tehran?	تقریباً ۱۲۰ هزار نفر در لنسینگ زندگی می کنند.در تهران چطور؟	هاجر
Approximately 8 million people live in Tehran. Perhaps Lansing is a small town.	تقریباً ۸ میلیون نفر در تهران زندگی می کنند. احتمالاً لنسینگ شهر کوچکی است؟	ناهید
Yes, Lansing is a small but lovely town.	بله , لنسینگ شهرکوچک اما زیبایی است.	هاجر
Is there an airport in Lansing?	آیا فرودگاه هم در انجا هست؟	ناهید
Yes, There is an airport in Lansing. Even there are train station and Bus Stations there.	بله , در لنسینگ یک فرودگاه است. حتی ایستگاه قطار و .ایستگاه اتوبوس هم هست	هاجر
How many schools , collage and university are in Lansing?	چند تا مدرسه , کالج و دانشگاه در لنسینگ هست؟	ناهید
In Our town, there are several schools, one collage and one big university.	در شهر ما, چند تا مدرسه , یک کالج و یک دانشگاه بزرگ است	هاجر
Is there Library, Museum, Cinema, or zoo in your town?	در شهرتون کتابخانه, سینما یا باغ وحش هست؟	ناهید
Yes, In our town there are two big library, one museum, a few cinema and one zoo.	بله , در شهر ما دو کتابخانه بزرگ , یک موزه چند سینما و یک باغ وحش هست	هاجر
Is there a river, mountain or lake in Lansing?	آیا در شهر لنسینگ رودخانه, کوهستان یا دریاچه هست؟	ناهید
In Our city, there is one river and several lakes but there is no mountain in there.	در شهر ما یک رودخانه و چند تا دریاچه هست اما کوهستانی در شهرمون نیست	هاجر
In your town, is there a post office, police station and other offices?	در شهرتون اداره پست , اداره پلیس و ادارات دولتی هست؟	ناهید
Yes, In our town, there is one post office and one police station. What is in Tehran?	بله در شهرما یک اداره پست و یک اداره پلیس هم هست. در تهران چی هست؟	هاجر
Let's talk about Tehran later. Now I have to go to class.	بهتره بعداً درباره تهران صحبت کنیم . آلا من باید به کلاس برم	ناهید
Okay, no problem.	باشه , اشکالی نداره	هاجر

## Activity:

Imagine that you are meeting someone who lived in Lansing . Please make a list of your questions.

“Questions about Lansing”	
	.۱
	.۲
	.۳
	.۴
	.۵
	.۶
	.۷
	.۸
	.۹
	.۱۰

Listening/Speaking:

Listen to the following audio recording about city of Pasargad in Iran. Based on the Listening , please write 10 sentences in Persian describing City of Pasargad. Then record yourself reading the description of the city.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=169#audio-169-2>



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=169#h5p-129>

Activities:

Please write 10-15 sentences describing your own home town.

Writing/Speaking:





An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=169#h5p-102>

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about your city and public locations in your town.

سپاس!

## 4.5 Study Abroad, My City



## “شهر من”



“Meybod, Iran” by D-Stanley is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabulary related to the city and what is in your surrounding.
- You will learn to ask and answer questions about the city you or someone else lives in.

### Pre-Reading Activities:

Please read the following words and write the meaning in English. Then respond to the prompts.

ch.4.5 Pre- Reading Activity

### Reading:

In previous Chapter, you read a letter from Nasrin (sara’s host mother from Iran) to sara in which she describes her family. In this chapter, Sara is writing a letter back to Nasrin describing her family and her city.

نامه شما را دریافت کردم و از خواندن آن بسیار خوشحال شدم. در این نامه من از خانواده و شهرم برای شما می گویم  
 من با خانواده کوچکم در شهر دیترویت زندگی می کنیم. من یک برادر کوچک تر دارم. او به مدرسه می رود. پدر و مادر من در دانشگاه تدریس می کنند. من یک گربه  
 هم دارم که اسم او برفی است  
 دیترویت یک شهر بزرگ در ایالت میشیگان است. دیترویت مرکز ماشین سازی آمریکا است. در دیترویت کمپانی های ماشین سازی زیادی قرار دارند. دیترویت یک  
 دانشگاه بزرگ و چند کالج کوچک هم دارد. جمعیت زیادی از مردم دیترویت از خاور میانه هستند  
 من به زودی به تهران می ایم و در این مورد بیشتر صحبت می کنیم  
 با سپاس  
 سارا

## Activity:

Make sentence with the given words:

Sentence	English	Persian
	teaching	درس دادن / تدریس کردن
	receiving	گرفتن / دریافت کردن
	company	کمپانی
	population	جمعیت
	state	ایالت

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about the city and what is in your surrounding.
- You can ask and answer questions about the city you or someone else lives in.

سپاس!

# 4.6 Grammar, Simple Present Tense

Learning Objectives

- You learn how to make simple present tense sentence structure.

In previous sections we learned about 2 irregular verbs which are (to be) and ( to have). All the other verbs are considered **regular** and change with one formula.

First you have to know the present stem of the verb:

Infinitive form of the verb	Present stem	Past stem
to come= آمدن	آی	آمد
To Watch= تماشا کردن	تماشا کن	تماشا کرد

To make Simple present tense, we have to add **می** to **present stem of the verb**. example: verb” to come” is آمدن in Persian. As always verb ending is attached to the verb and must match the subject in number.

English = Persian	Example	verb stem	Persian
To Come = آمدن	Sara comes – سارا می آید	آی	می + آی + د
To Watch = تماشا کردن	Sara Watches a movie! سارا یک فیلم تماشا می کند	تماشا کن	تماشا می + کن + د

## Vocabularies:

Vocabulary of commonly used verbs:

meaning	present stem	infinitive form
To Come	آی	آمدن
To go	رو	رفتن
To read	خوان	خواندن
To eat	خور	خوردن
To cook	پز	پختن
To see	بین	دیدن
To arrive	رس	رسیدن
To become	شو	شدن
to say	گوی	گفتن
To write	نویس	نوشتن

List of verbs with Stems

## Activity:

### 4.6 Simple Present Tense Activity

#### Key Takeaways

- You can make sentence in simple present tense.
- You can talk, ask and answer questions about what is happening now.

سپاس!

## 4.7: Grammar, Prepositions

### Prepositions in Persian Language:

English has a class of words called “prepositions”. Prepositions are the words that precede a phrase and indicate a relationship between the phrase and another word in the sentence. Persian language has a similar class of words as well. As the name implies, preposition come before the word.

**Simple prepositions** consist of a single word.

**Examples:**

Example In English	Translation	transliteration	Preposition in Persian	Example in Persian
from last year	from	az	از	از سال گذشته
with m	with	bā	با	با من
above your head	above, over	rooye	روی	روی سرت
to a boy	to	be	به	به یک پسر
toward exit door	towards	be sooye/ Be tarafe	به سوی / به طرف	به طرف در خروج
In my town	in	dar	در	در شهر من
into the bowl	into	tooye	توی	توی کاسه
At home	at	Dar khaneh	در	در خانه
in the book	in	toy-e	(توی)	در کتاب
inside the food	inside	dakhel	داخل / در	در غذا
outside home	outside	biroon khaneh	بیرون	بیرون خانه
For house	for	barāy-e	برای	برای خانه
On a table	on, over	ruy-e	روی	روی میز
on top of dishes	on top of	ru	(رو)	روی ظرف ها
under the bed	under, underneath	zir	زیر	زیر تخت خواب
over the clouds	over, on top of, above	bālāy-e	بالای	بالای ابرها
until tomorrow	until, till	tā	تا	تا فردا

Example In English	Translation	transliteration	Preposition in Persian	Example in Persian
as far as I know	up to, as far as	<i>Ta anja ee ke</i>	تا آنجایی که	تا آنجایی که من می دونم
after the vacation	after(wards)	<i>ba'd az</i>	بعد از	بعد از تعطیلات
before leaving	before	<i>qabl az</i>	قبل از	قبل از رفتن
except here	except	<i>qeer az / be joz</i>	غیر از / به جز	به غیر از اینجا
Regarding your health	regarding,	<i>rāje' be</i>	راجع به	راجع به سلامت شما
About town	about,	<i>dar bārey-e</i>	درباره ی	درباره شهر

### Prepositions and postpositions

“Prepositions ” are the words that precede a phrase and indicate a relationship between the phrase and another word in the sentence.

“postpositions” as the name implies, come after the words.

The post position” ِ” in Persian language is a sign which follows known objects which make the noun Specific. A specific noun is a word that refers to name of certain person, place, thing, or idea.

Compound Pre- position/post -position consists of two or more words. Most compound p-position begin with the noun.



## Vocabulary of Transportation:

English	Persian
Bus	اتوبوس
Bike	دوچرخه
Walk	پیاده
Taxi	تاکسی
Airplane	هواپیما
Train	قطار
Metro	مترو
Car	ماشین
ship	کشتی

### Practice:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=983#h5p-130>

سپاس!

# 4.8: Grammar "There" Construction

English is not a pro-drop language, in other words, you cannot have an English sentence in which the subject is not available. This is why, we need “dummy” subjects like ‘there’ and ‘it’ in English.

For example:

- There is a car.
- There are ten students.

Unlike English, Persian **is** a pro-drop language, hence subject can be dropped or is not needed in “there” or “it” sentences. In these sentences, the verb agrees with the object.

For Example:

In my town, there is a museum.	English	.1
In town my + (there) + a museum + is	Persian Word order	
در شهر من , یک موزه هست	Persian	
In my room, there are ten books.	English	.2
In room my + (there) + ten book + is	Persian Word order	
در اتاق من, ده تا کتاب هست	Persian	
There is a computer on my desk.	English	.3
On Desk my + (there) + a computer + is	Persian Word order	
روی میز من یک کامپیوتر هست	Persian	

## Activities

With “there construction,” please form five sentences for describing places given below.

Place		Sentences
In my kitchen, در آشپزخانه من	1	Example: در آشپزخانه من , یک اجاق غذا پزی هست There is a stove in my kitchen."
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
In my living room, در اتاق نشیمن من	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
In my bag, در کیف من	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
In my school, در مدرسه من	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	

سپاس!

# 4.9 Cultural Notes and Extra/Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

	Topics	Explanation
1	City/Town	Typically, Iranian cities and towns are very crowded and houses do not have lawns due to the climates.
2	Transportation	Public transportation is easily available in Iran cities. Though, all the buses, trains, and airports are very crowded and can be intimidating for someone new.
3	Private Space	Given that families up to three generations live in one house, there is not much private/personal space.
6	Shoes NOT in the House	Typically, Iranian do not allow shoes in the house. Everyone takes off their shoes outside the house in a corridor or near the entry door.
8	Market	In Iran, smaller markets are everywhere. You can find smaller grocery stores in your own alley. Every neighborhood has small stores for regularly used things such as: medical supplies, groceries, mobile phones, vegetables and fruits, etc.

سپاس!

## PART V

# CHAPTER 5: EXPRESSING LIKES/DISLIKES/ NEEDS AND POSSESSIONS



*"Et le deuxième colis !! #tampon #Facebook" by Guillaume Capron is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0*

### Learning Objectives

- In this chapter
  - You will learn vocabulary related to situations like in a Grocery store and at a restaurant.
  - You will learn how to change sentences in the past tense using verb "to be" in the past.

- You will learn how to express likes and dislikes.
- You will learn how to express needs and wants.
- You will learn how to express possession.
- You will learn how to ask/give food recipe.
- You will learn Persian verbs
- You will learn how to give instruction.
- You will learn how to ask/give direction.
- You will learn how to ask/give suggestion.

سپاس!

## 5.1 Review chapter 4



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### Test Yourself:

### Vocabulary

Please match the following words with their English equivalent.



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### Grammar



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## Reading



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دبیرستان حافظ  
نام مدرسه من دبیرستان حافظ است. دبیرستان حافظ حدود ۴۰ تا کلاس دارد. آن یک حیاط و یک کتابخانه و یک سالن بزرگ هم دارد. دبیرستان من سالن ورزشی ندارد. این دبیرستان دخترانه است. در دبیرستان حافظ حدود ۱۰۰۰ دانش آموز درس می خوانند و حدود چهل معلم تدریس می کنند. مدیر من نظم و انضباط را دوست دارد. مدرسه من در مرکز شهر است. من هر روز با اتوبوس به مدرسه می روم  
لطفاً شما هم از مدرسه ات بگو!  
با تشکر!

---

## Test:

Based on the above reading and listening, please answer the following questions.





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## Speaking/ Writing



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سپاس!

## 5.2 Reading/Listening 1: fruit and vegetable Market!







“Fruit and Vegetable” by kamshots is licensed under CC BY 2.0.

### “بازار میوه و تره بار”









#### Learning Objectives

Type your learning objectives here.

- You will learn vocabulary related to fruits and vegetables.
- You will learn how to describe your like and dislike on fruits and vegetables categories.

 <p>“pears” by Andy Titcomb is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“ba na na” by kee pon is lice nse d un der CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Orange” by chriscom is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“no rm as- vin eya rd 023 _1j pg” by lov ely -pe arl is lice nse d un der CC BY- NC -N D 2.0.</p>
گلابی	موز	پرتغال	انار

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هلو	توت فرنگی	هندوانه	سیب
 <p>“Cucumbers” by Ha rve st” by Da vid Da vie s is lice nse d un der CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Cantaloupe” by Roy alty -fr ee im age coll ecti on is lice nse d un der CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Plums” by Jasmine&amp; Roses is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Grapes, Amador County CA” by jeff dev ries is lice nse d un der CC BY-NC 2.0.</p>
خیار	طالبی	آلو	انگور

 <p>“potato harvest!” by lisi bo is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Onions” by Jee per sma is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Lettuce ‘Concept’” by photofarmer is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Red &amp; Yellow Tomatoes” by Sco tt 970 06 is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>
سیب زمینی	پیاز	کاهو	آلو گوجه
 <p>“Eggplant” by Nel lie Mc S is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Plate of Peas” by Ha pro g_ is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Green-Onion-Bunch_Fresh-Vegetables__1930 IMG_815 3” by Public Domain Photos is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>	 <p>“Baby leaf spinach” by ric hard_ nor th is licensed under CC BY 2.0.</p>

بادمجان	نخود فرنگی	پیازچه	اسفناج
---------	------------	--------	--------

## Vocabulary

English	Persian
To Like	دوست داشتن
To Need	نیاز داشتن
seasonal	فصلی
a few	چند تا
Vegetable	سبزی
Potato	سیب زمینی
Onion	پیاز
Tomato	گوجه
Cauliflower	گل کلم
Radish	تربچه
Spinach	اسفناج
Cilantro	گشنیز
parsley	جعفری
Green onion	پیازچه
Eggplant	بادمجان
peas	گلایبی
Sorry	ببخشید
If	اگر
These days	این روزها
Weather	آب و هوا
Therefore	خلاصه / بنابراین
No worries	نگران نباش
How much	چقدر
Expensive	گران
Very	خیلی
Cost	قیمت
Import	واردات
Market	بازار
Where will I get X?	از کجا بگیرم؟
Half	نیمه
Fruit	میوه
Dozen	دوجین
Banana	موز
Apple	سیب
Orange	پرتغال



English	Persian
Plum	آلو
Pear	گلابی
Watermelon	هندوانه
Cucumber	خيار

## Test Yourself



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=171#h5p-53>

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

- Please read/ memorize the vocabulary of fruits and vegetables.
- Please make a list of your favorite fruits and vegetables.
- Please ask your friends about their favorite fruits and vegetable.

## Reading:

**Context:** Sahar is in a market shopping for fruits and vegetables. Please read the conversation while listening to the audio!



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=171#audio-171-1>

English	Persian	Name
Hello	سلام	سحر
Hello, yes, What do you want?	سلام , بله چی می خواهید؟	فروشنده
What types of vegetables do you have?	چه سبزی هایی دارید؟	سحر
I have potato, tomato, onion, cauliflower, radish, spinach, and more.	من سیب زمینی , گوجه , پیاز گل کلم , تربچه , اسفناج , و چیزهای دیگه دارم	فروشنده
I do not like radish. Do you have eggplant and peas? I like eggplant and peas a lot.	من تربچه دوست ندارم. بادمجان دارید؟ من نخود سبز و بادمجان خیلی دوست دارم	سحر
Yes, I have eggplant. Sorry, but this is not the season for peas. Therefore, I do not have peas.	بله من بادمجان دارم. متأسفانه الان فصل نخود سبز نیست. به همین خاطر من نخود سبز ندارم	فروشنده
No problem. How much is eggplant?	اشکالی نداره. بادمجان کیلویی چند است؟	سحر
Eggplant is 5000 Tooman per kilo.	هر کیلو بادمجان پنج هزار تومان است	فروشنده
I think it is quite expensive.	فکر می کنم خیلی گران است	سحر
No, the price is right. Do you know that we import eggplants from other states?	نه قیمتش خوبه. می دونی ما بادمجان را از شهرهای دیگر وارد می کنیم	فروشنده
Okay sir, where can I get peas in this market?	باشه . از کجا می تونم نخود سبز پیدا کنم	سحر
You will not get peas in this market anywhere.	شما در این بازار هیچ کجا نمیتونید نخود سبز پیدا کنید	فروشنده
Okay, no problem. Please give me half a kilo of potato and one kilo of tomato.	باشه اشکالی نداره . لطفا نیم کیلو سیب زمینی و یک کیلو گوجه به من بدهید	سحر
Okay. Do you want anything else?	چشم , چیز دیگه ای هم می خواهید؟	فروشنده
Do you have fruits too?	آیا میوه دارد؟	سحر
Yes, I have all seasonal fruits. What fruits do you want?	بله همه میوه های این فصل را دارم. چه میوه هایی می خواهید؟	فروشنده
Please give me one dozen banana and one kilo apple.	لطفاً یک کیلو موز و یک کیلو سیب به من بدهید	سحر
Okay, here you go! half kilo potato, one kilo tomato, one dozen banana, and one kilo apple.	باشه بفرمایید. نیم کیلو سیب زمینی , یک کیلو سیب زمینی , و یک کیلو گوجه , یک کیلو موز و یک کیلو سیب	فروشنده
How much are they?	قیمتشون چقدره؟	سحر
85 thousand tooman	هشتاد و پنج هزار تومان	فروشنده
Okay, here you go. Bye	باشه بفرمایید. خدانگهدار	سحر
Bye.	خدانگهدار	فروشنده

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=171#audio-171-2>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Please answer the following questions based on your reading/listening.

(b) Please ask these questions to three classmates or friends and find out who has similar likes and dislikes.

سوال	دوست ۱	دوست ۲	دوست ۳
چه میوه ای دوست داری؟			
چه سبزی دوست داری؟			
چه میوه ای را دوست ندارید؟			
چه سبزی را دوست ندارید؟			
کدام شهر را دوست دارید؟			
چه زبانی را دوست دارید؟			
کدام کشور را دوست دارید؟			
چه چیزی را بیشتر دوست دارید؟			

### Key Takeaways

- You can describe your like and dislike on fruits and vegetables categories.

سپاس!

## 5.3 Read /Listening 2: In the restaurant

“ در رستوران ”



*“Vakil Traditional Restaurant, Shiraz, Iran, 2004” by travfotos is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.*

### Learning Objectives

- You will Learn vocabularies related to ordering meal in Persian restaurant.
- You will learn how to order meal in restaurant.

## Vocabulary:

English	Persian
To come	آمدن
Restaurant	رستوران
Welcome	خوش آمدید
To sit	نشستن
Thanks	ممنون / متشکر
Window	پنجره
Near X	نزدیک
Available	آماده
Outside of X	بیرون X
Scene	منظره / صحنه
To see	دیدن
To like	دوست داشتن
Water	آب
Other than X	به غیر از X
To take	گرفتن
Vegetable	سبزی
Delicious	خوشمزه
For X	برای X

## Test yourself:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=177#h5p-134>

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Please make a list of your favorite Persian food from the menu you see here.



“Behesht” by Marcio Cabral de Moura is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

(b) After making your own list of favorite Persian food, please ask your friends and try to find out who else has the similar favorite food.

(c) Please try to find out Persian food menu from any Persian restaurant in the area.

## Reading:

**Context:** Mohsen and Mana are in Persian restaurant ordering food.

Please come sir, you are welcome in this restaurant, please sit here.	گارسون	بفرمایید آقا. به این رستوران خوش آمدید. لطفاً بشینید اینجا
Thanks! Is there any table available near a window? I like to see outside view.	محسن	ممنون! آیا نزدیک پنجره میز هست؟ من دوست دارم منظره بیرون را ببینم
Yes sir, it is available. Please come sit there.	گارسون	بله آقا، میز هست. لطفاً بیایید اینجا بشینید
Very well , thanks!	محسن	خیلی خوب. ممنون
[After sitting]		بعد از نشستن
Here is water and food menu. What else do you want to drink other than water?	گارسون	این آب و منو غذا. آیا به غیر از آب، نوشیدنی دیگری هم می خواهید؟
I really like “Yogurt drink.” How about you Mana ?	محسن	من خیلی دوغ دوست دارم. مانا تو چطور؟
I like to drink peps!	مانا	من پپسی دوست دارم
[After a while]		بعد از مدتی
Sir, there is your “ Doogh,” and madam, here is your Pepsi. What do you like in food?	گارسون	آقا، بفرمایید این دوغ شما و خانم، این پپسی برای شما. چه غذایی دوست دارید؟
I want Soltani, and shirazi salad.	محسن	من یک سلطانی می خواهم و یک سالاد شیرازی
I want koobideh and season salad .	مانا	من یک کباب کوبیده می خواهم و یک سالاد فصل
Anything else?	گارسون	چیز دیگری هم می خواهید
Yes, I need one “kashk o bademjan” appetizer please.	محسن	بله، لطفاً یک پیش غذا کشک و بادمجان هم بیاورید
Very well.	گارسون	چشم حتماً
[After eating the food]		بعد از خوردن غذا
Did you like the food?	گارسون	آیا غذاتون را دوست داشتید؟
Yes, it was delicious.	مانا	بله خیلی خوشمزه بود
Thanks madam! What do you like in dessert?	گارسون	ممنون خانم! برای دسر چیزی میل دارید؟
I like “Baghlava”and one cup of tea. And Mohsen, what do you want?	مانا	من باقلوا و یک لیوان چایی می خواهم. محسن تو چی می خواهی؟
I like Bamieh with tea too.	محسن	من هم بامیه و یک چایی می خواهم
Very well. I will bring that right away.	گارسون	خیلی خوب. دسر را براتون می اورم
And please bring the bill too.	محسن	لطفاً صورت حساب را هم بیاورید.
Sure sir.	گارسون	حتماً آقا
[After a while]		بعد از مدتی
Here is your Desserts and Bill.	گارسون	این دسر و صورت حساب شما
What is the total amount?	محسن	صورت حساب چقدر است؟
180 thousands tooman sir.	گارسون	صد و هشتاد هزار تومان اقا
Please take 200 tooman. 20 tooman for you.	محسن	این دویست هزار تومان. بیست هزار تومان هم برای شما

many many thanks sir.

گارسون خیلی خیلی ممنون اقا

## LISTENING

Please listen to the above written conversation.



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=177#audio-177-1>

### Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

- (a) Check your comprehension
- (b) Based on the above conversation, please prepare an imagined conversation between you and a server at Persian restaurant.
- (c) Look online and find out about different Persian food and list appetizer, main dish, drink and dessert that you think you may like.
- (d) Please prepare a skit “at a restaurant” with your two other friends.

#### Key Takeaways

- You can order meal in Persian restaurant.

سپاس!



## 5.4 Study Abroad, "Sara's First Day in Tehran"

“اولین روز سفر سارا به تهران”



"Tehran, Iran, 15:53" by Christiaan Triebert is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn talking about what you need and like as basic needs.

### Reading:

**Context:** After reaching Tehran, Sara moved in with her host family. Her host mother, Nasrin, and Sara are talking about needs, likes, and dislikes in the following conversation.

Dear Sara , you are most welcome in our home. This is your room.	نسرين: سارا جان به خانه ما خوش آمدی. این اتاق توست
Thanks Nasrin Khanom, this room is very big and beautiful.	سارا: ممنون نسرين خانم, اين اتاق خيلي بزرگ و قشنگه
Yes my daughter, we offer this room to our guests every year. Please look at this room and let me know if you need anything.	نسرين: بله دخترم, ما اين اتاق رابه مهمان هامون می دهيم.. لطفاً به اتاق نگاه کن و اگرچيزی نیاز داری به من بگو
Mother, the room is very good. I need curtains on these windows.	سارا: من برای آن پنجره پرده نیاز دارم .
There are curtains on these windows. But right now, they were taken down to be washed.	نسرين: اين پنجره پرده دارد اما الان برای شستن برداشتيم
Great! I also need a table lamp.	سارا: عالی! من یک چراغ هم نیاز دارم
Very well. I will get you a table lamp in your room. What else do you need?	نسرين: خيلي خوب. من برای اتاقت یک چراغ می اورم. چيز ديگري هم نیاز داری؟
Nothing at all. Thanks.	سارا: ممنون. چيز ديگري نیاز ندارم
Okay my daughter, do you like Iranian food?	نسرين: باشه دخترم. شما غذای ایرانی دوست داری ؟
Yes, I like Iranian food very much.	سارا: بله , من غذای ایرانی خيلي دوست دارم
Okay. Do you like tea or coffee in the morning?	نسرين: باشه. تو برای صبحانه قهوه دوست داری یا چایی؟
What do you all drink?	سارا: شما چی می نوشيد ؟
We drink tea. But we have a coffee machine in the house, too.	نسرين: ما چایی می نوشيم.ولی ما در خانه قهوه ساز هم داريم
Very well! I would like to drink tea in the morning with you all.	سارا: خيلي خوب ! من دوست دارم با همه شما چایی بخورم.
Very well! Now you rest and come out at 7:00 p.m. for dinner.	نسرين: خيلي خوبه. حالا کمی استراحت کن و ساعت هفت بيا برای شام
Okay mother, where are the other members of your family?	سارا: باشه مادر, بقيه اعضا خانواده کجا هستند؟
Right now, they are busy. I will introduce you to the others at the dinner.	نسرين: الان , همه مشغول هستند. وقت شام تو را به همه اعضا خانواده معرفی می کنم
Okay. Thanks.	سارا: ممنونم

## Listening



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1984#audio-1984-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities

Please talk to a native speaker of Persian and find out things that you might need to live three months in Iran.

### *Learning Objectives*

- You can talk about needs and wants, Like and dislike.

سپاس!

## 5.5 Grammar, Simple Past Tense

### Verb "to be" in the Past

#### Simple past tense

In Chapter 2, we learned verb "to be" in the present tense, which is "است/ هست". Today, in this lesson, we are going to learn about the verb "to be" in the past tense. Simple past tense in Persian shows an action that happened and was completed in the past.

Previously we learned that in order to make a sentence in present tense we need to use present stem of the verb. to make a sentence in past tense we need past stem of the verb. as you see in the table below, to form simple past tense, we remove the *ن* from the end of infinitive form.

example:

Infinitive form	Past	present stem
to be - بودن	was - بود	am - هست
to see - دیدن	saw دید	see- بین

Here, I have made a list of all the English pronoun, with their Persian equivalents with verb "to be" in the past tense which would be "بود".

As always, we must add verb ending that matches with noun/ pronoun when we conjugate them.

Conjugation table:

verb "to be" in the past tense + verb ending	Plural pronoun	verb "to be" in past tense + verb ending	singular pronouns
دیدیم	ما	دیدم	من
دیدید	شما	دیدی	تو
دیدند	آنها	دید	او

Here is an example of the verb "to be" in the past sentence.

English	Persian
There was a boy in this room.	یک پسر در این اتاق بود

### Common verbs with present and past stems:

translation	present stem	Past stem	infinitive form
To Come	آی	آمد	
To go	رو	رفت	
To read	خوان	خواند	
To eat	خور	خورد	
To cook	پز	پخت	
To see	بین	دید	
To arrive	رس	رسید	
To become	شو	شد	
to say	گوی	گفت	
To write	نویس	نوشت	

### Exercise:

Read the following text and rewrite it in past tense:

مادرم امروز به ایران می رود. بعضی از اقوام ما در تهران زندگی می کنند. مادرم در تهران چند روز می ماند. بعد از چند روز او به شیراز میرود. وقتی به شیراز می رسد با یک تور تفریحی به جنوب می رود. او بعد از تور به تهران بر میگردد و بقیه دوران سفر را در تهران می ماند

Past tense text:

### Grammar point: Suffix Pronoun

In Persian Language, suffix pronouns are connected to the end of a word and can not appear alone.

Here is a chart of suffix pronoun table:

Plural	Singular	
مان + word	م + word	1st Person
تان + word	ت + word	2nd Person
شان + word	ش + word	3rd Person

#### The word can be:

noun + suffix pronoun      Example: کتاب + ش = کتابش

preposition + suffix pronoun      Example: برای + او = برایش

verb + suffix pronoun      Example: می بینم + او را = می بینمش

### Exercise:

read the following text and mark all the suffix pronouns:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1987#h5p-137>

### Activity:

Please choose the correct past form of the verb “to be” to fill in the blanks.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1987#h5p-136>

سپاس!

## 5.6 Grammar: Like and Dislike, Needs and Wants

دوست داشتن , نیاز داشتن , خواستن



"Rumi Whirling Dervish Konya Turkey"  
by Stanley Zimny (Thank You for 53  
Million views) is licensed under CC  
BY-NC 2.0.

In Persian language we use the verb داشتن as part of conjunct verb to express different feeling by adding noun دوست to the verb داشتن .

When you like someone or something, you are not doing anything actively, You are merely experiencing something that is pleasing to you. Hence, the verb " to like" need a subject.

Look at these examples:

دوست داشتن = to like

I like salad = من سالاد دوست دارم

دوست نداشتن = dislike

I don't like salad = من سالاد دوست ندارم

### Exercise 1:

Answer the following questions based on your like and dislike:



## ch.5.6 exercise 1

Answer:	Question:
	آیا تو قهوه دوست داری؟
	آیا تو غذای ایرانی دوست داری؟
	آیا تو "دوغ" دوست داری؟
	آیا مادر تو غذای ایرانی دوست دارد؟
	تو چه غذایی دوست داری؟
	آیا تو دوچرخه سواری دوست داری؟
	تو چه ورزشی دوست داری؟
	آیا پدر تو ورزش فوتبال را دوست دارد؟

“خواستن” wants , “لازم داشتن” Needs

As in English, “need” is a modal verb that is different from “to want”. Likewise, “need” acts like a modal verb (it does not change its form based on the subject/object) and different from “to want”.

“need” نیاز داشتن requires a subject with preposition به .

Example: دوستم به پول نیاز دارد = my friend needs some money

Example: من یک کتاب می خواهم = I want a book.

## Activity:

### Ch.5.6 Activity1

Please write at least two sentence about what you need in several situations that are given below. After doing filling your part, please ask these questions from three of your friends/family members and then audio-record yourself.

Situations	من	دوست من 1#	دوست من 2#	دوست من 3 #
۱. در رستوران چه می خواهید؟ (at restaurant)				
۲. چه چیزی در فرودگاه نیاز دارید؟ (at airport)				
۳. در مدرسه چه می خواهید؟ (at school)				
۴. سر میز شام چه می خواهید؟ (at dinner table)				
۵. در زندگی چه می خواهید؟ (in life)				

## Activity 2:

### Ch.5.6 Activity2

Please read the following questions carefully. After reading these questions, answer them and then ask these questions from three of your friends/family members and try to find common likes and dislikes.

سوالات	من	دوست اول	دوست دوم	دوست سوم
۱. چه میوه ای دوست داری؟				
۲. چه سبزی دوست داری؟				
۳. چه رنگی دوست داری؟				
۴. کدام کشور را دوست دارید؟				
۵. کدام شهر را دوست دارید؟				
۶. چه میوه ای را دوست ندارید؟				
۷. چه سبزیجاتی را دوست ندارید؟				
۸. چه رنگی را دوست ندارید؟				
۹. کدام کشور را دوست ندارید؟				
۱۰. چه شهری را دوست ندارید؟				

## Writing and Speaking Activity:

Please write 5 sentences with each of the following words given below. After writing these sentences, please record your sentences and send it to your instructor for review.

### Ch.5.6 Writing and speaking activity

	I am happy that	خوشحال / خوشبختی	۱.
			۲.
			۳.
			۴.
			۵.
	I am sad that	ناراحت / غمگین	۱.
			۲.
			۳.
			۴.
			۵.
	I hope that	امیدوار	۱.
			۲.
			۳.
			۴.
			۵.
	I remember	بخاطر آوردن	۱.
			۲.
			۳.
			۴.
			۵.

## Speaking:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=173#h5p-135>

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about your like and dislike.
- You can ask and answer about what you want or need.

سپاس!

# 5.7 Grammar: Expressing possessions

In Persian language we use the table below to show possessions.

Possession in Persian Plurals	Possessions in Persian language Singular
Our book= کتاب‌مان	my book = کتاب‌م
Your book = کتاب‌تان	your book = کتاب‌ت
Their Book = کتاب‌شان	His/Her book = کتاب‌ش

As you see In the examples above, we adding personal pronoun at the end of the noun.

## Activity:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1177#h5p-139>

سپاس!

## 5.8 Cultural Points and Extra/Optional Online Materials



*"Rug" by Marion Doss is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.*

### Cultural Notes

Fruit and Vegetable shops in Iran and Middle East:

In America, we typically go to a supermarket and/or farmer's market to buy fresh fruits and vegetables. But in Iran and middle east, each small town/city/village has many small fruits and vegetables shops. Some towns have designated areas for these small shops. Unlike America, you need to talk to the shopkeeper to ask for the price and negotiate the price before buying it, so conversation is a must.

### Extra/Optional Online Materials

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5qh2AxCoyc>

سپاس!

PART VI

## CHAPTER 6 - MAKING REQUESTS, GIVING INSTRUCTIONS



*"Director backstage giving direction, The University of Iowa, 1930s" by The University of Iowa Libraries is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.*

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabulary related to geography, climates, weather, seasons and month in Persian Calendar.
- You will learn how to make past sentence.
- you will learn about Iran's Geography.
- you will learn about weather and the season.
- 

سپاس!



# 6.1 Review chapter 5



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## Vocabulary



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=127#h5p-143>

## Grammar





An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=127#h5p-145>

## Reading/Listening

**Context:** Sara needs a SIM card to use in Iran during her study abroad. She goes to a phone/SIM card shop and buys a SIM card.

Persian	
سارا: سلام ، سیم کارت دارید؟	
فروشنده: بله. همه سیم کارت هایی که داریم اینجاست.	
سارا: من فقط یک سیم کارت نانو نیاز دارم.	
فروشنده: باشه. آیا کارت شناسایی دارید؟	
سارا: بله . من پاسپورتم را دارم.	
فروشنده: خیلی خوبه , عکس دارید؟	
سارا: بله مادر میزبان من گفت که من باید عکسم را بیاورم. بیا این عکس من.	
فروشنده: عالی ! این خوبه. چقدر پول می خواهید در سیم کارتون بگذارید.	
سارا: من نمی دونم. می تونید بیشتر برایم توضیح بدهید؟	
فروشنده: حتماً. معمولاً مردم کارت با سی هزار تومان اعتبار می گیرند. به غیر از آن ، آنها یک بسته اینترنتی به قیمت بیست هزار تومان هم می گیرند	
سارا: باشه من هر دو را می خواهم.	
فروشنده: خیلی خوب. این سیم کارت شما!	
سارا: چقدر میشه؟	
فروشنده: پنجاه و پنج هزار تومان.	
سارا: آه آقا! نباید پنجاه هزار تومان بشه؟	
فروشنده: نه خانم. پنج هزار تومان چارج برای سرویس فعال کردن کارت است	
سارا: باشه بفرمایید این پنجاه و پنج هزار تومان!	
فروشنده: ممنون!	

## Listening:





One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=127#audio-127-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

Record yourself: what is a Sim card?



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=127#h5p-144>

سپاس!

## 6.2 Reading /Listening 1: My favorite food

“غذای مورد علاقه من”



“Kotlet” by dynamosquito is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn how to give and take recipes step by step.

### Vocabulary

Ch. 6.2 Vocabulary

English	Persian
food	غذا
favorite	مورد علاقه
recipe	دستور غذا
salt	نمک
pepper	فلفل
turmeric	زرچوبه
Ground	چرخ شده/له شده
Beef	گوشت گاو
Chicken	مرغ
mix	مخلوط کردن
grind	آسیاب کردن / خرد کردن
fry / sauté	سرخ کردن
olive oil	روغن زیتون
Garlic	سیر

### Exercise:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=175#h5p-140>

### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

- Please share your favorite Persian food with your friends and ask your friends their favorite food.
- Make a list of two common favorite foods and watch their recipe videos on the internet.
- Discuss with your friends/family about common ingredients in Persian food. Make a list of five common ingredients in Persian food that people use.

## Reading:

**Context:** Pejman and Rosa are talking about their favorite foods during their lunch break. Pejman tells Rosa about his favorite food and its recipe.

### Ch. 6.2 Reading

English	Persian	Names
How are you Pejman?	حالت چطوریه پژمان؟	رزا
I am fine, thanks. How are you?	من خوبم، ممنون. تو چطوری؟	پژمان
I am good as well, thanks. What did you bring for lunch today?	من هم خوبم. برای ناهار چی آوردی؟	رزا
I have bread and Kotlet for lunch today.	من برای ناهار نان و کتلت آوردم	پژمان
Is this your favorite food?	این غذای مورد علاقه اته ؟	رزا
Yes, I like Kotlet a lot.	بله , من خیلی کتلت دوست دارم	پژمان
I too like Kotlet, but I don't know how to cook it.	من هم کتلت دوست دارم، اما نمیدونم چطوری ان رادرست کنم	رزا
This is very easy.	خیلی آسان است	پژمان
Can you tell me the recipe of it.	می تونی دستور آن را برای من بگی؟	رزا
Sure, To cook Kotlet, you need Ground Beef, onion, Potato, olive oil, garlic, turmeric, salt and pepper.	حتماً. برای پختن کتلت، به گوشت چرخ کرده، سیب زمینی، روغن زیتون ، سیر ، نمک و فلفل و زرچوبه نیاز داری	پژمان
I think all these things are available at home. Now, tell me the recipe.	فکر کنم همه این مواد را در خانه دارم. دستور غذا را به من بگو	رزا
First of all, cook the potatoes and grind them. add ground beef to the cooled grinded potatoes. add Grinded onion and all the spice. Mix them very well. heat up 2 spoons of olive oils in a pan.. take a little of the Kotlet mixture and make a patty/ flat layer. drop it in the pan, and wait for r5 minutes, then flip it and fry the other side. That's It.	اول از همه سیب زمینی ها را بپز و آنها را خرد کن. گوشت چرخ کرده را به سیب زمینی خرد شده سرد اضافه کن. پیاز خرد شده و همه ادویه ها را هم به آن اضافه کن و مخلوط کن. دو قاشق غذا خوری روغن را در ماهیتابه گرم کن. مقداری از مواد کتلت را بردار و یک لایه درست کن. آن را در ماهیتابه بگذار . پنج دقیقه صبر کن. بعد بچرخان و طرف دیگر آن سرخ کن. همینطور بقیه مواد کتلت را سرخ کن	پژمان
This is very easy. I will try to cook it today.	این خیلی آسان است. من سعی می کنم امروز این را بپزم	رزا
Okay, what is your favorite food?	باشه، غذای مورد علاقه تو چیه؟	پژمان
I like lentil rice a lot.	من عدس پلو خیلی دوست دارم.	رزا
Can you tell me the recipe of the lentil Rice?	می تونی طرز پخت عدس پلو را به من بگی؟	پژمان
Yes, why not? But not today, tomorrow.	بله چرا که نه؟ اما امروز وقت ندارم فردا بهت می گم .	رزا
Okay, see you again.	باشه , دوباره می بینمت.	پژمان
Bye.	خداحافظ.	رزا

## Listening:





One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=175#audio-175-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

- (a) Please check your comprehension.
- (b) List the ingredients of your favorite Persian food.
- (c) Please write the recipe of your favorite Persian food.
- (d) Please make a video of cooking your favorite Persian food, and share it with class/your friends.

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about your favorite food.
- You can ask and answer questions about recipes.

سپاس!

## 6.3 Reading/Listening 2: “Giving Directions”

“ آدرس دادن ”



“Scania with Oghab body, Esfahan, Iran.” by KK70088 is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabularies regarding directions.
- you will learn how to give and take driving directions.

### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Learn these Vocabularies/ Phrases: ( asking for Direction).



English	Persian	English	Persian	English	Persian
after	بعد از	side ( direction)	طرف / (جهت )	turn left side	بپیچ دست چپ
Before	قبل از	intersection	تقاطع / چهار راه	Turn right side	بپیچ دست راست
left	چپ	roundabout	میدان	go straight	مستقیم برو
right	راست	Alley/ residential street	کوچه / خیابان مسکونی	pass the X	از X عبور کن
straight	مستقیم	street	خیابان	ask passerby	از رهگذر بپرس
turn	پیچیدن	House number	پلاک	In a little distance	در فاصله کمی
in a little while/ in a bit	در مدت کوتاهی	zip code	کد پستی	to tell the direction	برای ادرس دادن / برای گفتن جهت
South	جنوب	North	شمال	East	شرق
West	غرب	to arrive	رسیدن	until	تا اینکه / تا

(b) Please go to Google Maps (or any map that you use) and find your favorite place in your city/town. Write the directions to that place from your school, and then try to say that in Persian and make notes of your challenges.

## Reading

**Context:** Kamran is at an Mediterranean restaurant and asks Arya to join him for lunch. Arya does not know the place, so Kamran gives him the directions on a phone call.

English Translation	Persian	Name
Hello Arya	سلام آریا	کامران
Hi Kamran, what is the matter? Where are you?	سلام کامران، چی شده؟ کجایی؟	آریا
I am at zaytoon restaurant. This is a great place. If you are available, we can eat lunch together.	من در رستوران زیتون هستم. اینجا خیلی عالیه. اگه شما می تونی، می تونیم با هم ناهار بخوریم	کامران
Yes, I am available. But I don't know the directions to that place.	بله من می تونم. اما مسیر آنجا را نمی دونم.	آریا
Where are you right now?	الان کجا هستی؟	کامران
I am in Michigan state university right now.	من الان در دانشگاه هستم	آریا
Okay, First head north on S. Harrison road. continue straight until you reach n. Harrison rd. Then turn left into west grand river avenue. continue this street until you reach Elm street. turn left in Elm street and continue straight for one kilometer until you reach Zaytoon restaurant in your right side.	باشه. اول به طرف شمال به خیابان هریسون جنوبی حرکت کن. مستقیم برو تا به خیابان هریسون شمالی برسی. بعد بپیچ دست چپ در خیابان گرند ریور غربی. این خیابان را ادامه بده تا برسی به خیابان الم. بپیچ دست چپ در خیابان الم و برای یک کیلومتر مستقیم برو تا برسی به رستوران زیتون که دست چپ هست	کامران
Very well. I come there in a little bit.	خیلی خوب. من بزودی می آیم آنجا	آریا
Okay, I am waiting for you.	باشه. من منتظرت هستم	کامران

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here: <https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=201#audio-201-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

- (a) Please read/listen to Kamran's directions to a Mediterranean restaurant in the above conversation and draw it on a paper and match that with the above map.
- (b) Review the directions-related phrases.

### Key Takeaways

- You can ask and answer driving directions and map.

سپاس!

## 6.4 Reading/Listening 3: Opening social media account

### باز کردن حساب در شبکه های اجتماعی

A screenshot of the Facebook sign-up page. The title is "Sign Up" in bold blue text, followed by the subtitle "It's free and anyone can join" in a smaller blue font. Below this are several input fields: "First Name:", "Last Name:", "Your Email:", and "New Password:". There is also a dropdown menu for "I am:" with the text "Select Sex:" and a birthday section with dropdowns for "Month:", "Day:", and "Year:". A link "Why do I need to provide this?" is located below the birthday section. At the bottom is a green "Sign Up" button.

**Sign Up**  
It's free and anyone can join

First Name:

Last Name:

Your Email:

New Password:

I am:

Birthday:

[Why do I need to provide this?](#)

**Sign Up**

"Facebook's signup page" by Radagast is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.

#### Learning Objectives

- You will learn creating an online account.
- You will learn vocabularies related to registration.

## Vocabulary

English	Persian	English	Persian
Account	حساب	New	جدید / نو
Bank	بانک	Copy	رونوشت / کپی
Information	اطلاعات	Original	اصلی
Social	اجتماعی	Photo	عکس
Driver	راننده	without	بدون
Driver License	گواهینامه رانندگی	checking account	حساب جاری
Bill	صورتحساب / قبض	saving account	حساب پس انداز
Account number	شماره حساب	register	ثبت نام
Funds	سرمایه /	Enter	وارد
Place	محل /	to check	بررسی کردن
Issue	موضوع	learning/ knowing	آشنا شدن
information	اطلاعات	confirm	تایید
up to date/ update	به روز رسانی	password/ passcode	کد ورودی / رمز ورودی
indeed	حتماً	request	تقاضا

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activity

- In a group of three or four friends, please share which social media you use and why.
- Please write five words that explain social media in Persian. Seek help if you cannot.
- Please discuss/debate Pros and cons of social media. Please write your points in this matter as much as possible. Please ask your friends/teacher for help.

## Reading:

**Context:** Sara is informing Nasrin about Facebook and gives her instructions to open a Facebook account.

Sara, what do you keep doing on your phone?	نسرين	سارا چی را در تلفنت نگاه میکنی ؟
I keep checking my Facebook.	سارا	من دارم فیس بوک را چک می کنم
What is this Facebook?	نسرين	فیس بوک چیه؟
Facebook is a social media. On Facebook, you can make friends, post your photos, and make friends from other towns and countries. Do you have a Facebook account?	سارا	فیس بوک یک رسانه اجتماعیه . در فیس بوک تو میتونی دوست پیدا کنی , عکس هات را پست کنی , و از شهر ها و کشورهای دیگه دوست پیدا کنی. آیا تو حساب فیس بوک داری؟
No, I am just learning about Facebook. Will you help me to open a Facebook account?	نسرين	نه , من تازه با فیس بوک آشنا شدم.می تونی به من کمک کنی که یک حساب فیس بوک باز کنم؟
Yes, indeed, do you have an email address?	سارا	بله حتما, آیا ایمیل داری؟
Yes, I have an account on Gmail.	نسرين	بله , من یک ایمیل دارم
Okay, Now you go to facebook.com on your phone and click on "create new account". After that, put your name, email or phone number, password, date of birth, and gender. After that, click on sign up. After that, confirm your email or phone number . your account will open.	سارا	باشه, حالا برو در "فیس بوک.کام" با تلفنت و روی "باز کردن حساب جدید" کلیک کن. بعد از آن اسم ,ایمیل یا شماره تلفن , کد ورودی , تاریخ تولد , جنسیت خودت را وارد کن. بعد از آن, روی "نام نویسی" کلیک کن.بعد از آن , شماره تلفن و ایمیل خودت را تایید کن. و حساب شما باز خواهد شد
Oh wow! This is so easy. Then what do I have to do?	نسرين	راستی , این خیلی آسون است. بعد چکار باید بکنم؟
After that, you can update your profile photo and other information and can send friend requests to your friends.	سارا	بعد از آن, تو می تونی عکس پروفایل و بقیه اطلاعاتت را به روز رسانی کنی و می تونی برای دوست هات درخواست دوستی بفرستی
Very well! Today, I will open a Facebook account and will send you a friend request.	نسرين	خیلی خوبه! امروز من یک حساب فیس بوک باز می کنم و برای تو تقاضای دوستی می فرستم
Very well, then we will have chat on Facebook.	سارا	خیلی خوبه ,پس ما در فیس بوک با هم چت خواهیم داشت

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2015#audio-2015-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activity:

a) Please check your vocabulary.

b) Imagine you are working in a middle school with 5th grade students. You want them to open a Gmail account, but they don't know English. Please prepare a list of instructions in Persian to open a Gmail account for them.

c) Imagine that you are helping someone do a project in the area of your major. Please create a small project and write a list of instructions to complete the project.

### Key Takeaways

- You can give and take instructions.

سپاس !

## 6.5 Study Abroad: Recipe

### “دستور غذای ایرانی”



“Stir Fried Egg and Tomato” by su-lin is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.

#### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabularies related to the favorite recopies.
- You will learn to follow instructions on making a meal.

### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

- a) In a group of three or four friends, please discuss what do you want to learn if/when you are in Iran or any of the Persian/ Dari / Farsi speaking country.
- b) In a group of three or four friends, please discuss different beverages that people drink/Eat for Breakfast in the morning in Iran and in America.

## Reading:

**Context:** Sara wakes up early in the morning and saw her host mother, Nasrin, making breakfast for the family and wants to learn how to make Omelet “املت”.

Good morning, mother, what are you making?	صبح به خیر مامان نسرین. چه کار میکنید؟	سارا
Good morning Dear Sara , you are awake so early today. I am making Omelet.	صبح به خیر سارا جان! امروز خیلی زود از خواب بیدار شدی ! من دارم صبحانه حاضر می کنم	نسرین
This is great. I want to learn cooking Persian breakfast.	چه خوب. من می خواهم درست کردن صبحانه ایرانی را یاد بگیرم	سارا
Today I am making omelet. Omelet is very easy. we need a few eggs and a few tomatoes, a little salt and pepper and oil.	امروز برای صبحانه املت درست می کنم. املت خیلی آسونه. برای املت به چند تا تخم مرغ ، چند تا گوجه ، کمی نمک ، فلفل و روغن نیاز داریم	نسرین
first chop tomatoes and beat the eggs with salt and pepper.	اول گوجه ها را خرد می کنیم و تخم مرغ ها را در یک ظرف با کمی نمک و فلفل هم می زنیم	نسرین
Heat oil in the pan, then add chopped tomatoes to the pan and let it cook for 15 minutes until the liquids is evaporated. Then, add the bitten eggs to the pan and cook with low heat for 10 minutes.	روغن را در ماهیتابه گرم می کنیم . بعد گوجه های خرد شده را به ماهیتابه اضافه می کنیم و می گذاریم برای پانزده دقیقه می پزیم تا آب گوجه بخار بشه. بعد تخم مرغ ها را اضافه کرده و با حرارت کم برای ده دقیقه می پزیم	نسرین
this is great. next time, Can I make omelet for the family?	خیلی خوبه. دفعه دیگه من می تونم برای خانواده املت درست کنم؟	سارا
Indeed.		نسرین حتماً!

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2018#audio-2018-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

a) Please match the following:





An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2018#h5p-142>

b) Please try to follow the instruction given above and try to make Omelet for yourself.

c) Please write a list of instructions of your favorite beverage or meal that you like to eat and record the instructions here and share it with your friends.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2018#h5p-141>

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about your favorite Persian food.
- You can ask and answer questions regarding instructions.

سپاس!

# 6.6 Grammar, verbs in Persian language

## Simple and Conjunct verbs

Verb is an action word which means it express an action or refers to state of being. Persian verbs are classified into two main groups: **Simple verbs** and **Conjunct verbs**. We also know there are three major **tenses** in Persian ( like English)which are **present, past** and **future**.

We are going to look at each categories in more depth in next chapters. Here, we will talk about simple and conjunct verbs as well as verb stems in Persian language.

### Simple Verbs

Verbs that have only one part. for example to run دویدن, to eat خوردن, to go رفتن, to laugh خندیدن....

As you can see in here, we use “ن” at the end of the verb to show the infinitive form, ایستادن , خواندن’ ,....

Look at this example:

English	Explanation	Persian sentence
I study Persian	verb “to study” shows an action	من فارسی می خوانم
Elham Laughs	verb ” to laugh “shows an action	الهام می خندد
Elham is my sister.	Verb :” is” refer to state of being,	الهام خواهر من است

## List of Commonly Used Simple Verbs:

English	Persian
To do	کردن
To go	رفتن
To come	آمدن
To turn	چرخیدن
To run	دویدن
To give	دادن
To cook	پختن
To eat	خوردن
To write	نوشتن
To drink	نوشیدن
To die	مردن
To stand up	ایستادن
To sit down	نشستن
To sleep	خوابیدن
To say	گفتن
To laugh	خندیدن
To buy	خریدن
To sell	فروختن
To see	دیدن
To wash	شستن
To want	خواستن
To read	خواندن
To bring	آوردن
To write	نوشتن
To give	دادن
To drink	نوشیدن
To stand up	ایستادن
To sit down	نشستن

## Conjunct Verbs

In Persian language, the verbs that has more than one parts is conjunct verb. Conjunct verb is made of infinitive form of the verb and one or more word before the verb. Remember in conjunct verb the meaning of the infinitive verb will

change. For example: verb داشتن means “to have” which is a single verb. But the Conjoint verb دوست داشتن which is conjoint verb is made of the noun “دوست” and verb داشتن which makes the meaning of ” to love”. Here are more examples:

Translation	Verb in English	Sentence in English	sentence in Persian	Explanation
to have	داشتن	I have a book	من کتاب دارم	“to have” is used as a single verb in this sentence.
to pick up	برداشتن	I picked up my book	من کتاب را برداشتم	In here, the compound verb is made of infinitive verb and a word. As you see the meaning of the ” to have ” changed to “to pick up”
to love	دوست داشتن	I love fall season	من فصل پاییز را دوست دارم	In here, the compound verb is made of infinitive verb and a word. As you see the meaning of the ” to have ” changed to “to love”

### Conjoint Verb Structure:

When we conjugate a conjoint verb, the preverb won't changed and only the infinitive verb will change.

Look at the table for additional details:

Explanation	translation	sentence in simple past tense	Translation	sentence in simple present tense	Verb
As you see in the examples in here, the preverb will not change. we add any verb ending or addition to the verb itself.	you picked up the trash.	تو آشغال ها را <b>برداشتی</b>	I am picking up the trash	من آشغال ها را <b>می دارم</b>	to pick up برداشتن
s you see in the examples in here, the preverb will not change. we add any verb ending or addition to the verb itself.	They played football	آنها فوتبال <b>بازی کردند</b>	You are playing football	شما فوتبال <b>بازی می کنید</b>	to play بازی کردن

## Commonly Used Conjunct Verbs:

To answer	جواب دادن	To listen	گوش دادن
To forgive,	فراموش کردن	To do	انجام دادن
To Ask	سوال کردن / پرسیدن	To answer	پاسخ دادن / جواب دادن
To speak	صحبت کردن	To listen	گوش دادن
To plan	برنامه ریزی کردن	To teach	یاد دادن
To study	درس خواندن	To Explain	توضیح دادن
To rest	استراحت کردن	To ride	سوار شدن
To exercise	ورزش کردن	To wait	منتظر شدن
To practice	تمرین کردن	To explain	توضیح دادن
To converse	گپ زدن / محاوره کردن	To keep	نگه داشتن
To cry	گریه کردن	To wake up	بیدار شدن
To feel	احساس کردن / حس کردن	To remember	بخاطر داشتن / بخاطر آوردن
To use	استفاده کردن	To cook food	غذا پختن
To end	پایان دادن / تمام کردن	To shut down	تعطیل کردن
To clean	تمیز کردن / پاک کردن	To wake up	بیدار شدن
To open	باز کردن	To return	برگشتن
To receive	دریافت کردن	To learn	یاد گرفتن

## Test Yourself:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2021#h5p-105>

## Practice:

6.6 Change the verbs to simple present tense

سپاس!

# 6.7 Grammar: Verb Categories

## Transitive, Intransitive, Ditransitive Verbs

Verbs are action words. Like all languages, Persian verbs can be classified into three categories.

**a) Intransitive verbs:** Verbs that require only one noun. A noun can be the subject or object of a sentence. For example: Walk, Swim, Sleep, etc.

**b) Transitive verbs:** Verbs that require two nouns. One acts as a subject and other as an object. For example: Eat, Drink, Read, etc.

**c) Di-transitive verb:** Verbs that require three nouns. Nouns act as a subject, indirect object, and direct object in a sentence. For example: Give, Send, Receive, etc.

Here look at the table with examples in all three kinds of verbs.

English	Explanation	Persian	Verb	
Ramin swims.	Here “Ramin” a noun acts as a subject of the sentence.	رامین شنا میکند	“to swim” شنا کردن	Intransitive Verb
I eat food.	Here pronoun “I” acts as a subject, and noun “food” acts as an object.	من غذا می خورم	“to eat” خوردن	Transitive Verb
I give sweets to children.	Here pronoun “I” acts as a subject, noun “children” acts as an indirect object, and noun “sweets” acts as a direct object.	من به بچه ها شیرینی دادم	“to give” دادن	Ditransitive Verb

## List Of Commonly Used Verbs:

English	verb type	Persian	English	verb type	Persian
To do	tran.	انجام دادن	To learn	tran.	یاد گرفتن
To go	intran.	رفتن	To converse	tran.	صحبت کردن
To come	intran.	آمدن	To laugh	intran.	خندیدن
To turn	intran.	چرخیدن	To cry	intran.	گریه کردن
To reach	intran.	رسیدن	To feel	tran.	حس کردن
To return	intran.	برگشتن	To use	tran.	استفاده کردن
To run	intran.	دویدن	To wait	tran.	منتظر شدن
To practice	tran.	تمرین کردن	To remember	tran.	به خاطر آوردن
To exercise	tran.	ورزش کردن	To end	tran.	تمام کردن
To eat	tran.	خوردن	To clean	tran.	تمیز کردن
To make food	tran.	غذا درست کردن	To open	tran.	باز کردن
To drink	tran.	نوشیدن	To shut down	tran.	بستن
To die	intran.	مردن	To explain	ditran.	توضیح دادن
To stand up	intran.	ایستادن	To buy	ditran.	خریدن
To sit down	intran.	نشستن	To sell	ditran.	فروختن
To sleep	intran.	خوابیدن	To see/watch	tran.	دیدن / تماشا کردن
To wake up	intran.	بیدار شدن	To wash	tran.	شستن
To rest	tran.	استراحت کردن	To want	tran.	خواستن
To read/study	tran.	درس خواندن / خواندن	To receive	tran.	دریافت کردن / گرفتن
To teach	tran.	درس دادن / آموزش دادن	To plan	tran.	برنامه ریختن
To write	tran.	نوشتن	To keep	tran.	نگه داشتن
To speak	tran.	صحبت کردن	To tour	tran.	سفر کردن
To ask	ditran.	سوال کردن	To ride	tran.	سوار کردن
To say	tran.	گفتن	To take	ditran.	گرفتن
To listen	tran.	گوش دادن	To give	ditran.	دادن
To answer	tran.	جواب دادن	To forgive	tran.	فراموش کردن / بخشیدن

## Test Yourself:





*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=3219#h5p-104>

سیاس!

# 6.8 Grammar: Definite and Indefinite article in Persian Language

## Definite Article:

In Persian language the Definite article is used when we are talking about something that is identifiable or known to both listener and speaker. In definite cases the object is followed by a را ( in written form) or suffix -O ( in spoken form). Also “this/that “ (این / آن ) are used as markers of definite case. Look at the following examples:

Explanation, Definite article	English translation	Persian
both speaker an listener know which flower and whom they are talking about.	Give <b>the</b> flower to her.	گل را به او بده
Both speaker and listener know which book.	<b>This</b> book is mine	این کتاب من است
Both speaker and listener know which car.	<b>That</b> car is dirty.	آن ماشین کثیف است

## Indefinite Article:

The Indefinite article is used when we are talking about some generic or not identifiable to both the speaker and/or listener. We use suffix /ی/ or یک with the object in these cases. look at the following examples:

Explanation, Indefinite article	English translation	Persian
It is not clear what car!	buy <b>a</b> car!	یک ماشین بخر
It is not known to the speaker!	I saw <b>a</b> white dog.	من یک سگ سفیدی دیدم
It is not clear what kind of food!	I have <b>some</b> foods.	من مقداری غذا دارم

Please Note

In English language a **indefinite articles : a, an , some, any**, makes the noun Generic/ non specific while the definite article the makes the noun/adjective identifiable/ known/ specific.

In persian language a transitive verb requires a direct object marker را.

Explanation	English	Persian
what did you take? books( object)	I took the books to class .	کتاب ها را به کلاس بردم
Who took the book? I ( subject)		

## Test yourself



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=4023#h5p-79>

سپاس!

## 6.9 Grammar: Imperative Construction

### ” Giving Driving Direction”



*“File:2011 Summer Travel, North Iran (151623703).jpg” by Morteza Rafikhah is licensed under CC BY 4.0.*



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Imperative sentences are sentences that express requests, commands, order, instructions, etc. Like in English, the subject “you” is dropped. However, unlike English, Persian has two different forms of the pronoun “you”, as explained below.

English	Persian	Uses
You	تو	Second Person singular pronoun/
You	شما	Second person Plural pronoun / IS also used for who is older in age/ or higher socio- economic class/ it is used for anyone to whom you want to show respect.

The Imperative form only applies to second person ( singular and Plural). The imperative does not apply to the first or third person.

#### Formation:

Singular Imperative: add the prefix ب- to the present stem of the verb with NO verb ending.

Plural Imperative: add the prefix ب- to the present stem of the verb and we add the verb ending ید as well.

#### Example:

Infinitive form of the verb	Present stem	Imperative form		sentence
to Laugh خندیدن	خند	ب + خند = بخند	تو	تو بخند = you laugh
to Laugh خندیدن	خند	ب + خندید = بخندید	شما	شما بخندید = you laugh

#### Negative:

To form the negative imperative, replace prefix ب- with the prefix ن-.

Positive Imperative Verb	Negative Imperative Verb
بخند = Laugh	نخند = Don't Laugh

#### Exception:

The imperative forms of the verbs TO BE بودن and TO HAVE داشتن are made differently:

بودن = باش

داشتن = داشته باش

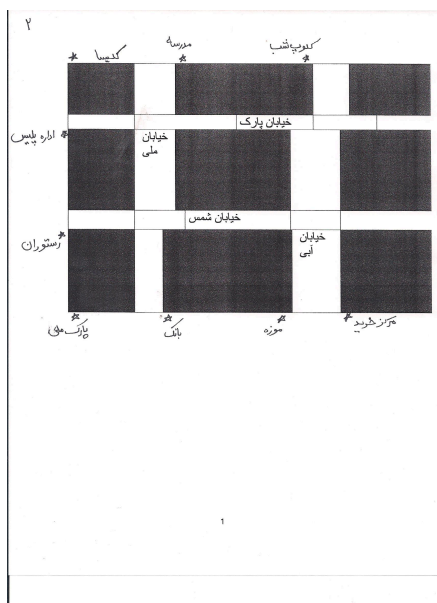
Imperative Verb- Negative	Imperative Verb- Positive	Pronoun
Don't be ساکت نباش	Be quiet ساکت باش	تو
Don't be Patient صبر نداشته باش	Be patient صبر داشته باش	تو
Don't be Quiet ساکت نباشید	be Quiet ساکت باشید	شما
Don't be patient صبر نداشته باشید	Be Patient صبر داشته باشید	شما

## Activity:

- Please write ten sentences of instructions and ask your friend to enact them, and vice-versa.
- Make a list of ten things that you want your parents to do for you. Please use the plural form of the imperative construction.

## Writing /Speaking Activity:

A: Look at the map and answer following question:



- How do you go from Police Office to the supermarket:
- How do you go from supermarket to the School:
- How do you go from night club to the Restaurant:

B: Now record yourself giving all the above directions.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1210#h5p-146>

سپاس!

# 6.10 Cultural Notes and Extra/Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

	Topics	Explanation
1.	تو , شما	It is very important for all Persian language learners to learn the proper uses of تو and شما. Typically, people learn about students' cultural competence based on their uses of these variants of the pronoun “you”. As it is explained in the chapter, you should use them appropriately.
2.	Giving orders	As you learned in this chapter, the تو and شما forms are used for giving instructions and commands. Persian native speakers hardly use this with strangers. So, if you meet any strangers, please use the formal form and try not to give instructions and commands.
3.	Making requests	Please use this شما form to make a request. However, it is important to keep in mind that native speakers may use the subjunctive to express requests and not the imperative forms .
4.	Cooking	In Iran ,Natives traditionally learn to cook by either participating in cooking or observing. Reading a cookbook and/or following written recipes is not very common part of the culture.
5.	Giving suggestions	Iranian, Middle eastern and South Asians always give advice and suggestions even though you didn't ask for it. It may sound like a violation of privacy for non heritage to receive unsolicited suggestions. However, this is the way they show that they care and express their love for you. Please observe this culture and participate in it.

## Extra/Optional Online Materials

سپاس!



## PART VII

# CHAPTER 7: EXPRESSING PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE ACTIONS



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## Goals of this Chapter

- You will learn time expressions.
- You will learn how to express your habitual actions.
- You will learn how to express your daily routine.
- You will learn how to express general and universal truths.
- You will learn how to narrate a story and express a series of events.
- You will learn how to express temporary and permanent actions.
- You will learn how to express your future plans.

سپاس!



## 7.1 Review of Chapter 6



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### Vocabulary Review:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2035#h5p-106>

### Grammar:

Look at the following map and answer the following question by using the imperative form and complete sentence to give directions. then audio record yourself.



"Sharif-map" by blibbleblobble is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

Please give complete directions to the following locations:

A-از ایستگاه دانشگاه شریف به درم یکم:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2035#h5p-147>

B-از خیابان اکبر آباد به خیابان تیموری



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2035#h5p-148>

C-از خیابان گلستان به خیابان صفا



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2035#h5p-149>

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) The table below shows steps you take to open an account In Iran! With your friends, read the following table and make a list of steps to open a bank account in Your country.

---

Please look at the following steps regarding opening a bank account in Iran:

-اطلاعات فردی خود را وارد کنید  
-این مرحله اطلاعات شغلی خود را وارد کنید  
-ایمیل مختص خودتان را وارد کنید  
-این مرحله اطلاعات بانکی خود وارد کنید  
در این مرحله تصاویر اصل مدارک خود را آپلود نمایید  
-در این مرحله شعبه کارگزاری را انتخاب کنید و ثبت نام کنید.  
- در آخر با وارد کردن کد ملی خود پرونده خود را کامل و چاپ کنید و برای امضاء دفاتر پیشخوان مراجعه نمایید

---

(b) Make a list of personal information that you need to fill out an application to open a bank account. (Hint: Please go online and look for an application to open a bank account.)

(c) Discuss with your teacher/ friend about things that you need to open a bank account here versus in Iran.

## Reading:

### افتتاح حساب بانکی

Hello sir. How are you?	سلام آقا! حال شما چطوره؟	کارمند بانک
Hello. All is well, but I need your help.	سلام! من خوبم ولی به کمک شما نیاز دارم	دانشجو
How can I help you?	چطور می تونم کمکتون کنم	کارمند بانک
I have received a scholarship, but I do not have my bank account.	من یک بورس تحصیلی گرفتم ولی حساب بانکی ندارم	دانشجو
Congratulations! I will help you open a bank account.	تبریک میگم! من کمکتون میکنم که یک حساب باز کنید	کارمند بانک
Okay, thank you. What do I have to do?	باشه ممنون. من باید چکار کنم؟	دانشجو
Bring an application to open a bank account tomorrow.	فردا این فرم درخواست برای بازکردن حساب را بیاورید	کارمند بانک
Okay. What else do I need?	باشه. چه چیز دیگری نیاز دارم	دانشجو
You need two photos, identity card, and a guarantor.	شما به دو تا عکس و کارت شناسایی و یک ضامن هم نیاز دارید	کارمند بانک
I have photos. But I am a foreigner. I do not have an Id card.	من عکس دارم اما کارت شناسایی ندارم چون خارجی هستم	دانشجو
No worries, bring your passport.	نگران نباشید. می توانید پاسپورتتون را بیاورید	کارمند بانک
Do you have a Guarantor?	آیا ضامن دارید؟	کارمند بانک
I have a Professor who has bank account. can he become a guarantor?	من یک استاد دارم که حساب بانکی دارد. آیا او می تونه ضامن بشه؟	دانشجو
Yes, He can. Here is the application to fill out.	بله او می تونه. این فرم درخواست که کامل کنید	کارمند بانک
Okay. We will see you tomorrow.	باشه. فردا می بینمتون	دانشجو

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2035#audio-2035-1>

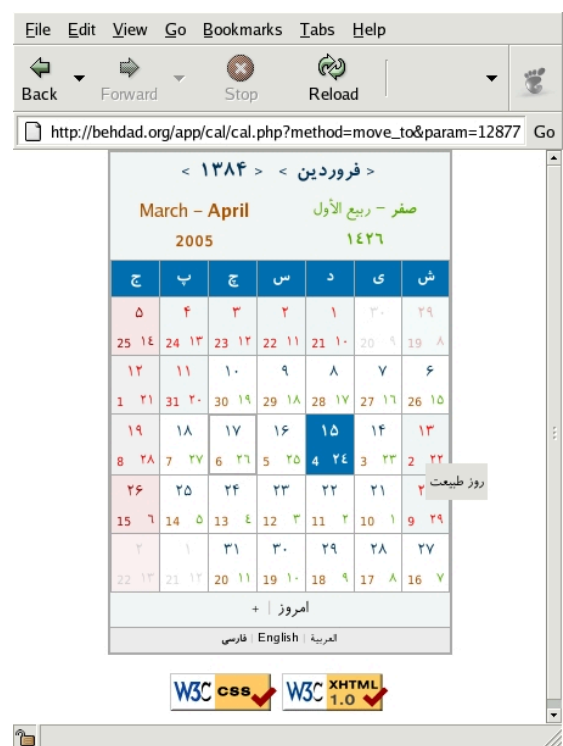
## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Please check your vocabulary.

(b) In a group of two or three, please look for an application form to open a bank account. After finding the application form, please translate the form to Persian. After translating the form into Persian please fill out all the information that the form required.

سپاس !

# 7.2 Reading/Listening I: “Daily Routines”



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## Daily activities “کارهای روزانه”

Learning Objectives

- You learn about days of the week, times of the day.



## Vocabulary

فارسی	English	فارسی	English
یک و ربع / یک وپانزده دقیقه صبح / عصر	1:15 am/ pm	صبح	Morning
یک و نیم - یک و سی دقیقه صبح / عصر	1:30 a.m./p.m.	بعد از ظهر	Afternoon
دو و سی دقیقه صبح / بعد از ظهر	2:30 a.m./p.m.	غروب	Evening
دو و ربع صبح / بعد از ظهر	2:15 a.m./p.m.	شب	Night
سه و نیم صبح / بعد از ظهر	3:30 a.m./p.m.	روز	Day
سه و چهل و پنج دقیقه صبح / عصر چهار ربع کم صبح / بعد از ظهر	03:45 a.m./p.m.	یک شنبه	Sunday
قبل از _____	Before X	دوشنبه	Monday
بعد از _____	After X	سه شنبه	Tuesday
هفته	Week	چهارشنبه	Wednesday

English	فارسی	English	فارسی
Thursday	پنج شنبه	Weekend	آخر هفته
Friday	جمعه	Month	ماه
Saturday	شنبه	Year	سال
o'clock	ساعت	At what time	چه ساعتی
It is 3 o'clock.	ساعت 3 است	What do you do at X o'clock?	ساعت ____ چه کار میکنی؟

## Practice Vocabulary:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2037#h5p-110>

Note:

**Persian Calendar week:**

In Iran, first day of the week is Saturday and the only official day off is Friday which is the last day of the week.

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activity:

(a) Complete the table with the activities you do at the given time on a typical day:

وقت "Time"	چه کار میکنی؟ "What do you do?"	وقت "Time"	چه کار میکنی؟ "What do you do?"
6:00 a.m./صبح ۶:۰۰		03:00 p.m./ بعد از ظهر ۳:۰۰	
7:00 a.m./صبح ۷:۰۰		04:00 p.m./ بعد از ظهر ۴:۰۰	
8:00 a.m./صبح ۸:۰۰		05:00 p.m./ بعد از ظهر ۵:۰۰	
9:00 a.m./صبح ۹:۰۰		06:00 p.m./ شب ۶:۰۰	
10:00 a.m./ صبح ۱۰:۰۰		07:00 p.m./ شب ۷:۰۰	
11:00 a.m./ صبح ۱۱:۰۰		08:00 p.m./ شب ۸:۰۰	
12:00 p.m./ ظهر ۱۲:۰۰		09:00 p.m./ شب ۹:۰۰	
01:00 p.m./ بعد از ظهر ۱:۰۰		10:00 p.m./ شب ۱۰:۰۰	
02:00 p.m./ بعد از ظهر ۲:۰۰		11:00 p.m./ شب ۱۱:۰۰	

## Reading:

Context: Arezoo and Peter are talking about what they do during different times of the day.

Hello Peter, what are you doing?	آرزو سلام پیتز، چکار می کنی؟
Hello Arezoo, I am studying right now. Generally, I study at 3 o'clock in the evening. What are you doing?	پیتز سلام آرزو، من دارم درس می خوانم. معمولاً من ساعت سه بعداز ظهر درس می خوانم. شما چکار می کنی؟
I am watching a film right now. When do you get up in the morning?	آرزو من الان دارم یک فیلم تماشا می کنم. شما چه ساعتی از خواب بیدار می شوی؟
I get up at 5 o'clock in the morning everyday. And you?	پیتز من هر روز ساعت پنج صبح بیدار می شوم. تو چی؟
I get up at 6 o'clock. When do you eat breakfast?	آرزو من ساعت شش صبح از خواب می شوم. کی صبحانه می خوری؟
After waking up, I work out. After my workout, I bathe and after that, around 7:15, I eat breakfast. When do you eat breakfast?	پیتز بعد از اینکه از خواب خواب می شوم، من ورزش می کنم. بعد از ورزش، من حمام می کنم و بعد از آن، حدود ساعت 7:15 من صبحانه می خورم. تو کی صبحانه می خوری؟
I eat breakfast 8 or 8:15 o'clock. What do you do at 4 o'clock in the evening?	آرزو من ساعت هشت یا هشت و ربع صبحانه می خورم. شما ساعت چهار بعد ازظهر چکار می کنی؟
I study from 3 to 6 o'clock. And you?	پیتز من از ساعت سه تا شش بعدازظهر درس می خوانم. تو چی؟
I read 3 to 4 o'clock. After that, I rest a little. When do you sleep?	آرزو من از ساعت سه تا چهار مطالعه می کنم. بعد از آن کمی استراحت می کنم. تو چه موقع میخوابی؟
I sleep around 10 o'clock. And you?	پیتز من حدود ساعت 10 می خوابم. تو چی؟
I sleep around 11 o'clock. Are you available this Saturday or Sunday evening?	آرزو من حدود ساعت 11 می خوابم. آیا تو این شنبه یا یک شنبه وقت داری؟
Yes, generally I am available on weekends. Why, what's the matter?	پیتز بله، معمولاً من آخر هفته ها وقت دارم. چرا؟ چه خبره؟
I want to watch a film. If you are available, we can watch a film.	آرزو من میخوام یک فیلم تماشا کنم. اگر تو وقت داشته باشی، ما میتونیم فیلم ببینیم
Wow/Great! This is good plan.	پیتز چه عالی! این برنامه خوبیه
Okay.	آرزو خوبه

## Listening:

Listen to the above conversation for accurate pronunciation:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2037#audio-2037-1>

## Listening activity

Listen to the audio and answer following questions:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2037#audio-2037-2>

افشین در کدام دانشگاه درس میخواند؟
روزهای دوشنبه چه کلاس هایی دارد؟
افشین در روزهای پنج شنبه چه کلاس هایی دارد؟
آیا افشین روزهای جمعه در آزمایشگاه کار میکند؟

## Post Reading/Listening Activity:

(a) Check your vocabulary.

(b) Based on the above reading/listening, please complete the following table:

↓ او چه موقع؟	پیترو Peter	آرزو Arezoo
what time he/she XXX?		
بیدار شدن		
صبحانه خوردن		
خوابیدن		

(c) Based on your own daily routine (that you have done in pre-reading/listening activity), please talk to a friend and make a list of her/his daily routine. Please find out where your routine matches with her/him.

## برنامه روزانه دوست من

وقت	چه کار میکنی؟	وقت	چه کار میکنی؟
"Time"	"What do you do?"	"Time"	"What do you do?"
6:00 a.m.		03:00 p.m.	
7:00 a.m.		04:00 p.m.	
8:00 a.m.		05:00 p.m.	
9:00 a.m.		06:00 p.m.	
10:00 a.m.		07:00 p.m.	
11:00 a.m.		08:00 p.m.	
12:00 p.m.		09:00 p.m.	
01:00 p.m.		10:00 p.m.	
02:00 p.m.		11:00 p.m.	

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about weekdays.
- You can ask and answer questions about daily activity.

سپاس!

## 7.3 Reading/Listening 2: “My Hobbies”



“File: جنگ ورزشی تاپ رابدر، کمیته حرکات نمایشی (ورزش های نمایشی) در: Iran, Shahr Kord city, Freestyle Sports) Top Rider 44.jpg” by Mostafameraji is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.

### ”سرگرمی و تفریح“

#### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabulary related to talking about different hobbies.
- You will learn to ask and answer questions regarding hobbies.

#### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

- (a) Please make a list of your hobbies.
- (b) Make a list of things that you do during the weekend, but not on weekdays.



## Reading:

**Context:** Ava and Nava talk about their weekends and their hobbies.

How are you, Sara? I heard that you and Peter went to watch a movie.	آوا حالت چطوره؟ شنیدم که تو و پیترو یک فیلم دیدی	سارا
I am well. Thank you! Yes, last Saturday, we watched a movie. What do you do on weekends?	من خوبم. ممنون! اره شنبه پیش ما یک فیلم دیدیم تو آخر هفته ها چکار می کنی؟	آوا
In my available time, I read books and paint. What do you do?	در وقت آزادم کتاب می خوانم و نقاشی می کنم . تو چکاری می کنی؟	سارا
I watch movies and play table tennis. , I also do yoga too.	من فیلم تماشا می کنم و پینگ پنگ بازی می کنم و همینطور ! یوگا هم می کنم	آوا
You pay attention to your body. Ava , tell me the story of a movie.	تو به بدن خودت توجه می کنی! داستان فیلمی که دیدی را برای من تعریف کن	سارا
Story of which movie?	داستان کدام فیلم؟	آوا
The film that you and Peter had gone to watch.	فیلمی که تو و پیترو رفتید تماشا کردید	سارا
Okay, this was an interesting film. In this film, a boy loves a girl, but the girl loves some other boy. After a while, she learns that he is not a good man. Then she marries the boy who loves her.	خوب، آن فیلم جالبی بود. در آن فیلم یک پسری عاشق دختری است. اما آن دختر کس دیگه ای را دوست دارد. بعد از مدتی آن دختر متوجه میشه که آن مرد خوبی نیست و در آخر دختر با پسری که او را دوست دارد ازدواج می کند	آوا
Wow! This seems like a love triangle.	این به نظر یک فیلم عاشقانه است	سارا
Nava, I do want to learn to paint. Can you teach me painting?	نوا من میخوام نقاشی یاد بگیرم، تو می تونی به من یاد بدی؟	آوا
Yes, of course, come to my home next Sunday and we will paint together.	بله حتماً . یک شنبه آینده بیا خانه من و ما با هم نقاشی می کنیم	سارا
Great.	عالیه	آوا

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2040#audio-2040-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Check your vocabulary

(b) Based on the above reading/listening, make a list of Ava and Nava s hobbies. Additionally, ask two of your friends about their hobbies.

دوست ۲	دوست ۱	آوا	سارا	
				۱.
				۲.
				۳.

(c) You read/listened above to how Ava narrated the story of a film. Please recollect the story of a movie that you have watched and write the story of that movie, then record it below and share this with your instructor for feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2040#h5p-151>

Key Takeaways

- You can talk about different hobbies.
- You can ask and answer questions regarding hobbies.

سپاس!

## 7.4 Festival

### “جشنواره”



“Iran Rice Festival Amol” by LACIPETO is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.

#### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabularies related to festivals.
- You will learn how to ask and answer questions about festivals.

English	Persian
return	باز گشتن
when	وقتی
Please	لطفاً
welcome	خوش آمد / استقبال
people	مردم
kill	کشتن
Born	بدنیا آمد
Christians	مسیحیان
Jesus	مسیح
Christmas	کرسمس
Merry	شاد / خوش
Favorite	مورد علاقه
Celebrate	جشن گرفتن
Before	قبل از
after	بعد از
Clean	تمیز کردن
home	خانه
must	باید
Invite	دعوت کردن
ceremonies	مراسم
Visit	ملاقات کردن
activity	فعالیت
New Year	سال نو
festivals	جشن ها
Light	روشن کردن
Candle	شمع
Worship	عبادت کردن
God	خدا
Sweet	شیرینی
Firework	آتش بازی
Believe	اعتقاد داشتن

Test yourself:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2043#h5p-111>

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Please make a list of your favorite Celebration/festivals.

county of the origin of the festival	Timeline of the Festival	Name of your favorite festivals

(b) Please make a list of things that you do on your favorite festival.

List of things you do on the festival	Name of the favorite festival

(c) Please go online, and research about story behind your favorite Persian Celebration/festival.

## Reading: جشنواره

**Context:** Peter, Sheila and Savitri talk about their favorite festivals.

Peter, Merry Christmas to you.	پیتز کریسمس شما مبارک!	ساویتری
Thanks Shilpa, Merry Christmas to you too. Is Christmas your favorite festival?	ممنون. شیلپا کریسمس شما هم شاد. کریسمس جشن مورد علاقه تو است؟	پیتز
No, My favorite festival is Diwali.	نه جشن مورد علاقه من دیوالی اه	ساویتری
Okay. How do you celebrate Diwali?	خوب, چطور دیوالی را جشن میگیرید؟	پیتز
Before Diwali, we clean our homes. On the evening on Diwali, we lit candle and worship Our God. We eat sweets, and do fireworks.	قبل از جشن دیوالی ما خانه را تمیز میکنیم. شب دیوالی شمع روشن میکنیم. و خدایمان را عبادت می کنیم. ما شیرینی میخوریم و آتش بازی میکنیم	ساویتری
I like Indian sweets very much. Savitri, I have a question. Why do Indian celebrate Diwali?	من شیرینی های هندی را خیلی دوست دارم. ساویتری چرا هندی ها دیوالی را جشن می گیرند؟	پیتز
It is believed that when Lord Ram returned to Ayodhya after killing Rawan, people of Ayodhya welcomed him by lighting the clay lamps. Since that day, we celebrate Diwali. Peter, why do Christians celebrate Christmas.	اعتقاد بر این است که وقتی خداوند رام پس از کشتن راوان به آیودیا بازگشت، مردم آیودیا با روشن کردن چراغ های گلی از او استقبال کردند. از آن روز، ما دیوالی را جشن می گیریم. پیتز، چرا مسیحیان کریسمس را جشن می گیرند	ساویتری
It is believed that Jesus Christ was born on this day. Sheila, Which is your favorite festival?	اعتقاد بر این است که مسیح مقدس در این روز به دنیا آمده است	پیتز
I really like Eid e Norouz.	من عید نوروز را خیلی دوست دارم	شیلپا
I do not know anything about Eid e Norouz . Please tell me about it.	من درباره نوروز هیچ چیزی نمی دانم. لطفاً درباره آن برای من بگو	پیتز
Eid e Norooz is a Persian new year celebration for Iranian. In Eid e Norouz we visit friends and family. Norooz has other ceremonies too.	نوروز جشن سال نو ایرانیان است. ما برای سال نو به دیدار فامیل و دوست و آشنایان میرویم. جشن نوروز مراسم دیگری هم دارد	شیلپا
Will you invite me to your home in Norouz?	شما برای مراسم نوروز من را به خانه تون دعوت میکنید؟	پیتز
Yes, you must come to my home on next Eid e Norouz.	بله , شما باید برای جشن نوروز آینده به خانه ما بیایید	شیلپا
And me?	من چطور؟	ساویتری
You are also welcome.	تو هم حتما بیا	شیلپا

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2043#audio-2043-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Listen to audio and answer questions by writing the missing words from the text.



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2043#audio-2043-2>



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2043#h5p-112>

(b) Based on the above reading/listening, please make a list of favorite festival of peter, Sheila and Savitri. Please also ask at least two of your friends about their favorite festivals and complete the following table.

دوست ۲	دوست ۱	شیلا	ساویتری	پیتر	
					نام جشن

(c) Please name your favorite festival. Write at least 5 sentences about what you do on that day. Additionally, write 5 sentences explaining why that festival is celebrated. After writing about your favorite festival, please record yourself here and share this with your instructor for her/his feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2043#h5p-113>

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about festivals in general.
- You can ask and answer questions about your favorite celebration.

سپاس!



## 7.5 Study Abroad: Vacation to Iran

“سفر به ایران”



*“Iran Air A300” by Bill Wilt is licensed under CC BY 2.0.*

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabularies related to flight and traveling.
- You will learn how to talk about different places and traveling.

### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Please make a list of places where you want to travel in America and in Iran.

چه مکان هایی در ایران را می خواهید ببینید؟ “What are the places you want to visit in Iran?”	چه مکان هایی در آمریکا را می خواهید سفر کنید “What are the places you want to travel in America?”	
		۱
		۲
		۳
		۴
		۵

**(b)** As you plan to go five places in Iran, please make a list of 15-20 items in Persian Language that you think you would need to pack to visit these places.

**(c)** As you decided to go to five different places in Iran, please briefly (1-3 sentences) write why you want to visit each place.

چرا می خواهید این مکان ها را ببینید “Why do you want to go there?”	اسم چند مکان دیدنی “Name of the place”	
		۱
		۲
		۳
		۴
		۵

## Reading:

**Context:** Sara talking to her mother Karen on phone. Karen is planning to come to Iran and go to places in Iran with her daughter Sara:

Hello mother, how are you ؟ what are you doing right now?	سارا: سلام مامان! چطوری؟ الان چکار می کنی؟
Hello my daughter, I am fine and I am packing right now. I am coming to Iran on a morning flight tomorrow. How are you ؟ what are you doing?	کرن: سلام دخترم من خوبم و الان در حال جمع کردن وسایل هستم. فردا با پرواز صبح به ایران می آیم تو چطور هستی ؟ چه کار می کنی؟
I am well too, mother. I am making our travel plan.	سارا: من هم خوبم مامان. دارم برنامه مسافرتمون را می ریزم
I am also very excited about Iran tour. Tell me about the travel plan.	کرن: من هم خیلی برای تور ایران هیجان دارم. بگو چه برنامه ای برای سفر داری؟
Okay. I will meet you at Tehran international airport. We will stay in Tehran for two days and will visit Golestan Palace and Azadi Tower.	سارا: خوب. من در فرودگاه بین المللی تهران شما را ملاقات می کنم. ما دو روز در تهران می مانیم. آنجا قصر گلستان و برج آزادی را می بینیم
Will we visit Milad Tower too?	کرن: ایا برج میلاد را هم می بینیم؟
Yes, Azadi Tower is on the way to Milad Tower	سارا: بله برج آزادی در مسیر برج میلاد است
Very well. Where will we go after that?	کرن: خیلی خوب. بعد از آن کجا می رویم؟
After . we will going Up north. In North we will travel to city of Mazandaran.. There, We eat Popular food, Morgh torsh and do shopping, too.	سارا: بعد از تهران، ما به شمال می رویم. در شمال ما به شهر مازندران سفر می کنیم. آنجا ما غذای معروف شمالی "مرغ ترش" می خوریم و خرید هم می کنیم
I have heard that Mazandaran handicraft is very famous.	کرن: من شنیدم صنایع دستی مازندران خیلی معروف است
Yes mother, we will go to handcraft Bazar in Mazandaran. Then we go to Caspian lake shore.	سارا: بله مامان ، ما در مازندران به بازار صنایع دستی می رویم . بعد به . کنار دریای خزر می رویم
Wow! I love to see Caspian lake .	کرن: چه خوب. من خیلی دوست دارم دریای خزر را ببینم
Yes, we will have so much fun.	سارا: بله من فکر کنم خیلی خوش بگذره
This is such a good plan. Do you need anything from America?	کرن: این برنامه خیلی خوبیه. راستی چیزی از آمریکا نیاز داری ؟
No Dear mother, I do not need anything, but please do not bring warm clothes. It is hot in Iran these days.	سارا: نه مامان جان. من چیزی نیاز ندارم. اما لطفا لباس های گرم با خودت نیاور . اینجا این روزها هوا خیلی گرمه
Okay my daughter, I will see you at the airport.	کرن: باشه دخترم. من بزودی تو را در فرودگاه می بینم

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2045#audio-2045-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

Please match the following:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2045#h5p-107>

## Speaking Activity:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2045#h5p-108>

### Key Takeaways

- You can use travel vocabularies.
- You can make sentence about travel and attractions.
- You can ask and answer questions regarding travel to Iran.

سپاس!

# 7.6 Grammar: Tense and Aspect

## Tense

Instructions on Tense and Aspect:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2048#audio-2048-1>

Tense is the time of an action. In all languages, tense is categorized in to three types, namely: (a) present tense, (b) past tense, and (c) future tense.

Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
Auxiliary verbs:	Auxiliary verbs:	Auxiliary verbs:
<p>“It was raining yesterday.”</p> <p>-دیروز باران می بارید. “Last year, I was going to Pakistan.” -پارسال من به پاکستان می رفتم</p>	<p>“It is raining today.”</p> <p>-امروز باران می بارد. “I am going to Pakistan.” -من به پاکستان می روم</p>	<p>“It will rain tomorrow.”</p> <p>-فردا باران خواهد بارید. “I will go to Pakistan next year” -من سال آینده به پاکستان خواهم رفت</p>

## Aspect:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2048#audio-2048-2>

Aspect shows the manner of an action. Grammatical aspects are categorized into two types, namely: **(a) imperfective aspect** and **(b) perfective aspect**.

**Imperfective aspect** shows that the action is not completed.

**Perfective aspect** shows that the action is complete.

**Imperfective aspect** is further categorized into two types, namely:

**(a) habitual ( progressive in Persian language)**

context: Here, we are going to talk about habitual aspect. Now, as it is called habitual aspect, It expresses many different actions. For example, you can use habitual aspect to express the routine action. It can also be used to express general or universal truth, It can be used to express the habitual action, things that you do when you are available or you're in a leisure period. It can also be used to express permanent action .So, anything which is general you can use habitual می with the verb stem. Typically, what happens when you narrate a story, when the story moves on, you use perfective. But, in order to give background information, you can use imperfective and typically the habitual aspect with می-.

Here is a table to show you the examples with the explanation.

the past habitual tense is generally used to express past habit, routine or permanent action in the past. So, you can use می construction with the past stem of the verb.

Explanation on use of habitual in Persian language	English translation	Persian sentence
it shows the habit (the permanent action)	Peter lives in Michigan.	پیتر در میشیگان زندگی می کند
use habitual aspect to express impersonal sentences.	People say that.	مردم این را می گویند
there's no person involved, but you can also use the habitual aspect.	How do you say flower in Farsi?	چطور به فارسی میگوییم "گل"؟
there's no person involved, but you can also use the habitual aspect.	Good tea is available here!	چای خوب موجود است!
We can also use immediate future action by adding "حالا/ الان".	I'll come right away.	من الان/ حالا می آیم
We can also use immediate future action by adding "بیا"	Let's go watch a film	بیا بریم فیلم ببینیم
you can see that this here, the translation is "will," but in Persian, we are using "حالا غذا میدهد"	Don't cry, mom will give you food right away. But,	گریه نکن مامان "حالا" بهت غذا میدهد

**(b) progressive/continuous.**

All grammatical aspects in Persian are marked as morphemes with verb stem, as shown below.

Imperfective Aspect		Perfective Aspect
Habitual	Progressive/Continuous	
<b>Morphemes:</b>	<b>Morphemes:</b>	-----
<b>Use: Present stem of verb</b> verb ending + verb+ می ←	<b>Use: Present stem of verb</b> Verb ending +verb +می+ دارم ←	<b>Use: Past stem of verb</b> verb ending + verb ←
- من کتاب می خوانم "I read books." -ساناز شطرنج بازی می کند "Sanaz plays Chess." -پسرها اتاق ها را تمیز می کنند- "Boys clean rooms."	- من دارم کتاب می خوانم "I am reading a book." -ساناز دارد شطرنج بازی می کند - "Sanaz is playing Chess." -پسرها دارند اتاق ها را تمیز می کنند "Boys are cleaning rooms."	- من کتاب خواندم "I read a book." -ساناز شطرنج بازی کرد - "Sanaz played Chess." -پسرها اتاق ها را تمیز کردند - "Boys cleaned rooms."

## Activity:

Please read these sentences carefully and identify the tense and aspect.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2048#h5p-152>

سپاس!

# 7.7 Grammar: The Present and Past Tenses

## Present Tense:

**Simple present tense** is formed by prefixing “می” to the present stem with personal endings.  
**Present progressive** is formed by adding the present tense of داشتن before the main verb of the sentence with personal ending.  
Look at the table below for the two verbs of “To see” & “To eat”. As you see in the table in Persian language every verb has 2 different stems. Past and Present. Past stem is made by removing from the ends of infinitive form of verb.

Present stem of the verb	Past stem of the verb	infinitive form of the verb
بین	دید	دیدن
خور	خورد	خوردن

Persian verbs with stems. OER Basic Persian

In this table you see how you change the verb in simple present, simple past or present progressive tenses with all different personal endings:

Third Person Plural	Second Person Plural	First Person Plural	Third Person Singular	Second Persian Singular	First Person Singular	
آنها می بینند	شما می بینید	ما می بینیم	او می بیند	تو میبینی	من می بینم	Simple present Tense
آنها دیدند	شما دیدید	ما دیدیم	او دید	تو دیدی	من دیدم	Simple Past Tense
آنها می دیدند	شما می دیدید	ما می دیدیم	او می دید	تو می دیدی	من می دیدم	Past continuous



## Structure:

Past Tense	Present Tense	Habitual Aspect Marker	Verb
می + خورد می + رفت	می + خور می + رو	می می	خوردن رفتن
من سیب می خوردم I used to eat mangos. او ساعت هشت به مدرسه می رفت We used to go to school at 8 o'clock.	من سیب می خورم I eat mangos. او ساعت 8 به مدرسه می رود He goes to school at 8 o'clock.		<b>Example</b>





## Negation of Habitual Aspect:

In order to change habitual aspect sentences in to negative, we connect **ن** to the beginning of the verb.

Examples:

- “Girls play football.” دختران فوتبال بازی می کنند
- “Girls do not play football.” دختران فوتبال بازی نمی کنند-
- “You clean your room everyday.” تو هر روز اتاق را تمیز می کنی -
- “You do not to clean your room everyday.” تو هر روز اتاق را تمیز نمی کنی -

## Uses of Habitual Aspect:

**(a) To express routine actions.**

Examples:

- “I get up at 4 o'clock.” من ساعت ۴ از خواب بیدار می شوم-
- “I drink tea at 5 o'clock.” من ساعت ۵ چای می نوشم-
- “I go to school at 8 o'clock.” من ساعت ۸ صبح از خواب بیدار می شوم-

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

your sentence in past tense	past stem of the verb	neg. sent.	your sentence in present tense	Infinitive form of verb you use in your sentence	
					۱
					۲
					۳
					۴
					۵

**(b) To express habitual actions.**

Examples:

- “Saba reads books.” صبا کتاب می خواند-
- “Mahan plays guitar.” ماهان گیتار می نوازد -
- “Neelufar dances.” نیلوفر می رقصد-

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

your sentence in past tense	past stem of the verb	neg. sent.	your sentence in present tense	Infinitive form of verb you use in your sentence	
					۱
					۲
					۳
					۴
					۵

### (c) To express permanent actions.

Examples:

- "Peter lives in Michigan." پیتر در میشیگان زندگی می کند -
- "Jen works here." جین اینجا کار می کند-
- "I respect my teacher." من به استادم احترام می گذارم-

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense:

your sentence in past tense	past stem of the verb	neg. sent.	your sentence in present tense	Present stem of verb you use in your sentence	
					۱
					۲
					۳
					۴
					۵

### (d) To express general/universal truth.

Examples:

- "The earth revolves around the sun." زمین دور خورشید می چرخد-

- “Usually, roses are red.” معمولاً گل رز قرمز است -
- “It snows in Michigan.” در میشیگان برف می بارد -

### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

your sentence in past tense	past stem of the verb	neg. sent.	your sentence in present tense	Present stem of verb you use in your sentence	
					۱
					۲
					۳
					۴
					۵

#### (e) To narrate a story and to express series of events:

When narrating a story, background information is generally expressed using habitual (imperfective aspect) construction. Whereas, the foreground information is expressed using perfective aspect. Habitual construction (background information) in the story below is highlighted.

Example:

شیری در جنگل زندگی می کرد - در همان جنگل یک موش هم زندگی می کرد - یک روز شیر به موش می گوید من تو را می خورم - موش می گوید مرا نخور - یک روز شکارچی شیر را به دام می اندازد بعد موش تله را گاز می گیرد - اینگونه است که موش به شیر کمک می کند

“A lion lived in a forest. In the same forest, there also lived a rat. One day, the lion says to the rat, “I will eat you.” The rat says, “Please don’t eat me.” One day, a hunter traps the lion in a net. Then, the rat chews the net. This is how the rat frees the lion.”

#### (f) To express impersonal sentences

Examples:

- “People say that...” مردم این را میگویند ...
- “How do you say “flower” in Persian?” چطوری flower را به فارسی می گی؟
- “Good tea is available here.” چای خوب اینجا موجود است -

### Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

your sentence in past tense	past stem of the verb	neg. sent.	your sentence in present tense	Present stem of verb you use in your sentence	
					۱
					۲
					۳
					۴
					۵

(g) To express immediate future action by adding adverbs like الان / حالا “right away” and بیا “let’s”.

Examples:

- “I will come right away.” من الان / حالا می آیم -
- “Let’s watch a film.” بیا یک فیلم ببینیم -
- “Don’t cry, mother will give you food right away.” گریه نکن , مامان الان بهت غذا میدهد -

## Uses of the Past Habitual Tense:

(a) The past habitual tense is generally used to express past habits, routines, and permanent actions.

Examples:

- “I used to go to school at 10 o’clock last year.” من سال گذشته ساعت 10 به مدرسه می رفتم -
- “Where did you used to live in Iran?” کجای ایران زندگی می کردید؟
- “My brother used to talk to me everyday, until last month.” برادرم تا ماه گذشته هر روز با من صحبت می کرد -

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and present tense.

your sentence in Present tense	Present stem of the verb	neg. sent.	your sentence in past tense	Infinitive form of verb you use in your sentence	
					۱
					۲
					۳
					۴
					۵

## Activities:

- (a) Please choose the correct form of the habitual aspect marker, based on the subject of the sentence.
- (b) Please write your daily routine of this semester/year. After writing your daily routine, compare it with last semester/year. (Hint: Please use present habitual for current daily routine and use past habitual for last semester/year.)
- (c) Please ask your friends about their hobbies and enlist them here. (Hint: Use: شما در اوقات فراغتتان چه می کنید؟ “What do you do in your free time?” to ask their hobbies.)
- (d) Please watch a short film and write the story in Persian. After writing, please record yourself here and share your story with the instructor/any native speaker for the feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2051#h5p-153>

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## 7.8 Grammar: Present and Past Progressive Tense

### Use of Progressive Aspect Marker with Different Subjects:

Past stem	Present stem	Progressive Aspect Marker	Verb
می رفتم - می رفتی - - می رفت می رفتیم - می رفتید - می رفتند	- می روم - می روی - می رود می رویم - می روید - می روند	دار- داشت	To go
او داشت به مدرسه می رفت “He was going to school.”	او دارد به مدرسه می رود “He is going to school.”		Examples

### Structure:

Progressive markers (داشتن) are used based on the number, person and gender features of the agreeing subject.

Habitual markers Present/ past	Plural pronoun	Habitual markers present/past	Singular Pronoun	Person
داریم / داشتیم	ما “We”	دارم / داشتم	“I” من	1st
دارید / داشتید	شما “You”	داری / داشتی	“You” تو	2nd
دارند / داشتند	آنها “They”	دارد / داشت	“S/he” and singular nouns او	3rd

### Negation of Progressive Aspect:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2054#audio-2054-1>

In order to change progressive aspect sentences in negative, we change می to نمی. When progressive sentences appear in negative, generally, the verb “to be” in present is dropped, but not in the past. Negative of past tense keeps the past form of the verb “to be”.

Examples:

- “Girls are playing football.” دخترها دارند فوتبال بازی می کنند-

- “Girls are not playing football.” دخترها فوتبال بازی نمی کنند-
- “You were cleaning your room.” تو داشتی اتاق را تمیز می کردی-
- “You were not cleaning your room.” تو اتاق را تمیز نمی کردی-

## Uses of Progressive Aspect:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2054#audio-2054-2>

### 1- To express action happening at the time of speaking.

Examples:

- “It is raining.” دارد باران می بارد -
- “Saba and Sana were watching a film.” صبا و ساناز دارند تلویزیون تماشا می کنند-

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative and past tense.

Past tense	Negative	Your example	
			۱
			۲
			۳
			۴
			۵

### 2- To express temporary action. Generally, adverbs like این روزها “these days” and الان / حالا “right now” are used.

Examples:

- “Parvin is reading a book right now.” پروین الان دارد کتاب می خواند -
- “Mehran is playing a guitar these days.” مهران این روزها گیتار می نوازد-
- “Cyrus was living/staying in America.” سیروس در آمریکا زندگی می کرد-

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences in negative and past tense.

Past tense	Negative	Your example	
			۱
			۲
			۳
			۴
			۵

### 3- To express planned future action. The sentences must have future adverbs of time.

Examples:

- “Peter is going to Italy next month.” پیتر ماه آینده دارد به ایتالیا می رود -
- “Kathy is working tomorrow.” کتی فردا دارد کار می کند-
- “I am watching a film next week.” من هفته آینده دارم یک فیلم می بینم-

Note:

To express planned future action using progressive aspect is only possible in present tense. Past tense of progressive aspect cannot express planned future action.

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences in negative.

Negative	Your example	
		۱
		۲
		۳
		۴
		۵

### Activity:

(a) Please write 5 sentences explaining what you were doing last weekend.

هفته گذشته، من _____ بودم -	۱.
	۲.
	۳.
	۴.
	۵.

(b) Please write 5 sentences explaining what you are doing next week.

هفته آینده، من-----	۱.
	۲.
	۳.
	۴.
	۵.

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## 7.9 Grammar: Simple Future Tense

### “زمان آینده”

To make future tense you need future maker before the verb. please note that personal ending will be attached to the future maker.

Example: Tomorrow I Will eat pizza ” فردا، من پیتزا خواهم خورد ”

Please Note that you will be using past stem of the verb to make future tense.

#### Use of Future Markers with Different Subjects:

Future markers are used based on the number, person, and gender features of the agreeing subject.

Verb Ending	Future Maker	Plural Pronoun	Verb Ending	Future maker	Singular Pronoun	Person
یم	خواه	ما “We”	م	خواه	من “I”	1st
ید	خواه	شما “You”	ی	خواه	تو “You”	2nd
ند	خواه	آنها “They,” and plural nouns	د	خواه	او “S/he,” and singular noun	3rd

#### Negation of Future Tense

In order to change Future aspect sentences to negative, we use the word **ن** right before the future maker.

Examples:

- “Girls will play football.” دختران فوتبال بازی خواهند کرد-
- “Girls will not play football.” دختران فوتبال بازی **ن** خواهند کرد-
- “You will clean your room.” تو اتاق را تمیز خواهی کرد-
- “You will not clean your room.” تو اتاق را تمیز **ن** خواهی کرد-

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative.

	Examples	Negative
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

## Uses of Future Tense:

### 1- To express future actions.

Examples:

- "It will rain tomorrow." فردا باران خواهد بارید-
- "Everyone will go home." همه به خانه خواهند رفت-
- "Peter and Ava will watch a film." پیتر و آوا یک فیلم تماشا خواهند کرد-

### 2- To express assumption/presumption.

Examples:

- "Perhaps it will snow tomorrow." شاید فردا برف بیاید -
- "Next year, I will go to Iran." سال آینده به ایران خواهم رفت -
- "Peter and Sanaz will meet me tomorrow." پیتر و ساناز فردا من را ملاقات خواهند کرد-

## Activity:

Please add five more examples here. After writing your examples, please change your sentences to negative:

Negative	Example	
		۱
		۲
		۳
		۴
		۵

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## 7.10 Cultural Notes and Extra/Optional Online Materials

### Cultural Notes:

	Topics	Explanation
1.	Food habits	In Persian language, In addition to separate words for lunch and dinner, people use غذا / خوراک. "food" as well. Typically, for both lunch and dinner, people eat a full meal.
2.	چایی / Tea	چایی is one of the drinks that Iranian middle eastern love to drink in the morning and in the evening with snacks. Additionally, چایی is often served in the office and is a drink for breaks during work or study.
3.	چه خبر؟ اوضاع چطور؟	چه خبر؟ / اوضاع چطور؟ Literally, it means "What's the news?" But this is used to express "What's up?" or "What is going on?"
4.	School and Office hours.	In Iran, people generally go to work at 8 in the morning. Most offices like Banks the hours are 8:00 am to 2:00 Pm. Most shops are closing during lunch hours.
5.	Daily Routine	When you ask about daily routines to Iranian people, they may just talk about their work/study. They may say how long they work and study.
6.	Beginning of the Year in Iran / New Year in Iran	A new year in Iran begins on the first day of spring ( spring equinox) and mark the beginning of first month of the year.
7.	Beginning of the week in Persian Calendar	In Iran, the first day of the week is Saturday and the only official day off is Friday ( last day of the week).

### Persian Calendar:

Iranian calendar/ Persian solar Hijri Calendar is one of the world's most accurate calendar system means that its time reckoning is based on the Earth's movements around the sun.. this is not the same as Hijri calendar that is being used by many Muslims around the world.

Structure:

A Year divided into 12 months. the first 6 month have 31 days. month 7 to 11 have 30 days and last month have 29 days.

these information are taken from this site: for more information and details please follow the below link:

<https://www.timeanddate.com/calendar/persian-calendar.html>

### Extra/Optional Online Materials:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian\\_verbs#Present\\_tenses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_verbs#Present_tenses)



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## PART VIII

# CHAPTER 8: TALKING ABOUT THE PAST AND COMPLETED ACTIONS



photo: M.Hasan Zarifmanesh  
باشگاه خبرنگاران پویا  
“File:University of Tehran Students ceremony (3).jpg” by محمدحسن ظریف منش is licensed under CC BY 4.0.

## Goals of this Chapter

Type your learning objectives here.

- You will learn vocabulary related to travelling.
- You will learn how to write a letter in Persian Language.
- You will learn how to express completed actions.
- You will learn how to form long sentences.
- You will learn how to express uncertain future plans, blessings, good and bad wishes.

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# 8.1 Review chapter 7



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## ”روزهای هفته ”

First day of the week	Saturday	شنبه
	Sunday	یک شنبه
	Monday	دو شنبه
	Tuesday	سه شنبه
	Wednesday	چهار شنبه
	Thursday	پنج شنبه
Last day of the week( day off)	Friday	جمعه

## Times of the day & Adverb of time

English	Persian	English	Persian
Morning	صبح	today	امروز
noon	ظهر	tomorrow	فردا
afternoon	عصر	yesterday	دیروز
night	شب	day after tomorrow	پس فردا
afternoon	بعد از ظهر	day before yesterday	پریروز
mid night	نیمه شب	2 days ago	دو روز پیش / پریروز

## Reading/Listening and Grammar Activity:

Please read the following passage carefully and mark the verbs in habitual aspect and in future tense.

تخت جمشید یا پرسپولیس یکی از مهم ترین جاهای دیدنی ایران است که در استان فارس واقع شده است. تخت جمشید توسط هخامنشیان ساخته شده است. در سال ۵۱۸ پیش از میلاد بنای تخت جمشید به عنوان پایتخت جدید هخامنشیان در پارسه شروع شد. بنیان‌گذار تخت جمشید داریوش بزرگ بود، تخت جمشید را در جهان با نام «پرسپولیس» می‌شناسند که این نام به زبان یونانی است. ستون‌ها، کتیبه‌ها، نقش برجسته‌ها، کاخ‌ها و دروازه‌های باقی مانده در محوطه تخت جمشید، از مشهورترین آثار تمدن در جهان به شمار می‌آیند. محوطه تخت جمشید که نام دیگر آن «سرزمین پارسه» نیز هست، گردشگران زیادی را از سراسر جهان، در طول سال به شیراز می‌کشاند

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1883#audio-1883-1>

## Activity:

Answer the following questions based on on the above reading/listening.



*An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:*

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1883#h5p-109>

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## 8.2 Reading / Listening 1: After Vacation

“بعد از تعطیلات”



*“Unpacking after our Florida vacation” by PittCaleb is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 2.0.*

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabularies related to vacation and trip.
- You will learn to talk about recent event in the past tense.

### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Please recollect the memories of your last trip and make a list of the places you went, food that you ate, and things that you did.

(b) Please share your vacation details with your friend, and ask hers/his.



## Reading:

**Context:** Shahnaz, Peter, and Nikki meet in school after the summer vacation.

Hello Shahnaz, how are you?	سلام شهناز. چطوری؟	پیتز:
I am well. How are you?	من خوبم. تو چطوری؟	شهناز:
I, too, am well. How was your summer vacation?	من هم خوبم. تعطیلات تابستانت چطور بود؟	پیتز:
My summer vacation was very good. I went to Iran with my family. we traveled to Isfahan too.	تعطیلات تابستان خیلی خوب بود. من با خانواده ام به ایران رفتیم. ما به شهر اصفهان هم سفر کردیم	شهناز:
Interesting! What did you do in Isfahan?	چه جالب! در اصفهان چکار کردید؟	پیتز:
We stayed there for a week. We saw the city. We saw Ancient artifacts. Where did you go on summer vacation and what did you do?	ما یک هفته اصفهان بودیم. ما چند تا از آثار باستانی انجا را دیدیم. شما برای تعطیلات تابستان کجا رفتید؟	شهناز:
I went to my parent's house in ohio. I spent some time with them and helped them fix their house.	من به خانه والدینم در اهایو رفتم. من با آنها مدتی وقت صرف کردم و برای تعمیر خانه به آنها کمک کردم	پیتز:
Oh wow! Nikki, what did you do during summer vacation?	اوه وای! نیکی تو در تعطیلات تابستان چکار کردی؟	شهناز:
I didn't go anywhere. I learned how to cook.	من جایی نرفتم. اما آشپزی یاد گرفتم	نیکی:
Oh wow! That is great. Now Nikki can cook food for us.	اوه وای! این عالیه. حالا نیکی میتونه برای ما غذا بپزه	پیتز:
Yes, why not?	بله, چرا که نه؟	نیکی:

## Listening:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2064#audio-2064-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Check your vocabulary:



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<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2064#h5p-154>

(b) Record yourself Describing the most recent vacation or travel that you just had. After recording, please your audio with your instructor for Her/ his Feedback.



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=2064#h5p-156>

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about recent event in the past.

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## 8.3 Reading/Listening 2: “Letter Writing”

### “نامه نگاری”



“Persian New Year” by keep it surreal is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.

#### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabularies on traveling to Iran.
- You will learn how to write a letter describing event.

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activity

(a) In a group, please share your letter writing experience. Please also share who you want to write a letter today, and what you want to write about.

(b) In a group, please discuss how mode of communication changes due to new technological developments like facebook, twitter, and emails, etc.

(c) Please learn the following vocabulary:

Translation	Persian	Translation	Persian
Toward X	به طرف	Friend	دوست
Fast	تند / سریع	Hope	امید
To run	دویدن	Special	مخصوص / خاص
To save	ذخیره کردن / نجات دادن	Reason	دلیل
To lift	بالا بردن / بلند کردن	Return	برگشت
To run away	فرار کردن	To spend	صرف کردن / مصرف کردن
Leg	پا	Out	بیرون
To be stuck	گیر کردن	To roam around	گشتن / پرسه زدن
To fall	افتادن	Last	آخرین
To lie down	دراز کشیدن	Paternal uncle's daughter	دختر عمو
Safe	امن / سالم	Marriage	ازدواج
Pain	درد	Happy	خوشحال
To feel	حس کردن	Preparation	آماده سازی
Hospital	بیمارستان	Grandeur	شکوه / عظمت
To arrive	رسیدن	To buy	خریدن
Bone	استخوان	snack	تنقلات . خوراک سبک
Break	شکستن	To see	دیدن
To give treatment	درمان کردن	Small	کوچک / کوچولو
Rest	استراحت کردن	Child	بچه / فرزند
To instruct	دستور دادن	Road	خیابان
To take care	مراقبت کردن	To cross	عبور کردن

## Reading

Context: Sara is writing a letter to her friends Parvin and Peter, describing change of plan and incidents:

فروردین ۲۰۲۳

دوستان عزیزم پروین و پیترا

سلام! امیدوارم خوب باشید و تعطیلات نوروزی خوبی داشته باشید. دلیل اصلی نوشتن نامه این است که نمی توانم در این ترم به مدرسه برگردم در تعطیلات نوروز به خانه مادرم در ایران رفته بودم. من با خانواده ام اوقات خوبی را سپری می کردم. ما با هم به گردش می رفتیم و غذاهای خوب و تنقلات زیادی می خوردیم. چند بار پیاده روی کردیم و اوقات خوشی داشتیم. خواهرم به تازگی صاحب فرزند شده است. من با بچه.

خواهرم خیلی باری می کردم

برای سال نو من به مادرم کمک کردم. خانه را تمیز کردیم و سفره هفت سین تهیه کردیم. مراسم نوروز بسیار باشکوه بود.

هفته گذشته یکی از پسرعموهایم ازدواج کرد و همه ما خیلی خوشحال بودیم. همه فامیل دور هم بودیم و با هیاهوی زیادی داشتیم برای عروسی آماده میشدیم

دو روز قبل از عروسی برای خرید لباس به بازار رفتم. بعد از خرید، در راه برگشتن به خانه متأسفانه در جاده با یک موتور سیکلت تصادف کردم واستخوان پای راستم شکست. دکتر مرا معالجه کرد و به من دستور داد که تا سه ماه استراحت کنم الان در خانه هستم و خوبم. مادرم از من مراقبت می کند. نامه ای هم برای استاد نوشته ام.

لطفاً به همه سلام من را برسانید و بفرمایید بنویسید. ترم بعد شما رو میبینم

با ارادت

سارا

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1173#audio-1173-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Please check your vocabulary.

(b) Please answer the following questions based on the above letter.

- 1- Why can't sara come back to the university?
- 2- Where does she live now?
- 3- describe how did the accident happened?
- 4- What do you know about Norouz?

(c) Please follow the pattern of the above letter and write a letter to your friend explaining one recent incident that you witnessed.

### Key Takeaways

- You can talk about incident or something that happened in recent timing the past.

سپاس!

## 8.4 Reading/Listening 3: Well Wishes

“آرزوهای خوب”



*“File:Persian Lady recites Hafez Poems in Yalda Night.jpg” by PersianDutchNetwork is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0.*

- You will learn how to make well wishes for others.
- You can ask and answer questions regarding holidays.

## Pre-Reading/Listening Activities

(a) Please search for and make a list of national holidays that are celebrated in Middle Eastern countries and in America.

(b) Please discuss how you wish each other on national holidays and try to learn those well-wishes in Persian Language.

(c) Please learn the following vocabulary:

English	Persian	Translation	Persian
Because	زیرا / برای اینکه	graduation	تبریک
National	ملی	To celebrate	جشن گرفتن
Festival	جشنواره / جشن / عید	A few/some	کمی / مقداری
Entry	ورودی	Historical	تاریخی
Regional	محلی / منطقه ای	Place	مکان / محل
Happiness	خوشبختی	To tell	گفتن
Birthday	روز تولد	Someone	یک نفر / کسی
Congratulation	تبریک	Plan	تصمیم / برنامه
Independence Day	روز استقلال / روز آزادی	To rest	استراحت کردن
Hearty	صمیمی	Perhaps	شاید

## Reading:

Context: Kamran, Negin, and Peter are talking about Yalda in Iran.



Dorood Peter , happy Yalda!	درد پیتز , یلدا مبارک	کامران:
Salam Kamran, Thanks. Happy yalda to you too! How will you celebrate Yalda night?	سلام کامران, ممنون. یلدا شما هم مبارک! شما چطوری شب یلدا را جشن می گیرید؟	پیتز:
I am going to my grandmothers' house for Yalda night. my family and my uncle and aunt's are all coming too. We eat Ash and lots of snacks. We try to stay up all night! What will you do?	من میرم خونه مادر بزرگم برای شب یلدا. خانواده و عمو و عمه من هم می آیند. تو چکار می کنی؟	کامران:
What do I say? I have no plans. I might go home and sleep.	من چی بگم؟ هیچ برنامه ای ندارم. ممکنه برم خونه و بخوابم	پیتز:
If you want, you can come with us.	اگه بخواهی , می تونی با ما بیایی	کامران:
No friend, I will rest today. But tell me why you are all staying up all night on Yalda?	نه دوست من, من امروز استراحت می کنم. اما برام بگو چرا و چطور شب یلدا جشن می گیرید؟	پیتز:
It's been years that Iranian celebrate yalda night which is the last night of Autumn and longest night of the year. Iranian gather up on Yalda night and lots of delicious foods like Ash, different snacks and sweets. some read Hafez poet and adults tell stories for their children. We try to stay up all night. we all sing and dance all night.	سالهاست که ایرانیان شب یلدا که آخرین شب فصل پاییز و بلندترین شب سال است را جشن می گیرند. ایرانیان در شب یلدا دور هم جمع می شوند و با هم خوراکی های خوشمزه مثل آش و تنقلات مختلف و شیرینی می خورند . بعضی ها کتاب شعر حافظ می خوانند و بزرگ ترها برای بچه ها قصه میگویند ما سعی می کنیم همه شب را بیدار بمونیم . همه شب آواز می خوانیم و می رقصیم	کامران:
Oh wow! What are the other national festivals in Iran?	چه جالب. چه جشن های دیگه ای در ایران هست؟	پیتز:
Iranians have many festival, but the most important ones are Norouz which is first day of spring, Chahar shanbeh Soori which is Last wednesday of the year, Sizdah bedar that is 13th day of Farvardin and some other festivals that some of them are also religious.	ایرانیان جشن های زیادی دارند اما مهمترین آنها نوروز که روز اول فروردینه و چهار شنبه سوری که آخرین چهارشنبه سال است. سیزده بدر که روز سیزدهم فروردین است و جشن های بسیار دیگری هم هست که بعضی از آنها مذهبی هستند	کامران:
Very Well! Negin, why are you looking sad today? Don't you like Yalda Night?	خیلی خویه! نگین چرا امروز به نظر ناراحت هستی؟ تو شب یلدا را دوست نداری؟	پیتز:
No, No. It is not like that. But today is my birthday, too, and every one is wishing me Happy Yalda night!	نه نه اینطور نیست. اما امروز تولد من هم هست ولی همه شب یلدا را تبریک میگویند	نگین:
Today is your birthday? Happy birthday Negin! Let's celebrate your birthday together.	امروز تولد توست؟ تولد مبارک نگین جان! بیا تولدت را با هم جشن بگیریم	پیتز:
Happy birthday Negin!	تولد مبارک نگین	کامران:
Thanks! Happy Yalda night to you all.	ممنونم ! شب یلدا همه شما هم مبارک	نگین:

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:  
<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1895#audio-1895-1>

## Post-Reading/Listening Activities:

(a) Check your vocabulary.

Drag the words into the correct boxes

(b) Please answer the following questions:

## Post Writing/Speaking Activity:

(a) Please think about a national festival/holiday that is coming up. Write at least 15 sentences explaining how you would celebrate that festival.

(b) Then Record yourself reading your notes:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1895#h5p-157>

Please share your writing/audio with your instructor for her/his feedback.

### Key Takeaways

- You Can make well wishes for others.
- You can ask and answer questions regarding holidays.

سپاس!

# 8.5 Study Abroad

## “نامه سارا”

### Learning Objectives

- You will learn vocabularies related to describing your future plan.
- You will learn how to talk about your plans in future tense.

### Pre-Reading/Listening Activities:

- (a) In a group, please discuss your experience of study abroad. If you have not participated in any study abroad programs, then please discuss where you want to go and what you would plan to do in your dream study abroad.
- (b) In a group, please discuss the importance of study abroad in your overall education at the college level. Please make a list of 7-10 benefits. Additionally, if in the discussion some negative point comes up, please also list them.
- (c) Please learn the following vocabulary:

Translation	Persian	Translation	Persian
To feel/appear	حس کردن	Respected	/ محترم با احترام
To understand	فهمیدن	Mother	مادر
Heart	قلب	Hope	امید
To try	سعی کردن	Well,	خوب
Historical	تاریخی	Ahead	در پیش / جلو
Religious	مذهبی	Letter	نامه
Tourism	توریستی	Special	مخصوص
Place	محل	Reason	دلیل
Travel	مسافرت	Study	مطالعه کردن
Diversity	تنوع / متفاوت	To be completed	کامل شدن
Different	متفاوت / گوناگون	To return	برگشتن
Unique	بی نظیر	When....then...	وقتی -- بعد
To suppose/To agree	موافقت کردن / فرض کردن	First time	اولین بار
Country	کشور	Language	زبان

Translation	Persian	Translation	Persian
Generally	معمولاً / بطور کلی	Culture	فرهنگ
Multilingual	چند زبانه	About x	درباره X
Sweets	شیرینی	Information	اطلاعات
Festival	جشن	Much/Very	خیلی
Cloth	لباس	Fortunate	خوش شانس
Perhaps	شاید	With x	با X
Soon	بزودی	To stay	ماندن
Certainly	قطعاً / حتماً	To get an opportunity	موقعیت بدست آوردن
To tell	گفتن	To help	کمک کردن
Goodbye	خدانگهدار	To leave	ترک کردن
Love	عشق	A little	یکمی
Daughter	دختر	Difficult	مشکل
Efficient	موثر	Separate	جدا

## Reading:

**Context:** Sara has completed her study abroad in Iran and is now planning to go back to America. Her teacher asked her to write a letter to her mother in Persian explaining her experience and her travel plan.

روز ۱۷ ژانویه ۲۰۲۲

مادر عزیزم

با درود-

امیدوارم حال شما خوب باشد - من هم خوب هستم - می خواستم به شما اطلاع بدهم که من در ایران تحصیلاتم را به پایان رسانده ام و به زودی به خانه برمی گردم . وقتی برای اولین بار به ایران آمدم، چیز زیادی در مورد زبان و فرهنگ اینجا نمی دانستم - اما خیلی خوش شانس بودم که فرصت ماندن در کنار نسرين و خانواده اش را داشتم - نسرين و خانواده اش از من مراقبت کردند و خیلی به من کمک کردند - اکنون ترک آنها و بازگشت به آمریکا کمی دشوار به نظر می رسد - در ایران زبان فارسی خواندم و تمام تلاشم را کردم که فرهنگ ایرانیان را درک کنم - از مکان های تاریخی، مذهبی و توریستی زیادی بازدید کردم. من عاشق جشن ها ؛ فرهنگ ؛ . شیرینی و غذاهای ایرانی هستم. امیدوارم دوباره به ایران بیایم  
مادر جان بلیط من برای آمریکا در تاریخ ۲۲ ماه ژانویه از تهران به پاریس و از پاریس به شیکاگو است - بسیار خوشحالم که به زودی شما را ملاقات می کنم  
لطفاً اگر چیزی از ایران می خواهید به من بگویید سلام زیاد من را به پدر جان و خواهر کوچکم برسانید  
دختر شما ، سارا

## Listening:



One or more interactive elements has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view them online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1167#audio-1167-1>

## Post-Writing / Speaking Activities:

(a) Please check your vocabulary.

(b) Choose the correct response:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1167#h5p-155>

(c) Based on the above pre-reading/listening discussion and letter by Sara, please write a letter to one of your family members talking about your experience of your study abroad, or a place you want to go for study abroad.

(d) Please record yourself reading your letter:



An interactive H5P element has been excluded from this version of the text. You can view it online here:

<https://openbooks.lib.msu.edu/persian/?p=1167#h5p-158>

### Key Takeaways

- You can write a letter describing recent events.
- You can talk about your plans in future tense.

سیاس!

# 8.6 Grammar: Perfective Aspect

We have learned that the main verb can be classified into three categories: (a) intransitive verb, (b) transitive verb, and (c) ditransitive verb. The structure of the perfective aspect for intransitive verbs is different from the structure of transitive and ditransitive verbs.

We also learned that an intransitive verb is a verb that requires only one noun/pronoun in a complete sentence and that the noun/pronoun can be either the subject or the object of that complete sentence.

Verb agreement: The intransitive verb requires only one noun/pronoun that can act like a subject or object. The verb agrees with the subject or object, whichever is available in a sentence.

## Perfective aspect with Intransitive Verbs in Three Tenses:

Remarks	Future Perfect	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Simple Perfect
Subject-Verb Agreement: “He” and شما “You” are the subjects of these sentences. If you ask a question like “Who ran?” or “Who slept?”, what you receive as an answer is a subject.	او باید دویده باشد حتما خوابیدی	او دویده است تو خواب هستی	او دویده بود تو خوابیده بودی	او دوید تو خوابیدی
Object-Verb Agreement: “Train” and “Leaves” are the objects of these sentences. If you ask a question like “What” arrived?” or “What fell?”, you will receive an object as an answer.	قطار باید رسیده باشد برگها باید ریخته باشند	قطار رسیده است برگها ریخته اند	قطار رسیده بود برگ ها افتاده بود	قطار رسید برگها ریختند

### Activity ۱

Please write two sentences in perfective aspect using the following intransitive verbs.



Sentences		Intransitive Verbs
	۱.	رفتن "To go"
	۲.	
	۱.	آمدن "To come"
	۲.	
	۱.	نشستن "To sit"
	۲.	
	۱.	خوابیدن "To sleep"
	۲.	
	۱.	برای قدم زدن "To stroll"
	۲.	
	۱.	افتادن "To fall"
	۲.	
	۱.	دویدن "To run"
	۲.	
	۱.	شکسته شدن "To be broken"
	۲.	
	۱.	گریه کردن "To cry"
	۲.	
	۱.	خندیدن "To laugh"
	۲.	
	۱.	رسیدن "To arrive"
	۲.	

## Perfective Aspect with Transitive and Ditransitive Verbs

Like English verbs, **Persian verbs are either transitive (requiring an object) or intransitive.** In Persian an accusative marker (enclitic), را *rā*, comes after any definite direct object: Intransitive: دویدم *davidam* = 'I ran'. Transitive: او را دیدم *u-rā didam* = 'I saw him'

We have learned that a transitive verb is a verb that requires two nouns/pronouns in a complete sentence where one noun/pronoun has to be the subject and other noun/pronoun has to be the object of a complete sentence.

A ditransitive verb is a verb that requires three nouns/pronouns in a complete sentence where one noun/pronoun has to be the subject and the other noun/pronoun has to be the indirect object; yet another noun/pronoun has to be the direct object of a complete sentence.

Look at the following examples:

-I ate food من غذا خوردم

-Saba bought clothes. صبا لباس خرید

-Iman ate some bread ایمان کمی نان خورد

-They gave Sanaz a flower. ایمان به ساناز یک گل داد

-Peter gave books to Ahmed." پیتر کتاب ها را به احمد داد

-Teacher spoke to us. معلم با ما صحبت کرد

## Activity 2

Please write two sentences in perfective aspect using the following transitive and ditransitive verbs.

Sentences		Transitive Verbs
	۱.	خوردن "To eat"
	۲.	
	۱.	درس خواندن / مطالعه کردن "To study/read"
	۲.	
	۱.	نوشتن "To write"
	۲.	
	۱.	سوال کردن "To ask"
	۲.	
	۱.	درس دادن / یاد دادن "To teach"
	۲.	
	۱.	گفتن "To say"
	۲.	
	۱.	دیدن "see"
	۲.	
	۱.	باز کردن "To open"
	۲.	
	۱.	شکستن "To break"
	۲.	
	۱.	فکر کردن "To think"
	۲.	
	۱.	تماشا کردن "To watch"
	۲.	

## Perfective Aspect Negation

In order to change the perfective aspect sentences to negative, we use the word **ن**right before the main verb.

### Examples:

"I did not go to school." - من به مدرسه نرفتم.

"We did not eat food." - ما غذا نخوردیم.

"Mother did not give sweets to the children." - مادر به بچه ها شیرینی نداد.

"Teacher had taught nothing to us." - معلم چیزی به ما یاد نداده بود.

## Use of Simple Perfective Aspect

Unlike the habitual past tense which expresses the routine, habitual, and permanent actions in the past, the simple perfective aspect expresses one completed action. The past adverb of time can be used in a simple perfective aspect sentence.

### For examples:

“Yesterday, I ran 10 kilometers.” - دیروز من ۱۰ کیلومتر دویدم

“Last month, father bought a radio.” - ماه گذشته، پدر یک رادیو خرید

“Last year, she went to Iran.” - پارسال، او به ایران رفت

## Activity 3

Please write 5 sentences In Persian Language, explaining what you did yesterday in the simple perfective aspect.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Use of the Present Perfective Tense:

The perfective aspect in the present tense is used to express a recently completed action, the effect of which may still be continuing. Please note that the past adverbs of time cannot be used in the present perfective tense sentences.

### For examples:

“Today, I have run 10 kilometers.” - امروز من ۱۰ کیلومتر دویده ام

“Today, my father has given me some money.” - امروز، پدرم مقداری پول به من داده است

“I have done yoga this morning.” - من امروز صبح یوگا انجام داده ام

## Activity 4

Please write 5 sentences in Persian language explaining what you did today in the present perfective tense.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Use of the Past Perfective Tense

The perfective aspect in the past tense is used to express a distant past completed action, the effect of which may not be continuing at all. Please note that the past adverbs of time can be used in the past perfective tense sentences.

**For example:**

“Yesterday, I have run 10 kilometers.” - دیروز ده کیلومتر دویدم

“Last month, my father has given me some money.” - ماه گذشته پدرم مقداری پول به من داد

“I have done yoga in my childhood.” - در کودکی یوگا انجام می دادم

### Activity 5

Please write 5 sentences in Persian explaining what did you do when you were a child (during your childhood) in the past perfective tense.

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4
- .5

## Use of the Future Perfective Tense

In English, the future perfective tense is used to show a completed action by a particular time in future. In Persian Language, we simply use Simple future tense to express those actions.

the perfective aspect in the future tense is used to express assumption that some action must have been completed by a particular time.

**For example:**

“The children must have fallen asleep by now.” - تا الان بچه ها باید خواب باشند

“Father must have reached the office by 10 o'clock.” - پدر باید تا ساعت ده به دفتر رسیده باشد

“Mother must have cooked the food by the evening.” - مادر باید تا عصر غذا را پخته باشد

### Activity 6

Please write 5 sentences in Persian language assuming what your friends must have done by now using the future perfective tense.

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4

سپاس!

# 8.7 Grammar: Subjunctive

Subjunctive verb forms are generally used to convey desirability, possibility, probability, uncertainty, or a wish about some future action or event.

## Structure:

In order to create subjunctive form in Persian language, Add to the present stem of the verb. There are several words that will be used in present subjunctive which you will see in the table below:

Subjunctive	use of
I might go to the market. من شاید به بازار بروم	might شاید
I must go to the market. من باید به بازار بروم	must باید
I like to go to the market. من دوست دارم به بازار بروم	like to دوست داشتن
I am going to the marker to shop. من به بازار می روم تا خرید بکنم	until

## Present subjunctive vs future tense:

In the following examples you can see the differences between subjunctive and future.

- he/she will go to Detroit tomorrow. او فردا به دیترویت خواهد رفت **:Future**
- He/She may go to Detroit tomorrow. او فردا شاید به دیترویت برود **:Subjunctive**
- I will study Persian next year, too. سال آینده, من فارسی خواهم خواند **:Future**
- I must study Persian next year. سال آینده , من باید فارسی بخوانم **:Subjunctive**

## Negation of Subjunctive:

The negative particle used with the subjunctive is always **ن**.

s/he may not go to tomorrow. "او شاید به دیترویت **ن** رود"

it may not rain today. فردا شاید باران **ن** بارد.

## Subjunctive Case in Imperfective and Perfective Aspects:

In order to use subjunctive case in imperfective and perfective aspect, a subjunctive form of **بونا** is added as an auxiliary to the habitual, progressive, or perfective forms of the main verb.

## Uses of Subjunctive Case:

### To express desirability.

Let's go out somewhere today. بیا امروز بریم جایی.

### To express advice/permission (may, should).

May I come in? میتونم بیام داخل؟

"May I go home?" میتونم برم خونه؟

### Let's Constructions

Let's go for a walk. بیا بریم قدم بزنیم.

Let's eat food. بیا غذا بخوریم.

### Most polite form of request.

Please come with me. لطفاً با من بیا.

Let's eat now. بیا الان غذا بخوریم.

### To express probability/uncertainty.

Perhaps it may rain today. ممکن است امروز باران ببارد.

"Perhaps s/he may come here tomorrow." ممکن است او فردا بیاید اینجا.

### To express wishes/blessings/curses.

Wish you a happy birthday! تولدت مبارک باشد!

Wish you a happy new year! سال نو مبارک باشد!



# Complex Sentences: Uses of Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses

The subjunctive case can be used in a subordinate clause to express desire and possibility.

For example:

I want you to study Persian. من می خوامتو فارسی بخوانی

Mother wants me to become a doctor. مادر می خوادمن دکتر بشم

## More Expressions

Examples	Expressions	
It would be great if she came back!"	چه خوب بود اگر او برمیگشت	1 چقدر خوبه ...
If only today was a holiday.	ای کاش امروز تعطیل بود	2 ای کاش ...
You ought to/should help the poor.	شما باید به فقرا کمک بکنید	3 باید...
It is necessary for us to help the poor.	لازم است که به فقرا کمک بکنیم	4 لازم است...
I think you should not go anywhere today.	به نظر من امروز نباید جایی بری	5 من فکر می کنم که
It is possible that they will go to Pakistan next year.	ممکنه که سال آینده به پاکستان سفر کنیم	6 ممکنه که ...
It may be that she will come tomorrow.	شاید او فردا بیاید	7 شاید.....

## Other constructions requires subjunctive with Conjunctions:

تا اینکه..... (so that)

فارسی بخوانید تا بتوانید در ایران فارسی صحبت کنید. "Learn Persian so that you can speak Farsi in Iran.

**The subjunctive of possibility is common in conditional (if.....then construction).**

"If you ask, then I will also come with you. اگه بخواهی من هم باهات میام

**In the sentence with (مگر اینکه...), the subjunctive form is generally used (if the reference is to a future action).**

"Don't come in until I call you. نیا مگر اینکه من بهت تلفن کنم

**The subjunctive is used in "as if/as though" clauses that indicate supposition or imagined actions or situations, particularly after expressions such as "it seems as if/as though...." or "it appears as if/as though."**

آنجا احساس می کردیم ما غریبه ایم. "It seemed to us/we felt as if we were strangers there.

او مثل گل رز بسیار زیباست. "She is as pretty (that you would think of her) as though she were a rose.

## Activity 1

Please write two subjunctive sentences in Persian language that express:

۱.	desirability	(a)
۲.		
۱.	advice/permission	(b)
۲.		
۱.	“let’s” construction	(c)
۲.		
۱.	polite form of request	(d)
۲.		
۱.	probability/uncertainty	(e)
۲.		
۱.	Blessing/Curse/Wishes	(f)
۲.		

## Activity 2

**(a) Food Recipe:** Please write a recipe of your favorite Persian food. You have done this before using imperative sentences. Here, you have to write the recipe using subjunctive sentences.

**(b) Giving Direction:** Imagine that you have invited a friend to your house for a party. Your friend does not know the direction from her/his house to your house. Please write directions in Persian. (Hint: Please use subjunctive sentences).

**(c) Good wishes:** Imagine you are in Iran for the norouz celebration and record yourself making good wishes for family and friends.

سپاس!

# I. 8.8 Cultural Notes and Extra/Optional Online Materials

## Cultural Notes

	Topics	Explanations
1.	Good Morning/ Good Afternoon/ Good Evening/ Good Night	In English, we generally wish each other good morning, good afternoon, good evening, good night, and good day. But in Iran, native speakers, generally speaking, do not greet each other in these ways. People generally say درود / سلام, etc.
2.	Instruction and Polite Requests	Generally, when you learn Persian, your instructor—including me—teaches you to use شما form of imperative construction to express polite requests/instructions. However, when you travel to Iran, native speakers typically use the subjunctive form to express polite requests/instructions. You can observe by watching any recipe video by a native Persian speaker. All the written instructions on the roadside and elsewhere in Persian are also written in subjunctive.
3.	Letter Writing	Letter writing was very prominent in Iran. However, after the new development in technologies, and telecommunication boom, people bought mobile phones and now the letter writing does not happen very much.
4.	Festivals	Persian/ Iranian festivals can be divided in two parts, namely, national festivals and Religious festivals. National festivals Like Norouz which the whole country enjoys a break from work. All the offices, colleges, schools, and other institutions are closed.

## Extra Optional/Online Materials: