فصل دستور
Day 1

LANGUAGE NOTE

Negation

وقت دارم means I have time.

وقت ندارم means I don’t have time.

To make a verb negative in Persian, attach ن to the beginning of a verb (as in ندارم).

Later, you will learn the placement of negative markers with various words.

LANGUAGE NOTE

Counting word (Classifier) "دانه" or "تا"

The word دانه/*doone/ following the number one, denotes single.

Example: /یک دانه سالاد/، /یک دانه پیتزا/.

The word تا, in colloquial Persian, always follows the numbers above one, when used to quantify a noun.

Example: /دوتا سالاد/، /سه تا پیتزا/، /چهارتا ساندویچ/.

As the examples show دانه and تا are always followed by a singular noun. In formal written Persian ها is the plural marker. The plural marker ها is used when referring to plural nouns in general, without specifying the number. As a result, plural nouns such as نوشابه ها or ساندویچ ها are never used with counting words such as دانه or تا.
Personal verb endings

\( م \) and \( د \)

Notice that, in the restaurant videos, the lady used the expressions (من می خواهم ...... بخورم) meaning I want to eat ...... (Kaveh wants to eat....).

The verbs بخورم and می خواهند both end in \( م \), whereas the verbs ميخوهد and بخورد both end in \( د \). The \( م \) at the end of a verb shows that the verb is talking about “I” (the first person singular pronoun), and \( د \) at the end of a verb shows that the verb is talking about "he/she" (the third person singular pronoun).

All Persian verbs, in the first person singular and third person singular end in \( م \) and \( د \) respectively. The word من (I) and او (he/she/it) exist in Persian, but they are not used in many sentences because the pronoun “I” is implied by the \( م \) ending on the verb and the pronoun he/she is implied by the \( د \) ending on the verb.

In English, there is only one personal verb ending. This is the third person singular marker (i.e., -s or -es) at the end of verbs such as goes, and eats. In Persian, on the contrary, all subject pronouns (I, you, he/she, we, you, they) have a corresponding personal verb ending. You will soon be introduced to the other personal endings in Persian.

In spoken language, /h/ is sometimes deleted from the middle of words. If you noticed the speaker dropped the /h/ in the middle of verbs such as می خواهم and می خواهد pronouncing them as /meekhaam/ and /meekhaad/ instead.

Also in spoken Persian, sometimes /e/ is substituted for /d/ at the end of (the 3rd person singular form of) verbs. This then explains why the speaker pronounced بخورد as /bokhore/ and not /bokhorad/.

The “be-Form”

The verbs used in these activities all exhibit the prefix ہ. This verb form is called the "be-form". In unit one you saw the “be form” used in giving orders/ instructions.

The “be-forms” you encountered in this lesson, however, are not the same as the ones you saw in Unit 1. In sentences like کاوه ميخواهد بخورد and من ميخواهم بخورم, the “be-form” follows another verb, “want to” in this case, and contains the main action. This structure is similar to the English structure ‘I want to eat, I want to run, I want to sleep’ where two verbs follow one another but the second one tells us more specifically what the action will be.
LANGUAGE NOTE

How do you go/get _______?

To ask someone what means of transportation they use to get somewhere, you say

How do you get (to) _______?  با چه میروی _______؟

For example, you may ask your classmate

How do you get home?  با چه میروی خانه؟

and your classmate may simply respond

با ماشین or با ماشین میروی خانه.

SPEAKING vs. WRITING

Present Tense of to go

In Persian, the written and spoken form of the same verbs may vary. For example, the question

با چه میروی خانه؟

is written /baa che meeravee khaane?/, but spoken as /baa chee meeree khoone?/. Similarly,

با چه میرود خانه؟

is written as /baa che meeravad khaane?/, but spoken as /baa chee meere khoone?/. Note, in both cases, that /v/ is dropped from the middle of the verb. You can see why, then, that the spoken form of the present tense of the verb to go رفتن is /meeram/, /meeree/, /meereed/, /mere/, /meereem/, /meereed/, and /meeran/.

Speakers drop more than just the /v/, however. For the third person singular and plural, speakers also drop /d/. You can see why می رود is spoken as /meere/ and می روند as /meeran/.
When a word from one language is borrowed by speakers of another language, the word is called a **loanword**.

Examples of Persian loanwords are /kaampiooter/, /maasheen/, and /televiziyon/.

Most Persian loanwords are borrowed from French. Therefore, the Persian pronunciation reflects the French pronunciation - not the English.
Day 2

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Negation**

In the fast food restaurant conversation three of the verbs used were negative. Can you recall these? What do they mean?

1. نداریم (We don't have)
2. ندارید (You don't have/ Don't you have?)
3. نمیخواهم (I don't want)

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Personal verb endings**

**ید**

In the pizza shop conversation you heard دوست دارم and دوست ندارم meaning "I like" and "I don't like". Also you heard دوست دارید and دوست ندارید, which in the context of the questions asked mean "Do you like?" and "Don't you like?".

As you are already aware، م at the end of verbs signals "I" (the first person singular). Knowing what دوست دارید and دوست ندارید mean which person do you think ید signals?

Answer: 2\textsuperscript{nd} person singular (polite form)/ 2\textsuperscript{nd} person plural

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Negation**

In this lesson you heard the negative forms of three verbs; خواستن (to want) and دوست داشتن (to like). More specifically, you heard نمی خواهم (I don't want: 1\textsuperscript{st} person singular), ندارید (you don't have: 2\textsuperscript{nd} person singular), نداریم (we don’t have: 1\textsuperscript{st} person plural) and دوست ندارم (I don’t like: 1\textsuperscript{st} person singular).
SPEAKING VS. WRITING

Previously you learned the personal verb ending for the third person singular is usually pronounced differently in the spoken language. The personal ending يد/eed/ that signals the 2nd person singular polite form/plural has a different spoken form too. As you have probably noticed from the pronunciation of 1) دوست ندارید (3) دوست ندارید and 2) دوست ندارید /eed/ is said as /een/ in casual conversations.

LANGUAGE NOTE

Past Tense of to go  رفتند

In the previous lesson, you used the present tense of the verb to go رفتند to ask questions about how your classmates get around, e.g., با چه میروی خانه؟

In this lesson, you used the past tense of to go to ask questions about how your classmates got to different locations when traveling.

با چه رفتید لندن؟

You have already used رفتید, which is the 2nd person singular form of to go for the past tense. Here is how رفتند is conjugated:

- We went. رفتم
- You went. رفته
- They went. رفتند
- I went. رفت
- You went. رفته/رفتید
- He/She went. رفت
Verb Endings that Show Person and Number

Persian uses verb endings that show person and number, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>اجمع/ PLURAL</th>
<th>مفرد/ SINGULAR</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WE (ما) يم</td>
<td>(من) م</td>
<td>1ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU (شما) ید</td>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>2ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY (آنها / ایشان) -ند</td>
<td>HE OR SHE</td>
<td>3RD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These verb endings signal to which person the speaker is referring. Consequently, the use of the subject-pronoun becomes optional in Persian, whereas in English, using the subject-pronoun is mandatory.

In both spoken and written Persian, you will encounter many instances of subject-pronoun deletion:

من تو/شما او ما شما آنها / ایشان

You could do the same when you speak or write Persian.

Look again at the conjugation of the past tense of رفتن.

Do you see a verb ending for the third person singular?

Persian speakers don’t use a verb ending for the 3rd person singular if the verb is in the past tense.
Day 3

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Word Order for wh-Questions**

In Persian, *wh-questions* have a different word order than that in English.

For example, if you want to ask someone *when* his/her birthday is, you would say:

/tavalodat keye*/ تولدت کی است ؟

Similarly, when you ask *where* someone’s birthday party is, you would say:

/jashne tavalodat kojaas*/ جشن تولدت کجا است ؟

Note the word order in Persian questions:

(noun) + noun + possessive pronoun + question word + verb ?

Unlike English, the question words (است) and the verb (است) come at the end of Persian questions.
Possessive Pronouns

To show possession in Persian, you attach a possessive pronoun (e.g. my, your, her, etc.) to a noun.

For example, to express your birthday, you say تولد و attach ت*t to your.

Here are other possessive pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>مَ</td>
<td>مَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>تَ</td>
<td>تَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>شَ</td>
<td>شَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• How do you say my birthday in Persian?
• When you are asked:

تولد کی است؟

You can answer:

تولدم ۲۱ دسامبر است.

Birthday (noun) + my (possessive pronoun) + day + month + is (verb)

Question word order

The question اين چه است؟ /*een cheeye/ means “What is this?” and similarly آن چه است؟ /*oon cheeye/ means “What is that?”

Based on the above information can you write down the Persian equivalent of the following?

1) this
2) that
Day 4

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Word Order in Sentences**

To talk about the weather in your hometown (e.g. New York), you can say:

هوای نیویورک در زمستان سرد است

Notice the word order in the sentence. The literal translation is:

weather of New York in winter cold/rainy is.

You can see, in Persian, that the adjective precedes the verb to be. Use this word order when forming your own sentences.

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Adjective Forms**

Some of the adjectives (descriptive words) you see in this lesson are single words (e.g., سرد /sard/, گرم /garm/).

However, others are formed from nouns, which is often the way English adjectives are formed (e.g. rain/rainy). To form the adjective in Persian, add ی to the noun:

باران → بارانی
برف → برفی
آفتاب → آفتابی
**Imperatives**

Imperative verbs are used for giving orders or instructions. The classroom instructions you learned in unit 1 were all imperatives. As you may have noticed there were a few imperative verbs used in the آبگوشت recipe as well.

Imperative verbs are formed by adding ب + to the present stem of the verb + and following this by the personal verb ending for 2nd person ید (e.g. بخورید).

In Farsi, the present stem of many verbs can not be guessed by merely looking at their infinitive form. For example, the present stem of the verb پختن (to cook) is پز and not پخت. Being irregular, these have to be learned over time.

Also, keep in mind that ب may sometimes be dropped from the beginning of imperatives as you have already seen in unit 1 (e.g. بپاز کنید and پانزه شوید).

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**SPEAKING vs. WRITING**

**Dropping /h/**

Remember, written Persian verbs change form when they are spoken.

Previously, you encountered the deletion of /v/ in the middle and deletion of /d/ at the end of verbs. Looking at your Tweaking Speaking Table, do you see similar deletions?

Remember that /h/ is also sometimes dropped from the middle of verbs. How were میدهند and بدهید pronounced in the employee/passenger dialog?

In addition, note that the speakers dropped /k/ from the end of یک, and reduced شده است to شده است.

Keep an ear open for these deletions when you hear people speak.
Day 5

LANGUAGE NOTE

Verbs for Making Predictions

Note that the verb خواهد بود is used often in predicting the weather. خواهد بود is the future form of the verb است, meaning will be.

Later, you will learn more about the future tense. For now, remember خواهد بود as a language chunk.

Another future tense form is used for reporting weather forecasts. Try to identify this future tense form in the written weather forecast you just read.
Listen to the dialog “shopping for vegetables” and focus on the colloquial pronunciation of the underlined parts.

/aarteeshoaa/: deletion of /h/ from /haa/ plural marker
/chande/: substitution of /e/ for /ast/
/doone/: /oo/ substituted for /aa/ when /aa/ is followed by /n/
/chee/: substitution of /ee/ for /e/
/doone/: /oo/ substituted for /aa/ when /aa/ is followed by /n/
/meekhaaen/: substitution of /een/ for /eed/ in personal verb endings (2nd person singular (polite form) & plural)
/chee/: substitution of /ee/ for /e/
/bedam/: deletion of /h/ in verbs when /h/ appears in mid position

In spoken Persian the /h/ in the plural marker /haa/ is deleted and not pronounced. Can you remember how /aarteeshoaa/ and /kaahooaa/ were pronounced?

Do you notice any other patterns of deletion or substitution?
1) /aa/ (when followed by /n/) substituted with /oo/
2) Deletion of /h/ in verbs when /h/ appears in mid position
3) Substitution of /een/ for /eed/ in personal verb endings (2nd person singular (polite form) & plural)

Language Note

/چند است؟/ How much is -------?

Now you can ask the big shopping question: “How much is this?”
/*een chande?/

Or you can replace /این/ with the name of a specific item and say instead:
/*seeb zameenee chande/

Looking at the both questions what is the Farsi equivalent for how much?
/چند/
Verb Endings that Show Person and Number + Present Stem + می

In the employee/passenger dialog, you often heard the verb می روم. می روم can mean two different things, depending on context. می روم could mean I am going now or I will go (future). In the employee/passenger dialog, which meaning of می روم was intended?

Regardless of the intended meaning, verbs such as می روم are formed by using می before the present verb stem and using a verb ending that shows person and number.

As with the imperative form, some Persian verb stems are predictable and some have to be memorized. The present stem of to go, for example, is رو. You cannot predict this form simply by looking at its infinitive form رفتن.

In contrast, the present stem of to read is خوان, which you can predict simply by looking at its infinitive form خواندن.

Now that you know the verb endings that show person and number, and the present stem of the verb to read, how would you say I'll read a book this afternoon?

I want to ________

You just heard a phrase similar to what you say for ordering food:

می خواهم ماهی بخورم.

The difference is that now the conversation centers around what sights you want to see in Tehran:

می خواهم موزه ایران باستان را ببینم.

Note that, to say you want to do something, you say می خواهم followed by the be-form of a second verb.

You will eventually learn the "be-form" of more verbs. For now, remember the Be-form of go, eat, see, and stay for the 1st person singular:

پرم - بخورم - ببینم - بمانم.
Day 6

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**Asking for location** 

To ask for the location of a place, use the question word **کجا** and the third person form of the verb **to be**. For example, to ask for the airport, say

فرودگاه کجا است؟

Remember that the colloquial version of **کجا است؟** is /*kojaast*/. Use the colloquial version of this question when talking to classmates.
Day 7

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**to wear** پوشیدن

پوشیدن translates as to wear. Look for different forms of پوشیدن in future units. For now, remember:

1. بپوش/بپوشید means you wear and is the imperative form of پوشیدن;

2. Use پوشیده است to report what another person is wearing. For example, say او کفش پوشیده است for He is wearing shoes; and

3. Use پوشیده ام to report what you are wearing. Say من کفش پوشیده ام for I am wearing shoes.

Note that you cannot use the verb پوشیدن for some items of clothing. An example is کلاه. Say او کلاه دارد for He has a hat or او کلاه سرش است for He has a hat on his head. Same for belts, watches, jewelry, etc.

**LANGUAGE NOTE**

**a pair of** یک جفت

As in English, Persian uses the term pair to describe certain items of clothing.

As you heard in the conversations, the word یک جفت (a pair of) precedes the noun. For example, a pair of socks is یک جفت جوراب, and a pair of shoes is یک جفت کفش.

Note that, unlike English, you do not say a pair of pants or a pair of glasses in Persian.
Day 8

LANGUAGE NOTE

to have

The infinitive form of the verb *to have* is **داشتن**. Here is the conjugation of the present tense form of **داشتن**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Present Tense of <strong>داشتن</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>من</td>
<td>من دارم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تو</td>
<td>تو داری / شما دارید</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>او</td>
<td>او دارد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شما</td>
<td>شما دارید</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اوها</td>
<td>آنها دارند</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember, you can make the negative form of a verb by adding **ن** to the beginning of the verb, e.g., the negative of **من دارم** (I have) is **من ندارم** (I don’t have).