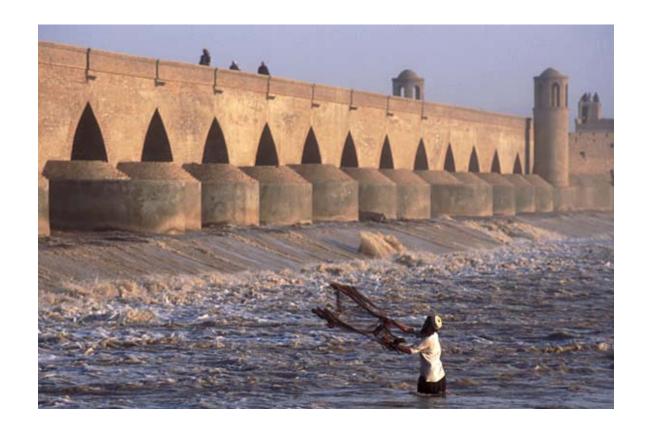
DARI BASIC COURSE



SEMESTER 1 Lessons 9-12

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VALIDATION EDITION 2005

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

DARI Basic Course

SEMESTER 1

Lessons 9-12

June 2005

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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Glossary 1 – 12 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

GLOSSARY

کمی	a little / a bit
درباره ا = درمورد] [= راجع به]	about
آدرس	address
بعد از [= بعد] [= پس از]	after
بعد ازظهر (بعد ازچاشت) (بعد ازپیشین)	afternoon
	airport
امر یکایی	American (nationality) American Embassy
سفارت امریکا	American Embassy
و	and
سيب	apple
تقريبا	
در (ده)	
آستراليايي	Australian (nationality)
نخ ب	bad
بامیان	
مقبول [= قشنگ] [= زيبا]	beautiful / pretty
پیش از [= قبل از]	before
پیش از [= قبل از] کریمی توت	beige
توت	berry
بایسکل	bicycle
کلان [= بزرگ]	
آبی	blue
	bouquet
نان خشک [= نان]	
پل	bridge
خراب	broken / out of order
بر ادر	
نصواری	
بس [= سرویس]	bus
تاجر	businessperson
دوغ	buttermilk
از پهلوی	by

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Glossary 1 - 12

شتر	camel
می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟	Can you help me?
موتر قالین	carpet / rug
گله	cattle
تيلفون جيبى	cellular phone
ارزان	cheap
طفل	child / baby
چاکلیت	chocolate
چدبیت سگرت بسته رنگین درون بیایین. کمپیوتر کلچه	cigarettes
شهر	city
بسته	closed
رنگین	colorful
درون بیایین.	Come in.
کمپیوتر	computer
کلچه	cookies
جو از ی دانه بسده	com on the coo
خطرناک روز خوش مزه (مزه دار) دشت	dangerous
روز	day
خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
دشت	desert
ديزل	
راه خامه	dirt road
	doctor
سگ	dog
خر [= مرکب] برج ایفل	donkey
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
ماشین [= انجن]	engine
کافی (بس)	enough
خر [= مركب] برج ايفل ماشين [= انجن] كافي (بس) شام نان شب [= طعام شب] (نان شو)	evening
نان شب [= طعام شب] (نان شو) ببخشید. (ببخشین) قیمت [= گران]	evening meal (dinner)
ببخشید. (ببِخشین)	Excuse me.
قیمت [= گران]	expensive
فامیل	family

Glossary 1 – 12 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

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

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Glossary 1 - 12

Herat
here
high
horse
hospital
hour
house / home
How?
How? How about?
How are you?
How long? How many?/ How many pieces?
How many?/ How many pieces?
How much? hungry
hungry
husband I I am busy. I am fine.
Ι
I am busy.
I am fine.
important
in / at
in front of inn / guest house
inn / guest house
Intercontinental Hotel
Iranian (nationality)
Is everybody fine?
is not
Islamabad
It is not possible.
It's kind of you. / It is nice of you.
Jalalabad
Japanese (nationality / language)
journalist
juice
kabob

Glossary 1 – 12 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

کابل	Kabul
كارته ٔ سه	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
خالد	Khaled (male name)
 کیلو [= کیلوگرام] کارگر	kilogram
کار گر	laborer / worker
گذشته	last / past
ديشب [= شب گذشته](ديشو)	last night
طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
زندگی	life
طرف چپ (دست چپ) زندگی کم	little (amount)
لندن	London
دراز	long
مرد	man
بازار	market
مزارشریف	Mazar-e-Sharif meat
گ <i>و</i> شت	meat
مسترى [= ميخانيک]	mechanic
خربوزه	melon
ظهر (چاشت)	midday / noon
دقیقه	minute
دوشنبه	Monday
پول (پیسه)	money
ماه	month
صبح	morning
چای صبح [= ناشتا]	morning meal (breakfast)
ماسكو	Moscow
مسجد	mosque
مادر	mother
موترسيكل	motorcycle
کوه	mountain
كوتل	mountain pass
زياد [= بسيار]	much / many / a lot
خانه ٔ گلی	
ملا	Muslim clergyman

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Glossary 1 - 12

ناهید	Nahid (female name)
باریک [= تنگ] [= کمعرض] (کمبر)	narrow
نسيمه	Nasima (female name)
	Nazi (female name)
نَزدیک (نِزدیک)	near / close
نو	
دهلی جدید [= دهلی نو]	New Delhi
آینده [= بعدی]	next / future / the following
پهلوی [= کنار]	next / future / the following next to night
شب	night
(i) (i)	no
نان چاشت [= طعام چاشت] حالا [= اکنون] (حالی) نمره [= شماره]	noon meal (lunch)
حالا [= اكنون] (حالى)	now
نمره [= شماره]	number
ساعت (بجه)	o'clock / hour old
کهنه	old
بالای [= روی] (سر)	on
باز (واز)	open
پاری <i>س</i>	Paris
مردم	people picture / photograph
عکس	picture / photograph
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
بالشت	pillow
جا (جای)	place
بفرماييد[= لطفاً] (بفرمايين)	Please.
انار	pomegranate
فقير [= نادار] (غريب)	poor
بند برق	power dam
نماز	prayer
پروفیسور[= استاد] (پروفیسر)	professor
بنفش	purple
دستكول	purse
قندهار	Qandahar
سرخ	red

Glossary 1 – 12 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

وركشاپ	repair shop / garage
رستوران	restaurant
7111	rice
پولدار[= غني]	rich
برد. پولدار[= غنی] طرف راست (دست راس)	right side
دريا	river
ریسمان (ریسپان)	rope
پو سیده	rotten
صالح	Saleh (male name)
شنبه	Saturday
بو لانی	rotten Saleh (male name) Saturday savory pastry with delicious filling school
مكتب	school
فر و شنده	seller / street vendor
شهرنو	Shahr-e-Nau (a district) Sharif (male name) shawl
شریف	Sharif (male name)
شال	shawl
خريد	shopping
كوتاه	short
زيارت [= مقبره]	shrine
لوحه	sign
خواهر خورد [= كوچك] قالينچه	sister
خورد [= کوچک]	small
قالینچه	small rug
بعضى	some
کسی	someone / somebody
شوربا (شوروا) سوغات	soup
تير اشتبني [= تيرفالتو]	
شورنخود وكچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes
مستقيم [= روبه رو]	straight
سرک [= جاده] [= کوچه]	street
یکشنبه	Sunday
چرا نی.	Sure. / With pleasure.

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Glossary 1 - 12

تاج محل	Taj Mahal taxi
تكسى	taxi
چای	tea
چای خانه	teahouse
معلم	teacher
تيلفون	telephone Thank you.
آن (او)	that
آنجا (اونجه)	there
آنها (اونها / اونا)	they
تشنه (تشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
پنجشنبه	Thursday
تیر	tire
جک تیر	Thursday tire tire jack
به	to
بودن/ باش/ بود	to be
خواب بودن/ باش/ بود (خَو بودن)	to be asleep
شدن/ شو/ شد	to become
خراب شدن/ شو/ شد	
آوردن/ آور/ آورد	to bring
خریدن/ خر/ خرید پُختن/ پَز/ پُخت (پُخته کردن/ کن/ کرد) کردن/ کُن/ کرد	to buy
پُختن/ پَز/ پُخت (پُخته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to cook
كردن/ كْن/ كرد	to do
نوشیدن/ نوش/ نوشید	to drink
خوردن [= غذا خوردن] (نان خوردن) / خور / خورد	to eat
پنچرشدن/ شو/ شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
دادن/ ده/ داد	to give
رفتن/ رو/ رفت	to go
با رفتن	to go by means of
به رفتن	to go to
ر هنمایی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to guide
داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to have

Glossary 1 – 12 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

ک <i>م</i> ک کر دن / کن / کر د	to help
عمت عردن رعن رعرد را کمک کردن	to help
ر، عمد عردن به کمک کردن	ю петр
به عمت مردن دعوت کردن [= مهمان کردن] کن/ کرد	to invite
شناختن/ شناس/ شناخت	to know (to be acquainted with / to
ساختل ر ساس ساخت	recognize)
دانستن/ دان/ دانست	to know (to be aware of / to have knowledge about)
خوش داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to like
را خوش داشتن	to like
زندگی کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to live
در زندگی کردن	to live in
با زندگی کردن	to live with
تیلفون کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to make a phone call
به کسی تیلفون کردن	to call someone
ملاقات کر دن/ کن/ کر د (دیدن/ بین/ دید)	to meet
با ملاقات كردن	to meet with
ضرورت داشتن[= احتياج داشتن]	to need
(کارداشتن) / دار / داشت	
گذشتن/ گذر/ گذشت (تیرشدن/ شو/ شد)	to pass / to cross
از گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass
از پهلوی گذشتن (تیر شدن)	to pass by
نماز خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to pray
برگشتن/ برگرد/ برگشت (پس آمدن/ آ / آمد)	to return
از برگشتن	to return from
به برگشتن	to return to
به برگشتن خلاص شدن/ شو/ شد	to run out
دیدن/ بین/ دید	to see
فروختن/ فروش/ فروخت	to sell
فرستادن/ فرست/ فرستاد (روان کردن/کن/کرد)	to send
خرید کردن/ کن/ کرد	to shop
از خرید کردن	to shop at
نشان دادن/ ده/ داد	to show
را نشان دادن	to show
به نشان دادن	to show to

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Glossary 1 - 12

نشستن/ نشین/ نشست (شیشتن/ شین/ شیشت)	to sit / to sit down
خوابيدن/ خواب/ خوابيد (خَوكَدن)	to sleep
سگرت کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to smoke
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	
درس خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study
گر فتن/ گیر/ گر فت	to take (to consume)
بردن/ بر/ برد	to take (to escort)
عکس گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to take a picture
عکس راگرفتن	to take a picture of
از عکس گرفتن	
صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد[= گپ زدن/ زن/ زد]	to talk / to speak
درباره ٔ (درمورد) صحبت	to talk about
کردن[ِ= گپ زدن]	to talk to
با گپ زدن[= صحبت کردن]	to talk with
تشکر کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to thank
از تشکرکردن	to thank
به خاطر تشکر کر دن	to thank for
دورخوردن/ خور/ خورد	to turn
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to videotape
[= فلم ویدیویی گرفتن/ گیر/گرفت]	
پیاده رفتن [= با پا <i>ی</i> رفتن] [= راه رفتن]	to walk
/ رو/ رفت	
خواستن/ خواه/ خواست	to want
تلویزیون دیدن/ بین/ دید	to watch TV
کار کر دن/ کن/ کر د	
إمروز	today
فردا (صبا)	tomorrow
اِمشْبُ (اِمشُو)	tonight
موترکش کننده	tow truck
میدان تر افالگر	Trafalgar Square
سه شنبه	Tuesday
متأسفانه [= بدبختانه]	unfortunately
پو هنتون تا	university
لتا	until / to

Glossary 1 – 12 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

دره	valley / glen
سبزی (ترکاری)	vegetable
بسیار	vegetable very / many / much
کمرہ ویدیو ہے	video camera
فلم بر داری و بد بو ہے	video recording
قریه [= دِه]	village
قریه دار [= ملک]	village village leader
میدان قریه	village square
ولی	Wali (male name)
و اشنگتن	village square Wali (male name) Washington
آب (او)	water
وزير اكبرخان مينه	water Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
اما	we
چهارشنبه	Wednesday
d'ioa	week
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
چه ؟ (چی؟)	What?
ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟)	What time?
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!) چه ؟ (چی؟) ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟) چه وقت؟ (چی وخت؟) کجا؟	When?
کجا؟	Where?
سفتر	wnite
قصرسفيد	White House Who?
کی؟	Who?
چرا؟	Why?
وسيع [= عريض] (بردار)	wide
خانم [= زن]	wife
با (ده)	with / by (means of)
به چشم	with pleasure / OK
زن	woman
کار	work
سال	year
بلی	yes
ديروز	yesterday
شما	you (formal or plural)

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Glossary 1 - 12

you (informal)

LESSON 9 In the Province

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

Grammar Notes

Superlative adjectives

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

Basic form	Comparative form		
'ar-zaan/ 'cheap'	'ar-zaan-tar/ 'cheaper' ارزانتر		

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

In grammatical terms, this form of the adjective is called the *superlative*. The three forms of the adjectives (رزان /ar-zaan/ 'cheap,' قيمت /qee-mat/ 'expensive,' خوب /khoob/ 'good,' غيما /bad/ 'bad, 'bad, 'are shown below as examples:

Basic form	Comparative form	Superlative form
'cheap' ارزان	'cheaper' ارزانتر	'cheapest' ارزانترین
'expensive' قيمت	'more expensive' قیمت تر	'most expensive' قيمت ترين
'good' خوب	'better' خوبتر	'best' خوبترين
'bad' بد	'worse ' بد تر	'worst' بد ترین
'little' کم	'less' کمتر	'least' كمترين
'much' زیاد	'more' زیاد تر	'most' زیاد ترین

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 9

Sound stress

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

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

ر الترین دریای هامند است. /da-raaz-ta-reen dar-yaa-ye af-ghaa-nes-taan dar-yaa-ye hel-mand ast/

'The longest river in Afghanistan is the Helmand River.'

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

Word order

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

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

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

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

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

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

/am-ree-kaa-yee/ 'America' مریکایی (am-ree-kaa-yee/ 'American' امریکا

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

/maay-kal yak taa-je-re aas-ta-raal-yaa-yee ast/ شادر آلیایی است. /Michael is an Australian businessman.'

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

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

Look at the following examples and compare:

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

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

/fa-raan-sa/ فرانسه	'France'	/fa-raan-sa-wee/ فر انسوى	'French'
/roos-ya/ روسیه	'Russia'	/roo-see/ روسی	'Russian'

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

Objects of preposition

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

Direct objects are tied to specific verbs, such as خوش داشتن /khush dash-tan/ 'to like,' ديدن /dee-dan/ 'to see,' خريدن /kha-ree-dan/ 'to buy,' etc. Examples:

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

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

```
ha-meed yak mo-ta-re ar-zaan mey-kha-rad/ 'Hamid is buying a cheap car.' (indefinite direct object)
```

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

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

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

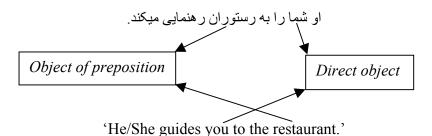
/aan-haa dar ka-bul zen-da-gee mey-ku-nand/ آنها <u>درکابل</u> زندگی میکنند. 'They live <u>in Kabul</u>.'

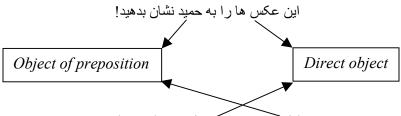
من <u>از باز ار</u> خرید میکنم./man az baa-zaar kha-reed mey-ku-nam/ 'I shop at the market.' (Lit., 'I shop <u>from the market</u>.')

/joo-dee ba ban-de nagh-loo mey-ra-wad/ جودی به بند نغلومیرود. 'Judy goes <u>to the Naghloo Dam</u>.'

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

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





'Show these pictures to Hamid!' or: 'Show Hamid these pictures!'

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

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

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



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Lesson Vocabulary

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

/koh/	کوه	mountain
/da-ra/	دره	valley / glen
/dasht/	دشت	desert
/dar-yaa/	دریا	river
/ko-tal/	كوتل	mountain pass
/tan-gee/		gorge
/ban-de barq/		power dam
/zhor-naa-lest/	ژور نالست	journalist
/jaa/	جا (جای)	place
/aks/	عکس	picture / photograph
/da-raaz/	دراز	long
/ko-taah/	كوتاه	short
/be-land/	بلند	high
/wa-see'/ [/a-reez/]	وسيع [= عريض] (بردار)	wide
/baa-reek/ [/tang/] [/kam-arz/]	باریک [= تنگ] [= کمعرض] (کمبر)	narrow

/mu-hem/	24.4	important
,	مهم	F
/ma'-roof/ [/mash-hoor/]	معروف [= مشهور]	famous
/kha-tar-naak/	خطرناک	dangerous
/am-ree-kaa-yee/	امر یکایی	American (nationality)
/jaa-paa-nee/	ج اپانی	Japanese (nationality/language)
/ee-raa-nee/	ایر انی	Iranian (nationality)
/fa-raan-sa-wee/	فر انسوى	French (nationality/language)
/aas-ta-raal-yaa-yee/	آسترالیایی	Australian (nationality)
/mey-taa-neyn ma-ra ku-mak	می تانین مه ره کمک کنین '؟	Can you help me?
kuneyn/		
/che-raa ney/	چرا نی.۲	Sure. / With pleasure.
/aks ge-ref-tan/	عکس گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to take a picture
/rah-nu-maa-yee kar-dan/	ر هنمایی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to guide
/ne-shaan daa-dan/	نشان دادن/ ده/ داد	to show
/ku-mak kar-dan/	ک <i>مک</i> کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to help

¹ This expression is in conversational form. In formal Dari, it would be: ² میتوانید من را (مرا) کمک کنید² This commonly used expression is also in conversational form.

Homework

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

امریکایی - جابانی - ر هنمایی کر دن - فر انسو - ایر انبی (ر هنمایی کر دن)

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

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

دریای هلمند دریای افغانستان است. (درازترین)
The Helmand River is the longest river in Afghanistan.

جودی یک ژورنالست _____ است. (امریکایی) Judy is an American journalist.

بند نغلو کلانترین ____ افغانستان است. (بند برق)
The Naghloo Dam is the biggest power dam in Afghanistan.

او ژور نالست ها را به مهمان خانه _____ . (ر هنمایی خواهد کرد)

He/She will guide the journalists to the roadside inn.

هندوکش یک کوه _____ است. (معروف) Hindu Kush is a famous mountain (range).

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

بلند ترین → بلند تر → بلند 'high'

D. Write the following in Dari:

This gorge is very dangerous. این تنگی بسیار خطر ناک است.

Afghanistan has high mountains.

A French journalist takes پک ژور نالست فر انسوی از دره و بامیان عکس پک ژور نالست فر انسوی از دره و بامیان عکس کمیلاد.

I will show you the famous من جاهای معروف را به شما نشان خواهم داد.



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Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	🚨 Dari	6 English transliteration
adjectives (superlative	معروفترين	/ma'-roof-ta-reen/
form)	بلند ترین	/be-land-ta-reen/
	درازترین	/da-raaz-ta-reen/
	كلانترين	/ka-laan-ta-reen/
adjective derived from	امریکایی	/am-ree-kaa-yee/
a noun	G	
'to guide' in the present	S.C. 1:5	/rah-nu-maa-yee mey-ku-nad/
tense	ر هنمایی میکند	/ran-na-maa-yee mey-ka-maa/
'to take pictures' in	ميخواهد عكس بگيرد	/mey-khwaa-had/ /aks be-
subjunctive mood		gee-rad/
('wants to')		

First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right-hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with (at least) one example.

Narrative (Model)

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



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

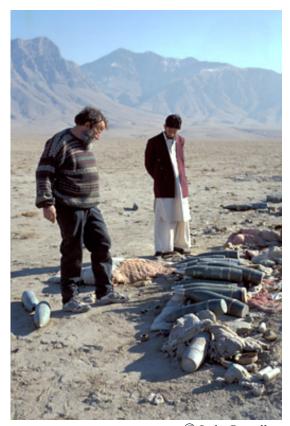
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Narrative (Variations)

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

تنگ	رابرت	نو	تنگی	حميد	دره
معروف	کمک	مشهور	بزرگ	فطرناك	وسيع ك
کبیر			آلماني	مارگریت	جاپانی
ناهید	قبول	مة ر	كوتا	كوتاه	قشنگ
كهنه	دشت	چک	کو۔	مهم	فرانسوي

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



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Exchange (Structures)

1. As you work through the exchange models on the next page, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	Dari	Solution English transliteration
'Can you help me?'	می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟	/mey-taa-neyn ma ra ku-mak ku-neyn/
'What (kind of) help do you need?'	چی کمک کار دارین؟	/chee ku-mak kaar daa-reyn/
particle / /raa/ (marking a direct object)	ره	/ra/
'Will you show?'	نشان میتین؟	/ne-shaan mey-teyn/

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

Judy	Amu	Hindu Kush	Helmand
ژورنالست امریکایی	وسيعترين دريا	بلند ترین کوه	دراز ترین دریا

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

Exchange (Models)

Judy asks Farid to help her take some pictures.

مه جودی استم. مه یک ژورنالست امریکایی استم. می تانین مه ره کمک

فرید: چرا نی. چی کمک کار دارین؟ جودی: مه میخایم از بلند ترین کوه، در از ترین دریا و مهمترین بند برق عکس

بمیرم. بسیار خوب مه به شما کمک میکنم. فرید:



Farid answers Judy's questions.

بلند ترین کوه افغانستان کدام اس؟ جودى:

کوه هندوکش_. فرید:

در از ترین دریای افغانستان کدام اس؟ جودى:

دریای هلمند. فرید:

در از ترین دریا، آمو نیس؟ جودى:

نی آمو وسیعترین دریا اس فر بد:

عکس دریای آمو ره نشان میتین؟ جو دی:

ببخشین،عکس دریای آموره ندارم. فر بد:

- 1. So Listen as each exchange is played in segments, repeatedly. Do you understand what is being said?
- 2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voices, practice sounding like the native speakers.
- 3. Extract information and fill in the grids on the previous page.

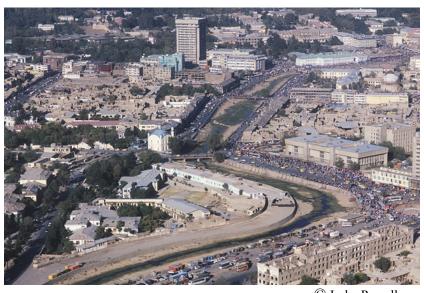
Exchange (Models)

1. Unscramble the words underneath each of the following pictures to find out what is shown.

2. Time permitting, write out the captions.

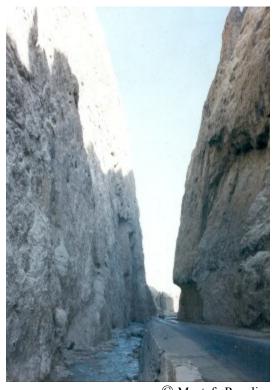


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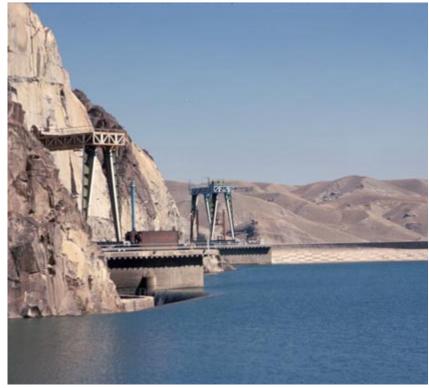
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Exchange (Variations)

لف:	مه مایکل استم.	مه یک	_ آستر اليايي استم. مي تانين	تانین مه ره
	كمك	·		
: -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. چی کمک کار دا	رین؟	
لف:	مه میخایم از شه	بر ها <i>ی</i>	افغانستان بگی	_ بگیرم.
	سيار خوب مه	به شما	مبكنم	

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



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الف: مه مایکل استم. مه یک تاجر آستر الیایی استم. می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟ ب: چرا نی. چی کمک کار دارین؟ الف: مه میخایم از شهر های مهم افغانستان عکس بگیرم. ب بسیار خوب. مه به شما کمک میکنم.

Exchange (Variations)

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

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

الف/ب: ما داکترهای فرانسوی استیم. میتانین ما ره کمک کنین؟ ج: چرانی؟ به کجا میخایین برین؟ الف/ب: ما میخاییم که به فقیر ترین قریه بریم. ج: ده او نجه چی میخایین بکنین؟ الف/ب: میخاییم به مردم کمک کنیم. بسیار خوب. مه شما ره رهنمایی میکنم.

خطرناک	معلم	دشت	فر انسوى	دره	دهقان	شهر
شاگرد	كوتاه	ایرانی	دراز	بند برق	انجينير	تنگی
کوه	مهم	، تاجر	امريكايي	پروفيسر	بلند	معروف
نزدیک	جاپانی	بزرگ	كهنه	آستراليايي	دريا	کمک
دور	روسى	کوچک	ترکی	آلماني	مقبول	هندی
کارگر	كوتل	نو	تنگ	وسيع	داكتر	ر هنمایی

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

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Drills

Transformation drill (singular nouns to plural)

power dam (\rightarrow power dams)	بند برق (← بند ها <i>ی</i> برق)
valley	دره
river	دريا
mountain	کوه
place	جا
picture	عکس
city	شهر

Transformation drill (basic adjective to superlative)

$high (\rightarrow \underline{highest})$	بلند (← بلند ترین)
old	كهنه
dangerous	خطرناک
colorful	رنگین
wide	وسيع
rich	پولدار
famous	معروف

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Aren't Japanese businessmen famous?	تاجر های جاپانی معروف نیستن؟
The river is wide and there is no bridge.	دریا وسیع اس وپل نیس.
Don't go to the desert!	به دشت نرین!
You have no water. That's dangerous!	شما او ندارین ای خطرناک اس!

Number dictation

3,000 meters high	۳،۰۰۰ متر بلند
125 pictures	۱۲۵ عکس
11 Iranians	۱۱ ایرانی

Verb conjugation (present tense)

to show	نشان دادن
to guide	ر هنمایی کردن
to help	کمک کردن

Extended Practice

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

Warm-up (only one student per task)

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

Talking about an interesting country / state / province

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

Now talk about the region or country.

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Role-plays

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

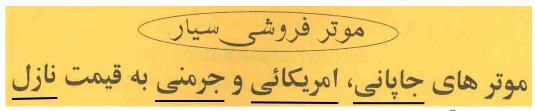
شما در یک منطقه، دورافتاده، افغانستان هستید. به یک رهنما ضرورت دارید که شما را با آن ساحه آشنا سازد. به رهنما سلام بدهید. خود را معرفی کنید. به او بگویید که کدام جا ها را می خواهید ببینید. بپرسید که آیا رهنما دو اسپ دارد. با اوبه یک تفاهم برسید.

- (1) You need a guide to take you around in a remote area of Afghanistan.
 - Greet the guide.
 - Introduce yourself.
 - Say which places you want to see.
 - Ask if the guide has two horses.
 - Come to an agreement.
- (2) You are on a photo shoot. The villagers in the remote area are camera shy. Tell the village elder that you wish to take photos. Mention which village sites and which people you would like to photograph.
- (3) Talk to an Afghan acquaintance about some dangerous mountains, deserts, gorges and rivers in the U.S. (such as Mt. Rainier, Death Valley, the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River, etc.). Your counterpart asks you about the most dangerous city, wondering if it is Dallas.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.



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



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

Lesson 9 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari



عکاسی و ویدیوی عروسی عکاسی و ویدیوی شیرینی خوری شیرینی خوری عکاسی و ویدیوی سالگره عکاسی و ویدیوی کنسرت عکاسی و ویدیوی کنسرت عکاسی و ویدیوی پارتی ها تهیه نمودن ویدیوی آهنگهای هنرمندان اضافه تر از ۱۷ سال تجربه کار در عکاسی وگرفتن ویدیو

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

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

LESSON 10 A Friendly Chat

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

Grammar Notes

Past tense

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

Past stem of the verb + Personal endings

Past stem of the verb

The past stem of a verb is isolated by removing the syllable /an/, which is shown by the letter $\dot{\upsilon}$ [noon], at the end of its infinitive form:

<u>Infinitive</u>	Past stem
'بودن /boo-dan/ 'to be'	/bood/ بود
raf-tan/ 'to go' رفتن	/raft/ رفت
'dee-dan/ 'to see' ديدن	/deed/ دید
'khor-dan/ 'to eat' خور دن	/khord/ خور د
'kha-ree-dan/ 'to buy' خريدن	/kha-reed/ خرید

_

¹ In Lesson 1, we mentioned that there are two equivalents for the verb 'to be' in Dari: استن /has-tan/ and (as-tan/. We also said that שניט /boodan/ is a third infinitive that means 'to be.' In this example, the usage of שניט instead of וستن helps us to illustrate how we get the past stem off of its infinitive by removing the letter (noon.] The infinitives וستن are never used in the past tense context.

Personal endings

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

'I went' من رفتم 'You went' 'You went' 'You went' 'he/She/It went' 'he/She/It went' 'he/she/It went' 'we went' 'shu-maa raf-teyd/ 'mal رفتيد 'shu-maa raf-teyd/ 'mal رفتيد 'aan-haa raf-tand/ 'They went'

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

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

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

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

Word stress

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

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

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

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

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

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

Lesson Vocabulary

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

/saa-at/	ساعت	hour
/roz/	روز	day
/haf-ta/	هفته	week
/maah/	ماه	month
/saal/	سال	year
/dee-roz/	ديروز	yesterday
/em-roz/	إمروز	today
/dee-shab/ [/sha-be gu-zash-ta/]	دیشب [= شب گذشته](دیشَو)	last night
/em-shab/	اِمشب (اِمشو)	tonight
/gu-zash-ta/	گذشته	last / past
/che mud-dat/ [/che-qa-dar waqt/]	چه مدت؟ [= چقدر وقت؟] (چقه وخت؟)	How long?
/ba-raa-ye/	<u>(چقه وخت؟)</u> برای (بری)	for
/dar baa-ra-ye/ [/dar mau-re-de/]	درباره ا = درمورد]	about
[/raa-jey ba/]	[= راجع به]	
/taq-ree-ban/	تقريباً	approximately
/felm-bar-daa-ree-ye weed-yo-yee/	فلم برداری وید یویی	video recording

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

/es-laam-aa-baad/	اسلام آباد	Islamabad
/deh-lee-ye ja-deed/ [/deh-lee-ye nau/]	دهلی جدید [= دهلی نو]	New Delhi
/waa-sheng-tan/	و اشنگتن	Washington
/maas-kau/	ماسكو	Moscow
/lan-dan/	لندن	London
/paa-rees/	پاریس	Paris
/ras-too-raan/	رستوران	restaurant
/bur-je ee-fal/	برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
/taaj-ma-hal/	تاج محل	Taj Mahal
/qas-re-sa-feyd/	قصرسفيد	White House
/may-daa-ne traa-faal-gar/	میدان تر افالگر	Trafalgar Square
/bur-dan/	بردن/ بر/ برد	to take (to escort)
/ta-shak-kur kar-dan/	تشکر کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to thank
/su-bat kar-dan/	صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد (گپ زدن/ زن/ زد) برگشتن/ برگرد/ برگشت	to talk / to speak
/bar-gash-tan/		to return
/felm-gee-ree-ye weed-yo-yee kar-dan/	(پس آمدن / آ / آمد) فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن/کن/کرد[= فلم ویدیویی	to videotape
[/fel-me weed-yo-yee ge-ref-tan/]	حردن/حر/در- علم ویدیویی گرفتن/گیر/گرفت]	
/aa-war-dan/	آوردن/ آور/ آورد	to bring

Homework

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

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

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

من _____ در دهلی جدید بودم. (سال گذشته) I was in New Delhi last year.

را دیدید؟ (قصر سفید) Did you see the White House?

انها _____ در اسلام آباد بودند؟ (چقدروقت) _____ انها _____ در اسلام آباد بودند؟

ناهید و مریم دربارهٔ برج ایفل _____ . (صحبت کردند)
Nahid and Maryam talked about the Eiffel Tower.

C. Write the following in Dari:

Did you talk about the restaurant? (formal)

آیا شما در باره ورستوران صحبت کردید؟

When did you go to Paris? (formal)

شما چه وقت به پاریس رفتید؟

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

توازتاج محل فلم گیری ویدیویی کردی؟

Farid showed pictures of the White House to me.

فرید عکس های قصرسفید را به من نشان داد.

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	☐ Dari	6 English transliteration
time expression	ماه گذشته	/maa-he gu-zash-ta/
'to see' in the past tense	دید	/deed/
'to talk' in the past tense	صحبت كردند	/sub-bat kard/
'to return' in the past tense	بر گشت	/bar-gasht/
'to go' in the past tense	رفت	/raft/
'to thank' in the past tense	تشكركرد	/ta-shak-kur kard/
'to show' in the past tense	نشان داد	/ne-shaan daad/
'to live' in the present tense	زندگی میکند	/zen-da-gee mey-ku-nad/
'to take' in the past tense	برد	/burd/

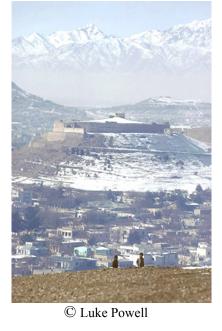
First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right-hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with one example.

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Narrative (Model)

ماه گذشته، و هاب برای دو هفته به ماسکورفت. او در آنجا شکور را دید. شکور در ماسکو زندگی میکند. او و هاب را به میدان سرخ برد. و هاب از او تشکر کرد. و هاب عکس های کابل را به شکور نشان داد. آنها تقریباً برای یک ساعت در باره ٔ کابل صحبت کر دند. و هاب هفته ٔ گذشته به کابل بر گشت.





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

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Narrative (Variations)

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

لندن	هفته	رات حمید	ديروز ه	اسلام آباد
رستوران	ديشب	قصرسفيد	ان تر افالگر	سال مید
ماه گذشته	نازی	قندهار	رشریف	روز مزار
دهلی جدید	اهید	پانزده ن	دقيقه	روزشنبه
واشنگتن	بيست	روزيكشنبه	یک	روزدوشنبه
روزجمعه	ے دہ	ب تاج محل	ماه امش	على سه

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

Exchange (Structures)

1. As you work through the exchange models on the next page, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	🚨 Dari	6 English transliteration
'famous places' (as the direct object)	جای های معروفه	/jay haa-ye ma'-roo-fa/
'(the) Red Square' (as the direct object)	میدان سرخه	/may-daa-ne sur-kha/
'Sure.'	چرانی	/che-raa ney/

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

Took pictures?	Videotaped?	Will show?
عکس نگرفت	فلم گیری ویدیویی کرد	فلم را نشان میدهد

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

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Exchange (Model)

Wahab talks with Farooq about his recent trip to Moscow.

فاروق: وهاب جان سلام. چطور استى؟ كجا بودى؟

فاروق: وهاب جان سلام. چطور استی؛ حجا بود وهاب: تشکر. خوب استم. مه ده ماسکو بودم. فاروق: چی وخت پس آمدی؟ فاروق: ده ماسکو جای های معروفه دیدی؟ وهاب: بلی، میدان سرخه دیدم. فاروق: بری مه چی آوردی؟ وهاب: عکس های مقبول. فاروق: فلم گیری ویدیویی کدی؟

وهاب: بلی. فاروق: فلمه به مه نشان میتی؟ وهاب: چرانی.



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Exchange (Variations)

الف: سلام حمید جان. _____ استی؟ _____بودی؟ بن: _____، خوب استم. مه ده تهران بودم. الف: چی وخت_____ آمدی؟ بن: _____ .

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

الف: سلام حمید جان. خوب استی؟ کجا بودی؟ ب: تشکر، خوب استم. مه ده تهران بودم. الف: چی وخت پس آمدی؟ ب: هفته گذشته.



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Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Exchange (Variations)

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

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

الف: شما كجا رفتين؟

ج/د: ما به واشنگتن رفتیم. الف: ده واشنگتن چی کدین؟

ج/د: ما یک پوهنتونه دیدیم. ده اونجه، یک پروفیسر افغانه ملاقات کدیم. ده بو هنتون، از بروفیسر فلم گیری ویدیویی کدیم ده یک رستوران افغانی غذا خور دیم و در باره عذا گپ زیم

الف: جي وقت پس آمدين؟

ج/د: هفته گذشته پس آمدیم.

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

Drills

Question and answer practice

Where were you last year?
Were you in Washington?
Did you see the White House?
Did you go to San Francisco?
When did you go there?
Did you see the Golden Gate Bridge?

شما سال گذشته ده کجا بودین؟ ده و اشنگتن بودین؟ قصر سفیده دیدین؟ به سانفر انسسکو رفتین؟ چی وقت به اونجه رفتین؟ پل گولدن گیته دیدین؟

Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

← ماه گذشته، برای یک هفته در پاریس بودم. در آنجا، برج ایفل را دیدم. علی عکس های تاج محل را به من نشان میدهد.

ماه گذشته، بری یک هفته ده پاریس بودم. ده اونجه، برج ایفله دیدم. علی عکس های تاج محله به مه نشان میته.

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Do you like French bread? Last week, I went to a Japanese restaurant. The teacher showed a picture of Kabul. نان خشک فر انسوی ره خوش داری؟ هفته ٔ گذشته، مه به یک رستوران جاپانی رفتم. معلم یک عکس کابله نشان داد.

Number dictation

Approximately 500 17 years

تقریباً ۵۰۰ ۱۷ سال

Verb conjugation (past tense)

to talk
to return
to see
to be

صحبت کر دن برگشتن دیدن بو دن Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Extended Practice

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

Warm-up (only one student per task)

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

Talking about a trip or excursion

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

Now talk about the trip.

Role-plays

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

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

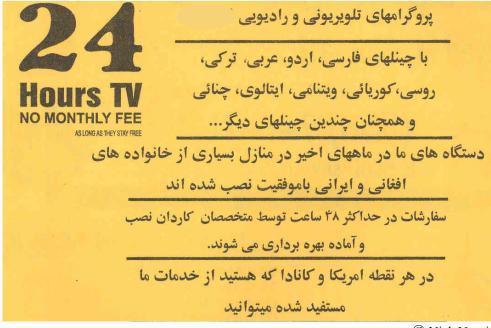
- (1) An Afghan visitor is staying at your place. In the evening you find out what "touristy things" your guest did during the day. Ask about:
 - places seen
 - foods eaten
 - pictures taken
 - return time
- (2) An Afghan photojournalist wants to videotape you while you are stationed in Afghanistan. Agree to the taping, or decline.
- (3) Talk to an Afghan acquaintance about a place you want to go to. Your partner will counter that there is a better (= more famous/more important) place to see.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Lesson 10 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

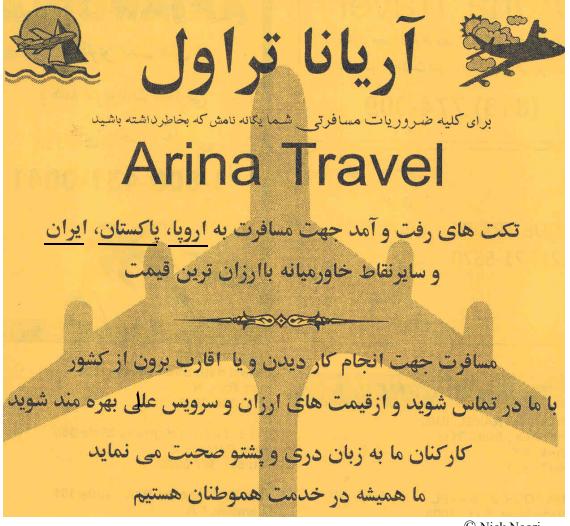
Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.



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



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

Lesson 11 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

LESSON 11 An Invitation

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

Grammar Notes

Verbs in subjunctive / imperative mood

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

Present tense

من مي نوشم	'I drink'
تو می نوشی	'You drink'
اومي نوشد	'He/She/It drinks'
ما مي نوشيم	'We drink'
شما می نوشید	'You drink'
آنها مي نوشند	'They drink'

Present subjunctive mood

من ميخواهم بنوشم	'I would like to drink'
تومیخواهی بنوشی	'You would like to drink'
اوميخواهد بنوشد	'He/She/It would like to drink'
ما ميخواهيم بنوشيم	'We would like to drink'
شما ميخواهيد بنوشيد	'You would like to drink'
آنها ميخواهند بنوشند	'They would like to drink'

To create the *present subjunctive mood*, we apply the following rule: With the verbs beginning with a consonant ($\dot{\upsilon}$ [noon] in the above examples), we replace the prefix /mey/ with the syllable $\dot{\upsilon}$ /be/. With the verbs beginning with the vowel /a/ or /aa/, represented by the letter | [alef], we add the semi vowel $\dot{\upsilon}$ [yaa] to the prefix $\dot{\upsilon}$ /be/ for a

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

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

Present tense

من می آورم	'I bring'
تومی آوری	'You bring'
اومي آورد	'He/She/It brings'
ما مي آوريم	'We bring'
شما می آورید	'You bring'
أنها مي أورند	'They bring'

Present subjunctive mood

من ميخواهم بيآورم	'I want to bring'
توميخواهي بيآوري	'You want to bring'
اوميخواهد بيأورد	'He/She/It wants to bring
ما ميخواهيم بيآوريم	'We want to bring'
شما ميخواهيد بيآوريد	'You want to bring'
آنها ميخواهند بيآورند	'They want to bring'

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

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

بفر مایین چاکلیت بگیرین.	'Please take chocolate.'
بفر مايين بشينين	'Please sit.'

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

More on short forms of Dari pronouns

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

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'See you Friday.'
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Lesson 11 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

In formal Dari, this sentence is pronounced, /ro-ze jum-'a mey-bee-na-mat/. It is a short way of saying مى بينم. /ro-ze jum-'a too raa mey-bee-nam/ 'See you Friday.'

As you noticed, the suffix 'at/ added to the verb مى بينم /mey-bee-nam/ 'I see,' dismissed the need to use the pronoun تو /too/ 'you' and the particle / را /raa/.

Look at the following examples and compare:

Using personal pronouns

اورا دیدم. اورا دیدم. 'I saw him/her/it.' 'I invite you.'

'You will meet them.'

Using short forms

دیدمش. دیدمش. 'I saw him/her/it.' دعوتت میکنم. 'I invite you.'

'You will meet them.'

Transition to conversational Dari

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

Formal

. 'Please take chocolate.' 'Please take chocolate.' 'Please take chocolate.' 'Please take chocolate.' 'Please sit.' 'Please sit.' 'It's kind of you.' 'Welcome!'

Conversational

البقر مایین، چاکلیت بگیرین. /bu-far-maa-yeyn chak-leyt be-gee-reyn/ 'Please take chocolate.' /bu-far-maa-yeyn be-shee-neyn/ 'Please sit.' ('It's kind of you.' /bu-fe shu-maas/ 'It's kind of you.' خوش آمدین! /khush aa-ma-deyn/

The following example shows a change in word choice:

Formal

'Come in.' داخل شوید.

Conversational

'Come in.' درون بیایین.

It is also common to drop some parts of speech. For example, we may drop personal pronouns or prepositions such as 4/ba/ 'to' and '\(\omega \) dar/ 'at/in.' Sometimes there is even a

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

The above would translate as *'Why don't you come house?' Here, the speaker actually means, 'Why don't you come to our house?' Now, look at the same question asked in formal Dari:

Exclamation in Dari

'What a beautiful flower bouquet!'

'What a big house!' چې خانه' بزرگي!

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

Cultural Notes

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

Lesson 11 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Lesson Vocabulary

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

/meh-maan/	مهمان	guest
/chaak-leyt/	چاکلیت	chocolate
/das-ta/	دسته	bouquet
/gul/	گل	flower
/sau-ghaat/	سوغات	souvenir
/na-maaz/	نماز	prayer
/saa-at/		o'clock / hour
/saa-a-te chand/	ساعت چندا؟ (چند بجه؟)	What time?
/neem/	نيم	half
/far-daa/	فردا (صبا)	tomorrow
/shan-bey/	شنبه	Saturday
/yak-shan-bey/	یکشنبه	Sunday
/du-shan-bey/	دوشنبه	Monday
/sey-shan-bey/	سه شنبه	Tuesday

 $^{^1}$ Lit., چند بجه! /saa-a-te chand/ and its conversational equivalent چند بجه! /chand ba-ja/ respectively mean 'hour of how many?' and 'how many hours?,' but they are used in the context of 'what time?'

chaar-shan-bey/	چهارشنبه	Wednesday
	. 344	
/panj-shan-bey/	پنجشنبه	Thursday
/jum-'a/	1	Friday
Juni- a	جمعه	Tilday
/mu-ta-a-se-faa-na/	متأسفانه [= بدبختانه]	unfortunately
[/bad-bakh-taa-na/]		
/khush-ma-za/	خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
/peysh az/ [/qabl az/]	پیش از [= قبل از]	before
/aa-yen-da/ [/ba'-dee/]	آینده [= بعدی]	next / future / the following
/ch-raa/	چرا؟	Why?
/khush aa-ma-deyn/	خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
/lut-fe shu-maast/	لطف شماست [= مهربانی	It's kind of you. / It is
[meh-ra-baa-nee-e shu-maast/]	شماست] (۔۔ شماس)	nice of you.
/mas-roof as-tam/	مصروف استم	I am busy.
[/mash-ghool as-tam/]	[= مشغول استم] (كاردارم)	
/be-far-maa-yeyd/ [/lut-fan/]	بفرماييد[= لطفاً] (بفرمايين)	Please.
/no-she-jaan ku-neyn/	نوش جان کنین ۲ ِ	Help yourself. / Eat heartily.
/da-roon be-yaa-yeyn/	درون بیایین ^۳ .	Come in.
		<u> </u>

This expression is often used in conversational Dari.

This is the conversational way of saying داخل شوید/daa-khel sha-weyd/ 'Come in.'

Lesson 11 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

/ha-ma-gee khoob as-tan/	همگی خوب استن؟	Is everybody fine?
/khu-daa haa-fez/	خدا حافظ. (به امان خدا.)	Good-bye.
/da'-wat kar-dan/	دعوت كردن	to invite
[/meh-maan kar-dan/	مهمان کردن] کن $/$ کرد $=$	
/ne-shas-tan/	نشستن/ نشین/ نشست	to sit / to sit down
	(شیشتن)	



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Homework

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

What do the others have in common?

(They are all time expressions.)

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

Farid goes to the mosque for prayer.

This chocolate is delicious and expensive.

Welcome! Please sit down.

C. Write the following in Dari:

Nahid brought a lot of souvenirs for her husband.

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

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

Thank you. It is kind of you. (singular, formal)

Lesson 11 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	🚨 Dari	№ English transliteration
direct object marked by /raa/	او را	/o raa/
time expressions	هفته گذشته	/haf-ta-ye gu-zash-ta/
	امروز	/em-roz/
	جمعه	/jum-'a/ /ba'd az saa-a-te panj/
	بعد ازساعت پنج	/ba'd az saa-a-te panj/
place expressions	ماسكو	/maas-kau/
	خانه ٔ فاروق	/maas-kau/ /khaa-na-ye faa-rooq/
'to invite' in the past tense	دعوت کر د	/da'-wat kard/
(to hove) in the most tongs	٠ ١٠ ٠	/na-daasht/
'to have' in the past tense	نداشت	/na-daasnt/
'to take' in the present tense	ميبرند	/mey-ba-rand/

First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right-hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with (at least) one example.

Narrative (Model)

وهاب هفته گذشته ازماسكو به كابل برگشت. فاروق او را براى نان شب دعوت كرد. متأسفانه، وهاب هفته گذشته وقت نداشت. او بسيار مشغول بود. امروز جمعه است. وهاب وخانمش بعد از ساعت پنج به خانه واروق ميروند. آنها براى او يك دسته گل ميبرند.

- 2. As you pronounce the words along with the recorded voice, practice sounding like the native speaker.
- 3. Next, discover the structures listed in the grid on the previous page, and fill them in.
- 4. You may be called to the SmartBoard to point out items such as proper names, verbs, direct object(s) marked by /raa/, time and place expressions, etc.

Narrative (Variations)

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

دو	سال	صالح	ن ماه	واشنگة	ساعت	روز
سه	لندن	چای صبح	نهران .	ديد ت	دهلی ج	چاکلیت
باشت	نان چ	مزارشريف	كباب	ىىلام آباد	مادر ا	شنبه
به	شش	پنجشنبه	شریف	خواهر	هفت	چهارشنبه
پدر	شنبه	چای خانه	خانه	سه	شو هر	نازی
نه	ميوه	دوشنبه	ناهید	هشت	یکشنبه	حميد
ليلا	چهار	زهره	رستوران	احمد	برادر	هرات

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

Exchange (Structures)

1. As you work through the exchange models on the next page, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	🚨 Dari	Solution English transliteration
'tonight'	إمشو	/em-shau/
'It is kind of you.'	لطف شماس	/lut-fe shu-maas/
'I am busy.'		/kaar daa-rum/
'for you'	بَرِت	/ba-ret/
'Welcome!'		/khush aa-ma-deyn/
'Please'	بفرمايين	/bu-far-maa-yeyn/
'Sit!'		/be-shee-neyn/
'Take!'	بگیرین	/be-gee-reyn/
'Did you cook it?'	شما پختین؟	/shu-maa pukh-teyn/
	•	

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

Laila's family	Laila's home	Fereshta's flowers	Laila's cookies
خوب	مقبول	مقبول	خوش مزه

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

Exchange (Models)

Faroog invites Wahab to his home, but Wahab cannot make it.



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فاروق: وهاب جان چرا نمى آيى خانه؟ اِمشو مهمان ما باش.

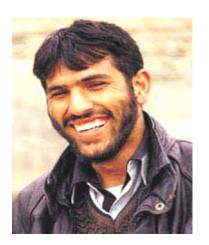
وهاب: لطف شماس. متأسفانه إمشو بسيار كار دارم.

فاروق: چى وخت بَرَت خوب اس؟

وهاب: روز جمعه. فاروق: ساعت چند؟ وهاب: بعد ازساعت پنج. فاروق: بسیارخوب. روزجمعه می بینمت. وهاب: خدا حافظ.

Exchange (Models)

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







و هاب جان، فرشته جان، خوش آمدین. بفر مایین. بفر مایین. بسیار تشکر.



© both sxc ******



لیلا: بفر مایین چاکلیت بگیرین. از کلچه نوش جان کنین. و هاب: بسیار خوش مزه اس. شما پُختین؟

ليلا:

Exchange (Variations)

الف:	لیلاجان چرا	خانه ٔ ما؟ امروز	ما باشين.
ب:	تشکر،	متأسفانه، امر	استم
الف:	روز	چطو؟	
ب:	پنجشنبه	اس.	
الف:	ساعت چند؟		
ب:	بعد از	_ می آیم.	
الف:	خوب.		
ں۔	خدا حافظ		

- **6** Listen.
- Fill in the blanks.

الف: ليلاجان چرا نمى آيين خانه ما؟ امروزمهمان ما باشين. ب: تشكر، لطف شماس. متأسفانه، امروزبسيار مشغول استم.

الْف: روز پنجشنبه چطور؟

ب: پنجشنبه خوب اس. الف: ساعت چند؟ بعد از ظهرمی آیم. الف: بسیار خوب.

ب: خدا حافظ

Exchange (Variations)

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

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

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

مبل وفرنیچر حمید شورنخودوکچالو نازی تازه نسیمه خانه گل بولانی چهارشنبه کلان قیمت خوش مزه شوربا شربت یکشنبه کباب میوه شام شو بعد از ظهر چای صبح دوشنبه نان شو نان چاشت سه شنبه سوغات پنجشنبه صالح نان شو

Drills

Question and answer practice

Do you like chocolate?
Do you eat a lot of chocolate?
Is white chocolate delicious?
Is dark (brown) chocolate delicious?
What did you do on Sunday?
Did you study on Sunday?
Were you busy on Saturday?
Are you busy today?

چا کلیته خوش دارین؟
زیاد چا کلیت می خورین؟
چا کلیت سفید مزه داراس؟
چا کلیت نصواری مزه داراس؟
روز یکشنبه چی کدین؟
روز یکشنبه درس خاندین؟
روز شنبه مصروف بودین؟
امروز مصروف استین؟

Transformation drill (statement to exclamation)

This car is big. (→What a big car!)
That furniture is beautiful.
This fruit is fresh.
That house is expensive.

ای موترکلان اس. (\rightarrow چی موترکلانی!) او مبل و فر نیچر مقبول اس. ای میوه تازه اس. او خانه قیمت اس. او خانه قیمت اس.

Transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari)

→ این موتر کلان (بزرگ) است. من بسیارگرسنه استم. انارکیلویی چند است؟ می توانید من را (مرا) کمک کنید؟ ای موترکلان اس. مه بسیارگشنه استم. انارکیلوی چند اس؟ می تانین مره کمک کنین؟

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Why don't you come to my house? Why didn't you go to prayer yesterday? Please bring me a souvenir from India. چرا به خانه ٔ مه نمی آیین؟ چرا دیروز به نماز نرفتین؟ لطفاً از هند بری مه یک سوغات بیآرین.

Number dictation

half past eight 4 o'clock 553 هشت و نیم ۴ بجه (ساعت۴) ۵۵۳

Verb conjugation (subjunctive mood)

to go to bring

Extended Practice

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

Warm-up (only one student per task)

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

Writing a formal invitation

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

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

Role-plays

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

آشنای افغان تان اصر ار دار د ترتیب دیدار با شما را در فرصتی بدهد که اصلاً آماده آن نیستید. تا جاییکه ممکن است، بهانه بیاورید تا مجبور به رفتن نشوید.

- (1) You are hosting a dinner party. Your Afghan guest is at the door:
 - Welcome your guest.
 - Acknowledge the gift your guest brought.
 - Encourage your guest to take goodies from a platter you are offering.
 - Be a gracious host/hostess. Pour tea.
- (2) Your Afghan acquaintance is insisting on a gettogether when you are really not up to it. Make up any number of excuses so you don't have to go.

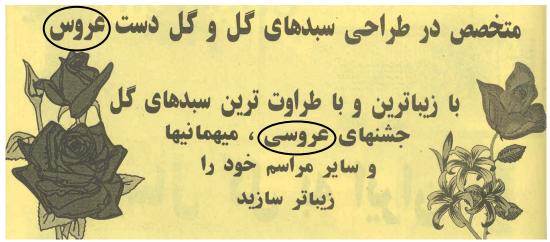
Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.



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



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



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

LESSON 12 At the Roadside

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

Grammar Notes

Present perfect tense

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

من <u>کارکرده ام.</u>	'I <u>have worked</u> .'
موتر فرید <u>ایستاد شده است.</u>	'Farid's car has stalled.'
حمید یک تیلفون جیبی <u>خری</u> ده اس <u>ت</u>	'Hamid has bought a cell phone.'

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

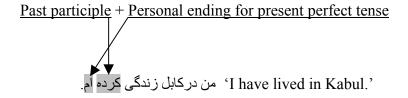
Past participle

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

<u>Verb</u> شناختن /she-naakh-tan/ 'to know'	<u>Past stem</u> شناخت /she-naakht/ 'knew'	Past participle شناخته /she-naakh-ta/ 'known'
fe-res-taa-dan/ 'to send' فرستادن	fe-res-taad/ 'sent' فرستاد	/fe-res-taa-da/ 'sent'

ees-taad shu-dan/ 'to stall' ایستاد شده/ees-taad shud/ 'stalled' ایستاد شده/ees-taad shu-dan/ 'to stall' ایستاد شده (eas-taad shud/ 'stalled' da/ 'stalled'

Use the following formula to construct the present perfect tense:



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

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

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

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

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

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

'You <u>have not run out</u> of gasoline. Or 'You did not run out of gasoline.'

Transition to conversational Dari

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

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

Subjunctive mood indicating necessity

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

'Farid <u>must</u> buy gasoline.'

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

Look at some more examples:

"The students <u>must</u> study." ثما المحروان المحرود الم

'You <u>must</u> buy a new computer.'

'Ahmad has to be at work at 8 a.m.'

Cultural Notes

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

Lesson Vocabulary

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

/tayr/	تیر	tire
/tay-re esh-tab-nee/	تيراشتبني [= تيرفالتو]	spare tire
[/tay-re faal-too/]		
/ja-ke tayr/	جک تیر	tire jack
/reys-maan/	ریسمان (ریسپان)	
/mo-ta-re kash ku-nen-da/	موترکش کننده	
/maa-sheen/ [/en-jen/]	ماشین [= انجن]	
/gey-la-na/	·	gas can
/pet-rol/ [/teyl/]	پترول [= تيل]	gasoline
/dee-zal/	دیزل	diesel
/taan-ke teyl/	·	gas station
/wark-shaap/	·	repair shop / garage
/mes-ta-ree/ [/mee-khaa-neek/]	مستری [= میخانیک]	
/ku-mak/	کمک	help
/te-le-foon/	تيلفون	telephone
/te-le-foo-ne jey-bee/	تیلفون جیبی	cellular phone

/ka-sey/	کسی	someone / somebody
/kha-raab/	خراب	broken / out of order
/baaz/	باز (واز)	open
/bas-ta/	بسته	closed
/shu-dan/	شدن '/ شو/ شد	to become
/ees-taad shu-dan/	ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stall / to stop
/kha-raab shu-dan/	خراب شدن/ شو/ شد	to break down
/pan-char shu-dan/	پنچرشدن/شو/شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
/kha-laas shu-dan/	خلاص شدن/ شو/ شد	to run out
/te-le-foon kar-dan/	تیلفون کر دن ۱ کن/ کر د	to make a phone call
/fe-res-taa-dan/	فرستادن/ فرست/ فرستاد (روان کر دن/ کن/ کرد)	to send
/daa-nes-tan/	دانستن/ دان/ دانست	to know (to be aware of / to have knowledge about)
/she-naakh-tan/	شناختن/ شناس/ شناخت	to know (to be acquainted with / to recognize)

-

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

verbs, which will be covered in Lesson 20.

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

Homework

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

What do the others have in common? (They are automotive-related items.)

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

این _____ دیزل نمی فروشد. (تانک تیل)

This gas station does not sell diesel.

پترول موترشما ______ (خلاص شده است) ______ Your car ran out of gasoline.

من پنج سال در این _____ کار کرده ام. (ورکشاپ)
I have worked at this repair shop for five years.

موترمن به یک _____ نواحتیاج دار د. (ماشین) My car needs a new engine.

C. Write the following in Dari:

My car broke down. I need help.

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

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

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

موترمن خراب شده است. به کمک احتیاج دا رم.

روزشنبه بیایید؛ ما درآن روز بازخواهیم بود.

تیرموترمن پنچرشده است؛ باید به یک ورکشاپ بروم.

شما یک مستری خوب را می شناسید؟

Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	🖺 Dari	& English transliteration
verbs in the present	ایستاد شده است	/ees-taad shu-da ast/
perfect tense	خلاص شده است	/kha-laas shu-da ast/
verb in subjunctive	باید بخرد	/baa-yad be-kha-rad/
mood ('must')		
negation	ندارد	/na-daa-rad/
	کار نمی کنند	/kaar na-mey-ku-nad/
	نيست	/neyst/
direct object marked by	یک مستری را	/yak mes-ta-ree raa/
/raa/		
prepositions	در	/dar/
	به	/ba/

First listen to the model, one sentence at a time, and practice along with the native speaker. Which structure from the grid is present in the model? In the right-hand column, write the way it sounds in English transliteration. Next, find the corresponding part in the text and copy it in the center column. By the end of the hour you should have all cells of the grid filled with (at least) one example.

Narrative (Model)

امروزجمعه است. موتر فرید درسرک ایستاد شده است. فرید به کمک احتیاج دارد. او تیلفون جیبی ندارد. یک مرد به فرید کمک میکند. اویک مستری را می فرستد. مستری ماشین موتر را می بیند. ماشین خراب نیست. پترول موتر خلاص شده است. فرید باید پترول بخرد. اوبه یک تانک تیل می رود. تانک تیل باز است. فرید پترول می خرد. او میخواهد به خانه تیلفون کند. تیلفون تانک تیل کارنمیکند.

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



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Narrative (Variations)

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

خراب شده	دشت	ه.	ينجشنب	راه خامه	دوشنبه
گیلنه	ندارد	طفل	تيراشتبنى	چهارشنبه	پول
ديزل	ىي شناسد	۵	جک تیر	نميخرد	شنبه
کارمیکند	بسته	زن	دارد	تير	موترسيكل

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





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Exchange (Structures)

1. As you work through the exchange models on the next page, you will discover examples of *conversational* forms that differ from formal Dari. Write first how they sound, then copy the Dari word(s) from the scripts. Also note their meaning:

Meaning	🚨 Dari	English transliteration	
'It has broken down'	خراب شده	/kha-raab shu-da/	
'Can you help?'	می تانینکمک کنین؟	/mey-taa-neyn ku-mak ku-neyn/	
'on that street'	ده اوسرک	/da oo sa-rak/	
'It does not work'	کارنمی کنه	/kaar na-mey-ku-na/	
'a good mechanic' (as	یک مستری خوبه	/yak mes-ta-ree-ye khoo-ba/	
the direct object)			
'I know'	می شناسم	/mey-she-naa-sum/ /ra-waan mey-ku-num/ /na-mey-daa-num/	
'I will send'	روان میکنم		
'I do not know'			
'You must buy'	باید بخرین		

2. You will also find out some information about Farid's situation. Write this information briefly in *formal* Dari:

Location of car	Apparent problem	Actual problem	Gas station's telephone
در سرک	ماشین کارنمی کند	تیل موتر خلاص شده است	خر اب شده است

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

Exchange (Models)

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

ببخشین، موترم خراب شده می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟

مرد: موتر تان ده كجاس؟

فرید: ده او سرک اس. ماشین کارنمی کنه. مرد: مه یک مستری خوبه می شناسم. میرم و او ره اینجه روان میکنم. فرید: او ده کجا کارمیکنه؟

مرد: ده یک ورکشاپ نزدیک

فر بد:

The mechanic comes and finds the problem.

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

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

ببخشين، تيلفون دارين؟ مه بايد به خانه تيلفون كنم

مرد: تیلفون داریم. خراب شده. فرید: تیلفون جیبی دارین؟

مرد: نی، نداریم

Exchange (Variations)

لف:	ببخشین،	على خراب شده. ،	می تانین	كنين؟
<u>:</u>	بایسکل ده	اس؟		
لف:	ده خانه اس.			
:-	مه بسیار د	ِ دارم. بایسکل علی ر	ره به	ببرین
اف.	امده زحمعه اس مدک	کثبات ها	استن	

- 1. **Solution** Listen.
- 2. Fill in the blanks.

الف: ببخشین، بایسکل علی خراب شده. می تانین کمک کنین؟ بایسکل ده کجا اس؟ الف: ده خانه اس. بده خانه اس. مه بسیار کاردارم. بایسکل علی ره به ورکشاپ ببرین. الف: امروز جمعه اس. ورکشاپ ها بسته استن.

Exchange (Variations)

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

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

```
الف/ب: ما به کمک احتیاج داریم.

ج/د: بلی، ماشین خراب شده.

ج/د: تیلفون جیبی دارین؟

الف/ب: نی، ندارم. شما دارین؟

الف/ب: نی. شما باید موتر تانه به ورکشاپ ببرین.

الف/ب: ورکشاپ نزدیک اس؟

ج/د: بلی، بسیار نزدیک اس!

الف/ب: امروز ورکشاپ کارمیکنه؟

ج/د: امروز پنجشنبه اس. ورکشاپ ها وازاستن. مستری ها سرکار هستن.
```

```
جمعه میتانین ما ره کمک کنین؟ گیلنه تیراشتبنی موترسیکل تیل خلاص شده نی چهارشنبه تیرپنچرشده تانک تیل دور اس نزدیک نیس سه شنبه ده خانه بسته مردم واز لطفاً ما ره کمک کنین! شنبه بلی تیل دوشنبه
```

Drills

Question and answer practice

کی تیلفون جیبی داره؟ (دست تانه بالا کنین) Who has a cell phone? (Raise your hand.) تيلفون جيبي شما چي رنگ داره؟ What color is your cell phone? كي موترسيكل داره؟ Who has a motorcycle? كى موتر داره؟ Who has a car? موتر تان چی رنگ داره؟ What color is your car? ديزل مي خرين؟ پترول مي خرين؟ Do you buy diesel? Do you buy gasoline? ده موترتان گیلنه دارین؟ Do you have a gas can in your car? تبر فالتو دار بن؟ Do you have a spare tire?

Transformation drill (statement to negative question)

I need a car.

(→Don't you have a car?)

I need a spare tire.

I need a gas can.

I need a rope.

I need a tire jack.

I need a cell phone.

I need a cell phone.

On-the-spot translation (Dari to English)

Please make a phone call.

The repair shop will send someone.

I have gasoline in a gas can.

Farid's new engine stalled.

Please make a phone call.

I have gasoline in a gas can.

Farid's new engine stalled.

Number dictation

Verb conjugation (past tense)

to know شناختن to send

Extended Practice

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

Warm-up (only one student per task)

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

Talking about a problem on the road

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

Now tell about the road trip.

Role-plays

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

شما دریک منطقهٔ دور افتادهٔ افغانستان هستید. یک تیرموترتان می ترکد وشما از تیر فالتوی تان استفاده میکنید. در شهر بعدی، از یک باشندهٔ آن شهر بپرسید که آیا در آنجا یک ورکشاپ یا تانک تیل هست. شما به تیرنواحتیاج دارید.

- (1) You are in a remote area of Afghanistan. A tire blew out in your vehicle and you used the spare. In the next town you approach a townsperson and find out if this person knows a repair shop. You need a new tire.
- (2) An Afghan friend is determined to go on the road in a vehicle you deem unsafe (no spare tire, little gas, old engine, etc.)
 - Point out the problems one by one.
 - Predict what will happen on the road.
 - Advise your friend not to go.

Your friend tries to calm your fears with counter arguments.

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

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

Authentic Material

Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, pronouncing, listening and writing. Hone your dictionary skills.



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

باختروركشاپ

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

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

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

> ساعات کار دوشنبه تا جمعه از ساعت . ۱ صبح الی ۸ بعد از ظهر

> > © Shahbaz Taheri

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

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

برخى ازعناوين اين شماره

```
صفى التزام ملاق
ع.کهگدای یادداشت های حافظ ص
```

© Serajuddin Wahaj

Review 9-12 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

REVIEW 9-12

This homework assignment is to be completed in increments over 4 days (or 4 lessons). It contains elements of several lessons that are recombined in a new dialog. The assignment consists of a series of steps, all of which are to be turned in for a grade, on a weekly basis. Be sure to start early! Avoid the last minute rush. Turn in neat work that is legible and complete. Substandard work will not be accepted.

Part A

1. So Listen and transcribe.

قاسم: از دریای آمو عکس گرفتم و از شهر دیدن کدم. لطیف: سلام قاسم جان. کجا بودی؟ قاسم: روز سه شنبه پس آمدم. لطیف: ده مزار شریف چی کدی؟ قاسم: مه ده مزار شریف بودم. لطیف: چی وخت پس آمدی؟

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

Part B

1. **W** Listen and transcribe.

لطیف: چرا؟ قاسم: بلی، بری نان شومیایم. تشکر. لطیف: روزجمعه خانه ما بیا. بری نان چاشت مهمان ما باش. قاسم: ماشین موتره باید مستری ببینه. لطیف: بری نان شو میتانی بیایی؟ قاسم: روزجمعه نمیتانم بیایم. موترمه به ورکشاپ میبرم. قاسم:

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

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Part A: The dialog in proper order. (Note that in this dialog a variation is possible.)

لطيف: سلام قاسم جان. كجا بودى؟

قاسم: مه ده مزارشریف بودم. لطیف: چی وقت پس آمدی؟ قاسم: روز سه شنبه پس آمدم. لطیف: ده مزار شریف چی کدی؟

قاسم: از دریای آمو عکس گرفتم و از شهر دیدن کدم

Latif: Hello Oasim. Where were you?

Qasim: I was in Mazar-e-Sharif. When did you come back? Latif: Qasim: I came back on Tuesday.

What did you do in Mazar-e-Sharif? < Latif:

Qasim: I took pictures of the Amu River and visited the city.

Part B: The dialog in proper order.

لطیف: روز جمعه خانه ما بیا بری نان جاشت مهمان ما باش

قاسم: روزجمعه نمیتانم بیایم. موترمه به ورکشاپ میبرم.

لطيف: چرا؟

قاسم: ماشین موتره باید مستری ببینه

لطيف: برى نان شو ميتانى بيايى؟

قاسم: بلی، بری نان شومیایم. تشکر.

Latif: Come to our house on Friday. Be our guest for lunch.

Qasim: I can't come on Friday. I am taking my car to the repair shop.

Latif: Why?

Qasim: The mechanic has to see the car's engine.

Latif: How about dinner? Can you come for dinner?

Qasim: Yes, I will come for dinner. Thank you.