

# ***DARI BASIC COURSE***



***SEMESTER 1  
Lessons 17-20***

***STUDENT COPY***

***VALIDATION EDITION 2005***

***DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER***

***DARI***  
***Basic Course***

***SEMESTER 1***  
***Lessons 17-20***

***June 2005***

***DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER***

## Acknowledgments

Permission to use text and/or graphic images in this Dari language course has been received from the following copyright holders:

Luke Powell (photographs from [www.lukepowell.com](http://www.lukepowell.com))  
Rahmatullah Omid (photographs from personal collection)  
Homayoun Seddiq (photographs from personal collection)  
Wida Ahmad (photographs from personal collection)  
Najib Rezai (photographs from personal collection)  
Kiyoshi Inoue (photographs from [www.flyingkong.com](http://www.flyingkong.com))  
AGSL American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
Libraries (photographs from the Harrison Forman collection)  
ASC (photographs from [www.photoarchive.saudiaramcoworld.com](http://www.photoarchive.saudiaramcoworld.com),  
courtesy of Saudi Aramco World / PADIA / Aramco Services Corporation)  
UNESCO (photographs from [www.unesco.org/photobank](http://www.unesco.org/photobank))  
UNEP (photographs from [http://postconflict.unep.ch/afg\\_new.htm](http://postconflict.unep.ch/afg_new.htm).)  
Robert W. Kranz (photographs from [www.war-correspondent.com](http://www.war-correspondent.com))  
Keith Cook (photographs from [www.themenupage.com](http://www.themenupage.com).)  
Mustafa Rasuli (photographs from [www.rasuli.com](http://www.rasuli.com))  
John Patton (photographs from  
<http://mysite.mweb.co.za/residents/ekawasa/JohnPattenGraphics/index.html>)  
Dominic Medley/Jude Barrant (photos from Kabul: The Bradt Mini Guide - The Survival  
Guide to Kabul [www.kabulguide.net](http://www.kabulguide.net).)  
Gary W. Bowersox "The Gem Hunter," President GeoVision, Inc., PO Box 89646,  
Honolulu, HI 96830, 808 277-2543, [MrGary77@aol.com](mailto:MrGary77@aol.com) (photos from  
<http://www.gems-afghan.com>)  
Shahab Azim (photographs from [www.aghansite.com](http://www.aghansite.com))  
Ellyn Cavanaugh, Ph.D. (photographs from personal collection and from  
[www.afghan.smugmug.com](http://www.afghan.smugmug.com))  
Rosemary Stasek (photos from [www.stasek.com/afghanistan](http://www.stasek.com/afghanistan))  
Kerry Saner (photographs from <http://www.irss-usa.org/pages/KabulPhotos/Page1.html>)  
Farhad Darya (photograph from [www.farhaddarya.info](http://www.farhaddarya.info))  
Christina Manuel (photographs from personal collection)  
Crown Copyright/MOD (photographs from  
<http://www.operations.mod.uk/fingal/fimages>)  
John Pike (photographs and maps from  
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/afghanistan/index.html>)  
Moumina Dorgabekova: "Pharmacy in Afghanistan" Boston: Management Sciences for Health  
Aseem Koshan (excerpts from Omaid Weekly newspaper)  
Ryan Azimi (excerpts from Afghan-Iranian Yellow Pages of Northern California)  
Nick Noori (excerpts from Afghan Yellow Pages by N&N Express)  
Shahbaz Taheri (excerpts from Northern California Iranian Yellow Pages by Pezhvac Corp.)  
Ali Parvin (excerpts from TASVIR Persian American Yellow Pages)  
Assad Manely (excerpts from Afghan Yellow Pages of California by Ariana Advertising)

Serajuddin Wahaj (excerpts from Dard-e-Dil-e Afghan monthly publication)  
Nasir Durani (poster published by Afghan Center of Fremont, CA)

License was obtained from Nova Development Corporation (Nova) to reproduce digital images of clipart and photos from Art Explosion CD ROMs.

Photos from [www.savethechildren.org.uk](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk) are used in accordance with the copyright owner's specified restrictions, as posted on the website.

Photos from [www.usinfo.state.gov](http://www.usinfo.state.gov) and [www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov) are used in accordance with guidelines provided by [FirstGov@mail.fedinfo.gov](mailto:FirstGov@mail.fedinfo.gov) on "public domain." Additional photos were obtained from:

[www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil)

[www.usmc.mil](http://www.usmc.mil)

[www.navy.mil](http://www.navy.mil)

[www.dodmedia.osd.mil](http://www.dodmedia.osd.mil)

[www.defendamerica.mil](http://www.defendamerica.mil)

Other images are courtesy of royalty-free Stock Exchange ([www.sxc.hu](http://www.sxc.hu)), MorgueFile ([www.morguefile.com](http://www.morguefile.com)) and Pixelquelle ([www.pixelquelle.de](http://www.pixelquelle.de)); no permission or photo credits are required.

Permission to use copyrighted material was granted on the condition that it be used exclusively for nonprofit educational purposes. Further reproduction is unauthorized.

*Cover photograph by Luke Powell.*



# Table of Contents

<b>Lesson 17: Doctor and Patient</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Adverbs of manner and frequency, ‘never’; adjectives used as adverbs; transitive and intransitive verbs; conjunctions; subject-verb agreement (exceptions)	
<b>Lesson 18: Afghan Traditions</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Word stress and its impact on meaning; imperative forms of ‘to be’ and ‘to do’ used in exclamations	
<b>Lesson 19: At a Hotel</b> .....	<b>45</b>
Yes-No and ‘Wh-’ questions in Dari; indirect questions with آیا ‘if’; the question چند نفری ‘How many people...?’	
<b>Lesson 20: Renting a House</b> .....	<b>69</b>
Passive voice; compound sentences; relative clauses	
<b>Review 17-20</b> .....	<b>91</b>
<b>Glossary</b> .....	<b>93</b>

## GLOSSARY

کمی	a little / a bit
دربارهء [ = در مورد ] [ = راجع به ]	about
درد	ache / pain
آدرس	address
اعلان	advertisement / announcement
بعد از [ = بعد ] [ = پس از ]	after
بعد از ظهر (بعد از چاشت) (بعد از پیشین)	afternoon
ایرکنديشن	air conditioning
میدان هوایی	airport
همه [ = تمام ] [ = تماماً ]	all / every
همیشه (مدام) (دایم)	always
امبولانس	ambulance
امریکایی	American (nationality)
سفارت امریکا	American Embassy
و	and
سیب	apple
تقریباً	approximately
بازو	arm
رسم	art
در (ده)	at / in
آسترالیایی	Australian (nationality)
طفل (أشْكَ)	baby
بد	bad
بامیان	Bamyan
تشناب	bathroom / restroom
مقبول [ = قشنگ ] [ = زیبا ]	beautiful / pretty
اتاق خواب (اتاق خَو)	bedroom
پیش از [ = قبل از ]	before
کریمی	beige
توت	berry
بایسکل	bicycle

کلان [ = بزرگ ]	big / large
تولد [ = ولادت ]	birth
روز تولد [ = سالگره تولد ] [ = سالگره ]	birthday
خون ریزی	bleeding
آبی	blue
بدن [ = جسم ] [ = وجود ] (جان)	body
کتاب	book
بوتل	bottle
دسته	bouquet
نان خشک [ = نان ]	bread
عروس	bride
پل	bridge
خراب	broken / out of order
برادر	brother
نصواری	brown
عمارت [ = تعمیر ] [ = ساختمان ]	building
بس [ = سرویس ]	bus
تاجر	businessperson
ولی [ = اما ] [ = مگر ]	but
دوغ	buttermilk
از پهلوی	by
شتر	camel
می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟	Can you help me?
موتر	car
قالین	carpet / rug
گله	cattle
تلفون جیبی	cellular phone
سانتی گراد	centigrade
شفاخانه مرکزی	central hospital
مراسم	ceremony / festivity
چوکی	chair
ارزان	cheap
طفل	child / baby
چاکلیت	chocolate



سگرت	cigarettes
شهر	city
صنف	class / grade
همصنف (همصنفي)	classmate
بسته	closed
ابری [ = ابرآلود ]	cloudy
سرد (يخ)	cold (temperature)
رنگين	colorful
درون بيابين.	Come in.
كمپيوتر	computer
تسليت	condolence
مبارك باشه! [ = تبريك! ]	Congratulations!
آشپز	cook
كلچه	cookies
جواری دانه نشده	corn on the cob
همكار	coworker
خطرناك	dangerous
دری	Dari
روز	day
فوت [ = وفات ] [ = مرگ ]	death
حتمأ (حتمی)	definitely / by all means
درجه	degree(s)
خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
دشت	desert
ديزل	diesel
اتاق نانخوری [ = اتاق طعام خوری ] (اتاق نان)	dining room
ديپلومات	diplomat
راه خامه	dirt road
سرچرخ	dizzy
داكتر	doctor
سگ	dog
دالر	dollar
خر [ = مركب ]	donkey

دو نفری	double (occupancy)
گوش	ear
عید	Eid
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
سفارت	embassy
نامزدی (نامزادی)	engagement
ماشین [ = انجن ]	engine
انگلیسی	English
کافی (بس)	enough
شام	evening
نان شب [ = طعام شب ] (نان شو)	evening meal (dinner)
ببخشید. (ببخشین)	Excuse me.
قیمت [ = گران ]	expensive
چشم	eye
خزان	fall / autumn
فامیل [ = خانواده ]	family
معروف [ = مشهور ]	famous
دور	far
دهقان	farmer
سریع [ = تند ] (تیز)	fast (adjective)
به سرعت (تیز)	fast (adverb)
پدر	father
انگشت (کلک)	finger
طبقه (منزل)	floor
گل	flower
غذا (نان)	food
پا (پای)	foot
برای (بری)	for
پنجه	fork
فرانسوی	French (nationality / language)
تازه	fresh
جمعه	Friday
مرغ بریان	fried chicken
دوست [ = رفیق ]	friend

از	from
میوه	fruit
جنازه	funeral
با مبل و فرنیچر	furnished
فرنیچر [ = مبل و فرنیچر ]	furniture
گراج	garage
گردیز	Gardez
گیلنه	gas can
تانک تیل	gas station
پترول [ = تیل ]	gasoline
جغرافیه	geography
آلمانی	German
آلمان [ = جرمنی ]	Germany
تیار شو!	Get ready!
گیلاس	glass
دستکش	glove
خوب	good / fine / nice
خدا حافظ. (به امان خدا.)	Good-bye.
تنگی	gorge
مامور	government employee
پدرکلان	grandfather
مادرکلان	grandmother
انگور	grape
سبز	green
داماد	groom
مهمان	guest
نیم	half
حمید	Hamid (male name)
دست (دست)	hand
خوشحال [ = خوش ]	happy
او	he / she / it
سر	head
کلینیک صحی	health clinic
بلی [ = الو ]	Hello! (telephone call)

کمک	help
نوش جان کنین.	Help yourself. / Eat heartily.
هرات	Herat
اینجا (اینجه)	here
بلند	high
تاریخ	history
رخصتی [ = تعطیل ]	holiday / vacation / leave
خانه	home
اسب	horse
شفاخانه	hospital
داغ [ = سوزان ]	hot / burning (temperature)
تند	hot / spicy (taste)
ساعت	hour
ساعت درسی [ = ساعت ]	hour / period
خانه	house / home
همخانه	housemate
چطور؟ (چطور؟ / چطو؟)	How?
... چطور؟	How about...?
چطور استی؟	How are you?
چی مقبول!	How beautiful!
چه مدت؟ [ = چقدر وقت؟ ] (چقه وخت؟)	How long?
چند؟ [ = چند دانه؟ ] (چند تا؟)	How many? / How many pieces?
چقدر؟ (چقه؟)	How much?
گرسنه (گشنه)	hungry
شوهر (شوی)	husband
من (مه)	I
مصرف استم [ = مشغول استم ] (کاردارم)	I am busy.
خوب استم.	I am fine.
مریضی	illness
مهم	important
در (ده)	in / at
پیش روی [ = روبروی ]	in front of
برای [ = برای آنکه ]	in order to
شامل	included

هندوستان [ = هند ]	India
زخمی [ = مجروح ]	injured
مهمان خانه	inn / guest house
داخل (درون)	inside
به عوض (به جای)	instead of
هوتل انترکانتی ننتل	Intercontinental Hotel
جالب [ = دلچسپ ]	interesting
ایران	Iran
ایرانی	Iranian (nationality)
همگی خوب استن؟	Is everybody fine?
نیست (نیس)	is not
اسلام آباد	Islamabad
امکان نداره	It is not possible.
چشمهای شما مقبول می بینه.	It seems beautiful in your eyes.
لطف شماست. [ = مهربانی شماست. ] (-- شماس.)	It's kind of you. / It is nice of you.
ایتالیا	Italy
جلال آباد	Jalalabad
جاپانی	Japanese (nationality / language)
ژورنالست	journalist
شربت	juice
کباب	kabob
کابل	Kabul
کارتۀ سه	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
خالد	Khaled (male name)
کیلو [ = کیلوگرام ]	kilogram
آشپزخانه (کارخانه)	kitchen
کارد	knife
کارگر	laborer / worker
زبان [ = لسان ] (زبان)	language
گذشته	last / past
دیشب [ = شب گذشته ] (دیشو)	last night
چمن	lawn
طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
پا (پای)	leg

درس	lesson
بیا که بریم!	Let's go!
زندگی	life
کم	little (amount)
سالون [ = اتاق نشیمن ]	living room
لندن	London
دراز	long
مرد	man
بازار	market
ریاضی	mathematics
شاید [ = ممکن است ]	may / might / maybe / perhaps
خدا رحمت کنه! [ = خدا بیامرزه! ]	May God forgive (the deceased)!
ماشالله! [ = نظر نشه! ] [ = خدا از نظر بدنگاه کنه! ] (نام خدا)	May God protect (...) from the evil eye!
خدا ... ره نگاه کنه!	May God save (...)!
زندگی سر شما باشه!	May you continue to live!
زنده باشین!	May you live long! / Thank you!
مزار شریف	Mazar-e-Sharif
گوشت	meat
مستری [ = میخانیک ]	mechanic
دوا	medicine / medication
خربوزه	melon
مینو [ = لست غذا ]	menu
ظهر (چاشت)	midday / noon
معتدل	mild
دقیقه	minute
دوشنبه	Monday
پول (پیسه)	money
ماه	month
صبح	morning
چای صبح [ = ناشتا ]	morning meal (breakfast)
ماسکو	Moscow
مسجد	mosque
مادر	mother

موترسیکل	motorcycle
کوه	mountain
کوتل	mountain pass
زیاد [ = بسیار ]	much / many / a lot
خانه گلی	mud house
ملا	Muslim clergyman
باید [ = بایست ]	must / should / ought to
ناهید	Nahid (female name)
دستمال کاغذی	napkin
باریک [ = تنگ ] [ = کمعرض ] (کمبر)	narrow
نسیمه	Nasima (female name)
نازی	Nazi (female name)
نزدیک (نزدیک)	near / close
همسایه	neighbor
هیچ وقت [ = هرگز ]	never
نو	new
دهلی جدید [ = دهلی نو ]	New Delhi
نوروز [ = سال نو ]	New Year's Day
نوزاد	newborn
روزنامه (اخبار)	newspaper
آینده [ = بعدی ]	next / future / the following
پهلوی [ = کنار ]	next to
شب	night
نه (نی)	no
نان چاشت [ = طعام چاشت ]	noon meal (lunch)
بینی	nose
کتابچه	notebook
حالا [ = اکنون ] (حالی)	now
بی حس (کریخت)	numb
نمره [ = شماره ]	number
ساعت (بجه)	o'clock / hour
اکثراً [ = اکثر اوقات ] (بسیاری وخت ها)	often
کهنه	old
بالای [ = روی ] (سر)	on

باز (واز)	open
یا	or
خارج (بیرون)	outside
رنگ شده	painted
کاغذ	paper
پاریس	Paris
جای پارکینگ	parking space / parking lot
پشتو	Pashto
قلم	pen
پنسل	pencil
مردم	people
مرچ	pepper
فی شب [ = شبی ] (شو)	per night
مدت	period / duration
شخص [ = نفر ] (آدم)	person
میله	picnic
عکس	picture / photograph
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
بالشت	pillow
جا (جای)	place
پشتاب	plate
بفرمایید [ = لطفاً ] (بفرمایین)	Please.
انار	pomegranate
فقیر [ = نادار ] (غریب)	poor
بند برق	power dam
نماز	prayer
حامله (شکمدار)	pregnant
نسخه	prescription
پروفسور [ = استاد ] (پروفسور)	professor
شاگرد	pupil / student
بنفش	purple
دستکول	purse
قندهار	Qandahar
بارانی	rainy



دفتر رهنمای معاملات	real estate office
در این اواخر [ = اخیراً ] (ده ای وخت ها)	recently
سرخ	red
دینیات	religion
تغییر ساختمان داده شده [ = اصلاح شده ]	remodeled
کرایه (کراه)	rent
کرایه	rental / for rent
ورکشاپ	repair shop / garage
ترمیم شده	repaired
رستوران	restaurant
برنج	rice
پلو	rice pilaf
شیربرنج	rice pudding
پولدار [ = غنی ]	rich
طرف راست (دست راست)	right side
دریا	river
اتاق	room
هم اتاق (هم اتاقی)	roommate
ریسمان (ریسمان)	rope
پوسیده	rotten
روسیه	Russia
صالح	Saleh (male name)
نمک	salt
شور	salty
شنبه	Saturday
بُرانی بادنجان (برانی بانجان)	sauteed eggplant
بولانی	savory pastry with delicious filling
مکتب	school
فصل [ = موسم ]	season
سکرتر	secretary
فروشنده	seller / street vendor
شهرنو	Shahr-e-Nau (a district)
شریف	Sharif (male name)
شال	shawl

خرید	shopping
کوتاه	short
شاور	shower
زیارت [ = مقبره ]	shrine
مریض	sick (adjective) / patient (noun)
لوحة	sign
از ... به اینطرف [ = از ... به اینسو ] (از ... فتره)	since ... (time)
آوازخوان (خائنده)	singer
یکنفری	single (occupancy)
خواهر	sister
ماهر (لایق)	skillful
آهسته (آستا)	slow
به آهستگی (آستا)	slowly
خورد [ = کوچک ]	small
قالینچه	small rug
برفی	snowy
آنقدر [ = اینقدر ] (اوقه / ایقه)	so / so much / that much / this much
بعضی	some
کسی	someone
بعضاً [ = بعضی اوقات ] [ = گاهگاه ] (بعضی وختها)	sometimes
به زودی [ = عنقریب ] (زود)	soon
شوربا (شوروا)	soup
سوغات	souvenir
تیراشتنی [ = تیرفالتو ]	spare tire
شورنخود وکچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes
قاشق	spoon
بهار	spring
مستقیم [ = روبه رو ]	straight
سرک [ = جاده ] [ = کوچه ]	street
قوی	strong
مضمون	subject
بوره [ = شکر ]	sugar

تابستان	summer
یکشنبه	Sunday
آفتابی (افتوی)	sunny
چرا نی.	Sure. / With pleasure.
شیرین	sweet
حوض آبیازی (حوض آوبازی)	swimming pool
میز	table
تاج محل	Taj Mahal
تکسی	taxi
چای	tea
چای خانه	teahouse
معلم	teacher
تلفون	telephone
حرارت (گرمی)	temperature
تشکر.	Thank you.
آن (او)	that
که	that / who / which
آنجا (اونجه)	there
بنا بر آن [ = بناءً ]	therefore
آنها (اونها / اونا)	they
تشنه (تشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
پنجشنبه	Thursday
تیر	tire
جک تیر	tire jack
به	to
پیش [ = نزد ]	to / before / near
ترتیب دادن / ده / داد	to arrange
رسیدن / رس / رسید	to arrive
کباب کردن / کن / کرد	to barbeque
بودن / باش / بود	to be
توانستن / توان / توانست	to be able to / can (modal verb)
خواب بودن / باش / بود (خو بودن)	to be asleep
شدن / شو / شد	to become

خونریزی داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to bleed / to be bleeding
خراب شدن/ شو/ شد	to break down
نفس کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to breathe
آوردن/ آور/ آورد	to bring
آباد کردن [ = اعمار کردن ] / کن/ کرد	to build
خریدن/ خر/ خرید	to buy
آمدن/ آ/ آمد	to come
تبریک گفتن/ گو/ گفت (تبریکی دادن/ ده/ داد)	to congratulate
پختن/ پز/ پخت (پخته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to cook
حساب کردن/ کن/ کرد	to count
رقصیدن/ رقص/ رقصید (رقص کدن)	to dance
کردن/ گن/ کرد	to do
رسم کردن/ کن/ کرد (رسم کشیدن/ کش/ کشید)	to draw
نوشیدن/ نوش/ نوشید	to drink
خوردن [ = غذا خوردن ] (نان خوردن)/ خورد	to eat
معاینه کردن/ کن/ کرد	to examine
تسلیت دادن/ ده/ داد [ = تسلیت گفتن/ گو/ گفت ]	to express condolences
حس کردن [ = احساس کردن ] / کن/ کرد	to feel
پیدا کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = یافتن/ یاب/ یافت ]	to find
پنچر شدن/ شو/ شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
خوب شدن (جور شدن) / شو/ شد	to get well / to recover
دادن/ ده/ داد	to give
رفتن/ رو/ رفت	to go
با ..... رفتن	to go by means of.....
به ..... رفتن	to go to.....
رهنمایی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to guide
داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to have
میله کردن/ کن/ کرد	to have a picnic
یاد داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to have a skill / to know how to...
شنیدن/ شنو/ شنید	to hear

کمک کردن/کن/کرد ..... را کمک کردن به ..... کمک کردن	to help  to help....
درد کردن/کن/کرد [ = درد داشتن/ دار/ داشت ]	to hurt / to ache
دعوت کردن [ = مهمان کردن ] کن/کرد	to invite
شناختن/ شناس/ شناخت	to know (to be acquainted with / to recognize)
دانستن/ دان/ دانست	to know (to be aware of / to have knowledge about)
آموختن/ آموز/ آموخت [ = یاد گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت ]	to learn
دراز کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to lie down
خوش داشتن/ دار/ داشت ..... را خوش داشتن	to like  to like....
گوش کردن/کن/کرد [ = گوش دادن/ ده / داد ] به ..... گوش کردن ..... را گوش کردن به ..... گوش دادن	to listen  to listen to....
زندگی کردن/کن/کرد در ..... زندگی کردن با ..... زندگی کردن	to live  to live in.... to live with....
معلوم شدن/ شو/ شد [ = به نظر رسیدن/ رس/ رسید ]	to look / to seem
تلفون کردن/کن/کرد به کسی تلفون کردن	to make a phone call to call someone
ریزرف کردن/کن/کرد	to make a reservation / to reserve
ملاقات کردن/کن/کرد (دیدن/ بین/ دید) با ..... ملاقات کردن	to meet  to meet with....
حفظ کردن/کن/کرد (ازبرکردن/کن/کرد)	to memorize
حرکت کردن/کن/کرد	to move
حرکت دادن/ ده/ داد	to move (something)
ضرورت داشتن [ = احتیاج داشتن ]	to need

(کارداشتن) / دار / داشت	
باز کردن / کن / کرد	to open
فرمایش دادن / ده / داد	to order
رنگ کردن / کن / کرد	to paint
گذشتن / گذر / گذشت (تیرشدن / شو / شد) از ..... گذشتن (تیرشدن) از پهلوئی ..... گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass / to cross  to pass..... to pass by.....
نماز خواندن / خوان / خواند	to pray
بلند کردن (بالا کردن) / کن / کرد [ = بالا بردن / بر / برد ]	to raise / to lift
ماندن / مان / ماند	to remain / to stay / to put / to let
تغییر ساختمان دادن / ده / داد [ = اصلاح کردن / کن / کرد ]	to remodel
کرایه کردن (کراه کردن) / کن / کرد	to rent
کرایه دادن [ = به کرایه دادن ] (کراه دادن) / ده / داد	to rent out
ترمیم کردن / کن / کرد	to repair
برگشتن / برگرد / برگشت (پس آمدن / آ / آمد) از ..... برگشتن به ..... برگشتن	to return  to return from.... to return to....
خلاص شدن / شو / شد	to run out
گفتن / گو / گفت	to say / to tell
دیدن / بین / دید	to see
فروختن / فروش / فروخت	to sell
فرستادن / فرست / فرستاد (روان کردن / کن / کرد)	to send
سرویس کردن / کن / کرد	to serve (food)
خرید کردن / کن / کرد از ..... خرید کردن	to shop  to shop at.....
نشان دادن / ده / داد ..... را نشان دادن به ..... نشان دادن	to show  to show..... to show to.....
تماشا کردن جاهای دیدنی [ = جاهای دیدنی را تماشا کردن ] / کن / کرد	to sightsee

آواز خواندن [ = خواندن ] / خوان / خواند (بیت خواندن)	to sing
نشستن/ نشین/ نشست (شیشتن/ شین/ شیشت)	to sit / to sit down
خوابیدن/ خواب/ خوابید (خوگدن)	to sleep
سگرت کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to smoke
صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = گپ زدن/ زن/ زد ]	to speak / to talk
خرج کردن [ = مصرف کردن ] / کن/ کرد (خرچ کدن)	to spend (money)
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stall / to stop
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stand / to stand up
اقامت کردن/ کرد/کن [ = اقامت داشتن/ دار/ داشت ]	to stay / to reside
قدم زدن/ زن/ زد [ = گردش کردن/ کن کرد ]	to stroll / walk around
درس خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study
خواندن/ خوان/ خواند	to study / to read
گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to take (to consume)
بردن/ بر/ برد	to take (to escort)
عکس گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت عکس ..... را گرفتن از ..... عکس گرفتن	to take a picture to take a picture of.....
صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = گپ زدن/ زن/ زد ] درباره (درمورد) ..... صحبت کردن [ = گپ زدن ] با ..... گپ زدن [ = صحبت کردن ]	to talk / to speak to talk about.... to talk to.... to talk with....
درس دادن/ ده/ داد (یاد دادن/ ده/ داد)	to teach
تشکر کردن/ کن/ کرد از..... تشکر کردن به خاطر..... تشکر کردن	to thank to thank.... to thank for....
دور خوردن/ خور/ خورد	to turn
فهمیدن/ فهم/ فهمید	to understand
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = فلم ویدیویی گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت ]	to videotape

بازدید کردن [ = دیدن کردن ] / کن / کرد	to visit (socially)
پایاده رفتن [ = با پای رفتن ] [ = راه رفتن ] / رو / رفت	to walk
خواستن / خواه / خواست	to want
تلویزیون دیدن / بین / دید	to watch TV
کار کردن / کن / کرد	to work
بد تر شدن / شو / شد	to worsen / to get worse
نوشتن / نویس / نوشت (نوشته کردن / کن / کرد)	to write
امروز	today
باهم [ = باهم یکجا ] (یکجایی)	together
فردا (صبا)	tomorrow
امشب (امشو)	tonight
بیحد [ = بی اندازه ] (بسیار)	too (excessively)
هم [ = نیز ] [ = همچنان ]	too / also
موترکش کننده	tow truck
میدان ترافالگر	Trafalgar Square
سه شنبه	Tuesday
ترکیه	Turkey
متأسفانه [ = بدبختانه ]	unfortunately
بدون مبل و فرنیچر [ = بی مبل و فرنیچر ]	unfurnished
پوهنتون	university
تا	until / to
معمولاً	usually
دره	valley / glen
سبزی (ترکاری)	vegetable
بسیار	very / many / much
کمره ویدیویی	video camera
فلم برداری ویدیویی	video recording
قریه [ = ده ]	village
قریه دار [ = ملک ]	village chief / village leader
میدان قریه	village square
پیشخدمت	waiter
ولی	Wali (male name)
گرم	warm



واشنگتن	Washington
آب (آو)	water
وزير اکبر خان مينه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
ما	we
ضعيف	weak
هوا [ = آب و هوا ]	weather / air
عروسی	wedding
چهارشنبه	Wednesday
هفته	week
آخر هفته	weekend
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
چه؟ (چی؟)	What?
ساعت چند؟ (چند بجہ؟)	What time?
چی شده؟	What's wrong?
وقتیکه (وختیکه)	when/at the time when
چه وقت؟ [ = کی؟ ] (چی وخت؟)	When?
جاییکه	where / at the place where
کجا؟	Where?
کدام؟	Which?
سفید	white
قصر سفید	White House
چلو	white rice
کی؟	Who?
چرا؟	Why?
وسیع [ = عریض ] (بردار)	wide
خانم [ = زن ]	wife
زمستان	winter
با (ده)	with / by (means of)
به چشم	with pleasure / OK
زن	woman
کار	work
اکسری (عکس)	X-ray
حویلی (حولی)	yard
سال	year

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

## LESSON 17

### Doctor and Patient

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

### Grammar Notes

#### Adverbs

An *adverb* is a part of speech that modifies or qualifies a verb ('move slowly'), an adjective ('very ill'), or another adverb ('very well'). Adverbs can indicate manner, time, place, direction, cause, or degree and answer questions such as 'how,' 'when,' 'where,' 'how much,' 'how often,' etc. You already know *adverbs of time* such as 'recently.'<sup>1</sup> In this lesson, we will discuss *adverbs of manner* and *frequency*.

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

بازوی تان را به آهستگی حرکت بدهید.      'Move your arm slowly.'

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

اشرف به سرعت راه می رود.      'Ashraf walks fast.'

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

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

پروین هیچ وقت دوا نمیخورد.<sup>1</sup>      'Parween never takes medicine.'

مه معمولاً بیحد کار میکنم.      'I usually work too much.'

سرم همیشه درد میکند.      'My head always hurts.' or 'I always have headaches.'

<sup>1</sup> Afghans usually use the verb خوردن 'to eat' with medications, while English uses the verb 'to take.'

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

موترما به سرعت از پهلوئی شفاخانه گذشت. 'Our car passed by the hospital fast.'

پای چپ من بعضاً درد میکند. 'My left foot hurts sometimes.'

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

بعضاً، ناهید دستش را به آهستگی بلند میکند. or ناهید بعضاً دستش را به آهستگی بلند میکند. 'Sometimes, Nahid raises her hand slowly.'

### Adjectives used as adverbs

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

بازوی تان را آهسته حرکت بدهید. 'Move your arm slowly.'

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

اشرف سریع راه می رود. 'Ashraf walks fast.'

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

شوها خوب خومیکنین؟ 'Do you sleep well at night?'

Here again, the adjective 'good' is used in place of the adverb 'well.'

### Usage of 'never'

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

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

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

## Examples:

پروین هیچ وقت دوا نمیخورد. 'Parween never **takes** medicine.' (The verb نمیخورد is negative.)

جاوید هرگز به شفاخانه نمیرود. 'Jawid never **goes** to the hospital.' (The verb نمیرود is negative.)

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

**Transitive and intransitive verbs**

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

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

بازوی تان را به آهستگی حرکت بدهید. 'Move your arm slowly.' (There is a direct object: 'arm.')

Now, look at an example of the intransitive form:

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

**Conjunctions**

In Lesson 16, you learned how to use *conjunctions* such as 'when,' 'where' and 'that,' and you already know how to use 'و' and 'and' to connect two sentences or clauses. Other commonly used *conjunctions* in Dari are ولی , اما , مگر , all of which mean 'but.' Here are two examples:

داکتر مریض را معاینه کرد و برای او نسخه نوشت. 'The doctor examined the patient **and** wrote a prescription for him.'

داکتر مریض را معاینه کرد ولی برای او نسخه ننوشت. 'The doctor examined the patient **but** did not write a prescription for him.'

## Subject-verb agreement

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

داکتر برای مریض نسخه نوشت. 'The doctor wrote a prescription for the patient.'


آنها به شفاخانه میروند. 'They go to the hospital.'

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

دست ها و پاهای او اکثراً بی حس است. 'Her hands and feet are often numb.'

In this sentence, although the subject 'دست ها و پاها' 'hands and feet' is plural, the verb 'بودن' 'to be' is used in its singular form 'است' 'is,' rather than 'استند' 'are.' However, if we say, 'دست ها و پاهای او اکثراً بی حس استند,' it would also be correct.

## Lesson Vocabulary

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

بدن [ = جسم ] [ = وجود ] (جان)	body
سر	head
چشم	eye
گوش	ear
بینی	nose
بازو	arm
پا (پای)	leg
دست (دست)	hand
پا (پای)	foot
انگشت (کلی)	finger
درد	ache / pain
دوا	medicine / medication
نسخه	prescription
اکسری (عکس)	X-ray
قوی	strong
ضعیف	weak

بی حس (گرخت)	numb
سریع [ = تند ] (تیز)	fast (adjective)
آهسته (آستا)	slow
به سرعت (تیز)	fast (adverb)
به آهستگی (آستا)	slowly
اکثراً [ = اکثر اوقات ] (بسیاری وخت ها)	often
بعضاً [ = بعضی اوقات ] [ = گاهگاه ] (بعضی وختها)	sometimes
معمولاً	usually
همیشه (مدام) (دایم)	always
هیچ وقت [ = هرگز ]	never
ولی [ = اما ] [ = مگر ]	but
درد کردن / کن / کرد [ = درد داشتن / دار / داشت ]	to hurt / to ache
حس کردن [ = احساس کردن ] / کن / کرد	to feel
بلند کردن (بالا کردن) / کن / کرد [ = بالا بردن / بر / برد ]	to raise / to lift
حرکت دادن / ده / داد	to move (something)
خوب شدن (جور شدن) / شو / شد	to get well / to recover



## 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?

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

داکتر \_\_\_\_\_ مریض را معاینه کرد.

سر لایلا \_\_\_\_\_ درد میکند.

پروین باید امروز \_\_\_\_\_ برود.

حمید نمیتواند دست خود را \_\_\_\_\_.

این مریض میگوید که پای راستش \_\_\_\_\_ است.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

I never take (any) medicine.



Timur's hand often aches.

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

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

## Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
adverbs of frequency		
'to become' in the present perfect tense		
'to go' in the present tense		
'to write' in the present tense		
'to examine' in the present tense		
compound verb 'to get well' in the future tense		
verb in subjunctive mood		
clause with 'that'		
conjunctions		

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)

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



© Ellyn Cavanaugh, Ph.D.

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

### Narrative (Variations)



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

بازو	سرچرخ	فاروق	معمولاً	گوش
تا هفته آینده	به کلینیک صحت	علی	تا آخر هفته	
همیشه	نسرین	به شفاخانه	بعضاً	
مریض	انگشت	لیلا	تا ماه آینده	اکثراً

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

### Exchange (Structures)

- 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

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

Parween's symptoms	Suspected cause	Diagnostic procedure	Treatment	Prognosis

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

## Exchange (Models)

*Parween explains her pain to the doctor.*

- داکتر: بشینین لطفاً.  
 پروین: داکتر صاحب، دست ها و پای هایم اکثراً بی حس اس.  
 داکتر: ده خانه زیاد کار میکنین؟  
 پروین: بلی، مه معمولاً بیحد زیاد کار میکنم.  
 داکتر: می تانین دست خوده بالا کنین؟  
 پروین: نی، نمی تانم.  
 داکتر: مه باید دست ها و پای های شما ره اکسری کنم.




© both Luke Powell

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

- داکتر: مه عکس دست و پای شما ره دیدم.  
 پروین: چطور بود داکتر صاحب؟  
 داکتر: شما بی اندازه زیاد کار میکنین. باید کمتر کارکنین. مه حالی یک نسخه بری شما نوشته میکنم. دوا ی تانه باید امروز بخورین.  
 پروین: مه معمولاً دوا نمی خورم.  
 داکتر: ولی ای دوا ره باید بخورین. یک قاشق بعد از چای صبح و یک قاشق بعد از نان شو بخورین. زود جور میشین.  
 پروین: تشکر داکتر صاحب.

### Exchange (Variations)

- الف: بفرمایین \_\_\_\_\_ .
- ب: داکتر صاحب، سرم \_\_\_\_\_ درد میکنه.
- الف: شوها \_\_\_\_\_ خَومیکنین؟
- ب: نی، \_\_\_\_\_ خوب ندارم.
- الف: کتاب زیاد \_\_\_\_\_ ؟
- ب: کتاب میخانم.
- الف: مه باید اول سروچشم شما ره \_\_\_\_\_ .

1.  Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.

## Exchange (Variations)

Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges. Form groups of three or four. You are all fellow soldiers suffering from mysterious symptoms, possibly job related.

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

الف: شما اکثراً خوده ضعیف حس نمیکنین؟  
 ب: نی، مه هیچ وقت خوده ضعیف حس نمی کنم.  
 الف: مه می بینم که سر شما همیشه دردمیکنه.  
 ب: بلی، سرم بعضی وقت ها درد میکنه.  
 الف: شما بی اندازه زیاد کار میکنین.  
 ب: چی باید بکنم؟  
 الف: باید زیاد ترخوکنین.

مريض	بی حس اس	هیچ وقت	پای	درس میخانین
دوا بخورین	تشنه	سگرت میکشین	اکثراً	خومیکنین
چشم گشنه	بازو	قوی	دست	بلی گوش
کمتر کارکنین	بعضی وقت ها	گوش	رخست بگیرین	همیشه
زیاد ترخوکنین	میکنم	غذا میخورین	معمولاً	کتاب میخانین



## Drills

Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as question-answer practice, transformation drill (expanding sentences by adding adverbs, or conversational to formal Dari), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.



© Defend America

## Extended Practice

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

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

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

### Talking about a problem

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

Now talk about the athlete.

**Role-plays**

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

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

**(1) An Afghan friend is sick. You find out:**

- What is wrong
- If he or she can still function

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

**(2) While on patrol in a remote area of Afghanistan, your vehicle accidentally swiped an Afghan bicyclist. The bicyclist now claims to be incapacitated in various ways. He also wants a new bicycle.**

**(3) You dread having to go to a social function. Make up excuses by complaining about various problems. Your partner happens to have a “cure all” to remedy whatever the problem seems to be.**

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.


## Authentic Material

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



© Ali Parvin

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

1. Quickly look over the two texts. Find the words that appear in both.
2. Both are taken from advertisements. What makes them different? (Hint: think “public health care” versus “private practice.”)
3.  Listen to a short conversation between a receptionist and a patient. Listen for the patient’s symptoms. Circle the corresponding word. (It appears in one of the ads.) At which of the two places is the patient checking in? Say where the patient is at, in Dari.
4. Work in pairs. You tell your partner a problem you have. Your partner tells you where to go, either to \_\_\_\_\_, or to \_\_\_\_\_. Take turns.

**داکتر ناصر وزیری**  
متخصص در معالجه  
دردهای عصبی  
سر دردی  
گردن دردی  
کمر دردی  
دست دردی  
رماتیسم  
بی حسی و خواب بردن دست و پا  
کجی ستون فقرات  
و همچنان معالجه صدمات کار و موتر و غیره خدمات  
برای هموطنان عزیز بوجه احسن صورت میگیرد  
تمام کارها با عالیتترین وسایل عصری انجام میپذیرد.

© Shahbaz Taheri


**(دکتور توفیق اعظمی متخصص امراض نیورولوژی)**

دکتورموظف درشفاخانه های Mary Immaculate, St. John's, St. Joseph

در کلینک ما خدمات ذیل برای هموطنان موجود است

۱. معاینات مکمل نیورولوژی به شمول SSEP, EEG, NCV, EMG

۲. تداوی امراض نیورولوژی از قبیل سر دردی های حاد و مزمن (Migraine)  
درد های گردن، کمر، شانه، دست و پا (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Pain Management)  
تداوی صرع (Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Epilepsy / seizure)  
تداوی سرگیچی و سرچرخشی (Vertigo) کرختی ویب حسی اعضای مختلفه بدن، Tremor، تشخیص و تداوی



© Nick Noori

## LESSON 18

### Afghan Traditions

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

### Grammar Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

مه رقصیدیم /ma raq-see-deym/	'I have danced'
تو رقصیدی /too raq-see-dee/	'You have danced'
او رقصیده /oo raq-see-da/	'He/she has danced'
ما رقصیدیم /maa raq-see-deym/	'We have danced'
شما رقصیدین /shu-maa raq-see-deyn/	'You have danced'
اونا رقصیدن /oo-naa raq-see-dan/	'They have danced'

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

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

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

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

مه رقصیدم /ma raq-see-dum/	'I danced'
تو رقصیدی /too raq-see-dee/	'You danced'
او رقصید /oo raq-see-dee/	'He/she danced'
ما رقصیدیم /maa raq-see-deym/	'We danced'
شما رقصیدین /shu-maa raq-see-deyn/	'You danced'
اونارقصیدن /oo-naa raq-see-dan/	'They danced'

### Cultural Notes

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

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

Look at the following examples from this lesson:

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

قادر جانه خدا رحمت كنه!

‘May God forgive dear Qadir!’

تبريك! تولد عزيز جان تبريك!

‘Congratulations! Congratulations on dear Aziz’s birth!’

ماشاالله! چي طفل مقبولي! خدا نگاهش كنه!

‘May God preserve him from the evil eye! What a beautiful baby! May God save him!’

عبدالله جان، نامزدي تان مبارك باشه!

‘Dear Abdullah, congratulations on your engagement!’

چي عروس مقبولي!

‘What a beautiful bride!’

چي غذا هاي خوشمزه اي!

‘What delicious foods!’

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

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


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

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

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



## Lesson Vocabulary

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

مبارک باشه! [ = تبریک! ]	Congratulations!
زنده باشین!	May you live long! / Thank you!
خدا ... ره نگاه کنه!	May God save (...)!
ماشالله! [ = نظر نشه! ] [ = خدا از نظر بد نگاه کنه! ] (نام خدا)	May God protect (...) from the evil eye!
چی مقبول!	How beautiful!
چشمهای شما مقبول می بینه.	It seems beautiful in your eyes.
خدا رحمت کنه! [ = خدا بیامرزه! ]	May God forgive (the deceased)!
زندگی سر شما باشه!	May you continue to live!
مراسم	ceremony / festivity
نامزدی (نامزادی)	engagement
عروسی	wedding
عروس	bride

داماد	groom
همه [ = تمام ] [ = تماماً ]	all / every
روز تولد [ = سالگرهٔ تولد ] [ = سالگره ]	birthday
تولد [ = ولادت ]	birth
طفل (اشتك)	baby
نوزاد	newborn
حتماً (حتمی)	definitely / by all means
جالب [ = دلچسپ ]	interesting
فوت [ = وفات ] [ = مرگ ]	death
جنازه	funeral
تسلیت	condolence
امشب (امشو)	tonight
دوست [ = رفیق ]	friend
آوازخوان (خاننده)	singer
خرج کردن [ = مصرف کردن ] / کن / کرد (خرچ کدن)	to spend (money)

ترتیب دادن / ده / داد	to arrange
آواز خواندن [ = خواندن ] / خوان / خواند (بیت خواندن)	to sing
رقصیدن / رقص / رقصید (رقص کدن)	to dance
تبریک گفتن / گو / گفت (تبریکی دادن / ده / داد)	to congratulate
تسلیت دادن / ده / داد [ = تسلیت گفتن / گو / گفت ]	to express condolences



© Rosemary Stasek

## 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?

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

غذا های عروسی مریم بسیار \_\_\_\_\_ بود.

دوستان عروس و داماد به آنها \_\_\_\_\_ .

خواهر داماد \_\_\_\_\_ می رقصید.

بعضی از مهمان ها \_\_\_\_\_ و رقصیدند.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

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



Ahmad's engagement ceremony is tonight.

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

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

## 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 tense		
verb in the present perfect tense		
possessive constructions		
adjectives		

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)



© Farhad Darya

امشب عروسی نازی و منصور است. همه خوشحال هستند. آواز خوان ها آواز می خوانند. مهمان ها میرقصند. فامیل منصور پول زیاد خرج کرده اند. غذاهای<sup>1</sup> عروسی بسیار خوشمزه است. مهمان ها به عروس و داماد تبریک میگویند. مراسم عروسی قشنگ است.

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

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

### Narrative (Variations)

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

برادر و خواهر	نامزدی	مرد ها	عکس میگیرند	اطفال
مهمان ها	پدر و مادر	لیلا	میرقصند	خوب
سالگره تولد	نامزدی	فلم ویدیویی	میگیرند	اسد
جالب	غذا میخورند	امروز	شها	شریف
فردا	آواز میخوانند	دوستان	فرداشب	سرد



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



© Christina Manuel

### Exchange (Structures)

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

Meaning	 Dari	 English transliteration

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

Event 1	Event 2	Event 3

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



## Exchange (Models)

*Guests congratulate the bride and groom.*



© Rahmatullah Omid

مهمان: نازی جان، منصور جان، عروسی تان مبارک باشه!  
 منصور: تشکر قاسم جان. لطف شماس.  
 مهمان: نام خدا! نام خدا! نازی جان. چی عروس مقبولی استین! نظر نشین!  
 نازی: تشکر شکریه جان. چشمهای شما مقبول می بینه.

## Exchange (Models)

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

مهمان: جلال جان، زندگی سر شما باشه!  
 جلال: زنده باشین<sup>1</sup>! زندگی سردوست ها باشه!  
 مهمان: قادر جانه خدا رحمت کنه! مرد خوبی بود.  
 جلال: تشکر، لطف شماس.



© Shahab Azim

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

## Exchange (Models)

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



© Rahmatullah Omid

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

### Exchange (Variations)

الف: عبدالله جان، \_\_\_\_\_ تان مبارک باشه!

ب: \_\_\_\_\_ فهيمه جان.

الف: \_\_\_\_\_! \_\_\_\_\_! چي غذاهاي خوشمزه اي پخته كدين!

ب: تشكر، \_\_\_\_\_! بفرمايين، نوش جان كنين.

الف: ميگيرم.

1. 🎧 Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.



© Christina Manuel



### Exchange (Variations)

Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges. Form groups of three or four. Take turns at being the person who receives well-wishers.

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

الف: امروز سالگره تولد فرید جان اس. لطفاً ساعت شش به خانه ما بیایین.  
 ب/پ: مبارک باشه! حتماً می آیم.  
 الف: تشکر.  
 ب/پ: فرید جان یک مرد خوب اس. خدا از نظر بد نگاه کنه!  
 الف: زنده باشین!

هفت	نامزدی	زندگی سر شما باشه!	رستوران بامیان
فرداشب	روز جمعه	هوتل انترکانتی ننتل	تبریک!
نجیبه	ماشالله!	اکبر	پروین
خدا بیامرزه!	مهم	پنج	مشهور
مسجد	زندگی سردوست ها باشه!	هشت	جالب
عروسی	قادر	جنازه	فردا
چهار	روز شنبه	بود	امشب

## Drills

Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as question-answer practice, transformation drill (conversational to formal Dari), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.



© both Rosemary Stasek

## Extended Practice

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

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

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

### Talking about a celebration

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

Now talk about the celebration.

## Role-plays

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

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

**(1) You want to hire an Afghan entertainer for a celebration that you are planning.**

- Specify the occasion
- Mention the number of guests
- Find out the person's qualifications
- Discuss the fee and possible perks

**(2) You contracted with an Afghan catering service to provide party foods and beverages for a special event. You spent a lot of money. Unfortunately, many of your guests complained. They became ill and could not enjoy themselves. Tell the caterer.**

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.



## Authentic Material

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



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

© both Nick Noori

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

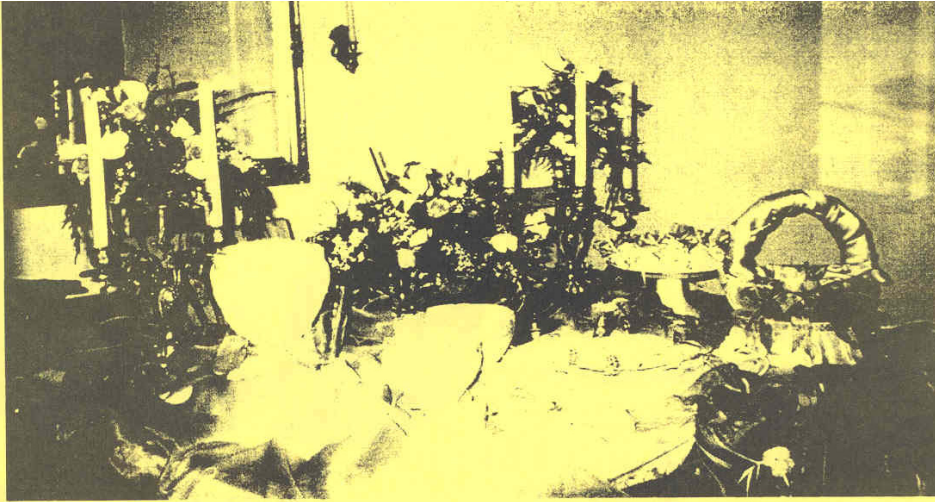


What message is expressed by this short note?



© Nick Noori

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



برای تعیین وقت لطفاً به تلفونهای زیر تماس بگیرید .  
 تزئین مراسم عروسی ، شیرینی خوری ، و سایر محافل شما  
 دیکور و خوشنمود ساختن تمامی فضای سالون به شمول گلهای سر میز گلهای اطراف  
 کیک ، پتنوس ، آئینه مصحف ، خنچه عقد ، و پوش چوکی و میز .  
 تدارک این همه خجستگی ها با دقت همه جانبه و با نظر داشت دیزاین و سلیقه مد روز  
 انجام می پذیرد .

**SPECIALIZING IN AFGHAN  
 TRADITIONAL EVENTS**

رضائیت مشتریان نمونه موفقیت ماست

© Shahbaz Taheri

1. Look over the advertisement and gather clues about the nature of this business. What do you make of it?
2. Say all the words you recognize.

- وفات مرحومه بی بی حاجی ملاحت اشرفی خانم مرحوم  
 دگروال بسم الله خان را درورجینیا به خانواده های محترم اشرفی ،  
 انوری ، شهنواز ، انوری ، وردک ، رسولی وامیری صمیمانه تسلیت می  
 گوئیم . امید



© Aseem Koshan

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

## LESSON 19

### At a Hotel

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

### Grammar Notes

#### Yes-No questions

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

اتاق ها تشناب دارند. 'The rooms have bathrooms.'

اتاق ها تشناب دارند؟ /u-taaq-haa tash-naab daa-ran/ 'Do the rooms have bathrooms?'

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

آیا اتاق ها تشناب دارند؟ /aa-yaa u-taaq-haa tash-naab daa-ran/  
'Do the rooms have bathrooms?'  
(Again, the shaded syllables show where the stress falls.)

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

هوتل حوض آوبازی داره؟ /ho-tal hau-ze au-baa-zee daa-ra/  
'Does the hotel have a swimming pool?'

آیا هتل حوض آوبازی داره؟ /aa-yaa ho-tal hau-ze aab-baa-zee daa-rad/  
'Does the hotel have a swimming pool?'

## Usage of particle آیا in indirect speech

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

### Direct speech

Karim asks Farooq: ‘Does your room have a bathroom?’

Najib asks Asad: ‘Is there a swimming pool in the hotel?’

### Indirect (reported) speech

Karim asks Farooq whether his room has a bathroom.

Najib asks Asad if there is a swimming pool in the hotel.

Now see how the above sentences are said in Dari. Note that in indirect speech, the particle آیا is always preceded by the word که ‘that’:

### Direct speech

کریم از فاروق می پرسد<sup>۱</sup>: " اتاق تشناب دارد؟"

نجیب از اسد می پرسد: " در هتل حوض آبیازی هست؟"

### Indirect (reported) speech

کریم از فاروق می پرسد که آیا اتاق تشناب دارد.

نجیب از اسد می پرسد که آیا در هتل حوض آبیازی هست.

## Questions with question words

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

رستوران چطور است؟	‘How is the restaurant?’
در هتل خود چه دارید؟	‘What do you have in your hotel?’
چند اتاق ضرورت دارید؟	‘How many rooms do you need?’
شما کی هستید؟	‘Who are you?’ (‘Who is calling?’)
اتاق یکنفری فی شب چند است؟	‘How much is the single room per night?’
اتاق در کجاست؟	‘Where is the room?’
به نام کی ریزرف کنم؟	‘In whose name should I make the reservation?’
با کی گپ میزنم؟	‘Whom am I talking to?’
چرا اینقدر قیمت است؟	‘Why is it so expensive?’
کدام منزل را خوش دارید؟	‘Which floor would you like?’
اتاق من در طبقه چندم است؟	‘What floor is my room on?’

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

<sup>1</sup> پرسیدن /pur-see-dan/ means ‘to ask.’ Its present and past stems are پرس /purs/ and پرسید /pur-seed/.

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

‘How big (what size) are your classes?’ (‘How many students are there in your classes?’) صنف های شما چند نفری است؟

Here is an example from this lesson:

‘What size room do you want?’ اتاق چند نفری میخائین؟

### Expressing continuous actions with ‘since...’ از... به اینطرف

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

نجیب از ماه گذشته به اینطرف در هتل آریانا اقامت دارد.

‘Najib **has been staying** at the Ariana Hotel **since** last month.’

من از ساعت هشت صبح به اینسودراتاقم هستم.

‘I **have been** in my room **since** 8 o’clock in the morning.’

کریم از ساعت ده دیشب به اینطرف خواب است.

‘Karim **has been sleeping** **since** 10 o’clock last night.’

ایرکندیشن این اتاق از دو روز به اینطرف کار نمیکند.

‘This room’s air conditioning **has not been working** **for the last** two days (since two days ago.)’

فامیل کریم از ده سال به اینطرف در آلمان زندگی میکنند.

‘Karim’s family **has been living** in Germany **for the last** ten years (since ten years ago.)’

### Transition to conversational Dari

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

Formal

ممکن است کریم یک هفته در کابل بماند.

‘Karim might stay in Kabul for a week.’

Conversational

ممکن اس کریم یک هفته ده کابل بانه.

‘Karim might stay in Kabul for a week.’

Look at two examples from this lesson:

بری چند روزه اینجا میمانی؟

‘For how many days are you going to stay here?’

شاید یک هفته بانم.

‘I might stay a week.’ (In formal Dari, we say: شاید یک هفته بمانم.)

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

‘We are arriving next Saturday and might stay a week in Kabul.’ (In formal Dari, we say: روز شنبه آینده میرسیم و ممکن اس که یک هفته ده کابل بانیم. روز شنبه آینده میرسیم و ممکن اس که یک هفته در کابل بمانیم.)

**Review of the short forms of personal pronouns**

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

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

Using personal pronounsاحمد من را (= مرا) دعوت کرد.  
من میخوام تورا (= ترا) کمک کنم.  
داکتر او را معاینه خواهد کرد.Using the short formsاحمد دعوتم کرد.  
من میخوام کمکت کنم.  
داکتر معاینه اش خواهد کرد.English translation‘Ahmad invited me.’  
‘I want to help you.’  
‘The doctor will examine him/her.’احمد ما را دعوت کرد.  
من میخوام شما را کمک کنم.  
داکتر آنها را معاینه خواهد کرد.احمد دعوت ما کرد.  
من میخوام کمک تان کنم.  
داکتر معاینه شان خواهد کرد.‘Ahmad invited us.’  
‘I want to help you.’  
‘The doctor will examine them.’

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

<sup>2</sup> Preceded by words ending with the syllable /a/ represented by the letter ا [hey] or the syllable /ee/ represented by the letter ی [yaa.], the suffixes م, ت, and ش take an extra الف [alef.]



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


Here are more examples:

حمید رستوران را نشانم داد.	‘Hamid showed me the restaurant.’
فردا در هتل ملاقات تان خواهیم کرد.	‘We will meet you at the hotel tomorrow.’
این مرد به حوض آبیازی رهنمایی ات خواهد کرد.	‘This man will guide you to the swimming pool.’
چطور میتانم کمک تان کنم؟	‘How can I help you?’

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

چطور میتوانم شما را کمک کنم؟	‘How can I help you?’
------------------------------	-----------------------

## Lesson Vocabulary

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

بلی [ = الو ]	Hello! (telephone call)
اتاق	room
یکفري	single (occupancy)
دو نفری	double (occupancy)
تشناب	bathroom / restroom
شاوړ	shower
ایرکنډیشن	air conditioning
جای پارکنگ	parking space / parking lot
حوض آببازی (حوض آببازی)	swimming pool
شامل	included
طبقه (منزل)	floor
داخل (درون)	inside
خارج (بیرون)	outside
شخص [ = نفر ] [ = کس ] (آدم)	person
مدت	period / duration

کدام؟	Which?
کی؟	When?
فی شب [ = شبی ] (شو)	per night
آنقدر [ = اینقدر ] (اوقه / ایقه)	so / so much / that much / this much
به عوض ( به جای )	instead of
بنا برآن [ = بناءً ]	therefore
از... به اینطرف [ = از... به اینسو ] (از... فتره)	since ... (time)
آلمان [ = جرمنی ]	Germany
ترکیه	Turkey
روسیه	Russia
ایتالیا	Italy
رسیدن / رس / رسید	to arrive
اقامت کردن / کرد / کن [ = اقامت داشتن / دار / داشت ]	to stay / to reside
ماندن / مان / ماند	to remain / to stay / to put / to let
ریزرف کردن / کن / کرد	to make a reservation / to reserve

## Homework

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

What do the others have in common?

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

آیا اتاق‌ها \_\_\_\_\_ و ایرکندیشن دارند؟

آنها \_\_\_\_\_ یک اتاق دوفنری، دو اتاق یکنفیری می‌خواهند.

چند روز در هتل \_\_\_\_\_ ؟

لطفاً دو اتاق یکنفیری برای ما \_\_\_\_\_ .

ما \_\_\_\_\_ خواهیم رسید.

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

What floor are the rooms on?

I am calling from Italy.



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

We want a double room with a shower.

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

## 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 subjunctive mood ('want to')		
verb in subjunctive mood ('might')		
compound verb 'to reserve'		
compound verb 'to call'		
direct object marked by /raa/		
simple present tense used as present perfect progressive tense ('since...')		
prepositional phrases		

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)



© Dominic Medley/Jude Barrand

کریم بعد از ده سال به کابل برمیگردد. فامیل کریم از ده سال به این طرف در آلمان زندگی میکنند. ممکن است کریم یک هفته در کابل بماند. او میخواهد که در این مدت در هتل کابل اقامت کند. بنابراین، او به هتل کابل تلفون میکند و یک اتاق<sup>1</sup> را برای خود ریزرف می کند. کریم میخواهد بداند که آیا این هتل رستوران دارد.

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

<sup>1</sup> Also spelled اطاق.

### Narrative (Variations)



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

ایرکندیشن	هتل انترکانتی ننتل	وحید	هفته	جای پارکنگ
مزار شریف	فرانسه	شگوفه	هتل قندهار	یک ماه
حوض آبازی	بیست	ترکیه	ده روز	قندهار
ایتالیا	هتل بلخ	پروین	تیلیفون	دو هفته
روسیه	سیزده	هتل اسپین غر	پنج روز	مبل و فرنیچرنو

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

## Exchange (Structures)

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

Meaning	 Dari	 English transliteration

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

Room #	Room type	Room rate	Amenities

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



## Exchange (Models)

*Karim calls the Kabul Hotel to make a reservation.*

- (۱)
- کارمند هوتل: بلی... اینجه هوتل کابل اس.  
 کریم: ببخشین، مه از آلمان تیلفون میکنم.  
 کارمند هوتل: بفر مابین، چطور میتانم کمک تان کنم؟  
 کریم: آیا میتانین یک اتاق یکنفری بری مه ریزرف کنین؟  
 کارمند هوتل: به کدام<sup>۱</sup> روزبه کابل میرسین؟  
 کریم: پنجشنبه<sup>۲</sup> آینده.



© both MorgueFile

- (۲)
- کارمند هوتل: بری چند روزده اینجه می مانین؟  
 کریم: شاید یک هفته بانم. اتاق های هوتل تشناب داره؟  
 کارمند هوتل: بلی، داره.  
 کریم: اتاق یکنفری تان شو چند اس؟  
 کارمند هوتل: شو یک هزار و پنجد افغانی.

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

### Exchange (Models)

- (۳)
- کریم: چای صبح شامل اس؟  
 کارمند هوتل: بلی، شامل اس.  
 کریم: آیا ده داخل هوتل رستوران دارین؟  
 کارمند هوتل: بلی، یک رستوران کلان و یک رستوران کمی خورد تر داریم.  
 کریم: حوض آوبازی چطور؟  
 کارمند هوتل: بلی، داریم.



© MorgueFile




© Dominic Medley/Jude Barrand

- (۴)
- کارمند هوتل: ببخشین، نام شما چیس؟  
 کریم: نام مه کریم اس. کریم یوسفی.  
 کارمند هوتل: میخایین که اتاقه بری تان ریزرف کنم؟  
 کریم: بلی، بفرمایین. اتاق ده منزل چندم اس؟  
 کارمند هوتل: ده منزل سوم اس. اتاق ۳۱۰.  
 کریم: بسیار تشکر.

### Exchange (Variations)

- الف: بلی، بفرمایین. \_\_\_\_\_ اس.
- ب: مه از \_\_\_\_\_ تلیفون میکنم. یک اتاق \_\_\_\_\_ میخایم.
- الف: بسیار خوب. اتاقه بری چی مدت کاردارین؟
- ب: بری \_\_\_\_\_ روز. اتاق \_\_\_\_\_ نفری چند اس؟
- الف: شو \_\_\_\_\_ افغانی.
- ب: ببخشین، آیا هوتل شما \_\_\_\_\_ داره؟
- ب: بلی، ما ده طبقه \_\_\_\_\_ هوتل یک \_\_\_\_\_ بسیار مقبول داریم.

1.  Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.

## Exchange (Variations)

Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges. Form groups of three or four. One of you is the hotel clerk, the others are travelers checking in at the front desk. You are traveling as a group ('We...').

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

الف: سلام. نام مه عارف اس.  
 ب: سلام. مه وهاب استم. ما روزسه شنبه گذشته از تهران تيلفون كديم و دو اتاق يكنفري ره ريزرف كديم.  
 پ: بلي. نمره اتاق هاي شما ۲۲۱ و ۲۲۲ اس. شما ده تيلفون گفتين كه بري چهار روز ده اينجه ميمانين؟  
 الف/ب: بلي. اتاق يكنفري تان شوچند اس؟  
 پ: شو يك هزار و دو صد افغانی.  
 الف: اتاق ها تشناب داره؟  
 پ: بلي.  
 ب: آيا ده هوتل حوض آببازي هس؟  
 پ: ني.

سه هزار	بلي	قادر	۲۰۳	جای پاركنگ
چهارشنبه	ده روز	يك	دونفري	اشرف
پاریس	يك هزار و چهارصد	جمعه	۱۱۸	پنج روز
دوشنبه	ايركنديشن	يكشنبه	رستوران	۱۱۰
سلیم	دو هزار و هفتصد	۲۰۵	غفور	دهلی جدید
سه نفری	واشنگتن	يك هفته	تيلفون	شنبه
سه	دو هزار و يكصد	ماسكو	شاوړ	سه روز

## Drills

Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as question-answer practice, transformation drill (indirect to direct questions, or conversational to formal Dari), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.



© both Dominic Medley/Jude Barrand

## Extended Practice

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

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

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

### Talking about a hotel

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

Now talk about the hotel.

**Role-plays**

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

شما قصد دارید که چند روزی را در کابل بگذرانید. به یک محل اقامت احتیاج دارید. با یک آشنای افغان تان که میتواند برای شما یک اتاق راریزرف کند، صحبت کنید. بگویید که به چه احتیاج دارید و از او بخواهید که به هوتل تیلیفون کند.

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

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

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

## Authentic Material

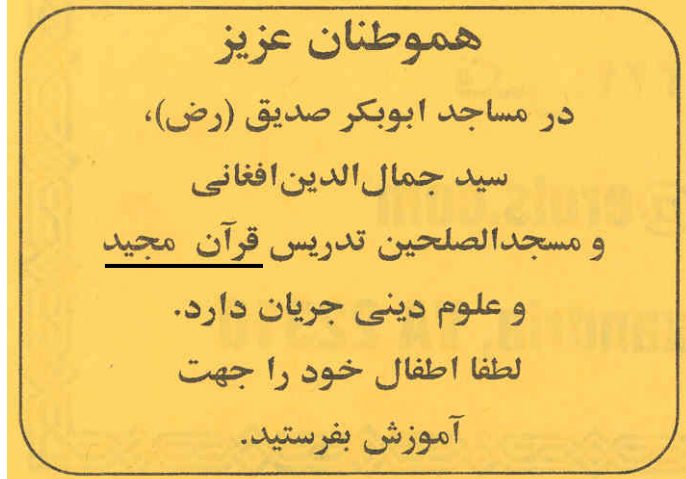
*Recognize words in short texts. Practice reading, listening and also short speaking or writing tasks. Hone your dictionary skills.*



© Nick Noori

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





© Nick Noori

1. Check the title of the announcement to find out who is addressed. (Hint: look for the prefix ...هم).
2. Sound out the underlined words to find out what is being taught. Say the English equivalent.
3. Check the final sentence. Circle the imperative verb form. What are you asked to do?

## آثار جناب داکتر عابدین بارز

- ۱- روشهای تدریس برای دارالمعلمین های عالی افغانستان در دو جلد.
- ۲- تاریخ ادیان در دو جلد برای پوهنتون کابل.
- ۳- تاریخ جامعه شناسی برای صنف سوم پوهنهی ادبیات و علوم بشری.
- ۴- جامعه شناسی تربیتی برای صنف چهارم پوهنهی علوم اجتماعی.
- ۵- نهضت های فکری مشرق زمین.
- ۶- مبانی جامعه شناسی.
- ۷- روشهای تحقیق در علوم اجتماعی.
- ۸- اندازه گیری و سنجش در روانشناسی.
- ۹- مبانی علم سیاست.
- ۱۰- تاریخ تعلیم و تربیت.
- ۱۱- روانشناسی تربیتی.
- ۱۲- حقوق اساسی زن در اسلام.
- ۱۳- فرهنگ جامعه شناسی سیاسی.
- ۱۴- پیداکوژی یا فن تربیت.
- ۱۵- نگاهی به تاریخ تمدن و فرهنگ اسلام در ۵ جلد.
- ۱۶- طرح نو در آموزش زبان انگلیسی در چهار جلد.

© Serajuddin Wahaj

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



© both Shahab Azim

## LESSON 20

### Renting a House

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

### Grammar Notes

#### Compound sentences

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

من این اتاق خواب را دیروز رنگ کردم.                                  ‘I painted this bedroom yesterday.’

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

او اعلان خانه های کرایه را میخواند و به یک دفتر رهنمای معاملات تلفون میکند.  
‘He/She reads the advertisement of rental houses and calls a real estate office.’

این خانه نو نیست ولی در این اواخر تغییر ساختمان داده شده است.  
‘This house is not new but it has been remodeled recently.’

در روزنامه نوشته شده که کرایه های بزرگتر و نو تر بلندتر است.  
‘It has been written in the newspaper that the rent for bigger and newer houses is higher.’

لطفاً به دفتر رهنمای معاملات بروید یا به آنها تلفون کنید.  
‘Please go to the real estate office or call them.’

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

## Passive voice

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

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

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

### Infinitive

شدن

### Present stem

شو

### Past stem

شد

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

### Present tense

من میشوم

تو میشوی

او میشود

ما میشویم

شما میشوید

آنها میشوند

'I become'

'You become'

'He/She/It becomes'

'We become'

'You become'

'They become'

### Past tense

من شدم

تو شدی

او شد

ما شدیم

شما شدید

آنها شدند

'I became'

'You became'

'He/She/It became'

'We became'

'You became'

'They became'

### Future tense

من خواهم شد

تو خواهی شد

او خواهد شد

ما خواهیم شد

شما خواهید شد

آنها خواهند شد

'I will become'

'You will become'

'He/She/It will become'

'We will become'

'You will become'

'They will become'

Present perfect tense

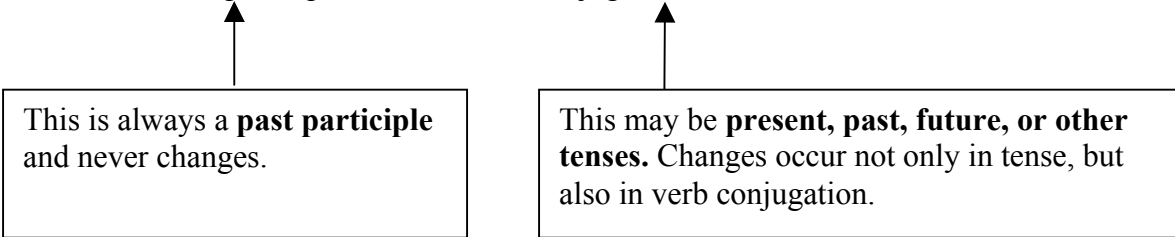
من شده ام  
تو شده ای  
او شده است  
ما شده ایم  
شما شده اید  
آنها شده اند

'I have become'  
'You have become'  
'He/She/It has become'  
'We have become'  
'You have become'  
'They have become'

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

a) *Simple verbs*

Past participle of the verb + Conjugated form of شدن 'to become'



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

برای اتاق نشیمن مبلی و فرنیچرنو خریده میشود.

'New furniture **is being bought** for the living room.'

در روزنامه نوشته شده است که این خانه حویلی بزرگ دارد.

'It **has been written** in the newspaper that this house has a big yard.'

عمارت پیشروی خانه ما هفته آینده فروخته خواهد شد.

'The building in front of our house **will be sold** next week.'

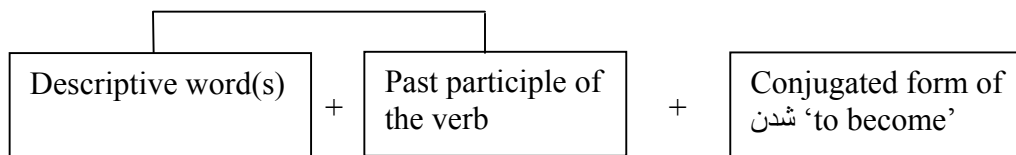
عروسی ناهید در خانه نو ترتیب داده شد<sup>1</sup>.

'Nahid's wedding **was held** in the new house.'

<sup>1</sup> The verb ترتیب دادن 'to arrange' when used in the passive voice, can also mean 'to be held.'

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

b) *Compound verbs*



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

آن خانه ها در این اواخر آباد کرده شده اند.

'Those houses **have been built** recently.'

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

Present tense

این خانه برای مدت یک سال به کرایه داده میشود.

'This house **is being rented** for a period of one year.'

Present perfect tense

تشناب اخیراً تغییر ساختمان داده شده است.

'The bathroom **has been remodeled** recently.'

Future tense

اتاق خواب در هفته آینده رنگ کرده خواهد شد.

'The bedroom **will be painted** next week.'

Present subjunctive mood

آشپزخانه باید پیش از آخر هفته ترمیم کرده شود.

'The kitchen **must be repaired** before the weekend.'

Future tense negative

خانه های نوبامبل و فرنیچر به کرایه داده نخواهند شد.

'The new houses **will not be rented** furnished.'

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

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

آن خانه ها در این اوایل آباد شده اند.

'Those houses have been built recently.'

اتاق خواب در هفته آینده رنگ خواهد شد.

'The bedroom will be painted next week.'

آشپزخانه باید پیش از آخر هفته ترمیم شود.

'The kitchen must be repaired before the weekend.'

### Relative clauses

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

این خانه برای یک دیپلمات امریکایی که اخیراً به کابل رسیده است، خواهد بود.

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

آیا اعلان خانه های کرایه را که در روزنامه نوشته شده است، خوانده اید؟


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

کریم که از شش سال به اینطرف در یک خانه کرایه زندگی میکند، میخواهد یک خانه نو بخرد.

'Karim who has been living in a rental house for six years, wants to buy a new house.'



## Lesson Vocabulary

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

کرایه (کراه)	rent
دالر	dollar
سکرتر	secretary
دیپلومات	diplomat
روزنامه (اخبار)	newspaper
اعلان	advertisement / announcement
دفتر رهنمای معاملات	real estate office
که	that / who / which
یا	or
عمارت [ = تعمیر ] [ = ساختمان ]	building
سالون <sup>۱</sup> [ = اتاق نشیمن ]	living room
اتاق خواب (اتاق خَو)	bedroom
اتاق نان خوری [ = اتاق طعام خوری ] (اتاق نان)	dining room

<sup>1</sup> Also spelled سالون.

آشپزخانه (کارخانه)	kitchen
حویلی (حولی)	yard
چمن	lawn
گراج	garage
کرایبی	rental / for rent
تغییر ساختمان داده شده [ = اصلاح شده ]	remodeled
ترمیم شده	repaired
رنگ شده	painted
با مبل و فرنیچر	furnished
بدون مبل و فرنیچر [ = بی مبل و فرنیچر ]	unfurnished
معلوم شدن / شو / شد [ = به نظر رسیدن / رس / رسید ]	to look / to seem
کرایه کردن (کراه کردن) / کن / کرد	to rent
کرایه دادن [ = به کرایه دادن ] (کراه دادن) / ده / داد	to rent out

پیدا کردن / کن / کرد [ = یافتن / یاب / یافت ]	to find
ترمیم کردن / کن / کرد	to repair
رنگ کردن / کن / کرد	to paint
تغییر ساختمان دادن / ده / داد [ = اصلاح کردن / کن / کرد ]	to remodel
آباد کردن [ = اعمار کردن ] / کن / کرد	to build

## 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?

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

مبل و فرنیچر ندارد. \_\_\_\_\_

این \_\_\_\_\_ در این اواخر رنگ شده است.

چمن شما بسیار سبز \_\_\_\_\_.

خانه نوآنها چهار \_\_\_\_\_ و دوتش ناب دارد.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

The kitchen has been remodeled.



Those houses are being rented  
unfurnished.

How much is the rent for the newly  
painted house?

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

## Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	 Dari	 English transliteration
conjunctions in a compound sentence		
verbs in the passive voice		
comparative adjectives		
relative clause		
compound verbs: 'to find'  'to rent out'		
verb in subjunctive mood		

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

## Narrative (Model)



© Homayoun Seddiq

سکرتسفات امریکا در کابل باید یک خانهٔ کرایهٔ بزرگ پیدا کند. این خانه برای یک دیپلومات امریکایی که اخیراً به کابل رسیده است، خواهد بود. او اعلان های کرایه را میخواند و به یک دفتر رهنمای معاملات تلفون میکند. در روزنامه نوشته شده که کرایهٔ خانه های بزرگتر و نوتر بلند تر است. بعضی از این خانه ها با مبل و فرنیچر به کرایه داده میشوند.

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 including compound verbs, adjectives, etc.

### Narrative (Variations)

سکرترسفارت امریکا در کابل باید یک خانه کرایه بزرگ پیدا کند. این خانه برای یک دیپلمات امریکایی که اخیراً به کابل رسیده است، خواهد بود. او اعلان خانه های کرایه را میخواند و به یک دفتررهنمای معاملات تلفون میکند. در روزنامه نوشته شده که کرایه خانه های بزرگتر و نو تر بلند تر است. بعضی از این خانه ها با مبل و فرنیچر به کرایه داده میشوند.

فرانسه	نورنگ شده	ایرانی	هفته گذشته
روز شنبه گذشته	واشنگتن	آلمان	نوآباد شده
دهلی جدید	قیمت	فرانسوی	تغییر ساختمان داده شده
دیروز	تهران	هندی	کهنه
آلمانی	هندوستان	کوچک	مقبول
اکثر	بدون	ایران	ارزان
		دیشب	کم

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

### Exchange (Structures)

- 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

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

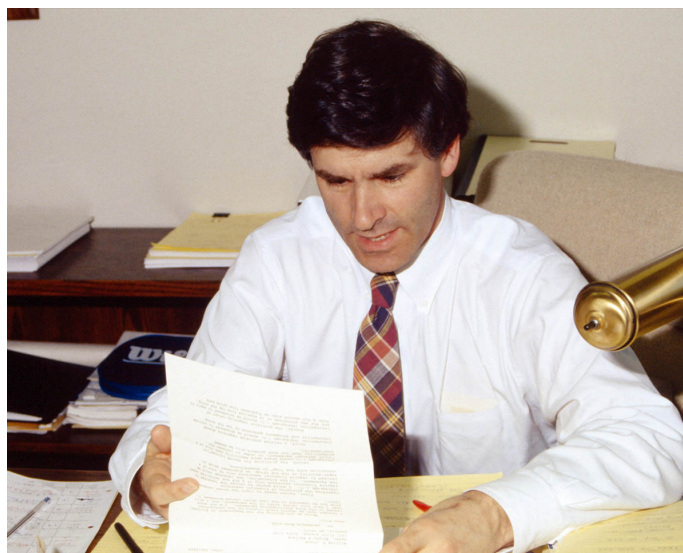
Condition	Number of bedrooms	Yard	Rent

- Now ask about and give the information you listed above. Practice different kinds of questions, including negative ones (“Isn’t...?” “Aren’t...?”).



## Exchange (Models)

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



© NOVA

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| رهنمای معاملات: | بفرمایین، دفتر رهنمای معاملات اس.                  |
| سکرتر سفارت:    | مه از سفارت امریکا تیلفون میکنم. خانه کرایه دارین؟ |
| رهنمای معاملات: | ده کجا میخایین؟                                    |
| سکرتر سفارت:    | ده وزیر اکبر خان مینه.                             |
| رهنمای معاملات: | بلی، یک خانه مقبول ده وزیر اکبر خان مینه داریم.    |
| سکرتر سفارت:    | نو اس یا کهنه؟                                     |
| رهنمای معاملات: | خانه نونیس ولی اصلاح شده اس.                       |
| سکرتر سفارت:    | میتانم او ره ببینم؟                                |
| رهنمای معاملات: | چرانی. چی وخت میتانین بیایین؟                      |
| سکرتر سفارت:    | امروز خوب اس؟                                      |
| رهنمای معاملات: | بلی، لطفاً بعد از ساعت دو بیایین.                  |

## Exchange (Models)

*The secretary is viewing the property.*

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| ای خانه اصلاح شده اس؟                   | سکرترسفارت:     |
| بلی.                                    | رهنمای معاملات: |
| کراهش چند اس؟                           | سکرترسفارت:     |
| دو هزار و شش صد دالر.                   | رهنمای معاملات: |
| چند اتاق خو داره؟                       | سکرترسفارت:     |
| چهار اتاق خو.                           | رهنمای معاملات: |
| حویلی اش چطور اس؟                       | سکرترسفارت:     |
| بسیار کلان اس.                          | رهنمای معاملات: |
| ای خانه با مبل و فرنیچر کراه داده میشه؟ | سکرترسفارت:     |
| بلی.                                    | رهنمای معاملات: |




© UNEP



© Mustafa Rasuli

### Exchange (Variations)

- الف: بفرمایین، دفتر رهنمای معاملات اس.  
 ب: مه از سفارت \_\_\_\_\_ تلفون میکنم. ما به یک خانه کرایه  
 ضرورت داریم.  
 الف: ده کجا میخائین؟  
 ب: ده \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 الف: بلی، ده \_\_\_\_\_ یک خانه بسیار \_\_\_\_\_ داریم.  
 ب: کراهش چند اس؟  
 الف: \_\_\_\_\_ دالر.  
 ب: میتانم \_\_\_\_\_ خانه ره ببینم؟  
 الف: بلی، لطفاً \_\_\_\_\_ از ساعت \_\_\_\_\_ بیایین.

1.  Listen.
2. Fill in the blanks.

## Exchange (Variations)

Create new dialogs by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the exchanges. Form groups of three or four. One of you is the real estate agent, the others are interested in renting a house together ('We...'). You are consulting the agent in the real estate office.

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

- الف/ب: ما به یک خانه ده کارته پروان ضرورت داریم.  
 پ: بسیار خوب. بفرمایین عکس خانه ره ببینین.  
 ب: حوض آوبازی داره؟  
 پ: نی، اما چمن داره.  
 الف: ده عکس، ای خانه مقبول معلوم میشه.  
 ب: چند اتاق خَو داره؟  
 پ: یک اتاق خَو ده منزل اول داره و سه اتاق خَو ده منزل دوم.  
 الف: خانه نو اس؟  
 پ: نونیس ولی ده ای او اخرتغییر ساختمان داده شده.  
 الف: سالون خورد معلوم میشه.  
 ب: آشپزخانه بد نیس. کراه خانه چند اس؟  
 پ: کراهش ۱۸۰۰ دالراس. میخایین که خانه ره ببینین؟  
 الف/ب: بسیار خوب. بیایین که بریم.

اتاق نشیمن	۱۷۰۰	شهرنو	گراج	چمن
کلان	وزیر اکبر خان مینه	آشپزخانه	ترمیم	سه
مقبول	اتاق نانخوری	۱۶۰۰	کارته سه	خورد
چهار	کهنه	دو	تشناب	۱۶۵۰
حویلی	نی، تشکر	یک	نو	حوض آوبازی

## Drills

Time permitting, your instructor will conduct additional activities, such as question-answer practice, transformation drill (passive to active voice, or conversational to formal Dari), on-the-spot translation, number dictation, verb conjugation, etc. You may also be given a pop vocabulary quiz.



© Gary W. Bowersox "The Gem Hunter"

## Extended Practice

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

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

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

### Talking about a rental property

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

Now talk about the rental property.

## Role-plays

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

یک افسر عالی رتبهٔ اردوی امریکا برای بود و باش در کابل به جایی ضرورت خواهد داشت. با یک رهنمای معاملات افغان صحبت کرده مطالب ذیل را معلوم کنید: خانه هایی که میسر است، تعداد اتاق ها، وضع خانه ها، حویلی، کرایهٔ ماهانه و اینکه مبل و فرنیچر دارد یا ندارد. تقاضای دیدن یک جای مناسب را بکنید.

**(1) A senior U.S. army officer will need accommodations in Kabul. Talk to an Afghan real estate agent to find out:**

- Available houses
- Number of rooms
- Condition
- Yard
- Monthly rent
- Furnished or unfurnished

**Ask to see a suitable place.**

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

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

## Authentic Material

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

**خانهء کرایه**

یک خانهء جدیداً اصلاح شده با چهار اتاق خواب، دو ونیم تشناب، اتاق فامیل، حویلی بزرگ و گراج برای دو موتوردر بهترین موقعیت شهرفریمانته به مبلغ ماهانه ۲۲۰۰ دالریه کرایه داده میشود. لطفاً به تلفون های ذیل تماس بگیریید:

ازطرف روز: ۸۸۰۴ - ۶۹۲ (۵۱۰)

ازطرف شب: ۵۸۲۲ - ۷۱۳ (۵۱۰)

This notice was posted on a community bulletin board.

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



## آریانا

ما ترمیم هر نوع موتورهاى داخلی و خارجی را با مدرن ترین افزار و اشخاص فنى و با کمترین دستمزد انجام میدهیم  
برای شاگردان تخفیف داده میشود .

© Shahbaz Taheri

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



# هوتل پانسیون


در شهر هامبورگ جرمنی یک درندحویلی در بهترین موقعیت ،  
 دارای ده اتاق مدرنیزه شده ، همه اتاق ها باتشباب ، تلفون ،  
 تلویزیون ، بسترهای فرانسوی ، گراج ، آشپزخانه و باغ مجهزی باشد  
 که نسبت مریضی مالک ، به قیمت مناسب به فروش میرسد .  
 از حویلی مذکور میتوان به قسم منزل شخصی ، دفاتر تجارتي یا  
 معاینه خانه هم استفاده کرد . علاقمندان خرید به تلفون ذیل تماس  
 بگیرند : 209 44 130

© Aseem Koshan

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

## REVIEW 17-20

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

1.  Listen and transcribe.

وهاب:  
سليم:  
وهاب:  
سليم:  
وهاب:  
سليم:  
وهاب:  
سليم:  
وهاب:  
سليم:  
وهاب:

2. Rewrite the segments in proper order to make a meaningful dialog.

3. Now write a narrative of three sentences about Wahab and Saleem (in formal Dari) using the information from the dialog. Then, add one more sentence with information that you make up.