

# ***DARI BASIC COURSE***



***SEMESTER 1  
Lessons 21-24  
With an Introductory Note***

***STUDENT COPY***

***VALIDATION EDITION 2005***

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

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

***SEMESTER 1***  
***Lessons 21-24***

***June 2005***

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

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## Sample of Daily-Weekly Cycle

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Homework checked at 0755	<i>Lesson 21 In the Afghan Army</i>	<i>Lesson 22 At the Information Desk</i>	<i>Lesson 23 Various Businesses in Town</i>	<i>Lesson 24 A Cancellation</i>	Turn in review assignment for grade
0755-0845	Narrative 21 (model) Focus on formal grammar	Narrative 22 (model) Focus on formal grammar	Narrative 23 (model) Focus on formal grammar	Narrative 24 (model) Focus on formal grammar	Weekly Review Quiz (written)
0855-0945	Narrative 21 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	Narrative 22 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	Narrative 23 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	Narrative 24 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	Weekly Review Quiz (oral)
1000-1050	Exchange 21 (models) Focus on conversational forms	Exchange 22 (models) Focus on conversational forms	Exchange 23 (models) Focus on conversational forms	Exchange 24 (models) Focus on conversational forms	Friday activity
1100-1150	Exchange 21 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	Exchange 22 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	Exchange 23 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	Exchange 24 (variations) Practice with related vocabulary	
Lunch break					
1300-1330	Special assistance	Special assistance	Special assistance	Special assistance	Special assistance
1340-1430	Extended practice 21	Extended practice 22	Extended practice 23	Extended practice 24	Culture hour
1440-1530	Authentic material 21	Authentic material 22	Authentic material 23	Authentic material 24	Quiz feedback
Homework:	Preview Lesson 22 Grammar + Vocabulary + Homework tasks	Preview Lesson 23 Grammar + Vocabulary + Homework tasks	Preview Lesson 24 Grammar + Vocabulary + Homework tasks	Review Lessons 21-24 Transcription + Writing task	Preview Lesson 25

## Introductory Note

### Transliteration

Capturing Dari speech in English transliteration is useful for beginning students. It helps the learner associate sounds with the written symbols. Lessons 1-20 emphasized such practice in listening and transliteration. Starting with Lesson 21, students are **no longer required** to transliterate in English. Rather, they are expected to write more in Dari.

### Homework

As before, students preview each lesson by reading the grammar and cultural notes in English, by familiarizing themselves with the lesson vocabulary (no transliteration required), and by completing a couple of application tasks (focusing on new grammar and vocabulary). The homework is checked in class, first thing in the morning.

The weekly review task continues, with longer dialogs and more complex structures. As before, this task is best started early and done nightly, in increments over 4 days. As students become more proficient, they are expected to transcribe accurately what has been recorded, and rewrite the information in formal Dari. Students will demonstrate their developing skills by writing longer, more interesting sentences according to the Dari grammar rules they are learning. Top grades can only be earned with work that shows comprehension of conversational forms, attention to correct spelling, and ability to render spoken into formal language.

### Narratives and Exchanges

Narratives continue to be the vehicle for Dari grammar structures. Students will discover the important structures and list them in the grid, along with their English meanings.

When working through the exchanges, conversational forms must be identified and highlighted (rather than copied, as in previous lessons.) Much time will be devoted to practicing the exchanges along with the native speakers' voices. Emphasize good pronunciation and fluency! A set of Dari comprehension questions now accompany the exchanges in Lessons 21-40.

### Drills

A number of listening-based drills and activities are scheduled for the 4<sup>th</sup> hour of the lesson cycle (exchange variations.) Teachers are given a choice of drills, each emphasizing a different performance task. These drills, and the recorded dialog variation for gisting (summary of main idea), focus on conversational language.



**Note:** The drills are designed for listening practice, not for reading. Students must listen carefully, perhaps repeatedly, to the teacher's prompts. These drills are neither projected in class, nor should they be copied for students. They are provided to the teachers only. Some of the drills require a personal response, others require taking notes. Some activities drill a grammar pattern, others drill conjugation. This is the time and the place to emphasize shortened sentences (dropped pronouns) and conversational forms.

### Role-plays

The situations, outlined in English, can and should be acted out **in a simple way**. There is no need to introduce additional vocabulary. Students have what it takes to accomplish each task. There is a simple way of doing it, using the words and structures already learned. **DO NOT TRANSLATE** the English vocabulary.

*Example:*



**Your soldier friend complains about tedious duties that he/she is required to perform. Find out details.**

- A: "I have to clean the barracks every day."  
B: "In the morning or in the evening?"  
A: "In the evening. In the morning, I have to do training."  
B: "On the weekend, too?"  
A: "No, not on Friday."

### Authentic texts

At the time of printing, suitable lower-level texts were still hard to find. As a result, the authentic clippings contained in Semester 1 volumes may continue to

- contain occasional spelling errors or non-standard constructions
- contain some English or Persian (rather than Dari) words
- contain sophisticated terminology and complex structures
- be too difficult to understand for beginning students.

Given these imperfections, the tasks must be adjusted accordingly. Students should not be asked to read out loud any significant portions of these texts, nor should they have to translate more than an occasional word, phrase or sentence, and only if they have learned the vocabulary or structure. At times, entire sentences will be skipped and no attention paid to them. You may choose to revisit these challenging texts in Semester 2, for review and further analysis.

## GLOSSARY

کمی	a little / a bit
درباره <sup>ء</sup> [ = 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
ایرکنڈیشن	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
یکی دیگر (یکی دیگه)	another
انتیک فروش	antique seller
انتیک فروشی	antique shop
سیب	apple
و عده <sup>ء</sup> ملاقات [ = قرار ملاقات ]	appointment
تقریباً	approximately
بازو	arm
رسم	art
در (ده)	at / in
آسترالیایی	Australian (nationality)
طفل (آشٹک)	baby
بد	bad
نانوا (نانوای)	baker
نانوایی	bakery
بامیان	Bamyan
بانک	bank
مدیر بانک	bank manager

بارک	barracks
قشله	base (military)
تشناب	bathroom / rest room
مقبول [ = قشنگ ] [ = زیبا ]	beautiful / pretty
زیرا [ = چونکه ] [ = به خاطر ی که ] [ = برای اینکه ]	because
اتاق خواب (اتاق خَو)	bedroom
پیش از [ = قبل از ]	before
کریمی	beige
توت	berry
بر علاوه [ = علاوه ]	besides / in addition
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
بوتیک [ = دکان ]	boutique
نان خشک [ = نان ]	bread
عروس	bride
پل	bridge
خراب	broken / out of order
برادر	brother
نصواری	brown
عمارت [ = تعمیر ] [ = ساختمان ]	building
بس [ = سرویس ]	bus
تجارت [ = بزنس ]	business
جوازنامه تجارتي [ = جواز تجارتي ]	business license
تاجر	businessperson
ولی [ = اما ] [ = مگر ]	but

قصاب	butcher
قصابی	butcher shop / butchering
دوغ	buttermilk
از پهلوی	by
راستی، ...	By the way, ...
کافی	café
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
مرغ	chicken
طفل	child / baby
چاکلیت	chocolate
سگرت	cigarettes
سینما	cinema / theater
شهر	city
صنف	class / grade
همصنف (همصنفي)	classmate
بسته	closed
ابری [ = ابرآلود ]	cloudy
سرد (یخ)	cold (temperature)
رنگین	colorful
درون بیاین.	Come in.
قوماندان	commander / leader
تولی	company
کمپیوتر	computer
اتاق کمپیوتر	computer lab

تسلّیت	condolence
مبارک باشه! [ = تبریک! ]	Congratulations!
آشپز	cook
کَلچِه	cookies
جواری دانه نشده	corn on the cob
کورس	course / class
همکار	coworker
مزدحم (بیروبار)	crowded / busy
مرکز فرهنگی	Cultural Center
خطرناک	dangerous
دری	Dari
تاریخ	date
روز	day
فوت [ = وفات ] [ = مرگ ]	death
حتماً (حتمی)	definitely / by all means
درجه	degree(s)
خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
داکتر دندان	dentist
دشت	desert
دیزل	diesel
مشکل [ = دشوار ] [ = سخت ]	difficult / hard
اتاق نانخوری [ = اتاق طعام خوری ] (اتاق نان)	dining room
دیپلومات	diplomat
مدیر	director / manager
راه خامه	dirt road
سرچرخ	dizzy
داکتر	doctor
سگ	dog
دالر	dollar
خر [ = مرکب ]	donkey
دو نفری	double (occupancy)
در آخردهلیز	down the hallway
طبقه پایین [ = منزل پایین ] (منزل پایان)	downstairs
جمع نظام [ = مشق ]	drill

هر	each / every
گوش	ear
زود (وخت)	early
آسان [ = سهل ]	easy
عيد	Eid
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
سفارت	embassy
خالی	empty / vacant
نامزدي (نامزادی)	engagement
ماشین [ = انجن ]	engine
انگلستان [ = بریتانیا ]	England / U. K.
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
اولاً (اول)	first / firstly
طبقه (منزل)	floor
گل فروش	florist
گل	flower
گل فروشی	flower shop
غذا (نان)	food
پا (پای)	foot

برای (بری)	for
پنجه	fork
فرانسه	France
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
دهلیز	hallway / corridor
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
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.
کارت هویت	ID card
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
انترنت	internet
لین ارتباطی اینترنت	internet connection
مصاحبه	interview
ایران	Iran
ایرانی	Iranian (nationality)
همگی خوب استن؟	Is everybody fine?
نیست (نیس)	is not
اسلام آباد	Islamabad
فرق نمیکند. (فرق نمیکند = پروا نداره)	It does not matter.
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)
ژورنالیست	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
دیر (ناوخت)	late
بعداً [ = بعد تر ] [ = بعد از آن ] [ = پس از آن ] (پسان / پسانتر)	later / afterwards
چمن	lawn
طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
پا (پای)	leg
درس	lesson
بیا که بریم!	Let's go!
کتابخانه	library
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
ملاقات	meeting
خربوزه	melon
عضو	member
عضویت	membership
کارت عضویت	membership card
مینو [ = لست غذا ]	menu
طعامخانه	mess hall
ظهر (چاشت)	midday / noon
معتدل	mild
عسکری [ = نظامی ]	military
دقیقه	minute
دوشنبه	Monday
پول (پیسه)	money
ماه	month
صبح	morning
چای صبح [ = ناشتا ]	morning meal (breakfast)
ماسکو	Moscow
مسجد	mosque
مادر	mother
موتورسیکل	motorcycle
کوه	mountain
کوتل	mountain pass
فلم	movie
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
اتاق پهلو	next door
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
دفتر [ = اداره ]	office
افسر [ = صاحبمنصب ] (منصبدار)	officer
اکثراً [ = اکثر اوقات ] (بسیاری وخت ها)	often
کهنه	old
بالای [ = روی ] (سر)	on
یکی از	one of
باز (واز)	open
یا	or
یتیم خانه	orphanage
مدیر یتیم خانه	orphanage director
دیگر (دیگه)	other

خارج ( بیرون )	outside
رنگ شده	painted
کاغذ	paper
پاریس	Paris
پارک	park
جای پارکنگ	parking space / parking lot
پشتو	Pashto
کلچه فروش	pastry seller
کلچه فروشی	pastry shop
قلم	pen
پنسل	pencil
مردم	people
مرچ	pepper
فی شب [ = شبی ] (شو)	per night
مدت	period / duration
شخص [ = نفر ] (آدم)	person
عکاسخانه [ = سندیوی عکاسی ]	photo studio / photo lab
مرکز فوتوکاپی	photocopy center
عکاس	photographer
میله	picnic
عکس	picture / photograph
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
بالشت	pillow
جا (جای)	place
بشقاب	plate
بلوک	platoon
بفرمایید [ = لطفاً ] (بفرمایین)	Please.
انار	pomegranate
فقیر [ = نادار ] (غریب)	poor
بند برق	power dam
نماز	prayer
حامله (شکمدار)	pregnant
نسخه	prescription
رئیس رادیو و تلویزیون	president of radio & TV station

پروفیسور [ = استاد ] (پروفیسر)	professor
شاگرد	pupil / student
بنفش	purple
دستکول	purse
قندهار	Qandahar
رادیو	radio
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
خبرنگار	reporter
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
مدیر مکتب	school principal
فصل [ = موسم ]	season
سکرتر	secretary
فروشنده	seller / street vendor
خورد ضابط [ = بریدگی ]	sergeant
شهرنو	Shahr-e-Nau (a district)
شریف	Sharif (male name)
شال	shawl
دکان [ = مغازه ]	shop / store
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)
آواز خوان (خائنده)	singer
یکنفری	single (occupancy)
خواهر	sister
ماهر (لایق)	skillful
آهسته (آستا)	slow
به آهستگی (آستا)	slowly
خورد [ = کوچک ]	small
قالینچه	small rug
کانتین	snack bar
برفی	snowy
آنقدر [ = اینقدر ] (اوقه / ایقه)	so / so much / that much / this much
سرباز (عسکر)	soldier
بعضی	some
کسی	someone
بعضاً [ = بعضی اوقات ] [ = گاهگاه ] (بعضی وختها)	sometimes

به زودی [ = عنقریب ] (زود)	soon
شوربا (شوروا)	soup
سوغات	souvenir
تیر اشتبنی [ = تیر فالتو ]	spare tire
شور نخود و کچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad
پکوره	spicy fried potatoes
قاشق	spoon
بهار	spring
دلگی	squad
زینہ ها	stairs
مستقیم [ = روبه رو ]	straight
سرک [ = جاده ] [ = کوچہ ]	street
قوی	strong
مضمون	subject
بوره [ = شکر ]	sugar
تابستان	summer
یکشنبه	Sunday
آفتابی (افتوی)	sunny
چرا نی.	Sure. / With pleasure.
شیرین	sweet
حوض آببازی (حوض آببازی)	swimming pool
میز	table
تاج محل	Taj Mahal
تکسی	taxi
چای	tea
چای خانه	teahouse
معلم	teacher
تلفون	telephone
تلویزیون	television
حرارت (گرمی)	temperature
تشکر.	Thank you.
آن (او)	that
که	that / who / which
همان (همو)	that same / that very same



پس [ = در آن صورت ] (خی)	then / in that case
آنجا (اونجه)	there
بنا بر آن [ = بناءً ]	therefore
اینها (اینا)	these
آنها (اونها / اونا)	they
تشنه (تشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
همین (همی)	this same / this very same
آنها (اونها) (اونا)	those
پنجشنبه	Thursday
وقت (وخت)	time
تیر	tire
جک تیر	tire jack
به	to
پیش [ = نزد ]	to / before / near
معذرت خواستن [ = عذرخواستن ] / خواه / خواست	to apologize
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
دیر آمدن / آ / آمد [ = دیر رسیدن / رس / رسید ]	to be late
واقع بودن / باش / بود [ = قرار داشتن / دار / داشت ]	to be located / to be situated
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
پاک کردن / کن / کرد	to clean
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
تعلیم کردن / کن / کرد	to do training / to undergo training
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
وجود داشتن / دار / داشت [ = موجود بودن / باش / بود ]	to exist / to be present / to be available
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
گرفتن / گیر / گرفت	to get / to take (hold)
پنچر شدن / شو / شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
برخاستن / برخیز / برخاست (خیستن / خیز / خیست)	to get up / to rise
خوب شدن (جور شدن) / شو / شد	to get well / to recover
دادن / ده / داد	to give
رفتن / رو / رفت با ..... رفتن به ..... رفتن	to go to go by means of..... 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

مصاحبه کردن / کن / کرد	to interview
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
و عدهء ملاقات گذاشتن / گذار / گذاشت [ = قرار ملاقات گذاشتن / گذار / گذاشت ] (از کسی وخت گرفتن / گیر / گرفت)	to make an appointment
ملاقات کردن / کن / کرد (دیدن / بین / دید) با ..... ملاقات کردن	to meet to meet with....
حفظ کردن / کن / کرد (از بر کردن / کن / کرد)	to memorize
حرکت کردن / کن / کرد	to move
حرکت دادن / ده / داد	to move (something)
ضرورت داشتن [ = احتیاج داشتن ] (کار داشتن) / دار / داشت	to need
باز کردن / کن / کرد	to open

فرمایش دادن / ده / داد	to order
رنگ کردن / کن / کرد	to paint
گذشتن / گذر / گذشت (تیر شدن / شو / شد) از ..... گذشتن (تیر شدن) از پهلوی ..... گذشتن (تیر شدن)	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
نامنویسی کردن [ = ثبت نام کردن ] / کن / کرد	to register
ماندن / مان / ماند	to remain / to stay / to put / to let
به یاد داشتن دار / داشت [ = به یاد آوردن / آور / آورد ] (به یاد آمدن / آ / آمد)	to remember / to recall
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
شروع کردن [ = آغاز کردن ] / کن / کرد	to start / to begin
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....
فکر کردن / کن / کرد	to think
تعلیم دادن / ده / داد	to train
دور خوردن / خور / خورد	to turn
فهمیدن / فهم / فهمید	to understand

استعمال کردن / کن / کرد	to use / to apply
استفاده کردن / کن / کرد	to use / to utilize
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن / کن / کرد [ = فلم ویدیویی گرفتن / گیر / گرفت ]	to videotape
بازدید کردن [ = دیدن کردن ] / کن / کرد	to visit (socially)
صبر کردن / کن / کرد [ = انتظار کشیدن / کش / کشید ] [ = منتظر بودن / باش / بود ]	to wait
پیاده رفتن [ = با پای رفتن ] [ = راه رفتن ] / رو / رفت	to walk
خواستن / خواه / خواست	to want
تلویزیون دیدن / بین / دید	to watch TV
پوشیدن / پوش / پوشید	to wear / to put on
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 ]	too (excessively)
هم [ = نیز ] [ = همچنان ]	too / also
موترکش کننده	tow truck
میدان ترافالگر	Trafalgar Square
تعلیم [ = تعلیم و تربیه ]	training
میدان تعلیم	training field
سه شنبه	Tuesday
ترکیه	Turkey
ایالات متحدهء امریکا [ = امریکا ]	U.S.A.
متأسفانه [ = بدبختانه ]	unfortunately
بدون مبیل و فرنیچر [ = بی مبیل و فرنیچر ]	unfurnished
یونیفورم	uniform
قطعه [ = جزو تام ]	unit
پوهنتون	university
تا	until / to

طبقه بالا [ = منزل بالا ]	upstairs
استعمال [ = استفاده ]	use / usage
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
وزیر اکبر خان مینه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
ما	we
ضعیف	weak
سلاح	weapon
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 بجه؟)	What time?
چی شده؟	What's wrong?
وقتی که (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.
زن	woman
کار	work
اکسری (عکس)	X-ray
حویلی (حولی)	yard
سال	year
بلی	yes
دیروز	yesterday
هنوز	yet / still
شما	you (formal or plural)
تو	you (informal)



## LESSON 21

### In the Afghan Army

- *Vocabulary: Ranks, uniform, basic military vocabulary, routine duties*
- *Grammar: Demonstratives; plurals with ها /haa/ and ان /aan/; verb 'to wear'*
- *Functions: Ask and talk about what soldiers do.*
- *Skills: Develop an awareness of the new Afghan National Army.*
- *Situation: An Afghan is asking questions of a soldier about his life in the army.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Demonstratives

*Demonstratives* point out what is near ('this,' 'these') or far ('that,' 'those'):

این /een/ 'This'	اینها /een-haa/ 'These'
آن /aan/ 'That'	آنها /aan-haa/ 'Those'

Let's look at how they are used in Dari:

سربازان نودراین قشله زندگی میکنند.	'The new soldiers live on this base.'
من آن افسر را می شناسم.	'I know that officer.'
ما این سلاح ها را دیروز گرفتیم.	'We got <u>these</u> <u>weapons</u> yesterday.'
آن بارک ها کهنه استند.	' <u>Those</u> <u>barracks</u> are old.'

The above examples illustrate an important difference between Dari and English in the use of demonstratives. When used as *adjectives*, (answering the question 'Which ones?') they come in singular form, i.e. این 'this' or آن 'that,' even though what is pointed out is plural, such as سلاح ها 'weapons.'

However, when used as *pronouns*, (substituting for nouns and implying entities such as 'individuals,' 'items,' 'places,' 'concepts,' etc. without actually mentioning them), Dari speakers use the plural forms اینها or آنها. In these instances, and because of word order constraints, the plural *pronoun* will be followed by a plural noun. Compare the following examples:

اینها سربازان استند.	'These (individuals) are soldiers.'
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این سربازان هرروزتعلیم میکنند.	‘These soldiers do training every day.’
اینها سلاح های ترمیم شده استند.	‘These (items) are the repaired weapons.’
این سلاحها به سربازان نو داده خواهند شد.	‘These weapons will be given to the new soldiers.’
آنها بارک های کهنه استند.	‘Those (buildings) are the old barracks.’
آن بارکها اخیراً رنگ شده اند.	‘Those barracks have been painted recently.’
اینها درسهای عسکری استند.	‘These (concepts) are the military lessons.’
شما باید این درسها را بیاموزید.	‘You must learn these lessons.’

Study the following examples and compare:

اینها افسران وسربازان تولى ما استند.	‘These (individuals) are officers and soldiers of our company.’
این افسران وسربازان درقشله زندگی میکنند.	‘These officers and soldiers live on the base.’
اینها سربازان نواستند.	‘These (individuals) are the new soldiers.’
این سربازان اسلحه دارند.	‘These soldiers have weapons.’
این سربازان به میدان تعلیم میروند	‘These soldiers are going to the training field.’
این سربازان را به طعامخانه ببرید!	‘Take these soldiers to the mess hall!’
آنها افسران نظامی استند.	‘Those (individuals) are military officers.’
آن افسران سربازان نورا تعلیم میدهند.	‘Those officers train the new soldiers.’
من آن افسران را می شناسم.	‘I know those officers.’
لطفاً سلاح های نورا به آن افسران بدهید!	‘Please give the new weapons to those officers!’
آنها سلاح های خطرناک استند.	‘Those (items) are dangerous weapons.’
ما آن سلاح ها را استعمال میکنیم.	‘We use those weapons.’
اینها یونیفورم های نوشما استند.	‘These (items) are your new uniforms.’
شما میتوانید این یونیفورمها را بپوشید.	‘You can wear these uniforms.’

The following special demonstratives are used for emphasis:

همین /ha-meen/ 'this same' or 'this very'  
 همان /ha-maan/ 'that same' or 'that very'  
 همینجا /ha-meen-jaa/ 'right here' (rather than اینجا 'here')  
 همانجا /ha-maan-jaa/ 'right there' (rather than آنجا 'there')

Use them only for pointing to someone or something specific. Examples:

آیا شما در همین بارک زندگی میکنید؟	'Do you live in this same barracks?'
همان افسر قوماندان ما هم بود.	'That same officer was our commander too.'
سربازان سلاح های شان را در همینجا پاک میکنند.	'The soldiers clean their weapons right here.'
به طعامخانه برو. در همانجا توراملاقات خواهم کرد.	'Go to the mess hall. I will meet you right there.'

### Plural form of nouns with suffixes ها /haa/ and ان /aan/

As discussed in Lesson 2, there are different ways of forming plural nouns in Dari. Two of the most frequently used ways are the addition of ها /haa/ and ان /aan/ at the end of singular nouns. The suffix ها /haa/ can be used with nouns that represent living things and inanimate objects. The suffix ان /aan/ is used primarily in reference to human beings and in some instances other living beings.

#### Singular form

کتاب 'book'  
 شهر 'city'  
 خانه 'house'  
 دریا 'river'  
 صنف 'class'  
 درس 'lesson'

#### Plural form with ها

کتاب ها 'books'  
 شهر ها 'cities'  
 خانه ها 'houses'  
 دریا ها 'rivers'  
 صنف ها 'classes'  
 درس ها 'lessons'

#### Plural form with ان

شاگردان 'students'  
 معلمان 'teachers'  
 همصنفان 'classmates'  
 مریضان 'patients'  
 مردان 'men'  
 زنان 'women'  
 دهقانان 'farmers'  
 سربازان 'soldiers'  
 خورد ضابطان 'sergeants'  
 دوهم بریدمنان '2<sup>nd</sup> LTs'  
 تورنان 'Captains'

شاگرد 'student'

معلم 'teacher'

همصنف 'classmate'

مریض 'patient'

مرد 'man'

زن 'woman'

دهقان 'farmer'

سرباز 'soldier'

خورد ضابط 'sergeant'

دوهم بریدمن '2<sup>nd</sup> LT'

تورن 'Captain'

شاگرد ها 'students'

معلم ها 'teachers'

همصنف ها 'classmates'

مریض ها 'patients'

مرد ها 'men'

زن ها 'women'

دهقان ها 'farmers'

سرباز ها 'soldiers'

خورد ضابط ها 'sergeants'

دوهم بریدمن ها '2<sup>nd</sup> LTs'

تورن ها 'Captains'

We said earlier that the suffix ان /aan/ is used primarily for human beings. Notice the following examples that include its use for other living beings, as well as ‘plants’ and ‘times.’

<u>Singular form</u>	<u>Plural form with ها</u>	<u>Plural form with ان</u>
درخت ‘tree’	درخت ها ‘trees’	درختان ‘trees’
اسب ‘horse’	اسب ها ‘horses’	اسبان ‘horses’
گوسفند ‘sheep’	گوسفند ها ‘sheep’	گوسفندان ‘sheep’
آهو ‘deer’	آهو ها ‘deer’	آهوان ‘deer’
روزگار ‘era’	روزگار ها ‘eras’	روزگاران ‘eras’

### A special use of the verb پوشیدن ‘to wear’

The English statement ‘I am wearing a uniform,’ is expressed differently in Dari. We say من یونیفورم پوشیده ام. You will notice that in English the verb ‘to wear’ is used in the *present progressive* tense, while in Dari the same verb is used in the *present perfect* tense. Think of it as saying ‘I’ve put on a uniform.’

The following examples illustrate and compare the use of the verb ‘to wear’ in Dari and English:

	<u>English</u>	<u>Dari</u>
Present	I am wearing ...	من ... پوشیده ام. (present perfect tense)
Past	I was wearing ...	من ... پوشیده بودم. (past perfect tense)
Future	I will be wearing ...	من ... خواهم پوشیدم. or: من ... میپوشم. (simple present or future tense)

Look at some examples:

این سربازان یونیفورم عسکری پوشیده اند.	‘These soldiers are wearing military uniforms.’
ناهید عینک نو پوشیده است.	‘Nahid is wearing new eyeglasses.’
ما دستکش های نضواری پوشیده ایم.	‘We are wearing brown gloves.’
احمد دیروز دستکش سفید پوشیده بود.	‘Ahmad was wearing white gloves yesterday.’
فردا چی میپوشید؟	‘What will you be wearing tomorrow?’
شما در هفته آینده یونیفورم های نو خواهید پوشید.	‘You will be wearing new uniforms next week.’

## Cultural Notes

The Afghan military ranks are of Pashto origin, which makes them Pashto loan words in Dari. Some Pashto sounds that do not exist in Dari can only be approximated. For example, one Pashto sound is somewhat close to /l/. In Dari, it is represented by the Dari letter ر /rey/ in writing<sup>1</sup>. This sound is found in two of the officers' ranks. Here is a list of current Afghan military ranks that are applicable to the army and the air force:

دوهم بریدمن	/du-wa-hum be-reed-man/	Second Lieutenant
لمری بریدمن	/lum-lay be-reed-man/	First Lieutenant
تورن	/too-ran/	Captain
جگرن	/jag-lan/	Major
دگرمن	/da-gar-man/	Lieutenant Colonel
دگروال	/da-gar-waal/	Colonel
برید جنرال	/be-reed jan-raal/	Brigadier General
تورن جنرال	/too-ran jan-raal/	Major General
دگر جنرال	/da-gar jan-raal/	Lieutenant General
ستر جنرال	/se-ter jan-raal/	General

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<sup>1</sup> This particular sound is represented by the Pashto letter ځ. In Dari, the letter ر /rey/ is used to represent the same in writing because it is the closest written equivalent of the Pashto letter ځ.

## Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and become familiar with these words:

عسکری [ = نظامی ]	military
سرباز (عسکر)	soldier
خورد ضابط [ = بریدگی ]	sergeant
افسر [ = صاحب‌منصب ] (منصبدار)	officer
قوماندان	commander / leader
دلگی	squad
بلوک	platoon
تولی	company
قشله	base (military)
بارک	barracks
میدان تعلیم	training field
طعامخانه	mess hall
یونیفورم	uniform
استعمال	use / usage
سلاح	weapon
جمع نظام [ = مشق ]	drill
تعلیم [ = تعلیم و تربیه ]	training
قطعه [ = جزو تام ]	unit
مشکل [ = دشوار ] [ = سخت ]	difficult / hard
آسان [ = سهل ]	easy
هر	each / every
همین (همی)	this same / this very
همان (همو)	that same / that very
اینها (اینا)	these
آنها (اونها) (اونا)	those
تعلیم دادن / ده / داد	to train
تعلیم کردن / کن / کرد	to do training / to undergo training
استعمال کردن / کن / کرد	to use / to apply
برخاستن / برخیز / برخاست (خیستن / خیز / خیست)	to get up / to rise
پوشیدن / پوش / پوشید	to wear / to put on
پاک کردن / کن / کرد	to clean

## 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.

به این سربازان \_\_\_\_\_ های نو داده خواهد شد.

آن مرد های جوان میخواهند \_\_\_\_\_ شوند.

هرسربازها باید سلاحش را \_\_\_\_\_ .

\_\_\_\_\_ تولى ما يك افسر بسيار لايق اس.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

Why do you want to become a soldier? (singular, formal)

Qasim is also a sergeant in that very unit.


Do they also eat at this very mess hall?

Those soldiers must go to the training field.

Have you learned how to use your weapon? (singular, informal)

### Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	 Dari word(s)	English meaning
verbs in subjunctive mood		
verb in the passive voice		
relative clause with 'who...'		
verb 'to train' + direct object		
verb 'to do training'		
verb 'to eat'		
verb 'to talk'		
verb 'to show' + direct object		
verb 'to wear' + direct object		
prepositional phrases		



### Narrative (Model)

غنی میخواهد سرباز شود. او با شریف که یک خورد ضابط است، صحبت میکند. شریف سربازان را تعلیم میدهد. او عکسهای قشلهٔ عسکری را به غنی نشان میدهد. در عکسها، سربازان دیده می شوند. این سربازان یونیفورم عسکری پوشیده اند. آنها در میدان تعلیم، تعلیم میکنند و در طعامخانه، غذا میخورند. هر سرباز باید استعمال سلاحش<sup>1</sup> را بیاموزد.



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1. 🎧 Listen repeatedly until you understand what is being said.
2. Read along with the recorded voice. Practice Dari pronunciation.
3. Complete the grid with examples. Note the English meanings.
4. If called on, point out the different structures on the SmartBoard.

<sup>1</sup> The plural form of سلاح is سلاح ها /sa-laah haa/ or اسلحه /as-le-ha/.

### Narrative (Variations)

غنی میخواهد سرباز شود. اوبا شریف که یک خورد ضابط است، صحبت میکند. شریف سربازان را تعلیم میدهد. او عکسهای قشلهٔ عسکری را به غنی نشان میدهد. در عکسها، سربازان دیده می شوند. این سربازان یونیفورم عسکری پوشیده اند. آنها در میدان تعلیم، تعلیم میکنند و در طعامخانه، غذا میخورند. هر سرباز باید استعمال سلاحش را بیاموزد.

غذا میخورند	فرید	قشلهٔ عسکری	باز کردن
خورد ضابط	حمید	لمری بریدمن	تورن
تعلیم میکنند	افسر	سربازان	میدان تعلیم
میخوانند	خورد ضابطان	صنف	دوهم بریدمن
افسران	درس میخوانند	طعامخانه	کار میکنند
		پاک کردن	هاشم
		علی	بارک

1. Create new narratives by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to add an appropriate Dari adjective to each sentence in the narrative. Then try some randomly chosen adjectives and see what the outcome will be, whether meaningful or funny.



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## Exchange (Structures)

1. 🎧 Listen and pay attention to conversational forms that differ from formal Dari. Highlight them in the transcript on the next page.

Example:

(سربازها در کجا غذا میخورند؟) **کجا نان میخورن؟** (instead of سربازها ده کجا نان میخورن؟)

2. Practice the exchange for fluency and good pronunciation, along with the native speakers.
3. Answer the following questions. Write key words in Dari.

● زندگی سربازها آسان اس؟

● اونها چی وخت میخیزن؟

● بعد از خیستن، اونها کجا میرن؟

-- و چی میکنن؟

-- بری چقه وخت؟

● سربازها درس هم میخانن؟

-- کدام درس ها؟

4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.

## Exchange (Models)

*Ghani asks Sharif some questions about life in the military.*

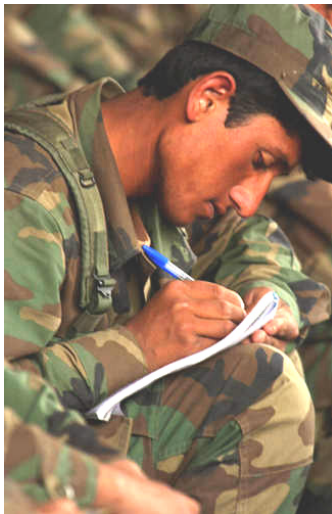


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- غنی: شریف جان، مه میخایم سرباز شوم. زندگی سربازها چطور اس؟  
 شریف: سربازها زندگی سخت دارن.  
 غنی: چطور؟  
 شریف: اونها باید هرروز چهاربجه صبح بخیزن، به میدان تعلیم برن و بری یک ساعت تعلیم کنن.  
 غنی: سربازها ده کجا نان میخورن؟  
 شریف: ده طعامخانه.  
 غنی: سربازها درس هم میخانن؟  
 شریف: بلی، اونها درسهای عسکری میخانن واستعمال سلاح های خوده یاد میگیرن.



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## Exchange (Variations)



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*Use this space to take notes or dictation, as needed.*

## **Gisting**

1.  Listen repeatedly.
2. In Dari, report one or more things that you understood, after each iteration.
3. Summarize the essential points in English.
4. Practice a similar dialog with a partner, making up variations.

## **Extended Practice**

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

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

1. Quickly list five sites on a military post.
2. Talk about something you must do as part of your job in the military.
3. Talk about three or more activities you generally do at the same time throughout the week. Give the times.
4. Ask your teacher if he or she eats in the mess hall. If yes, find out if your teacher likes the food.
5. Command your classmates to perform five military duties. They will simulate each activity to show that they understand your command.
6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### **Talking about basic training**

Think about what characterizes this type of training. Prepare notes.

Now talk about basic training in the U.S. military.

## Role-plays

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

شما با یک آشنای افغان در مورد مهارت های مهمی که سربازان می آموزند، مشغول صحبت هستید. از تمام فواید تعلیم کردن، پاک کردن سلاحها، گرفتن صنفها و غیره نام ببرید. همصحبت شما به معاش، رخصتی، طعام و خانه بیشتر علاقه دارد.

**(1) You are talking with an Afghan acquaintance about the valuable skills that soldiers develop. Point out all the benefits you see in doing training, cleaning weapons, taking classes, etc. Your counterpart is more interested in pay, vacation, meals, and housing.**

**(2) An Afghan army officer is visiting. (You are appointed liaison.) (Pretend to) take the visitor on a tour around the post. Explain each location in terms of what DLI soldiers do there. The visitor is curious about what time of day these duties take place.**

**(3) Your soldier friend complains about tedious duties that he/she is required to perform. Find out details. Then remind your friend that this is a volunteer army by saying that he or she can become .... (Suggest any other profession, such as cook, secretary, etc.)**

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.

۲۰ اپریل / کابل۔ رادیوی فرانسه: مسئولان نظامی افغان و امریکایی که از دیروز برای تشکیل اردوی تازه افغانستان تشکیل جلسه داده اند، امروز ایجاد این ارتش را عامل مهمی برای متلاشی کردن گروههای مسلح متعدد در افغانستان خواندند.

«عادی خلکو» همراه با ۲۰۰ نظامی پاکستان در حمله بر افغانستان دو عسکر را زخمی کردند!

۲۴ اپریل / خوست - بی بی سی: مقامات محلی ولایت خوست گفته اند که در اثر درگیریهای شب سه شنبه ۲۲ اپریل بین مرزبانان افغان و شبه نظامیان پاکستانی، دو سرباز افغان مجروح شدند.

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1. Look over the two texts. In the first line of each, circle the word they share.
2. 🎧 Listen to a recording of one of the texts. Which one is recorded, the first or the second? Say in Dari which one you heard, using the ordinal number.
3. Compare the underlined portions. What information is provided? Write the Dari question words (Wh- questions) that would get you this information.

? \_\_\_\_\_ •

? \_\_\_\_\_ •

? \_\_\_\_\_ •

4. Which news item gives information about two Afghan soldiers? What happened to them? Answer in Dari.
5. In pairs, ask each other and talk about what you understood from the second news item. Speak Dari.

## کشف ذخایر هنگفت سلاح و مهمات

۱۸ اپریل / کابل۔ صدای امریکا: قوای ائتلاف مفره های مملو از هزاران راکت و بیش از **یک میلیون** عدد مرمی راکه بزرگترین ذخیره اسلحه است کشف کرده اند. دگروال راجر کینگ یک نطق قوای نظامی ایالات متحده در افغانستان میگوید این ذخیره راعساکر رومانیایی که بروزهای چهارشنبه و پنجشنبه در ولایت زابل مفره ها را جستجو می کردند، کشف نمودند.

نطق گفت این عساکر حدود سه هزار راکت ۱۰۷ میلیمتری و بیش از یک میلیون عدد مرمی رایافتند. او گفت این بزرگترین ذخیره اسلحه است که توسط قوای ائتلاف در افغانستان کشف گردیده است.

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1. Check the headline for any familiar words to find out the topic of this news item.
2. To get a clearer picture about what you will be reading, look up the meanings of the words in the title.
3. How significant was this discovery? (Hint: Look for the superlative adjective with /ta-reen/.)
4. Sound out the circled word that quantifies the discovery.
5. Guess what /mar-mee/ might be. (Hint: Take into account the huge number.)
6. Share with the others what else can be learned from this news item (who, where, when, etc.) Use Dari.

## LESSON 22

### At the Information Desk

- *Vocabulary: Places found inside a public building; educational opportunities and facilities*
- *Grammar: More on transitive and intransitive verbs; compound nouns with خانه /khaa-na/; alternative usage of توانستن ; subjunctive form of داشتن*
- *Functions: Ask for and give directions in a building. Ask and talk about activities, procedures, and requirements.*
- *Skills: Understand numbers in context. Follow directions.*
- *Situation: An Afghan at the American Cultural Center asks and is told about specific locations in the building.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Review of transitive and intransitive verbs

As discussed in Lesson 17, a *transitive verb* is an action verb that takes a direct object. In Dari, indefinite direct objects are left unmarked while definite direct objects are marked by را /raa/. Other objects such as those embedded in a prepositional phrase are not marked by را /raa/; they are indirect objects or *objects of the preposition*. For example, 'I'll talk with \_\_\_\_.' (Talk with whom?)

Learners of Dari may expect a verb to be transitive and have a direct object marked by را /raa/, when in fact it does not. While the object may translate to be a direct object in English, the original Dari sentence may use a prepositional phrase instead. Therefore, it is important to know which common Dari verbs require use of a preposition:

مهناز باید اولاً کارت عضویت مرکز فرهنگی را بگیرد. 'Mahnaz must get the membership card of the Cultural Center first.' (requires usage of را /raa/ after its object)

لطفاً آن کتاب را به من بدهید. 'Please give me that book.' (requires usage of را /raa/ after its object)

But:

شما می‌توانید از کامپیوتر من استفاده کنید. 'You can use my computer.' (requires usage of the preposition از 'from' before its object)

Finally, there are those verbs that do not need any object to complete their meaning. They are called *intransitive verbs*. Here are some examples:

لطفاً صبر کنید.	‘Please <u>wait</u> .’
آیا میتوانم در اینجا بنشینم؟	‘Can I <u>sit</u> here?’
من فردا <u>خواهم رفت</u> .	‘I <u>will go</u> tomorrow.’

### Compound nouns with خانه /khaa-na/

The word خانه means ‘house’ or ‘home.’ There are many compound nouns in Dari that are constructed with this word, for example:

کتابخانه ‘library’	(کتاب means ‘book’)
چای خانه ‘teahouse’	(چای means ‘tea’)
یتیم خانه ‘orphanage’	(یتیم means ‘orphan’)
طعامخانه ‘mess hall’	(طعام means ‘meal’)
چاپخانه ‘printing house’	(چاپ means ‘print’)
گلخانه ‘greenhouse’	(گل means ‘flower’)

### Alternative usage of توانستن in Dari

In Lesson 14, we showed conjugation of the auxiliary verb توانستن ‘to be able to’/‘can’/ ‘could.’ When توانستن is used with a main verb, the main verb is in the subjunctive mood and follows the auxiliary:

من میتوانم بنشینم. ‘I am able to sit.’ or ‘I can sit.’

In the present lesson, we introduce another way of using توانستن. This way is common in both formal and conversational Dari. It uses the *past participle* of the main verb that comes before the auxiliary:

من نشسته میتوانم. ‘I am able to sit.’ or ‘I can sit.’

To summarize: In the first pattern, the auxiliary verb توانستن is used before the subjunctive form, and in the second pattern after the past participle of the main verb. Compare the following:

#### Using subjunctive mood

من نمیتوانم بروم.  
شما میتوانید به دفتر من بیایید.  
آنها نمیتوانستند صبر کنند.

#### Using past participle

من رفته نمیتوانم.  
شما به دفتر من آمده میتوانید.  
آنها صبر کرده نمیتوانستند.

#### English translation

‘I am not able to go.’  
‘You can come to my office.’  
‘They could not wait.’

### Subjunctive form of داشتن ‘to have’

In Dari, we use the *present stem* of a verb to construct the *subjunctive mood*. In case of the verb رفتن ‘to go’ for example, it is رو:

شما باید به کتابخانه بروید. ‘You should go to the library.’

In the above sentence, بروید is the present subjunctive mood (imperative form) of the verb رفتن ‘to go’ for the second person plural. It was constructed based on the following formula:

Syllable ب /be/ + Present stem of the verb + Proper personal ending = ب + رو + ید

Here are some more examples of the subjunctive mood of various verbs constructed according to the same formula:

مهناز میخواهد فلم امشب را ببیند. ‘Mahnaz wants to see tonight’s movie.’

شاگردان میتوانند از این کتابخانه استفاده کنند. ‘The students can use this library.’

آیا میتوانید یک دقیقه صبر کنید؟ ‘Can you wait a minute?’

The verb داشتن ‘to have’ is different. Here, the subjunctive mood is a result of combining its *past participle* with the present subjunctive form of بودن ‘to be’:

من میخواهم یک موتر نو داشته باشم. ‘I want to have a new car.’

As you may notice, we do not say من میخواهم یک موتر نو بدارم. Instead, we use the following formula:

Past participle of داشتن ‘to have’ (= داشته) + Present subjunctive form of بودن ‘to be’

Look at some more examples:

برای نان شب شاید مرغ بریان داشته باشیم. ‘We might have fried chicken for dinner.’

برای خریدن کامپیوتر نو باید پول کافی داشته باشی. ‘In order to buy a new computer, you should have enough money.’

آیا میخواهید در این شهر یک خانه داشته باشید؟ ‘Do you want to have a house in this city?’

مهناز باید کارت عضویت مرکز فرهنگی را داشته باشد. ‘Mahnaz must have the membership card of the Cultural Center.’

آنها شاید کورس های انگلیسی داشته باشند. ‘They may have English classes.’



## Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and become familiar with these words:

کتابخانه	library
اتاق کامپیوتر	computer lab
دفتر [ = اداره ]	office
کانتین	snack bar
سینما	cinema / theater
فلم	movie
دهلیز	hallway / corridor
اتاق پهلو	next door
زینه ها	stairs
طبقه بالا [ = منزل بالا ]	upstairs
طبقه پایین [ = منزل پایین ] (منزل پایان)	downstairs
عضو	member
عضویت	membership
کارت عضویت	membership card
کارت هویت	ID card
کورس	course / class
استفاده	use / usage
مرکز فرهنگی	Cultural Center
ایالات متحده آمریکا [ = امریکا ]	U.S.A.
انگلستان [ = بریتانیا ]	England / U. K.
فرانسه	France
در آردهلیز	down the hallway
راستی، ...	By the way, ...
زیرا [ = چونکه ] [ = به خاطری که ] [ = برای اینکه ]	because
هنوز	yet / still
اولاً (اول)	first / firstly
استفاده کردن / کن / کرد	to use / to utilize
نامنویسی کردن [ = ثبت نام کردن ] / کن / کرد	to register
گرفتن / گیر / گرفت	to get / to take (hold)
صبر کردن / کن / کرد [ = انتظار کشیدن / کش / کشید ] [ = منتظر بودن / باش / بود ]	to wait

## 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.

امریکا یک کانتین کلان دارد؟ \_\_\_\_\_

من \_\_\_\_\_ خود را دیروز گرفتم.

شما نمیتوانید این فلم را در \_\_\_\_\_ ببینید.

اتاق کمپیوتر در \_\_\_\_\_ است.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

Is the membership office downstairs?

Excuse me, the library is closed now.


Have you registered for the ID cards?  
(plural)

You can take an English class here.  
(singular, informal)



## Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	 Dari word(s)	English meaning
negative form of 'can'  other negation		
verb 'to get' + direct object		
verb in subjunctive mood		
verb in the passive voice		
demonstrative pronoun		
compound noun with /khaa-na/		
plural noun with /haa/		

### Narrative (Model)

مهنزبه مرکز فرهنگی امریکا در کابل می‌رود. این مرکز یک سینمای مقبول دارد. در این سینما، فلم‌های جالب درباره زندگی مردم در ایالات متحده امریکا نشان داده می‌شوند. مهنز می‌خواهد از سینما و کتابخانه این مرکز فرهنگی استفاده کند ولی نمی‌تواند، زیرا او هنوز کارت عضویت ندارد. مهنز باید اولاً کارت عضویت مرکز فرهنگی امریکا را بگیرد.

1. 🎧 Listen repeatedly until you understand what is being said.
2. Read along with the recorded voice. Practice Dari pronunciation.
3. Complete the grid with examples. Note the English meanings.
4. If called on, point out the different structures on the SmartBoard.



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### Narrative (Variations)

مهنزبه مرکز فرهنگی امریکا در کابل می‌رود. این مرکز یک سینمای مقبول دارد. در این سینما، فلم‌های جالب درباره زندگی مردم در ایالات متحده امریکا نشان داده می‌شوند. مهنز می‌خواهد از سینما و کتابخانه این مرکز فرهنگی استفاده کند ولی نمی‌تواند، زیرا او هنوز کارت عضویت ندارد. مهنز باید اولاً کارت عضویت مرکز فرهنگی امریکا را بگیرد.

اتاق کمپیوتر	حمید	آلمان	بزرگ	کورس فرانسوی
نازی فرانسه	علی	نو	انگلستان	کوچک کانتین
کورس آلمانی	پروین	تغییر ساختمان داده شده		کورس انگلیسی

1. Create new narratives by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice talking about other places where proper ID is required to make use of the facilities.

## Exchange (Structures)

1. 🎧 Listen and pay attention to conversational forms that differ from formal Dari. Highlight them in the transcript on the next page.
2. Practice the exchange for fluency and good pronunciation, along with the native speakers.
3. Answer the following questions. Write key words in Dari.

● مهنز چی ره میخایه ببینه؟

● اوباید چی داشته باشه؟

● اوکارت عضویتیه از کجا گرفته میتانه؟

● بری گرفتن کارت عضویت اوباید چی کنه؟

● صنف های انگلیسی ده کجاس؟

4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.

## Exchange (Models)

*Mahnaz wants to see a movie at the American Cultural Center.*

- مهناز: مه میخایم فلم امشوه ببینم.  
 سکرتر: لطفاً کارت عضویت تانه به مه نشان بتین.  
 مهناز: ببخشین، مه کارت ندارم.  
 سکرتر: شما باید کارت عضویت داشته باشین. اگه میخایین که کارت بگیرین، لطفاً به دفتر عضویت مرکز فرهنگی برین.  
 مهناز: دفتر عضویت ده کجاس؟  
 سکرتر: ده منزل بالاس. اتاق نمره ۲۰ ده آخر دهلیز دفتر عضویت اس.  
 مهناز: راستی، شما کورس انگلیسی هم دارین؟  
 سکرتر: بلی. صنف های انگلیسی ما ده منزل پایین اس.

*Mahnaz waited to get her membership card.*


- مهناز: مه میخایم عضو مرکز فرهنگی امریکا شوم.  
 سکرتر: کارت هویت تانه بتین.  
 مهناز: کارت هویتم پیشم نیس. ده خانه اس.  
 سکرتر: لطفاً برین کارت هویت تانه بیارین.  
 مهناز: بعد از او چی کئم؟  
 سکرتر: بری گرفتن کارت عضویت نامنویسی کنین.  
 مهناز: تشکر.

## Exchange (Variations)



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## **Gisting**

1.  Listen repeatedly.
2. In Dari, report one or more things that you understood, after each iteration.
3. Summarize the essential points in English.
4. Practice a similar dialog with a partner, making up variations.

## 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 or more facilities / services you can find at any Army Education Center.
2. Talk about an organization in which you are a member: "I am a member of \_\_\_\_."
3. Ask a classmate to show his/her ID.
4. Ask your teacher if there is a snack bar nearby. If so, ask if he or she goes there sometimes.
5. List five things you do to further your education and increase your knowledge.
6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about a typical American high school

Think about similarities between American high schools (or community colleges) and the American Cultural Center in Kabul. Prepare notes.

Now talk about an American institution of higher learning.



## Role-plays

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

شما در افغانستان مستقر شده اید. به شما وظیفهٔ محافظت دروازه داده شده است. یک کارگر افغان میخواهد به محوطه داخل شود. بدون موجودیت کارت هویت درست، شما نمیتوانید به او اجازهٔ داخل شدن را بدهید. قبل از آنکه کارت داده میشود باید نام نویسی کرده شود.

**(1) During Language Day activities, you are staffing the Dari cultural display room. An Afghan visitor is curious about where the Dari class is held, and if there are some other facilities in the school building. Answer the questions and give directions.**

**(2) You are on guard duty at the gate of a U.S. base in Afghanistan. An Afghan worker wants access to the compound. You cannot grant access without proper ID. A registration must be completed before a card can be issued.**

**(3) You and your Afghan friend discuss whether to rent and watch a movie tonight. One of you is a member of a video chain. Discuss what it takes to become a member.**

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

## Authentic Material

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



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1. Check out this community message. Which three services does it bring to our attention? Sound out the Dari words.
2. Study the question. Circle the question particle /aa-yaa/. Underline the reflexive pronoun /khud/. Point out the possessive pronoun /shu-maa/.
3. Look up any unknown words, if necessary, to understand the message.
4. Read the question aloud.
5. Address this question to a classmate who has family. He or she answers.

مهاجرت - ویژه - کارت سبز	
کارت های سبز...	ویژه ها...
✧ کارت سبز از طریق ازدواج	✧ ویژه تجارتي
✧ کارت سبز از طریق فاميلي	✧ ویژه کار
✧ کارت سبز از طریق سرمايه گزاري	✧ ویژه سرمايه گزاري
✧ تابعيت امريكائي	✧ ویژه تحصيلي
✧ کارت سبز از طريق شغل	✧ ویژه نامزدي
✧ پاسپورت سفيد	✧ ویژه توريستي و بيماري
✧ اجازه برگشت به امريكا	✧ ویژه ترانسفر با امريكا
	✧ تمديد ویژه و ويژه‌هاي ديگر...

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1. 🎧 Legal services are advertised to the Afghan community. Listen to the commercial. How many words can you recognize? Who recognized the most?
2. Study the list of services and determine what kind of law office this is:
  - Divorce
  - Immigration
  - Trial
3. In pairs, ask each other whether you need any of the above. Make up and answer three questions each: "Do you need...?"



حجاب اسلامی

آدیو کست

ویدیو کست های از شخصیت‌های شناخته شده مانند همزه یوسف و غیره  
فلم‌های تریبوی ، داستانی و کارتونی برای اطفال ( به انگلیسی و عربی )

فلم‌های مستند تحقیقاتی

سی دی ها ، پوسترها ، و عطرها

© Ryan Azimi

1. Think about what kinds of items might be available at this business.
2. Try to match some of the items listed below with those in the ad.

- Music: Cassettes, CDs, etc.
- Movies: Video cassettes, DVDs, etc.
- Islamic head coverings (scarves, veils, etc.)
- Printed materials (Holy Qur'an, posters, etc.)

## LESSON 23

### Various Businesses in Town

- *Vocabulary: Businesses and related professions*
- *Grammar: Nouns with /ee/; expressing 'Before... and بعد از آنکه' / 'After...'; expressions 'They say... / شنیدم که...'; suggestions with 'should... / had better...'*
- *Functions: State what will be done, in chronological order.*
- *Skills: Visualize a busy shopping street. Become familiar with a popular business section of Kabul.*
- *Situation: An entrepreneur discusses his plans for opening an internet café.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Constructing nouns with the syllable /ee/

Certain nouns are formed in Dari by adding /ee/, written as the letter ی, at the end of words. The new nouns, in most cases, imply that these are places or shops where specific businesses operate:

انتیک فروش /an-teek fu-rosh/ 'antique seller'	انتیک فروشی /an-teek fu-ro-shee/ 'antique shop'
کلچه فروش /kul-cha fu-rosh/ 'pastry seller'	کلچه فروشی /kul-cha fu-ro-shee/ 'pastry shop'
قالین فروش /qaa-leen fu-rosh/ 'carpet seller'	قالین فروشی /qaa-leen fu-ro-shee/ 'carpet shop'
گل فروش /gul fu-rosh/ 'florist'	گل فروشی /gul fu-ro-shee/ 'flower shop'
قصاب /qas-saab/ 'butcher'	قصابی /qas-saa-bee/ 'butcher shop'
نانوا /naan-waa/ 'baker'	نانوایی /naan-waa-yee/ 'bakery'

Two Dari letters /yaa/ were added at the end of نانوا. As a rule of thumb, any word ending with الف or و, must receive an additional ی to accurately represent the sound of /ee/.

Sometimes, the word <sup>1</sup>دکان 'shop' is used before such nouns, perhaps for emphasis. Thus, گل فروشی /gul fu-ro-shee/ and دکان گل فروشی /du-kaa-ne gul fu-ro-shee/ mean 'flower shop.'

شنیدم که میخایی یک دوکان انتیک فروشی وازکنی؟ 'I heard that you want to open an antique shop?'

<sup>1</sup> The word دکان /du-kaan/ 'shop' is also spelled دوکان /do-kaan/. Both versions are correct. However, the latter represents conversational Dari more accurately.

- اشرف در یک دکان قالین فروشی کار میکند. 'Ashraf works at a carpet shop.'
- یک دکان گل‌فروشی در این کوچه باز شده است. 'A flower shop has been opened on this street.'
- آیا دکان‌های میوه فروشی را دیده‌اید؟ 'Have you seen the fruit shops?'

### Expressing 'before...' and 'after...'

You already know the prepositions 'before' and 'after,' as in 'before work' and 'after prayer.' Here, we expand the prepositional phrases to create clauses containing a subject and a verb linked to these prepositions. Let's begin with prepositional phrases.

After the preposition 'پیش از', we usually use a verb in its *infinitive* form, whereas in English you use the *progressive (-ing)* form:

- پیش از شروع کردن تجارت، باید یک جوازنامه تجاری بگیرید. 'Before starting a business, you should get a business license.'

When we construct an entire sentence that includes preposition, subject and verb, we use the verb in a specific tense or mood. For example, we use the *simple present tense* when speaking of present events:

- پیش از آنکه تجارت را شروع میکنید، باید یک جوازنامه تجاری بگیرید. 'Before you start a business, you should get a business license.'

We use the *present subjunctive* mood for projected events:

- پیش از آنکه تجارت را شروع کنید، باید یک جوازنامه تجاری بگیرید. 'Before you (can) start a business, you should get a business license.'

Now confirm your understanding of these rules by studying a parallel construction with 'بعد از' and 'بعد از آنکه':

- بعد از گرفتن جوازنامه تجاری، تجارت را شروع کردم. 'After getting a business license, I started a business.'

In the next examples, notice the various tenses used, depending on when the action has happened or is to happen:

- بعد از آنکه جوازنامه تجاری را گرفتم، تجارت را شروع کردم. 'After I got the business license, I started a business.'

- بعد از آنکه جوازنامه تجاری را بگیرم، تجارت را شروع میکنم. 'After I get the business license, I will start a business.'



### Expressions ... 'They say...' and ... 'I heard ...'

We sometimes talk about something without mentioning the source of information, as in 'They say ...' or 'I heard....' This is expressed in Dari by ... میگویند که ... or ... شنیدم که ...

As you see, the personal pronoun (subject) is dropped. The verb ending by itself is sufficient to indicate the person. Now notice the shortened conversational form of 'They say that...':

میگن که ده اونجه یافتن دوکان خالی سخت اس.

'They say that it's hard to find a vacant shop there.'

Compare the above example to 'I heard that...', and again note that the pronoun is dropped:

شنیدم که میخایی یک دوکان انتیک فروشی وازکنی؟

'I heard that you want to open an antique shop?'

شنیدم که شما هم از همان مغازه خرید میکنید.

'I heard that you also shop at that very same boutique.'

شنیدم که کرایه دکان های نویسیار بلند است.

'I heard that the rent for the new shops is very high.'

شنیدم که حمید میخواهد این سندوی عکاسی را بخرد.

'I heard that Hamid wants to buy this photo studio.'

### Suggestions with ... 'should... / had better...'

The Dari expression ... بهتر است literally means 'It is better.' However, when used in discourse, it suggests that something be done, as in the English 'should' or 'had better.' The main verb in this expression has to be in subjunctive mood. Let's look at some examples:

پس بهتر اس به دفتر های رهنمای معاملات تلفون کنی.

'Then you should call the real estate offices.'

بتر اس اول یک جای خوب پیداکنم.

'I should find a nice place first.'

پیش از شروع کردن تجارت، بتر است درباره آن فکرکنید.

'Before starting a business, you had better think about it.'

بتر است به پارک بروم و کمی گردش کنم.

'I should go to the park and stroll a little.'

این قصاب بتر است برای خود یک دکان بزرگتر پیدا کند.

'This butcher should find himself a bigger shop.'

**Review of ‘Let’s...’**


As mentioned in Lesson 13, we sometimes convey the meaning of ‘Let’s...’ by using the subjunctive form of the verb. Here is an example from this lesson, where both verbs are in subjunctive mood:

بريم دوكانه ببينيم.

‘(Let’s) go (and) see the shop.’



## Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and become familiar with these words:

دکان [ = مغازه ]	shop / store
مرغ	chicken
بوتیک [ = دکان ]	boutique
کافی	café
پارک	park
انترنت	internet
لین ارتباطی اینترنت	internet connection
گل فروش	florist
گل فروشی	flower shop
انتیک فروش	antique seller
انتیک فروشی	antique shop
کلچه فروش	pastry seller
کلچه فروشی	pastry shop
قصاب	butcher
قصابی	butcher shop / butchering
نانوا (نانوای)	baker
نانوایی	bakery
عکاس	photographer
عکاسخانه [ = استودیوی عکاسی ]	photo studio / photo lab
مرکز فوتوکاپی	photocopy center
تجارت (بزنس)	business
جوازنامه تجاری [ = جواز تجاری ]	business license
مزدحم (بیروبار)	crowded / busy
خالی	empty / vacant
بر علاوه [ = علاوه ]	besides / in addition
پس [ = در آن صورت ] (خی)	then / in that case
واقع بودن / باش / بود [ = قرار داشتن / دار / داشت ]	to be located / to be situated
وجود داشتن / دار / داشت [ = موجود بودن / باش / بود ]	to exist / to be present / to be available
شروع کردن [ = آغاز کردن ] کن / کرد	to start / to begin
فکر کردن / کن / کرد	to think

## 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.

یک ناوایی نونزدیک \_\_\_\_\_ باز شده است.

آیا \_\_\_\_\_ از اینجا دور است؟

\_\_\_\_\_ پهلوی انتیک فروشی است.

فرید بعد از آنکه به کابل برگشت تجارت کمپیوتر را \_\_\_\_\_.

- C. Write the following in Dari:

Don't you need a business license?  
(singular, formal)


My brother has opened a pastry shop.

Do you know where the new boutique  
is located? (singular, formal)

There are (exist) three butcher shops  
on this street.

## Narrative (Structures)

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

<b>Structure</b>	 <b>Dari word(s)</b>	<b>English meaning</b>
plurals with /haa/		
nouns with /ee/		
demonstrative pronoun		
adjectives		
verb 'to be located' verb 'to exist'		
verbs in subjunctive mood		
relative clause using 'which'		
possessive constructions with <i>ezafat</i> /e/		
adverb of frequency		

## Narrative (Model)



© Gary W. Bowersox "The Gem Hunter"

در کوچۀ مرغها که در شهر نو کابل واقع است، انتیک فروشی ها، کلچه فروشی ها، کافی ها و رستوران ها وجود دارد. کوچۀ مرغها همیشه مزدحم است. نسیم میخواهد در این کوچه یک کافی انترنت باز کند. ولی او باید پیش از آنکه تجارتش را شروع میکند، یک جوازنامه تجارتي بگیرد. آغاز کردن تجارت در افغانستان آسان نیست.

1. 🎧 Listen repeatedly until you understand what is being said.
2. Read along with the recorded voice. Practice Dari pronunciation.
3. Complete the grid with examples. Note the English meanings.
4. If called on, point out the different structures on the SmartBoard.



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### Narrative (Variations)

در کوچهٔ مرغها که در شهر نو کابل واقع است، **انتیک فروشی** ها، **کلچه فروشی** ها، **کافی** ها و **رستوران** ها وجود دارد. **کوچهٔ مرغها همیشه مزدحم است**. **نسیم** میخواهد در این کوچه یک **کافی انترنت** باز کند. ولی او باید پیش از آنکه تجارتش را شروع میکند، یک جوازنامهٔ تجارتي بگیرد. **آغاز کردن تجارت در افغانستان آسان نیست**.

مشکل	نانوایی	غفور	قصابی	هیچوقت	باز
قالین فروشی	معمولاً	گل فروشی	شنها	آسان	
قاسم	عکاسخانه	بعضاً	تانک تیل	نیست	
باز کردن	خالی	زهره	ورکشاپ	مهمانخانه	
مرکز فوتوکاپی	اکثراً	است	داشتن	چایخانه	بسته

1. Create new narratives by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice asking and talking about what existed in other parts of Kabul many years ago: 'Were there.....?' 'Was there.....?' Also practice telling what businesses will be popular in the future: 'There will be many ...'



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## Exchange (Structures)

1.  Listen and pay attention to conversational forms that differ from formal Dari. Highlight them in the transcript on the next page.
2. Practice the exchange for fluency and good pronunciation, along with the native speakers.
3. Answer the following questions. Write key words in Dari.

- نسیم میخایه چی کنه؟
- کوچهء مرغها ده کجا واقع اس؟
- او کوچه بری تجارت چطور اس؟
- فهیم دوکان خالی ره ده کجا دید؟
- کراه دوکان خالی چند اس؟
- نسیم پیش از گرفتن لین ارتباطی انترنت، چی باید بکنه؟

4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.



## Exchange (Models)

*Nasim talks about his plan with Fahim.*

- نسیم: فهیم جان، مه میخایم که یک کافی انترنت وازکټم.  
 فهیم: ده کجا؟  
 نسیم: ده کوچهٔ مرغها.  
 فهیم: کوچهٔ مرغها بری تجارت جای خوب اس. بر علاوه، نزدیک پارک شهرنوهم اس.  
 نسیم: میگن که ده اونجه یافتن دوکان خالی سخت اس.  
 فهیم: امروز صبح، مه یک دوکان خالی ره ده پهلوی کلچه فروشی دیدم.  
 نسیم: بریم دوکانه ببینیم.



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## Exchange (Models)

*Nasim and Fahim see the empty shop to be rented for the internet cafe.*



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- نسیم: چی فکر میکنی؟ ای دوکان کمی خورد نیس؟  
 فهیم: خورد اس، اما کراهش بد نیس.  
 نسیم: چند اس؟  
 فهیم: ماه ۲۲،۰۰۰ افغانی.  
 نسیم: بری شش ماه اول خوب اس.  
 فهیم: راستی، لین ارتباطی انترنت گرفتی؟  
 نسیم: هنوزنی. بهتر اس اول یک جای خوب پیداکنم.

### Exchange (Variations)



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## Gisting



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1. 🎧 Listen repeatedly.
2. In Dari, report one or more things that you understood, after each iteration.
3. Summarize the essential points in English.
4. Practice a similar dialog with a partner, making up variations.

## Extended Practice

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

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

1. Quickly name five or more businesses in a town.
2. Think of five adjectives for which you know the opposites. Tell a classmate the adjective. Your classmate says the opposite.
3. Name a business. Your neighbor talks about its product(s) or what the proprietor does. Go around the class until every student has had a turn.
4. Ask your teacher if he or she has an internet connection at home. If so, find out if it is fast.
5. Talk about something you do before coming to class. Your neighbor restates it in reverse order by saying that you come to class after \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms of 'to open,' including the subjunctive mood, negation and different tenses. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about a successful business

Choose a successful business owner. Think about how this person started out. Mention what makes the business successful. Prepare notes.

Now talk about this business and its owner.

**Role-plays**

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

دوست افغان شما میخواد که یک بزنس را شروع کند و به زودی پولدارشود. متأسفانه، برای به دست آوردن پول باید پول داشت: قبل از شروع بزنس به پول ضرورت است. به دوست تان درمورد بزنسهای مختلفیکه شروع کردن آنها بیحد گران نباشد مشوره بدهید.

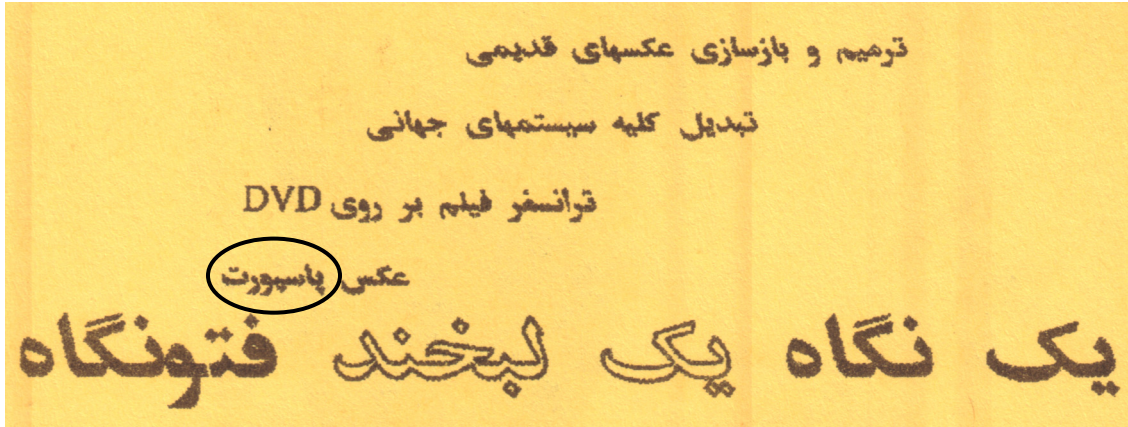
**(1) Your Afghan friend wants to start a business and make money fast. Unfortunately, it takes money to make money: money is needed before getting started. Advise your friend about different businesses that may not be too costly to start.**

**(2) You are talking with the manager of a commercial building in Kabul. You are interested in renting space. Determine availability and rent, and if there is an internet connection. The manager inquires about your business license.**

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. 🎧 Listen to a commercial. Guess what kind of business this is, based on the key words you can recognize.
2. Sound out and then highlight all the words you understand.
3. Look up the circled word to find out what kind of important document this is.
4. In pairs, ask each other if you have such a document. Also ask your teacher.
5. Say two things in Dari you can get (done) at this business.
6. In pairs, write a short dialog between a customer and the business owner:
  - The customer brings in old family pictures that have sentimental value.
  - The customer asks to have them repaired.
  - The business owner proposes a high price due to their age.
  - The customer may or may not accept the terms.
7. Now act out your dialog.

**بزرگترین فروشگاه مواد غذایی**

**در نفس شهر فریمونت در بی ایریا**

کتابفروشی مکمل \* سامان آشپزخانه \* قصابی مجهز

همه روزه گوشت تازه  
گوشت گوسفند ، بز ، گاو ، گوساله و مرغ

انواع برنج ها از قبیل برنج آهوبره ، زبره ، لونگی ، پرسی ، یاسمین و غیره

حبوبات و لبنیات انواع چای  
شیرینی باب ، کیک ، روت انواع کلچه باب  
و دیگر چاشنی های سردستر خوان

© Ryan Azimi

1. This place claims to be “Number One.” In which category? (Hint: look for /ta-reen/.)
2. This place has three special sections. (Example: ‘Produce.’) Number them in the text 1, 2 and 3, in Dari numerals.
3. Name an item you can expect to find in each section. (Example: ‘Produce’— ‘grapes’)
4. Check the list at the bottom to find out which product is offered in five different varieties. Name it in Dari.
5. Check the oval section. Ask your teacher in Dari: ‘What is ... ?’ to find out the variety of products offered.
6. 🎧 Your teacher plays a recording that will give you clues so that you can identify each.
7. In pairs, ask each other in Dari: “Do you like ...?” to find out each other’s preferences.



## LESSON 24

### A Cancellation

- *Vocabulary: Related to appointments; occupations and organizations*
- *Grammar: Past subjunctive mood (with auxiliary verbs ‘was able to,’ ‘had to,’ ‘wanted to’); verbs with prepositions; plural compound nouns*
- *Functions: Make a phone call. Cancel or reschedule an appointment.*
- *Skills: Limited negotiation. Understand times and dates.*
- *Situation: A client has to cancel his appointment with the bank manager and reschedule.*

### Grammar Notes

#### Review of auxiliary verb توانستن

This verb can be used in two different ways:

##### Version 1

او میتواند برود. ‘He/She can go.’ (اونمیتواند برود.) ‘He/She cannot go.’

Subject + Verb توانستن + Main verb in subjunctive mood

##### Version 2

من آمده میتوانم. ‘I can come.’ (من آمده نمیتوانم.) ‘I cannot come.’

Subject + Past participle of main verb + Verb توانستن

Either way, only the auxiliary verb توانستن is conjugated. Whether you use it in conjunction with the main verb’s past participle or present subjunctive form is your choice. Both of these two versions are common in conversational as well as formal Dari.

#### Subjunctive mood in past tense

As discussed in Lessons 7, 12 and 14, the subjunctive mood of Dari verbs is usually formed with the help of auxiliary verbs such as باید / بایست ‘must / should / ought to,’ شاید ‘may / might / perhaps,’ ممکن است (lit., ‘It is possible’ or ‘There is a possibility’) ‘may / might,’ خواستن ‘to want to’ and توانستن ‘to be able to,’ etc. The examples given in those lessons were in the present tense. In this lesson, we will show how the past subjunctives are created. Let’s first look at some examples of present subjunctives:

او باید به پروان برود.	'He <b>must</b> <u>go</u> to Parwan.'
انور شاید بامدیربانک ملاقات کند.	'Anwar <b>may (might)</b> <u>meet</u> with the bank manager.'
خبرنگاران ممکن است از یتیم خانه بازدید کنند.	'The reporters <b>may (might)</b> <u>visit</u> the orphanage.' = 'There is a possibility for the reporters to <u>visit</u> the orphanage.'
آنها میخواستند مکتب نورا ببینند.	'They <b>want to</b> <u>see</u> the new school.'
من میتوانم در هفته آینده بیایم.	'I am able to ( <b>can</b> ) <u>come</u> next week.'

Now, let's change the same sentences to past tense and compare them with the ones shown above. Notice that the auxiliary verbs باید and شاید remain unchanged in the past tense, while the main verbs change from *present subjunctive* to *past progressive* tense:

او باید به پروان میرفت.	'He/She <b>had to</b> <u>go</u> to Parwan.' or: 'He/She <b>should have gone</b> to Parwan.'
انور شاید با مدیربانک ملاقات میکرد.	'Anwar <b>may (might)</b> <u>have met</u> with the bank manager.'

Here are two more examples of past subjunctives using the auxiliaries باید and شاید :

من باید دیروز پیش داکتر دندان میرفتم.	'I <b>had to</b> <u>go</u> to the dentist yesterday.' or: 'I <b>should have gone</b> to the dentist yesterday.'
خبرنگار شاید با آنها مصاحبه میکرد.	'The reporter <b>may (might)</b> <u>have interviewed</u> you.'

Let's study the following examples in which the auxiliary verbs خواستن and توانستن are used in *simple past* or *past progressive* tense, while the main verbs are still in the *present subjunctive* mood.

خبرنگاران ممکن بود از یتیم خانه بازدید کنند.	'The reporters <b>may (might)</b> <u>have visited</u> the orphanage.' = 'There was a possibility for the reporters to <u>visit</u> the orphanage.'
آنها میخواستند مکتب نورا ببینند.	'They <b>wanted to</b> <u>see</u> the new school.'
من میتوانستم در هفته آینده بیایم.	'I <b>was able to (could)</b> <u>come</u> the following week.'

With the auxiliary verbs خواستن and توانستن, we can use both the *simple past* and *past progressive* tenses. The *simple past* tense is usually used for a one-time action:

دیروز مریض بودم. نتوانستم سرکار بروم.	'I was ill yesterday. I <b>couldn't</b> <u>go</u> to work.'
---------------------------------------	---

تومصروف بودی. نخواستم که به تو تلفون کنم. 'You were busy. I didn't want to call you.'

The *past progressive* tense is used for actions that are continuous or habitual:

وقتی که من در عسکری بودم، نمیتوانستم رخصت بگیرم. 'When I was in the military, I was not able to (could not) take leave.'

علی همیشه میخواست که داکتر دندان شود. 'Ali always wanted to become a dentist.'

### Verbs used with prepositions

In English, 'to interview' is a transitive verb that requires a direct object: 'I interviewed \_\_\_\_.' In Dari, the corresponding verb (مصاحبه کردن) requires the preposition با 'with' before the object:

من با مدیرمکتب مصاحبه کردم. 'I interviewed the school principal.'

Because 'school principal' is part of a *prepositional phrase* and not a *definite direct object*, there is no particle را /raa/.

The prepositions used with the following Dari verbs differ from their English counterparts. 'to apologize' uses از 'from'; the verb دیر آمدن or دیر رسیدن 'to be late,' uses به 'to.' Look at the following examples and compare English and Dari:

انور از مدیربانک معذرت خواست. 'Anwar apologized to the bank manager.'

آنها باید از شما معذرت میخواستند. 'They should have apologized to you.'

ناهید به وعده ملاقاتش دیر رسید. 'Nahid was late for her appointment.'\*

چرا امروز به مکتب دیر آمدی؟ 'Why were you late for school today?'

نمیخواستم به مصاحبه دیر برسم. 'I did not want to be late for the interview.'

(\* Notice how the English 'to be late' is expressed in Dari with the verbs آمدن 'to come,' رسیدن 'to arrive,' or رفتن 'to go.')

### Transition to conversational Dari

Verbs used in formal Dari may be replaced with totally different ones in conversational language—along with new prepositions. Example:

من با مدیریتیم خانه قرار ملاقات گذاشتم. 'I made an appointment **with** the orphanage director.'

مه از مدیریتیم خانه وقت گرفتم. Lit., 'I took time **from** the orphanage director,' meaning: 'I made an appointment with the orphanage director.'

Another example is the verb به یاد آوردن 'to remember / to recall.' In conversational Dari, it is often said in a different way, using آمدن ... به یاد 'to come to one's mind':

مدیر مکتبت به یادت میایه؟ Lit., 'Does your school principal come to your mind?' meaning: 'Do you remember your school principal?'

Now, let's change the following sentence to conversational Dari using this expression:

او بعداً به یاد آورد که نمیتواند به آن ملاقات برود. 'He later remembered that he could not go to that meeting.'

Rendered in conversational form:

پسان به یادش آمد که نمیتوانه به اون ملاقات بره. 'He later remembered that he could not go to that meeting.'

Sometimes, even the preposition به is dropped from this expression:

مدیر مکتبت یادت میایه؟ 'Do you remember your school principal?'

پسان یادش آمد که نمیتوانه به اون ملاقات بره. 'He later remembered that he could not go to that meeting.'

### Plural compound nouns

Dari nouns that are a combination of two words connected by *ezafat*, receive the plural particle *ها* or *ان* after the first word. For example, داکتر دندان 'dentist' (lit., 'doctor of tooth') → داکترهای دندان or داکتران دندان 'dentists' (lit., 'doctors of tooth').

Singular	Plural	
داکتر دندان 'dentist'	داکترهای دندان	or داکتران دندان
داکتر چشم 'eye doctor'	داکترهای چشم	or داکتران چشم
مدیر بانک 'bank manager'	مدیرهای بانک	or مدیران بانک

## Lesson Vocabulary

 Listen and become familiar with these words:

بانک	bank
یتیم خانه	orphanage
رادیو	radio
تلویزیون	television
مدیر	director / manager
مدیریتیم خانه	orphanage director
مدیربانک	bank manager
مدیرمکتب	school principal
رئیس رادیو و تلویزیون	president of radio & TV station
داکتر دندان	dentist
خبرنگار	reporter
مصاحبه	interview
ملاقات	meeting
و عدهٔ ملاقات [ = قرار ملاقات ]	appointment
تاریخ	date
وقت (وخت)	time
بعداً [ = بعد تر ] [ = بعد از آن ] [ = پس از آن ] (پسان / پسانتر)	later / after that / afterwards
چرا؟	Why?
زود (وخت)	early
دیر (ناوخت)	late
دیگر (دیگه)	other
یکی دیگر (یکی دیگه)	another
یکی از	one of
فرق نمیکند. (فرق نمیکنه = پروا نداره)	It does not matter.
و عدهٔ ملاقات گذاشتن / گذار / گذاشت [ = قرار ملاقات گذاشتن / گذار / گذاشت ] (از کسی وخت گرفتن / گیر / گرفت)	to make an appointment
مصاحبه کردن / کن / کرد	to interview
معذرت خواستن [ = عذرخواستن ] / خواه / خواست	to apologize
به یاد داشتن دار / داشت [ = به یاد آوردن / آور / آورد ] (به یاد آمدن / آ / آمد)	to remember / to recall
دیر آمدن / آ / آمد [ = دیر رسیدن / رس / رسید ]	to be late

## 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.

میخواست با مدیر یتیم خانه مصاحبه کند. \_\_\_\_\_

من به وعده ملاقاتم با داکتر دندان \_\_\_\_\_.

تو باید از \_\_\_\_\_ معذرت میخواستی.

آیا \_\_\_\_\_ مصاحبه ماه گذشته تان را به یاد دارید؟

- C. Write the following in Dari:

He could not meet with the school principal.


Why are you late? (singular, informal)

I know one of these dentists.

I will talk to you later. (plural)

## Narrative (Structures)

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

Structure	 Dari word(s)	English meaning
clause stating a reason ('because...')		
contrasting statement ('but...')		
verb 'to remember' in the past tense		
verb 'to have' in the past tense		
verbs in present subjunctive mood		
verbs in past subjunctive mood		

## Narrative (Model)

انور به روز یکشنبه گذشته با مدیر بانک قرار ملاقات داشت. او بعداً به یاد آورد که نمیتواند به آن ملاقات برود، زیرا در همان روز او باید به پروان می رفت. بنا بر آن، او به بانک تلیفون کرد و معذرت خواست. انور خواست که برای یکی از روزهای آینده قرار ملاقات بگذارد. ولی مدیر مصروف بود و وقت نداشت. شاید انور در هفته آینده با او ملاقات کند.

1. 🎧 Listen repeatedly until you understand what is being said.
2. Read along with the recorded voice. Practice Dari pronunciation.
3. Complete the grid with examples. Note the English meanings.
4. If called on, point out the different structures on the SmartBoard.



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### Narrative (Variations)

انور به روز یکشنبه گذشته با مدیر بانک قرار ملاقات داشت. او بعداً به یاد آورد که نمیتواند به آن ملاقات برود، زیرا در همان روز او باید به پروان می رفت. بنا بر آن، او به بانک تلفون کرد و معذرت خواست. انور خواست که برای یکی از روزهای آینده قرار ملاقات بگذارد، ولی مدیر مصروف بود و وقت نداشت. شاید انور در هفته آینده با او ملاقات کند.

چهارشنبه	داکتر دندان	یکشنبه	جلال آباد
خبرنگار	سه شنبه	آخر هفته	مدیر مکتب
قندهار	مدیر یتیم خانه	میخواست برود	پنجشنبه
ملاقات	هرات	رئیس رادیو و تلویزیون	دوشنبه
جمعه	غزنی	ماه	مصاحبه

1. Create new narratives by choosing different words from the box to replace the shaded parts of the text.
2. Use the remaining class time to practice talking about situations where clients showed up without appointments, or on the wrong day.



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## Exchange (Structures)

1. 🎧 Listen and pay attention to conversational forms that differ from formal Dari. Highlight them in the transcript on the next page.
2. Practice the exchange for fluency and good pronunciation, along with the native speakers.
3. Answer the following questions. Write key words in Dari.

● انور به کجا تيلفون کد؟

● اوبا کی گپ زد؟

● انور معذرت خواست؟

● اوچی گفت؟

● مدير بانک چی وقت اوره ميبينه؟

– روز

– تاريخ

– ساعت

● انور چرا پروان ميره؟

● انور باکی پروان ميره؟

4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.

## Exchange (Models)

*Anwar calls the secretary to cancel an appointment.*

- سکرتر: بفرمایین، بانک مرکزیس.  
 انور: سلام. نام مه انوراس. مه صبا با مدیر صاحب وعده ملاقات دارم.  
 سکرتر: بلی، وعده ملاقات تان بری ساعت نه ونیم صبح اس.  
 انور: معذرت میخایم. متأسفانه صبا آمده نمی تانم. میتانم که ده همی هفته یک روزدگه بیایم؟  
 سکرتر: مدیر صاحب ده ای هفته بسیار مصروف استن.  
 انور: هفته آینده چطور؟  
 سکرتر: بلی، ده هفته آینده میتانین بیاین.  
 انور: بسیار خوب، به کدام روز و کدام تاریخ؟  
 سکرتر: روز پنجشنبه بیست و یکم سنبله. ساعت دوی بعد از ظهر.  
 انور: تشکر.



© sxc

## Exchange (Models)

*Anwar explains the rescheduled appointment to his wife.*



© Wida Ahmad

- انور: مه صبا مدير بانکه ديده نميتانم.  
 خانم انور: چرا؟  
 انور: به خاطر يکه صبا بايد پروان برُم.  
 خانم انور: پروان بري چي ميري؟  
 انور: مه و يکي از همکار هايم بايد مکتب نو پروانه ببينيم.  
 خانم انور: فکر نميکني که ديدين مدير بانک مهمتراس؟  
 انور: او ره ده هفته آينده مي بيئم.  
 خانم انور: هفته آينده دير نيس؟  
 انور: کمی دير خاد بود، مگه پروا نداره.

## Exchange (Variations)



© ASC Thome Anderson

## Gisting



© UNEP

1. 🎧 Listen repeatedly.
2. In Dari, report one or more things that you understood, after each iteration.
3. Summarize the essential points in English.
4. Practice a similar dialog with a partner, making up variations.



## 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. Name eight to ten professions you know in Dari. Then mention who typically has a secretary, and who doesn't.
2. Review weekdays by saying them backwards, starting with the current one. Do the same for calendar months.
3. You indicate a clock time. Your neighbor says a slightly different one. Say if it's earlier or later. Go around the class.
4. Ask your teacher how long he or she has been teaching Dari here. Find out if the teacher had an interview with the school principal (Dean).
5. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Announcing an important meeting

Schedule a meeting for the Dari class. Make up a suitable agenda (e.g., discussion of a class field trip, class picnic, interview with a radio or TV reporter, etc.) Prepare a written announcement specifying the date and time for the meeting.

Now announce your meeting.

**Role-plays**

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

از معلم تان بخاطر دیر آمدن معذرت بخواهید. دلیل خوبی بیاورید. عذر خواه باشید و وعده بدهید که فردا زود خواهید آمد.

**(1) You need a clerical assistant. There is only one job applicant. Schedule an interview as early as possible. The applicant is very busy but finally agrees to a time.**

**(2) You are talking with the executive secretary of an Afghan army officer. You are here for a scheduled meeting, but you learn that today's meeting has been cancelled. Ask questions to find the reason, and if it is rescheduled for another time.**

**(3) Apologize to your teacher for being late. Give a good reason. Be apologetic and, to make up for today, promise to come early tomorrow.**

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.


داکتر دندان برای اطفال و بزرگسالان

دغابونو معالجه او تداوی

سفید کردن، پرکردن و کشیدن دندان

دندانهای مصنوعی ثابت و متحرک

درمان و جلوگیری از بیماریهای بیره




© Nick Noori

1. Look over the advertisement. Guess the type of business. Find and circle the corresponding Dari term.
2. Who are the clients? Find and underline two groups (Hint: look for /wa/ in the top line).
3. Look up the meanings of these words if you are not sure.
4. Look over the entire text and guess which words are written in Pashto. Point out where they are.
5. Pretend you had made an appointment to have this service performed, but you cannot make it. Role-play with a partner:
  - Call up the service provider and mention your appointment (specify date and time).
  - Cancel the appointment and set up a new one, either earlier or later.

۱۵ جوزا: حامد کرزی رئیس اداره مؤقت افغانستان روز گذشته با آقای جیانگ زمین  
رئیس جمهور مردم چین در اقامتگاه وی در شهر الماتا ملاقات بعمل آورد.

© Aseem Koshan

1.  Listen to the news headline. Pick out and repeat the familiar Afghan name.
2. Listen again and take notes in English on the following:

News date	Place	Foreign dignitary	Activity

3. Analyze the written text to find out the structure/components of the sentence.
4. Write your own news headline in Dari about a White House meeting, according to the Dari model.

داکتر محمد اعظم دادفر: متولد ۱۳۲۵ در اندخوی پس از لیسه  
غازی، شامل فاکولته طب شد و از ۱۳۵۲ تا ۱۳۵۷ استاد آن فاکولته  
بود و در ۱۳۵۷ به زندان پلچرخ افتاد، پس از آزادی به پاکستان  
مهاجر شد و عضو اتحادیه داکتران شد. بعد به جرمنی رفت و بصفت  
داکتر کار کرد. در ۱۳۶۴ به پشاور برگشت و در مرکز مطالعات امراض  
عقلی و عصبی افغانستان پشاور خدمت کرد. بزبانهای ازبکی، دری،  
پشتو، انگلیسی، آلمانی و کسی ترکی صحبت میکند.


© Aseem Koshan

1. Whom is this text about? Sound out the person's title and name.
2. You can predict a good deal of information by checking the numbers. Guess what they represent.
3. In what countries, besides Afghanistan, has this person lived? Say them in Dari.
4. Underline the sentence that reports the individual's language proficiency. Read it aloud with good pronunciation and fluency.
5. In Dari, write a similar (short) sentence about your language proficiency. Share it with the class.

## REVIEW 21-24

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.

### Part A

1.  Listen and transcribe.

بشیر:

فرهاد:

بشیر:

فرهاد:


بشیر:

فرهاد:

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

3. Now write a narrative of three sentences about the conversation. Then, add one more sentence with information that you make up.

Part B

1.  Listen and transcribe.

اشرف:

صبور:

اشرف:

صبور:

اشرف:

صبور:

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

3. Now write a narrative of three sentences about the conversation. Then, add one more sentence with information that you make up.