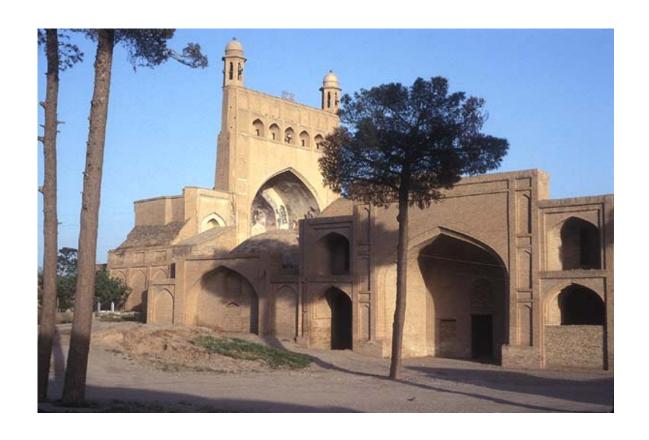
# DARI BASIC COURSE



SEMESTER 1 Lessons 25-28

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**VALIDATION EDITION 2005** 

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

## DARI Basic Course

**SEMESTER 1** 

Lessons 25-28

June 2005

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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## **GLOSSARY**

کمی	a little / a bit
درباره و [ = درمورد] [ = راجع به]	about
درد	ache / pain
آدرس	address
بزرگسال [ = كلان سال]	adult / grown up
اعلان	advertisement / announcement
بعد از [ = بعد] [ = پس از ]	after
بعد از [ = بعد] [ = پس از ] بعد ازظهر (بعد ازچاشت) (بعد ازپیشین)	afternoon
سن [ = سن وسال]	
زراعتی	agricultural agriculture
زراعت	agriculture
ایر کندیشن	air conditioning
میدان هوایی	airport
همه [ = تمام] [ = تمامً]	all / every
همگی [ = تماماً] (کُلگی)	all / exclusively / entirely
میدان هو ایی همه [ = تمام] [ = تمامً] همگی [ = تمامً] (کُلگی) نُقِل بادامی (نُقِل)	almond candy
اگرچه [ = با أنكه] [ = با اينكه] [ = هرچند]	although / even though
همیشه (مدام) (دایم)	always
امبو لانس	ambulance
امریکایی سفارت امریکا	American (nationality)
سفارت امریکا	American Embassy
و	and
و یکی دیگر (یکی دِگه)	another
انتیک فروش	antique seller
انتیک فروشی	antique shop
کدام	any
سيب	apple
وعده ٔ ملاقات [ = قرار ملاقات]	appointment
تقريباً	approximately
بازو	arm
رسم	art
به حیثِ [ = به مثابه ٔ]	as / in the capacity of

وظیفه (کار)	assignment / duty / task
در (ده)	at / in
خاله	aunt (maternal)
عمه	aunt (paternal)
آستر اليايي	Australian (nationality)
اتومات	automatic (transmission)
طفل (اشتُک)	baby
بد	bad
نانوا (نانوای)	baker
نانوایی	bakery
بامیان	
بانک	bank
مدیربانک	bank manager barracks
بارک	barracks
بیحاصل (خاره) قشله	barren
قشله	base (military)
تشناب	bathroom / restroom
ریش	beard
مقبول [ = قشنگ] [ = زيبا]	beautiful / pretty
مَقْبُولُ [ = قَشْنَگَ] [ = زيبا] زيرا [ = چونكه][ = به خاطرى كه][ = براى	because
اینکه]	
اتاق خواب (اتاق خَو)	bedroom
پیش از [ = قُبل از]	before
کریمی	beige
توت	
برعلاوه [ = علاوتاً]	besides / in addition
بایسکل	bicycle
كلان [ = بزرگ]	big / large
تولد [ = و لادت]	birth
ُ كُلَّانِ [ = بزرگ] تولد [ = ولادت] روزتولد [ = سالگرهٔ تولد] [ = سالگره]	birthday
سیاه	black
خون ریزی	bleeding
آبىي	blue
بدن [ = جسم] [ = وجود] (جان)	body

كتاب	book
بو تل	bottle
دسته	bouquet
بوتیک [ = دکان]	boutique
بوتیک [ = دکان] نان خشک [ = نان]	bread
عروس ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ	bride
پل	bridge
چارشانه	broad-shouldered
خراب	broken / out of order
بر ادر	broken / out of order brother
نصواري	brown
عمارت [ = تعمير][= ساختمان]	building
بس [ = سرویس] تجارت [ = بزنِس]	bus
تجارت [ = بزنِس ]	business
جوازنامه تجارتی [ = جوازتجارتی]	business license
تاجر ولى [ = اما] [ = مگر] قوران	businessperson
ولى [ = اما] [ = مگر]	but
يطناب	Succitor
قصابى	butcher shop / butchering
دوغ	buttermilk
ازپهلوی	by
راستی،	By the way,
<b>حاقی</b>	care
<b>3</b>	camel
می تانین مه ره کمک کنین؟	Can you help me?
موتر قالین	car
گله	
تیلفون جیبی	cellular phone
مرحر	Center
سانتی گراد	centigrade
شفاخانه ٔ مرکزی	central hospital
مراسم	ceremony / festivity chair
چوکی	chair

	I
ارزان	cheap chicken
مرغ	chicken
فرزند (او لاد)	child
طفل	child / baby
چاکلیت	chocolate
چاکلیت سگرت	cigarettes
سينما	cinema / theater
شهر	city
صنف	class / grade
همصنف (همصنفی)	classmate
همصنف (همصنفی) پاک	clean
اقلیم بسته	climate
بسته	closed
لباس (کالا)	
ابر ي أ = أبر آلو د]	cloudy
سرد (یخ)	cold (temperature)
رنگین ﴿	cold (temperature) colorful
درون بیابین.	Come in.
قو ماندان	commander / leader
تولى	commander / leader company computer computer lab condolence Congratulations! contract / written agreement
كمپيو تر	computer
اتاق کمپیوتر	computer lab
تسلیت	condolence
مبارک باشه! [ = تبریک!]	Congratulations!
قرارداد	contract / written agreement
آشپز	cook
کلچه	cookies
<u>جواری</u>	corn
جواری دانه نشده	corn on the cob
	course / class
کورس همکار	coworker
حاصلات	crops
مزدحم (بيروبار)	crowded / busy
مزدحم (بیروبار) مرکزفر هنگی	Cultural Center
	I .

خطرناک	dangerous
درى	Dari
دری تاریک [ = تیره] تاریخ دختر	dark (color)
تاريخ	date
دختر	daughter / girl
) 9 )	aay
فو ت [ = و فات] [ = مر گ]	death
حتماً (حتمی)	definitely / by all means
درجه	definitely / by all means degree(s) delicious dentist
خوش مزه (مزه دار)	delicious
داکتر دندان	dentist
دشت	desert
ديزل	diesel
مشكل [ = دشوار] [ = سخت]	difficult / hard
مشكل [ = دشوار] [ = سخت] اتاق نانخورى [ = اتاق طعام خورى] (اتاق نان)	dining room
دبيلومات	uipioiliat
مدير	director / manager
راه خامه	dirt road
سرچرخ	dizzy
داکتر	doctor dog
سگ	dog
دالر	dollar
خر [ = مرکب]	donkey
دونفر ی	double (occupancy)
در آخر دهلیز	down the hallway
طبقه ٔ پایین [ = منزل پایین] (منزل پایان)	downstairs
جمع نظام [ = مشق]	drill
راننده (دریور) (موتروان)	driver
هر	each / every
همدیگر [ = یکدیگر]	each other / one another
<i>گوش</i>	ear
زود (وخت)	early
شرق	east
آسان [ = سهل]	easy

تحصیلکرده	educated
عيد	Eid
عیدی	Eid money Eiffel Tower embassy
برج ایفل	Eiffel Tower
سفار ت	embassy
خالی نامز ادی)	empty / vacant
نامزدی (نامزادی)	engagement
ماشین [ = انجن]	engine
انگلستان [ = بریتانیا]	England / U. K.
ماشین [ = انجن] انگلستان [ = بریتانیا] انگلیسی	English
کافی (بس) شام	enough
شام	evening
نان شب [ = طعام شب] (نان شو)	evening meal (dinner)
[ هرکس $[$ = همه کس $]$	everybody / everyone
هرجا [ = همه جا]	everywhere / every place
نان شب [ = طعام شب] (نان شو) هرکس [ = همه کس] هرجا [ = همه جا] ببخشید. (ببخشین) قیمت [ = گران]	Excuse me.
قیمت [ = گران]	expensive
با تجربه [ = مجرب] چشم عینک	experienced
چشم	eye
عينک	eyeglasses
خزان	fall / autumn
فاميل [ = خانواده]	family
معروف [ = مشهور]	famous
دور	far
دهقان	farmer
دهقانی	farming
سریع [ = تند] (تیز)	fast (adjective)
به سرعت (تیز)	fast (adverb)
چاق [ = فربه]	fat
پدر	father
حاصلخيز	fertile
انگشت (کلک)	finger
او لأ (اول)	first / firstly
طبقه (منزل)	floor

: · 1/	floriat
گل فروش گل	HOUST
گل	tlower
گل فروشی	flower shop
غذا (نان)	food
پا (پای)	foot
برای (بری) پنجه	for
پنجه	fork
موترچهار دروازه یی فرانسه	four-door car
فرانسه	France
فر انسوى	French (nationality / language)
تازه	fresh
جمعه	fresh Friday
مرغ بريان	fried chicken
مرغ بريان دوست [ = رفيق]	friend
از	from
ميوه	fruit
3	full
جنازه	funeral
با مبل وفرنیچر	furnished
پر جنازه با مبل وفرنیچر فرنیچر [ = مبل وفرنیچر] گراج	furniture
گراج	garage
<u>گر</u> دیز	Gardez
<u>گیان</u> ه	gas can
تانک تیل	gas station
تانكى	gas tank
پترول [ = تيل]	gasoline
	geography
آلماني	German
آلمان [ = جرمنی]	Germany
تيارشو!	Get ready!
گیلاس	Get ready! glass
دستکش	glove
خوب	good / fine / nice
خدا حافظ. (به امان خدا.)	Good-bye.
( - , , ,	

£	gorgo
تنگی	gorge
مامور	government employee
والى	governor
پدرکلان	grandfather
مادر کلان	grandmother
انگور	government employee governor grandfather grandmother grape green
سبز	green
داماد	groom
مهمان	guest
رهنما	guide
مو (موى)	hair
مو (موى) نيم	half
دهایز	hallway / corridor
حميد	Hamid (male name)
دَست (دِست) خوش قیافه	hand
خوش قيافه	handsome
خوشحال [ = خوش]	happy
او	he / she / it
سر	head
کلینیک صحی قد [ = قامت]	health clinic
قد [ = قامت]	height
	Hello! (telephone call)
کمک	
نوش جان کنین.	Help yourself. / Eat heartily.
هر ات	Herat
اينجا (اينجه)	here
بلند	high
تاريخ	history
رخصتی [ = تعطیل]	holiday / vacation / leave
اسپ	horse
شفأخانه	hospital
داغ [ = سوزان]	hot / burning (temperature)
ئند	hot / spicy (taste)
ساعت	hour
	<u> </u>

ساعت درسی [ = ساعت]	hour / period
	house / home
همخانه	housemate
چطور؟ (چطور؟ / چطو؟) چطور؟	How?
چطور ؟	How about?
چطوراستى؟	How are you'?
چى مقبول!	How beautiful!
چە مدت؟ [ = چقدروقت؟] (چقە وخت؟)	How long?
چند؟ [ = چند دانه؟] (چند تا؟)	How many?/ How many pieces?
چَقدر؟ (چِقه؟) گرسنه (گشنه)	How much?
گرسنه (گشنه)	hungry
شو هر (تُنوى)	husband
$(A_{\alpha})$ in	I
مصروف استم. [ = مشغول استم.] (كاردارم) خوب استم. كارت هويت	I am busy.
خوب استم	I am fine.
كارت هويت	ID card
اکر (اکه)	11 / In case
مریضی	illness
مهم	important
در (ده)	in / at
پیش روی[ = روبروی] برای [ = برای آنکه]	in front of
برای [ = برای آنکه]	in order to
شامل	included
هندوستان [ = هند]	
زخمی [ = مجروح]	injured
مهمان خانه	inn / guest house inside
داخل (درون)	inside
به عوض (به جای)	instead of
بيمه	insurance
بیمه شده (بیمه شدگی) هوتل انترکانتی ننتل	insured
هوتل انترکانتی ننتل	Intercontinental Hotel
جالب [ = دلچسپ]	interesting
انتر نت	internet
این ارتباطی انترنت	internet connection

مصاحبه	interview
ایر ان	Iran
ایرانی	Iranian (nationality) irrigation
آبیاری	irrigation
همگی خوب استن؟	Is everybody fine?
نیست (نیس) اسلام آباد	is not
اسلام آباد	Islamabad
فرق نمیکند. (فرق نمیکنه = پروا نداره) امکان نداره. چشمهای شما مقبول می بینه. لطف شماست. [ = مهربانی شماست.]	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.]	It's kind of you. / It is nice of you.
( شماس)	
ایتالیا	Italy
جلال آباد	Jalalabad
جاپانی	Japanese (nationality/language)
٠ ټ کی جیپ [ = موترجیپ] ژورنالست	jeep
<u> </u>	journalist
شربت کباب	juice
كباب	kabob
كابل	Kabul
كارته ٔ سه	Karta-e-Sey (a district)
	Khaled (male name)
کودک (چوچه) کیلو [ = کیلوگرام]	kid / youngster
كيلو [ = كيلوگرام]	kilogram
قسم [ = نوع]	kind / type
آشپزخانه (کارخانه)	kitchen
کارد	knife
کارگر	laborer / worker
زمین	land / acreage
زَبان [ = لسان] (زُبان)	language
گذشته	last / past
دیشب [ = شب گذشته] (دیشو)	last night
دير (ناوخت)	late

المسانتر) المسانترا المسا	بعداً [= بعد تر] [= بعد ازآن] [= پس ازآن] (پسان/	later / afterwards
الجادة المرس العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي المرس العندي الفتح المرس العندي القائد المرس العندي العندي القائد العندي العدد	پسانتر)	
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الجادة المرس العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي العندي المرس العندي الفتح المرس العندي القائد المرس العندي العندي القائد العندي العدد	طرف چپ (دست چپ)	left side
الاندگی اife   ازندگی   life   ازندگی   light (color)   light (color)   little (amount)   living room   London   long   man   market   married   mathematics   may / might / maybe / perhaps   may / might / may / may / may / might / may /	پ (پا <i>ی</i> )	icg
الاندگی اife   ازندگی   life   ازندگی   light (color)   light (color)   little (amount)   living room   London   long   man   market   married   mathematics   may / might / maybe / perhaps   may / might / may / may / may / might / may /	درس	lesson
الاندگی اife   ازندگی   life   ازندگی   light (color)   light (color)   little (amount)   living room   London   long   man   market   married   mathematics   may / might / maybe / perhaps   may / might / may / may / may / might / may /	بیا که بریم!	Let's go!
London  Long  Long  Long  Long  Long  May  Market  May Fried  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God protect () from the evil eye!    (الم خدا الم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	كتابخانه	library
London  Long  Long  Long  Long  Long  May  Market  May Fried  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God protect () from the evil eye!    (الم خدا الم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	زندگی	life
London  Long  Long  Long  Long  Long  May  Market  May Fried  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God protect () from the evil eye!    (الم خدا الم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	روشن [ = كم رنگ]	light (color)
London  Long  Long  Long  Long  Long  May  Market  May Fried  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God protect () from the evil eye!    (الم خدا الم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	کم	little (amount)
London  Long  Long  Long  Long  Long  May  Market  May Fried  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God protect () from the evil eye!    (الم خدا الم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	سالون [ = اتاق نشيمن]	living room
man  بازار  market  married  mathematics  may / might / maybe / perhaps  May God forgive (the deceased)!  May God protect () from the evil eye!    (انام خدا)	أندن	London
ازار متاهل market    market married mathematics may / might / maybe / perhaps    may God forgive (the deceased)! May God protect () from the evil eye!    may God save () from the evil eye!    May God save ()! May you continue to live!    May you live long! / Thank you!    mayor mayor mayor mayor mayor mayor matcell meat    maxing meat mechanic medication medication medication meeting    maxing mayor medication meeting meat    maxing meat medication meeting meat    maxing mayor medication meeting meat    maxing mayor medication meeting meat    maxing meat medication meeting meat    maxing may / might / maybe / perhaps    may God forgive (the deceased)!    May God protect () from the evil eye!    may God save ()!    May you continue to live!    May you live long! / Thank you!    may God save ()!    May you continue to live!    may God save ()!    May you continue to live!    may God save ()!    May a you continue to live!    may God save ()!    may	دراز	long
mathematics  ریاضی  mathematics  may / might / maybe / perhaps  may God forgive (the deceased)!  May God protect () from the evil eye!    Hay God save () from the evil eye!    May God save ()!    May God save ()!    May you continue to live!   May you live long! / Thank you!   mayor   mayor   mayor   Mazare-Sharif   meat   Demin   meting   medicine / medication   meeting	مرد	man
mathematics  [ الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	بازار	market
الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة	متأهل	married
الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة	ریاضی	mathematics
الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة	شاید [ = ممکن است]	may / might / maybe / perhaps
الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة! و عطريسة! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة وبوا! الماللة	خدا رحمت كنه! [ = خدا بيآمرزه!]	May God forgive (the deceased)!
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	$\Delta = \Delta = \Delta = \Delta = \Delta$ ماساالله!	May God protect () from the evil
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	[=خدااز نظربدنگاه کنه!] (نام خدا)	
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	خدا ره نگاه کنه!	May God save ()!
mayor شاروال Mazar-e-Sharif مزارشریف meat  mechanic  mechanic  medicine / medication  meeting		
مزارشریف Mazar-e-Sharif meat گوشت meat mechanic mechanic medicine / medication meeting	زنده باشین!	May you live long! / Thank you!
meat گوشت mechanic mechanic دوا medicine / medication مستری [ = میخانیک] medicine / medication	شاروال	mayor
mechanic مستری [ = میخانیک] ستری mechanic دو ا دو ا سطاندی medicine / medication ملقات ملاقات		Mazar-e-Sharif
medicine / medication دوا meeting	<u>گ</u> وشت	meat
meeting	مستری [ = میخانیک]	mechanic
	دوا	medicine / medication
· · molon	ملاقات	meeting
المامانا حربوره	خربوزه	melon
member عضو	عضو	member

, ss	membershin
عصویت	membership card
کارت عضویت	memoership card
مينو [ = است غذا]	menu
طعامخانه	
ظهر (چاشت)	midday / noon
معتدل	mild
عسکری [ = نظامی]	military
دقيقه	minute
دوشنبه	Monday
پول (پیسه)	money
ماه	month
صبح	morning
چای صبح [ = ناشتا]	morning meal (breakfast)
ماسكو	morning meal (breakfast)  Moscow
	mosque
مادر	mother
موترسيكل	motorcycle
کو ه	motorcycle mountain
كوتل	mountain pass
فأم	movie
آقا	Mr.
خانم	Ms.
زیاد [ = بسیار ]	much / many / a lot
خانه ٔ گلی	mud house
ملا	Muslim clergyman
باید [ = بایست]	must / should / ought to
ناهید	Nahid (female name)
تام [ = اسم]	name
دستمال کاغذی	napkin
باریک [ = تنگ] [ = کمعرض] (کمبر)	narrow
نسيمه	Nasima (female name)
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	Nazi (female name)
نزدیک (نزدیک)	near / close
همسایه	neighbor

هیچ وقت [ = هرگز ] نو	never
نو تو	new
دهلی جدید [ = دهلی نو]	New Delhi
دهلی جدید [ = دهلی نو] نوروز [ = سال نو] نوزاد	New Year's Day
نوزاد	newborn
روزنامه (اخبار)	newspaper
آینده [ = بعدی]	next / future / the following
اتاق بهلو	next door
پهلوی [ = کنار]	next to
پهلوی [ = کنار ] شب	night
نه (نی) نان چاشت [ = طعام چاشت] شدال	no
نان چاشت [ = طعام چاشت]	noon meal (lunch)
شمال	north
بینی	nose
	notebook
حالا [ = اكنون] (حالى)	now
هیچ جا	nowhere
بی حس (کرخت) نمره [ = شماره]	numb
نمره [ = شماره]	number
ساعت (بجه)	o'clock / hour
دفتر [ = اداره]	office
افسر [ = صاحبمنصب] (منصبدار) اکثراً [ = اکثر اوقات] (بسیاری وخت ها)	officer
اكثراً [ = اكثراوقات] (بسياري وخت ها)	often
كهنه	
پير [ = سالخورده] [ = مسن]	old (age)
بالای [ = روی] ( سر )	on
یکی از	one of
پیاز	onion
تنها [ = صرف] [ = فقط]	only / just
باز (واز)	open
یا	or
یتیم خانه	orphanage
مدیریتیم خانه دیگر (دِگه)	orphanage director
دیگر (دِگه)	other

(i, , , , ) = ,   ;	outside
کار فار می (قدار م گور)	OX
خارج (بیرون) گاوقلبه یی (قولبه گو) رنگ شده	nainted
کاغذ کاغذ	paper
والدين [ = پدرومادر]	parents
ور ــین [ پـرودـــور] باریس	_
پاریس پارک	park
چ حای بار کنگ	parking space / parking lot
ىشتو	Pashto
پشتو کلچه فروش کلچه فروشی قلم	pastry seller
کلچه فروشی	pastry shop
قلم	pen
پنسل	pencil
مردم	people
مرچ	pepper
مرچ فی شب [ = شبی] (شو) مدت	per night
مدت	period / duration
شخص [ = نفر] (آدم) عکاسخانه [ = ستدیوی عکاسی]	person
عكاسخانه [ = ستديوى عكاسى]	photo studio / photo lab
مركز فوتوكاپي	photocopy center photographer pickup truck picnic
عكاس	photographer
موترپیکپ	pickup truck
ميله	picnic
عکس	picture / photograph
دانه (تا)	piece (counter)
قطعه	
بالشت	pillow
جا (جای)	place
بشقاب	plate
بلوک	platoon
بفرمایید[ = لطفاً] (بفرمایین)	Please.
مؤدب [ = با ادب]	polite
انار	pomegranate
فقير[ = نادار] (غريب)	poor

كوكنار [ = خشخاش] [ = خاشخاش]	poppy
کچالو	potato
بند برق	power dam
	prayer
حامله (شکمدار)	pregnant
	prescription
رئيس راديووتلويزيون	president of radio & TV station
قبل براین [ = قبلاً] (پیشتر)	previously / prior to this
پروفیسور[= استاد] (پروفیسر) رخصتی عمومی [= تعطیل عمومی]	professor
رخصتی عمومی [ = تعطیل عمومی]	public holiday
شاگرد	pupil / student
بنفش	purple
دستكول	purse
قندهار	Qandahar
راديو	radio
بارانی	
دفتر ر هنمای معاملات	real estate office
دراین اواخر [ = اخیراً ] (ده ای وخت ها)	recently
سرخ	red
خویشاوندان [ = اقارب] (قوم وخویش)	
دينيات	
تغییر ساختمان داده شده [ = اصلاح شده]	remodeled
کرایه (کراه)	rent
کرایی	rental / for rent
وركشاپ	repair shop / garage
ترمیم شده	repaired
خبرنگار	reporter
رستوران	restaurant
برنج	rice
َپلو	rice pilaf
شيربرنج	rice pudding
پولدار [ = غنى]	rich
طرف راست (دست راس)	right side
دریا	river

اتاق	room
هم اتاق (هم اتاقی)	roommate
ریسمان (ریسپان)	rope
پو سیده	rotten
روسيه	Russia
فروش	sale
صالح	sale Saleh (male name)
نمک	salt
شور	salty
شنبه	Saturday
بُرانی بادنجان (برانی بانجان)	sauteed eggplant
بو لاني	savory pastry with delicious filling
مكتب	school
مدیر مکتب	savory pastry with delicious filling school school principal
مدیر مکتب فصل [ = موسم] سکر تر موتر [ = موتر تیز رفتار]	season
سكرتر	secretary
موتر [ = موترتيزرفتار]	sedan / passenger car
فروشنده خورد ضابط [ = بریدگی]	seller / street vendor
خورد ضابط [ = بریدگی]	sergeant
سنگين [ = با وقار ] [ = مؤقر ]	serious / dignified
اشهرنو	Shahr-e-Nau (a district)
شریف	Sharif (male name) shawl
شال	shawl
پيراهن وتنبان	shirt and trousers
بو ت	shoe
دكان [ = مغازه]	shop / store
خريد	shopping
كوتاه	short
قد كوتاه [ = كوتاه قد] (قد پخچ)	short (height)
شاور	shower
زيارت [ = مقبره]	shrine
	sick (adjective) / patient (noun)
مریض لوحه	sign
از به اینطرف [ = از به اینسو] (از فتره)	since (time)

صمیمی	sincere
آوازخوان (خاننده)	
مجرد	single
یکنفری	single (occupancy) sister
خواهر	sister
ماهر (لايق)	skillful
پوستُ [ = جلد]	skin
لاغر	
آهسته (آستا)	slow
به آهستگی (آستا)	slowly
خورد [ = كوچك]	small
خورد [ = کوچک] قالینچه	small rug
كانتين	snack bar
بر فی	snowy
آنقدر [ = اینقدر] (اوقه / ایقه)	so / so much / that much / this much
جراب	sock / stocking
خاک	soil
سرباز (عسكر)	soldier
بعضى	some
بعضی کسی	someone
بعضاً [ = بعضى اوقات] [ = گاهگاه]	sometimes
(بعضى وختها)	
پسر (بچه)	son / boy
به زود <i>ی</i> [ = عنقریب] (زود)	soon
شوربا (شوروا)	soup
جنوب ً سوغات	south
سو غات	souvenir
تیراشتبنی [ = تیرفالتو] شورنخود وکچالو	spare tire
شورنخود وكچالو	spicy chickpea and potato salad
	spicy fried potatoes
قاشق	spoon
بهار	spring
بهار دلگی	squad
زینه ها	stairs

گیردار	stick shift
مستقيم [ = روبه رو]	straight
سرک [ = جاده] [ = کوجه]	street
قو ی	strong
مضمون	subject
قوى مضمون بوره [ = شكر] تابستان	sugar
تابستان	summer
یکشنبه	Sunday
آفتابی (افتوی)	sunny
جرا نی.	Sure. / With pleasure.
شیرین	sweet
حوض آببازی (حوض اوبازی)	swimming pool
میز	table
تاج محل	table Taj Mahal
قد بلند [ = بلند قد]	tall
تكسى	taxi
چاي	tea
چای خانه معلم	teahouse
معلم	teacher
تىلفو ن	telephone
ت ری تلویزیون حرارت (گرمی)	television
حرارت (گرمی)	temperature
نشكر.	Thank you.
آن (او)	that
که	that / who / which
همان (همو)	that same / that very same
پس [ - در آنصورت] (خی)	then / in that case
أنجا (اونجه)	there
بنا بر أَن [ = بناءً]	therefore
اينها (ايناً)	these
آنها (اُونها / اونا)	they
تشنه (تُشنه)	thirsty
این (ای)	this
همین (همی)	this same / this very same
	1

آنها (اونها) (اونا)	those
	Thursday
وقت (وخت) تير	time
تیر	tire
جک تیر	tire jack
به	to
پیش [ = نزدِ]	to / before / near
معذرت خواستن [ = عذر خواستن] / خواه/ خواست	to apologize
ترتیب دادن/ ده/ داد	to arrange
ر سیدن/ ر س/ ر سید	to arrive
اشغال کردن/کن/کرد	1 7
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 (خُو بودن)	
•	to be found / to be available
دیر آمدن/ آ / آمد [ = دیر رسیدن/ رس/ رسید]	to be late
واقع بودن/ باش/ بود	to be located / to be situated
[ = قرار داشتن/ دار/ داشت]	
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	
آوردن/ آور/ آورد	to bring
پِس آوردن/ آور/ آورد	
آباد کردن [ = اعمار کردن] / کن/ کرد	
خریدن / خر / خرید	to buy
ري تي ، رو روي پاک کردن/ کن/ کرد آمدن/ آ / آمد	to clean
أمدن/ ١ / امد	
تبریک گفتن/ گو/ گفت (تبریکی دادن/ ده/ داد)	to congratulate
عید مبارکی کردن	to congratulate someone on the occasion of Eid
پُختن/ پَز/ پُخت (پُخته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to cook
حساب کر دن/ کن/ کرد	to count

	to dance
رقصیدن/ رقص/ رقصید (رقص کدن)	
كردن/ كُن/ كرد	
تعلیم کر دن/ کن/ کر د	
رسم کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to draw
(رسم کشیدن/ کش/ کشید)	
نوشیدن/ نوش/ نوشید	to drink
بدست آوردن/ آور/ آورد [ = كمايي كردن/ كن/	to earn / to gain
كرد]	
خوردن [ = غذا خوردن] (نان خوردن)/ خور/	to eat
خورد	
معاینه کردن/ کن/ کرد	to examine
وجود داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to exist / to be present /
[ = موجود بودن/ باش/ بود]	to be available
تسلیت دادن/ ده/ داد [ = تسلیت گفتن/ گو/ گفت]	to express condolences
دهقانی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to farm / to do farming
حس کردن[ = احساس کردن] / کن/ کرد	to feel
پیدا کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = یافتن کیاب یافت]	to find
بترول یا دیزل گرفت [ = پترول یا	to fuel / to take fuel / to put fuel into
ديزل انداختن/ انداز/ انداخت] (تيل انداختن/انداز/	the gas tank
/ <b>L</b>	
انداخت) گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to get / to take (hold)
پنچرشدن/ شو/ شد	to get punctured / to have a flat (tire)
برخاستن/ برخیز/ برخاست (خیستن/ خیز/خیست)	to get up / to rise
خوب شدن (جورشدن) / شو/ شد	to get well / to recover
دادن/ ده/ داد	to give
رفتن/ رو/ رفت	to go
با رفتن	to go by means of
به رفتن	to go to
کشت کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = کاشتن/ کار/ کاشت]	to grow / to cultivate
ر هنمایی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to guide
حاصل گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to harvest
داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to have
میله کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to have a picnic
یاد داشتن/ دار / داشت	
, , , , , ,	

شنیدن/ شنو/ شنید	to hear
كمك كردن / كن / كرد	to help
را کمک کردن	to help
به کمک کردن	
در در دن/ کن/ کرد [ = درد داشتن/ دار/ داشت]	to hurt / to ache
قصد داشتن	to intend
مصاحبه کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to interview
دعوت کردن [ = مهمان کردن] کن/کرد	to invite
آبیاری کردن/ کن/ کرد	to irrigate
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[= ياد گرفتن/ گير/ گرفت]	to learn
در از کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to lie down
خوش داشتن/ دار/ داشت	to like
را خوش داشتن	to like
خوش آمدن/ آ / آمد	to like/ to enjoy / to find pleasant
گوش کر دن/ کن/ کر د[ = گوش دادن/ ده / داد]	to listen
به گوش کردنِ	to listen to
رِاگوش کردن	
به گوش دادن زندگی کر دن/ کن/ کر د	
	to live
در زندگِی کردن	to live in
با زندگ <i>ی</i> کردن	to live with
معلوم شدن/ شو/ شد	to look / to seem
[ = به نظررسیدن/ رس/ رسید]	
تيلفون کردن/ کن/ کرد	to make a phone call
به کسی تیلفون کر دن	to call someone
ریزرف کردن/ کن/ کرد	to make a reservation / to reserve
وعده ملاقات گذاشتن/ گذار / گذاشت	to make an appointment
[ = قرار ملاقات گذاشتن/ گذار/ گذاشت]	
(از کسی وخت گرفتن/گیر/گرفت)	
ملاقات کر دن/ کن/ کرد (دیدن/ بین/ دید)	to meet
با ملاقات كردن	to meet with

حفظ کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to memorize
	to memorize
(ازبرکردن/ کن/ کرد)	to move
حرکت کردن/ کن/ کرد	
حرکت دادن/ ده/ داد	
کوچ کردن [ = مهاجرت کردن] کن/کرد	to move / to migrate
ضرورت داشتن[ = احتياج داشتن]	to need
(کار داشتن)/ دار / داشت	
باز کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to open
فر مایش دادن/ ده/ داد	to order
رنگ کردن/ کن/ کرد	to paint
گذشتن/ گذر/ گذشت (تیرشدن/ شو/ شد)	to pass / to cross
از گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass
از پہلوی گذشتن (تیرشدن)	to pass by
نماز خو اندن/ خوان/ خواند	to pray
بلند کردن (بالا کردن) / کن/ کرد	to raise / to lift
[ = بالا بردن/ بر/ برد]	
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/	to remember / to recall
آورد] (به یاد آمدن/ آ / آمد)	
تغییر ساختمان دادن/ ده/ داد	to remodel
[= اصلاح کر دن/ کن/ کرد]	
کرایه کردن (کراه کردن) / کن/ کرد	to rent
کرایه دادن [ = به کرایه دادن] (کراه دادن) / ده/	
داد	
	to repair
ترمیم کردن/ کن/ کرد برگشتن/ برگرد/ برگشت (پس آمدن/ آ / آمد)	to return
از بر گشتن <i>(پ</i> ت ت ت بر گشتن <i>(پ</i>	to return from
	to return to
به برگشتن خلاص شدن/ شو/ شد	to run out
گفتن/ گو/ گفت	to say / to tell
<u> </u>	
و وختن/ فروش/ فروخت	to sell
فرستادن/ فرست/ فرستاد(روان کردن/کن/کرد)	to send
ورسادن/ در سب / در سبدر روان در دن/ دن در در	

سرویس کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to serve (food)
خرید کردن/ کن/ کرد	to shop
از خرید کردن	to shop at
نشان دادن/ ده/ داد	to show
را نشان دادن	to show
به نشان دادن	to show to
تماشا کردن جاهای دیدنی	to sightsee
[= جاهای دیدنی را تماشا کردن]/ کن/ کرد	
امضا کردن (دستخط کردن) / کن/ کرد	to sign
آوازخواندن [ = خواندن] / خوان/ خواند	to sing
(بیت خاندن)	
نشستن/ نشین/ نشست (شیشتن/ شین/ شیشت)	to sit / to sit down
خوابیدن/ خواب/ خوابید (خَوگدَن)	to sleep
سگرت کشیدن/ کش/ کشید	to smoke
تخم پاشی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to sow
صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد [ = گپ زدن/ زن/ زد]	to speak / to talk
خرج کردن [ = مصرف کردن] / کن/ کرد	to spend (money)
(خرچ کدن)	
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stall / to stop
ایستاد شدن/ شو/ شد	to stand / to stand up
شروع كردن [ = آغاز كردن] كن/ كرد	to start / to begin
اقامت کردن/ کرد/ کن	to stay / to reside
[ = اقامت داشتن/ دار/ داشت]	
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	
بر دن/ بر / بر د	
عکس گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت عکس راگرفتن	to take a picture
عکس راگرفتن	to take a picture of
از عكس گرفتن	

صحبت کردن/ کن/ کرد[ = گپ زدن/ زن/ زد]	to talk / to speak
درباره (درمورد) صحبت	to talk about
کردن[ = گپ زدن]	to talk to
با گپ زدن[ = صحبت کردن]	to talk with
درس دادن/ ده/ داد (یاد دادن/ ده/ داد)	to teach
تشکر کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to thank
از تشکرکردن	to thank
به خاطر تشكر كردن	to thank for
فکر کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to think
تعلیم دادن/ ده/ داد	to train
سفر کردن [ = مسافرت کردن] کن/ کرد	to travel
دورخوردن/ خور/ خورد	to turn
فهمیدن/ فهم/ فهمید	to understand
استعمال کردن/ کن/ کرد	to use / to apply
استفاده کر دن/ کن/ کر د	to use / to utilize
فلم گیری ویدیویی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to videotape
[= فلم ویدیویی گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت]	
باز دید کر دن [ = دیدن کر دن]/ کن/ کر د	to visit (socially)
صبر کردن/ کن/ کرد[ = انتظار کشیدن/ کش/ کشید]	to wait
[ = منتظر بو دن/ باش/ بو د]	
پیاده رفتن[ = با پای رفتن][ = راه رفتن] / رو	to walk
رفت	
خواستن/ خواه/ خواست	
تلویزیون دیدن/ بین/ دید	to watch TV
پوشىيدن/ پوش/ پوشىيد	
کارکردن/کن/کرد	
بد ترشدن/ شو/ شد	
نوشتن/ نویس/ نوشت (نوشته کردن/ کن/ کرد)	to write
إمروز	today
باهم [ = باهم یکجا] (یکجایی)	together
فردا (صبا)	tomorrow
امشب (اِمشو)	tonight
بیحد [ = بی اندازه]	too (excessively)

هم [ = نيز ] [ = همچنان]	too / also
موترکش کننده	tow truck
تراكتور	tractor
میدان تر افالگر	tractor Trafalgar Square
تعليم [ = تعليم وتربيه]	training
میدان تعلیم سفر [ = مسافرت]	training field
سفر [ = مسافرت]	trip / journey
سه شنبه	Tuesday
أنكى	turban Turkey
تركيه	Turkey
موتر دو در و از ه یی	two-door car
موتردودروازه یی ایالات متحده ٔ امریکا [ = امریکا]	U.S.A.
ماما	uncle (maternal)
צוצו	uncle (paternal)
متأسفانه [ = بدبختانه]	unfortunately
یدون میل و فرنیجر [ = یے میل و فرنیجر ]	unfurnished
يونيفورم	uniform
يونيفورم قطعه [ = جزوتام]	unit
پو هنتون	university
Li Li	unin / to
طبقه عبالا [ = منزل بالا] استعمال	upstairs
استعمال	use / usage
	use / usage
معمولاً	usually
دره	valley / glen
مختلف	various / different
سبزی (ترکاری)	vegetable
بسیار	very / many / much
كمره ويديويي	video camera
فلم بر داری وید یویی	video recording
قریه [ = دِه]	village
قریه دار [ = ملک]	village chief / village leader
میدان قریه پیشخدمت	village square
پیشخدمت	waiter

ولہ،	Wali (male name)
گر ھ	warm
ولى گرم واشنگتن	Washington
(1)	water
وزیر اکبر خان مینه	Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (a district)
ما	we
ضعيف	weak
سلاح	weapon
هوا [ = آب و هو ا]	weather / air
عروسی چهارشنبه	wedding
چهارشنبه	Wednesday
هفته	week
آخر هفته	weekend
خوش آمدید! (خوش آمدین!)	Welcome!
_	west
چه ؟ (چی؟)	What?
ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟)	What time?
غرب چه ؟ (چی؟) ساعت چند؟ (چند بجه؟) چی شده؟ گندم	What's wrong?
گندم	wheat
وقتیکه (وختیکه)	when/at the time when
وقتیکه (وختیکه) چه وقت؟ [ =کی؟] (چی وخت؟)	When?
جاییکه	where / at the place where
کجا؟	Where?
کدام؟	Which?
سفيد	white
قصر سفيد	White House
چَلو	white rice
چَلو کی؟	Who?
چرا؟	Why?
وسيع [ = عريض] (بردار)	wide
خانم [=زن]	wife
زمستان	winter
با (ده)	with / by (means of)
به چشم.	With pleasure.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

زن	woman
چادر	women's head covering
کار	work
اکسری (عکس)	X-ray
حویلی (حولی)	yard
سال	year
بلی	yes
ديروز	yesterday
	yet / still
شما	you (formal or plural)
تو	you (informal)
<u>جو ان</u>	young

Lesson 25 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

# **LESSON 25 Renting a Car**

- Vocabulary: Related to car types and equipment; car rental and travel
- Grammar: Conditional tense 'if...'; respectful titles آقا 'Mr.' and خانم 'Ms'
- Functions: Talk to a cabdriver and rental agent about rental car needs.
- Skills: Develop a cultural awareness about the scarcity and limitations of rental services.
- Situation: A businessman finds out where car rental offices are located and proceeds to rent a car.

#### **Grammar Notes**

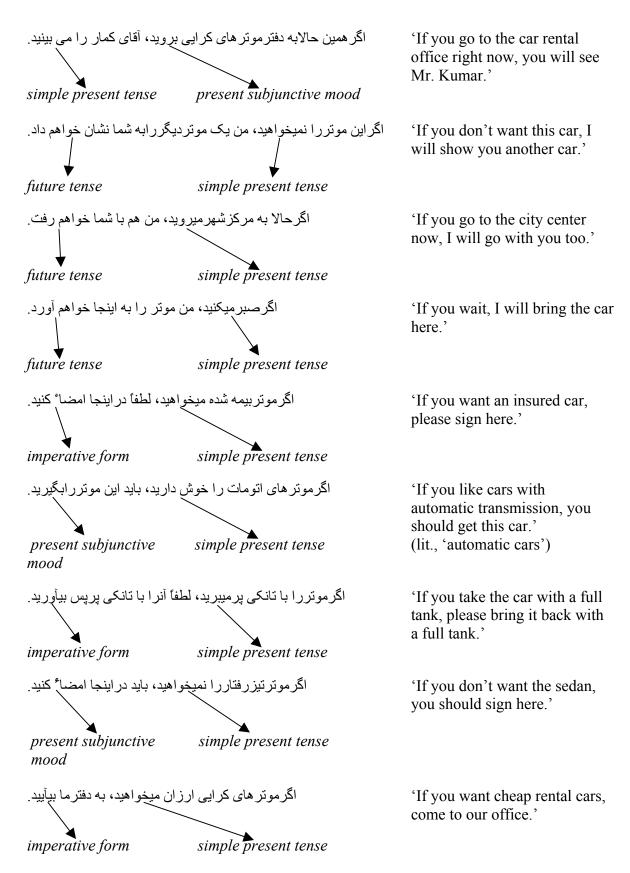
#### **Conditional sentences**

A conditional sentence consists of two clauses: the condition (subordinate) clause and the result (main) clause. These two clauses combined make a statement in the *conditional mood*, or, in other words, a *conditional sentence*:

'If you study hard, you will succeed.'

In Dari, we construct the conditional sentences mostly with the help of the conjunction 'if.' Like English, the Dari verb forms used in each of the two clauses vary by tenses. Let's look at some examples:

DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari Lesson 25



Conditional sentences containing past tenses will be introduced in future lessons.

Lesson 25 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

### Ms.' in Dari خانم Mr.' and خانم

As in English, the titles \(\frac{1}{6}\) /aa-qaa / 'Mr.' and \(\perp \) /khaa-num/ 'Ms.' are used when addressing or speaking about a man or a woman in a formal way. These titles are usually followed by the full name, or just the last name of the person being addressed or referred to. Since in Dari, there is a relationship between these titles and the names they refer to, it becomes necessary to use \(\textit{ezafat}\) between them. The word \(\frac{1}{6}\) ends with the vowel /aa/ represented by the letter \(\frac{1}{6}\) /alef /. Therefore, as discussed in Lesson 2, \(\textit{ezafat}\) in this case takes the /ye/ sound represented by the letter \(\frac{1}{6}\) /yaa/. Example:

آقای هوندا یک تاجر جایانی است.

'Mr. Honda is a Japanese businessman.'

On the other hand, with the word خانم 'Ms.', which can be used before the full name or the last name, or after the first name of a woman or a girl, this *ezafat* is usually dropped¹. Let's look at some examples:

Before full name:

'Ms. Parween Sharifi likes two-door cars.' خانم پروین شریفی موتر های دودروازه یی راخوش دارد.

Before last name:

خانم شریفی موتر های دو در وازه یی راخوش دارد.

'Ms. Sharifi likes two-door cars.'

After first name:

یروین خانم موتر های دو دروازه یی را خوش دارد.

'Ms. Parween likes two-door cars.'

Now look at some more examples and determine if *ezafat* is used or not:

ناهید خانم به ایتالیا سفر خواهد کرد

'Ms. Nahid will travel to Italy.'

آقای دیویان یک ژورنالست فرانسوی است.

'Mr. Dupont is a French journalist.'

خانم او امریکایی است.

'His wife is an American.'

خانم جانسن قرارداد را امضا نکرد.

'Ms. Johnson didn't sign the contract.'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The word خانم also means 'wife,' and if it is followed by an *ezafat*, it could be understood as 'wife of...', for example, خانم حميد 'wife of Hamid' or 'Hamid's wife.' That is why it rarely takes an *ezafat* when used as the title 'Ms.'

# **Lesson Vocabulary**

# • Listen and become familiar with these words:

آقا	Mr.
خانم	Ms.
موتر [ = موترتيز رفتار ]	sedan / passenger car
جيپ [ = موترجيپ]	jeep
موتردودروازه یی	two-door car
موترپیکپ موتردودروازه یی موترچهاردروازه یی راننده (دریور) (موتروان) رهنما	four-door car
راننده (دريور) (موتروان)	driver
ر هنما	guide
قر ار داد	contract / written
4	agreement insurance
بیمه ۱: >	
تانك <i>ى</i> قسم [ = نوع]	kind / type
مر کز	center
مرکز سفر [ = مسافرت]	trip / journey
گر دار	stick shift automatic (transmission)
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	automatic (transmission)
بیمه شده (بیمه شدگی)	insured
ن کر کا	full
مختلف	various / different
اگر (اگه)	if/in case
كدام	any
همگی [ = تماماً] (کُلگی)	all / exclusively / entirely
پس آور دن/ آور / آورد	to bring back / to return
پترول یا دیزل گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت [ = پترول یا دیزل	to fuel / to take fuel / to
انداختن/ انداز/ انداخت] (تیل انداختن/انداز/ انداخت)	put fuel into the gas tank
امضا کردن (دستخط کردن) / کن/ کرد	to sign
سفر کر دن [ = مسافرت کر دن] کن/ کر د	to travel
پیدا شدن/ شو/ شد	to be found / to be available

## 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.

پیدا کر ده میتوانید	اگربه شهرنوبروید،
می خواهد.	آقای کریمی یک موتر
را خوش دارد.	پروین خانم موتر های
<b>?</b>	حه و قت میتو انید این مو تر ر ا

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

If you go to the city center, you will find a good hotel. (singular, formal)

All of these cars have insurance.

You must sign the contract. (singular, formal)

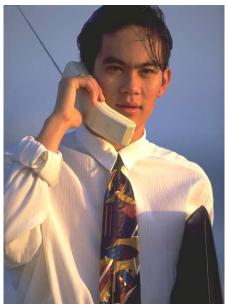
No car rental businesses are available at the airport.

# **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
respectful title / form of address		
clause in conditional mood ('if')		
verbs in the future tense		
verbs in subjunctive mood		
prepositional phrases		
relative clause using 'who'		

## **Narrative (Model)**



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آقای هوندا که یک تاجر جاپانی است برای شروع کردن تجارت به افغانستان آمده است. او به شهر های مختلف سفر خواهد کرد. آقای هوندا حالاً در میدان هوایی کابل است و می خواهد که یک موتر جیپ کرایه کند. در میدان هوایی، بزنس های موتر کرایی وجود ندارد. اگراو به مرکز شهر برود، موتر کرایی خواهد یافت. او باید با تکسی به آنجا برود.

- 1. So 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.

## **Narrative (Variations)**

آقای هوندا که یک تاجر جاپانی است برای شروع کردن تجارت به افغانستان آمده است. اوبه شهر های مختلف سفر خواهد کرد. آقای هوندا حالا در میدان هوایی کابل است و میخواهد که یک موتر جیپ کرایه کند. در میدان هوایی، بزنس های موتر کرایی وجود ندارد. اگراوبه مرکز شهر برود، موتر کرایی خواهد یافت. او باید با تکسی به آنجا برود.

ترمیم کردن سرک ها فرانسوی کوتل های وزیر اکبرخان مینه خانم ژورنالست دیوپان(Dupont) باز دید کردن از جاهای مشهور شهرنو امریکایی کارتهٔ سه داکتر تعلیم دادن معلمان مکتب های مبدی شاید کمار (Kumar) کلینیک های صحی نمیتواند معاینه کردن مریضان معلم نمیخواهد ایتالوی موتر تیز رفتار قریه های خبرنگار کارتهٔ پروان پیداکند شولتس(Schultz) موتر بیمه شده هندی مصاحبه کردن با مردم موتر ارزان مارتینو (Martino) میخواهد جانسن(Johnson) موتر پیکپ آلمانی انجنیر میتواند رهنما

- 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 in the past tense about Mr. Honda's (completed) trip.

## **Exchange (Structures)**

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

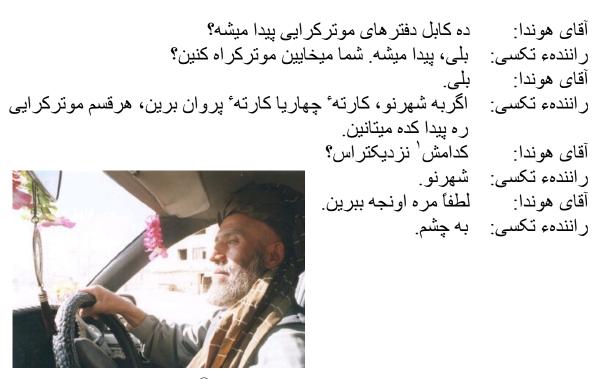
- 2. Practice the exchange for fluency and good pronunciation, along with the native speakers.
- 3. Answer the following questions. Write key words in Dari.
  - آقای هوندا به چی ضرورت داشت؟
    - باتکسی به کجا رفت؟
    - چى قسم موترميخاست؟
  - چرا نتانست که موتر اتومات بگیره؟
    - موتره بری چند روزکار داشت؟
      - چې ره امضا کد؟
      - تانكى موترپُربودياخالى؟
- 4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.

## **Exchange (Models)**

## Mr. Honda takes a cab from Kabul Airport.



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<sup>1.</sup> literally 'which of it,' is mostly used in conversational Dari meaning 'which one.' كدامش

## **Exchange (Models)**

Mr. Honda is in a car rental office in Shahr-e-Nau.

كاتب: بلى، تانكيش پُراس وختيكه موتره پس ميارين، بايد تانكيش پُرباشه.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As discussed in Lesson 19, the short form of personal pronouns for the third person singular (ش) used here, functions as the direct object of the verb کرفتن 'to take.' This sentence means the same as: مه اوره میگیرم 'I will take it.'

# **Exchange (Variations)**



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# Gisting

- 1. **S** 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 five different types of vehicles, motorized or not.
- 2. Tell something about the car you own, or want to have.
- 3. Ask a classmate with a car if he or she fuels (with) gasoline or diesel.
- 4. Tell your teacher, in simplest terms, what a HMMWV ("Hummer") is. Name some characteristics.
- 5. Ask your teacher if he or she has a car with a stick shift. Also find out if it has air conditioning.
- 6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

## Talking about customer friendly rental car service

Think about some innovations that make it increasingly more convenient to rent a car these days, statewide or overseas. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the convenient way to rent a car.

## Role-plays

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

با یک راننده ٔ تکسی در افغانستان صحبت کنید و از او بپرسید که آیا میتوانید موتر او را کر ایه و از خود او به حیث رهنما استفاده کنید. راننده ٔ تکسی شاید به پیشنهاد شما موافقه کند یا نکند.

- (1) You are in Afghanistan. Talk to a cabdriver and ask him if you could rent his vehicle and use him as a guide. The cabdriver may or may not agree to your proposition.
- (2) You are talking with an Afghan acquaintance about the most suitable vehicle for your purposes. You may need a car merely to go places in town. Your Afghan counterpart needs a vehicle for extended travel.
- (3) You are stationed in Afghanistan. You use an Afghan soldier as a driver on patrols to remote areas. Make sure the vehicle is fully fueled. If not, send the driver to do it. Point out the consequences if this is not done.

Now act out these role-plays with a partner.

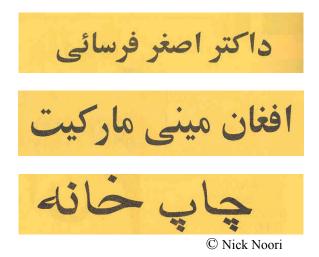
#### **Authentic Material**

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

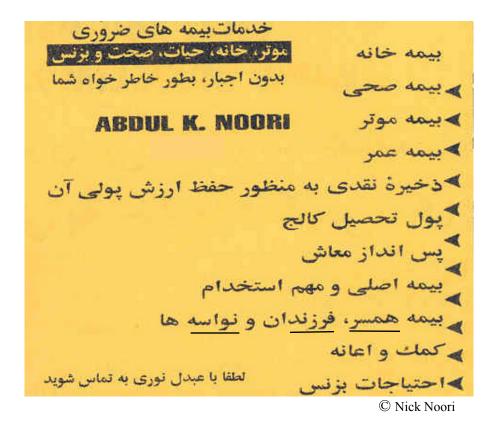


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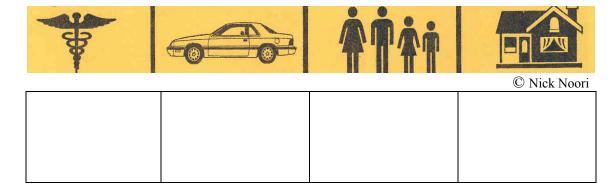
- 1. So Listen to a commercial. What is advertised? Listen for all the items you recognize. Who recognized the most?
- 2. Based on the advertised items, determine which of the following businesses distributed the commercial:



3. Identify the two occasions for which cards and posters are offered. Circle those occasions in the ad above.



- 1. Read the ad. What kind of business is Abdul Noori in? Say the word in Dari and point it out in the text.
- 2. Find the dictionary meanings of the underlined words.
- 3. Write the appropriate categories from the ad in the boxes provided below.
- 4. In pairs, ask each other and discuss the services you can receive from this business. Speak Dari.



# LESSON 26 A Holiday Celebration

- Vocabulary: Extended family; special holiday greetings; items of traditional clothing; special treats; Eid festivity
- Grammar: Adjectives with the suffix انه /aa-na/; comparison of خوش aa-na/ نوش أمدن to like'; usage of قصد داشتن 'to intend'
- Functions: Exchange greetings and pleasantries. Pay someone a compliment.
- Skills: Develop a cultural awareness of religious holidays.
- Situation: A family from Kabul pays their respects to their elders in the province.

## **Grammar Notes**

## Adjectives constructed with the suffix 41/aa-na/

In Dari, some nouns can be converted to adjectives by attaching the suffix انه /aa-na/. For example, مردانه 'man' is a noun, and with the suffix مرد an adjective meaning 'of or pertaining to men / men's.' Look at a number of other adjectives derived from nouns with the help of the suffix انه /aa-na/:

Noun_		<u>Adjective</u>	
زن	'woman'	زنانه	'women's / of women'
دختر	ʻgirl'	دخترانه	'girls'/ of girls'
پسر	'son'	پسرانه	'sons'/ of sons'
بچه	'boy'	بچه گانه	'boys'/ of boys'
طفل	'baby'	طفلانه	'babies' / of babies'

Let's look at an example from this lesson:

'Beautiful children's, women's and شانگ طفلانه، مردانه و زنانه در همه جا دیده میشود. "men's clothes are seen everywhere."

Note that some Dari adjectives are converted to adverbs in the same way:

<u>Adjective</u>		<u>Adverb</u>	
ماهر	'skillful'	ماهرانه	'skillfully'
بدبخت	'unfortunate'	بدبختانه	'unfortunately'
جوان	'young'	جوانانه	'youthfully'
پیر	ʻold'	پیرانه	'in an elderly manner'

## 'to intend' قصد داشتن Usage of the verb

The verb قصد داشتن 'to intend' can be used as an auxiliary verb to construct the *subjunctive mood* of the main verb. For example:

"to travel: سفر کر دن is the present subjunctive mood of the verb سفر کند

## 'to like' خوش آمدن to like' and خوش داشتن 'to like'

The verbs خوش וחביט and אב both mean 'to like' and can be used interchangeably in most cases. However, this does not apply to the *past tense*. When we talk about someone or something that we found pleasant or interesting, we use the past tense of the verb בُوش which refers to a <u>one-time action</u>, whereas בُوش داشتن used in the *past tense* refers to <u>habitual or continuous actions</u> ('I used to like ....') Another difference between the two is that خُوش آمدن does not.

Let's first look at two examples in the *present tense*, where the two verbs can be used interchangeably:

Now look at the following examples in the *past tense*, and compare them:

#### Transition to conversational Dari

In conversational Dari, while using the verb خوش آمدن 'to like,' we often insert the preposition الز 'from' before the object, and even mention a noun or a pronoun (as the subject of the verb خوش آمدن) with the particle / /raa/ at the beginning of the sentence. These additions are for emphasis only and do not change the overall meaning of the sentence. Let's take the earlier examples and convert them to conversational form:

<u>Formal</u>	<u>Conversational</u>	English meaning
نقل بادامی خو شم می آید.	نقل بادامی خوشم میایه.	'I like almond candy.'
	or: از نقل بادامی خوشم میایه.	
•	or: مه ره از نقل بادامی خوشم میایه.	
نقل بادامی خو شم آمد.	نقل بادامی خوشم آمد <sub>.</sub>	'I liked the almond candy.'
	or: از نقل بادامی خوشم آمد <sub>.</sub>	
•	or: مه ره از نقل بادامی خوشم آمد.	
	* * * * * *	

As you already know, the words اينجا /een-jaa/ 'here' and أنجا /aan-jaa/ 'there' change to /een-ja/ and اينجه /oon-ja/ in conversational Dari. When emphasized, these words receive an additional syllable and become اينينجه /ey-neen-ja/ 'right here' and اونونجه /o-noon-ja/ 'right there.' For example:

#### **Cultural Notes**

## Religious holidays

In Afghanistan, as in other Islamic countries, various religious holidays are observed. Eid-e-Ramazan is a public holiday that lasts for three days, while Eid-e-Qurban lasts for four days.

Both holidays officially begin with the special Eid prayers usually performed at congregational mosques where greater numbers of people can be accommodated. Traditionally, all Afghans, especially the kids, wear new or at least clean clothes during these holidays. People visit relatives, friends and neighbors and congratulate each other. Some of the most common Dari idioms used during the Eid holidays for congratulating and expressing good wishes are: إيام شريف مبارك! عيد شما مبارك! عيد تان مبارك! عيد تان مبارك! عيد شما مبارك! عيد شما مبارك! وعيد المبارك! (Congratulations on the occasion of Eid!' During Eid-e-Ramazan, the above exclamations are usually followed by: (موزه ونمازتان قبول!)

fast and prayers be accepted!', and during Eid-e-Qurban by: داخل حاجی' ها و غازی ها باشین! 'May you be included among the Mecca pilgrims and the holy warriors!' meaning, 'May you enjoy the same spiritual rewards given to the Mecca pilgrims and the holy warriors!' On both occasions, kids receive عبدی 'Eid money' from their parents, uncles, aunts and other adult relatives or even family friends and neighbors. Plenty of food is prepared and served. Cakes, cookies, sweets, fresh and dried fruits are seen at almost every Afghan home during the Eid days. The poor and homeless are fed by the wealthy. One of the most important aspects of these two happy occasions is the spirit of forgiveness, which brings together those who are angry with each other over personal conflicts, family disputes, etc., and encourages them to reconcile.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The word غازى 'ghazi'/ghaa-zee/ 'holy warrior' is used as a title for a Muslim who has fought victoriously against enemies of Islam. It is considered a title of honor.

## Kinship terms

In English, the word 'cousin' refers to a male or female child of an uncle or aunt, whether on the father's or mother's side of the family. In Dari, there are eight different terms for 'cousin,' each one referring to a specific cousin and requiring no further clarification. They are:

پسرکاکا	'paternal uncle's son'
دختر کاکا	'paternal uncle's daughter'
پسرماما	'maternal uncle's son'
دخترماما	'maternal uncle's daughter'
پسرعمه	'paternal aunt's son'
دختر عمه	'paternal aunt's daughter'
پسرخاله	'maternal aunt's son'
دخترخاله	'maternal aunt's daughter'

# **Lesson Vocabulary**

## • Listen and become familiar with these words:

رخصتی عمومی [ = تعطیل عمومی] خویشاوندان [ = اقارب] (قوم وخویش) والدین [ = پدرومادر]	public holiday
خويشاوندان [ = اقارب] (قوم وخويش)	relatives
والدين [ = پدرومادر ]	parents
فرزند (اولاد)	child
پسر (بچه۱)	son / boy
دختر	daughter / girl
צוצו	uncle (paternal)
ماما	uncle (maternal)
عمه	aunt (paternal)
خاله	aunt (maternal)
بزرگسال [ = كلان سال]	adult / grown up
کودک (چوچه)	kid / youngster
لباس (کالا)	kid / youngster clothes / outfit shirt and trousers turban women's head covering
پیراهن و تنبان ۲	shirt and trousers
أنگى	turban
چادر	women's head covering
بوت	SHOC
جراب	sock / stocking
نقل بادامی (نقل)	almond candy
عیدی	Eid money
پاک	clean
[ هرکس $[$ = همه کس $]$	everybody / everyone everywhere / every place nowhere
هرجا [ = همه جا]	everywhere / every place
هیچ جا	nowhere
<u>ه</u> مدیگر [ = یکدیگر]	each other / one another
قصد داشتن/ دار / داشت	to intend
عید مبارکی کردن/کن/کرد	to congratulate someone on the
خوش آمدن/ آ / آمد	occasion of Eid to like/ to enjoy / to find pleasant
عوس المدن/ ١ / المد	to the production

is the conversational form of پسر 'son.' It also means 'child.' بيراهن وتتبان <sup>2</sup> /pey-raa-han wa tun-baan/ (/pey-raan u tun-baan/ in conversational Dari) is a traditional outfit worn by most people in Afghanistan. It consists of two pieces: a shirt and pants.

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

خرید	های قشنگ _	ادرش لباس ،	فرزانه برای م
ِماه به هرات خواهد رفت	من بعد ازدو		
است؟		ک	عيد رمضان يـ
		ن با همدیگر	خویشاوندان مر

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

On the days of Eid, everybody wears new clothes.

My paternal uncle gave Eid money to his son.

Fresh almond candy is available everywhere.

Do you wear a head covering when you go out? (singular, formal)

# **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
verb in the passive	E Dail Word(3)	Linguish meaning
voice		
verb in the future tense		
verbs in the present tense		
verb in subjunctive mood		
prepositional phrases		
adjectives with the suffix /aa-na/		

# **Narrative (Model)**

سروروخانمش نفیسه قصد دارند که در عید رمضان امسال به هرات سفرکنند. آنها از اقارب شان باز دید خواهند کرد. کاکای سرورو عمه نفیسه در هرات زندگی می کنند. عید رمضان یک رخصتی عمومی است. مردم به خانه خویشاوندان و دوستان خود میروند وبا همدیگر عید مبارکی میکنند. بزرگسالان به کودکان عیدی میدهند. هرکس لباس نو وپاک میپوشد. لباسهای قشنگ طفلانه، مردانه و زنانه در همه جا دیده میشود.



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- 1. So 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.

## **Narrative (Variations)**

سروروخانمش نفیسه قصد دارند که در عید رمضان امسال به هرات سفرکنند. آنها از اقارب شان باز دید خواهند کرد. کاکای سرورو عمه نفیسه در هرات زندگی می کنند. عید رمضان یک رخصتی عمومی است. مردم به خانه خویشاوندان و دوستان خود میروند وبا همدیگر عید مبارکی میکنند. بزرگسالان به کودکان عیدی میدهند. هرکس لباس نووپاک میپوشد. لباسهای قشنگ طفلانه، مردانه و زنانه در همه جا دیده میشود.

جالب	همكار ان	عمه	میکنند	صحبت	يما	دخترانه
خاله	أوازميخوانند		قشنگ	روز	نو	پسرعمه
پسرکاکا	ميخواهند		جلال آباد	خاله	دختر	جوانانه
دختر	چاکلیت	قيمت	ماما	ارد	امکان د	فر هاد
ذا ميخورند	سایه ها 🔹 غ	هما	خترعمه	ے د.	مزارشريف	فريبا
غزني	ميوه	2	ميتوانن	خاله	پسر.	قندهار
دخترماما	كاكا		شاید	گرم		بچه گانه
عيد قربان	باید	خوب	اما	<b>پ</b> سرم	رنگین	شو هر
دختركاكا	کلچه	دین	والد	پیرانه	ليلا	پسر

- 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 talk about holiday celebrations that bring families together in the U.S.

# **Exchange (Structures)**

1. So 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.
  - سرورده روز عید کجا رفت؟
    - او کدام عید بود؟ چرا؟
    - با سروردِگه کی رفت؟
  - نفیسه ده اونجه، چی خورد؟
    - لباس نفیسه چطوربود؟
  - چوچه های نفیسه کجا بودن؟
- 4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.

## **Exchange (Models)**

Sarwar arrives at his uncle's house.

سرور. کاکا جان، سلام. عید شما مبارک. روزه و نمازتان قبول. کاکای سرور: تشکر سرورجان. عید تو هم مبارک. فامیل خوب استن؟ کاکای سرور: تشکر، کلگی خوب استن. خانمِت کجاس؟ نامد؟

سرور: ده موتراس میایه. کاکای سرور: بسیار خوب خوش آمدی بچیم بیا بشی.

## Sarwar's wife Nafisa is being warmly welcomed.

خانم کاکا: نفیسه جان، خوش آمدی بیا بیا اینینجه بشی تشکر خاله جان. نفیسه: نقل بگی بچیم کلچه نوش جان کو فیسه: نقل بگی بچیم کلچه نوش جان کو نفیسه: تشکر کلچه عید خوشِم میایه ام م ای کلچه بسیار مزه دار اس خانم کاکا: نوش جانِت نام خدا! نظر نشی! چی لباس مقبول پوشیدی!

نفیسه: تشکر چشم های شما مقبول میبینه. خانم کاکا: چوچه ها کجاستن؟ میخایم که عیدی شانه بتم.

خانه مسایه رفتن شاید تا نیم ساعت دگه بیاین. نفیسه:



© Dominic Medley/Jude Barrand



© Luke Powell

# **Exchange (Variations)**



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# Gisting

- 1. **S** 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 kinship terms from the immediate and extended family.
- 2. Say the name of a favorite family member, and where this person is right now.
- 3. Say what an Afghan man and woman traditionally wear (during holidays).
- 4. Ask your teacher if he or she has an Afghan outfit. If yes, ask if it is colorful.
- 5. Tell your teacher what the next public holiday in the U.S. will be.
- 6. Dictate to your classmates five verb forms of 'to intend.' They will have to write and say what each means.

## Talking about an All-American Fourth of July

Think about what your family usually does during this celebration. Also mention if they wear colorful clothes. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the July 4<sup>th</sup> celebration.

## Role-plays

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

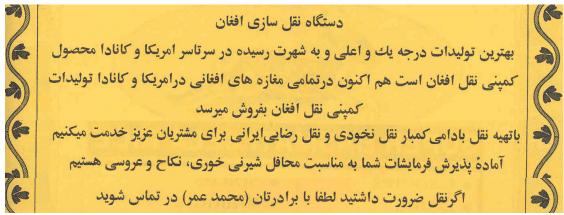
شما در افغانستان هستید. در عید قربان به خانه یک فامیل افغان دعوت شده اید. مهمان مهربانی باشید. به میزبانان تان تعارف کنید. احوال فامیل شان را بپرسید. صحبت کوتاهی انجام دهید. از چیز های خوشمزه ایکه در آنجاهست، لذت ببرید.

- (1) You are stationed in Afghanistan. You are staffing a checkpoint. Today is Eid-e-Ramazan. You stop a motorist to find out where this person is going. The motorist is pleasant and showers you with good wishes on the occasion. Still, you are concerned about proper procedure.
- (2) You are talking with a friend about your families. Find out from each other the names of all family members. Draw a family tree of your partner's family as you go. Then show each other the drawings.
- (3) You are in Afghanistan. You've been invited to an Afghan family's home during an Eid-e-Qurban celebration. Be a gracious guest. Compliment your hosts. Ask about the family. Make small talk. Enjoy the goodies.

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 the bottom line for the conditional tense 'If...' Underline the conditional clause. Whom is the customer encouraged to contact "in case ..."? Give the name of the person.
- 2. So Listen to a related recording. What makes this company "international"? Circle the corresponding words.
- 3. So Listen once more for any additional information you can gather. Say in Dari what you understood.
- 4. Suppose you had a service (= teaching a computer class) or item (= computer) to offer. Write a short note to put on an Afghan community bulletin board. Write it like the above sentence: "If..."



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- 1. Look at the ad and guess what kind of business is advertised.
- 2. Find the key word that is repeated throughout the ad. What do you think it means?
- 3. Look up the word in the dictionary to confirm that you guessed correctly.
- 4. Circle the two words used in reference to men and women.
- 5. So Listen to a commercial. Listen for any announcement regarding imported merchandise. Identify three examples. Repeat the words you heard in Dari and then underline them in the ad.



- 1. This publication congratulates the staff on a special occasion. Which one? Circle the words that spell out the occasion.
- 2. Check the text to find out which word refers to the newspaper staff. Say it.

# LESSON 27 Farming

- Vocabulary: Related to farming; cardinal directions (general)
- Grammar: Past progressive tense; "not only ... but also ..."; adjectives used as adverbs; counters used with nouns
- Functions: Ask a farmer questions about his farming practices.
- Skills: Develop an understanding of prevalent farming methods and crops in Afghanistan.
- Situation: A farmer who migrated from the south to the north discusses his situation.

### **Grammar Notes**

## Past progressive tense

The English sentence 'I was watching a movie' uses the *past progressive tense* (past tense of the verb 'to be' + the '-ing' form of the action verb). It shows an action that started sometime in the past, continued for a while and ended in the past. There is another way of showing such an action in English. It requires the usage of 'used to' before the action verb. In Dari, we construct the *past progressive tense* with the help of the following formula:

### Prefix می /mey/ + Past tense of the verb

Examples:

'Karim was living in Jalalabad.' کریم درجلال آباد زندگی میکر د

or: 'Karim used to live in Jalalabad.'

'Did you use to use tractors?'

'We used to irrigate our lands in the

spring.'

They used to sell the crops in 'They used to sell the crops in

the village market.'

'We used to grow corn in the past.'

Look at a couple of examples from this lesson:

'Latif used to farm when he was in Zabul.' لطيف وقتيكه درزابل بود دهقاني ميكرد.

'He used to cultivate poppy.'

"He used to earn a lot of money from its sale."

## The structure "not only ... but also ..."

The English sentence 'This lesson is <u>not only</u> easy, <u>but also</u> interesting,' can be stated in Dari as follows:

As you can see, the Dari equivalents of the English expressions *not only* and *but also* are عنه and عنه are عنها respectively. Look at some examples:

سمنگان نه تنها زمین حاصلخیزدارد، بلکه اقلیم آن هم خوب است. 'Samangan not only has fertile land, but its climate is also good.'

گندم نه تنها در شمال افغانستان، بلکه در جاهای دیگر هم کشت کرده میشود. Wheat is not only cultivated in the north of Afghanistan, but also in other places.'

این دهقانان نه تنها از تراکتور، بلکه ازگاوقلبه یی هم استفاده میکنند. 'These farmers use not only tractors, but also oxen.'

اکنون، لطیف قصد دارد که در زمین خود نه تنها گندم بلکه پیاز هم کشت کند. 'Now, Latif intends to grow on his land not only wheat, but also onions.'

Note: When the noun that follows نه تنها 'not only' (in the first clause) is part of a group or an entity it is compared with (in the second clause), we use only بلكه 'but' and drop هم 'also':

سال گذشته، نه تنها این دهقان، بلکه تمام دهقانها گندم کشت کردند. 'Last year, not only this farmer, but all farmers cultivated wheat.'

من نه تنها سیب، بلکه همه میوه ها را خوش دارم. 'I like not only apples, but all fruit.'

نه تنها دستها وپاها، بلکه تمام بدنم در دمیکند. 'Not only my hands and feet, but my entire body aches.'

## Adjectives used as adverbs

As discussed in Lesson 17, certain Dari adjectives can act as adverbs, especially in conversational language. For instance, the adjective نو 'new' can be used as an adverb, meaning 'newly' or 'recently':

"I have recently moved to Samangan. به سمنگان نوکو چ کدیم.

#### **Counters used with nouns**

In Dari, it is common to use appropriate counters with nouns. Different categories of nouns receive different counters. These counters help better indicate the number or quantity of the noun referred to. Here are some counters:

Noun categories	Counter	Examples	
people	'person' نفر	هشت نفر دهقان	'eight farmers'
		سه نفر معلم	'three teachers'
		یک نفر داکتر	'one doctor'
animals	'head' رأس	ده رأس اسپ	'ten horses'
		پنج رأس شتر	'five camels'
paper	'sheet' ورق	دوازده ورق كاغذ	'twelve sheets of paper'
books	'volume' جلد	نه جلد کتاب	'nine books'
clothing	'set دست	دودست دریشی	'two suits'
shoes and	'pair' جوره	چهارجوره بوت	'four pairs of shoes'
socks		شش جوره جراب	'six pairs of socks'
land	'piece' قطعه	یک قطعه زمین	'one piece of land'
general /	'piece' تا or دانه	چهار دانه کچالو	'four potatoes'
non-human		پنج دانه قلم	'five pens'
		شش دانه قاشق	'six spoons'
		دودانه دستكول	'two purses'

\_

can be used both in formal and conversational Dari, whereas تا is used in conversational Dari only. Examples: دلنه is used in conversational Dari only. Examples: بدوتا دستکول بشش نا قاشق پنج تا قلم ,چارتا کچالو

### **Cultural Notes**

Afghanistan is a country where most of the population is engaged in agriculture. A significant portion of Afghanistan's agriculture consists of subsistence farming. Most of the cultivated land is planted with cereals. Of these, wheat is the main crop and the staple food of the population. Other grains such as corn, rice, barley, etc., and a variety of vegetables are also cultivated. Fruits and nuts are important items of domestic consumption as well as export. Poppy has been widely grown in various parts of the country over the last three decades for the illegal international drug trade. Despite the strict measures taken by the Afghan government towards banning the cultivation of poppies and destroying existing poppy fields, some farmers still continue to illegally grow it. The majority of the Afghan farmers still use very primitive means and systems of agriculture and farming.

Afghanistan, in general, has a typical semiarid steppe climate with extremely cold winters and hot summers. There are locations that have extreme temperatures. For instance, in Ghor province, the lowest temperature in the winter can reach minus 35 degrees Fahrenheit, and in Nangarhar province, the temperature in the summer can rise to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

# **Lesson Vocabulary**

# • Listen and become familiar with these words:

زمین	land / acreage
خاک	soil
شمال	north
جنوب	south
شرق	east
غرب	west
اقليم	climate
زراعت	agriculture
آبيارى	irrigation
دهقانی	farming
تراكتور	tractor
گاو قلبه یی (قولبه گو)	ox
حاصلات	crops
گندم	wheat
جو ار <i>ی</i>	corn
پیاز	onion
كچالو	potato
كوكنار [ = خشخاش] [ = خاشخاش]	poppy
فروش	sale
	piece / plot
زراعتی	agricultural
حاصلخيز	fertile
بیحاصل (خاره)	barren
تنها [ = صرف] [ = فقط]	only / just
دهقانی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to farm / to do farming
آبیاری کردن/ کن/ کرد	to irrigate
تخم پاشی کردن/ کن/ کرد	to sow
كشت كردن/ كن/ كرد [ = كاشتن/ كار/ كاشت]	to grow / to cultivate
حاصل گرفتن/ گیر/ گرفت	to harvest
بدست آور دن/ آور / آور د [ = كمايى كر دن/ كن/ كرد]	to earn / to gain
کوچ کردن [ = مهاجرت کردن] کن/کرد	to move / to migrate



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# Homework

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

What do the others have in common?

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

•		ندهار	آنها درة

	خزان	فصل	ها در	دهقان ه	این د

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

The north of Afghanistan is good for agriculture.

Karim used to live in Jalalabad.

Ali's grandfather used to grow wheat in Samangan.

Didn't they use to harvest earlier?

# **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 the past tense		
1 : 1 .		
verbs in the past progressive tense		
progressive tense		
verb in subjunctive		
mood		
clause stating a reason		
('because')		
adjectives		

# **Narrative (Model)**



© USAID

لطیف از زابل است. زابل در جنوب افغانستان واقع است واقلیم گرم دارد. لطیف وقتی که در زابل بود، دهقانی میکرد. اوکوکنار می کاشت و از فروش آن پول زیاد بدست می آورد. او به سمنگان که در شمال افغانستان قرار دارد، کوچ کرد. در آنجا، یک قطعه زمین خرید. زمینهای زراعتی در سمنگان قیمت است، زیرا خاک آن حاصلخیز میباشد. لطیف قصد دارد که در زمین خود نه تنها گندم بلکه پیاز هم کشت کند.

- 1. So 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.

# **Narrative (Variations)**

لطیف از زابل است. زابل در جنوب افغانستان واقع است واقلیم گرم دارد. لطیف وقتی که در زابل بود، دهقانی میکرد. او کوکنار می کاشت و از فروش آن پول زیاد بدست می آورد. او به سمنگان که در شمال افغانستان قرار دارد، کوچ کرد. در آنجا، یک قطعه زمین خرید. زمینهای زراعتی در سمنگان قیمت است، زیرا خاک آن حاصلخیز میباشد. لطیف قصد دارد که در زمین خود نه تنها گندم بلکه پیاز هم کشت کند.

بدخشان	جواری	هر ات	ارزان	تخار	قاسم
فراه	نجيب	بيحاصل	گردیز	تازه	جنوب
غفور	زیاد	شرق	پیاز	معتدل	جلال آباد
برنج	غزني	خوب	گندم	غرب	سرد
حميد	كوكنار	شمال	کم	كچالو	لغمان



© Luke Powell

- 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 migrant workers who do not own acreage but work for the farmers.

# **Exchange (Structures)**

- 1. So 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 these questions. Write key words in Dari.
  - لطیف از کجا به کجا کوچ کد؟
    - ده کجا دهقانی میکد؟
    - اوچرا زمین خریده؟
  - ده زمین خود چی کشت میکنه؟
    - خاک سمنگان چطوراس؟
  - چې وخت حاصلات خوب میشه؟
  - دهقانها چې وخت حاصل ميگيرن؟
- 4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.

# **Exchange (Models)**

Latif talks to a local from Samangan about farming.

غلام: شما از کجا ستین؟
لطیف: از زابل استم به سمنگان نوکوچ کدیم.
غلام: دهقان استین؟
لطیف: بلی. ده زابل دهقانی میکدم. حالی ده سمنگان زمین خریدیم. میخایم که ده اینجه هم دهقانی کنم.
دهقانی کنم.
غلام: ده زمین تان چی کشت میکنین؟
لطیف: قصد دار م که گندم و پیاز کشت کنم.
لطیف: ده زابل چی کشت میکنین؟
غلام: ده زابل چی کشت میکنین؟



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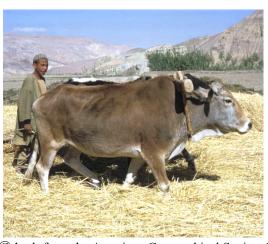


© Gary W. Bowersox "The Gem Hunter"

# **Exchange (Models)**

# Latif asks questions about farming and soil in Samangan.

لطیف: خاک سمنگان بری کشت گندم خوب اس؟
غلام: بلی، بسیار حاصلخیز اس.
لطیف: آبیاری ده اینجه چطور اس؟
غلام: بدنیس. وختی که باران زیاد باشه، حاصلات هم زیاد میشه.
لطیف: دهقان ها تراکتور دارن؟
غلام: نی، تمام دهقانها ندارن. تنها بعضی از اونا تراکتوردارن.
لطیف: چی وخت تخم پاشی میکنن؟
غلام: ده ماه های حوت وحمل.
لطیف: چی وخت حاصل میگیرن؟
غلام: ده اسد و سنبله.
لطیف: ببخشین، شما هم دهقان استین؟
غلام: نی، مه معلم استم.





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# **Exchange (Variations)**



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# Gisting

- 1. **\( \rightarrow\)** 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. Make five statements naming things a well-to-do farmer owns. Your neighbor makes negative statements, saying what a poor farmer **does not** have.
- 2. Name three things a farmer does to grow wheat.
- 3. Say what type of climate you like, whether warm, mild, cold or rainy.
- 4. Ask your teacher if he or she owns (has) land / acreage. If so, where is it located?
- 5. Tell your teacher if you were ever on a tractor. If so, tell where.
- 6. Dictate to your classmates five verbs in the *past progressive tense*. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about an American farmer

Think about a farmer in the U.S. whose situation you know. Mention where the acreage is. Talk about climate, soil, farm machinery, and crops. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the American farmer.

### Role-plays

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

شما در افغانستان قر ار دارید و دریک نقطه ٔ کنتر ولی مشغول انجام و ظیفه میباشید. مردی سو اربرتر اکتور به شما نز دیک میشود. از اوبپر سید که چه کار میکند و به کجا روان است. معلوم کنید که آیا او عضو انجمن دهقانان محلی است یا خیر.

- (1) You are in Afghanistan. Alongside an Afghan official from the ministry of agriculture, you tour the rural areas of the south and talk to farmers. Find out from a farmer:
  - State of affairs
  - Crops
  - Irrigation

There is an indication that the formerly droughtravaged south is recovering from catastrophic conditions.

- (2) You are stationed in Afghanistan. You are staffing a checkpoint. A man approaches on a tractor. Find out his business and destination. Determine if he is a member of the local farming community.
- (3) You are talking with a friend about the poppy crop. One of you takes the side of poppy farmers because their crops grow even in the most arid climate. The other suggests alternative crops.

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.

هوای افغانستان خشك وبری است. درارتفاعات کشور درزمستان درجه حرارت از ۱۰ تا ۲۰ زیرصفرودرتابستان درمناطق مختلف از ۱۰ تا ۳۸ و ۶۰ درجه سانتی گراد ثبت است.

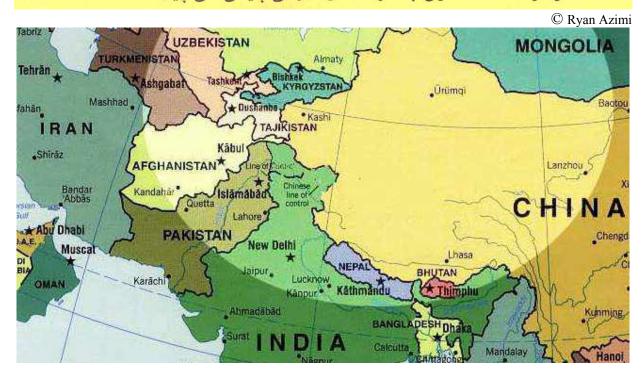
© Ryan Azimi

- 1. Find the words indicating seasons. Underline them.
- 2. Now circle all the numbers. What do the numbers mean in this context? Say the key word in Dari.
- 3. Find a reference to "below zero." Trace a box around it.
- 4. Using the grid below, fill in similar information about the state of California, based on what you know. Write in Dari:
  - a suitable title
  - names of the two seasons
  - temperatures during each season

موقعیت افغانستان: افغانستان مملکتی است در آسیای جنوبی ، دریای آمو درشمال آنرا از آسیای مرکزی جدامی سازد.

ازجنوب بواسطه بلوچستان به بحرعرب متصل بوده، رودسند درشرق درسمت غرب بواسطه ولایات بلوچستان وسیستان با کشور ایران (امروز) اتصال دارد.

ازگوشه شمالشرق به ترکستان شرقی چینی می پیوندد.



- 1. The text gives information about Afghanistan. Find and underline the four cardinal directions. In which order are they mentioned? Say them in Dari in the same order.
- 2. So Listen to the recording. A geographic location is included with each directional indicator. Two are rivers and two are countries/regions. Listen until you can identify one river and one country.
- 3. In pairs, quiz each other on the location of Afghanistan's neighbors.

# LESSON 28 A New Face in Town

- Vocabulary: Related to facial features, complexion, hair, physique, age, background
- Grammar: Sentences with multiple clauses and phrases; expressing name and age in Dari; usage of اگرچه 'although'
- Functions: Ask about and visualize someone's appearance and background. Ask and state someone's age and name.
- Skills: Develop an awareness of Afghans' notion of good personal qualities, background, and appearance.
- Situation: Townspeople discuss what two prominent newcomers are like.

### **Grammar Notes**

# Sentences with multiple clauses and phrases

In formal Dari, speakers frequently use sentences with multiple clauses and phrases to create more complex and interesting sentences. Relative pronouns such as *who, whom,* and *that* are very commonly used to introduce adjectival clauses. Conjunctions such as *and, but* and *yet* are used to combine verb phrases and reduce repetition of the subject. Look at the following sentences:

کریم یک مرد جوان است.	'Karim is a young man.'
کریم از هرات آمده است.	'Karim has come from Herat.'
کریم زبان انگلیسی را یاد دارد.	'Karim speaks English.'
کریم میخواهد که در اینجا کارکند	'Karim wants to work here.'

Let's link these sentences with the help of ٤٤ 'who' and و 'and':

```
کریم که یک مرد جوان است و از هرات آمده است و زبان انگلیسی را یاد دارد، میخواهد که در اینجا کارکند. 'Karim who is a young man and has come from Herat and speaks English, wants to work here.'
```

Since the subject was common in all of these sentences, we kept Karim as the main subject and omitted it from the rest of the sentence. What we have now, is a complex sentence with the main clause کریم) (Karim) wants to work here,' and the subordinate clause که در اینجا کار کند خوان است 'who is a young man.' The rest of the sentence consists of verb phrases, which share the same subject.

# Asking and telling age and name

There are two ways to express someone's age in Dari:

1. The more common way involves usage of the verb بودن 'to be' together with a number and the word ساله 'of years,' ماهه 'of months,' روزه 'of weeks,' or هفته يي 'of days.'

Examples: سه هفته یی 'six months old,' سش 'six months old,' ساله 'three weeks old,' سه هفته یی 'five days old,' etc.

2. The other way involves usage of the verb داشتن 'to have' with a number relating to time, usually in terms of years.

For example, او ۲۵ سال دار د. 'He/She is 25 years old.' (Lit., 'He/She has 25 years.')

<u>The more common way</u> محمود ۲۵ ساله است.	'Mahmood is 35 years old.'
ناهید یک دختر دو ساله ویک پسرنه ماهه دار د.	'Nahid has a two-year-old daughter and a nine-month-old son.'
يما يک طفل دو هفته يي است.	'Yama is a two-week-old child.'
این نوزاد صرف شش روزه است.	'This newborn baby is only six days old.'
The less common way برادرم شانزده سال دارد.	'My brother is sixteen years old.' (Lit., 'My brother has sixteen years.')
من بیست سال دار م؟	'I am twenty years old' (Lit., 'I have twenty years.')

There are three ways to ask someone how old he/she is:

- 1. Using the interrogative چند 'how many' and the word روزه or روزه or روزه or چند ساله استید؛ 'How old are you?'
- 2. Using the interrogative چند 'how many,' the verb داشتن 'to have' and a number relating to time, usually in terms of years.
  'How old are you?' (Lit., 'How many years do you have?')
- 3. Using the interrogative چند 'how many' ('how much' in this context), the word سن 'age' and the verb 'بودن 'to be.'
  بودن 'What is your age?' (Lit., 'How much is your age?')

There are also different ways of saying someone's name in Dari. The most common ones are:

- 1. Using the verb بودن 'to be'
- 2. Using the verb داشتن 'to have'

# Examples:

"What is his name?'

"His name is Mahmood.'

"What is his name?'

"His name is Mahmood.'

"What is his name?' (Lit., 'What name does he have?')

"His name is Mahmood.' (Lit., 'He has the name of Mahmood.')

# 'although' اگرچه

In Dari, اگرچه 'although' is a correlative conjunction that is always used in pairs. It functions like the English sets 'either--or' or 'not only--but also.' اگرچه 'although' is paired with either:

- 'but' (اما or ولى or) مگر
- however' با آنهم

Let's look at a couple of examples:

اگرچه والی نو را نمی شناسم، مگر میدانم که اویک شخص مؤدب است.

'Although I don't know the new governor,
(but) I know that he is a polite person.'

'Although I was not hungry, (however) I ate a little food.'

Here is an example from this lesson:

محمود اگرچه جوان به نظر میرسد، ولی ۳۵ ساله و بسیار با تجربه است. 'Although Mahmood seems young, (but) he is 35 years old and very experienced.'

# **Lesson Vocabulary**

# • Listen and become familiar with these words:

والي	governor
شاروال	mayor
وظیفه (کار)	assignment / duty / task
	name
سن [ = سن وسال]	age
قد [ = قامت]	height
مو (موى)	hair
ریش	beard
پوست [ = جلد]	skin
عينک	eyeglasses
سیاه	black
تاریک [ = تیره] روشن [ = کم رنگ] خوش قیافه	dark (color)
روشن [ = كم رنگ]	light (color)
خوش قيافه	handsome
قد بلند [ = بلند قد]	tall
قد كوتاه [ = كوتاه قد] (قد پخچ)	short (height)
چارشانه	broad-shouldered
لأغر	skinny
چاق [ = فربه]	fat
<b>ج</b> وان	young
پير [ = سالخورده] [ = مسن]	old (age)
تحصیلکرده	educated
با تجربه [ = مجرب]	experienced
صمیمی	sincere
مؤدب [ = با ادب]	polite
سنكين [ = با وقار ] [ = مؤقر ]	serious / dignified
متأهل	married
مجرد	single
اگرچه [ = با آنکه] [ = با اینکه] [ = هرچند]	although / even though
قبل براین [ = قبلاً] (پیشتر)	previously / prior to this
به حیثِ [ = به مثابه ٔ]	as / in the capacity of
اشغال کردن/ کن/ کرد	to assume / to occupy

# Homework

<b>A.</b>	You will hear five expressions. For Which one does not fit? Write it down		at one does not.
	What do the others have in common?	?	
В.	• Listen and fill in the blanks with into English.	the missing words. Then tr	ranslate each item
		است؟	این افسر
		ازمن استيد.	شما
	رد.	داردار	نازى جلد
	ومؤدب است.		غفوریک شخص
C.	Write the following in Dari:		
	Qasim is a tall and broad-shouldered man.		
	Although he is wearing eyeglasses, h looks very handsome.	ne	
	Ghani has not assumed his new assignment yet.		
	The new mayor has a short beard.		

# **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 the simple		
past tense		
verbs in the present		
tense		
verb in the past		
progressive tense		
adjectives		
J		
prepositional phrases		
ralativa alauga uging		
relative clause using		
'who' ('whose')		
subordinate clause		
using 'although'		
<i>G G</i>		

# **Narrative (Model)**



© Mustafa Rasuli

هفته گذشته، والی نوغزنی از کابل به غزنی رسید و وظیفه اش را اشغال کرد. او که محمود نام دارد وقبلاً به حیث استاد در پوهنتون کابل کار میکرد، یک مرد تحصیلکرده، قد بلند و خوش قیافه است. موهای سیاه و پوست روشن دارد. محمود اگرچه جوان به نظر میرسد، ولی ۳۵ ساله و بسیار با تجربه است. او متأهل است و سه فرزند دارد.

- 1. So 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 word  $_{\infty}$  'hair' is often used in plural form, both in formal and conversational Dari.

# **Narrative (Variations)**

هفته گذشته، والی نوغزنی از کابل به غزنی رسید و وظیفه اش را اشغال کرد. او که محمود نام دارد وقبلاً به حیث استاد در پوهنتون کابل کار میکرد، یک مرد تحصیلکرده، قد بلند و خوش قیافه است. موهای سیاه و پوست روشن دارد. محمود اگرچه جوان به نظر میرسد، ولی ۳۵ ساله و بسیار با تجربه است. او متأهل است و سه فرزند دارد.

Y 9		اه گذشته	۵	شاروال	سفتد
وشنبه ً گذشته	له روزد	شريف	خرمایی	دو	باميان
صميمي	لأغر	ندهار	ب قذ	مديرمكتب	ماهر
كوتاه	زن	چاق	ندارد	فرید	مديربانك
یک یتیم خانه	سنگین	٣٣	هرات	قدكوتاه	معلم
یک شفاخانه	دراز	مجرد	ناهید	ديروز	پیر
ليلا	71	تیره	مدیر	و هاب	چهار
مقبول	یک مکتب	٣.	مؤدب	هيچ	داكتر

- 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 people in your class or your company.

# **Exchange (Structures)**

- 1. So 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.
- محمود کیس؟
- اوچطور آدم اس؟
- پیشتر ده کجا کار میکد؟
- راجع به سن محمود چی میدانین؟
  - معلم نومکتب چی نام داره؟
  - موی های حفیظه چطوراس؟
    - او از کجا آمده؟
- 4. Practice asking about and telling each other the information. Also practice your own questions.

# **Exchange (Models)**

Two men talk about the new governor of Ghazni.



حشمت: حاجى صاحب، ميدانين كه والى نوما هفته گذشته كار خوده شروع كد؟

حاجی قاسم: بلی، میدانم. هنوزندیدیمش. میگن که یک آدم تحصیلکده اس. حشمت: مه دیروزاوره ده مسجد دیدم. آدم با تجربه به نظرمیرسه. پیشتر، استاد

حسمت: بوهنتون بوده. حاجی قاسم: والی نو چی نام داره؟ حشمت: نامش محمود اس. حاجی قاسم: پیراس یا جوان؟ حشمت: شاید سی ساله باشه. قد بلند و خوش قیافه اس. موی سیاه و جلد روشن

حاجى قاسم: متأهل اس؟

حشمت: بلی سه او لاد هم داره.

# **Exchange (Models)**

### Two women discuss the new teacher in town.





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جمیله: معلم نومکتب ما ره دیدی؟
حمیرا: بلی، هفته گذشته او ره ده بازاردیدم.
جمیله: نامش چیس؟
حمیرا: نامش حفیظه اس.
جمیله: جوان اس؟
حمیرا: بلی، یک زن جوان وسنگین اس. شاید ۲۰ یا ۲۵ ساله باشه. موی های دراز وچشم های سیاه داره.
جمیله: از کابل آمده؟
حمیرا: نی، از هرات آمده.

# **Exchange (Variations)**



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# Gisting

- 1. **Solution** 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 an adjective used to describe physical appearance. Someone else will provide comparative and superlative forms.
- 2. Think of a celebrity who fits certain characteristics (fat or skinny, broadshouldered, etc.) or who has distinctive features (beard, eyeglasses, etc.) Provide clues. Your classmates guess the celebrity's name.
- 3. Say what kind of hair you like in someone.
- 4. Ask a classmate how old he or she is. Comment as to whether that's old or not.
- 5. Name a person who is educated and/or experienced. Explain by giving an example.
- 6. Dictate to your classmates five adjectives from this lesson. They will have to write and say what each means.

### Talking about a friend or relative

Think about a person that is close to you. Mention what he or she looks like. Say the name, age, and background. Prepare notes.

Now talk about the person.

### Role-plays

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

قراراست شما یک مهمان افغان را که به میدان هوایی محلی میرسد، استقبال کنید. شما همدیگر را بشناسید، در مورد اینکه چگونه میتوانید همدیگر را بشناسید، در تیلفون به تبادله و معلومات بپردازید. شما ملبس به یونیفورم خواهید بود.

- (1) You are in Afghanistan. The local police are looking for a suspect. To help with the investigation, find out:
  - Appearance
  - Physique
  - Age

Ask a number of questions and draw a police sketch that might be used as a 'Wanted' poster.

- (2) You offered to pick up an Afghan visitor who is flying into the local airport. Neither one of you knows the other. On the phone, exchange information about how to recognize each other. You will be in uniform.
- (3) You are talking with an Afghan friend about spotting President Hamid Karzai in downtown Monterey last night. The two of you disagree over the president's looks, age, and background.

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. So Listen to the commercial. How many years of experience does the owner of this business have?
- 2. In the text, highlight all the words you recognize.
- 3. Circle the owner's name.
- 4. Guess what the underlined words mean. Look them up in the dictionary for confirmation.

# شفاخانهٔ رابعه بلخی درکابل احیا شد

۲۱ اپریل ∕ کابل بی بی سی: شفاخانهٔ زنانه رابعه بلخی که درجریان سالهای جنگ ازفعالیت بازمانده بود ، به کمک کشورهای امریکا وجاپان بازسازی شده است • این شفاخانه که امروزدر کابل بازگشایی شد ، گنجایش سه صدمریض را دارد•

سهیلاصدیق وزیرصحت عامه افغانستان، توماس تامسن نماینده وزارت صحت عامه امریکا درمراسم بازگشایی این شفاخانه شرکت داشتنده

© Aseem Koshan

- 1. Check the headline for familiar words. Say the name of the facility and the location in Dari.
- 2. Sound out the names of the countries that helped in reconstruction.
- 3. Who were the two dignitaries mentioned in the news? Sound out the names in Dari.
- 4. In pairs, ask each other questions about this text. Speak in Dari.

# سهیار بروافه آرایشگر معروف افغانی با تجربه ۲۰ سال آرایش عروس در هوتل آرایش موهای بلند و کوتاه

- 🕾 آرایش عروس
- 🟵 آرایش صورت
- 🕾 مراقبت پوست صورت

© Nick Noori

- 1. So Listen to the commercial. Guess what kind of a business this is.
- 2. Is the name of the owner female or male?
- 3. Sound out and then highlight all the words you understand.
- 4. Ask a partner two questions about this business, in Dari. Your partner answers.

Review 25-28 DLIFLC/ELTF/Dari

# **REVIEW 25-28**

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

حمید: قادر: قادر: عمید: قادر:

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

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

# Part B

1. **Solution** Listen and transcribe.

على: اكبر: على: اكبر: على: اكبر:

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

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