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ULTIMATE GETTING STARTED WITH

PERSIAN

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LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #1 Self Introductions - Basic Greetings in Persian

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- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
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PERSIAN

1. بهزاد: سلام، من بهزادم. اسم شما چیه؟
2. ماری: سلام بهزاد، اسم من ماریه.
3. بهزاد: از آشنایی با شما خوشوقتم.
4. ماری: من هم همینطور.

ENGLISH

1. BEHZAD: Hello. I'm Behzad. What's your name?
2. MARY: Hello Behzad. My name is Mary.
3. BEHZAD: Nice to meet you.
4. MARY: You too.

ROMANIZATION

1. BEHZAD: Salam, man Behzad am. Esmeshoma chi e?
2. MARY: Salam Behzad, Esmeman Mary e.
3. BEHZAD: Az ashnaye ba shoma khoshvaght am.
4. MARY: Man ham hamintor.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
من هم همینطور	Man ham hamintor.	me too	phrase
از آشنایی با شما خوشوقتم	Az ashnayi ba shoma khoshvaght am.	Nice to meet you	sentence
اسم من ...ه	Esme man (...) e.	My name is (...).	sentence
اسم شما چیه؟	Esme shoma chi e?	What's your name?	sentence
سلام	salaam	hello	interjection
من	man	I, me	pronoun
هستم	hastam	(I) am	verb
اسم	esm	name	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>علی: من گرسنه هستم. زهرا: من هم همین طور.</p> <p>ali: man gorosne hastam. zahraa: man ham hamin tor.</p> <p>Ali: I'm hungry. Zahra: Me too.</p>	<p>من فاطمه هستم. از آشنایی با شما خوشوقتم.</p> <p>man faateme hastam. az aashnaayi baa shomaa khoshvaghtam.</p> <p>My name is Fateme. Nice to meet you.</p>
<p>اسم من زینبه.</p> <p>esm-e man zeinabe.</p> <p>My name is Zeinab.</p>	<p>اسم من ناصره. اسم شما چیه؟</p> <p>esm-e man naaser e. esm-e shomaa chie?</p> <p>My name is Naser. What is your name?</p>
<p>او هیچ وقت به من سلام نمی کند.</p> <p>Oo hich vaght be man salaam nemikonad.</p> <p>He never says hello to me.</p>	<p>از من عکس نگیر.</p> <p>Az man aks nagir.</p> <p>"Don't take photos of me."</p>
<p>من تا حالا چنین چیزی ندیدم.</p> <p>Man ta hala chenin chizi nadidam.</p> <p>I have never seen such a thing.</p>	<p>خیلی خسته هستم</p> <p>Kheili khaste hastam</p> <p>I am very tired.</p>

او گفت اسمش علی است.

Oo goft esmash Ali ast.

He said his name is Ali.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

خوشوقت

Khoshvaght literally means "Good-timed" and can be translated as: "pleased" or "delighted."

آشنایی

Ashnayi means "Getting to know" or "acquaintance/to get acquainted with."

از آشنایی با شما خوشوقتم

The term *Az ashnayi ba shoma khoshvaghtam* literally means: "I'm pleased to get acquainted with you."

For example:

1. از آشنایی با تو خوشحال شدم.

Az ashnayi ba to khoshhal shodam.

"It's been nice getting to know you (singular)."

(This phrase is not used very often)

2. از دیدنتان خوشوقتم.

Az didanetan Khoshvaghtam.

"Nice to see you."

خوشوقت

(*Khoshvaght*) is "Pleased" but only used when meeting someone.

هم

Ham means "also" or "too."

همینطور

Hamintor means "Same way."

من هم همینطور

Man ham hamintor is literally translated as "I also the same way."

شما

Shoma is the plural and formal form of "you." The singular and friendly form is *تو* (*To*), but since it's not polite to use it when you meet someone for the first time, *shoma* is used instead.

For example:

1. همینطور است که شما گفتید / فرمودید.

Hamintor ast ke shoma goftid/farmudid.

"It's the same way you said/It's as you said."

2. من خوبم، شما چطورید؟

Man khubam, shoma chetor id?

"I'm fine, how about you?"

Both

است

(*Ast*)

and

o

(*E*) mean "is."

E is less formal and used in conversations, *Ast* is more formal and used more in written texts. These are the conjugated forms of *Boodan* meaning "To Be." The infinitive form *Boodan* is used when we talk about a verb in general, just like the English infinitive form "To be."

For example:

1. *Khoob boodan khoob ast.*
"It's good to be good."

2. *Khoob boodan.*
"To be good"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Basic Bootcamp Lesson Is How to Ask Somebody their Name

To ask someone their name, just ask اسم شما چیه؟ (*Esmeh shoma chie*). Literally, this means "Name of you, what is?"

Am in *Behzadam* is the same as 'm in English "I'm," the only difference is that instead of I (pronoun) it is attached to *Behzad* (preposition).

In *Chie* and *Mary e*, *e* is a form of the verb "is." In Persian, the order of words in a sentence is mostly the opposite of English. As in "My name" it becomes اسم من (*Esmeh man* = "Name of me"), and in "is Mary" the order becomes: ماریه (*Mary e* = "Mary is"/"Mary [it] is"). "My name is Mary" becomes like اسم من ماریه (*Esmeh man Mary e.* = "Name of me, Mary [it] is").

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #2 Talking Nationality in Persian

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- 2 English
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PERSIAN

1. بهزاد: سلام، اسم من بهزاد ه. من ایرانی ام.
2. ماری: سلام، من ماری ام. من انگلیسی هستم.

ENGLISH

1. BEHZAD: Hello. My name is Behzad. I'm Iranian.
2. MARY: Hello, I'm Mary. I'm British.

ROMANIZATION

1. BEHZAD: Salam, esme man Behzad e. Man Irani am.
2. MARY: Salam, man Mary am. Man Engelisi hastam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
ایرانی	Irani	Iranian (nationality)	adjective, noun
انگلیسی	Engelisi	British	adjective, noun
هستم	hastam	(I) am	verb
اسم	esm	name	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>من ایرانی هستم. Man Irani hastam. I'm Iranian.</p>	<p>ایرانیان به مهمان نوازی خود شناخته شده اند. Iranian beh mehman navaziye khod shenakhteh shodeh and. Iranians are known for their hospitality.</p>
<p>من انگلیسی هستم. Man Engelisi hastam. I'm British.</p>	<p>خیلی خسته هستم Kheili khaste hastam I am very tired.</p>
<p>Oo goft esmash Ali ast. He said his name is Ali.</p>	<p>او گفت اسمش علی است.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Boot Camp Lesson Is to Teach You How to Talk About Nationality

Let's take a look at the dialogue again.

ماری: سلام، من ماری ام. من انگلیسی هستم.

We start with a self-introduction ("Hello, my name is Mary"). Then we say our nationality, من انگلیسی هستم ("I'm British").

To say you are a certain nationality, just say the pronoun من (*man*) meaning "I," followed by your country's name in Persian, plus an "i" which indicates "from." Finally, add the verb "هستم" (*hastam = am*) at the end.

Sentence structure:

من + اسم کشور + ای + هستم.

من (verb: am) هستم (i) + ای (i) + country's name

Examples of nationalities in Persian:

Persian

English

من ایرانی هستم (Man Irani hastam)	"I'm Iranian."
من روسی هستم (Man Roosi hastam)	"I'm Russian."
من آمریکایی هستم (Man Amrikayi hastam)	"I'm American."
من انگلیسی هستم (Man Engelisi hastam)	"I'm British"
من ژاپنی هستم (Man Japoni hastam)	"I'm Japanese"
من چینی هستم (Man Chini hastam)	"I'm Chinese"
من فرانسوی هستم (Man Faransavi hastam)	"I'm French."
من ایتالیایی هستم (Man Italiayi hastam)	"I'm Italian."
من آلمانی هستم (Man Almani hastam)	"I'm German."
من اسپانیایی هستم (Man Espaniyayi hastam)	"I'm Spanish."
من سوئدی هستم (Man Swedi hastam)	"I'm Swedish."
من هلندی هستم (Man Holandi hastam)	"I'm Dutch."
من استرالیایی هستم (Man Ostraliyayi hastam)	"I'm Australian."
من برزیلی هستم (Man Brezili hastam)	"I'm Brazilian."
من کانادایی هستم (Man Canadayi hastam)	"I'm Canadian."
من هندی هستم (Man Hendi hastam)	"I'm Indian."
من مصری هستم (Man Mesri hastam)	"I'm Egyptian."

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #3 Useful Phrases for Learning Persian

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PERSIAN

1. چه می گویند؟ "Cheese" الف: عذر می خواهم، در فارسی به

2. ب: پنیر

3. الف: بخشید متوجه نشدم، لطفاً یک بار دیگر تکرار کنید.

4. ب: پنیر

5. الف: لطفاً کمی آرامتر بگویید.

6. ب: پ-نیر

7. الف: لطفاً آن را به فارسی برایم بنویسید.

ENGLISH

1. A: Excuse me, how do you say "Cheese" in Persian?
2. B: Cheese.
3. A: I'm sorry, I didn't catch that. Say it once again, please.
4. B: Cheese.
5. A: Please, speak a little slower
6. B: Che-ese.
7. A: Write that down in Persian for me, please.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. A: Ozr mikhamam, dar Farsi be "Cheese" che miguyand?
2. B: Panir.
3. A: Bebakshid, motevajjeh nashodam. Lotfan - yek bare digar tekrar konid.
4. B: Panir.
5. A: Lotfan kami aramtar begooyid.
6. B: Pa-nir.
7. A: Lotfan an ra be Farsi barayam benevisid.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
نوشت	neveshtan	to write	verb
بنویسید	benevisid	Please write	verb
کمی آرامتر	kami aramtar	a little slower	adverb
یک بار دیگر	yek bare digar	one more time	phrase
تکرار کنید	tekraar konid	repeat	verb
لطفاً	lotfan	please	interjection
متوجه نشدن	motevajjeh nashodan	Not to understand	verb
در فارسی	Dar Farsi	In Persian	phrase
گفت	goftan	to say	verb
می گویند؟	migooyand	(they) say	verb
بخشید	bebakshid	excuse me, I'm sorry	verb

چه	che	what	interrogative
عذر می خواهم	Ozr mikhaham	Excuse me	interjection
آن را	an ra	that	pronoun
برایم	barayam	for me	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>دوستم برای من نامه نوشت. doostam baraye man naame nevesht.</p> <p>My friend wrote a letter for me.</p>	<p>اسمتان را روی کاغذ بنویسید. Esmetan ra rooya kaghaz benevisid.</p> <p>"Write your name on the paper."</p>
<p>لطفا کمی آرامتر رانندگی کنید. lotfan kami aaramtar raanandegi konid.</p> <p>please drive a little slower.</p>	<p>یک بار دیگر امتحان خواهم کرد. yek bare digar emtahan khaham kard.</p> <p>I will try one more time.</p>
<p>نباید این را تکرار کنید. Nabayad in ra tekrar konid.</p> <p>"You should not repeat this."</p>	<p>لطفاً برایم توضیح دهید lotfan barayam tozih dahid.</p> <p>Please explain it to me.</p>
<p>من مفهوم این کلمه را متوجه نشدم. man mafhoom-e in kalame raa motavajjeh nashodam.</p> <p>I didn't understand the meaning of this vocabulary.</p>	<p>در فارسی به "table" چه می گویند؟ dar faarsi be "table" che migooyand?</p> <p>How do you say "table" in Persian?</p>
<p>مادرش به او حقیقت را گفت. maadarash be oo haghghat raa goft.</p> <p>"Her mother tells her the truth."</p>	<p>چه می گویند؟ "Computer" در فارسی به dar Farsi be "computer" che miguyand?</p> <p>How do you say "computer" in Persian?</p>
<p>بخشید، من باید زود برگردم. Bebakhshid, man bayad zood bargardam.</p> <p>"Sorry, I have to return fast."</p>	<p>آنچه می گوئید درست است. Anche migooiid dorost ast.</p> <p>What you say is right.</p>

<p>عذر می خواهم، ساعت چند است؟ Ozr mikhaham, saat chand ast?</p> <p>Excuse me, what time is it now?</p>	<p>خواهش می کنم آن را به من بدهید kharesh mikonam an ra be man bedahid.</p> <p>Please give that to me.</p>
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<p>lotfan in ra barayam bekhanid.</p> <p>Please read this for me.</p>	<p>لطفاً این را برایم بخوانید</p>
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

ببخشید / عذر می خواهم

Bebakhshid/Ozr mikhaham are two synonymous words both meaning "Excuse me/I'm sorry," and are used before asking a question to catch someone's attention. They are also used to request something, ask permission, and to say apologies.

For example:

ببخشید، ساعت چند است؟

Bebakhshid, saat chand ast?

"I'm sorry, what time is it?"

عذر می خواهم، آن دفتر را به من می دهید؟

Ozr mikhaham, an daftar ra be man midahid?

"Excuse me, would you please give me the notebook?"

لطفاً / خواهش می کنم

Lotfan/kharesh mikonam both are phrases meaning "Please," and are used to ask for a favor. *Lotf* (Lotf) literally means "Favor." *Lotfan* is derived from Arabic, and is a little more formal. Though *خواهش می کنم* can also be used for formal purposes.

لطفاً پنجره ها را ببندید.

Lotfan panjereha ra bebandid.

"Please close the windows."

خواهش می کنم مرا راهنمایی کنید.

Khahesh mikonam mara rahnamayi konid.

"Please guide me."

تر

Tar as in آرام تر (*aramtar* = "slower") is a suffix added to adjectives, to give them the meaning of "more." It's the equivalent of the English "-er." For example:

بزرگتر (*Bozorgtar* = "bigger")

تاریکتر (*tariktar* = "darker")

خوشحالتر (*khoshhaltar* = "happier")

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Boot Camp Lesson is to Learn More Persian Phrases by Asking a Question in Persian

بخشید، در فارسی به "_____ چه می گویند؟"

"Excuse me, how do you say _____ in Persian?"

Instead of "How do you say ...," we use "What do they say to" To ask this question, First say بخشید ("Excuse me"), followed by "در فارسی" (In Persian) at the beginning, then put "به ___" (to [the word]) next to it, and in the end is "چه می گویند؟" (what do they say). The structure becomes like: "Excuse me, In Persian, to ..., what do they say?"

For example:

چه می گویند؟ "Computer" بخشید، در فارسی به

Bebakhshid, dar Farsi be "Computer" che miguyand?

فارسی means "Persian." When you want to ask about another language, just replace فارسی (*dar* = "in"), در with that language and the rest remains unchanged. Also sometimes instead of *Beh*) is used which also means "in" in this case) به the word

چه می گویند؟ "Computer" بخشید، به ژاپنی به

Bebakhshid, be Japoni be "Computer" che miguyand?

na...) is a prefix added before verbs meaning "Not (to)." Whenever you want to make the **نَ** before it **نَ** negative form of a verb (for past, future and imperative verbs), you have to add

For example: **نرو** (*naro!*) meaning "Don't go!"

"*namand*) meaning "didn't stay) **نماند**

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #4 Counting from 1-100 in Persian

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PERSIAN

1. بهزاد: یک
2. بهزاد: و
3. بهزاد: دو
4. بهزاد: و
5. بهزاد: سه
6. بهزاد: و
7. بهزاد: چهار
8. بهزاد: و
9. بهزاد: پنج
10. بهزاد: و
11. بهزاد: شش
12. بهزاد: و
13. بهزاد: هفت
14. بهزاد: و
15. بهزاد: هشت
16. بهزاد: و

CONT'D OVER

نه بهزاد: .17

و بهزاد: .18

ده بهزاد: .19

ENGLISH

1. A: one
2. B: And
3. A: two,
4. B: And
5. A: three,
6. B: And
7. A: four,
8. B: And
9. A: five,
10. B: And
11. A: six,
12. B: And

CONT'D OVER

13. A: seven,
14. B: And
15. A: eight,
16. B: And
17. A: nine,
18. B: And
19. A: ten

ROMANIZATION

1. BEHZAD: yek (1),
2. BEHZAD: o ,
3. BEHZAD: do (2),
4. BEHZAD: o ,
5. BEHZAD: se (3),
6. BEHZAD: o ,
7. BEHZAD: chhar (4),
8. BEHZAD: o ,

CONT'D OVER

9. BEHZAD: panj (5),
10. BEHZAD: o ,
11. BEHZAD: shesh (6),
12. BEHZAD: o ,
13. BEHZAD: haft (7),
14. BEHZAD: o ,
15. BEHZAD: hasht (8),
16. BEHZAD: o ,
17. BEHZAD: noh(9),
18. BEHZAD: o ,
19. BEHZAD: dah (10).

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
و	o / va	and	conjunction
یک	yek	one (1)	numeral
دو	do	two (2)	numeral
سه	se	three (3)	numeral
چهار	chaahaar	four (4)	numeral
پنج	panj	five (5)	numeral

شش	shesh	six (6)	numeral
هفت	haft	seven (7)	numeral
هشت	hasht	eight (8)	numeral
نه	noh	nine (9)	noun
ده	dah	ten (10)	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>لطفا کتاب و دفترت را بردار. lotfan ketaab va daftarat raa bardaar.</p> <p>Please pick up your book and notebook.</p>	<p>یک بار دیگر باید این فیلم را ببینم. Yek bare digar bayad in film ro bebinam.</p> <p>"I have to see this film one more time."</p>
<p>من برای برنامه امشب دو تا بلیط دارم. Man baraye barname emshab do ta bilit dalam.</p> <p>I got two tickets for tonight's show.</p>	<p>من در خانه سه تا بچه گربه نگه می دارم. man dar khane se ta bachche gorbe negah midaram.</p> <p>I keep three kittens in my home.</p>
<p>سه کیلومتر به شهر مانده. Se kilometr be shahr mande.</p> <p>"There remains three kilometers to the city."</p>	<p>چهار نفر وارد مغازه شدند. Chahar nafar varede maghaze shodand.</p> <p>"Four people entered the shop."</p>
<p>از مغازه پنج تا دفتر خریدم. az maghazeh panj ta daftar kharidam.</p> <p>I bought five notebooks from the store.</p>	<p>باید تا ساعت پنج شروع کنیم. Bayad ta saat panj shorou konim.</p> <p>We have to start by five o'clock.</p>
<p>شش نفر از دوستانم آمدند. Shesh nafar az doostanam amadand.</p> <p>"Six of my friends came along."</p>	<p>هفت خودرو با هم تصادف کردند. Haft khodro ba ham tasadof kardand.</p> <p>"Seven vehicles crashed into each other."</p>
<p>هشت بار تلفن کردم. Hasht bar telefon kardam.</p> <p>"I called eight times."</p>	<p>ما در باغمون نه تا درخت کاج داریم. ma dar baghemoon noh ta derakhte kaj darim.</p> <p>We have nine pine trees in our garden.</p>

oo bishtar az dah saat khabid!

He slept for more than ten hours!

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Numbers From Eleven to Twenty

بیست، نوزده، هجده، هفده، شانزده، پانزده، چهارده، سیزده، دوازده، یازده

Yazdah, davazdah, sizdah, chhardah, panzdah, shanzdah, hefdah, hejdah, noozdah, bist.

"Eleven," "twelve," "thirteen," "fourteen," "fifteen," "sixteen," "seventeen," "eighteen," "nineteen," "twenty."

As you may notice, ده (*dah*) is "ten," which remains unchanged in all of them. The parts which come before the "ten," do not follow a special rule. You can tell that the beginning letter of all of them are the same as the single-digit ones, but the rest of them just have to be memorized.

Here are some more examples:

Persian	"English"
(<i>yazdah ketab</i>)	یازده کتاب "eleven books"
(<i>davazdah saleh</i>)	دوازده ساله "twelve years old"
(<i>shanzdah dokhtar</i>)	شانزده دختر "sixteen girls"
(<i>noozdah gharch</i>)	نوزده قارچ "twenty mushrooms"

The Multiples of Ten

ده، بیست، سی، چهل، پنجاه، شصت، هفتاد، هشتاد، نود، صد.

Dah, bist, si, chehel, panjah, shast, haftad, hashtad, navad, sad.

"Ten," "twenty," "thirty," "forty," "fifty," "sixty," "seventy," "eighty," "ninety," "one hundred."

Multiples of ten also have no particular rule, just like the numbers from ten to twenty. But once they're memorized, the rest will become easy, by adding numbers already known.

Other Compound Numbers

Other compound numbers are formed, similar to the way we form English numbers, simply by adding *و* (*o* = "and"), then placing numbers from one to nine after twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, ... ninety.

For Example:

بیست و هشت شب.

(bist o hasht shab)

"Twenty-eight nights"

پنجاه و دو صفحه.

(panjah o do safhe)

"fifty-two pages"

نود و هفت درصد.

(navad o haft darsad)

"ninety-seven percent"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of The Lesson is Persian Numerals

Regarding word order, Persian numerals are different to English in that the number comes first, followed by the noun classifier then finally the noun (no plural form). Some nouns do not need a classifier, though. Although there are plural forms in the Persian language, in this case, for counting the number of nouns, we don't use their plural forms.

Basic noun classifiers:

All of *عدد* (*adad*), *دانه* (*daneh*), and *تا* (*ta*) are classifiers that can be used for all nouns, but are not really necessary and can also be removed. *Ta* comes with all numbers except digits of "یک" (*yek* = "one"), which becomes "یکی" (*yeki*) when used for counting without nouns, or

remains *یک* (*yek*) when adding to a noun.

Other classifiers include:

(*nafar* = "person") for people

نفر

(*galleh* = "herd") for groups of animals

گله

(*raas* = "head") for one animal, mostly domestic

راس

(*shakheh* = "branch") for one flower

شاخه

(*dast* = "hand"/"set") for clothes

دست

(*jeld* = "volume") for books

جلد

Examples of numeral noun phrases:

(*panj nafar*)
"five people"

پنج نفر

(*yek galleh goosfand*)
"one herd of sheep"

یک گله گوسفند

(*yek raas goosfand*)
"one sheep"

ک راس گوسفند

(*yek shakheh gole sorkh*)
"one rose"

یک شاخه گل سرخ

(*yek dast kot o shalvar*)
"one suit"

یک دست کت و شلوار

(*se jeld ketab*)
"three books"

سه جلد کتاب

(haft adad tambr /haft ta tambr)

"seven stamps"

Cardinal vs Ordinal Numbers

What we have learned above are cardinal numbers. To form an ordinal number, add *om* (ام) after the cardinal numbers. Exceptions are "the first" and "the third." Instead of saying *yekom* (یکم) and *seom* (سه ام), we say: *avval* (اول) and *sevvom* (سوم).

Persian Cardinal	Persian Ordinal	English Cardinal	English Ordinal
یک (yek)	اول (avval)	one	the first
دو (do)	دوم (dovvom)	two	the second
سه (se)	سوم (sevvom)	three	the third
چهار (chhar)	چهارم (chharom)	four	the fourth
پنج (panj)	پنجم (panjom)	five	the fifth
شش (shesh)	ششم (sheshom)	six	the sixth
هفت (haft)	هفتم (haftom)	seven	the seventh
هشت (hasht)	هشتم (hashtom)	eight	the eighth
نه (noh)	نهم (nohom)	nine	the ninth
ده (dah)	دهم (dahom)	ten	the tenth
یازده (yazdah)	یازدهم (yazdahom)	eleven	the eleventh
دوازده (davazdah)	دوازدهم (davazdahom)	twelve	the twelfth

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp #5 Counting from 100 - 1,000,000 in Persian

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 9 Grammar

5

PERSIAN

صد	.1 الف:
دویست	.2 ب:
سیصد	.3 الف:
چهارصد	.4 ب:
پانصد	.5 الف:
ششصد	.6 ب:
هفتصد	.7 الف:
هشتصد	.8 ب:
نهصد	.9 الف:
هزار	.10 ب:
پنج هزار	.11 الف:
ده هزار	.12 ب:
پنجاه هزار	.13 الف:
صد هزار	.14 ب:
یک میلیون	.15 الف:

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: one hundred
2. B: two hundred
3. A: three hundred
4. B: four hundred
5. A: five hundred
6. B: six hundred
7. A: seven hundred
8. B: eight hundred
9. A: nine hundred
10. B: one thousand
11. A: five thousand
12. B: ten thousand
13. A: fifty thousand
14. B: one hundred thousand.
15. A: one million

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. A: sad
2. B: devist
3. A: sisad
4. B: chharsad
5. A: pansad
6. B: sheshsad
7. A: haftsad
8. B: hashtsad
9. A: nohsad
10. B: hezar
11. A: panjhezar
12. B: dahhezar
13. A: panjahhezar
14. B: sadhezar
15. A: yekmilliun

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
یک میلیون	yek milliun	one million (1.000.000)	numeral
صد هزار	sad hezar	one hundred thousand (100.000)	numeral
پنجاه هزار	panjah hezar	fifty thousand (50.000)	numeral
ده هزار	dah hezar	ten thousand (10.000)	numeral
پنج هزار	panj hezar	five thousand (5000)	numeral
صد	sad	one hundred (100)	numeral
دویست	devist	two hundred (200)	numeral
سیصد	sisad	three hundred (300)	numeral
چهارصد	chhar sad	four hundred (400)	numeral
پانصد	paansad	five hundred (500)	numeral
ششصد	shesh sad	six hundred (600)	numeral
هفتصد	haft sad	seven hundred (700)	numeral
هشتصد	hasht sad	eight hundred (800)	numeral
نهصد	noh sad	nine hundred (900)	numeral
هزار	hezaar	one thousand (1000)	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

حقوق ماهیانه او یک میلیون دلار است.
hoghooghe maahiaane oo yek milioon dolaar ast.

His monthly salary is 1000000 dollars.

صد هزار نفر برای تماشای مسابقه
فوتبال به استادیوم رفتند.

sad hedaar nafar baraaye tamaashaye
mosabeqeye footbaal be estadiom raftand.

One hundred thousand people went to the
stadium for the football game.

<p>اجاره این خانه پنجاه هزارین است. ejaare in khaane panjaah hezaar yen ast.</p> <p>The rent for this house is fifty thousand yen.</p>	<p>قیمت آن آدامس ده هزار ریال است. qeimat-e aan aadaams dah hezaar rial ast.</p> <p>The price of that gum is ten thousand Rial.</p>
<p>شما برای خرید این وسیله باید پنج هزار دلار بپردازید. shomaa baraaye kharid-e in vasile baayad panj hezaar dolaar bepardaazid.</p> <p>You have to spend 5000 dollars to buy this device.</p>	<p>به صد سال یک قرن می گویند. be sad sal yek gham miguyand.</p> <p>One hundred years is called a century.</p>
<p>درخت سیب حیاطمان دویست عدد سیب داد. derakhte sibe hayateman devist adad sib dad.</p> <p>The apple tree in our yard bore two hundred apples.</p>	<p>از تهران تا چالوس 300 کیلومتر است. Az Tehran ta Chalus sesad kilometre.</p> <p>It is three hundred kilometers from Tehran to Chalus.</p>
<p>این غار چهارصد سال قدمت دارد. In ghar chharsad sal ghedmat darad.</p> <p>This cave is four hundred years old.</p>	<p>پانصد تومان عیدی گرفتم. Pansad toman eidi gereftam.</p> <p>I got five hundred Tomans as my New Year gift.</p>
<p>شش ضربدر صد برابر است با ششصد. shesh zarbdar sad barabar ast ba sheshsad.</p> <p>Six times one hundred equals six hundred.</p>	<p>این ورزشگاه هفتصد نفر گنجایش دارد. In varzeshgah haftsad nafar gonjayesh darad.</p> <p>This stadium has a seating capacity of seven hundred people.</p>
<p>گنجی هشتصد ساله در زیر این زمین مخفی است. ganji hashtsad saleh dar zire in zamin makhfi ast.</p> <p>There's an eight hundred year old treasure hidden underground.</p>	<p>این پل نهصد متر ارتفاع دارد. In pol nohsad metr ertefae darad.</p> <p>This bridge is nine hundred meters high.</p>
<p>Baraye in kar bayad 1000 dollar kharrj konid.</p> <p>"You have to spend 1000 dollars for this task."</p>	<p>باید برای این کار 1000 دلار خرج کنید.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

"One hundred" in Persian is صد / یکصد (*sad/yeksad*); so صد means "hundred." Simply add صد (*sad*) to the end of one through nine then you'll have from one hundred to nine hundred. For example, چهارصد means "four hundred," and هفتصد means "seven hundred." Exceptions include دویست (*devist* = "two hundred"), سیصد (*sisad* = "three hundred"), and پانصد (*pansad* = "five hundred").

Persian	"English"
(<i>sad</i>)	صد one hundred
(<i>devist</i>)	دویست two hundred
(<i>sisad</i>)	سیصد three hundred
(<i>chhar sad</i>)	چهارصد four hundred
(<i>pansad</i>)	پانصد five hundred
(<i>shesh sad</i>)	ششصد six hundred
(<i>haft sad</i>)	هفتصد seven hundred
(<i>hasht sad</i>)	هشتصد eight hundred
(<i>noh sad</i>)	نهمصد nine hundred
(<i>hezar</i>)	هزار one thousand

From 1000 to 9000

Persian	English
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(<i>hezar</i>)	هزار	one thousand
(<i>do hezar</i>)	دوهزار	two thousand
(<i>se hezar</i>)	سه هزار	three thousand
(<i>chhar hezar</i>)	چهارهزار	four thousand
(<i>panj hezar</i>)	پنج هزار	five thousand
(<i>shesh hezar</i>)	شش هزار	six thousand
(<i>haft hezar</i>)	هفت هزار	seven thousand
(<i>hasht hezar</i>)	هشت هزار	eight thousand
(<i>noh hezar</i>)	نه هزار	nine thousand
(<i>dah hezar</i>)	ده هزار	ten thousand

Follow the same rule for bigger numbers. Just as in English, we add هزار (*hezar* = "thousand") to the end of the numbers from ten to ninety, then we have numbers from 10000 to 100000.

Persian	English
(<i>dah hezar</i>)	ده هزار ten thousand
(<i>bist hezar</i>)	بیست هزار twenty thousand
(<i>si hezar</i>)	سی هزار thirty thousand

(<i>chehel hezar</i>)	چهل هزار	forty thousand
(<i>panjah hezar</i>)	پنجاه هزار	fifty thousand
(<i>shast hezar</i>)	شصت هزار	sixty thousand
(<i>haftad hezar</i>)	هفتاد هزار	seventy thousand
(<i>hashtad hezar</i>)	هشتاد هزار	eighty thousand
(<i>navad hezar</i>)	نود هزار	ninety thousand
(<i>sad hezar</i>)	صد هزار	one hundred thousand

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Learn Larger Numbers in Persian

The easiest way to remember large numbers in Persian is to understand their structure first. In the previous Boot Camp lesson, we covered the numbers one to one hundred. As you may remember, the most important thing is to memorize the numbers from one to twenty, and then build larger numbers by modifying the endings, adding or dropping some parts, and so on. There are exceptions among the common rules, but in general, Persian numbers have a strong logical system according to which the numbers are built.

1,000

Remembering the 1000s is easier than the 100s, because unlike the hundreds, there are no exceptions here. All of them are made by adding "thousand" هزار (*hezar*) to the end of one through to nine." For example "one thousand" is هزار or یک هزار. "Two thousand," is دوهزار, and so on.

All the way up to "nine hundred thousand," نه صد هزار (*noh sad hezar*). The system is logical and easy, like the English number system. Just remember that all the numbers are contracted into one long word. For example, "One hundred and thirty two thousand four hundred and ninety six" in Persian would be:

صد و سی و دو هزار و چهار صد و نود و شش

(*sad o si o do hezar o chhar sad o navad o shesh*)

It may be overwhelming to read, but you'll gradually get used to it. Just follow the digits one by one (starting from the higher digits to the lower ones) and you'll have the largest numbers memorized in no time! Also, just like in English you put an "and" before the units digit of a number. There is an extra "and" added between multiples of ten and single digits, like we learned in the previous lesson. Even in larger numbers the order is the same. So "two thousand and thirteen" would be دو هزار و سیزده. "Ten thousand two hundred and eighty seven" is ده هزار و دویست و هشتاد و هفت.

1,000,000

"Million" in Persian is میلیون (*Milliun*). The same rule as "hundred" and "thousand" is also applied here. For example, "one million" is یک میلیون, "two million" is دو میلیون and so on.

"One Billion" is یک بیلیون (*Yek billion*) in Persian. So try to guess the right word for the number 3,500,854,999 in Persian. Starting from the billions, down to the ones, the answer is as follows:

سه بیلیون و پانصد میلیون و هشتصد و پنجاه و چهار هزار و نهصد و نود و نه.

(*Se billion o pansad milliun o hashtsad o panjaho chhar hezar o nohsad o navad o noh.*)

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #1

Introduction to Iran and the Persian Language

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

1

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the History of the Persian Language

I. Linguistics

Persian (Farsi) is the official language of Iran, and is also spoken in Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In Iran it's the first language of more than forty million Iranians (58% - 79%) and has some speakers in India and Pakistan too. Considering other language speakers' mastery of Persian as a second language, the number of the world's Persian speakers outside Iran is thought to be around 10 million. The Persian language belongs to the Indo-European family of languages. It has roots in Iran's 2500-year-old history and culture, and has changed and developed along with the country and its people up until today.

Persian originates from the Pars land (today's Fars province) in the South of Iran. The language had three stages of development: Ancient, Dari, and Pahlavi. **Ancient** Persian is the language that was spoken during the Hakhamaneshi era (486 - 522 BC) in Pars country, and since the Hakhamaneshi kings came from the Pars or Fars land and started to rule all over Iran, it became the whole country's language. **Dari** Persian was spoken during the Sasanian dynasty era by Iran's court (called *Darbar* in Farsi) and the capital's people, and was the common language in the East of Iran. **Pahlavi** Persian had two types: Ashkani Pahlavi, which was popular in the north of Iran, and Sasanian Pahlavi, which was used in the south of Iran. The Hakhamaneshi writing system was called Mikhi (cuneiform) Script and resembled the shape of nails, and was written from left to right, while the Sasanian Pahlavi script was written from right to left. **New** Persian began in the Khorasan province after the Arabs won in Iran and people started to use the Arabic alphabet for writing Persian to spread and advertise the religion of Islam. The letters (P)"پ", (ZH)"ژ", (G)"گ", (CH)"چ" were added to the Arabic alphabet and this became the Persian of today.

Persian is a language of vowels and syllables. In different places it's spoken with different dialects and accents. The Persian used in Iran's capital Tehran, is considered the standard Persian and therefore is also used in this series of lessons.

II. About Iran

Iran is a country in the Middle East in South-Western Asia, and neighbors Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkmenistan to the North, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the East, and Turkey and Iraq to the West. In the north, it borders the Caspian Sea and in the South it's bound by the Oman Sea and Persian Gulf. Iran's climate and weather is influenced by three factors and is divided into three kinds: more than half of Iran is inside or around the central deserted part and therefore has hot and dry weather. One third of Iran (in the West and North-West Zagros and Alborz mountains) has cold weather. And a little part that's located beside the Caspian and Oman Seas, is green and cultivable land with humid and moderate weather.

Iran has a population of 77,189,669 people, the majority of whom are Muslim. Iranians were originally from the Aryan race, who lived in the South-Western part of today's Iran from around 10-11 thousand years ago. Iran is rich in natural wonders: it has four seasons and historically significant buildings and architecture, plus many famous places like Persepolis in the South and the Tchogha Zanbil temple.

III. Where Persian is Spoken

The Persian language is mainly spoken by around forty million people in Iran (58% - 79% of the total population) and over ten million people living overseas.

IV. Writing System and Pronunciation

The current Persian language uses the Persian alphabet as its writing system. It consists of 32 characters, 28 of which are the same as the Arabic alphabet, plus the four letters of (P)"پ", (ZH)"ز", (G)"گ", (CH)"چ" that don't exist in Arabic. This alphabet is written from right to left, and in words, most of the characters are connected to each other. Most of the letters have three forms depending on which part of the word they're in: initial, medial, and final.

In the Persian alphabet, there are not so many variants of tones. Instead, vowels play the main and important part in forming the pronunciation of the language. There are six vowels (three short ones and three long ones) and two diphthong vowels. Short vowels are shown as little marks above and below the consonants, which in many cases are removed in the written form, but still pronounced when reading.

V. Why it is Important: The Top Five Reasons to Learn this Language Are...

- 1. Learning Persian is fun and exciting!** Iranian culture, manners, customs and traditions are unique, like the language. Discovering a whole new world can be very exciting!
- 2. Persian is different!** Persian is different to English and other Latin-based language, because it has its own alphabet, grammar and pronunciation. It's a new challenge, and a great change of pace.
- 3. Iran is a historically significant country.** Learning the language of a country with a rich history can help you know more about its people and their stories. To understand the way they have thought and acted, helps us learn from their mistakes and successes, and become stronger ourselves.
- 4. Iran is a beautiful country!** Travelling can be easier when you know the language. With a varied climate and different geographical settings like mountains, plains, valleys and desert, Iran has four distinct seasons, remarkable landscapes, and significant tourist attractions. While surveying the remains of old civilizations, you can also enjoy its beautiful natural scenery.
- 5. Persians are warm and friendly!** Iran's people are known and famous for their hospitality.

Knowing their language can be a connecting bridge to work and live with them, and a way to find more friends in this Oriental country!

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #2

Cracking the Persian Writing System

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

2

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Persian Writing System

The Persian alphabet is easy to learn because the most of character shapes are similar to each other, and there are many similar sounds to English.

Alphabet

The Persian alphabet consists of 32 characters, 28 of which are from the Arabic alphabet, plus 4 additional ones that are (P)"پ," (ZH)"ژ," (G)"گ," (CH)"چ" which are exclusive to Persian, and don't exist in Arabic. Most of the letters are so similar in terms of their shapes, and only differ in the number and places of points, like: (B)"ب," (P)"پ," (T)"ت," (S)"ث." Depending on which part of the word they're in, most of the letters have from two to four forms of initial, medial, and final. Like for example, the letter *gheyn* (غ) with the sound of *GH* in the words below:

(apart final) باغ [*bagh* = "garden"] (initial) غار [*ghar* = "cave"]

(connected final) تیغ [*tigh* = "blade"] (medial) نغمه [*naghme* = "melody"]

In the table below, you can find all the characters of the Persian alphabet in their initial, medial and final forms from left to right.

Persian Alphabet

Form	Name	Sound	Form	Name	Sound
ا آ	<i>Alef</i>	<i>a/aa/e/o</i>	ص ص ا	<i>Sad</i>	<i>s</i>
ب ب ا	<i>Be</i>	<i>b</i>	ض ض ا	<i>Zad</i>	<i>z</i>
پ پ ا	<i>Pe</i>	<i>p</i>	ط ط ا	<i>Ta</i>	<i>t</i>
ت ت ا	<i>Te</i>	<i>t</i>	ظ ظ ا	<i>Za</i>	<i>z</i>
ث ث ا	<i>Se</i>	<i>s</i>	ع ن ع م ع ن ع ا	<i>Ein</i>	<i>ea</i>
ج ج ا	<i>Jim</i>	<i>j</i>	غ ن غ م غ ن غ ا	<i>Ghein</i>	<i>gh</i>
چ چ ا	<i>Che</i>	<i>ch</i>	ف ف ا	<i>Fe</i>	<i>f</i>

ح ح	He	h	ق قا	Ghaf	gh
خ خا	Khe	kh	ک کا	Kaf	k
د	Dal	d	گ گا	Gaf	g
ذ	Zal	z	ل لم	Lam	l
ر	Re	r	م ما	Mim	m
ز	Ze	z	ن نا	Noon	n
ژ	Zhe	zh	و	Vav	v/u/oo/o
س سا	Sin	s	ه هه ده ها	He	h/eh
ش شا	Shin	sh	ی یا	Ye	y/i

* (A, O, E, AA) are all forms of the same letter, which is called *Alef* (ا، آ، اُ، اَ، اِ)

* In older texts, *Alef* is considered the first character of alphabet, and *Hamze* is removed.

* The letters ا, ذ, د, ر, ز, ژ, و (A, Z, D, R, Z, ZH, and V) are not connected to the next letter in a word.

ه has the sound of *H* at the beginning of a word, and the sound of *Eh* at the ending of a "ه" word.

ا (A[cat]), ق and غ (GH), ء and ع (EA), ژ (ZH), and خ (KH)

These five letters are for sounds not found in the English alphabet by default. While "ا" is a vowel, the other six are used as consonants.

Pronunciation Marks

There are four marks which are used above or below letters to show pronunciation points:

1. *Tashdid* (ّ) is used to indicate the sound of a letter in a word that is heard twice or doubled. بچّه (Bachche = "child")
2. *Hamze* (ء) is the sign that represents the glottal stop which has no sound or a sound of "ea." مسئله (Mas-eale = "problem")

3. *Tanvin* (َ) occurs in the Arabic adverb ending, like "-ly" in English, and is pronounced "an" as in "man." واقعا (*Vaghean* = "really")
4. *Sokun* (^) is used to show that there aren't any short vowels between two consonants (which makes it no more a syllable). گرم (*Garm* = "hot")

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #3

Painless Persian Grammar

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

3

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Basic Persian Grammar

Persian is a little different from English in terms of grammar, but there are also some similarities between the two languages. Comparing these differences and similarities together, may help learning the new language become easier.

In these All About lessons, we are going to avoid all but the most basic grammar words. Introducing complex grammatical concepts in the early stages of language learning actually makes things much more difficult than they need to be.

Overview

In the Persian language, words are usually formed from one or more syllable, each one of them containing one vowel. The order that words are placed in a sentence is slightly different to English, and has the subject at the beginning, the predicate coming next, and at the end, the verb.

Verbs

Verbs are conjugated in different tenses and have attached pronouns, singular/plural forms, and time. Also like most languages, Persian contains passive/active, transitive/intransitive, simple/compound, auxiliary/lexical, and other forms (of verbs).

Time and Form

As mentioned before, Persian verbs have different tenses. In Persian, the time and form of verbs are determined by adding prefixes, and attached pronouns. The prefixes that are added before verbs show the form of the action.

For example:

The attached pronouns are added to the end of verbs and show the subject that does the action. Look at the verbs in the table below to see how they are conjugated in this way.

Name	Persian	English
Present form (<i>Mi</i> prefix)	(<i>mi ravam</i>) می روم	I go
Conditional form (<i>Be</i> prefix)	(<i>be ravam</i>) بروم	If I go
Negative Present (<i>Nemi</i> prefix)	(<i>nemi ravam</i>) نمی روم	I don't go

The time of the action is determined by the verb's base. Present base is the same as imperative form without its first *BE* or *BO*. Past base contains the two types of T endings and D endings. Future form is made by adding "خواستن" (*Khastan* = "to want") verb's present base conjugation to the beginning of past base. To all these tenses, attached pronouns are added at the end.

For Example: "می خورم" (*Mi Khordam* = "(I) eat") is the regular present tense of the verb *Khordan* ("to eat"), "خوردم" (*Khordam* = "(I) ate") is the past form, and "خواهی خورد" (*Khahi Khord* = "you will eat") is the future form.

Below, the verb "رفتن" (*raftan* = "to go") is shown in different tenses. **Ro** (read as *Rav*) is the present base, which comes from *Boro*, the imperative form. **Raft** is the past base, and also past singular 3rd person.

Past	Regular Present	Future
(<i>raftam</i> = I went) رفتم	(<i>miravam</i> = I go) می روم	<i>khaham raft</i> = I) خواهم رفت (will go)
(<i>rafti</i> = you went) رفتی	(<i>miravi</i> = you go) می روی	<i>khahi raft</i> = you) خواهی رفت (will go)
(<i>raft</i> = he/she/it went) رفت	(<i>miravad</i> = he goes) می رود	<i>khahad raft</i> = he) خواهد رفت (will go)
(<i>raftim</i> = we went) رفتیم	(<i>miravim</i> = we go) می رویم	<i>khahim raft</i> =) خواهیم رفت (we will go)
(<i>raftid</i> = you went) رفتید	(<i>miravid</i> = you go) می روید	<i>khahid raft</i> =) خواهید رفت (you will go)
(<i>raftand</i> = they went) رفتند	(<i>miravand</i> = they) می روند (go)	<i>khahand raft</i> =) خواهند رفت (they'll go)

Word Order

Word order in Persian language has its own special rules that can't be changed very often, because it'll result in losing the meanings of sentences. The order is usually as following. The subject comes first in the sentence, after which is the predicate that can be an adjective or an

object. The verb is placed in the end, although in some cases when the verb is a moving action like "going," a noun like a place name with a preposition can also be added afterwards.

For example:

Man diruz be khaneye dustam raftam. "Yesterday I went to my friend's house" (من دیروز به خانه دوستم رفتم)

raftam = "went") is the verb in this sentence, which is placed at the end (من) at the beginning is the subject, and (man = "I/me")

Man daram miravam be khaneye dustam. "I am going to my friend's house" (من دارم می روم به خانه دوستم)

daram miravam = "am going") is the verb (من) is the subject also in this sentence, and (man = "I/me") (daram miravam = "am going") is the verb (my friend's house") can be before or after the verb

Payiz dar Iran besyar zibast. "Autumn in Iran is very beautiful" (پاییز در ایران بسیار زیباست)

payiz = "autumn") is the subject, and (ast = "is") is the verb that's attached to (پاییز زیبا) the adjective (*ziba* = "beautiful")

Pronouns

There isn't a wide range of pronouns in Persian. Pronouns are basically divided into two main types which are: separate pronouns and attached pronouns. The separate ones are the main pronouns, and the attached ones are particles added to the end of verbs that indicate person (without needing the actual pronouns).

Separate pronouns are as follows:

1st person: Singular: من (*Man* = "I/me") Plural: ما (*Ma* = "we/us")

2nd person: Singular: تو (*To* = "you/your") Plural: شما (*Shoma* = "you/your")

3rd person: Singular: او (*Ou* = "He/him/his/she/her/it") Plural: ایشان/آنها (*Anha/Ishan* = "they")

Attached pronouns are as follows:

1st person pronouns: Singular: م (*Am* = "(I) do") Plural: یم (*Im* = "(we) do")

2nd person pronouns: Singular: ی (*Ee* = "(you) do") Plural: ید (*Id* = "(you) do")

3rd person pronouns: Singular: َد (*Ad* = "(he) does") Plural: ند (*And* = "(they) do")

The 3rd person singular form doesn't have attached pronouns in the past tense.

Examples: ما می رویم. (*Ma miravim* = "we go") او رفت. (*Ou raft* = "he went")

Plurals

In Persian, nouns usually become plural by adding "ها" (*ha*) at the end. Sometimes "ان" (*an*) also can be added to make the word plural. There are also other ways used to make names plural, but since they originated from the Arabic language, they're not considered Persian so much.

When adding *An*, the *E* letter becomes *G*. For example:

پرنده (<i>Parande</i> = "bird")	پرنده ها (= <i>Parandeha</i>) ("birds")	پرندهگان (= <i>Parandegan</i>) ("birds")
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LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #4

Persian Pronunciation Made Easy

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Basic Persian Pronunciation

The most important factor in Persian pronunciation is considered to be vowels. Since Persian language is a syllabic language, the existence of words depends on syllables, and the existence of syllables depends on vowels. Each syllable has one vowel. Without any vowels, there wouldn't be any syllables, and therefore any words, and we'd only have a series of letters.

As a quick reminder, the Persian language has 32 alphabet characters, including the four non-Arabic letters. Six of these are vowels, and there are 23 consonant sounds (due to some of them having the same sound).

Consonants

There are 23 consonant sounds in Persian. In fact, there are 29 consonants, some of which have the same or similar sounds because of their different shapes. The letters with the same sounds comprise six groups:

(GH),	غ ق
(EA),	ء ع
(Z),	ذ ز ض ظ
(H),	ح ه
(S),	ث س ص
(T)	ت ط

Some of the sounds don't have exact equivalents in English, and are:

خ

(KH, like the "ch" in "loch"),

ژ

(ZH, like the "s" in "measure"),

غ ق

(gh, like the French R)

ب

is called *be* and pronounced like the "b" in "ball"

پ

is called *pe* and pronounced like "p" in "pink"

ت and ط

are called *ta* and *te* and pronounced like [t] in "ten."

ث and س and ص

are called "sad, sin and se" and pronounced like [s] in "simple"

ج

is called *jim* and pronounced like [j] in "jelly"

چ

is called *che* and pronounced like "ch" in "church"

ح and ه

are called *he* and *he* and pronounced like the "h" in "house"

خ

is called *khe* and pronounced like "ch" in "loch"

د

is called *dal* and pronounced like "d" in "doll"

are called *za*, *zad*, *ze* and *zal* and pronounced like "z" in "zebra"

ر

is called *re* and pronounced like "r" in "round"

ژ

is called *zhe* and pronounced like "s" in "measure"

ش

is called *shin* and pronounced like "sh" in "shell"

ع and ء

are called *hamze* and *ein* and pronounced like [u] in "umbrella"

غ and ق

are called *ghaf* and *ghein* and pronounced like [r] in the French language

ف

is called *fe* and pronounced like "f" in "family"

ک

is called *kaf* and pronounced like [k] in "kite"

گ

is called *gaf* and pronounced like [g] in "girl"

ل

is called *lam* and pronounced like [l] in "like"

م

is called *mim* and pronounced like [m] in "moon"

ن

is called *noun* and pronounced like [n] in "number"

و

is called *vav* and pronounced like [v] in "volcano"

و

is called *ye* and pronounced like [y] in "yoyo"

Vowels

Persian has six vowels (three short vowels, and three long vowels) plus two diphthongs.

Short vowels:

is called *fathe/zebar* and pronounced like [a] in "cat."

اَ

is called *kasre/zir* and pronounced like [e] in "bell."

اِ

آِ

is called *zammeh/pish* and pronounced like the [o] in "mode."

Long vowels:

is called *alef* and pronounced like [a] in "ball."

آ

او

is called *vav* and pronounced like [oo] in "moon."

و

is called *Ye* and pronounced like [ee] in "feel."

Diphthongs:

is called *ey* and pronounced like [ay] in "pay."

ای

is called *ow* and pronounced like [o] in "no."

او

Note that *vav* and *ye* are considered vowels when they sound like [ee] and [oo] and consonants when sound like [ye] and [v].

Tones and Stress

There aren't so many different variants of tones in words and syllables in Persian language, and mostly they are all pronounced the same way, except for the question words, which start at a lower level and gradually go up to a higher level.

The emphasis or stress (of sounds) is generally on the last syllable of a word.

For example:

مادر

(*Madar* = "mother")

مار

(*Mar* = "snake")

دریا

(*Darya* = "sea")

In verbs only, (except three-syllable past forms) the stress is on the first syllable of the word. In three-syllable past forms, the stress is on the middle syllable.

For example:

نرفت

(*Naraft* = "(he) didn't go")

ببینید

(*Bebinid* = "look")

می خورم

(*Mikhoram* = "(I) eat")

دویدم

(*Davidam* = "(I) ran")

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #5

Top 5 Must-Know Phrases for Learning Persian

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top 5 Must-Know Persian Phrases

Here we'll introduce five phrases in Persian that will take you a long way and help you out in a variety of situations!

سلام

(Salam - "Hello!")

Salam means "Hello" in Persian. When two people meet, the first thing they say to each other as a greeting is *Salam*. It's a word that can be used in all occasions, at any time of the day and by anyone, of any age. It originates from the word *Salamati* which literally means "Well-being" or "Healthiness." In other words, besides "Hello," it has the hidden meaning of: "I hope you are feeling well." Or "I hope you are fine."

For Example:

A: سلام عليكم

(*Salam aleykom* - "Hello to you!")

B: سلام عليكم

(*Aleykom Salam!* - "To you hello!")

خدا حافظ (!Kodahafez - "Goodbye)

This means "Goodbye" in Persian. It is a phrase used when people leave each other. *Khoda* means "God," and *Hafez* means someone who keeps and protects. So in this case it can mean something like: "Let God protect you and keep you safe and sound, while I'm not around!" It is literally like a good short prayer.

خسته نباشيد (!Khaste nabashid! - "Hope you're not tired)

This is said to someone who has finished any kind of work, or usually co-workers say when leaving a workplace. It means "Well done, you did a very good job! That's all for now."

The word *Khaste* means "Tired," and *Nabashid* means "Not to be." It generally has a sense of "fulfilling a job" in itself.

دستت درد نکند (!Dastet dard nakoneh! - "I hope your hands don't hurt)

This one is also used for someone who has finished doing something for you. It is said

especially to thank them and show your feeling of gratitude. It is deeper than a simple *Motshakkeram* or *Mamnunam* which shortly mean Thank you. This one can mean: "Thank you for doing it for me. Hope it didn't make your hands hurt/ache!"

Dastet means "Your hands," and *Dard nakonad* means "Doesn't/Won't hurt."

(*Khahesh mikonam.* - "Please/No problem") . خواهش می کنم.

It is used to politely ask someone to do you a favor.

Example:

خواهش می کنم آب را به من بده.

(*Khahesh mikonam ab ra be man bede.*- "Please pass me the water.")

Khahesh literally means "Wanting," *Mikonam* means "I do." Together they mean "I have a request." It can also mean "No problem" in answer to someone after they say thank you.

The word *Lotfan* which is a word derived from Arabic that's used in the Persian language, also means "Please."

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #6

Can You Answer These Questions About Iran?

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Quiz

Here are five things you have to know about Iran! Why not test your knowledge of Iran?

Geography

In which part of Iran is Tehran located?

1. The South-East
2. The North-West
3. The Northern Center

Correct answer: 3. The Northern Center

Tehran, the largest city and 200 year-old capital of Iran, just a village at the beginning, now with a population of more than twelve million people, is the 16th most populated city of the world today.

Tehran is surrounded by the Alborz mountains to the north (including the 3933-meter-high Tochal peak) and the Kavir desert to the south. Except for the northern mountain areas which are a little humid and mild, the weather is generally hot and dry.

In the north of the city, which is closer to the mountains, the streets and alleys are steeper, and in the south they're more flat. Also in the south, there are fewer high class buildings than in the North, and the governmental and office buildings are located at the city center. Azadi Tower, Millad tower, and the sight of Damavand peak (which is a non-active volcano) are considered to be the symbols of Tehran. Carpets, rugs, cushion, wood works, mosaic, pottery, and glass paintings are examples of handicrafts and souvenirs that can be found in different places in Tehran.

Cuisine

The two most well-known Persian dishes are:

1. Abgusht and Ghormesabzi (Meat stew and Vegetable stew)
2. Lubia Polo and Khoreshet Gheime (Bean with cooked rice and Gheime stew)
3. Ash Reshte and Shirin Polo (Reshte soup and Sweet cooked rice)

Correct answers: 1. **Abgusht and Ghormesabzi (Meat stew and Vegetable stew)**

Ghorme sabzi is one of the most favorite foods of Iranians, and it's eaten with cooked rice. *Ghorme Sabzi* means "vegetable stew," and is cooked with a mixture of vegetables and red or Chiti beans, and to get a nice sour taste, some dried Ammani lime is added. *Abgusht* is also cooked with grains, potato, and meat and its juices. If it's made in a stone container, it'll be called "Dizi" which is considered to be a traditional Iranian dish, and the joy of it comes from a warm Iranian table, being together, and eating pickles, fresh greens and onion.

Travel

Which are the most popular travel destinations in Iran?

1. Tehran, Esfahan, Shiraz.
2. Kish, Kerman, Tabriz.
3. Hamedan, Qome, Kashan.

Correct Answer: 1. **Tehran, Esfahan, Shiraz.**

All the places mentioned in the question are worth a visit, because they are among the top tourist destinations in Iran. However, the three most popular places are:

Tehran is Iran's capital, and that's why it's known to be one of the most visited tourist cities in Iran. Some of the main sights in Tehran are: Azadi tower, Millad tower, and Bazar Tehran. The green spaces, ski resorts, cultural and art centers, museums, palaces, and libraries, also attract many visitors.

Esfahan is the most famous tourist destination in Iran. As an old saying goes: "Half the world: Esfahan!" As home to Naghshe Jahan square, Siosepol Bridge, Menar Jonban (shaking minarets), and Sheikh Lutfollah Mosque, it is one of Iran's main historical cities with beautiful architecture. The sweet Esfahani dialect is another reason for Esfahan's popularity, and Gaz and Louz are among the special souvenirs from this beautiful city.

Shiraz is known as the city of flowers, gardens and poetry. The tombs of famous poets like Hafez and Saadi are in Shiraz. Vakil Bazar, the Dolat Gate, and Eram Garden are also in this city, and most importantly of all, you can find the ruins of historical buildings like Persepolis, Pasargadae, and Naghshe Rostam near Shiraz.

Economy

Iran is one of the world's largest exporters in...

1. Carpet

2. Oil
3. Caviar and Saffron

Correct Answer: 2. Oil

Iran, being rich in oil and gas natural resources, is one of the biggest oil exporters in the world. These mines are among the national resources of Iran, and are under the ground and seas of Iran. The 29th of Esfand month (March) is celebrated as Nationalization of Oil Day, and is a national holiday in the whole country.

Interesting Facts and Figures about Iran

1. Economy

The Iranian Subsidy Reform Plan is the gradual removal process of subsidies from fuel, food, water, electricity, and other items, part of which is paid to people in the form of cash by the government, and the rest of it is used in construction, developmental and cultural projects. The Iranian subsidy reform plan is considered the biggest project in Iran's economic history, and in progress right now.

2. Culture

A part of Iran's culture is nomads and tribes (*Ashayer* and *lil*). *Ashayer* (nomads) are groups of Iranian people who have a tribal structure, and as animal husbandry is their main occupation, they are always moving and migrating. In winters they move to warmer places, and in summers they move to cooler places, always looking for pasture. *lil* is a Turkish word meaning homeland, peace and friendship, group, tame and obedient, and community. *Ashire* is an Arabic word meaning tribe, ancestry, relatives, and family.

3. Education

For Iranian families, having a university degree and a higher education of their children is very important. Nowadays, girls and boys equally, and maybe even girls more than boys are studying sciences. In addition to higher education, short-term courses that educate experts in different fields have also become more popular. Besides the Persian language, learning other languages has become important, and almost everyone learns one or two more languages beyond their mother tongue.

4. Transportation

Lately in the big cities of Iran, especially in Tehran, transportation and public transport services have been considerably increased. Buses, the metro, and taxis are used a lot, and in recent times, the development of the metro in particular has helped reduce traffic jam.

However, traffic and pollution are still considered some of the main problems in big cities.

5. Life Satisfaction

Today, through the development of industries and medical sciences, and also the increase of people's knowledge levels and increasing methods of communication between them, the average life expectancy has also increased. Young people and the elderly live and work side by side, and by creating a warm atmosphere and supporting each other, families have achieved some happiness and satisfaction, and are still looking for more ways of developing life quality.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #7

Persian Cuisine

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Persian Cuisine

Because of the rich culture of Iran and its people, Persian food has a unique variety. Enriched with a colorful and healthy diversity of dishes, and a combination of new tastes and flavors like sweet and sour, Iranian food is very popular in Asia and around the world for its freshness and deliciousness.

The Persian kitchen is a great mixture of healthy and nutritious foods, the majority of which are products of the country's agriculture, livestock, and dairy industries. Meat and dairy products come together with vegetables and cereals cultivated on rural farms, and the bread that is made using these same raw materials in village and city furnaces. All of these are influenced by nature, climate and labor of this land, creating Persian menu.

In Iran, rice is the main food, and depending on how it's cooked, it has different names. It's served on the table together with other Iranian foods like Kebab and Stew (a mixture of cooked vegetables and cereal). Using spices is also very popular in Iran, which adds an oriental taste and fragrance to the food.

Generally Persian food is a good reason and excuse for family members, relatives, and friends to gather together. Because during holidays, feasts and special calendar dates (like Ramadan), preparing all kinds of *Ash* (soups) and traditional dishes, cleaning the vegetables and cooking them, and also eating food with family around the table has become an enjoyable ritual.

Popular Food Items

Besides rice, bread is one of Iran's main foods, and has famous types such as: *Barbari*, *Sangak*, *Lavash* and so on that can be eaten with all meals.

On the North and South coasts where fishing is common, types of seafood like fish, shrimp, and caviar are very popular. Caviar has become one of the country's famous export materials. Saffron is one of Iran's favorite agriculture crops and plays an important role in the country's export business. Especially during festive celebrations, nuts like pistachios, that can be found everywhere, are a beloved snack and also a good souvenir from Iran.

Seasonal Dishes

During religious months, as a traditional custom called *Nazri* (votive), there's a habit of distributing free food like "Ash Reshte"(Noodle Soup) and "Halim" believing that if you do this from the depth of heart and pray, God will grant your prayers and everyone will be blessed.

Being so fruitful and having variety of crops in different weathers, Iran has all kinds of fruits in various points of the country in all seasons, which become known for their taste and fragrance

and are used to make pickle, jam, and *Lavashak* (fruit bar). Among popular fruits of Persian table, there are watermelon, pomegranate, and citrus fruits, and Iranians derive joy from eating them in groups of friends and family.

Table Etiquette

Iranians usually eat their food around a table-cloth that is spread on the floor called *Sofreh*. *Sofreh* is a fabric available with designs, materials, and textures, or just a simple cloth, that can also be used on a table.

Fork and spoon are the main pieces of cutlery used at the Iranian table, and for some foods only bread and empty hands are enough. A knife is rarely used at lunch or dinner.

The presence of all family members including grandparents around *sofreh* or table is necessary. It is considered part of Iranian's manners that they eat together in group and in warm familial atmosphere.

The Top 5 Persian Dishes

Number 5: Cutlet

This is one of the Persian fast foods that is made in portions. Cutlet is usually served without rice, and with bread. Cutlet is a delicious food made using meat, potato, eggs and onion. By mixing these raw ingredients, the cutlet blend is made, and after it becomes stable, it's fried in oil in a pan. Cutlet tastes a little greasy and meaty. This food is famous in Amol city and is called *Shami Amol*.

Number 4: *Chelo Kebab*

This is one of the original foods of Iran. It consists of cooked rice and Kebab (Barbecue), which is eaten with sumac and tomatoes. One serve of *Chelo Kebab* is usually a dish full of rice and two skewers of meat roasted over a brazier, which is then served with roasted tomatoes, sumac, onion, and doogh (a type of yogurt drink). *Chelo Kebab* has different varieties, like *Barg* (fillet), *Kubideh* (minced), *Soltani* (a mix of these two), and *Shishlik* (ribs).

Number 3: *Ash Reshte*

This is a thick *aash* (soup) that is common in Iran. This soup is often eaten with *Kashk* (whey-like dairy product), pickle and vinegar. Depending on family customs, it's eaten as an appetizer or main course, at winter parties, or at *Iftar* (evening meal of Muslims in Ramadan fasting month). The following ingredients are required for making *Ash Reshte* are: beans, peas, lentil, hot mint mix, garlic, noodle strings, herbs, roasted onions, oil, salt, and turmeric.

Number 2: *Fesenjan*

Every Iranian knows *Fesenjan*. It's the stew made out of minced walnut and pomegranate

sauce. Sometimes it's modified; some people add beef, and some use chicken. Northern people make it with duck, and its level of sourness and sweetness changes depending on the maker's tastes. Put simply, it comes in many variations and with every change in the ingredients, another new kind is made, including fish, carrot, pumpkin, and pistachio *fesenjans*.

Number 1: *Tahchin*

This is an Iranian dish made of rice, chicken (or beef), yogurt, eggs, and lots of saffron. Within Persian food, *Tahchin* is a formal food that's suited for parties, because of its striking shape. It consists of two parts: first, a thick layer (*Tahdig*) which is saffron and cooked chicken molded in rice. The second layer on top of that is just rice. *Tahchin* can be cooked in oven or over a flame. For a thicker *Tahdig*, the *Tahchin* must be cooked longer in a mild temperature, and when serving, it's better to put a little dissolved butter on the *Tahdig*.

5 Fun Facts about Persian Food Culture

Number 5: Persian people love to drink tea all the time!

Black tea, with and after all daily meals and between them, is an un-removable and permanent member of *sofreh*. Iranians are used to drinking tea all the time, and usually have it with sugar cubes or other sweets.

Number 4: Persian people eat too many nuts (and maybe sweets)!

Eating all kinds of nuts in large amounts, especially in holidays, is very popular. So much so that it sometimes leads to over-eating and stomach-ache! Also, many kinds of sweets, including Iran's favorite souvenir candies like *Gaz*, *Louz*, *Souhan* and *Baghlava*, are very common.

Number 3: Bread and cheese is a complete meal in Iran!

The combination of bread, cheese, herbs, walnut, and dates is a simple but complete and favored course of meal for Persians, and it's always found in every house and available any time.

Number 2: Three much-loved foods of Iran are...

Kuku, *Kufte*, and *Dolme*: three special Persian foods. *Kuku* is made like a cake with eggs and vegetables, *Kufte* consists of little meat balls, and *Dolme* is a mix of meat, rice and greens wrapped in cabbage or grape leaves or pepper.

Number 1: Persian people like to eat fast food!

Pizza and other fast foods are also very popular among modern Persian people, and are usually available in most restaurants.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #8

Introduction to Persian Society

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top 5 Things You Need to Know about Persian Society

Society is a very broad topic, and can't be summarized in a single lesson. That's why we're narrowing it down to the top five most important aspects of Persian society!

Major Cities

Yazd

Located in the center of Iran, Yazd city's importance is due to the fact that it's the center of the native and original Persians from the beginning of Iran's history, years before Islam. Its main inhabitants are Zoroastrians (who are from the Aryan branches) and their symbol is fire and sun.

Being close to the desert, this city has a dry climate. Therefore, it covers a big part of the desert architecture of Iran, which contains minarets, domes, and wind-catchers. Wind-catchers are narrow and long spaces above houses that have holes that are used to catch the wind's flow and cool down the building. Yazd's main industries with economic importance are: rugs and textile, glazed tiles, mining, metalwork and gold making.

Kish

One of the most important main port cities located in the south of Iran is Kish, which provides the country's fishing industry raw materials, and is also among the main areas for sea trade and political and economic connections through the export and import of products. Kish is also an amusement and travel destination that attracts many visitors with its big shopping centers and seaside amusements, and is very crowded during holidays.

Mashhad

Mashhad is a metropolis in the north-west of Iran and the capital of Khorasan province. With almost 2.5 million people, it's the second most populated city after Tehran. Initially, this region was the homeland of the Aryan people, and in the time when Nadershah was King, it was chosen as Iran's capital. These days, due to the existence of the Imam Reza shrine, it welcomes many pilgrims and visitors from within and outside Iran. Among the historically significant must-see places in this city is Ferdowsi the precious poet's tomb. Also, as an economic resource it's considered the main hub of leather production in Iran, with the unique Charm Mashhad company.

Family Life

As a result of the mechanization and modernization of life, formerly large families have shrank into smaller and less crowded ones. In old times, in most families, uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandparents all lived together, while more recently there are fewer families like that, and also, having more than two children in a family is not longer popular. Despite this, family elders maintain their position and earn the respect of other family members. They still get the first greetings in feasts by children, and there's still a great sense of responsibility towards them. Also in old times, there were more consultation and support, and deeper bonds among family members. In today's Iran, despite the tendency towards individuality, there aren't suitable economic conditions for financial independence for younger people until marriage, or even after that.

Work Culture and Economy

In 2011, Iran's economy was ranked 17th in the world. In terms of GDP (per capita), at 12,800 dollars, it's ranked 78th place. According to the IMF, Iran has a Transition Economy, meaning it's changing from a planned to a market economy. The UN classifies Iran's economy as semi-developed. According to Goldman Sachs, Iran could become one of the world's largest economies in the 21st century.

Foreign trade, and particularly exports and imports, is one of the main elements of Iran's economy. While most of Iran's economy is built on the foundation of Petroleum exports, the results of its income is distributed to all parts of the country and affects each one. However, a lack of employment and population growth is a major problem that has a negative effect on the country's economy. Iran has a fast-growing population, where there aren't enough jobs for all the people. This means the country is facing a high rate of unemployment. Generally, Iran's economy isn't stable and is changing continuously.

Politics

With the successful Islamic Revolution of Iran in February 1979, the Islamic Republic of Iran Order was formed. It's a system where the foundations are the religion of Islam, and the people's public vote.

Heading up the Islamic Republic system of government, is *Vilayat-e-Faghih* (Guardianship of Islamic Jurists) or Supreme Leader of Iran. The Assembly of Experts of the Leadership, which is elected by the people, choose a qualified person for this rank. The leader's duty is to determine the general policies of the country, and its total commandership. Second from the top is the President, who leads the administrative forces (with the cooperation of ministers and Vice Assistants), and who is also elected by the people for a four-year term.

In this political system, another role is the people's representatives, who act in the form of The Iranian Parliament or Islamic Consultative Assembly. Its members are selected by people's vote, and legislation is among their main duties. Next to the Iranian Parliament, there is the Guardian Council, who make sure that the Parliament-approved laws match with the Constitution.

The Assembly of Experts of the Leadership is formed by experts in religious matters. They're elected by the people's vote, and choosing the supreme leader, as well as detecting the leader's disqualification based on Constitutional standards, are part of their duties.

Generational Trends

As in many arenas in the world, the development of Iran's economy is also proceeding towards digitalization. Using computers and the Internet and the other digital technology of the day, in advancing economic processes, is a sign of this digitalization, and results in increasing the speed and quality of country's economic development. The mass media and propaganda are other effective elements in the present age in Iranian society.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #9

Top 5 Most Important Dates on the Iranian Calendar

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2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top 5 Dates During the Calendar Year

Oh, dear, oh, dear! How to choose among so many! In reverse order:

Number 5: *Yalda/Chelleh Night*

It is the longest night of the year, and the beginning of the first day of winter (December 20th). *Yalda* means "Birth," which refers to the birth of the Sun (*Mehr/Mitra*). In the past, there were rituals held during this date, one of which was a night feast and staying awake until morning and watching the newborn sunrise. This feast required the presence of the elders of the family (as a symbol of the old sun at the end of autumn), and also the availability of many foods for the long night that are red like the sun, like watermelon, pomegranate, and senjed.

In Iran today, family members and relatives celebrate this occasion by gathering around and staying awake all night. The Yalda night ritual is to eat special nuts, watermelon, pomegranate, sweets, and different fruits that are symbolic and indicate blessing, health, and welfare. On this night, reading horoscopes from the book of Hafez is also popular. Also, by choosing and cracking a full or an empty walnut, everyone is able to predict their future.

Number 4: *Eid-e-Fetr*

One of the most important celebrations and feasts of Muslims that is popular in Iran too, is Eid-e-Fetr, which is held at the end of the Ramadan month, when the month-long fast is finished. On this day, which is an official holiday, Muslims do the feast prayer. After the prayer they all celebrate and eat festive food. The exact date of Fetr is determined by observing the new crescent moon, a task carried out by the leader of the country. One of the Muslim rituals on this day is performing ablution of the body, which is done by men, women, and children.

Number 3: *Wednesday Party (Chharshanbe Suri)*

Persians welcome their new year by celebrating the last Tuesday night of the solar year, and making a fire and jumping through it. *Chharshanbe Suri* is a spring feast that is held before *Nowruz* (New Year). On this day, to repel the evil, and make wishes come true, people hold a ceremony whose roots go back centuries. This special ceremony is held the night before the Wednesday. Everywhere on the streets and alleys, people make big fires and jump through them while singing songs, to remove their weaknesses and sicknesses (which are known as, and associated with, yellow), and gain health and happiness (which is known as red). These are the colors of fire, which is the symbol of the original Persians. Because they hold the evil, the ashes of *Chharshanbe Suri* are unlucky, and after the ceremony in each house, a woman gathers and takes them to the outside and throws them in flowing water. In recent years, fireworks and firecrackers have also been very popular.

Number 2: Nowruz (Persian Solar New Year)

Nowruz is a compound of *Now* ("New"), and *Ruz* ("Day"), meaning "New Day." *Nowruz* is the first day of spring on the Persian calendar (March 21), and is the Iranian New Year celebration, and one of the oldest feasts remaining from ancient times. Among the traditions of *Nowruz* is the house-cleaning (*Khanetekani*) when all the furniture in a house is cleaned before New Year. Visiting relatives and sightseeing in the country are other traditions of this feast. In *Nowruz*, Iranian families set a table *sofreh* called *Haft-Sin* (7S), which includes at least seven symbols of spring whose names start with the *S* sound: *Sabzeh* (a herb), *Samanu* (a sweet paste), *Senjed* (a kind of fruit), *Sir* (garlic), *Sib* (apple), *Sumac* (a spicy flower), *Serkeh* (vinegar), *Sonbol* (hyacinth flower), and *Sekkeh* (coin). There are also other things on *Haft Sin* that don't start with *S*: a candle as a symbol of light, a colored egg as a sign of birth, a mirror as a sign of creation, and a red fish as a sign of life.

Number 1: Sizdah Bedar

This is held on the thirteenth day of spring and Persian New Year holidays, and is among the *Nowruz* celebrations. In Iran's official calendars this day is named Nature Day, and is an official holiday. In the past, people believed that to drive away the bad luck and evil of the number thirteen in this day, they have to spend the day outside the house. But nowadays most people only go out to spend time in the natural world, and eat and celebrate together in order to officially finish the New Year feasts. There is a habit of entrusting the *Sabzeh* of *Haft Sin* to the river, and also of tying the grass on this day, as a sign of tying life with nature to always stay fresh and merry.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #10

Top 5 Things You Need to Know About Persian Pop-Culture

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top 5 Things to Know about Persian Pop Culture

As popular culture changes quickly and drastically, this lesson focuses on the most recent pop cultures. Please keep in mind that we wrote this lesson in March 2013. In this lesson, we'll focus on the top five pop culture topics in Iran.

Popular TV

IRIB ("Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting") or *Sazmane Seda va Sima* literally meaning "Organization of Voice and Vision" is a media organization which is the only official broadcaster of Radio and TV programs in Iran. This organization has many associated centers in Iran's cities, and also representative offices in many foreign countries outside Iran. Many networks that are subsets of this organization broadcast programs for Iranians worldwide, living in America, Asia, and Oceania, in different languages through satellite TV.

The digital broadcasting of Radio and TV channels with the DVB-T standard started its work in Tehran from autumn of 2009. There are sixteen general channels showing sports, animation, medical, educational, documentary, commercial, and other programs. Radio channels also have youth-targeted, sports, news, economy and other programs. Iran TV has 16 general and 34 provincial channels.

The most popular Iranian TV programs are Iranian TV drama series, social and humor shows. One of the most famous and loved ones of them is *Kolah Ghermezi*, which is about an Iranian boy mascot doll with a red hat named *Kolah Ghermezi*, who makes everyone laugh by doing funny things. A new series of this show is usually shown during New Year holidays. Also among satellite TV channels, the American Iranian channels and foreign Iranian music are very popular.

Popular Persians Abroad

In science and education, Iran has many successful representatives abroad. Professor Samuel Rahbar (1929 - 2012) was an Iranian scientist who discovered the linkage between diabetes and a form of hemoglobin used to identify plasma glucose concentration over time. He received the one-time National Scientific Achievement Award from the American Diabetes Association. Majid Samii is another distinguished Iranian neurosurgeon and medical scientist who obtained the title of World Physician 2007, and a Friendship Award from China.

Asghar Farhadi is a successful Iranian film director and screenwriter. He won an Academy Award in 2012 for the movie *A Separation*, and Golden Globe and Berlin Film Festival Golden Bear Award for the same movie. *Time* magazine ranked him fourth among the 100 most influential people in the world in 2012.

Hossein Rezazadeh is a former member of Iran's weightlifting national team, and the holder of two Olympic Gold medals in weightlifting, as well as four other international gold medals and two bronze. He is nicknamed "The Iranian Hercules" and was voted the "Champion of Champions" in 2002.

Popular Music

Generally, interest in music in today's Iran is inclined towards western music and world pop. The works of most Iranian bands that enter the world of music are similar to their western counterparts'. Current and old Persian singers who are currently active in this business in America or other countries are good examples, as they mix the Iranian music style and culture with western music to create modern Persian music. However, the traditional music and instruments of Iran still have their own fans among people. The original music has lost its identity and is merging into world music. Meanwhile, a minority of people are attracted to more specific genres of music, like classical, other country's native music, rock, metal, spiritual, and so on.

Popular Sports

Football is Iran's first sport and has the most fans. There are two national teams that are known as "The Reds" and "The Blues," and divide the country's football fans into two colors! In addition to football, ancient wrestling has been a central attraction as a traditional and national sport for years. There are also a few good ski resorts like Tochal, Dizin, and Shemshak near Iran's capital Tehran. Mountain climbing is also another one of the country's favorite sports, and it's very popular during holidays.

International Pop Culture

International pop culture phenomena that have large groups of fans within Iran are Japanese anime and manga. These are popular especially among young people. Anime and manga were introduced via the Internet, and have spread around fast, attracting more people every day. Anime and manga forums, and even artist groups who attempt to translate and distribute or create similar art work themselves, have even appeared in Iran.

International pop culture is also found in other parts of Persian society, for example in the style of clothing and fashion. The outfits Persians wear, while being native and Islamic, at the same time are under the influence of world trends in their color and designs. This influence can also be seen in other aspects such as makeup, accessories, and so on.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #11

Top 5 Most Useful Tools for Learning Persian

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is on the 5 Most Useful Tools for Learning Persian

Number 1: Persian-Speaking Friends

No one can teach you the correct Persian language as compassionately as a Persian-speaking friend. Unlike learning in a classroom, it's an easy and fun way to learn the language, and also you'll get to have a new friend! As they say: "Two birds with one stone." This way you will have the opportunity to learn the subtle points that aren't written in any book or taught in any classroom, practically.

To begin with, you can find a pen pal online here: www.Interpals.net. Good Luck!

Number 2: Books and Cultural Centers

Self-tutorial travel phrasebooks can be a good source for some basic information, and are also very useful when you are in a hurry and have no time. They can be used everywhere because they are portable. You might actually find one in a library or a bookstore near your house! Or you may try to contact your closest Iranian embassy—some embassies have cultural sections with libraries, or good information available about the language, or about where you can find a language learning class if it's not in the embassy itself.

Number 3: Audio-Video Media

Watching movies or animation, and listening to music, are some of the best ways of learning this language. That's because you are able to learn the Persian language used in different situations, and also, hearing the pronunciations helps you remember them better. Since these are enjoyable media, the content will stick in your mind better. One of the good websites where you can find links to Persian dubbed or subbed animation is: www.parstoon.ir. It's in Persian, but has pictures and links that are easy to understand.

Number 4: Internet

You can learn the Persian language at online tutoring websites. There are so many of them available that complement each other, and use different methods like pictures and audio files to teach the language. One of the best ones among them is: www.learn-persian.com, which is available in different languages, and has good information for beginners, sentence examples, and easy conversations, plus nice Persian music to download.

Another one is: www.easypersian.com, which has written forms and complete basic information, drills, samples, and so on.

Number 5: Pen and Paper

Using paper and pen is an effective way of learning Persian language. You can use them everywhere and anytime. Firstly, you can take notes, to be able to read and remember them later. Then there are other ways you can use them to learn language. For example, by drawing pictures of the things you learn. There is no need for the pictures to be artistically accomplished or understandable to everyone, just simple codes as reminders for yourself. You can hang your notes or pictures on the wall or somewhere you can easily see. Also practicing and writing many times, or repeating aloud, are other standard ways of learning the language.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #12

Top 5 Tips for Avoiding Common Mistakes in Persian

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Tips to Help Overcome Some Common Errors That Learners of Persian language Make

Tip 1: Don't confuse verb tenses.

As we've said in other lessons, verbs in the Persian language have attached pronouns, singular/plural, and time. Sometimes it's hard to memorize them all for Persian language learners. They often use only one tense and form for all verbs (usually simple past singular third person) and it becomes a little strange, something like: "Yesterday I go." instead of "Yesterday I went, or "Tomorrow I went" instead of "Tomorrow I go" in English.

For example:

Man khaham raft.

"I will go"

"Man raftam.

"I went"

Tip 2: Remember the shape of different letters with the same sound.

As you already know, the Persian language has letters that sound similar but are written using different characters and shapes. Let's try not to confuse them with each other, keeping in mind that writing is something that needs so much practice and repeating many times. Sometimes using the wrong character with the same sound can totally change the meaning of the word. For example:

حیات ("Hayat: "life), حیات ("Hayat: "Yard)

قالب ("Ghaleb: "Mold), غالب ("Ghaleb: "most)

Tip 3: Know different words with و (Vav) in them.

The letter و (Vav) which has the sound of V or U in different words, may also have no sound at all, when it's placed between خ (KH) and ا (A). In this case the و is written, but not pronounced, so the KHVA compound will sound like KHA like خواهر (Khahar - "Sister"). And also sometimes و may seem like U but sound like O, like in نوک (Nok - "Tip"/"peak"). Please be careful when reading or writing these sounds. It may be difficult in the beginning, but after a little practice, you'll get used to it.

Tip 4: Learn the right usage of prepositions.

There are a few prepositions in Persian language, and each one of them has its own meaning and plays a different part in composing a sentence, like: **و** (*va* - "and"), **با** (*ba* - "with"), **به** (*beh* - "to"), **در** (*dar* - "in"), **از** (*az* - "from"), and **را** (*ra* - object indication).

Confusing these in a sentence or removing them from it may result in changing its meaning, or making it incomplete.

Tip 5: Understand the difference between the final *EH* and the possessive *EH*

The difference between "ه" and "ه" is again the difference of shape and meaning with the same sound. They are both sounds of "EH" which come at the ends of words. Just remember that "ه" is part of the word itself, while "ه" shows belonging like the possessive case apostrophe in English. But unlike English, it's added to the noun that belongs, and the one that possesses comes next. Like: نام من (*Nameh Man* - "My name") and نامه من (*Nameye man* - "My Letter").

When you want to show possessive case belonging after "ه", simply add "ء" (*Hamze*) above them and read it as *Ye*.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #13

Top 5 Phrases Your Teacher Will Never Teach You

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Common Persian Expressions That You Might Not Learn From a Persian Teacher

Phrase 1: چه خبر؟ *Che khabar?* ("What news?")

This means "How's everything going on?" or literally: "What News?" If everything is ok, and there's no particular news, the phrase *Salamati* ("Healthiness") is used, meaning everything is fine.

Phrase 2: ... گوش کن... ببین *Bebin... Gush kon...* ("Look... Listen...")

This phrase is used to attract someone's attention before you are going to explain something to them. Like for example: *Bebin, masaale ine ke...* ("Look, [pause] the thing is...")

Phrase 3: قربان شما! قربونت! قربانت *Ghorbanat! Ghorbunet! Ghorbane Shoma!* ("I'll be your sacrifice!")

This is just a salutation or a compliment, usually used at the end of a conversation, showing your utmost love and respect, meaning you're ready to do anything for someone—even to sacrifice yourself. It can be used in a more formal way: *Ghorbane shoma* or in a friendly form: *Ghorbunet!*

Phrase 4: سلام برسون! *Salam beresun!* ("Deliver my salutation.")

This one is also used at the end of a conversation when you want to show your attention and care for an absent person and send your respect to them through the one you are already talking to, since this person will meet them sooner than you.

Phrase 5: راست می گوی؟ *Jeddi migi?* ("Are you serious?")

It means: "Are you serious?" or literally means "Are you telling the truth?" It's usually used when you are surprised at what you've heard, and are not sure if it's for real.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #14

Top 5 Persian Classroom Phrases

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Useful Persian Phrases For the Classroom

Phrase 1: اجازه؟ *Ejaze?* ("Excuse me."/"May I?")

This is the most commonly used phrase in a classroom, and you say it to your teachers to ask their permission to do something, or simply before asking a question, in which case it means "excuse me." It is usually used together with *Agha* ("Sir") or *Khanum* ("Madame"/"Ms."), for male or female teachers, and is usually said while raising your hand.

For Example:

1. آقا اجازه؟ ("?Agha ejaze? - "Sir, may I)
2. اجازه خانم؟ ("?Ejaze khanum? - "Excuse me, Ms)
3. اجازه؟ ("?Ejaze? - "Would you allow/let me)

Phrase 2: ...ت رو قرض می دی؟ *et ro gharz midi?* ("Would you lend me your...?")

A sentence used mostly among classmates, when you need to borrow something from your friend. The object is placed at the beginning in..., *et* is a suffix that means singular "your." *Ro* or *ra* is the preposition indicating object, and *gharz midi?* is the verb that comes at the end as usual.

For example: *Ketabet ro gharz midi?* ("Will you/would you lend me your book?")

Phrase 3: سوالی دارید؟ *Soali Darid?* ("Have any questions?")

This is a phrase used by the teachers, when explaining the lessons. They want to make sure if the students understood everything or if they need more explanation. It's usually said alone without any pronouns, since they're talking to all the students in the class. But can be used also after a general noun, like: *Bachcheha* ("children"). *Bachcheha soali darid?* ("Kids, do you have any questions?") The *i* in *soali* means "any." *Soal* is "question."

Phrase 4: بگذارید روی میز / تون رو در بیارید *etun ro az kifetoon dar biarid/begzarid ruye miz* ("take out ... from your bag./Put ... on the desk.")

You may hear these when the teacher wants to check your homework, or is going to take a test.

For example: *Mashghhatun ro dar biarid.* ("Take out your homework.") or *Ye kaghaz begzarid ruye miz.* ("Put the paper on the desk.")

Etun is the suffix showing "your" in plural form. *Ye kaghaz* means "One/a paper" and it doesn't need the *etun* suffix.

Phrase 5: به معنی / یعنی ... *yaani* .../ *Maanie* ... ("... means .../The meaning of ...")

When saying or asking the meaning of something, the word *Yaani* is used. *Yaani* is "means," and *Maanie* is "The meaning of." *Maanie* is used for larger sentences or explanations. In *Maanie...* after *...ineke* is used, which means "is the fact that" and after it, there is the explanation, which must be more than one word. If it's only one word, you can change the order to *Maanie ...*, *... e* ("The meaning of...is...").

For example:

1. *X yaani Y.* ("X means Y.")
2. *Maanie X, Y ast.* ("The meaning of X, is Y.")
3. *X yaani chi?* ("What does X mean?")
4. *Maanie X chie?* ("What is the meaning of X?")

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #15

Top 5 Useful Phrases From Your Hosts!

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Top 5 Useful Phrases from Your Hosts

Phrase 1: چطوری؟ خوبی؟ حالت خوبه؟ "Chetori? Khubi? Halet khube?" ("How are you? Are you feeling good?")

Chetor means "How" and *i* is an attached verb indicating singular "you" in present form. *Chetori?* means "How are you?" in a friendly way. If you are talking to a superior, or someone older than you who is not a friend, it's better to use the plural form: *Chetorid?* (with the attached *id* plural verb), or *chetor hastid?* (with the separate *hastid*, a plural verb meaning "Are [you]"). There are also other forms of asking this question, like:

Khubi? ("Are you fine?" - singular); *Khubid?* ("Are you fine?" - plural)

Halet khube? ("Are you feeling fine?")

Phrase 2: من خوبم، تو خوبی؟ "Man khubam, to khubi?" ("I'm fine. Are you fine?")

This is used as the answer to the above question, in the singular and friendly form. The more formal and plural form is: *Man khubam, shoma chetorid?* *To* is singular "You," and *Shoma* is plural "You." The answer to this can be: *Man ham khubam.* ("I'm fine too").

Phrase 3: چشم! چشمت بی بلا! "-Chashm! -Chashmet bi bala!" ("-Sure! -Thanks!")

This means: "-Sure!" followed by the answer: "Thanks!," but in an idiomatic way. *Chashm* means "eye," and its literal meaning is "Sure, I'll do it happily, even at the cost of my eyes!" which is obviously very exaggerated. And *Chashmet bi bala* means "Hope nothing bad happens to your eyes!" These are among the sentences that are exclusive to this language, and there is no real equivalent translation for them in any other language.

Phrase 4: به خودت سخت نگیر! "Be khodet sakht nagir!" ("Take it easy!")

This means "Don't be too hard on yourself" or literally "Don't take it hard on yourself" in the singular form. The plural form is *Be khodetan sakht nagirid.*, which is more formal. This has a sense of "Don't worry too much, it'll be ok." in itself. *Khodet* and *Khodetan* are the singular and plural forms of "Yourself." As you already know, in Persian, the pronoun comes first, and the verb comes last. So the literal English translation would be: "To yourself don't take it hard!"

Phrase 5: کجاست؟ "Kojast?" ("Where is it?")

This phrase is used when you can't find something. It's a very common phrase used often in the Persian language. Please keep in mind that like all other sentences in Persian, in the "question" form, the order of words is different than in English. In Persian, the subject (the lost thing in this case) comes first, *Koja* (meaning "where") comes next, and *st* ("is") which is

considered an attached verb comes last.

For example: *Daftare man kojast?* ("Where is my notebook?"). *E* is the possessive apostrophe, and *man* means "My."

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation #1

Pronouncing Consonants in Persian

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Syllables and Native Consonant Sounds That Make Up the Persian Language

Introduction

As you already know, the Persian alphabet consists of 33 letters, 31 of which are consonants (29 absolute consonants and 2, depending on their surrounding sounds can be a consonant or a vowel) plus 1 alphabet mark *Hamze* (ء) which is a mute sound considered a consonant except in the possessive form, where it sounds like *ye* which is also a consonant). The remaining 1 alphabet character is called *Alef* which is a vowel making 4 different vowel sounds. The 29 absolute consonants are:

ب پ ت ث ج چ ح خ د ذ ر ز ژ س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ک گ ل م ن ه

Persian words are composed of one or more syllables. Every syllable can be composed as follows:

1. Consonant + vowel + consonant
2. Consonant + vowel
3. Vowel + consonant
4. Vowel only

In a word, two consonants can be placed next to each other, in which case they are from two different syllables, or if in the same syllable, there's already another vowel in the syllable. Each syllable must contain a vowel.

The pronunciation of consonant sounds are as follows.

Absolute Consonants

called *pe* and is pronounced like the "p" in "pink" (for example پری (*pari*) meaning "fairy")

ت and ط

called *ta* and *te* and is pronounced like the "t" in "ten" (for example تا (*ta*) meaning "until")

ث and س and ص

called *sad*, *sin* and *se* and is pronounced like the "s" in "simple" (for example سلام (*salam*) meaning "hello")

ج

called *jim* and is pronounced like the "j" in "jelly" (for example جالب (*jaleb*) meaning "interesting")

چ

called *che* and is pronounced like the "ch" in "church" (for example چوب (*choob*) meaning "wood")

ح and ه

called *he* and *he* and are pronounced like the "h" in "house" (For example: حوله (*houleh*) meaning "towel")

خ

called *khe* and is pronounced like the "ch" in "loch" (for example خانه (*khaneh*) meaning "house")

د

called *dal* and is pronounced like the "d" in "doll" (for example دختر (*dokhtar*) meaning "girl")

ذ and ز and ض and ظ

called *za*, *zad*, *ze* and *zal* and pronounced like the "z" in "zebra" (for example زرد (*zard*) meaning "yellow")

ر

called *re* and pronounced like the "r" in "round" (for example رود (*rood*) meaning "river")

ژ

called *zhe* and is pronounced like the "s" in "measure" (for example زاله (*zhaleh*) meaning "frost")

ش

called *shin* and is pronounced like the "sh" in "shell" (for example شکر (*shekar*) meaning "sugar")

ع

called *ein* and is pronounced like the "u" in "umbrella" (for example عروس (*earoos*) meaning "bride")

غ and ق

called *ghaf* and *ghein* and is pronounced like the "r" in French language (for example غرب (*gharb*) meaning "west")

ف

called *fe* and is pronounced like the "f" in "family" (for example فیل (*fil*) meaning "elephant")

ک

called *kaf* and is pronounced like the "k" in "kite" (for example کار (*kar*) meaning "work")

گ

called *gaf* and is pronounced like the "g" in "girl" (for example گرگ (*gorg*) meaning "wolf")

ل

called *lam* and is pronounced like the "l" in "like" (for example لانه (*laneh*) meaning "nest")

م

called *mim* and is pronounced like the "m" in "moon" (for example مهمان (*mehman*) meaning "guest")

ن

called *noun* and is pronounced like "n" in "number" (for example نیرو (*niru*) meaning "power")

Consonants Depending on their Sounds

These two letters are considered as consonants or vowels in different words, with different sounds. If they sound the way explained below, they are consonants.

Their vowel sounds will be explained in the next lesson.

و

called *vav* and is pronounced like the [v] in "volcano" (for example واژه (*vazheh*) meaning "word")

ی

called *ye* and is pronounced like the [y] in "yo-yo" (for example یک (*yek*) meaning "one")

Non-English Sounds

In the Persian language, there are four consonant sounds that are non-existent in English. Here they are broken down:

خ

called *khe* and is pronounced like an English "H" but from deep inside the throat, like something being stuck in the throat when pronouncing the "H" sound.

ژ

called *zhe* and is pronounced like a "J" without the teeth touching each other. Also try an open mouth "J" sound.

ع

called *ein* and is made by a mute stress followed by a vowel. It can be considered a sound similar or between "E" and "O," but as a consonant.

ق and غ

called *ghein* and *ghaf* and are created by air flowing in the throat, while making the "G" sound.

Final Consonants

In Persian, ه is the final form of هه . This is the letter called *he*, in which the final forms can only come in the ending of a word, and sound like "eh" with the "H" that is not heard. The same letter when placed at the beginning of a word will always sound like "H" without any exception.

Also the letter ی can not be pronounced as *ye* at the end of a sound except when it is followed by a short vowel. While other parts of different words may sound like *ye* (as in "yo-yo"), or *i* (as in "simple").

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation #2

Basic Vowels and Diphthongs in Persian

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

2

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Persian Basic Vowels and Diphthongs

Vowels

As we learned in Lesson 4 in the All About Persian series, there are 6 single vowels, 4 of which (3 short vowels and 1 long vowel) are different written forms of one alphabet character named الف (*Alef*). It is written as follows: [اَ، اِ، اُ، اِ], and the 2 others (which are 2 long vowels) are created by 2 alphabet characters that are also considered consonants with other pronunciations in different words: [و and ی].

Short vowels: become little marks above consonants in the middle of words, and are usually removed in the written form, but still pronounced.

اَ

called *fathe/zebar* and pronounced like [a] in "cat." (اَصْل *(asl)* means "original" and دَرَس *(dars)* means "lesson").

اِ

called *kasre/zir* and pronounced like [e] in "bell." (اِمْرُوز *(emruz)* means "today", كِتَاب *(ketab)* means "book").

اُ

called *zammeh/pish* and pronounced like [o] in "mode." (اِفْتَاد *(oftad)* means "fell," پَنْجَم *(panjom)* means "fifth").

Long vowels: are written the same way as they sound, as whole characters in the beginning, middle, and ending of different words.

آ

called *alef* and pronounced like [a] in "ball." (آب *(ab)* means "water," and نان *(nan)* means "bread").

و

called *vav* and pronounced like [oo] in "moon." (او *(oo)* means "he/she"; جَوْجِه *(joojeh)* means "chicken").

ی

called *Ye* and pronounced like [ee] in "feel." ایران (Iran) means "Iran," میز (*miz*) means "table," and سی (*si*) means "thirty".

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are sounds created by combining two single vowel letters. There are 2 diphthongs in Persian, derived from the 4 single vowels that we mentioned earlier. In a Persian diphthong, there's a primary vowel and a secondary vowel.

The first diphthong is created by combining the two vowels of ا and ی, making the sound "Ei."

The second diphthong is created by combining the two vowels ا and و, making the sound "OU."

ای

called *ei* and is pronounced like [ay] in "pay." ایوان (*eyvan*) means "veranda," and ایالت (*eyalat*) means "province".

او

called *ou* and is pronounced like the [o] in "no." شورا (*showra*) means "council"

Diphthong pronunciation:

A Persian diphthong is a sound, created by pronouncing the exact two sounds it's consisted of, equal to the same tone and speed.

In some texts these two diphthongs are not listed as diphthong vowels, but as the two different sounds they are made from:

For example: the sound ای is a vowel sound (E) + a conditional vowel (I).

And in او, its a combination of the two sounds of the vowel(O) + the vowel (U).

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation #3

Persian Stress

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

3

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Persian Stress.

Stress

Since Persian is not a tonal language, "stress" becomes an important point of pronunciation.

We learned about stress of words in the "All about Persian" series and how to pronounce each word with the right stress. Let's take a closer look at stress by practising to say more difficult words with stress.

In every word one syllable is stressed. The key to properly stressed pronunciation can be summarized in a few rules:

The general rule is: The stress falls on the last syllable of most words.

For example:

Mamnoon ("thanks")

ممنون

Sefid ("white")

سفید

Toop ("ball")

توپ

Farhangi ("cultural")

فرهنگی

In interjections, conjunctions and vocatives, the stress comes in the first syllable of the word. For example: بله /*bale*/ ("yes"), نخیر /*nakheir*/ ("no, indeed"), ولی /*vali*/ ("but"), چرا /*cheral*/ ("why"), اگر /*agar*/ ("if"), مرسی /*mersi*/ ("thanks"), خانم /*khanom*! ("Ma'am"), آقا /*agha*! ("Sir").

Words Never Stressed

The attached pronouns in the ending of verbs (/ -am/ ("I do.."), / -i/ ("you do.."), ..., / -and/ ("they

do..") are never stressed (with the exception of positive future auxiliary verbs).

The possessive suffix: *-e* and *ye* ("of"), object indicating preposition: *ra*, and *i* meaning "a" and *o* meaning "and," are also never stressed.

The attached possessive suffixes at the end of nouns meaning "My, your, his, her, our, their, /-am/, /-et/, /-esh/, /-emun/, /-etun/, /-eshun/ are another group that are never stressed.

For example:

Persian	English
<i>Motshakkeram</i> متشکرم	I'm thankful
<i>ketabe Maryam</i> کتاب مریم	Maryam's book
<i>man o to</i> من و تو	Me and you
<i>sib ra khord</i> سیب را خورد	[he] ate the apple
<i>derakhti</i> درختی	a tree
<i>baghemun</i> باغمون	Our garden

Verbs

In past and present forms of most verbs, the stress falls on the first syllable of the word (except 3 syllable past forms). For example:

Persian	English
<i>Minoosham</i> می نوشم	[I] drink
<i>benevis</i> بنویس	[please] write
<i>nakhord</i> نخورد	[he] didn't eat

In 3 syllable past form of verbs, the stress is on the middle syllable:

For example: آمدم *Amadam* ("[I] came"), نوشتی *neveshti* ([singular "you"] wrote).

In positive future tense verbs, which is made by the conjugation of auxiliary verb خواستن (*khasatan* = "to want") + past simple singular 3rd person verbs, the stress falls on the second

syllable of the auxiliary verb. For example:

Persian	English
<i>Khaham khord</i> خواهم خورد	[I] will eat
<i>khahand raft</i> خواهند رفت	[they] will go
<i>nakhahi did</i> نخواهی دید	[you] won't see

In other positive compound verbs which are created by two verbs, an auxiliary verb plus another verb, the stress is also on the last syllable of the first (auxiliary) verb. For example: *rafte boodi* رفته بودی ("[you] had gone"), *khabide boodi* خوابیده باشی ("[if you] are asleep").

Important Notes

There are some other aspects which can affect the pronunciation of words in Persian.

One of them is the form of the sentence, that can be divided into: Imperative, Predicative, Interrogative, and Conditional. The words in each one of these are pronounced in their own way which may be different to the rules said before.

Another thing that may affect the pronunciations is the variations of accents and dialects in the Persian language. Each accent or dialect has their own set of stress rules, and even tones for pronouncing words, which will be explained more in the next lesson.

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation #4

Persian Accents

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

4

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Regional Variations of Persian Pronunciation Found in different parts of Iran.

Preface

Inside Iran, in different areas of the country, people speak different accents and dialects. Each one has its own sounds and tones, and even words, based on the same roots. Two of the major dialects are Tehrani, and Esfahani, which are spoken mostly in Tehran and Esfahan cities. Though the standard Persian language is not a tonal language, in the Esfahani accent, words can have tones.

In some parts of Iran, the differences between dialects grow to an extension, where it becomes a new language, the name of which is called the area's Persian, or just shortened to the name of the area or province where it is used. Examples of these dialect-languages are Lori, Kordi, Gilaki, and Azeri-Turkish.

In this lesson, we will talk about the two major dialect varieties of Tehrani and Esfahani, and some of the subset languages of Persian.

Sound System and Vocabulary

Dialects

Tehrani

In the spoken folk language of Tehran the capital, some letter sounds from the written and formal language, tend to change into other letters and sounds.

For example *Ā* (A) usually becomes *ū* (U), like in:

Original Tehrani	Conversational Tehrani
(<i>khaneh</i> = house) خانه	(<i>khooneh</i>) خونه
(<i>jan</i> = life / spirit) جان	(<i>joon</i>) جون
(<i>aram</i> = slow/calm) آرام	(<i>aroom</i>) اروم

Sometimes the short vowel *e* becomes *i*:

Original Tehrani	Conversational Tehrani
------------------	------------------------

(<i>shekar</i> = sugar) شکر	(<i>shikar</i>) شیکر
(<i>belit</i> = ticket) بلیت	(<i>bilit</i>) بلیت
(<i>keshmesh</i> = raisins) کشمش	(<i>kishmish</i>) کیشمیش

Most of the time, the sound of the last letter in some words is removed in speech:

("oo dar khane nist = "he is not at home) او در خانه نیست

("?hanooz narafti? = "haven't you still gone) هنوز نرفتی؟

Esfahani

Esfahani is one of the Persian dialects spoken in the Esfahan province. It's different to standard Persian in terms of its sounds, tones, words, and structure. The difference is mostly in short vowels and in the tone or stress of pronunciations. The most common differences from standard Persian are:

The short vowels of (A) usually turn into (E) short vowels, like in:

Tehrani	Esfahani
از (az = from)	از (ez)
پدر (pedar = father)	پدر (peder)
قفس (ghafas = cage)	قفس (ghafes)

The sound of (a) vowel in Tehrani becomes (u) in most words, like:

Tehrani	Esfahani
دکان (dokan = boutique)	دکون (dokoon)
شما (shoma = you)	شووما (shooma)
کجا (koja = where)	کوجا (kooja)

The است (*ast* = is) verb in Tehrani Persian is changed to س (*es*) like:

خورده است. ("khorde ast = "has eaten)

Languages

The following are some of the dialects or subtypes of Persian. These subtypes have evolved to the point where they can almost be considered languages on their own:

Azeri:

Azeri is a dialect-language influenced by Persian and Turkish languages, and is a mixture of both, which is spoken by the people of Ardabil and East and West Azerbaijan provinces in Iran. Because it has so many Turkish words and idioms, it can't be completely understood by Persians who don't know the Turkish language.

In Azeri, rough sounds (*O, U, A, l*), and soft sounds (*Ö, Ü, E, Ə, İ*), can't exist together in the root of one word, like *Gözəllik* and *Ayrılıq*. Azeri is an Agglutinative language, since the words can be formed by joining or adding suffixes to the roots of verbs and nouns, like: *Su* ("water"), *Sulamagh* ("water sprinkling").

Gilaki:

Gilaki is one of the languages of north Iran spoken in Gilan, Mazandaran, and other provinces near the Caspian Sea. This language has some sounds not found in standard Persian. And also some sounds (like *q, k, and g*) are pronounced differently, though they're the same letters in Persian, but the wrong pronunciation doesn't change the meaning of words. The table below, compares words in the languages of Persian, Gilaki and English.

Persian	English	Gilaki Dialect
زمان. (zaman)	time	<i>zəmat</i>
مرغ. (morgh)	hen	<i>murgh</i>
گاو. (gav)	cow	<i>gāw</i>
پدر. (pedar)	father	<i>per</i>
مورچه. (murcheh)	ant	<i>pitār</i>

Table 1: Comparing words in different languages and dialects (Gilaki)

Kurdi:

It is the language used in Kurdistan (a North-West province of Iran) as well as its

neighbouring provinces, and has many subsets. In this language there are 8 vowels, two of which don't exist in standard Persian: short *i* and short *u*. Some consonants also don't have equivalents in the Persian language, like: *w* sound and *v* (ف with 3 points above it). Here is the word comparison table for one of Kurdi subsets named Kurmanji:

Persian	English	Kurmanji dialect
تو. (to)	you	<i>te, tu</i>
آهن. (ahan)	iron	<i>hesin</i>
کوتاه. (kutah)	short	<i>kurt</i>
نام. (nam)	name	<i>nav</i>
پردیس. (pardis)	paradise	<i>pardez</i>
دختر. (dokhtar)	daughter	<i>dot</i>

Table 2: Comparing words in different languages and dialects (Kurmanji)

Lori:

Lori is also another dialect-language influenced by Persian, which is spoken in the Lorestan province and in many of Iran's western provinces. Lori has many similarities to Persian and its roots go way back to the Sasanian Pahlavi Persian language which dates back to the Middle Ages. Today it's considered the most similar language to Persian.

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation #5

Common Persian Pronunciation Mistakes

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

5

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Five Most Common Mistakes People Make When Pronouncing Persian Sounds

#1: Wrong stress

Using stress on the wrong syllable usually doesn't change the meaning of the word or the sentence, but sounding incorrect or non-standard is not advised either. It's considered a non-local accent.

But don't worry! Hearing it from foreigners does have its own natural sound and even sounds sweet to local people! This is indeed just how the Esfahani dialect is supposed to sound to the Tehran's people. Just try to memorize stress rules if you want to learn the standard capital Persian.

#2: Mispronouncing the Sounds of ث and ذ.

Even native speakers of Persian make the mistake of mispronouncing the two letters: ث and ذ.

The character ث is considered to be one of the S sounds in Persian language, but in fact it should sound like the English "th" in "thank you."

On the other hand, ذ is known as one of the Z sounds in Persian, but it should actually sound like the English "th" in the word "that." These are the correct pronunciations derived from the Arabic language—they are taught in school, but are not commonly used even amongst native Iranian speakers.

#3: Confusing Similar Words with Different Short Vowels

As we touched upon before, short vowels are little marks above consonants that are usually not written, but must be pronounced. Knowing which vowel should be read when it's not written, is just a matter of knowing the word and getting used to it. Understanding the word's meaning in the sentence may help, because these words are written the same way, but with different short vowels and different meanings. Like for example:

("Gel = "mud) گل Gol = "flower") and) گل

#4: Confusing Pronunciation of و and ُ

As you have already learned, the letter و can have different vowels or consonant sounds depending on different words. In some words it's considered a vowel and it usually has the sound of u/oo. However in some of them it can be a short vowel, and have the O (ُ) sound.

The number of words like this are not too many, so they are easy to remember. Like:

Persian	English
(<i>nokhod</i>) نخود	peas
(<i>khod</i>) خود	self
(<i>nok</i>) نوک	peak

Note that there are similar words with the same *O* sound written with ^و, like: *خُدا* (*Khoda*) meaning "God."

#5: Confusing *ā* and *ī* in Words

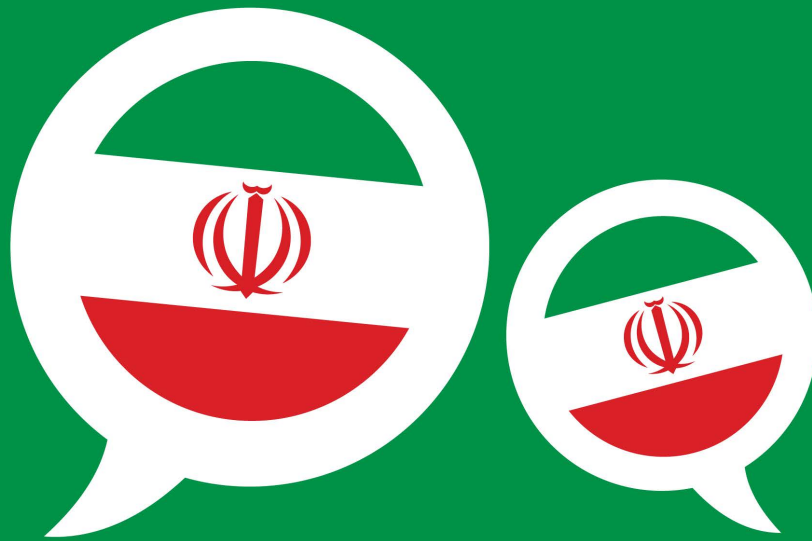
The characters *ā* and *ī* are similar but different sounds. *ā* is a short vowel, while *ī* is a long vowel. Since in English they both have one equivalent letter "a" [as in "apple" *ā* and in "car" *ī*], it is easy to confuse them.

For example: in the word *تنها* (*tanha* = "alone") the first *a* is short *ā* like in "apple," and the second *a* is long *ī* like in "car." Or in *شاپَرَك* (*shaparak* = "butterfly") the first *a* is long *ī* like in "ball," and both the second and third *a* sounds are a short *ā* as in bank. Practicing more words like this will help you to memorize them.



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Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know



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LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #1 What is your name?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

1

PERSIAN

1. :Q اسم شما چیه؟
2. :A اسم من جانہ.
3. :A اسم من برايان براونہ.
4. :A اسم من دنيل كريگہ.
5. :A اسم من نبات داووديه.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's your name?
2. A: My name is John.
3. A: My name is Bryan Brown.
4. A: My name is Daniel Craig.
5. A: My name is Nabat Davoodi.

ROMANIZATION

1. esm-e shomaa chiyeh?
2. esm-e man jaan-eh.
3. esm-e man beraayaan berawn-eh.

CONT'D OVER

4. esm-e man daniyel kereg-eh.
5. esm-e man Nabaat daavoodi-yeh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
اسم	esm, esm-e	name	noun
شما	shomaa	your	pronoun
چیہ؟	Chi eh?, chiyeh	What is?	phrase
من	man	my	pronoun
جان	jaan	John	noun
.ه	eh	is	verb
برایان براون	beraayaan berawn	Bryan Brown	proper noun
دنیل کریگ	daniyel kereg	Daniel Craig	proper noun
نبات داوودی	Nabaat daavoodi	Nabat Davoodi	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>او گفت اسمش علی است. Oo goft esmash Ali ast. He said his name is Ali.</p>	<p>اون سگ شماست؟ oon sag-e shomaas? Is that your dog?</p>
--	---

<p>نظرت راجع به این چیہ؟ Nazaret raajeabe in chi eh? What do you think about it?</p>
--

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say شما چیه؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	اسم	name
Word 2	شما	your
Word 3	چیه؟	what is

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #2 Where are you from?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

2

PERSIAN

1.1 :Q اهل کجا هستین؟

1.2 :A من آمریکایی ام.

1.3 :A من ایرانیم.

1.4 :A من عراقییم.

1.5 :A من استرالیایی.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where are you from?

2. A: I'm American.

3. A: I'm Iranian.

4. A: I'm Iraqi.

5. A: I'm Australian.

ROMANIZATION

1. ahl-e kojaa hastin?

2. man aamrikaaiyam.

3. man iraaniyam.

CONT'D OVER

4. man araaghiyam.
5. man ostoraaliyaaiyam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
اهل	ahl-e	from	noun
كجا	kojaa	where	adverb
من	man	I, me	pronoun
هستين؟	hastin	are you	verb
عراقيم	araaghiyam	Iraqi	adjective
آمریکايم	aamrikaaiyam	American	adjective
ايرانيم	iraaniyam, iraani	Iranian	adjective
استراليا	ostoraaliyaaiyam	Australian	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>فردا شب كجا خواهيد رفت؟ fardaa shab kojaa khaahid raft?</p> <p>Where are you going tomorrow night?</p>	<p>از من عكس نگیر. Az man aks nagir.</p> <p>"Don't take photos of me."</p>
---	--

<p>Man ta hala chenin chizi nadidam. I have never seen such a thing.</p>	<p>من تا حالا چنين چیزی ندیدم.</p>
--	------------------------------------

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say **اهل كجا هستين؟** in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1		اهل from
Word 2		کجا where
Word 3		هستین؟ are you

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #3 Where do you live?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

3

PERSIAN

1. Q: کجا زندگی می کنین؟
2. A: من تو نیویورک زندگی می کنم.
3. A: من تو اصفهان زندگی می کنم.
4. A: من تومشهد زندگی می کنم.
5. A: من تو واشینگتون زندگی می کنم.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where do you live?
2. A: I live in New York.
3. A: I live in Isfahan.
4. A: I live in Mashhad.
5. A: I live in Washington.

ROMANIZATION

1. kojaa zendegi mikonin?
2. man too niyoyork zendegi mikonam.
3. man too esfaahaan zendegi mikonam.

CONT'D OVER

4. man too mashhad zendegi mikonam.
5. man too washington zendegi mikonam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
کجا	kojaa	where	adverb
زندگی می کنین؟	zendegi mikonin	you live	verb
من	man	I, me	pronoun
توی	Tooye, too	in	preposition
نیویورک	niyoyork	New York	noun
زندگی می کنم.	zendegi mikonam	live	verb
اصفهان	Esfahaan, esfaahaan	Isfahan	proper noun
مشهد	Mashhad	Mashhad	proper noun
واشینگتون	washington	Washington	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>فردا شب کجا خواهید رفت؟ fardaa shab kojaa khaahid raft?</p> <p>Where are you going tomorrow night?</p>	<p>از من عکس نگیر. Az man aks nagir.</p> <p>"Don't take photos of me."</p>
<p>من تا حالا چنین چیزی ندیدم. Man ta hala chenin chizi nadidam.</p> <p>I have never seen such a thing.</p>	<p>زیر زمین یک راهروی مخفی هست. Zire zamin yek raahroye makhfi hast.</p> <p>Under the ground, there is a hidden passage.</p>

اصفهان در مرکز کشور واقع شده است.
esfehaan dar markaz-e keshvar vaghe' shode
ast.

Isfahan is located in the center of the
country.

مشهد دومین شهر بزرگ مذهبی در
جهان است.

Mashhad dovomin shahr-e bozorg-e mazhabi dar
jahaan ast.

Mashhad is the second largest holy city in
the world.

GRAMMAR

	Persian	English
Word 1		کجا where
Word 2	زندگی می کنین؟	you live

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #4 What do you do?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

4

PERSIAN

1. :Q شغل شما چیه؟

2. :A من معلم.

3. :A من مهندسم.

4. :A من خانه دارم.

5. :A من دانشجو ام.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What do you do?

2. A: I'm a teacher.

3. A: I'm an engineer.

4. A: I'm a housewife.

5. A: I'm a student .

ROMANIZATION

1. shoghl-e shomaa chiyeh?

2. man moal-lemam.

3. man mohandesam.

CONT'D OVER

4. man khaanedaaram.
5. man daaneshjooam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
شغل	shoghl-e	do	noun
شما	shomaa	you	pronoun
چیه؟	chiyeh	what do	interrogative
من	man	I, me	pronoun
معلم	mo'allem, moal-lem	teacher	noun
م	am	I'm	phrase
مهندس	mohandes	engineer	noun
خانه دار	khaanedaar	housewife	noun
دانشجو	daaneshjoo	student	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>شما دعوت هستین. shomaa da'vat hastin. You are invited.</p>	<p>من خوبم، شما چطورید؟ Man khubam, shoma chetorid? I'm fine, how about you?</p>
<p>شما چه تاریخی به ایران آمدید؟ Shoma che tarikhi be Iran amadid? "What date did you come to Iran?"</p>	<p>از من عکس نگیر. Az man aks nagir. "Don't take photos of me."</p>
<p>من تا حالا چنین چیزی ندیدم. Man ta hala chenin chizi nadidam. I have never seen such a thing.</p>	<p>معلم روی تخته سیاه می نویسد. moallem rooye takhte siaah minevisad. The teacher writes on the blackboard.</p>

<p>او معلم خوبی است. Oo moalleme khoobi ast. He's a good teacher.</p>	<p>من یک معلم ام. Man yek moallem am. I am a teacher.</p>
---	---

او یک دانشجوی پزشکی است، و عاشق آن است.
oo yek daaneshjooye pezeshki ast, va aasheq-e aan ast.
He is a medical student, but he doesn't make a big deal out of it.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say **شما چه؟** in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	شغل	do
Word 2	شما	you
Word 3	چه؟	what do

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #5 Do you speak Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

5

PERSIAN

1. :Q شما فارسی صحبت می کنین؟
2. :A یک کم صحبت می کنم.
3. :A خیلی خوب صحبت می کنم.
4. :A خوب صحبت می کنم.
5. :A دست و پا شکسته صحبت می کنم.
6. :A نه، من فارسی صحبت نمی کنم.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you speak Persian?
2. A: I speak a little.
3. A: I speak very well.
4. A: I speak well.
5. A: I speak broken.
6. A: No, I don't speak Persian.

ROMANIZATION

1. shomaa faarsi sohbat mikonin?

CONT'D OVER

2. yek kam sohbat mikonam.
3. kheily khoob sohbat mikonam.
4. khoob sohbat mikonam.
5. dast-o paa shekasteh sohbat mikonam.
6. na, man faarsi sohbat nemikonam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
شما	shomaa	do you	pronoun
فارسی	Faarsi	Persian	noun
صحبت می کنین؟	sohbat mikonin	speak	verb
یک کم	yek kam	a little	adverb
صحبت می کنم.	sohbat mikonam	I speak	verb
خیلی خوب	kheily khoob	very well	adverb
خیلی خوب	khoob	well	adverb
دست و پا شکسته	dast-o paa shekasteh	broken	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

او فارسی را خیلی زود یاد گرفت.

Oo Farsi ra khili zood yad gereft.

He learned Persian so fast.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say شما فارسی صحبت می کنین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1		شما do you
Word 2		فارسی Persian
Word 3	صحبت می کنین؟	speak

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #6

How long have you been studying Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

6

PERSIAN

چن وقته دارين فارسی ميخونين؟ :Q .1

يه ماه :A .2

دو سال :A .3

سه هفته اينطورا :A .4

حدود پنج ماه :A .5

ENGLISH

1. Q: How long have you been studying Persian?

2. A: For 1 month.

3. A: For two years.

4. A: For about three weeks or so.

5. A: For about five months.

ROMANIZATION

1. chan vaghteh daarin faarsi mikhoonin?

2. yeh maah.

3. do saal.

CONT'D OVER

4. seh hafteh intoraa.
5. hoodood-e panj maah.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
چن وقته	chan vaghteh	how long	interrogative
دارين	daarin	have you	verb
فارسی	Faarsi	Persian	noun
میخونین؟	mikhoonin	been studying	verb
یه	yeh.	for one	noun
ماه	maah	month, moon	noun
دو سال	do saal	two years	adverb
سه هفته اینطورا	seh hafteh intoraa	about three weeks or so	adverb
حدود پنج ماه	hoodood-e panj maah	about five months	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>او فارسی را خیلی زود یاد گرفت. Oo Farsi ra khili zood yad gereft. He learned Persian so fast.</p>	<p>ماه در آسمان شب می درخشند. ا Maah dar aasemaan-e shab miderakhshad. The moon is shining in the night sky.</p>
--	--

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say چن وقته دارين فارسی میخونین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	چن وقته	how long
Word 2	دارين	have you been
Word 3	فارسی	Persian
Word 4	مىخونين؟	studying

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #7 Where did you learn Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

7

PERSIAN

1. Q: فارسیو کجا یاد گرفتین؟

2. A: تو مدرسه یاد گرفتم.

3. A: تو یه موسسه خصوصی یاد گرفتم.

4. A: تو ایران یاد گرفتم.

5. A: با فیلم و کتاب یاد گرفتم.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where did you learn Persian?
2. A: I learned it in school.
3. A: I learned it private institute.
4. A: I learned it in Iran.
5. A: I learned it with movies and books.

ROMANIZATION

1. faarsi-yo kojaa yaad gerftin?
2. too madreseh yaad gerftam.
3. too yeh madrese-ye khoosoosi yaad gerftam.

CONT'D OVER

4. too iraan yaad gerftam.
5. baa film-o ketaab yaad gerftam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
فارسیو	faarsi-yo	Persian (language)	noun
کجا	kojaa	where did	interrogative
یاد گرفتین؟	yaad gerftin	you learn	verb
تو		in	noun
مدرسه	madreseh	school	noun
یاد گرفتم	yaad gerftam	learned	verb
تویه موسسه خصوصی	too yeh madrese-ye khoosoosi	private institute	adverb
تو ایران	too iraan	in Iran	adverb
با فیلم و کتاب		with movies and books	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>مدرسه را دوست ندارد.</p> <p>madreseh raa doost nadaarad.</p> <p>He doesn't like school.</p>	<p>خواهرم هنوز به مدرسه نمی رود.</p> <p>Khaaharam hanooz beh madrese nemiravad.</p> <p>My sister doesn't go to school yet.</p>
--	--

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say یاد گرفتین؟ کجا in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	فارسیو	Persian
Word 2	کجا	where
Word 3	یاد گرفتین؟	did you learn

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #8

Can you eat Iranian food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

8

PERSIAN

می تونین غذای ایرانی بخورین؟ :Q .1

بله، خوشمزه اس :A .2

بله، خیلی خوشمزه اس :A .3

بله، خیلی متنوع متنوع اس :A .4

بله، فوق العاده اس :A .5

نه، نمی تونم. :A .6

ENGLISH

1. Q: Can you eat Iranian food?

2. A: Yes, it's delicious.

3. A: Yes, it's very delicious.

4. A: Yes, it's very diversified.

5. A: Yes, it's terrific.

6. A: No, I can't.

ROMANIZATION

1. mitoonin ghazaay-e iraani bekhorin?

CONT'D OVER

2. baleh, khoshmaz-zas.
3. baleh, kheily khsomaz-zas.
4. baleh, kheily motenav-vas.
5. baleh, fogh-ol-aadas.
6. na, nemitoonam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
می تونین	mitoonin	can you	verb
غذای	ghazaay-e	foods	noun
خیلی خوشمزه	kheily khsomaz-zeh	very delicious	adjective phrase
خیلی متنوع	kheily motenav-v'e	very diversified	adjective phrase
خوشمزه	Khoshmazeh, khoshmaz-zeh	delicious, tasty	adjective
ایرانی	iraaniyam, iraani	Iranian	adjective
بخورین؟	bekhorin	eat	verb
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection
اس	as	it's	verb
فوق العاده اس	fogh-ol-aadeh	terrific	adjective phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>کیک شکلاتی خیلی خوشمزه اس. keyk-e shokolaati kheily khoshmaz-zas.</p> <p>Chocolate cake is pretty delicious.</p>	<p>خوشمزه شده؟ Khoshmازه shodeh?</p> <p>Has it become tasty?</p>
<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله. Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begooid baleh.</p> <p>If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>	<p>بله، حتما با من تماس بگیر. Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir.</p> <p>Yes, please do contact me.</p>

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say می تونین غذای ایرانی بخورین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	می تونین	can you
Word 2	غذای	foods
Word 3	ایرانی	Iranian
Word 4	بخورین؟	eat

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #9

Do you like Iranian food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

9

PERSIAN

1. Q: غذای ایرانی دوست دارید؟
2. A: بله، مخصوصا باقالی پلو خیلی دوست دارم.
3. A: بله، مخصوصا قورمه سبزی خیلی دوست دارم.
4. A: بله، مخصوصا سبزی پلو با ماهی خیلی دوست دارم.
5. A: بله، مخصوصا کباب خیلی دوست دارم.
6. A: نه، دوست ندارم.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you like Iranian food?
2. A: Yes, I especially love Baghali Polo.
3. A: Yes, I especially love Ghormeh Sabzi (an Iranian herb stew).
4. A: Yes, I especially love Sabzi Polo ba Mahi (an Iranian dish of rice and chopped herbs with fish).
5. A: Yes, I especially love Kebab.
6. A: No, I don't.

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. ghazaay-e iraani doost daarin?
2. baleh, makhsoosan baaghaali polo kheily doost daaram
3. baleh, makhsoosan ghormeh sabzi kheily doost daaram
4. baleh, makhsoosan sabzi polo baa mahi kheily doost daaram
5. baleh, makhsoosan kabaab kheily doost daaram
6. na, doost nadaaram

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
غذای	ghazaay-e	food	noun
ایرانییم	iraaniyam, iraani	Iranian	adjective
کباب	kabaab	Kebab	noun
خیلی دوست دارم	love	I love	verb
قورمه سبزی	ghormeh sabzi	Ghormeh sabzi	noun
دوست دارین؟	doost daarin	do you like	verb
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection
مخصوصا	makhsoosan	especially	adverb
سبزی پلو با ماهی	sabzi polo baa mahi	Sabzi Polo ba Mahi	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله. Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begooid baleh. If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>	<p>بله، حتما با من تماس بگیر. Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir. Yes, please do contact me.</p>
---	---

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say غذای ایرانی دوست دارین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1		غذای food
Word 2		ایرانی Iranian
Word 3	دوست دارین؟	do you like

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #10 How is the Iranian food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

10

PERSIAN

غذای ایرانی چگونه است؟ :Q .1

خوشمزه است. :A .2

فوق العاده است. :A .3

خیلی چرب است. :A .4

خیلی شور است. :A .5

ENGLISH

1. Q: How is the Iranian food?

2. A: It's delicious.

3. A: It's terrific.

4. A: It's too fatty.

5. A: It's too salty.

ROMANIZATION

1. ghazaay-e iraani chetoreh?

2. khoshmaz-zas.

3. fogh-ol-aadas.

CONT'D OVER

4. kheily charbeh.
5. kheily shooreh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
چطور	Chetori, chetor	how	adverb
؟ه	eh	is it	verb
غذای	ghazaay-e	food	noun
ایرانیم	iraaniyam, iraani	Iranian	adjective
خوشمزه	Khoshmazeh, khoshmaz-zeh	delicious, tasty	adjective
اس	as	it's	verb
فوق العاده	fogh-ol-aadeh	terrific	adjevtive phrase
خیلی چرب	kheily charb	too fatty	adjevtive phrase
خیلی شور	kheily shoor	too salty	adjevtive phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>بهم یاد بده چطوری از کنترل استفاده کنم.</p> <p>behem yaad bede chetori az kontorol estefaadeh konam.</p> <p>Tell me how to use the remote control.</p>	<p>چطوری توانستید از این راه بروید؟</p> <p>Chetori tavanestid az in rah beravid?</p> <p>How did you go by this way?</p>
<p>چطوری بروم میدان انقلاب؟</p> <p>Chetori beravam meydae Enghelab?</p> <p>How can I go to Enghelab Square?</p>	<p>کیک شکلاتی خیلی خوشمزه اس.</p> <p>keyk-e shokolaati kheily khoshmaz-zas.</p> <p>Chocolate cake is pretty delicious.</p>

Khoshmazeh shodeh?

Has it become tasty?

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say **غذای ایرانی چگونه؟** in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	چگونه	How is
Word 2	غذای ایرانی	the Iranian food

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #11 How old are you in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar

11

PERSIAN

چن سالتونه؟ :Q .1

هيژده سالمه. :A .2

بيست و يه سالمه. :A .3

پونزده سالمه. :A .4

چهل و سه سالمه. :A .5

ENGLISH

1. Q: How old are you?
2. A: I'm eighteen years old.
3. A: I'm twenty-one years old.
4. A: I'm fifteen years old.
5. A: I'm forty-three years old.

ROMANIZATION

1. chan saaletooneh?
2. hizhdah saalameh.
3. bist-o yeh saalameh.

CONT'D OVER

4. poonzdah saalameh.
5. chehel-o seh saalameh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
چن سال	chan saal-e	how old	interrogative
تونه؟	tooneh	are you	phrase
هیژده	hizhdah	eighteen	noun
سالمه	saalam-eh	I'm	phrase
بیست و یک	bist-o yek	twenty-one	noun
پونزده	poonzadah	fifteen	noun
چهل و سه	chehel-o seh	forty-three	noun

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say چن سال تونه؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	چن سال	how old
Word 2	تونه؟	are you

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #12

When is your birthday in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

12

PERSIAN

1. تولدتون کیه؟ :Q
2. بیست و دو آگوست. :A
3. بیست و یک مارچ. :A
4. هشت جولای. :A
5. پنج اسفند. :A

ENGLISH

1. Q: When is your birthday?
2. A: It's August 22nd.
3. A: It's March 21st.
4. A: It's July 8th.
5. A: It's Esfand (twelfth and last month in the Iranian solar calendar) 5th.

ROMANIZATION

1. taval-lodetoon keyeh?
2. bist-o do-e aagost.
3. bist-o yek-e maarch.

CONT'D OVER

4. hasht-e joolay.
5. panj-e esfand.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
تولد	taval-lod-e	birthday	noun
تونه؟	tooneh	are you	phrase
کی	kay	when	pronoun
؟ه	eh	is it	verb
بیست و دو	bist-o do-e	twenty-second	noun
آگوست	aagost	August	noun
بیست و یک مارچ	bist-o yek-e maarch	March 21st	adverb
هشت جولای	hasht-e joolaay	July 8th	adverb
پنج اسفند	panj-e esfand	Esfand 5th	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

کی از خواب بیدار می شوید؟

Kay az khab bidar mishavid?

"When do you wake up?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say تولدتون کیه؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	تولد	birthday
Word 2	تون	your
Word 3	کی	when
Word 4	؟ه	is

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #13

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

13

PERSIAN

1. :Q خواهر برادر دارین؟
2. :A یه خواهر دارم.
3. :A دو تا برادر دارم.
4. :A یه برادر و یه خواهر دارم.
5. :A دو تا خواهر و یه برادر دارم.
6. :A نه، من تک بچه ام.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you have any brothers and sisters?
2. A: I have a sister.
3. A: I have a two brothers.
4. A: I have a one brother and one sister.
5. A: I have a two sisters and one brother.
6. A: No, I'm an only child.

ROMANIZATION

1. khaahar baraadar daarin?

CONT'D OVER

2. yeh khaahar daaram.
3. do taa baraadar daaram.
4. yeh baraadar o yeh khaadar daaram.
5. do taa khaahar o ye baraadar daaram.
6. na, man tak bach-cham.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
خواهر برادر	khaahar baraadar	any brothers and sisters	noun phrase
دارین؟	daarin	do you have	verb
دو تا خواهر و یه برادر	do taa khaahar o ye baraadar	two sisters and one brother	noun phrase
دو تا برادر	do taa baraadar	two brothers	noun phrase
یه	yeh	a	noun
خواهر	Khaahar	sister	noun
دارم	daaram, daaraam	I have	verb
یه برادر و یه خواهر	yeh baraadar o yeh khaadar	one brother and one sister	noun phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>از خواهر خود به خوبی مراقبت کن!</p> <p>Az khaahare khod be khoobi moraaghebat kon!</p> <p>Take good care of your sister.</p>	<p>من دو تا دوربین دارم.</p> <p>Man do ta dourbin daram.</p> <p>"I have two cameras."</p>
---	---

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say خواهر برادر دارین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	خواهر برادر	any brothers and sisters
Word 2	دارین؟	do you have

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #14 How tall are you in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar

14

PERSIAN

1. Q: قدتون چقدہ؟
2. A: صد و ہشتاد
3. A: یہ متر و شصت
4. A: یہ متر و ہفتاد و پنج
5. A: یہ متر و سی

ENGLISH

1. Q: How tall are you?
2. A: One hundred eighty.
3. A: One meter sixty.
4. A: One meter seventy five.
5. A: One meter thirty.

ROMANIZATION

1. ghad-detoon cheghadeh?
2. sad-o hashtaad.
3. yeh metr-o shast.

CONT'D OVER

4. yeh metr-o haftaad-o panj.

5. yeh metr-o si.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
قدتون	ghad-detoon	your height	phrase
چقدہ؟	cheghadeh	how much is	interrogative
صد و هشتاد	sad-o hashtaad	one hundred eighty	phrase
یہ متر و شصت	yeh metr-o shast	one meter and sixty	phrase
یہ متر و هفتاد و پنج	yeh metr-o haftaad-o panj	one meter and seventy-five	phrase
یہ متر و سی	yeh metr-o si	one meter and thirty	phrase

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say قدتون چقدہ؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	قدتون	your height
Word 2	چقدہ؟	how much is

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #15

Do you have a cell phone?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

15

PERSIAN

1. :Q گوشی دارین؟
2. :A بله، یه آیفون دارم.
3. :A بله، یه سامسونگ دارم.
4. :A بله، یه نوکیا دارم.
5. :A بله، یه موتورولا دارم.
6. :A نه، ندارم.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you have a cell phone?
2. A: Yes, I have an iPhone.
3. A: Yes, I have a Samsung.
4. A: Yes, I have a Nokia.
5. A: Yes, I have a Motorola.
6. A: No, I don't.

ROMANIZATION

1. gooshi daarin?

CONT'D OVER

2. baleh, yeh aayfon daaram.
3. baleh, yeh saamsong daaram.
4. baleh, yeh nokiya daaram
5. baleh, yeh motorolaa daaram.
6. na, nadaaram.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
گوشی	gooshi	cell phone	noun
دارین؟	daarin	do you have	verb
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection
یه	yeh	an	noun
آیفون	aayfon	iPhone	noun
دارم	daaram, daaraam	I have	verb
سامسونگ	saamsong	Samsung	noun
نوکیا	nokiyaa	Nokia	noun
موتورولا	motorolaa	Motorola	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله. Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begooid baleh. If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>	<p>بله، حتماً با من تماس بگیر. Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir. Yes, please do contact me.</p>
---	--

Man do ta dourbin daram.

"I have two cameras."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say گوشی دارین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1		گوشی cell phone
Word 2		دارین؟ do you have

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #16 How are you in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

16

PERSIAN

چطورین؟ :Q .1

خوبم. :A .2

خوبم. :A .3

عالیم. :A .4

بد نیستم. :A .5

ENGLISH

1. Q: How are you?

2. A: I'm fine.

3. A: I'm good.

4. A: I'm great.

5. A: I'm so-so.

ROMANIZATION

1. chetorin?

2. khoobam.

3. khoobam.

CONT'D OVER

4. aaliyam.

5. bad nistam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
عالی	aali	great	adjective
بد نیست	bad nistam	so-so	phrase
چطور	Chetori, chetor	how	adverb
ین؟	in	are you	verb
خوب	khoob	fine	adjective
.م	am	I'm	verb
خوب	Khoob	good	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>بهم یاد بده چطوری از کنترل استفاده کنم.</p> <p>behem yaad bede chetori az kontrol estefaadeh konam.</p> <p>Tell me how to use the remote control.</p>	<p>چطوری توانستید از این راه بروید؟</p> <p>Chetori tavanestid az in rah beravid?</p> <p>How did you go by this way?</p>
<p>چطوری بروم میدان انقلاب؟</p> <p>Chetori beravam meydae Enghelab?</p> <p>How can I go to Enghelab Square?</p>	<p>او معلم خوبی است.</p> <p>Oo moallemo khoobi ast.</p> <p>He's a good teacher.</p>

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say چطورین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	چطور	how
Word 2	ین؟	are you

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #17

What time is it in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

17

PERSIAN

1. :Q ساعت چنده؟
2. :A دوازدهه.
3. :A يکه.
4. :A دو و ربه.
5. :A يه رب به پنجه.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What time is it?
2. A: It's 12 o'clock.
3. A: It's one.
4. A: It's two fifteen.
5. A: It's four forty-five.

ROMANIZATION

1. saa'at chandeh?
2. davaazdaheh.
3. yekeh.

CONT'D OVER

4. do-o rob-beh.
5. yeh rob beh panjeh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
دو و رب	do-o rob	two fifteen	phrase
یه رب به پنج	yeh rob beh panj	four forty-five	phrase
ساعت چند	saa'at chand	what time	interrogative
ه	eh	it is	verb
دوازده	davazdah	12 o'clock	phrase
یک	yek	one (1)	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

یک بار دیگر باید این فیلم را ببینم.

Yek bare digar bayad in film ro bebinam.

"I have to see this film one more time."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say ساعت چنده؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

Persian	English
Word 1	ساعت چند what time

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #18

What are you doing in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar

18

PERSIAN

1. چی کار دارین میکنین؟ :Q
2. دارم فکر می کنم. :A
3. دارم آشپزی می کنم. :A
4. دارم تلویزیون تماشا می کنم.. :A
5. دارم کتاب می خونم. :A

ENGLISH

1. Q: What are you doing?
2. A: I'm thinking.
3. A: I'm cooking.
4. A: I'm watching TV.
5. A: I'm reading a book.

ROMANIZATION

1. chi kaar daarin mikonin?
2. daarm fekr mikonam.
3. daaram aashpazi mikonam.

CONT'D OVER

4. daaram televiziyon tamaashaa mikonam.
5. daaram ketaab mikhoonam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
چی کار	chi kaar	what	interrogative
دارین میکنین؟	daarin mikonin	are you doing	verb
دارم	daaram	I'm	verb
فکر می کنم.	fekr mikonam	thinking	verb
آشپزی می کنم	aashpazi mikonam	cooking	verb
تلویزیون تماشا می کنم.	telviziyon tamaashaa mikonam	watching TV	verb
کتاب می خونم	ketaab mikhonam	reading a book	verb

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say چی کار دارین میکنین؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	چی کار	what
Word 2	دارین میکنین؟	are you doing

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #19 What's wrong in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

19

PERSIAN

1. چی شده؟ :Q
2. خستم. :A
3. عصبانیم. :A
4. نگرانم. :A
5. خواب آلودم. :A

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's wrong?
2. A: I'm tired.
3. A: I'm mad.
4. A: I'm worried.
5. A: I'm sleepy.

ROMANIZATION

1. chi shodeh?
2. khstam.
3. asabaaniyam.

CONT'D OVER

4. negaraanam.

5. khaabaaloodam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
شده؟	shode	is wrong	verb
خسته	khasteh	tired	adjective
ام.	am	I'm	verb
عصبانی	asbaani	mad	adjective
نگران	negaraan	worried	adjective
خواب آلود	khaabaalood	sleepy	adjective
چی	chi	what	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Zohr chi mikhori? "What did you eat at noon?"	ظهر چی می خوری؟ Az chi bishtar khoshetan amad? "What was your favorite?"
--	--

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say چی شده؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

Persian	English
---------	---------

Word 1	چی	what
Word 2	شده؟	is wrong

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #20

What's the weather like in Teheran?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

20

PERSIAN

هوای تهران چگونه؟ :Q .1

آفتابیه. :A .2

ابریه. :A .3

گرمه. :A .4

سرده. :A .5

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's the weather like in Tehran?

2. A: It's sunny.

3. A: It's cloudy.

4. A: It's hot.

5. A: It's cold.

ROMANIZATION

1. havaa-ye tehraan chetoreh?

2. aaftaabiyeh.

3. abriyeh,

CONT'D OVER

4. garmeh.

5. sarde.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
هوای	havaa-ye	weather	noun
تهران	Tehraan	Tehran	proper noun
سرد	sard	cold	adjective
ابری	abri	cloudy	adjective
چطورَه؟	chetoreh?	what's it like	interrogative
آفتابی	aaftaabi	sunny	adjective
.ه	eh	is	verb
گرم	garm	hot	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>تهران پایتخت ایران و استان تهران است. tehraan paaytakht-e iraan va ostaan-e tehraan ast.</p> <p>Tehran is the capital of Iran and Tehran Province.</p>	<p>مرد سرد تلاش دارد خود را گرم کند. mard-e sard talaash daarad khod raa garm konad.</p> <p>The cold man is struggling to stay warm.</p>
<p>بیرون دارد ابری میشود. biroon daarad abrii mishavad.</p> <p>It's getting cloudy outside.</p>	<p>من اغلب در روز آفتابی به پیکنیک میروم. man aghlab dar rooz-e aaftaabi be piknik miravam.</p> <p>I often go on a picnic on a sunny day.</p>

آب و هوای امروز آفتابی همراه با ابرهای
پراکنده است.

aabo havaaye emrooz aaftaabi hamraah baa ab-
haaye paraakandeh ast.

Today's weather is sunny with occasional
clouds.

خورشید صحرا را گرم می کند.
khorshid sahraa raa garm mikonad.

The sun is heating the hot desert.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say هوای تهران چگونه؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	هوای	weather
Word 2	تهران	Tehran
Word 3	چگونه؟	what's it like

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #21

Are you hungry in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

21

PERSIAN

1. :Q گرسنه هستین؟
2. :A بله، یک کم گرسنمه.
3. :A بله، خیلی گرسنمه.
4. :A بله، یه خورده گرسنمه.
5. :A بله، دارم از گرسنگی می میرم.
6. :A نه، گرسنه نیستم.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Are you hungry?
2. A: Yes, I'm a little hungry.
3. A: Yes, I'm so hungry.
4. A: I'm a bit hungry.
5. A: Yes, I'm starving.
6. A: No, I'm not.

ROMANIZATION

1. gorosneh hastin?

CONT'D OVER

2. baleh, yek kam gorosnameh.
3. baleh, kheily gorosnameh.
4. baleh, yeh khordeh gorosnameh.
5. baleh, daaram az gorosnegi mimiram.
6. na, gorosnameh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
گرسنه	gorosneh	hungry	adjective
هستین؟	hastin	are you	verb
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection
گرسنمه.	gorosnameh	I'm a little hungry.	sentence
خیلی گرسنمه.	kheily gorosnameh	so hungry	phrase
دارم از گرسنگی می میرم.	daaram az gorosnegi mimiram.	starving	phrase
یه خورده گرسنم.	yeh khordeh gorosnameh.	a bit hungry	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>وقتی گرسنه هستی هیچ کس نمی تواند تو را تحمل کند.</p> <p>vaqti gorosne hasti hich kas nemitavaanad to raa tahamol konad.</p> <p>Nobody can stand you when you are hungry!</p>	<p>زن گرسنه است. مرد گرسنه در یخچال دنبال غذا می گردد.</p> <p>zan gorosne ast. mard-e gorosne dar yakhchal donbaal qazaa migardad.</p> <p>The woman is hungry. The hungry man is looking for food in the refrigerator.</p>
---	--

<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله. Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begooid baleh. If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>	<p>بله، حتما با من تماس بگیر. Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir. Yes, please do contact me.</p>
---	---

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say **گرسنه هستین؟** in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	گرسنه	hungry
Word 2	هستین؟	are you?

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #22 What's this in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

22

PERSIAN

- این چیه؟ :Q .1
- دوربینه. :A .2
- کتابه. :A .3
- ساعته. :A .4
- کامپیوتره. :A .5

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's this?
2. A: It's a camera.
3. A: It's a book.
4. A: It's a watch.
5. A: It's a computer.

ROMANIZATION

1. in chiyeh?
2. doorbineh.
3. ketaabeh.

CONT'D OVER

4. saa'ateh.

5. kaampiyootereh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
این	in	this	pronoun
چی	chi	what	pronoun
کامپیوتر	Kaampyuter	computer	noun
کتاب	ketaab	book	noun
؟ه	eh	is	verb
دوربین	doorbin	camera	noun
.ه	eh	it's	verb
ساعت	saa'at	watch	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مادربزرگم اینو بهم داد. maadar bozorgam ino behem daad. My grandmother gave me this.	از این طرف باید رفت. Az in taraf baayad raft. "We have to go this way."
ظهر چی می خوری؟ Zohr chi mikhori? "What did you eat at noon?"	از چی بیشتر خوشتان آمد؟ Az chi bishtar khoshetan amad? "What was your favorite?"

کامپیوتر من همواره پیغامهای خطا نشان میدهد.

kampiooter-e man hamvaareh peyghaamhaaye khataa neshaan midahad.

My computer is displaying error messages all the time.

این کتاب خیلی بامزه اس.
in ketaab kheily ba maz-zas.

This book is pretty funny.

چند تا کتاب خریدید؟

chand ta ketaab kharidid?

How many books did you buy?

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say این چیه؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	این	this
Word 2	چی	what
Word 3	؟	is

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #23 Whose is this in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

23

PERSIAN

این برای کیه؟ :Q .1

برای منه. :A .2

برای افشینه. :A .3

برای پدرمه. :A .4

برای مامانه. :A .5

ENGLISH

1. Q: Whose is this?

2. A: It's mine.

3. A: It's Afshin's.

4. A: It's my father's.

5. A: It's mom's.

ROMANIZATION

1. in baraay-e kiyeh?

2. baraay-e man-e.

3. baraay-e afshin-eh.

CONT'D OVER

4. baraay-e pedaram-eh.

5. baraay-e maamaan-eh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
برای افشینه.	baraay-e afshin	yours	pronoun
برای پدرمه.	baraay-e pedaram	my father's	pronoun
برای مامانه.	baraay-e maamaan	ours	pronoun
این	in	this	pronoun
برای کی	baraay-e ki	whose	interrogative
؟ه	eh	is	verb
.ه	eh	it's	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مادربزرگم اینو بهم داد. maadar bozorgam ino behem daad. My grandmother gave me this.	از این طرف باید رفت. Az in taraf baayad raft. "We have to go this way."
--	---

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say این برای کیه؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

Persian	English
---------	---------

Word 1	این	this
Word 2	برای کی	whose
Word 3	؟ه	is

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #24 Have you been to Iran?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

24

PERSIAN

1. رفتین تهران؟ :Q
2. بله، دوبار رفتم. :A
3. بله، یه بار رفتم. :A
4. بله، تو فوریه رفتم. :A
5. بله، تابستون پارسال رفتم. :A

ENGLISH

1. Q: Have you been to Tehran?
2. A: Yes, I've been twice.
3. A: Yes, I've been once.
4. A: Yes, I was there in February.
5. A: Yes, I was there last summer.

ROMANIZATION

1. rafin tehraan?
2. baleh, do baar raftam.
3. baleh, yeh baar raftam.

CONT'D OVER

4. baleh, too fevriyeh raftam.
5. baleh, taabestoon-e paarsaal raftam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
دوبار	do baar	twice	adverb
رفتم.	raftam	have been	verb
یه بار	yeh baar	once	adverb
تو فوریه	too fevriyeh	in February	adverb
تابستون پارسال	taabestoon-e paarsaal	last summer	adverb
رفتین	raftin	have you been	verb
تهران؟	tehraan	Tehran	noun
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله. Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begooiid baleh. If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>	<p>بله، حتماً با من تماس بگیر. Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir. Yes, please do contact me.</p>
--	--

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say رفتین تهران؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 2 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	رفتین	have you been
Word 2	تهران؟	Tehran

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Persian Questions You Need to Know #25

How much is this in Persian?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

25

PERSIAN

- .1 :Q این چنده؟
- .2 :A پونصد تومن.
- .3 :A هزار تومن.
- .4 :A یه میلیون تومن.
- .5 :A پنج میلیارد تومن.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How much is this?
2. A: 500 Tomans.
3. A: One thousand Tomans.
4. A: One million Tomans.
5. A: Five billion Tomans.

ROMANIZATION

1. in chandeh?
2. poonsad toman.
3. hezaar toman.

CONT'D OVER

4. yeh melyoon toman.

5. panj milyaard toman.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
پونصد	poonsad	five hundred	phrase
تومن.	toman	Toman	noun
هزار تومن	hezaar toman	one thousand Tomans	phrase
یه ملیون تومن	yeh milyoon toman	one million Tomans	phrase
پنج میلیارد تومن	panj milyaard toman	five billion	phrase
این	in	this	pronoun
چند	chand	how much	interrogative
؟ه	eh	is	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

مادربزرگم اینو بهم داد. maadar bozorgam ino behem daad. My grandmother gave me this.	از این طرف باید رفت. Az in taraf baayad raft. "We have to go this way."
--	---

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say این چنده؟ in Persian.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Persian	English
Word 1	این	this
Word 2	چند	how much
Word 3	؟ه	is



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3 MINUTE PERSIAN

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LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #1 Self Introduction

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

1

PERSIAN

1. سلام, من مریمم.
2. سلام, من مریم احمدی هستم.
3. خوشوقتم.
4. از آشنائیتون خوشوقتم.

ENGLISH

1. Hi I'm Maryam
2. Hello, I'm Maryam Ahmadi.
3. I'm pleased.
4. I'm pleased to meet you.

ROMANIZATION

1. salaam, man maryamam.
2. Salam, man maryam-e ahmadi hastam.
3. khoshvaghtam.
4. az ashnaaitoon khoshvaghtam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
مریم	maryam	Maryam	given name
م	am	am	verb
سلام	salaam	hello	interjection
احمدی	ahmadi	Ahmadi	family name
هستم	hastam	am	verb
خوشوقت	khoshvaght	pleased	adjective
م	am	I'm	phrase
از آشنائی	az ashnaai	to meet	phrase
تون	toon	you	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

او هیچ وقت به من سلام نمی کند. Oo hich vaght be man salaam nemikonad. He never says hello to me.	از دیدنتان خوشوقتم. Az didanetan khoshvaghtam. I'm pleased to see you.
--	--

من یک معلم ام. Man yek moallem am. I am a teacher.
--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce yourself.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	سلام, من مریمم.	Hi I'm Maryam	
Word 1		سلام	Hi	

Word 2	من	I	
Word 3	مریم	Maryam	
Word 4	م	am	This is a speaking form of the verb "to be," boodan بودن for the first person singular. Instead of hastam, which is sounds slightly formal, we can use am.

Phrase 2	formal	سلام، من مریم احمدی هستم.	Hello, I'm Maryam Ahmadi.
-----------------	---------------	--	--

Word 1	سلام	Hello
Word 2	من	I
Word 3	مریم	Maryam
Word 4	احمدی	Ahmadi
Word 5	هستم	am

Phrase 3	informal	خوشوقتم.	I'm pleased.
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------

Word 1	خوشوقت	Pleased
Word 2	م	I'm

Phrase 4	formal	از آشنائیتون خوشوقتم.	I'm pleased to meet you.
Word 1	از آشنائی	to meet	
Word 2	تون	you	

Word 3	خوشوقت	Pleased
Word 4	م	I'm

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When you introduce yourself, it's a good habit to shake hands in Iranian culture. But keep in mind that there are some people who avoid doing so with the opposite gender for religious reasons.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #2 Greetings

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

2

PERSIAN

1. سلام

2. روز بخیر

3. میبینمت

4. خدا حافظ

ENGLISH

1. Hi.
2. Good day.
3. See you.
4. Goodbye.

ROMANIZATION

1. salaam
2. rooz bekheir
3. mibinamet
4. khodaa haafez

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
سلام	salaam	Hi	interjection
روز	rooz	day	noun
بخیر	bekheir	good	adjective
ت	et	you	pronoun
میبینم	mibinam	see	verb
خداحافظ	khodaa haafez	good bye	interjection

SAMPLE SENTENCES

باید از او خداحافظ کنی.

Baayad az oo khodaa haafezi koni.

"You must say good bye to her."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to greet someone when you arrive and when you part.

	Register	Persian	English
Phrase 1	informal	سلام	Hi.
Word 1		سلام	Hi
Phrase 2	formal	روز بخیر	Good day.
Word 1		روز	day
Word 2		بخیر	good
Phrase 3	informal	میبینم	See you.
Word 1		میبینم	see
Word 2		ت	you

Phrase 4	formal	خدا حافظ	Goodbye.
Word 1		خدا حافظ	goodbye

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In the morning, people will greet each other with *salaam, sobh bekheir* سلام صبح بخیر ("Hello, good morning!") and at the end of a work day you usually hear people say *khasteh nabashi* خسته نباشی. It literally means "don't be tired" but it's just a way of showing gratitude for the hard work someone has done.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #3 Manners

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

3

PERSIAN

1. ممنونم.

2. خیلی ممنونم.

3. صمیمانه تشکر میکنم.

4. ممنون برای همه چیز.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you very much.
3. Thank you, kindly.
4. Thanks for everything.

ROMANIZATION

1. mamnoonam
2. kheili mamnoonam.
3. Samimaneh tashak-kor mikonam.
4. mamnoon baraay-e hameh chiz.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
ممنون	mamnoon	thankful	adjective
م	am	am	verb
خیلی	Kheili	very much	phrase / adverb / adjective
همه چیز	hameh chiz	everything	phrase
تشکر میکنم	tashak-kor mikoanm	thank you	phrase
صمیمانه	Samimaneh	kindly	adverb
برای	baraaye, baraay-e	for	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>رنگین کمان خیلی زیباست. Rangin kaman kheili zibast.</p> <p>The rainbow is very beautiful.</p>	<p>امروز برای تنوع در رستوران شام خوردیم. ا Emrooz baraa-ye tanawvvoe dar restooraan shaam khordim.</p> <p>For a treat, we had dinner in a restaurant today.</p>
--	--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to thank other people in various ways.

	Register	Persian	English
Phrase 1	formal	ممنونم.	Thank you.
Word 1		ممنون	thankful
Word 2		م	am
Phrase 2	formal	خیلی ممنونم.	Thank you very much.

Word 1		خیلی	very much
Word 2		ممنون	thankful
Word 3		م	am
Phrase 3	formal	صمیمانه تشکر میکنم.	Thank you, kindly.
Word 1		صمیمانه	kindly
Word 2		تشکر میکنم	thank you
Phrase 4	informal	ممنون برای همه چیز.	Thanks for everything.
Word 1		ممنون	thanks
Word 2		برای	for
Word 3		همه چیز	everything

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There's another common word for informal settings which comes from the French "Merci." It's *mersi* مرسی.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #4 Asking How Someone Is

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

4

PERSIAN

1. چطوری؟

2. حالتون چطوره؟

3. خوبم. مرسی.

4. خیلی خوب نیستم.

ENGLISH

1. How are you?
2. How are you?
3. I'm fine. Thanks
4. Not so well.

ROMANIZATION

1. chetori?
2. haaletoon chetoreh?
3. mersi.
4. kheili khoob nistam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
چطور	Chetori, chetor	how	adverb
ی	i	are you	verb
حالتون	haaletoon	lit. your health	phrase
ه	eh	is	verb
خوب	khoob	fine	adjective
م	am	I'm	phrase
مرسی	mersi	Thanks	interjection
خیلی	kheili	so	adjective
نیستم	nistam	not	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>بهم یاد بده چطوری از کنترل استفاده کنم.</p> <p>behem yaad bede chetori az kontorol estefaadeh konam.</p> <p>Tell me how to use the remote control.</p>	<p>چطوری توانستید از این راه بروید؟</p> <p>Chetori tavanestid az in rah beravid?</p> <p>How did you go by this way?</p>
<p>چطوری بروم میدان انقلاب؟</p> <p>Chetori beravam meydae Enghelab?</p> <p>How can I go to Enghelab Square?</p>	<p>من یک معلم ام.</p> <p>Man yek moallem am.</p> <p>I am a teacher.</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question How are you?.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	چطوری؟	How are you?	

Word 1		چطور	How
Word 2		ی	are you
<p>This is a speaking form of the verb "to be," boodan بودن for the second person singular. Instead of hasti, which is sounds slightly formal, we can use i.</p>			
Phrase 2	formal	حالتون چطوره؟	How are you?
Word 1		حالتون	lit. your health
Word 2		چطور	How
Word 3		ه	is
Phrase 3	informal	خوبم. مرسی.	I'm fine. Thanks
Word 1		خوب	fine
Word 2		م	I'm
Word 3		مرسی	Thanks
Phrase 4	formal	خیلی خوب نیستم.	Not so well.
Word 1		خیلی	so
Word 2		خوب	well
Word 3		نیستم	not

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Like in English, in Persian, you can ask how your friend is by asking *salam, khoobi? cheh khabar?* سلام، خوبی؟ چه خبر؟. This means "Hey, you Ok?" or "what's up?" And in response, you can say *salam, khabar-e khas-si nist* سلام، خبر خاصی نیست. Meaning "Hey, nothing special!" Or you might hear someone say *salaamati, khabar-e khas-si nist* سلامتی، خبر خاصی نیست which literally means "health, nothing special". *Salaamati* means "health". So the speaker means they are fine and healthy!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #5 Apologizing

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. ببخشید

2. عذر میخوام

3. منظوری نداشتم.

4. متاسفم

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me.
2. Pardon
3. I didn't mean it.
4. I'm sorry.

ROMANIZATION

1. bebakhshid
2. ozr mikhaam
3. manzoori nadaashtam
4. mote'as-sefam

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
بخشید	bebakhshid	Excuse	verb
عذر میخوام	ozr mikhaam	Pardon	noun
منظوری	manzoori	any intention	noun
نداشتم	nadaashtam	I didn't have	verb
متاسف	mote'as-sef	sorry	phrase, adjective
م	am	I'm	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

من یک معلم ام.

Man yek moallem am.

I am a teacher.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to apologise yourself and say that you didn't do it on purpose or you are sorry.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	بخشید	Excuse me.	In a word-by-word translation, it is "man-o (spoken form of "man raa") (which means me in English) bebakhshid" but you can omit it in speakig.

Word 1		بخشید	Excuse	
Phrase 2	formal	عذر میخوام	Pardon	
Word 1		عذر میخوام	Pardon	
Phrase 3		منظوری نداشتم.	I didn't mean it.	
Word 1		منظوری	any intention	Here by manzoor منظور ("intention") you imply manzoor-e bad منظور بد ("bad intention").
Word 2		نداشتم	I didn't have	Adding the letter ن negates the infinitive verb daashtan ("to have").
Phrase 4		متاسفم	I'm sorry.	
Word 1		متاسف	sorry	
Word 2		م	I'm	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There's no single phrase in Persian that equates to "I'm sorry." Depending on the setting or level of formality, when you feel sorry and ashamed you can say *bebakhshid* بخشید or *sharmandam* شرمنده ام (a spoken form of *sharmandeh am* شرمنده ام) which literally means "I'm ashamed."

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #6 Refusing Politely

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. نه، مرسی.

2. نه، ممنونم.

3. شرمنده، اون تاریخ جایی دعوتیم.

4. شرمنده فرداش یه فاینال دارم.

ENGLISH

1. No, thanks.
2. No, thank you.
3. Sorry, that day we're invited somewhere.
4. Sorry, I have a final the day after.

ROMANIZATION

1. na, mersi
2. na, mamnoonam.
3. sharmandeh, oon taarikh jaai da'vatim.
4. sharmandeh, fardaash yeh faaynaal daaram.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
نه	na	no	adverb
مرسی	mersi	Thanks	interjection
ممنون	mamnoon	thankful	adjective
م	am	I'm	phrase
شرمنده	sharmandeh	sorry	adjective
اون	oon	that	preposition
تاریخ	taarikh	date	noun
جایی	jaai	somewhere	phrase (noun + indefinite article)
دعوتیم	da'vatim	we're invited	verb phrase
فرداش	fardaash	the day after	phrase
یه	yeh	a	noun
فاینال	faaynaal	final	noun
دارم	daaram	have	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>من یک معلم ام. Man yek moallem am. I am a teacher.</p>	<p>من همیشه سالروز ازدواجمان را فراموش می‌کنم. man hamishe saalrooz-e ezdevaajemaan raa faraamoosh mikonam. I always forget my anniversary date.</p>
---	--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to refuse politely an invite.

Register	Persian	English	Important Notes

Phrase 1	informal	نه، مرسی.	No, thanks.	
Word 1		نه	no	
Word 2		مرسی	thanks	"mersi" مرسی is a common expression for thanking someone informally.
Phrase 2	formal	نه، ممنونم.	No, thank you.	
Word 1		نه	no	
Word 2		ممنون	thankful	
Word 3		م	I'm	
Phrase 3	informal	شرمنده، اون تاریخ جایی دعوتیم.	Sorry, that day we're invited somewhere.	
Word 1		شرمنده	sorry	
Word 2		اون	that	
Word 3		تاریخ	date	
Word 4		جایی	somewhere	

Word 5		دعوتیم	we're invited	spoken colloquial form of da'vat shodim دعوت شدیم (from da'vat shodan -- "to be invited") which is the passive voice of "da'vat kardan" ("to invite").
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Phrase 4	informal	شرمنده فرداش یه فاینال دارم.	Sorry, I have a final the day after.	In Iran education is highly valued and students are mostly busy with school, exams, cram schools.
Word 1		شرمنده	sorry	
Word 2		فرداش	the day after	
Word 3		یه	a	
Word 4		فاینال	final	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Refusing an invitation is not an easy thing in Iran. Even when you try your hardest to not hurt the inviter's feelings, they might get upset. And sometimes, you even have to come up with white lies!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #7 Do You Speak English?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. میتونین انگلیسی صحبت کنین؟

2. میتونی انگلیسی صحبت کنی؟

3. بله، می تونم.

4. نه، نمی تونم.

ENGLISH

1. Can you speak English?

2. Do you speak English?

3. Yes, I can.

4. No, I can't.

ROMANIZATION

1. mitoonin ingilisi sohbat konin?

2. mitooni ingilisi sohbat koni?

3. baleh, mitoonam.

4. na, nemitoonam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
میتونین	mitoonin	Can you (polite)	verb
انگلیسی	Inglisi	English	noun
صحبت کنین	sohbat konin	speak	verb
میتونی	mitooni	Can you	verb
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection
می تونم	mitoonam	I can	verb
نه	na	no	adverb
نمی تونم	nemitoonam	I can't	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>در یک کلاس انگلیسی ثبت نام کردم. Dar yek kelaas Inglisi sabte naam kardam.</p> <p>"I registered for an English class."</p>	<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله. Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begood baleh.</p> <p>If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>
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Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir.

Yes, please do contact me.

بله، حتما با من تماس بگیر.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question Do you speak English?.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	formal	میتونین انگلیسی صحبت کنین؟	Can you speak English?	

Word 1		میتونین	Can you (polite)	The infinitive form is tavaanestan توانستن. Mitoonin is the spoken form of mitavaanid.
Word 2		انگلیسی	English	
Word 3		صحبت کنین	speak	The infinitive form is sohbat kardan صحبت کردن.
Phrase 2	informal	میتونی انگلیسی صحبت کنی؟	Do you speak English?	
Word 1		میتونی	Can you	
Word 2		انگلیسی	English	
Word 3		صحبت کنی	speak	
Phrase 3		بله، می تونم.	Yes, I can.	
Word 1		بله	Yes	
Word 2		می تونم	I can	
Phrase 4		نه، نمی تونم.	No, I can't.	
Word 1		نه	No	
Word 2		نمی تونم	I can't	

"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

English is taught as a second language at school in Iran and many parents put their kids in after-school language institutes. Many university students learn English to study abroad. So I can safely say that the young generation has a good command of English.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #8 Talking About Your Age

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. چند سالته؟
2. چند سالتونه؟
3. هیفده سالمه.
4. سن خانوما رو نمیپرسن.

ENGLISH

1. How old are you? (informal)
2. How old are you? (formal)
3. I am 17.
4. You don't ask a woman's age.

ROMANIZATION

1. chand saaleteh?
2. chand saaletooneh?
3. hifdah saalameh.
4. sen-ne khaanoomaa-ro nemiporsan.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
چند سالته؟	chand saaleteh?	How old are you? (informal)	interrogative question
چند سالتونه؟	chand saaletooneh?	How old are you? (polite)	interrogative question
هیفده سالمه.	hifdah saalameh.	I am 17.	sentence
سن	sen	age	noun
خانما	khaanooma	women	noun
رو	ro	object marker	object marker
نمپیرسن	nemiporsan	they don't ask	verb

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask someone's age and to say yours.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	چند سالته؟	How old are you?	This structure has no written equivalent. The closest written form is <i>chand saal daarid?</i> , چند سال دارید؟
Word 1		چند سالته؟	How old are you?	
Phrase 2	formal	چند سالتونه؟	How old are you?	
Word 1		چند سالتونه؟	How old are you?	
Phrase 3		هیفده سالمه.	I am 17.	

Word 1	هیفده سالمه.	I am 17.	<i>Hifdah</i> , هیفده, is the informal spoken form of <i>hefdah</i> , هفده. You only hear a news anchor say <i>hefdah</i> . It's formal.
Phrase 4	سن خانوما رو نمپرسن.	You don't ask a woman's age.	We usually don't reply using such direct answers. Women usually take it easy and might say "I'm 18," <i>hizdah saalameh</i> , هیژد ه سالمه (informal form of <i>hejdah</i> , هجده, or <i>hezhdah</i> , هژده).
Word 1	سن	age	
Word 2	خانوما	women	The spoken form of <i>khaanoom-haa</i> , خانوم ها.
Word 3	رو	object marker	
Word 4	نمپرسن	they don't ask	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Like in many other cultures, it's better to avoid asking an Iranian woman's age.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #9 Using Adjectives

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. آمریکاییم.

2. گرسنمه.

3. ما سردمونه.

4. تو خوشگلی.

ENGLISH

1. I'm American.

2. I'm hungry.

3. We are cold.

4. You're pretty.

ROMANIZATION

1. aamrikaai-yam

2. gorosnameh.

3. maa sardemooneh.

4. to khoshgeli.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
آمریکایم	aamrikaaiyam	American	adjective
م	am	I'm	phrase
گرسنمه.	gorosnameh.	I'm hungry.	sentence
ما	maa	we	pronoun
سردمونه.	sardemooneh	are cold	expression
تو	to	You	pronoun
خوشگل	khoshgel	pretty	adjective
ی	i	are	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Man yek moallem am.</p> <p>I am a teacher.</p>	<p>من یک معلم ام.</p>	<p>ما سال گذشته رفتیم اروپا.</p> <p>Ma sale gozashte raftim oroupa.</p> <p>"We went to Europe last year."</p>
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GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to use adjectives in simple sentences.

	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	آمریکایم.	I'm American.	In Persian by adding ی to the name of the country you can make the "nationality" adjective of that country.
Word 1	آمریکایی	American	

Word 2	م	I'm	You need to link the ی (ye) آمری کای and the following a in am. That's you have the ye sound;
Phrase 2	گرسنمه.	I'm hungry.	This sentence is only colloquial.
Word 1	گرسنمه.	I'm hungry.	
Phrase 3	ما سردمونه.	We are cold.	This sentence is only colloquial.
Word 1	ما	we	
Word 2	سردمونه.	are cold	This sentence is only colloquial.
Phrase 4	تو خوشگلی.	You're pretty.	Used as a complement only for girls! For boys you can use <i>khosh ghiyaafeh</i> خوش قیافه which means "good-looking."
Word 1	تو	You	
Word 2	خوشگل	pretty	
Word 3	ی	are	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Be careful with negative adjectives like چاق (*chaagh*) meaning "fat", زشت (*zesht*) meaning "ugly" and کچل (*kachal*) meaning "bald". Try not to use them at all!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #10

Asking How Much Something Costs

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. این چنده؟
2. قیمت این چقدره؟
3. اکی، بر میدارمش.
4. نه، ممنون. خیلی گرونه.

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. What is the price of this?
3. OK, I'll take it.
4. No, thanks. It's too expensive.

ROMANIZATION

1. in chandeh?
2. gheymat-e in cheghadr-e?
3. okey, bar midaaramesh.
4. na, mamnoon. kheily gerooneh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
این	in	this	pronoun
چند	chand	how much	interrogative
ه	eh	is	verb
ش	esh	it	pronoun
قیمت	gheymat	price	noun
اکی	okey	ok	interjection
بر میدارم	barmidaaram	I'll take	sentence
گرونه	gerooneh	expensive	adjective
نه	na	no	adverb
ممنون	mamnoon	thanks	adjective
خیلی	kheili	too	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>مادربزرگم اینو بهم داد. maadar bozorgam ino behem daad.</p> <p>"My grandmother gave me this."</p>	<p>از این طرف باید رفت. Az in taraf baayad raft.</p> <p>"We have to go by this way."</p>
<p>قیمت این پالتو چنده؟ Gheymate in palto chandeh?</p> <p>"What is the price of this overcoat?"</p>	<p>آناناس اینجا خیلی گرونه. Ananas inja khili gerooneh.</p> <p>"Pineapple is very expensive here."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how much something costs.

Register	Persian	English	Important Notes

Phrase 1	informal	این چنده؟	How much is this?
Word 1		این	this
Word 2		چند	how much
Word 3		ه	is
<p>This is a speaking form of the verb "to be," boodan بودن for the third person singular. Instead of hast, which is sounds slightly formal, we can use eh.</p>			
Phrase 2	formal	قیمت این چقدره؟	What is the price of this?
Word 1		قیمت	price
Word 2		این	this
Word 3		چقدر	how much
Word 4		ه	is
Phrase 3		اکی، بر میدارمش.	OK, I'll take it.
Word 1		اکی	ok
<p>"OK" is one of the frequently-used words in our daily conversations.</p>			

Like separable phrasal verbs in English, the object pronoun of the verb "bardaashtan" برداشتن can come after "bar" or after "daashtan"; "bar midaaramesh" بر میدارم ش or "baresh midaram" برش میدارم. As you see we don't use "man" (I) when it's obvious who's speaking.

Word 2

بر میدارم I'll take

Word 3	ش	it
Phrase 4	نه، ممنون. خیلی گرونه.	No, thanks. It's too expensive.
Word 1	نه	no
Word 2	ممنون	thanks
Word 3	خیلی	too

Word 4

گرون expensive

Spoken form of
geraan گران.
Often the aa
(written form)
sound
changes into
oo (informal
spoken form).
Formal spoken
forms are
heard in the
media like TV
or radio.

"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When negotiating prices, we usually don't directly say that something is too expensive. Most Iranians just don't give up asking for a better price! In Iran, in most shops you can bargain and ask for a discount. I hope you can master your Persian to be able to do so!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #11

How to Say Prices

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

11

PERSIAN

1. هزار تومن

2. ده ميليون

3. هزار و پونصد تومن

4. هفت هزار و دويست و پنجاه

ENGLISH

1. One thousand toman.
2. Ten million.
3. Fifteen hundred toman.
4. Seven thousand, two hundred (and) fifty.

ROMANIZATION

1. hezaar toman.
2. dah milyoon.
3. hezaar-o poonsad toman.
4. Haft hezaar-o divist-o panjaah

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
پنجاه	panjaah	fifty	numeral
هزار	hezaar	thousand	number
تومن.	toman	Toman	noun
ده	dah	ten	numeral
دویست	divist	two hundred	numeral
میلیون	milyoon	million	number
پونصد	poonsad	five hundred	phrase
هفت هزار	haft hezaar	seven thousand	numeral
و	o / va	and	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>او بیشتر از ده ساعت خوابید!</p> <p>oo bishtar az dah saat khabid!</p> <p>He slept for more than ten hours!</p>	<p>درخت سیب حیاطمان دویست عدد سیب داد.</p> <p>derakhte sibe hayateman devist adad sib dad.</p> <p>The apple tree in our yard bore two hundred apples.</p>
---	---

لطفا کتاب و دفترت را بردار.

lotfan ketaab va daftarat raa bardaar.

Please pick up your book and notebook.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to read prices.

	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	هزار تومن	One thousand toman.	In informal spoken we drop "one".

Word 1	هزار	thousand	
Word 2	تومن	Toman	aa in tomaan (written form) تومان changes into a, toman (informal spoken form) تومن.
Phrase 2	ده میلیون	Ten million.	In informal conversations you can always drop toman.
Word 1	ده	ten	
Word 2	میلیون	million	
Phrase 3	هزار و پونصد تومن	Fifteen hundred toman.	
Word 1	هزار	thousand	
Word 2	پونصد	five hundred	poonsad پونصد is the informal spoken form of paansad پانصد. You see the transformation of aa to oo sound.
Word 3		Toman	
Phrase 4	هفت هزار و دوپست و پنجاه	Seven thousand, two hundred (and) fifty.	Unless in counting in English that you insert and and bewteen every three digits, in Persian you see the و between every two digits.
Word 1	هفت هزار	seven thousand	
Word 2	دوپست	two hundred	Formal reading is devist.

Word 3	و	and
Word 4	پنجاه	fifty

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Iran the official unit of currency is Rial. But people use Toman in their daily unofficial transactions. One Toman equals 10 Rials. But be careful when writing a cheque to use Rial!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #12

Asking What Someone is Doing

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

12

PERSIAN

1. داری چی کار میکنی؟
2. دارین چه کار می کنین؟
3. دارم درس میخونم.
4. کار خاصی نمی کنم.

ENGLISH

1. What are you doing?
2. What are you doing?
3. I am studying.
4. I'm not doing anything special.

ROMANIZATION

1. daari chi kaar mikoni?
2. daarin chi kaari mikonin?
3. daaram dars mikhoonam.
4. kaar-e khaas-si nemikonam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
داری	daari	are you	helping verb
چی کار	chi kaar	what	interrogative
میکنی	mikoni	doing	verb
دارم	daaram	daaram	helping verb
دارین	daarin	are you	helping verb
چه کار	cheh kaar	what	interrogative
می کنین	mikonin	doing (polite)	verb
درس میخونم	dars	dars mikhoonam	phrase
کار خاصی	kaar-e khaas-si	anything special	
نمی کنم	nemikonam	I'm not doing	verb

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question What are you doing?.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	داری چی کار میکنی؟	What are you doing?	
Word 1		داری	are you	
Word 2		چی کار	what	Informal spoken form of <i>cheh kaar</i> چه کار. The word <i>kaar</i> کار means "job," "work" or "task." It's like "what task are you doing?"

Word 3		میکنی	doing	
Phrase 2	formal	دارین چه کار می‌کنین؟	What are you doing?	<i>daarid cheh kaar mikonid?</i> is the written form and can be used in more formal settings
Word 1		دارین	are you	
Word 2		چه کار	what	
Word 3		می‌کنین	doing (polite)	
Phrase 3		دارم درس می‌خونم.	I am studying.	
Word 1		دارم	daaram	
Word 2		درسمیخونم	dars mikhoonam	
Phrase 4		کار خاصی نمی‌کنم.	I'm not doing anything special.	
Word 1		کار خاصی	anything special	
Word 2		نمی‌کنم	I'm not doing	As you see the word <i>man</i> من meaning "I" in English has been omitted. The base form is <i>kardan</i> کردن.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Keep in mind that sometimes it might seem like prying into someone's affairs if you ask what they're doing at the wrong time and without the right tone.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #13

Who Is It?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

13

PERSIAN

1. کیه؟

2. اون کیه؟

3. منم.

4. اون یکی از دوستانمه.

ENGLISH

1. Who is it?
2. Who is that?
3. It's me.
4. That is a friend of mine.

ROMANIZATION

1. kiyeh?
2. oon kiyeh?
3. manam
4. oon yeki az doostaameh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
من	man	me	pronoun
م	am	I am	verb
یکی	yeki	one	numeral
از	az	of	preposition
دوستانم	doostaam	my friends	noun
کی	kay	who	interrogative
اون	oon	that	preposition
ه	eh	is	verb

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask who it is.

Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	کیه؟ Who is it?	
Word 1	کی who	
Word 2	ه is	
Phrase 2	اون کیه؟ Who is that?	Asking about somebody in a photo, you can say, in kiyeh? این کیه؟. In این means "this."

Word 1	اون	that	<i>Oon</i> is the informal spoken form of <i>aan</i> آن. It's used for both feminine and masculine. <i>Oon aaghaa</i> اون آقا meaning "that gentleman" or <i>oon khaanoom</i> اون خانوم meaning "that lady" are more formal.
Word 2	کی	who	
Word 3	ه	is	
Phrase 3	منم.	It's me.	
Word 1	من	me	
Word 2	م	I am	
Phrase 4	اون یکی از دوستانمه.	That is a friend of mine.	
Word 1	اون	That	
Word 2	یکی	one	
Word 3	از	of	
Word 4	دوستانم	my friends	Colloquial form of <i>doostaan-e man</i> دوستان من.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Iran, when you're answering the door using an intercom, you can say *baleh* بله meaning "yes?" *Baleh* is used for answering the phone, too, especially when you don't know who is on the other side.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #14 When Are You Leaving?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

14

PERSIAN

1. کی میری؟
2. کی میرین؟
3. دو ساعت دیگه.
4. هفته دیگه.

ENGLISH

1. When are you leaving? (informal)
2. When are you leaving? (formal)
3. In two hours.
4. Next week.

ROMANIZATION

1. key miri?
2. key mirin?
3. do saa'at-e digeh.
4. hafteyeh digeh.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
دیگه	deigeh	another	adverb
هفته	hafteh	week	noun
دیگه	digeh	next	adverb
کی	kay	when	pronoun
میری	miri	are you leaving	verb
میرین	mirin	are you leaving (polite)	verb
دو	do	two	numeral
ساعت	saa'at	hour	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>کی از خواب بیدار می شوید؟ Kay az khab bidar mishavid? "When do you wake up?"</p>	<p>من دیشب ده ساعت خوابیدم. man dishab dah saa'at khaabidam. I slept for ten hours last night.</p>
---	--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask when someone is leaving.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	کی میری؟	When are you leaving?	
Word 1		کی	when	
Word 2		میری	are you leaving	

Phrase 2	formal	کی میرین؟	When are you leaving?	You can also use key <i>mirid</i> کی می رید؟
Word 1		کی	when	
Word 2		میرین	are you leaving (polite)	
Phrase 3		دو ساعت دیگہ.	In two hours.	
Word 1		دو	two	
Word 2		ساعت	hour	
Word 3		دیگہ	another	Spoken form of <i>digar</i> دیگر.
Phrase 4		ہفتہ دیگہ.	Next week.	
Word 1		ہفتہ	week	
Word 2		دیگہ	next	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Make sure you don't ask this question when you've invited someone over! You don't want them to think they are imposing and that you want them to leave.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #15 Where Are You Going?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

15

PERSIAN

1. کجا داری می ری؟
2. کجا دارین می رین؟
3. دارم میرم سوپر مارکت.
4. دارم میرم سر کار.

ENGLISH

1. Where are you going? (informal)
2. Where are you going? (formal)
3. I'm going to the supermarket.
4. I'm going to work.

ROMANIZATION

1. kojaa daari miri?
2. kojaa daarin mirin?
3. daaram miram sooper maarket.
4. daaram miram sar-e kaar.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
داری	daari	are you	helping verb
می ری	miri	going	verb
کجا	kojaa	where	adverb
دارم	daaram	I am (lit. have)	verb
میرم	mirin	going	helping verb
سوپر مارکت	sooper maarket	the supermarket	noun
دارم	daaram	I'm	verb
سر کار	sar-e kaar	to work	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

فردا شب کجا خواهید رفت؟

fardaa shab kojaa khaahid raft?

Where are you going tomorrow night?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask where someone is going.

	Register	Persian	English
Phrase 1	informal	کجا داری می ری؟	Where are you going?
Word 1		کجا	where
Word 2		داری	are you
Word 3		می ری	going
Phrase 2	formal	کجا دارین می رین؟	Where are you going?

Word 1	کجا	where
Word 2	دارین	are you
Word 3	می رین	going
Phrase 3	دارم میرم سوپر مارکت.	I'm going to the supermarket.
Word 1	دارم	I am (lit. have)
Word 2	میرم	going
Word 3	سوپر مارکت	the supermarket
Phrase 4	دارم میرم سر کار.	I'm going to work.
Word 1	دارم	I'm
Word 2	میرم	going
Word 3	سر کار	to work

CULTURAL INSIGHT

As we discussed in Lesson 12, sometimes it can seem like prying into someone's business if you don't ask this question at the right time or with the right tone. Especially when they answer that they are going "somewhere" (*yeh jai* - به جایی), your next question shouldn't be "where?"

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #16

Asking Directions

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

16

PERSIAN

1. ایستگاه کجاس؟

2. مستقیم برین.

3. بپیچید راست.

4. بپیچید چپ.

ENGLISH

1. Where's the station?
2. Go straight.
3. Turn right.
4. Turn left.

ROMANIZATION

1. istgaah kojaas?
2. mostaghim berin.
3. bepichid raast.
4. bepichid chap.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
ایستگاه	istgaah	the station	noun
کجا	kojaa	where	adverb
راست	rast	right	adverb
س	s	is	verb
مستقیم	mostaghim	straight	adverb
برین	berin	go	verb
بپیچید	bepichid	turn	
چپ	chap	left	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>فردا شب کجا خواهید رفت؟ fardaa shab kojaa khaahid raft?</p> <p>Where are you going tomorrow night?</p>	<p>مدرسه در کوچه سمت راست است. Madreseh dar kooche-ye samt-e raast ast.</p> <p>"The school is on the street to the right."</p>
---	--

<p>احزاب چپ در انتخابات پیروز شدند. Ahzabe chap dar entekhabat pirouz shodand.</p> <p>"Left wing parties won the elections."</p>
--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and understand basic directions.

Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	ایستگاه کجا س؟	Where's the station?	
Word 1	ایستگاه	the station	

Word 2		کجا	where	
Word 3		س	is	Spoken form of است ast.
Phrase 2	formal	مستقیم برین.	Go straight.	
Word 1		مستقیم	straight	
Word 2		برین	go	
Phrase 3	formal	بپیچید راست.	Turn right.	
Word 1		بپیچید	turn	From پیحیدن pichidan which means "to turn".
Word 2		راست	right	
Phrase 4	formal	بپیچید چپ.	Turn left.	
Word 1		بپیچید	turn	
Word 2		چپ	left	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Since you usually ask and answer for directions in situations involving strangers, it's better to use more formal language. But it's your personal choice and sometimes it's nice to be friendly. And also, you might not use formal speech when you're obviously the older one. In Iran, elderly people are addressed with formal language, but they don't need to use it when they're talking to people much younger than themselves.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #17

Why?

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

17

PERSIAN

1. چرا دیر کردی؟
2. به قطار نرسیدم.
3. چرا انقدر زود میری؟
4. که به قطار برسم.

ENGLISH

1. Why are you late?
2. I couldn't catch the train.
3. Why do you leave so early?
4. To catch the train.

ROMANIZATION

1. cheraa dir kardi?
2. beh ghataar naresidam.
3. cheraa enghad zood miri?
4. keh beh ghataar beresam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
چرا	cheraa	why	adverb
دیر کردی	dir kardi	are you late	verb
به قطار	beh ghataar	the train	phrase
نرسیدم	naresidam	I didn't catch	verb
انقد	enghad	so	adverb
زود	zood	early	adverb
میری	miri	you leave	verb
که	keh	to	
برسم	beresam	catch	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

چرا همراه من نمی آیی؟

Cheraa hamraaham nemi aayi?

Why don't you come with me?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer why.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	چرا دیر کردی؟	Why are you late?	
Word 1		چرا	why	

Word 2	دیر کردی	are you late	Past tense from <i>dir kardan</i> دیر کردن.
Phrase 2	به قطار نرسیدم.	I couldn't catch the train.	
Word 1	به قطار	the train	
Word 2	نرسیدم	I didn't catch	Past tense from <i>residan</i> رسیدن. Negative form with <i>na</i> ن at the beginning of the verb <i>residam</i> رسیدن.
Phrase 3	informal	چرا انقدر زود میری؟	Why do you leave so early?
Word 1	چرا	why	
Word 2	انقدر	so	Spoken form of <i>inghadr</i> اینقدر.
Word 3	زود	early	
Word 4	میری	you leave	Spoken form of <i>miravi</i> میروی.
Phrase 4	که به قطار برسم.	To catch the train.	
Word 1	که	to	Shortened form of <i>baraay-e</i> in <i>keh</i> برای which means "because."
Word 2	به قطار	the train	

Word 3

برسم catch

Imperative of
residan رسیدن
which means
"to catch."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Iran, there are a lot of differences in customs and lifestyle that you might not understand. But the more you get to know the culture and its religious background, the less you'll be asking "why" something is the way it is.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #18

Possession

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

18

PERSIAN

1. خودکار داری؟

2. خودکار دارین؟

3. آره...بیا.

4. بله...بفرمایین.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a pen? (informal)
2. Do you have a pen? (formal)
3. Yeah...there you go.
4. Yes, here you are.

ROMANIZATION

1. khodkaar daari?
2. khodkaar daarin?
3. aareh...biyaa.
4. baleh...befarmaain.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
خودکار	khodkaar	pen	noun
دارین؟	daari	do you have	verb
دارین؟	daarin, daari	do you have (polite)	verb
آره	aareh	yeah	interjection
بیا	biyaa	there you go	verb
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection
بفرمایین	befarmaain	here you are	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله. Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begooid baleh.</p> <p>If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>	<p>بله، حتماً با من تماس بگیر. Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir.</p> <p>Yes, please do contact me.</p>
---	--

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about possession.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	خودکار داری؟	Do you have a pen?	
Word 1		خودکار	pen	
Word 2		داری	do you have	
Phrase 2	formal	خودکار دارین؟	Do you have a pen?	
Word 1		خودکار	pen	

Word 2		دارین؟	do you have (polite)	
Phrase 3	informal	آره...بیا.	Yeah...there you go.	This is like you're saying "come and get (the pen)."
Word 1		آره	yeah	
Word 2		بیا	there you go	imperative second person singular of آمدن <i>aamadan</i> , "to come".
Phrase 4		بله...بفرمایین.	Yes, here you are.	
Word 1		بله	yes	
Word 2		بفرمایین	here you are	imperative of فرمودن <i>farmoodan</i> , very close to "please" in meaning.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Iran, it's not unusual for people to ask strangers for a pen, and smokers for a lighter. It may be a good occasion for you to practice Persian!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #19

Using Negation

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

19

PERSIAN

1. خودکار ندارم.

2. وقت ندارم

3. نمی دونم

4. نمی فهمم

ENGLISH

1. I don't have a pen.

2. I don't have time.

3. I don't know.

4. I don't get it.

ROMANIZATION

1. khodkaar nadaaram.

2. vaght nadaaram

3. nemidoonam

4. nemifahmam

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
خودکار	khodkaar	pen	noun
ندارم	nadaaram	I don't have	verb
وقت	vaght	time	noun
نمی دونم	nemidoonam	I don't know	
نمی فهمم	nemifahmam	I don't get it.	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

نمی دونم چگونه بروم پیش او.

Nemidoonam chegooneh beravam pishe oo.

"I don't know how to go to him."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to state essential negative statements.

	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	خودکار ندارم.	I don't have a pen.	To answer yes/no questions, and in informal settings, you can simply say: <i>na nadaaram</i> ("No, I don't") or <i>na</i> ("No") and there's no need to repeat the object of the sentence.
Word 1	خودکار	pen	
Word 2	ندارم	I don't have	
Phrase 2	وقت ندارم	I don't have time.	

Word 1	وقت	time
Word 2	ندارم	I don't have
Phrase 3	نمی دونم	I don't know.
Word 1	نمی دونم	I don't know.
Phrase 4	نمی فهمم	I don't get it.
Word 1	نمی فهمم	I don't get it.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"I don't know," or *nemidoonam* نمی دونم , in Persian, is an expression that is rarely heard. There is a funny saying that Iranians usually don't want to admit their ignorance.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #20 Talking about Your Likes

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

20

PERSIAN

1. شکلات دوست داری؟

2. شیرینی جات دوست داری؟

3. بله دوست دارم.

4. بله که دوست دارم.

ENGLISH

1. Do you like chocolate?

2. Do you like sweets?

3. Yes, I do.

4. Yes, I do like them.

ROMANIZATION

1. shokolaat doost daari?

2. shirinijaat doost daari?

3. baleh doost daaram

4. beleh keh doost daaram.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
دوست دارم	doost daaram	I like	verb
که دوست دارم	keh doost daaram	I do like	phrase
شکلات	shokolaat	chocolate	noun
دوست داری؟	doost daari	do you like	verb
شیرینی جات	shirinijaat	sweets	noun
بله	bale, baleh	yes	interjection

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>اکثر مردم شکلات دوست دارند!</p> <p>Aksareh mardom shokolat doost darand!</p> <p>"Most people like chocolate!"</p>	<p>آیا شیرینی جات سنتی ایران را می شناسید؟</p> <p>Ayaa shirinijat-e sonnati-ye iraan raa mishenaasid?</p> <p>Do you know the traditional Iranian sweets?</p>
<p>اگر مایل هستید کافی است بگوئید بله.</p> <p>Agar mayel hastid kafi ast begooiid baleh.</p> <p>If you agree, it is enough to say yes.</p>	<p>بله، حتما با من تماس بگیر.</p> <p>Bale, hatman ba man tamas begir.</p> <p>Yes, please do contact me.</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer affirmatively to the question.

Register	Persian	English	Important Notes

Phrase 1شکلات دوست
داری؟**Do you like
chocolate?**

You might hear native speakers drop the *t* sound in *doost*, when it's not attached to any other word at the end.

Word 1	شکلات	chocolate
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Word 2	دوست داری؟	do you like
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Phrase 2	شیرینی جات دوست داری؟	Do you like sweets?
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Word 1	شیرینی جات	sweets
--------	------------	--------

Word 2	دوست داری	do you like
--------	-----------	-------------

Phrase 3	بله دوست دارم.	Yes, I do.
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Word 1	بله	yes
--------	-----	-----

Word 2	دوست دارم	I like
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Phrase 4	informal	بله که دوست دارم.	Yes, I do like them.	Sometimes you want to emphasize and this <i>keh</i> که after <i>baleh</i> will do.
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Word 1	بله	yes
--------	-----	-----

Word 2

که دوست دارم I do like

We actually don't use any pronouns in such short answers. So you don't see anything referring to "them" in the Persian translation.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Like any other place in the world, people in Iran may say they like something when they don't really mean it, so as not to offend the other person; like when you receive something as a present, for example.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #21 Talking about Your Dislikes

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. اینو دوست ندارم.
2. انتظار کشیدنو دوست ندارم.
3. از این متنفرم.
4. از انتظار کشیدن متنفرم.

ENGLISH

1. I don't like this.
2. I don't like waiting.
3. I hate this.
4. I hate waiting.

ROMANIZATION

1. in-o doost nadaaram.
2. entezaar keshidan-o doost nadaaram.
3. az in motenaf-feram.
4. az entezaar keshidan motenaf-feram.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
متنفرم	motenaf-feram	I hate	verb
این	in	this	pronoun
و	o	object marker	object marker
دوست ندارم	doost nadaaram	I don't like	verb
انتظار کشیدن	entezaar keshidan	waiting	phrase, noun
از	az	from	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>من از خوردن داروهای مایع متنفرم. man az khordan-e daarooahaaye maaye motanaferam.</p> <p>I hate drinking liquid medicines.</p>	<p>مادربزرگم اینو بهم داد. maadar bozorgam ino behem daad.</p> <p>My grandmother gave me this.</p>
<p>از این طرف باید رفت. Az in taraf baayad raft.</p> <p>"We have to go this way."</p>	<p>آتش بازی را دوست ندارم. Aatash baaziy-e raa doost nadaaram.</p> <p>I do not like fireworks.</p>
<p>من واقعاً بوی اطاق با امکان سیگار کشیدن را دوست ندارم. man vaaqe'an booye otaaQ ba emkaan sigar keshidan raa doost nadaaram.</p> <p>I really don't like the smell of a smoking room.</p>	<p>مغازه از ساعت 9 صبح باز است. maqaaZe az noh-e sobh baaz ast.</p> <p>The store is open from 9 AM.</p>
<p>من از ایران آمده ام. Man az Iran amade am.</p> <p>I came from Iran.</p>	<p>از خود پرداز پول گرفتم. Az khodpardaz pool gereftam.</p> <p>I got money from the ATM.</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say that you don't like something.

	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	اینو دوست ندارم.	I don't like this.	In Persian direct object is followed by <i>را</i> <i>raa</i> , that is the object marker. It changes to <i>رو</i> <i>ro</i> or <i>و</i> <i>o</i> in speaking.
Word 1		این this	
Word 2		و object marker	
Word 3	دوست ندارم	I don't like	
Phrase 2	انتظار کشیدن دوست ندارم.	I don't like waiting.	Like means <i>doost daashtan</i> دوست داشتن. Negative form is <i>doost nadaashtan</i> دوست نداشتن.
Word 1	انتظار کشیدن	waiting	Gerunds and infinitives in English have the same equivalent in Persian.
Word 2		و object marker	
Word 3	دوست ندارم	I don't like	
Phrase 3	از این متنفرم.	I hate this.	
Word 1		از from	<i>az</i> / <i>z</i> is a preposition in Persian and here <i>in</i> / <i>n</i> is its complement
Word 2		این this	

Word 3	متنفرم	I hate
Phrase 4	از انتظار کشیدن متنفرم.	I hate waiting.
Word 1	از	from
Word 2	انتظار کشیدن	waiting
Word 3	متنفرم	I hate

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Iranians don't talk much about the things they don't like. Iranian culture is more conservative and values suppressing negative emotions.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #22 Ordering at a Restaurant

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

22

PERSIAN

1. میتونم منو رو ببینم؟
2. شما چی پیشنهاد میکنین؟
3. یه قهوه برای من.
4. من یه قهوه میخوام، لطفاً.

ENGLISH

1. Can I see the menu?
2. What do you recommend?
3. A coffee for me.
4. I'd like a coffee, please.

ROMANIZATION

1. mitoonam menoo ro bebinam?
2. shomaa chi pishnaahaad mikonin?
3. yeh ghahveh baraay-e man.
4. man yeh ghahveh mikhaam lotfan.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
من	man	I'd	pronoun
میتونم	mitoonam	can	helping verb
منو	menoo	the menu	phrase
رو	ro	object marker	object marker
بینم	bebinam	I see	verb
شما	shomaa	you	pronoun
چی	chi	what	pronoun
پیشنهاد میکنم	pishnaahaad mikonin	recommend	verb
یه	yeh	a	noun
قهوه	ghahveh	coffee	noun
برای	baraaye, baraay-e	for	preposition
لطفا	lotfan	please	adverb
میخوام	mikhaam	like	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>الو، سلام، میتونم با آنا صحبت کنم؟ alo, salaam, mitoonam baa aanaa sohbat konam?</p> <p>Hello, can I speak to Anna?</p>	<p>منوی این رستوران خیلی خوب است. Menuye in restoran kheili khoob ast.</p> <p>This restaurant's menu is good.</p>
<p>امیدوارم باز هم شما را بینم. Omidvaram baz ham shoma ra bebinam</p> <p>"I hope I see you again."</p>	<p>شما دعوت هستین. shomaa da'vat hastin.</p> <p>You are invited.</p>
<p>من خوبم، شما چطورید؟ Man khubam, shoma chetorid?</p> <p>I'm fine, how about you?</p>	<p>شما چه تاریخی به ایران آمدید؟ Shoma che tarikhi be Iran amadid?</p> <p>"What date did you come to Iran?"</p>

<p>ظهر چی می خوری؟ Zohr chi mikhori?</p> <p>"What did you eat at noon?"</p>	<p>از چی بیشتر خوشتان آمد؟ Az chi bishtar khoshetan amad?</p> <p>"What was your favorite?"</p>
<p>صبح ها همیشه قهوه می نوشتم. Sobh haa hamisheh ghahve minoosham.</p> <p>"In the morning, I drink coffee."</p>	<p>امروز برای تنوع در رستوران شام خوردیم. ا Emrooz baraa-ye tanawvvoe dar restooraan shaam khordim.</p> <p>For a treat, we had dinner in a restaurant today.</p>
<p>لطفا مرا کمک کنید. Lotfan mara komak konid.</p> <p>"Please help me."</p>	<p>می توانید لطفا میز را کنار بزنید؟ Mitavaanid lotfan miz ra کنار bezanid?</p> <p>"Could you please put the table aside."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to order at a restaurant or coffee shop.

Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	میتونم منو رو بینم؟	Can I see the menu?	
Word 1	میتونم	Can	The infinitive is <i>tavaanestan</i> توان ستن .
Word 2	منو	the menu	
Word 3	رو	object marker	
Word 4	بینم	I see	
Phrase 2	شما چی پیشنهاد میکنین؟	What do you recommend?	
informal			

Word 1	شما	you	This question although a bit informal is still polite with adding <i>shomaa</i> at the beginning.
Word 2	چی	what	Spoken form of <i>چه چیزی</i> <i>cheh chizi</i> .
Word 3	پیشنهاد میکنین	recommend	
Phrase 3	یه قهوه برای من.	A coffee for me.	
Word 1	یه	a	Spoken form of <i>yek</i> .
Word 2	قهوه	coffee	
Word 3	برای	for	
Word 4	من	me	
Phrase 4	من یه قهوه میخوام، لطفا.	I'd like a coffee, please.	
Word 1	من	I'd	
Word 2	یه	a	
Word 3	قهوه	coffee	
Word 4	میخوام	like	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Iran, it's neither common nor customary to leave tips, so you don't have to figure out how much you should pay the waiter... But if you really want to show your gratitude, you can leave

a tip and I'm sure that the waiter will appreciate it!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #23

Asking for the Bill

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

23

PERSIAN

1. همیشه صورت حسابو بیارین، لطفا؟
2. صورت حسابو کجا باید پرداخت کنم؟
3. ببخشید، بقیه پولو اشتباهی دادین.
4. بقیه پولو نمیخوام.

ENGLISH

1. Can you bring the bill, please?
2. Where do I pay the bill?
3. Excuse me, you gave me the wrong change.
4. I don't want the change.

ROMANIZATION

1. misheh soorat hesaab-o biyaarin, lotfan?
2. soorat hesaab-o kojaa baayad pardaakht konam.
3. bebakhshid, baghiyey-e pool-o eshtebaahi daadin.
4. Baghiyey-e pool-o nemikhaam.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
صورت حساب	soorat hesaab-o	the bill	phrase
میشه	misheh	is it possible	verb, helping verb
صورت حساب	soorat- hesaab	bill	phrase
و	o	object marker	object marker
بیارین	biyaarin	bring	main verb
لطفا	lotfan	please	adverb
کجا	kojaa	where	adverb
باید	baayad	have to	verb/adverb
اشتباهی	eshtebaahi	wrong	adverb
دادین	daadin	give (me)	verb
پرداخت کنم	pardaakht konam	I pay	verb
بخشید	bebakhshid	excuse me	phrase
بقیه پول	baghiyey-e pool	the change	phrase
نمیخوام	nemikhaam	I don't want	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>میشه لطفا جاتون را به او بدهید؟ Mishe lotfan jatoon ra be oo bedahid?</p> <p>"Could you please offer your seat to her?"</p>	<p>لطفا مرا کمک کنید. Lotfan mara komak konid.</p> <p>"Please help me."</p>
<p>می توانید لطفا میز را کنار بزنید؟ Mitavaanid lotfan miz ra کنار bezanid?</p> <p>"Could you please put the table aside."</p>	<p>فردا شب کجا خواهید رفت؟ fardaa shab kojaa khaahid raft?</p> <p>Where are you going tomorrow night?</p>

بخشید، ایستگاه قطار کجاست؟

bebakhshid, istgaah-e qataar kojaast?

Excuse me, where is the train station?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask for the bill and check the change.

	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	میشه صورت حسابو بیارین، لطفا؟	Can you bring the bill, please?	The other option is <i>صورت حساب، لطفا soorat hesaab lotfan</i> , "Check, please!"
Word 1	میشه	is it possible	
Word 2	صورت حساب	bill	
Word 3	و	object marker	
Word 4	بیارین	bring	Spoken form of <i>biyaavarid</i> بیاورید.
Word 5	لطفا	please	
Phrase 2	صورت حسابو کجا باید پرداخت کنم؟	Where do I pay the bill?	
Word 1	صورت حساب	bill	
Word 2	و	object marker	
Word 3	کجا	where	
Word 4	باید	have to	
Word 5	پرداخت کنم	I pay	
Phrase 3	بخشید، بقیه پولو اشتباهی دادین.	Excuse me, you gave me the wrong change.	
Word 1	بخشید	excuse me	
Word 2	بقیه پول	the change	
Word 3	و	object marker	
Word 4	اشتباهی	wrong	

Word 5	دادین	give (me)	From the infinitive <i>دادن</i> <i>daadan</i> , "to give."
Phrase 4	بقیه پولو نمیخوام.	I don't want the change.	
Word 1	بقیه پول	the change	
Word 2	و	object marker	
Word 3	نمیخوام	I don't want	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In most restaurants, you can pay by cash or local credit or debit cards. But, it's always safe to ask about the payment method.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #24 Offering an Invitation

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

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PERSIAN

1. جمعه شب برنامه ای داری؟
2. جمعه شب برنامه ای داری؟
3. میخوام برم سینما.
4. تو هم میای؟

ENGLISH

1. Do you have any plans on Friday night? (informal)
2. Do you have any plans on Friday night? (formal)
3. I'm going to the movies.
4. Will you join?

ROMANIZATION

1. jom'e shab barnaamei daari?
2. jom'e shab barnaamei daarin?
3. mikhaam beram sinamaa.
4. to ham miyaay?

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
سینما	sinamaa	the movies	noun
جمعه	Jom-eh	Friday	noun
شب	shab	night	noun
برنامه	barnaame	plans	noun
ای	i	any	indefinite article
دارین؟	daari	do you have	verb
برنامه ای	barnaamei	any plans	phrase
دارین	daarin	do you have (polite)	verb
میخوام برم	mikhaam beram	I want to go to	phrase
تو	to	You	pronoun
هم	ham	too	adverb
میای	miyaay	join	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>روز جمعه خود را چگونه گذرانید؟ Rooz-e jom-eye khod raa chegoone gozaraandid? How did you spend your Friday?</p>	<p>شب تاریک است. Shab tarik ast. The night is dark.</p>
<p>برنامه ات برای این جمعه شب چیست؟ Barnaame-at barray-e in jom'e shab chist? What's your plan for this Friday night?</p>	<p>هر شب باید کار کنم. Har shab baayad kaar konam. "I have to work every night."</p>

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to invite someone out.

	Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	جمعه شب برنامه ای داری؟	Do you have any plans on Friday night?	
Word 1		جمعه	Friday	
Word 2		شب	night	
Word 3		برنامه	plans	
Word 4		ای	any	
Word 5		داری	do you have	
Phrase 2	formal	جمعه شب برنامه ای دارین؟	Do you have any plans on Friday night?	
Word 1		جمعه	Friday	
Word 2		شب	night	
Word 3		برنامه ای	any plans	
Word 4		دارین	do you have (polite)	

In spoken Persian, the order of words in a sentence changes compared to the written form. You might write *میخواهم به موزه بروم. mikhaaham beh moozeh beravam* "I'm going to the museum," but speaking you'd normally say *میخوام برم موزه. mikhaam beram moozeh.* Sometimes prepositions are dropped too.

Phrase 3

میخوام برم سینما. I'm going to the movies.

Word 1		میخوام برم	I want to go to
Word 2		سینما	the movies
Phrase 4	informal	تو هم میای؟	Will you join?
			Another way of asking this question is <i>تو هم میخوای بیای؟, to ham mikhaay biyaay</i> , "Do you want to come (with me)?"
Word 1		تو	you

Word 2	هم	too
Word 3	میای	join

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There's no nightlife like bars, discos, and casinos in Iran due to the religious restrictions. But, there are ethnic and local cafes and restaurants that are open until late evening in case you are planning to ask someone to hang out somewhere.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Persian #25 On the Phone

CONTENTS

- 2 Persian
- 2 English
- 2 Romanization
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

25

PERSIAN

1. الو

2. رضا هستم.

3. میتونم با مینا صحبت کنم؟

4. بعدا دوباره تماس میگیرم.

ENGLISH

1. Hello. (answering the phone)
2. This is Reza.
3. May I talk to Mina?
4. I'll get in touch again later.

ROMANIZATION

1. alo.
2. rezaa hastam.
3. mitoonam baa minaa sohbat konam?
4. ba'dan dobaareh tamaas migiram.

VOCABULARY

Persian	Romanization	English	Class
تماس میگیرم	tamaas migiram	I'll contact	verb
الو	alo	Hello	interjection
هستم	hastam	I'm	
رضا	rezaa	Reza	proper noun
صحبت کنم	sohbat konam	I talk	verb
میتونم	mitoonam	can	helping verb
با	ba	to	preposition
مینا	minaa	Minaa	proper noun
بعدا	ba'dan	later	adverb
دوباره	dobaareh	again	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>الو، سلام، میتونم با آنا صحبت کنم؟ alo, salaam, mitoonam baa aanaa sohbat konam?</p> <p>Hello, can I speak to Anna?</p>	<p>می‌شه یک بار دیگه بگید؟ mishe yek baar-e digeh begid?</p> <p>Could you say that again?</p>
--	---

Dobareh raftim pishe doctor.

"We went to the doctor again."

دوباره رفتیم پیش دکتر.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to understand the basic vocabulary on the phone.

Register	Persian	English	Important Notes
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Phrase 1		الو	Hello. (answering)	
Word 1		الو	Hello	
Phrase 2	formal	رضا هستم.	This is Reza.	
Word 1		رضا	Reza	
Word 2		هستم	I'm	Here the equivalent Persian is the literal translation of "this is" which is "I am".
Phrase 3	formal	میتونم با مینا صحبت کنم؟	May I talk to Mina?	
Word 1		میتونم	can	Here may is the polite form of "can" but we still use the same verb in Persian.
Word 2		با	to	"To" is often translated to "beh" به. But here it is synonymous to "with".

It's a female name. In more formal situations you add a title to the last name of that person. "Mr. Taheri" آقای "Mrs. Bagheri" خانوم باقری. In Iran women don't change their family name to their husband's officially but they may be addressed by their husband's surname in formal situations such as in a parent-teacher conference at their child's school.

Word 3

مینا Minaa

Word 4		صحبت کنم	I talk
Phrase 4	formal	بعدا دوباره تماس میگیرم.	I'll get in touch again later.
Word 1		بعدا	later
Word 2		دوباره	again
Word 3		تماس میگیرم	I'll contact

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When answering the phone some people might also simply pick up and say *baleh* بله. And these days, with caller ID, since you can see who's calling you - for close friends, beloved ones, and families - Iranians might answer with the word *jaanam* جانم which literally means "my life" or "my spirit". Also, remember that, although speaking aloud on the phone in public places is not technically illegal, it can still be considered rude, especially if you're too loud. In some taxis, or doctor's offices, you might see a sign telling you that you can't speak on your cellphone.