

**COLLOQUIAL  
PERSIAN**

**L. P. ELWELL-SUTTON**



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COLLOQUIAL FRENCH  
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# COLLOQUIAL PERSIAN

*By*

L. P. ELWELL-SUTTON

*B.A. Hons. Arabic*

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## PREFACE

IT is only in recent years that Western eyes have begun to look with close attention at the extensive (though not thickly populated) country of Iran. Though for many it is still the country of Haji Baba, of Persian carpets and Persian cats, yet there is a growing realization among careful students of foreign affairs that the new Iran is a portent of some significance in the Middle East of to-day. In part this is due to its strategic importance, in part to its importance as an oil-producer, but more, perhaps, than anything, to the new outlook with which its whole social system is permeated. This new outlook, outwardly so strange to the East, and yet in reality derived from something fundamental in the Iranian character, affects every aspect of Iranian life—their politics, their economic system, their culture, their language.

This manual is intended primarily for those whose interest lies in learning to speak the language, and who lack either the time or the ambition to master the apparently bewildering script. It will, however, be useful also for those who intend to go on to the written language. It is designed to cover the language of the common people and no more; polished speech can, indeed, only be acquired after a study both of Persian literature and of the Arabic language.

My special thanks are due to Dr. J. Heyworth-Dunne and Dr. Bernard Lewis for advice and suggestions, and to my wife, who patiently undertook many of the more arduous duties involved.



## INTRODUCTION

THE book is divided into three parts. The Grammatical section is intended to take the student through all the elementary grammar that he will require for colloquial purposes. He should work through these lessons in turn, the exercises of which are designed to provide practice in the subject matter of each. The Conversations, on the other hand, are classified under such topics as travelling, domestic, etc.; they are intended to improve the student's command of vocabulary and colloquial expressions. Full Vocabularies are also provided with the aid of which the student will be able to make up his own sentences or to carry on conversations with native speakers.

Two points are to be noticed. The exercises and conversations have not been literally translated, but an equivalent colloquial English version has been given. The student will find it useful to study the different modes of expression used in Persian and in English.

The system of transcription has been devised to combine, as far as is possible, accuracy, simplicity, and consistency. It does not correspond at all closely with the Arabic alphabet, and therefore probably will not please the scientifically minded; but it is felt that any elaborate system of diacritical points and signs would be not only confusing but quite unnecessary for the purpose for which this book is designed.

## THE PERSO-ARABIC ALPHABET

1. The following table gives the Arabic letters used in written Persian and the transcription used in this book. In the third column is given, for comparison, the standard transcription as used in St. Clair Tisdall's *Persian Conversation Grammar*.

			<i>Consonants</i>					
ا	ʾ	ʾ	ر	r	r	ف	f	f
ب	b	b	ز	z	z	ق	gh	q
پ	p	p	ژ	zh	ž	ک	k	k
ت	t	t	س	s	s	گ	g	g
ث	s	ş	ش	sh	sh	ل	l	l
ج	j	j	ص	s	ş	م	m	m
چ	ch	ch	ض	z	ẓ	ن	n	n
ح	h	h	ط	t	ṭ	و	v	v
خ	kh	kh	ظ	z	ẓ	ه	h	h
د	d	d	ع	'	'	ی	y	y
ذ	z	ẓ	غ	gh	gh			

			<i>Vowels</i>					
اَ	a	a	اَـ	è	eh	اُو	u	ū
اِ	e	i	اِـ	â	ā	اِئِ	ê	ai
اُ	o	u	اِئِ	î	î	اُوؤ	ô	au
				l				B

## PRONUNCIATION

2. Persian contains the following twenty-two consonant sounds :—

(i) Pronounced very much as their English equivalents, care being taken to articulate them fully :

b, f, j, m, p, z.

s—always as in “sit”, never as in “as”.

n—generally nasalized before g and k. Before b and p it becomes m.

h—must always be pronounced, e.g. nohsad “nine hundred”, shahr “town”.

zh<sup>1</sup>—“s” in “pleasure”, or French j in “je”.

sh<sup>1</sup>—as in “wish”.

ch<sup>1</sup>—as in “cheese”.

(ii) The following differ slightly from their English equivalents :—

d, t—rather softer than in English.

l—must be enunciated very clearly, as in “leaf”, even at the end of a word. The English tendency to “swallow” it (hall, bowl, real) must be avoided.

r—must be trilled; it is always pronounced, e.g. charm “leather”, not chām.

k, g—have their English equivalents before â, o, ô, u (see para. 3); before a, e, ê, i they are “palatalized”, that is articulated much further forward in the mouth, the effect being as if a very short y-sound came between consonant and vowel, e.g. kyetâb “book”, but kâghez “paper”. This rule

<sup>1</sup> The underlining indicates that these two letters are to be pronounced as one sound; it is only used in zh, sh, ch, gh, kh. It should be noted that these letters may occur together as separate sounds, in which case they are not underlined, e.g. eshâgh = Isaac, chizhâ = things (pronounced es-hâgh, chiz-hâ).

also applies when they come at the end of a word, e.g. dôshakk “mattress”, sagy “dog”.

*N.B.*—“g” is always hard, as in “garden”, never as in “gem”.

y—clearly articulated; at the end of a word it sometimes turns into an i- or ê- sound.

v—has a tendency towards w; at the end of a word it sometimes turns into an ô- or u- sound.

(iii) The following do not occur in English :—

kh<sup>1</sup> is used to represent the Scottish and German sounds “ch”. It must never be pronounced as “k”; on the other hand the opposite extreme of “h” must also be avoided.

gh<sup>1</sup> is the “voiced”<sup>2</sup> equivalent of “kh”; it is a “gargled” sound, with something of the quality of the French guttural “r” and of the soft German “g” in “Wagen”. This sound is also generally used for the Arabic “q”, but occasionally, especially at the end of a syllable, something of the Arabic sound (a “k” pronounced deep in the throat) may be preserved (and also even in Persian words). Examples: taghsir or taqsir (Ar.) = “fault”, ghâshogh or ghâshoq (Pers.) = “spoon”.

*N.B.*—Doubled consonants must always be pronounced separately; cf. book-case.

3. *Vowels.*—It is impossible to represent the Persian vowels adequately in transcription; the system adopted here gives only the main groups and, as in all spoken languages, they vary greatly from dialect to dialect, and even from speaker to speaker.

<sup>1</sup> See note 1 on page 2.

<sup>2</sup> “Voiced” consonants are produced by using the voice (the vocal chords) as well as the organs of speech (e.g. the tongue, palate, teeth, etc.); thus for example d, b, z are “voiced”, t, p, s are the corresponding “unvoiced” consonants.

a—about half-way between the English vowels “a” in “cat” and “u” in “cut”, with slight tendency towards “e” in “net”; all these extremes must be avoided. It retains this sound even when followed by r, h, etc.

â—very nearly as the “a” in “wash”, but with a tendency towards “a” in “father”. In the Isfahan dialect it is nearer “au” in “Maud”. Before -n it generally becomes u.

e (è in terminations)—roughly as “e” in “net”, or French “è” in “père”, but with a slight tendency towards “i” in “sit” (especially before “y”).

ê—varies from the diphthong “ai” in “maid” to the French “è” in “blè”, but generally has a slight diphthongal tendency—êi.

i—as “ee” in “sweet”, but without the English diphthongal tendency.

o—lies somewhere between the French “o” in “pomme” and “oo” in “foot”, but nearer the former.

ô—varies from the diphthong “ow” in “bowl” to a pure “o” as in the French “mot”—generally “ôu”. It frequently stands for “av” or the Arabic diphthong “aw” (“ow” as in “now”).

u—“oo” as in “root” or French “ou” as in “cou”.

*N.B.*—It should be noted that the above vowels are all distinct in sound, as opposed to length. Each of them may be either short or long, but this distinction has no effect on the sound (and does not in any way correspond to the distinction in the Arabic alphabet). The only rule worth remembering is that vowels followed by two consonants at the end of a word or syllable are lengthened, e.g. hâst = “there is”, gôft = “he said”, sêft = “hard”, nîst = “is not”, etc. In the Isfahan dialect this tendency to “drawl” these vowels is very marked. “ô” and “ê” are also generally long.

This lengthening is not marked in the book, as it would merely create confusion; it can only be picked up with any degree of accuracy by hearing the spoken word, and does not affect the meaning or construction. This, of course, is also the case in English.

Another point to be noticed is that the sound is not affected, as in English, by any following consonant, such as r, h, y, etc. The contrast is shown in the English “charm” and the Persian charm “leather”.

(4) The apostrophe ’ is used to represent the two Arabic consonants ء (hamza) and ع (‘ain), as these are not distinguished in Persian. Between two vowels it does not more than separate them, e.g. sâ’at “hour”, “watch”. Between a vowel and a consonant it indicates a slight slurring of the vowel, e.g. ta’mir “repair” = ta<sup>a</sup>mir, fe’lan “actually” = fe<sup>e</sup>lan, râje’ “concerning” = râje<sup>e</sup>, gh<sup>h</sup>or’ân “Koran” = gh<sup>h</sup>ora<sup>a</sup>n. At the beginning of a word it is not pronounced, and is therefore not shown. Following a consonant at the end of a word it is hardly pronounced, but has the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel in accordance with the two-consonant rule given above (para. 3); e.g. rob’ “quarter” = rōb. It is useful to remember that in Arabic the two sounds which this apostrophe represents are regarded as consonants.

Occasionally it is found in purely Persian words, usually between a word and a suffix, e.g. pâ’in = “below”.

It must be realized that the printed word can only give an idea of the pronunciation of the sounds of Persian; neither consonants nor vowels correspond exactly to any English sound. Correct pronunciation can only be achieved by listening carefully to native speakers, and imitating or even mimicking their speech.



## ACCENT AND PITCH

(5) Generally speaking the accent in Persian is on the last syllable of the word (with the exception of certain grammatical suffixes, such as the pronominal suffixes—see para. 14). It may also occur earlier in the word for the purpose of emphasis, e.g. kard = “he did”, ‘nakard = “he did not do” (see para. 26). Frequently there is a secondary accent on one of the preceding syllables, e.g. âshpaz’khâ’nè = “kitchen”.

The most characteristic quality of Persian, however, is the pitch or tone of voice, and it is neglect of this that makes the efforts of most Englishmen ludicrous to an Iranian. It is impossible to represent it satisfactorily on paper even with an elaborate system of diacritical points and signs; it must be learnt by ear. In this connection a systematic and careful study of the Persian Linguaphone Records would be useful.

## DIALECTAL PECULIARITIES

(6) There are numerous dialects in Persian, some of which have been adequately studied. The beginner, however, would be extremely unwise to attempt to cover all these; and he will find that the language spoken by the fairly educated classes will be intelligible in most parts. The chief differences are in the pronunciation of the vowels; the spread of education has meant an increasing standardization in the vocabulary used. There are, however, certain peculiarities used by all classes when speaking to workmen, servants, etc., and even among themselves; some of these are noted here, and others will be met with in the course of the book.

h, gh, y, v tend to disappear when they come between two vowels, e.g. âghâ “Mr.” becomes â, miyâyad “he is coming”, miyâd, miravad “he is going”, mirad, mikhâhim “we wish”, mikhim, etc. (see paras. 25, 27).

â before -n (and frequently before -m) becomes u. This is, in fact, the normal pronunciation, and will frequently be used in the exercises without any special explanation. In the vocabularies -ân will always be written, but it may be understood that either pronunciation may be used.

## EUPHONY

(7) It frequently happens that the grammatical construction brings together two vowels. In such cases it is usual to insert a “y” for purposes of euphony, though before or after “i” it is not always required (especially in careful speech).

The examples are of two kinds:—

(a) When a word ending in a vowel has a suffix beginning with a vowel.

(i) The Plural ending -ân (para. 9), e.g. âghâyân.

(ii) The Indefinite ending -i (para. 10), e.g. khânè-i or khâneyi.

(iii) The Ezâfè -e- (para. 11), e.g. khânè-ye-bozorg (but not *after* -e-, see (b) below).

(iv) The Pronominal Suffixes (para. 14), e.g. khâneyam (but y is often omitted in this case, and contraction takes place, e.g. khânesh for khâneyesh).

(v) The Present Tense of “budan” (para. 34), e.g. raftè-y-am, raftè-im, or raftè-y-im.

(vi) The Verbal Terminations added to the Present Stem (paras. 25, 29), e.g. miguyam, migu-id, or miguyid, âyandè, etc.

(b) When a prefix ending in a vowel is placed before a word beginning with a vowel.

(i) The Ezâfè (para. 11), which is *never* followed by y, e.g. dôlat-e-irân.

(ii) The Verbal Prefixes *mi-* and *be-* (paras. 24, 25), e.g. *mi-âvaram*, *miyâvaram*, or *miyâram* (coll.), *beyâyand* or *beyând* (coll.).

(iii) The Negative Prefix *na-* (para. 26), e.g. *nayâyad* or *nayâd*.

## LESSON I

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES. SIMPLE SENTENCE  
CONSTRUCTION

## CASE AND GENDER

(8) THERE are no case inflections in Persian.

There is no distinction of gender, words which are naturally feminine being treated for grammatical purposes exactly as other nouns (e.g. *mâdar* = "mother", *dokhtar* = "daughter", "girl", *khâhar* = "sister", etc.).

*N.B.*—In certain words and phrases borrowed from Arabic, the Arabic feminine ending *-ah* is found, which in Persian becomes *-è* or *-at*, e.g. *vasilè* = "means", *forsat* = "opportunity". Arabic adjectives qualifying such nouns should strictly speaking take this feminine ending; but in ordinary conversation it is frequently omitted. The Arabic element in Persian is discussed more fully in Lessons X and XI (paras. 70–6).

## NUMBER

(9) (i) The ordinary Plural ending is *-hâ* (in colloquial often *-â*); e.g. *ketâbhâ* = "books".

(ii) Occasionally the ending *-ân* (coll. *-un*) is used for persons, e.g. *âghâyân* (pl. of *âghâ*) = "gentlemen"; this is the correct use, but is not always observed in colloquial.

(iii) Arabic words very often have the Arabic "Broken" Plural, which consists of an internal change in the form of the word, e.g. *shart* "condition", *sharâyet* "conditions"; *lâzem*, *lâzemè* "necessary", *lavâzem* "necessaries"; *serr* "secret", *asrâr* "secrets" (see para. 72).

(iv) The Arabic Feminine Plural ending -ât is sometimes found not only with Arabic words (especially those ending in -è or -at), e.g. amaliyât "operations", but also with Persian words, e.g. deh "village", dehât; mivè "fruit", mivejât (note the insertion of -j- after -è, the regular practice with Persian words).

*N.B.*—Plurals of inanimate objects generally take singular verbs (see para. 28).

#### ARTICLES

(10) There is no article, either definite or indefinite; the latter is, however, frequently indicated by the suffix -i (unaccented); ketâbi = "a book". In colloquial this is generally strengthened by the use of yek, yey "one", and in this case the -i may even be dropped or attached to yek; yek ketâbi, yek ketâb, yeki ketâb. Notice the use of yek khordè "a mouthful" and yek ghadri "a quantity" in the sense of "some, a little"; yek khordè âb = "a little water".

*N.B.* (1).—This -i is also often used with nouns qualified by the Indefinite Adjectives (para. 21).

*N.B.* (2).—This ending is not to be confused with the Relative ending, e.g. esfahâni = "of Isfahan" (which is derived from Arabic), or with the Qualitative ending, e.g. mardî "manliness" from mard "man" (para. 69).

#### THE EZÂFÈ

(11) A second word may be linked to a noun by the Ezâfè construction, which consists in the insertion of the particle -e- (-ye- after a vowel) between the two words; it has the following uses:—

(i) Possessive (two nouns): ketâb-e-bachè = "the child's book"; pesar-e-rezâ = "the son of Reza" (notice also hosên-e-rezâ = "Hosain (son) of Reza"). In colloquial the word mâl "property" is generally inserted as well, e.g. ketâb mâl-e-bachè.

(ii) Apposition: hosên-e-naghghâsh = "Hosain the painter".

(iii) Descriptive:—

(a) Nouns: râh-e-esfahân = "the road to Isfahan".

Many compound nouns are formed from two nouns without the insertion of the Ezâfè, e.g. khâb-gâh = "bedroom" (sleep-place), ruz-nâmè = "newspaper" (day-letter) (see para. 68).

(b) Adjectives follow the noun they govern, and are linked to it by the Ezâfè; khânè-ye-bozorg = "the big house". But after an indefinite noun the Ezâfè is omitted, e.g. bachè-i-kuchek, yek bachè kuchek = "a small child".

*N.B.*—In certain cases the adjective precedes the noun, e.g. pir-e-mard = "the old man".

They are not inflected in the Plural (unless used as nouns), e.g. khânehâ-ye-bozorg = "big houses", but bozorgân = "great ones". The Ezâfè construction can never be split, though several nouns and/or adjectives may be linked together by it, e.g. dokhtar-e-bozorg-e-ahmad = "Ahmad's eldest (lit. big) daughter"; dôlat-e-shâhanshâhi-ye-irân = "the Imperial Government of Iran"; ra'is-e-bânk-e-melli = "the manager of the National Bank".

*N.B.*—For other uses (Prepositions, Infinitives, and Verbal Nouns) see paras. 19 and 37.

This Ezâfè link is a very close one, and can never be separated.



## COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

(12) The Comparative is formed by the addition of the suffix *-tar*, e.g. *bozorgtar* = "bigger", *kuchektar* = "smaller". "Than" is translated by *az* (lit. from).

The correct form of the Superlative has the suffix *-tarin*; *bozorgtarin* = "the biggest"; *bozorgtarin-e-otomobilhâ* = "the biggest of the cars". A commoner colloquial construction is the Comparative with *az hamè* "than all", e.g. *bozorgtar az hamè*.

"Very," etc., is expressed as in such phrases as the following:—

*khêli boland* = *very long*

*besyâr khob* = *very good*

*har chè zudtar* = *as quickly as possible* (lit. *whatever (is) quicker*).

Certain words have special forms for the Comparative and Superlative, e.g. *khob*, *behtar*, *behtarin* = "good, better, best".

## CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES

(13) The order of the simple sentence is: Subject, Predicate, Verb, e.g. *hasan hâzer ast* = "Hasan is present". The verb "is" (described more fully in para. 30) has two forms in the Present Tense, as follows (3rd Pers.): *ast* (in colloquial -è), and *hast* = "exists", "there is"; e.g. *bachè kuchek-è* = "the child is small"; *âb hast* = "there is water".

The negative particle is *na-*, prefixed to the verb; before *ast* and *hast* it gives the form *nist*, e.g. *hâzer nist* = "he is not present"; *mivè nist* = "there is no fruit".

Inanimate objects in the plural generally have a singular verb, e.g. *ketâbhâ khêli hast* = "there are many books".

Questions may be indicated (if there is no Interrogative Pronoun—see para. 20) by the tone of voice alone, the word-order being kept; in correct speech the particle *âyâ* may be inserted at the beginning of the sentence, without any other change. Common conversational uses are:—

(i) The addition of *yâ na* (= "or not"—accent on *na*) at the end of the sentence.

(ii) The negating of the verb.

Neither of these is nearly as strong as the English usage, and may be used even in polite conversation.

## EXERCISE I

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) <i>yek ketâb kuchek</i>                    | = <b>A small book</b>                    |
| (2) <i>ketâb-e-kuchek</i>                      | = <b>The small book</b>                  |
| (3) <i>ketâb kuchek ast</i>                    | = <b>The book is small</b>               |
| (4) <i>shahr bozorg-è</i>                      | = <b>The town is large</b>               |
| (5) <i>mivè-ye-khob</i>                        | = <b>Good fruit</b>                      |
| (6) <i>ra'is-e-bânk hâzer ast ?</i>            | = <b>Is the bank manager present ?</b>   |
| (7) <i>khêr, âghâ, hâzer nist</i>              | = <b>No sir, he is not</b>               |
| (8) <i>pedar-e-ahmad naghghâsh-è</i>           | = <b>Ahmad's father is a painter</b>     |
| (9) <i>manzel-e-pesar-e-rezâ boland ast</i>    | = <b>The house of Reza's son is tall</b> |
| (10) <i>ketâb mâl-e-eshâgh<sup>1</sup> ast</i> | = <b>The book is Eshaq's</b>             |
| (11) <i>otomobil hâzer-è</i>                   | = <b>The car is ready</b>                |
| (12) <i>esfahân shahr-e-bozorg-è</i>           | = <b>Isfahan is a big city</b>           |
| (13) <i>fe'lan âb nist</i>                     | = <b>Actually, there is no water</b>     |
| (14) <i>âb khêli lâzem ast</i>                 | = <b>Water is very necessary</b>         |
| (15) <i>taghsir-e-hosên ast</i>                | = <b>It is Husain's fault</b>            |
| (16) <i>naghghâsh hâzer ast</i>                | = <b>The painter is here</b>             |

<sup>1</sup> See note<sup>1</sup> on page 2.

- (17) *zud hâzer ast* = **He is early**  
 (18) *yek ghadri mivè hast* = **There is some fruit**  
 (19) *râh khêli boland ast* = **The road is very long**  
 (20) *rezâ az hosên kuchektar ast* = **Reza is smaller than Husain**  
 (21) *shahr-e-tehrân bozorg-tarin-e-shahrhâ-ye-irân ast* = **The city of Tehran is the largest of the cities of Iran**  
 (or: . . az hamê-ye-shahrhâ-ye-irân bozorgtar . .)  
 (22) *âb kharâb ast* = **The water is bad**  
 (23) *âb-e-khob hast* = **There is good water**  
 (24) *postkhânè hast yâ na ?* = **Is there a post office ?**  
 (25) *balè, âghâ, postkhânè hast* = **Yes, sir, there is**  
 (26) *pedar-e-bachè ghâyeb ast* = **The child's father is absent**

## LESSON II

PRONOUNS, PREPOSITIONS, INTERROGATIVES,  
INDEFINITE PRONOUNS(14) (i) *Separate.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>man</i>	= <i>I</i>	<i>mâ</i> = <i>we</i>
2. <i>tô</i>	= <i>you</i>	<i>shomâ</i> = <i>you</i>
3. <i>u</i> (literary)	= <i>he, she, it</i>	<i>ishân</i> = <i>they</i>
	<i>in</i> } *	<i>ânâ</i> * (col.)
	<i>ân</i> } (coll.)	

(\* Literally "this", "that", "those".)

(ii) *Suffixes.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>-am</i>	= <i>my, me</i>	<i>-amân</i> = <i>our, us</i>
2. <i>-at</i>	= <i>your, you</i>	<i>-atân</i> = <i>your, you</i>
3. <i>-(e)sh</i>	= <i>his, him</i>	<i>-eshân</i> = <i>their, them</i>

*N.B.*—*tô* and *-at* are used in speaking to intimate friends, children, servants, workmen, etc.; in other cases *shomâ* and *-atân* are used for the singular as well as the plural.

(15) The *Separate* forms are used :—

(a) To introduce any sentence in which a pronoun or a reference to a pronoun occurs. Thus they may be used as—

(i) the grammatical subject of a sentence :

in *tanbal-è* = *he is lazy*

(ii) the logical subject (usually linking with a pronominal suffix later in the sentence) :

*tô manzelat in ast ?* = *(you) is this your house ?*

This use is rather colloquial, and not as a rule found in correct speech, in which the pronouns are replaced by honorifics (see para. 79).

In both the above cases they may be omitted altogether.

(b) Linked to a noun by the Ezâfè to indicate the possessive case, e.g. ketâb-e-man = "my book". This, however, is rather emphatic, and usually the suffix forms are used (without Ezâfè).

(16) As indicated in the table, the *Suffixes* are used—

(a) in the possessive construction (ketâbesh = "his book");

(b) as the objects of verbs and prepositions (see para. 28).

They are attached to the word (noun, verb, preposition, etc.) with which they are linked and are unaccented. They are used much more widely in colloquial than in correct speech. When the noun is qualified by an adjective, the pronoun follows the latter, e.g. ketâb-e-tâzè-ye-man = "my new book".

#### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

(17) Especially in colloquial, the separate forms given above are often replaced by the Reflexive Pronoun *khod* "self" with a pronominal suffix: *khodam* = "myself, I"; *manzel mâl-e-khodam* = "my (own) house"; *khodesh hâzer-è* = "he (himself) is present".

*khod* should always refer to the speaker or to the subject of the sentence. In this way it may be either Possessive or the Subject or Object of a verb.

#### DEMONSTRATIVES

(18)            *in*        = *this*  
                  *ân, un* = *that*

When used as adjectives, the demonstratives are unchanged in the plural: *ân bachè* = "that child", in *khânehâ* = "these houses". When, however, they are used as pronouns, they take the plural ending *-hâ*; *inhâ* = "these (men, things)", *ânhâ* = "those, they" (= *ishân*).

They are frequently found compounded with other words, e.g. *hamin, -ân* = "the same" (*ham* = "even, also"); *chônin, -ân* = "such" (*chûn* = "like"); *injâ, ânjâ* = "here, there" (*jâ* = "place"), etc.

#### PREPOSITIONS

(19) The prepositions, all of which precede the noun they govern, fall into two groups, those without Ezâfè, and those with Ezâfè.

(i) *Without Ezâfè.*

<i>az</i> = <i>from</i>	<i>bi</i> = <i>without</i>
<i>bâ</i> = <i>with</i>	<i>tâ</i> = <i>as far as</i>
<i>be</i> = <i>to, with</i>	<i>joz</i> = <i>except</i>
<i>tu</i> = <i>in</i> (coll.—also with Ezâfè)	<i>dar</i> = <i>in</i>
	<i>bar</i> = ( <i>on—in</i> compounds)

*az* is often compounded with prepositions of group (ii): *pish az, ghabl az* = "before (time)"; *ghêr az* = "other than, besides".

*be* has a great many idiomatic uses, and is frequently used in compounds with other prepositions, e.g. *tâ be* = "as far as, until"; *be-joz* (= "except"); *be-ghêr az*, etc.

*bar* is rarely used by itself, but is commonly prefixed to such prepositions as *sar, ru* (see next group); it is also found in the compound proposition *banâ bar* = "according to"; *banâ bar in* = "accordingly, therefore".



(ii) *With Ezâfè.*

A few of these are true prepositions; others are nouns.  
The remainder are adverbs, e.g. :—

## PREPOSITIONS

bedun	= <i>without</i>
barâ-(ye)	= <i>for</i>
bar(-e) (coll.)	

## NOUNS

ru, bar ru	= <i>on</i>
sar, bar sar	= <i>on, at the top of</i>
jâ, bejâ	} = <i>instead of</i>
avaz	
jehat, be-jehat,	} = <i>because of</i>
az jehat	
sabab, be-sabab,	
az sabab	
bâbat	= <i>concerning</i>
taraf, be-taraf	= <i>in the direction of</i>
be-jâneb	= <i>by the side of, beside</i>
be-vasilè	} = <i>by means of</i>
be-vâsetè	

## ADVERBS

birun	= <i>outside</i>
dâk <sup>h</sup> hel	= <i>inside</i>
bâlâ	= <i>above</i>
pâ'in	= <i>below, at the foot of</i>
zir	= <i>beneath</i>

pish	} = <i>near, in the presence of,</i> <i>in the possession of, chez</i>
pahlu	
nazd, nazdik	
jolô (we-)	} = <i>in front of,</i> <i>before (place)</i>
pish	
posht	} = <i>behind</i>
aghab	
meyân	= <i>in the midst of, between</i>
bên	= <i>between</i>

Most of these prepositions may be preceded by az, dar, tâ, etc., with their appropriate meanings, e.g. :—

az birun	= <i>from outside</i>
dar meyân	= <i>in between</i>
tâ pâ'in	= <i>as far as the foot of</i>
be-jolô	= <i>to the front of</i>

All prepositions may be followed by the separate forms of the pronouns (with or without Ezâfè as appropriate), but in colloquial it is more usual to use the pronominal suffixes; e.g. azesh = "from him", betun = "to you" (pl.), tush = "in it", aghabat = "behind you" (sing.), etc. For the first persons, however, man and mâ are used in preference to the suffixes.

pish and pahlu are often used in place of the verb "to have", e.g. ketâb pish-e-man ast = "I have the book"; nân pahluyesh (pahlush) nist = "he has no bread".

## INTERROGATIVES

(20) These words may generally be used either as pronouns, or adjectivally in close connection with a noun or pronoun.

They are usually placed as near as possible to the verb, or verb and qualifying word.

kodâm ?	= <i>which ?</i>
ki ?	= <i>who ?</i>
<u>chè</u> ?	} = <i>what ?</i>
<u>chè chiz</u> ?	
<u>chi</u> ?	
<u>chè tôr</u>	} = <i>what kind of ? how ?</i>
<u>chè jur(è)</u>	
<u>chè gunè</u>	
<u>chand</u> ?	= <i>how much, how many ?</i> (followed by the noun in the Singular.)
<u>cherâ</u> ?	= <i>why ?</i>
kê ?	= <i>when ?</i>
tâ kê ?	= <i>till when ? how long ?</i>
kojâ ?	} = <i>where ?</i>
ku ?	

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

(21) kas, kasi	= <i>someone</i>
<u>hich</u>	= <i>none</i> (verb takes na-)
<u>hichkas</u>	= <i>no one</i> (verb takes na-)
har	} = <i>all, every, each, any</i> (N.B.—
hamè	
harkas	= <i>everyone</i>
tamâm-e-	= <i>all, the whole of</i>
digar	= <i>other, another, more</i>
<u>chand</u> (sing.)	} = <i>some</i>
<u>chand tâ</u> (pl.)	
<u>chandin</u>	
<u>chandin az</u>	} = <i>some of</i>
<u>ba'zi az</u>	

kam	= <i>few, little</i>
kami	} = <i>a few, a little</i>
yek kami	
yekdigar	= <i>one another</i>

When these are used as adjectives, the following noun generally takes the indefinite suffix -i (see para. 10).

## EXERCISE II

- (1) manzelatun kojâ-st ?— = **Where is your house ?—**  
manzelam birun-e-shahr-è **My house is outside the town**
- (2) chè tôr hastid ?—man = **How are you ?—I am very ill**  
khêli nâkhosham
- (3) hasan cherâ hâzer nist ?— = **Why is Hasan not here ?—**  
dar bâzâr-è **He is in the bazaar**
- (4) dar zamestân barf khêli = **In winter there is much snow**  
hast
- (5) âghâ-ye-hakim tu man- = **Is the doctor in the house ?**  
zel-è ?—khêr, âghâ, khodesh **No, sir, he (himself) is not present**  
hâzer nist
- (6) âghpaz birun ast ?—nâkhêr, = **Is the cook out ?—No, sir,**  
âghâ, ham injâ-st **he is just here**
- (7) ân shakhs ki-è ?—barâdar- = **Who is that man ?—It is**  
e-shôfer-è **the driver's brother**
- (8) in chiz chi-è ?—chizi nist = **What is this thing ?—It is**  
nothing
- (9) chè khâbar-è ?—in chè = **What is the news, what**  
chiz-è ? **has happened ?—What**  
(thing) is this ?
- (10) mivè-ye-khob tu bâzâr = **Is there good fruit in the**  
hast yâ na ? **bazaar ?**

- (11) kodâm az inhâ shofer-è ? = **Which of these is the driver ?**  
 (12) hîchkas hâzer nist = **No one is present**  
 (13) chê chiz ru-ye-miz ast ?— = **What is on the table ?—It**  
 nun ast **is bread**  
 (14) in kâghez bar-e shomâ-st = **This letter is for you**  
 (15) mâshin-e-mâ kojâ-st ?— = **Where is our car ?—It is on**  
 dâkhel-e-râh (sar-e-râh) -è. **the road**  
 (16) velâyatat ku ?—velâ- = **Where is your home ?—My**  
 yatam esfahân-è **home is Isfahan**

## LESSON III

## THE VERB, STEMS, SIMPLE TENSES, VERBAL SENTENCES

(22) THE Infinitive of all Persian Verbs ends in -tan (after kh, f, s, sh), -dan (after n, r, or a vowel), or -idan. From the Infinitive are formed (directly or indirectly) the *two stems* on which the tense system is built up.

(a) By cutting off the termination -an, the *Past Stem* is formed, e.g. koshtan “to kill”, kosht; mândan “to remain”, mând; davidan “to run”, david; kharidan “to buy”, kharid; didan “to see”, did.

The Past Stem is always regular.

(b) By cutting off the terminations -tan, -dan, or -idan (as the case may be), the *Present Stem* is formed; e.g. koshtan, kosh; mândan, mân; kharidan, khar.

In many common verbs this stem is formed irregularly, and must be learned from the vocabulary; e.g. kardan “to do”, kon; didan, bin; raftan “to go”, rav; âmadan “to come”, â; dâshstan “to have”, dâr (see para. 31).

Once these two stems have been obtained, the conjugation of the verb is quite regular.

*N.B.*—The original root of the verb is the Present Stem. To this was added the termination -dan to form the Infinitive. For phonetic reasons, however, this ending could only be used after a stem ending in r, n, or a vowel. In the case of stems ending in other consonants (and frequently even in cases with r, n, and vowels) one of the following methods was adopted :—

(i) i was inserted before -dan, e.g. dav-, davidan; khar, kharidan. This is very common with roots formed from Arabic

words, and from nouns, adjectives, etc. (even when euphony does not demand it). (But note that certain other verbs also end in -idan, e.g. didan).

(ii) After f, sh (s, kh), -dan became -tan, e.g. shekâf—shekâftan “to split”, kosh—koshtan.

*N.B.*—Roots ending in these consonants are comparatively rare, -s and -kh not being found at all; but in the Irregular Verbs—(iii)—many *Infinitives* have them as the result of phonetic change.

(iii) A change was made in the final consonant (and frequently in the vowels) of the stem. These are the Irregular Verbs; a list of the common ones will be found in para. 31, together with a note on the phonetic changes that take place.

(23) The following Personal endings are used with these stems :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. -am	1. -im
2. -i	2. -id
3. - (Past)	3. -and
-ad (Pres.)	

(24) From the PAST STEM are formed the Past and Imperfect Tenses.

(i) The *Past Tense* is formed by the addition of the personal endings :—

<u>khar</u> idam = <i>I bought</i>	<u>khar</u> idim = <i>we bought</i>
<u>khar</u> idi = <i>you bought</i>	<u>khar</u> idid = <i>you bought</i>
<u>khar</u> id = <i>he (she) bought</i>	<u>khar</u> idand = <i>they bought</i>

(ii) By prefixing mi- to the Past Tense, the *Imperfect Tense* is formed, e.g. :—

mik <u>har</u> idam = <i>I was buying</i>
mik <u>har</u> idi = <i>you were buying, etc.</i>

(iii) From the Past Stem is also formed the Past Participle (see para. 29).

(25) From the PRESENT STEM are formed the Imperative, and the Subjunctive, and Present Tenses.

(i) The *Imperative* consists (in the 2nd Person Sing.) of the simple stem, and (in the 2nd Pers. Plur.) of the stem with -id, e.g. :—

khar! = *buy!*      kharid! = *buy!* (pl.)

Except, however, in the case of most compound verbs (see Lesson VI), the particle be- (bo- before a syllable with o or u) is prefixed, e.g. :—

bekhar!              bekharid!  
 bokon! = *do!*      bokonid! = *do!* (pl.)

but negâh kon! = “*look!*” (from negâh kardan)

(ii) The *Subjunctive* is formed by the addition of the Personal Endings to the Present Stem; as in the Imperative, the prefix be- (bo-) is generally added in the case of simple verbs. It may be used by itself (“let him buy”), or in subordinate sentences (“that he may buy”), etc. (see paras. 44–7).

be <u>khar</u> am = <i>let me buy</i>	be <u>khar</u> im = <i>let us buy</i>
be <u>khar</u> i = <i>may you buy</i>	be <u>khar</u> id = <i>may you buy</i>
be <u>khar</u> ad = <i>let him buy</i>	be <u>khar</u> and = <i>let them buy</i>

(iii) The *Present Tense* is formed by prefixing mi- to the Subjunctive (without be-), e.g. :—

mik <u>har</u> am = <i>I buy</i>	mik <u>har</u> im = <i>we buy</i>
mik <u>har</u> i = <i>you buy</i>	mik <u>har</u> id = <i>you buy</i>
mik <u>har</u> ad = <i>he (she, it) buys</i>	mik <u>har</u> and = <i>they buy</i>

This tense is also frequently used with a Future meaning.

(iv) From the Present Stem are also formed the Present Participles and the Verbal Noun (see para. 29).

(26) The *Negative* of all these tenses is formed by prefixing

the Negative particle *na-* (accented); *be-* is then dropped (but not *mi-*), e.g. :—

<i>nakh</i> aridam	=	<i>I did not buy</i>
<i>nakh</i> ar	=	<i>do not buy!</i>
<i>nakh</i> arad	=	<i>let him not buy</i>
<i>namikh</i> arim	=	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{we do not buy} \\ \textit{we are not buying} \\ \textit{we will not buy} \end{array} \right.$

*N.B.*—The verb *dâshtan* “to have” does not take *mî-* or *be-*, even when used by itself; *dâram* = “I have”, etc. The Subjunctive is expressed by the Perfect Subjunctive—*dâshtë bâsham* (see para. 34).

(27) In colloquial speech contraction takes place in the tenses formed from the Present Stem, when that stem ends in *h*, *v*, or a vowel (after which *y* is normally inserted—see para. 7); thus from *raftan* :—

<i>mirav</i> am	becomes	<i>mir</i> am
<i>mirav</i> i	„	<i>mir</i> i
<i>mirav</i> ad	„	<i>mir</i> ad
<i>mirav</i> im	„	<i>mir</i> im
<i>mirav</i> id	„	<i>mir</i> id
<i>mirav</i> and	„	<i>mir</i> and, etc.

Similarly from *âmadan* (*â*)—

<i>beyâ</i> yam	becomes	<i>beyâ</i> m
<i>beyâ</i> yid	„	<i>beyâ</i> d, etc.

from *khâstan* (*khâh*)—

*mikhâ*ham becomes *mikhâ*m, etc.

from *goftan* (*gu*)—

<i>miguy</i> am	becomes	<i>mig</i> am	} Note that these <i>g</i> 's are not palatalized.
<i>miguy</i> im	„	<i>mig</i> im	
<i>miguy</i> and	„	<i>mig</i> and, etc.	

from *dâdan* (*deh*)—

<i>mid</i> eham	becomes	<i>mid</i> am
<i>mid</i> ehid	„	<i>mid</i> id, etc.

Note also that the regular Present Stem of *âvardan*—*âvar*—becomes *âr*, e.g. :—

<i>miyâ</i> varam	becomes	<i>miyâ</i> ram
<i>miyâ</i> varid	„	<i>miyâ</i> rid, etc.

Thus the rule may be summarized :—

*v*, *h*, and *y* may be omitted, and in that case—

(i) *i* absorbs the preceding vowel.

(ii) *a* absorbs all vowels except *â*, by which it is itself absorbed.

In certain two-syllable stems, the first vowel is often dropped after *be-*, *mi-*, and *na-*; e.g. *bogzâr* (for *bogozâr*) = “place!”; *migzâram* (for *migozâram*) = “I will place” (from *gozâshtan*, stem *gozâr*).

#### CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES

(28) The regular order of a sentence is—

Subject—Extension of Predicate—Object—Word closely qualifying verb—Verb ;

but this order may be changed for emphasis.

The Object of the Verb may be indicated by placing the particle *-râ* after it (only, however, when it is definite). The Object may be a single noun, a noun with adjectives, or even a phrase with a Verbal Noun, Infinitive, etc. In all these cases the *-râ* is placed at the end of the phrase, and not necessarily immediately after the noun.

In colloquial it becomes *-o* or *-â*, or very often is omitted altogether.

nôkaram dar mizkhânè = *my servant prepared supper*  
 shâm-râ hâzer kard *in the dining room*  
 shôfer-e-mâshin-e-ra'is-e-koll- = *I saw the driver of the General*  
 râ dar bâzâr didam *Manager's car in the bazaar*

When the object is a pronoun, -râ must (in correct speech) be suffixed to the *separate* forms ; but in colloquial it is more usual to attach the *pronominal suffixes* direct to the verb, e.g. didamesh = "I saw him" (instead of ûrâ didam).

Many verbs are used with prepositions instead of having direct objects ; these must be learnt by practice. Some may have either, e.g. goftamesh or besh goftam = "I said to him" ; be-manzelam raftam = "I went to my house", raftam manzel = "I went home".

The Plural of the Verb is normally only used for rational or living beings (see para. 13).

## EXERCISE III

- (1) dar shahr kasi-râ nadidi ? = **Didn't you see anyone in the town ?**  
 (2) balè, âghâ, hassân-e-shôfer- = **Yes, sir, I saw Hassan the driver**  
 râ didam  
 (3) ânjà chè kâr mikard ? = **What was he doing there ?**  
 (4) chè midânam, âghâ ? man = **How should I know, sir ? I naporsidam didn't ask**  
 (5) besyâr khob ! borô, besh = **Very well ! go and say to bogu "har chè zudtar beyâ!" him "Come as quickly as possible"**  
 (6) man tâzè az esfahân = **I have just come from âmadam ; dar in shahr Isfahan ; is there a good mehmânkhânè-ye-khob hast hotel in this town ?**  
 yâ na ?

- (7) bale âghâ, dar kheyâbân-e- = **Yes, sir, there is a good one pahlavi yeki khob hast in Pahlavi Street**  
 (8) bâ doroshkè borô, ânjà = **Go by droshky, you will zudtar mirasid arrive there sooner**  
 (9) emruz yek guni ârd = **To-day I want one sack of mikhâham, yek ghuti sabzi flour, one tin of vegetables va yek pâket chây and one packet of tea**  
 (10) in ârd gerân ast. balè, = **This flour is dear. Yes, khânôm, ghêmatesh zeyâd madam, its price has shod gone up**  
 (11) mivè-ye-khob dârid ? = **Have you some good fruit ? balè, khânôm, in sibhâ bad Yes, madam, these apples are not bad, but those nist, vali an kharbuzehâ melons are the best of behtarin-e-mivè ast fruit**  
 (12) khêli khob, yek kharbuzè = **Very well, give me one melon va yek kilô sib bedeh and one kilo of apples**



## LESSON IV

PARTICIPLES, AUXILIARIES, IRREGULAR VERBS,  
ADVERBS

(29) THE following are commonly used :—

*Past* : formed from the *Past Stem* by the addition of the termination -è, e.g. kardè “done”, raftè “gone”, koshtè “killed”, kharidè “bought”.

*Present* : (a) *Agent* : formed by adding -andè to the *Present Stem*, e.g. konandè “doing”, “doer”.

(b) *Action* : formed by adding -ân to the *Present Stem*, e.g. ravân “going”.

When used as nouns, these Particles may take the Plural ending -ân (-gân after -è).

The *Past Participle* (beside its uses as noun or adjective) is used in the formation of the compound tenses of the verb (see para. 34).

The *Present Participles* are used both by themselves, e.g. namâyandè = “representative” (from namudan—namâ “to show”); and in the formation of compound nouns, e.g. kâr-konandè = “employee”.

The *Gerundive* (expressing future or necessary action) is formed by adding -i to the *Infinitive*, e.g. raftani = “about to go”; koshtani = “fit to be killed”.

The *Verbal Noun* (expressing the action of the verb) is formed by adding -esh to the *Present Stem*, e.g. :—

khâhesh = “wish” (from khâstan—khâh = “to wish”).

kushesh = “effort” (from kushidan—kush = “to try”).

## AUXILIARIES

(30) The following verbs, besides having their normal meaning, are also used as auxiliaries in the formation of compound tenses :—

budan (bâsh) = to be

shodan (shav) = to become

khâstan (khâh) = to wish

These are conjugated regularly in accordance with the stems given, with the exception of budan which, in addition to a *Present Tense* formed regularly from bâsh, has the following :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
1. am	1. im	} without mi-
2. i	2. id	
3. ast, -è	3. and	

This form is used with adjectives, and also as the auxiliary. The meaning of the regular form (mibâsham, etc.), is rather indefinite, and almost equals the *Subjunctive* (may be).

budan also has the following *Present Tense*, used by itself, and having rather the meaning of “exists, there is” :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. hastam	1. hastim
2. hasti	2. hastid
3. hast	3. hastand
(again without mi-)	

With na- it becomes nistam, etc., the form also used for the negative of am, i, ast, etc.

## COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS (see para. 22)

(31) âmadan—â = come  
âmukhtan—âmuz = learn

âmikhtan—âmiz	= mix
afzudan—afzâ	= increase
andâkhtan—andâz	= throw
bastan—band	= bind, close, fasten
bâyestan—bâ	= ought (impers.)
bordan—bar	= carry, take away
budan—bâsh	= be
dâdan—deh	= give
dâshtan—dâr	= have
dânestan—dân	= know (a thing—"savoir")
didan—bin	= see
ferestâdan—ferest	= send
fereftan—ferib	= deceive
farmudan—farmâ	= command
forukhtan—forush	= sell
gozash <span style="text-decoration: underline">t</span> an—gozar	= pass by
gozâshtan—gozâr	= put, place, leave
gashtan (gardidan)—gard	= become, turn
(Sometimes used instead of <u>shodan</u> as auxiliaries.)	
gereftan—gir	= take
goftan—gu	= say
istâdan—ist	= stand
jostan—ju	= seek
kardan—kon	= do
kâshtan—kâr	= sow, plant
khâstan—khâh	= wish
khâstan—khiz	= rise
kuftan—kub	= strike
mordan—mir	= die
nesh <span style="text-decoration: underline">a</span> stan—neshin	= sit
namudan—namâ	= show
naveshtan—navis	= write
nehâdan—neh	= lay down

oftâdan—oft	= fall
pokhtan—paz	= cook
paziroftan—pazir	= accept
pardâkhtan—pardâz	= pay
raftan—rav	= go
rikhtan—riz	= pour
sâkhtan—sâz	= make
sepordan—sepâr	= entrust
sukhtan—suz	= burn
shâyestan—shâ	= be fitting (impers.)
shustan—shu	= wash
(coll. <u>shur</u> )	
shek <span style="text-decoration: underline">a</span> stan—shekan	= break
shomordan—shomâr	= count
shenâkhtan—shenâs	= know (a person—"connaître")
shodan—shav	= become
shanidan—shanav	= hear
tavân <span style="text-decoration: underline">e</span> stan—tavân	= be able
yâftan—yâb	= find
zadan—zan	= strike

N.B.—For those interested in the phonetic aspect, it may be noted that the following changes take place.

(i) Modification of stem :—

Pres. Stem		Past Stem
(a) -â <sup>1</sup>	becomes	-u
(b) -b	„	-f
(c) -nd	„	-s
-rd	„	- <u>sh</u>
(d) -h	„	-s

<sup>1</sup> = regular formation also found.

Pres. Stem		Past Stem
(e) -n <sup>1</sup>	becomes	-s <sup>2</sup>
-in	„	-i
(f) -r <sup>1</sup>	„	-r <sup>2</sup>
-r	„	- <u>sh</u>
(g) -s <sup>1</sup>	„	- <u>sh</u> <sup>2</sup>
-s	„	- <u>kh</u>
(h) - <u>sh</u> <sup>1</sup>	„	- <u>kh</u>
(i) -v	„	-f
-av	„	-u

N.B.—shav = shodan ; (bov) = budan.

(j) -z becomes -kh<sup>2</sup>

(ii) Besides the regular ending -idan, the following may be used after consonants or vowels :—

-âdan, -estan, -(o, e)ftan,<sup>2</sup>

the last two often with contraction after a vowel.

(iii) The following verbs have different stems for Present and Past :—

bin —did	bâ <u>sh</u> —bud
â —âmad	deh —dâd
<u>khiz</u> — <u>khâst</u>	kon —kard
zan —zad	

#### ADVERBS

(32) Many nouns of time, place, and manner (with or without qualifying adjective or noun) may be used as adverbs without change, e.g. :—

ruz(i)	= <i>by day</i>
ruz-e-ta'til	= <i>holiday</i>
<u>shab</u>	= <i>at night</i>
sobh	= <i>in the morning, to-morrow</i>

<sup>1</sup> See Note 1, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> = vowel change may also take place.

fardâ sobh	= <i>to-morrow morning</i>
fardâ sobh zud	= <i>early to-morrow morning</i>
zohr	= <i>at noon</i>
asr	= <i>late afternoon</i>
mâh	} -e-âyandè = <i>next</i> { <i>month</i>
haftè	
sâl	} = <i>last</i> { <i>year</i>
yek daf'è	= <i>once</i>
taraf-e-râst, <u>chap</u>	} = <i>on (to) the right, left</i>
dast-e-râst, <u>chap</u>	
injâ	= <i>here</i>
anjâ	= <i>there</i>
harjâ, hamè jâ	= <i>everywhere</i>
intôr, ântôr	} = <i>thus, in this (that) way</i>
injur(è), ânjur(è)	
ingunè, ângunè	

Most adjectives may be used as adverbs without change, e.g. :—

râst	} = <i>right, true</i>
sahih	
dorost	
râst	= <i>straight (ahead)</i>
zud	= <i>quick</i>
dir	= <i>late</i>
digar	= <i>other, more</i>
<u>khêli</u>	= <i>much, many</i>
zeyâd	= <i>too much</i>

(33) Other adverbs proper, besides those given in the list of prepositions (para. 19), are as follows :—

#### (a) Time

emruz	= <i>to-day</i>	fardâ	= <i>to-morrow</i>
diruz	= <i>yesterday</i>	dishab	= <i>last night</i>

pasfardâ = <i>the day after to-morrow</i>	pariruz = <i>the day before yesterday</i>
hamishè = <i>always</i>	hichvagt, hargez = <i>never</i>
hâlâ = <i>now</i>	al'ân = <i>presently</i>
mâheyânè = <i>monthly</i>	sâleyânè = <i>yearly</i>
pârsâl = <i>last year</i>	emsâl = <i>this year</i>
hanuz = <i>still</i>	hanuz . . . . na = <i>not yet</i>
konun = <i>at present</i>	tâ konun = <i>up to now</i>

*N.B.*—chand ruz pish (ghabl) = *some days ago*  
chand ruz ba'd = *some days after*  
 (tâ) chand ruz digar = *for a few days more, in a few days*

(b) *Manner, etc.*

hamrâh = <i>together</i> (also as pre-position)	âhestè, } âstè } = <i>slowly</i>
bâ-ham = <i>together</i> (united)	yavâsh }
tanhâ = <i>alone</i>	hich } hichi } . . . . na = <i>not at all</i>
bas = <i>enough</i>	niz }
ham = <i>even</i>	ham } = <i>also</i>
pas = { <i>then</i> <i>in that case</i>	albatte = <i>certainly</i>

Many Arabic adverbs (generally ending in -an) are used in Persian; a few common ones are:—

aghallan = <i>at least</i>	ghâleban = <i>generally</i>
tab'an = <i>naturally</i>	taghriban = <i>nearly</i>
sâbeghan = <i>formerly</i>	akhiran = <i>lately</i>
movaghghatan = <i>temporarily</i>	fe'lan = <i>actually</i>

aslan = <i>originally</i>	ba'd-ez-zohr = <i>in the afternoon</i>
belhaghhighè = <i>in truth, fact</i>	belâkherè = <i>at last</i>

## EXERCISE IV

- (1) sâl-e-gozashtè kojâ manzel = **Where did you live during the past year ?**  
dâshtid ?
- (2) tâ hâlâ dar esfahân = **Until now I stayed in Isfahan, but one month ago I came to Tehran**  
mândam, vali yek mâh pish be-tehrân âmadam
- (3) o chand vagt digar injâ = **And how long will you stay here ?**  
mimânid ?
- (4) yek manzel-e-tâzè khari-dam ; yek sâl bishtar mimânam = **I have bought a new house ; I will stay here a year or more**
- (5) in kâr cherâ zudtar hâzer = **Why has this work not been finished sooner ?**  
nashod ?
- (6) âghâ, tâ diruz faghat yek nafar budam, vali emruz yek rafighi mâl-e-man âmad = **Till yesterday, sir, I was by myself, but to-day a companion of mine came**
- (7) khêli khob, bâshad ; lâken hâlâ kushesh bokon = **Very well, that may be ; but now make an effort**
- (8) yek farrâshi injâ beferest ; kâr-e-fôri dâram = **Send a messenger here ; I have some urgent work**
- (9) dar hâl, âghâ, farrâshi hich nadârim = **At the moment, sir, we have no messenger**
- (10) kê hâzer mishavad ? = **When will he be ready ?**
- (11) namidânam, âghâ, vali har chè zudtar miferestam = **I don't know, sir, but I will send him as soon as possible**
- (12) ânjà beshinid âghâ ; hâlâ begid—dar râh chè chiz didid ? = **Sit down there ; now tell me, what did you see on the road ?**

- (13) âghâ, dar posht-e-mâshin = **Sir, I was asleep in the back**  
 khâbidam ; chizi nadidam **of the car ; I saw nothing**
- (14) hamishè dorugh migid ; = **You always tell lies ; the**  
 râh kheli gôd dârad—chè tôr **road has many holes—**  
 khâbidid ? **how could you sleep ?**

## LESSON V

AUXILIARIES, IMPERSONAL AND CAUSATIVE  
VERBS, SUMMARY OF TENSES

(34) THE Auxiliaries mentioned in the last lesson are used with parts of the verb to form the compound tenses.

(i) “*budan*” is used after the Past Participle to form the various tenses of the *Perfect* (of both transitive and intransitive verbs).

Perfect : kardè am = *I have done.*

Pluperfect : kardè budam = *I had done.*

Perfect Subjunctive : kardè bâsham = *I may, would have done.*

(ii) “*khâstan*” (in the Present Tense without mi-) is used before the Past Stem to express the *Future* (when it is necessary to make it definite ; normally the Present Tense may be used with Future meaning).

khâham kard = *I will do*

(iii) “*shodan*” is used in all its tenses with the Past Participle to form the *Passive*.

koshtè shod	= <i>he was killed</i>
koshtè mishod	= <i>he was being killed</i>
koshtè shô	= <i>be killed !</i>
koshtè shavad	= <i>let him be killed</i>
koshtè mishavad	= <i>he is being killed</i>
koshtè shodè ast	= <i>he has been killed</i>
koshtè shodè bud	= <i>he had been killed</i>
koshtè shodè bâshad	= <i>he will (may) have been killed</i>
koshtè khâhad shod	= <i>he will be killed</i>

*N.B.*—(a) “budan” never has a Passive meaning.  
 (b) The negative particle “na-” is prefixed to:—

(i) The Past Participle, e.g. :—

nakardè am = *I have not done*

(ii) khâstan, e.g. :—

nakhâham kard = *I will not do*

(iii) the relevant part of “shodan” (in accordance with (i) and (ii)).

kosh<sup>t</sup>è nashod = *he was not killed*

kosh<sup>t</sup>è nashodè ast = *he has not been killed*

kosh<sup>t</sup>è nakhâhad shod = *he will not be killed*

(c) “khâstan” is, of course, also used in its ordinary meaning of “to wish”. In this case the Present is conjugated regularly with mi-, and it also has all the other tenses of the verb (it may thus be found compounded with itself, e.g.—

khâham khâst = *I will wish*).

With this meaning it is followed by the Subjunctive (see para. 44), and may also have the meaning of “to be about to”, e.g. :—

khâstam beravam =  $\begin{cases} I \text{ wished to go} \\ I \text{ was about to go} \end{cases}$

(d) In colloquial the use of the Perfect is very common, and frequently the auxiliary is dropped if the meaning is clear without it.

(e) “gashtan” and “gardidan” are sometimes used instead of “shodan” in the Passive. All three may, of course, be used in their ordinary meaning of “to become”, with all the various tenses.

### IMPERSONAL VERBS

(35) (i) The impersonal Verb “bâyestan” (root “bâ”) is used only in the 3rd Person Singular of the Past and Present Tenses (without mi-) to express “ought, must”.

(a) When the Subject is expressed, it is placed (sometimes followed by -râ) in front of bâyestan, which is followed by the verb in the Subjunctive.

hasan bâyad (bâd) nân beyârad = *Hasan must bring some bread*  
 tô (râ) bâd } hâzer bâshi = *you must be ready*  
 bâdat }

The Past Tense (which is less common) must be followed by the Perfect Subjunctive, e.g. :—

shomâ bâyest zudtar âmadè = *you ought to have come more quickly*  
 bâshid

(b) But when the subject is not expressed, or is indefinite (that is, when the obligation is general), “bâyestan” is followed by the Past Stem, e.g. :—

harkas bâyad esfahân raft = *everyone ought to go to Isfahan*

*N.B.*—The use of the Past Stem does not mean that the meaning is past.

(ii) “shâyestan” (root “shâ”) is rarely used except in the 3rd Person Singular of the Present Tense—shâyad (shâd)—in which form it has become little more than an adverb meaning “perhaps”; it does not affect the construction of the sentence.

(iii) “tavânestan” (root “tavân”) = “to be able”—is used personally when the subject is expressed, and is then followed by the Subjunctive :—

namitavânam (namitunam) fârsi = *I cannot read Persian*  
 bek<sup>h</sup>ânam



When, however, the meaning is general (as with “*bâyestan*” above), it is used impersonally with the Past Stem; in such cases it usually does not have the Personal ending:—

in *kâr-râ* (*hichkas*) *namitavân* = *one cannot (no one can) do*  
*kard* *this work*

*N.B.*—The usual contraction of *-tavân-* is *-tun-*.

#### CAUSATIVE VERBS

(36) These are generally formed by the addition of *-ân* to the Present Stem, the Infinitive ending being either *-dan* or *-idan*, e.g. :—

*rasidan* = *to arrive*

*rasân(i)dan* = *to bring (to make to arrive)*.

Sometimes there is contraction, e.g. :—

*raftan* (*rav*) = *to go*

*rândan* (for *ravândan*) = *to drive (to make to go)*.

Occasionally the Causative sense is given by lengthening the vowel of the stem, e.g. :—

*gozâshtan* = *to place* from *gozashtan* = *to pass*.

#### SUMMARY OF TENSES

(37) *Past*: completed action in the past; *raft* = “he went”; sometimes also in the present or future, e.g. *hâlâ raft* = “he has just gone”; *hâzer shod* = “it is ready”; *harkojâ raft* = “wherever he goes”.

*Imperfect*: continuous action in the past; *miraft* = “he was going, he used to go”.

*Imperative*: command; *borô* = “go!”

*Subjunctive*: (a) by itself, in a jussive sense; *beravad* = “let him go”.

(b) In various subordinate sentences (of which two examples have been given above—see paras. 34, 35, 44–7).

*Present*: generally in a continuous sense; *miravad* = “he is going, he goes”; but also in a future sense: “he will go.”

*Perfect*: action which, or the effect of which, is still continuing; *raftè ast* = “he has gone” (as opposed to “he went”).

*Pluperfect*: the Perfect in a past time-reference; *raftè bud* = “he had gone”.

*Perfect Subjunctive*: past action in subordinate clauses where the Subjunctive is required.

*Future*: a definitely future action; *khâhad raft* = “he will go”.

#### OTHER PARTS OF THE VERB

*Infinitive*: generally used as a noun “the act of . . .”; *âb-e-khordan* = “drinking water”; *khordan-e-âb* = “the drinking of water”.

*Participles*: Past—one } used as adjective, adverb, or  
 Present—two } noun.

*Gerundive*: necessary, suitable, or future action; “about to, fit to, etc.”

*Verbal Noun*: the action of the verb in the abstract.

*N.B.*—The object of an Infinitive or a Verbal Noun follows it, and is linked to it by the *Ezâfè*.

#### EXERCISE V

(1) *fardâ sobh zud be-tehrân* = **To-morrow I will go to**  
*khâham raft* **Tehran**

- (2) besyâr khob, âghâ ; bâ = **Very well, sir ; by which**  
 kodâm râh mikhâhid **road do you wish to go ?**  
 beravid ?
- (3) râh-e-ghom berim ; az = **Let us go by the Qum road ;**  
 râh-e-kâshân sâftar ast **it is smoother than the**  
**Kashan road**
- (4) dar ghom masjid-e- = **In Qum you will see their**  
 ghashang-e-ânjâ khâhid did **beautiful mosque**
- (5) masjid-e-ghom ghashang- = **The Qum mosque is beautiful**  
 è, ammâ amârathâ-ye-tâzè- **but the new buildings of**  
 ye-tehrân behtar-è **Tehran are better**
- (6) râst migid ; vali khârejihâ = **You are right ; but foreign-**  
 amârathâ-ye-kohnè hamishè **ers always see the old**  
 mibinand **buildings**
- (7) bogu rezâ, “ shâm-râ = **Tell Reza to get supper**  
 zudtar hâzer bokon ” ; **ready earlier ; is it**  
 mishad ya namishad ? **possible ?**
- (8) shâyad momken ast, âghâ ; = **Perhaps it is possible, sir ;**  
 lâken emruz khêli kâr dêrad **but he has a lot of work**  
**to-day**
- (9) êb nist ; bâyad har chè = **Never mind ; he must get**  
 zudtar hâzer konad **it ready as soon as**  
**possible**
- (10) bâ in râh mitavân raft ? = **Can one go by this road ?**
- (11) bâ lâri shâyad momken-è ; = **By lorry it may be possible ;**  
 vali bâ mâshin-e-shomâ **but you cannot go in your**  
 namitavânid beravid **car**
- (12) hâlâ chand sâl dar irân = **I have been driving in Iran**  
 mâshin mirândam, mesl-e-in **for several years, and I**  
 râh hargez nadidè am **have never seen a road**  
**like this**
- (13) diruz kojâ raftè budid ? = **Where had you gone**  
 injâ khedmat - e - shomâ **yesterday ? I came here**

- âmadè am, nôkaratân goft **to call on you, and your**  
 “ birun raftè ” **servant said you had gone**  
**out**
- (14) mota'assef am ; yek = **I am sorry ; I was rather**  
 khordè nâkhosh budam, az **ill, through eating bad**  
 sabab-e-khordan-e-gusht-e- **meat**  
 kharâb
- (15) ânâ che kâr mikonand ? = **What are those people**  
**doing ?**
- (16) bar-e-forukh tan-e-asbâ- = **They have come to sell their**  
 beshân âmadè and **goods**

## LESSON VI

## COMPOUND VERBS, CONJUNCTIONS

(38) ONE of the most characteristic features of Persian is its use of compound verbs, that is to say, verbs which are formed by using a noun, verbal noun, adverb, adjective, preposition, etc., with a common verb having some such meaning as "to do, make, become", etc. Some of these have straightforward meanings, but many have idiomatic uses, and these are among the commonest in ordinary speech.

*Examples*

(39) *Verbs compounded with prepositions or adverbs* :—

bâz didan	= to inspect
kardan	= to open
goftan	= to repeat
âmadan	= to come back
bar dâshtan	= to pick up
gashtan	= to return
khâstan (khiz)	= to rise
birun kardan	= to throw out, drive out, dismiss
dar kashidan	= to draw in
âmadan	= to come in (dar), out (az)
âvardan	= to bring in (dar), out (az)
gereftan	= to break out (war)
forud âmadan	= to land (plane)
pâ'in kardan	= to lower
pish âmadan	= to come forward, happen
vâ istâdan	= to wait
dâshtan	= to appoint

(40) *Verbs compounded with adjectives*.

tang	kardan	= tighten
shol	,,	= loosen
boland	,,	= raise, erect
khârâb	,,	= spoil, damage
bidâr	,,	= waken
lokht	,,	= strip
lâzem	dâshtan	= require
dorugh	goftan	= lie
râst	,,	= tell the truth
khârâb	shodan	= be spoilt
moltafet	,,	= understand (polite)
sevâr	,,	= be mounted

(41) *Verbs compounded with a noun*, especially a verbal noun. This is the most usual way of forming a verb from an Arabic noun. Often the noun is preceded by a preposition.

farâmush	kardan	= forget
pêdâ	,,	= find
negâh	,,	= look at, watch
kushesh	,,	= exert one's self, try
sabr	,,	= wait
vel	,,	= let go, put down
tâ	,,	= fold up
yâd	âvardan	= remember, call to mind
gir	âmadan	= be available, procurable
gamân	bordan	= imagine, suppose
neshân	dâdan	= show
fohsh	,,	= abuse
ejâzè	,,	= allow
negâh	dâshtan	= stop
hâl	,,	= be in good health
dust	,,	= love

yâd	gereftan	= learn
zahmat	kashidan	= take trouble
sigâri	,,	= smoke a cigarette
tul	,,	= last, take time
tasvir	,,	= draw (a picture)
sarmâ	khordan	= catch cold
zakhm	,,	= be wounded, bruised
zamin	,,	= hit, fall on, the ground
khâb	raftan	= go to sleep
az yâd	,,	= forget
eltefât	namudan	= show kindness, pay attention
joft	shodan	= be joined, united (of two)
harf	zadan	= speak
âtesh	,,	= light (fire)

The following points are to be noticed :—

(i) The prefixes *mi-*, *be-*, and *na-*, and the auxiliary *khâstan* are inserted between the verb and its compounded word, e.g. *kushesh mikonam* = “ I am exerting myself ”. *be-*, however, is very often omitted, especially in subordinate sentences, and always after the preposition “ *bar* ”, e.g. *bar khiz* = “ rise ”. In this and in a few other cases, in which the preposition has become very closely linked with the verb, “ *khâstan* ” is placed before it, e.g. *khâhad bar khâst* = “ he shall rise ”.

(ii) These verbs are treated for grammatical purposes just as though they were simple verbs, that is to say, if they are transitive the direct object may take the suffix *-râ*, and so on. If a pronominal suffix is used (in colloquial) it is suffixed to the compounded word, e.g. *birunesh kon* = “ throw it out ”, *tâsh kon* = “ fold it up ”.

(iii) Groups (b) and (c) are especially used when in English we use causative verbs, e.g. “ to loosen ”, “ waken ”, etc.

(iv) *kurdan* is by far the commonest of these verbs, and in colloquial is often used when the correct verb would be one of the others.

*Conjunctions.* (For those used with Subordinate Sentences see paras. 43-52.)

(42)	va, o	= and
	ham	= also, and
	ham . . . . . (va) ham	= both . . . . . and
	yâ, va yâ	= or
	yâ . . . . . yâ	= either . . . . . or
	ammâ	} = but
	lâken	
	vali	} = neither . . . . . nor
	na . . . . . va na	

#### EXERCISE VI

- (1) *fârsi balad-id, âghâ ?* = **Do you know Persian ?**
- (2) *bulè, âghâ, kami yâd gereftam, vali khob harf namizanam* = **Yes, I have learnt a little, but I do not speak it well**
- (3) *êb nadârad, dar chand mâh digar khob âmukhtè bâshid* = **Never mind, in a few months you will have learnt it well**
- (4) *injâ sabr konid ; chand daghighè digar bar migardam* = **Wait here ; I shall be back in a few minutes**
- (5) *âghâ, injâ sard ast ; shâyad sarmâ mikhoram* = **It is cold here, sir ; I may catch cold**
- (6) *khêli khob, dâkhel-e-châykhânè vâ ist ; ânjà garm ast* = **Very well, wait in the tea-shop ; it is warm there**
- (7) *âghâ-ye-doktor, saram khêli dard mikonad ; yek khordè davâ lâzem dâram* = **Doctor, my head aches badly ; I need some medicine**

- (8) in habbè-râ bokhor, hâlat = **Take this pill, you will soon  
zud behtar mishad be better**
- (9) mâ khêli tond nayâmadim? = **Have we not come quickly ?  
diruz harakat kardim, emruz We left yesterday, and  
rasidè im arrived to-day**
- (10) bâ mâshin safar kardè id = **Have you travelled by road  
yâ bâ râh-e-âhan ? or by train ?**
- (11) bâ râh-e-âhan âmadim ; = **We came by train ; it is not  
gerân nist, va az mâshin expensive, and it is much  
khêli zudtar miravad quicker than by car**
- (12) mitavânid pelâo dorost = **Can you make pilau ? I am  
bokonid ; pelâo-e-irâni very fond of Iranian pilau  
kheli dust dâram**
- (13) balè, âghâ, balad am ; = **Yes, sir, I can ; I can also  
ham mitunam kabâb cook kabobs. Would you  
bepazam. mêl dârid ? like some ?**
- (14) shomâ pish az in kojâ kâr = **Before this where did you  
mikardid ? work ?**
- (15) dar kârkhânè-ye-in = **I was a fitter in the work-  
sherkat mikânik budam shop of this company**
- (16) cherâ ekhrâj shodid ? = **Why were you discharged ?**
- (17) khodam este'fâ kardam, = **I resigned and went home  
raftam velâyat**

## LESSON VII

## SUBORDINATE SENTENCES

## INDIRECT STATEMENTS, QUESTIONS, ETC.

(43) THE particle *kè* "that" is generally inserted after the main verb, the statement or question following in its original form, e.g. :—

goft *kè* nâshâtâ hâzer ast = *he said that breakfast was ready*

porsid *kè* nâshâtâ hâzer ast yâ na = *he asked if breakfast was ready*

azesh porsid *kè* râh-e-esfahân = *he asked where the road to Isfahan was*  
kojâ-st

## WISHES AND COMMANDS

(44) The subordinate verb is placed in the Subjunctive, the clause often being introduced by *kè*.

mikhâham bevelâyatam bera- = *I want to go to my native  
vam (correct), mikhâm place*

beram velâyat (colloquial)

besh amr farmud (*kè*) sabr = *he ordered him to wait*  
konad

## CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES

(45) These clauses are introduced by inserting some such expression as *inghadr* = "this amount", *ântôr* = "that manner", in the main clause, followed by *kè* with the Present or Past (for definite consequences) or Subjunctive (for indefinite consequences).

intôr shekâyat kard kè ekhrâj = *he complained so much that*  
shod *he was discharged*  
 in tanâb ânghadr molikam nist = *this rope is not strong enough*  
 kè in bâr bekashad *to pull this load*

## FINAL (PURPOSE) CLAUSES

(46) The Subjunctive, usually introduced by tâ = "so that", "in order that"; (kè may also be used, or the conjunction may be omitted altogether).

bâ mâshin safar kard tâ zudtar = *he travelled by car in order*  
 berasad *to arrive sooner*  
 raftam manzel kolâham = *I went home to get my hat*  
 begiram

## RESULT

(47) tâ also indicates the result of an action, with the meaning "until", "with the result that", in which case it takes the Past tense (even when in English we use the Present or Future).

bâ mâshin safar kard tâ be- = *he travelled by car until he*  
 esfahân rasid *reached Isfahan*  
 kushesh kard tâ kêresh sar-e- = *he exerted himself so that his*  
 vaght khalâs bud *work was ready in time*  
 injâ vâ ist tâ bar gashtam = *wait here till I come back*

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

(48) (i) The only true relative clauses are those in which the antecedent is one of the demonstrative or indefinite pronouns in, ân, etc. These are followed by the pronoun chè = "which".

ânchê migid râst-ê = *what you say is true*  
 harchê bâshad = *whatever (however) it may be*  
 chonânchê farmudid, havâ-ye- = *as you said, the weather*  
 emrûz hich khob nist *to-day is not at all good*  
 bâ vojûd-e-ânchê besh goftand, = *in spite of what they said to*  
 tasmim kard tanhâ safar *him, he decided to travel*  
 bokonad *alone*

(ii) However, most Relative Clauses consist of a complete sentence placed in apposition to the main sentence. The connection is shown by having in it a pronoun or pronominal suffix linking back to the antecedent in the main sentence (though this pronoun may be omitted when it is the direct subject or object of the subordinate verb).

When the antecedent is a definite noun, it takes the suffix -i (unaccented), and the conjunction kè is placed before the subordinate clause; but if the antecedent is indefinite, both these are omitted.

The following examples illustrate the various usages:—

chand nafar kârger didam | = *I saw some workmen (who*  
 râh-râ ta'mir mikardand *were) repairing the road*  
 yek shôfer didam | mâshinesh = *I saw a driver whose car had*  
 dar râh kharâb shodê bud *broken down on the road*  
 asbâbhâ-i-râ | kè | kharid- = *I sent the tools which I bought*  
 am(esh) | be-kârkhânê fere- *to the workshop*  
 stâdam  
 farrâshi | kè | kâghez-râ besh = *where has the office boy gone*  
 dâdam | kojâ raft? *to whom I gave the letter?*

After the Personal Pronouns -i is omitted, but kè is retained.

shomâ kè hâzer budid hâdesê- = *did not you who were present*  
 râ nadidid? *see the accident?*



*N.B.*—*kè* does not mean “who” or “which”, but “that”; the above sentences therefore read literally :—

..... workmen | they were .....  
 ..... a driver | his car had .....  
 ..... the tools | that | I bought them .....  
 ..... the office boy | that | I gave ..... to him .....  
 ..... you | that | you were present .....

(49) This Relative construction has many extended uses, which the following examples illustrate :—

vaghti *kè* âmadid birun budam = *when you came I was outside*  
 ânjà-i *kè* raftid *hich* kasi = *(there) where you went, did*  
 nadidid ? *you see no one ?*  
 Cf. dar môghe'i *kè* ..... = *at the moment when* .....  
 ruzi *kè* ..... = *on the day when* .....  
 az ruzi *kè* injâ âmadam, tâ = *since (from the day that)*  
 hâlâ *hich khari* nadidam *I came here (till now), I have*  
*not seen a donkey*  
 har vaght kârat *khalâs shodè* = *when(ever) (as soon as) your*  
 (ast), manzel borô *work is finished, go home*  
 har jâ (har kojâ) mirid, *chizhâ-* = *wherever you go, you (will)*  
 ye-gharib mibinid *see strange things*

An important use is the construction of a subordinate sentence introduced by a preposition or prepositional phrase ; the latter is followed by *in* or *ân* with *kè* (= “the fact that”), e.g. :—

bâ *in* *kè* havâ *khob* nist, fardâ = *although (in spite of the*  
*mikhâm* harakat bokonam *fact that) the weather is not*  
*good, I wish to leave to-*  
*morrow*  
 ba'd az ân *kè* raftè ast, nazmiyè = *after he had gone the police*  
 âmadè ast *came*

az *sabab-e-ân* *kè* mohemmât = *because of (the fact that) the*  
 vâred *nashodè*, sarbâzhâ *ammunition had not arrived,*  
 taslim *shodand* *the soldiers surrendered*

The following (and similar) uses of *kè* are closely related to the above :—

hâlâ *kè* be-tehrân rasidim, yek = *now that we have arrived at*  
 meh mânkhânè *pêdâ* konid *Tehran, find a hotel*  
 ba'd, *kè* raftè bud, pâltôsh = *afterwards, when he had gone,*  
*pêdâ shodè* bud *his overcoat was found*  
 hâlâ *chand* ruz ast (*kè*) post = *the post has not come for*  
 na-y-âmadè ast *several days*

#### CAUSAL CLAUSES

(50) In addition to the Relative construction (as exemplified above), the following special causal conjunctions are used :—

zirâ(*kè*), *chun*(*kè*), both with similar meanings.

*N.B.*—*chun* (without *kè*) also means when.

zirâ-*kè* *shôferam* *nakhosh* bud, = *because my driver was ill,*  
*khodam mâshin-râ* mirândam *I was driving the car myself*  
*chun-kè* *mikhâstam* *shahr* = *because I wanted to go to*  
 beram, *shoghlam* *khalâs* *the town, I did not finish*  
 nakardam *my work*

#### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(51) The Conditional particle is *agar*, or “if”.

The different constructions are best shown by the following examples ; it will be seen that the Past, Perfect, or Pluperfect is generally used in the Protasis (the “if” clause), even when it is future in meaning.

#### *Future*

*agar* ânjà raftid, *pedaram* = *if you go there, you will see*  
*khâhid* did *my father*

agar ânjà raftid, pedaram = *if you were to go there, you would see my father*  
didid

## Present

agar hâzer {<sup>id</sup>  
shodid, pas berim} = *if you are ready, then let us go*  
agar pul dâsh<sup>t</sup>am, lebâs-e-tâzè = *if I had some money, I would buy some new clothes*  
mikharidam

## Past

agar mâshin-râ dorost kardè = *if he has repaired the car, ast, pas momken ast harakat then we can start*  
konim  
agar intôr eshtebâh nakardè = *if he had not made this bud, in hâdesè vâghe' nashodè mistake, this accident would bud not have happened*

(52) *Concessive Clauses* are constructed similarly, the conjunction being *agarchè* "although". The main clause usually begins with *ammâ* "but".

*agarchè sarbâzhâ khastè bu-* = *although the soldiers were dand, ammâ tavag<sup>h</sup>ghof tired, they did not halt nakardand*

"if not" is expressed by *agarna* or *va ellâ* (Ar.), the following main clause being generally introduced by "pas".

## EXERCISE VII

- (1) borô bogu hasan-e-shôfer = **Go and tell Hasan the driver mâshinesh zud injâ beyârad to bring his car here quickly**  
(2) âghâ, mël dârid beshahr = **Do you wish to go to the beravid ? town, sir ?**

- (3) balè, mikhâm chand asbâb- = **Yes, I want to buy a few e-lâzemè bek<sup>h</sup>aram necessary articles**  
(4) ejâzè midehid, man = **Will you permit me to come hamrâhatân beyâyam ? with you ?**  
(5) befarmâ-id, âghâ ; = **Please do, sir ; sit beside me pahluyam beshin**  
(6) emruz mikhâham be-shahr- = **To-day I wish to go to the e-esfahân beravam, chunkè town of Isfahan, because I have not yet seen its masâjedesh hanuz nadidè am mosques**  
(7) agar kârgerân sar-e-vaght = **If the workmen do not come nayâmadè and, ânâ bâyad in time, they must be ekhrâj beshavand discharged**  
(8) bâshad, âghâ, vali khâhesh = **Very well, sir, but I request mikonam yek forsât digar you to give them one more beshân bedehid chance**  
(9) kâghez-hâ-i-râ kè emruz = **I will take the letters which sobh vâred shodand mibaram came this morning**  
(10) dar khosus-e-ân bâ ra'is- = **I have to see the head of the e-edârè kâr dâram department in connection with them**  
(11) vaghtikè kârat khalâs = **When your work is finished, shod, be-man khabar bedeh tell me**  
(12) ghabl az ân kè sar-e-kâr = **Before you go to work, come raftid, pish-e-man beyâyid and see me**  
(13) omid ast fardâ havâ = **I hope the weather will be behtar shod ; ghâleban dar better to-morrow ; it is behâr mesl-e-in nist not usually like this in spring**  
(14) agar fekr kardam kè intor = **If I had known that it would bâshad, hichvaght injâ be like this, I would never nayâmadam have come here**

## LESSON VIII

## NUMERALS

(53) THE Cardinal Numerals are as follows :—

yek, yey	=	<i>one</i>
dô	=	<i>two</i>
sè	=	<i>three</i>
<u>chahâr</u> , <u>châr</u>	=	<i>four</i>
panj	=	<i>five</i>
<u>shesh</u>	=	<i>six</i>
haft	=	<i>seven</i>
<u>hasht</u>	=	<i>eight</i>
noh	=	<i>nine</i>
dah	=	<i>ten</i>
yâzdah, -deh	=	<i>eleven</i>
davâzdah, -deh	=	<i>twelve</i>
sizdah, -deh	}	= <i>thirteen</i>
sinzdah, -deh		
<u>chahârdah</u> , -deh	}	= <i>fourteen</i>
<u>chârdah</u> , -deh		
pânzdah, -deh	=	<i>fifteen</i>
<u>shânzdah</u> , -deh	=	<i>sixteen</i>
hevdah, -deh	=	<i>seventeen</i>
hijdah, -deh	}	= <i>eighteen</i>
hizdah, -deh		
hezhdah, -deh		
nuzdah, -deh	=	<i>nineteen</i>
bist	=	<i>twenty</i>
bist-o-yek	=	<i>twenty-one</i>

bist-o-dô	=	<i>twenty-two</i>
etc.		<i>etc.</i>
si	=	<i>thirty</i>
<u>chehel</u>	=	<i>forty</i>
panjâh	=	<i>fifty</i>
<u>shast</u>	=	<i>sixty</i>
haftâd	=	<i>seventy</i>
<u>hashtâd</u>	=	<i>eighty</i>
navad	=	<i>ninety</i>
sad	=	<i>hundred</i>
yeksad	=	<i>one hundred</i>
davist	=	<i>two hundred</i>
sisad	=	<i>three hundred</i>
<u>chahârsad</u>	}	= <i>four hundred</i>
<u>chârsad</u>		
pânsad	=	<i>five hundred</i>
<u>sheshsad</u>	=	<i>six hundred</i>
haftsad	=	<i>seven hundred</i>
hashtsad	=	<i>eight hundred</i>
nohsad	=	<i>nine hundred</i>
hazâr	=	<i>thousand</i>
yek hazâr	=	<i>one thousand</i>
dô hazâr	=	<i>two thousand</i>
etc.		<i>etc.</i>
melyun	=	<i>million</i>

(54) (a) Certain peculiarities must be noticed :—

The alternative pronunciations in the “ tens ”.

The change that takes place when the units are combined with -dah and -sad, especially the spelling sisad for “ three hundred ” (not to be taken for “ thirty hundred ”, which of course would be sè hazâr).

The various alternative forms, which are very common in colloquial.

(b) The Cardinals are not inflected, though when they are used as nouns—

yek may take the indefinite ending -i: yeki (in colloquial often even when qualifying a noun).

sad, hazâr may take the plural endings -hâ and -ân.

(c) Compound Numerals are formed by linking them together with the conjunction o “and”, the largest numeral coming first, e.g. :—

1940 = hazâr o nohsad o chehel

37,288 = si o haft hazâr o davist o hashtâd o hasht

(d) The Cardinals are followed by the noun in the Singular, without change.

sè ketâb = *three books*

chehel tofang = *forty guns*

(55) Frequently a noun is inserted after the numeral (with some such meaning as “unit”, “individual”, etc.). In colloquial the usual one is tâ “fold”, “unit”, which has become so closely linked to the numeral as to be part of it, even when there is no following noun (it is also used with chand, when it means “how many”); e.g. châr tâ bil = “four spades”; chand tâ guni dârid?—sinzdah tâ = “how many sacks have you?—thirteen”. tâ is not used after yek, the form yeki being used instead.

This use of tâ with a noun is not considered very elegant, and should be avoided when speaking with educated people, especially when the numeral refers to persons. For the latter nafar “person” may be used: yek nafar amniyè = “an ‘amniyè’ guard (country police)”; panj nafar sarbâz = “five soldiers”. Other similar nouns are also found, but

they are survivals from an older, more florid style, and their use in general is discouraged in modern correct speech.

N.B.—The Ezâfè is not inserted after these nouns (nor generally after a noun inserted between a numeral and another noun, e.g. yek shishè âb = “a glass of water”); they are regarded as indefinite (see paras. 10, 11).

#### ORDINAL NUMERALS

(56) The Ordinals are formed by adding the suffix -om to the end of the Cardinal, whether this be a simple or a compound numeral; e.g. chahârom = “fourth”; bist-nohom = “twenty-ninth”. The following forms, however, must be carefully noted :—

*first* = avval (Arabic; the regular form is used, however, when it occurs in a compound numeral, e.g. si-o-yekom = “thirty-first”).

*second* = dovvom

*third* = sevvom

*thirtieth* = siyom

avval is often used as an adverb with the meaning “first, firstly”. The others are not used thus, their place being taken by the Arabic forms, of which the following are worthy of note :—

sâneyan = *secondly*

sâlesan = *thirdly*

#### FRACTIONS

(57) The Persian forms of the fractions are rarely used (they are formed by adding the ending -ak to the cardinal form). The exception to this is nim = “half”, which is perhaps more common than the Arabic form.

The Arabic forms are :—

nesf = <i>half</i>	khoms = <i>fifth</i>	somn = <i>eighth</i>
sols = <i>third</i>	sods = <i>sixth</i>	tos' = <i>ninth</i>
rob' = <i>quarter</i>	sob' = <i>seventh</i>	oshr = <i>tenth</i>

They are used as nouns with the cardinals :—

dô sols = *two-thirds*      sè rob' = *three-quarters*

All the fractions except nim are followed by the Ezâfè when the following noun is definite ; thus nesf-e-shab = “ half of the night ” (also “ midnight ”); but nim sâ'at = “ half an hour ”, rob' sâ'at = “ a quarter of an hour ”.

#### OTHER NUMERAL FORMS

(58) “ times ” is expressed by daf'è, bâr, martabè, e.g. “ twice ” = dô daf'è, “ four times ” = chahâr martabè. dô martabè and dô bârè also mean “ again ”. These forms may be used for multiplication, or dar or tâ as follows :—

“ three times four is twelve ” = sè daf'è chahâr davâzdah mishavad, or sè dar chahâr . . ., or sè chahâr tâ. . .

“ one by one,” “ two by two,” etc., are expressed by repeating the Cardinal : yek yek, dô tâ dô tâ, etc. Compare also sè chahâr (tâ) = “ three or four ”.

#### EXERCISE VIII

- (1) chahâr nafar kârgar lâzem = **I require four labourers to**  
dâram, in châdor-râ **put up this tent**  
bezanand
- (2) az ân davâzdah nafar kè = **Of those twelve men that we**  
avval dâshtim, hâlâ faghat **had at first, only three are**  
sè nafar mândand **left**
- (3) bâghiyeshân chè tôr = **What has become of the**  
shodand ? **rest of them ?**

- (4) kâr-râ mêl nadâshtand, = **They did not like the work,**  
raftand shahr **and went to the town**
- (5) panjâh tâ bil, sizdah tâ = **Send fifty spades, thirteen**  
pulang o sè tâ tabar har chè **picks and three axes as**  
zudtar beferestid **quickly as possible**
- (6) dar râh be- si tâ lâri bishtar = **On the road I passed more**  
gozashtam **than thirty lorries**
- (7) shâyad ghâsed-e-shirâz = **Perhaps they were bound for**  
budand **Shiraz**
- (8) khabar dâshtè-im kè = **We have news that the**  
doshman davist tâ sarbâz **enemy has sent 200**  
taraf-e-shahr ferestâdè ast **soldiers in the direction**  
**of the town**
- (9) ra'is-e-gomrok khabar = **The Chief Customs Officer**  
midehad kè dar gomrok sad **informs us that 100 cases**  
tâ sandugh chây vâred **of tea have arrived in the**  
shodand **Customs**
- (10)omidvâr aminjâ sè chahâr = **I hope you will stay here**  
ruz digar mimânid **three or four more days**
- (11) khêli mêl dâshtam, vali = **I should very much like to,**  
mota'assefânè majbur-am **but unfortunately I am**  
harakat bokonam, chunkè dô **obliged to go, as I must be**  
ruz digar bâyard dar âbâdân **in Abadan in two days'**  
beshavam **time**
- (12) chand vaght ast dar irân = **How long have you been in**  
hustid ? **Iran ?**
- (13) faghat sè mâh pish injâ = **I came here only three**  
âmâdè am **months ago**
- (14) pas khêli khob fârsi yâd = **Then you have learnt Persian**  
gereftid **very well**
- (15) khêr, âghâ, dar London = **No, I studied in London for**  
chesh mâh dars kardam **six months**

## LESSON IX

## TIME, DATE, MEASURES, ETC.

(59) THE *Time of Day* is expressed as follows :—

<i>What is the time ?</i>	= sâ'at <u>chand</u> ast ? (lit. <i>how much is the hour ?</i> )
<i>It is four o'clock</i>	= sâ'at-e- <u>chahâr</u> ast (lit. <i>the hour of four</i> )
<i>It is half-past four</i>	= sâ'at-e- <u>chahâr</u> o nim ast (lit. <i>the hour of four and a half</i> )
<i>It is a quarter to four</i>	= sâ'at-e- <u>chahâr</u> rob' kam ast (lit. <i>the hour of four quarter less</i> )
<i>It is five minutes past four</i>	= sâ'at-e- <u>chahâr</u> o panj <u>daghighè</u> ast (lit. <i>the hour of four and five minutes</i> )

*N.B.*—"at what time will he come ?" = sâ'at-e-chand miyâyad ? or chè vaght miyâyad ?

(60) <i>second</i>	= sâniyè	<i>fortnight</i>	= dô haftè, pânzdah ruz
<i>minute</i>	= daghighè	<i>month</i>	= mâh
<i>hour</i>	= sâ'at	<i>year</i>	= sâl
<i>day</i>	= ruz	<i>century</i>	= gharn
<i>week</i>	= haftè		

(61) The *Months* of the Iranian solar (shamsi) year now in use in Iran are :—

farvardin	= 31 days	mehr	= 30 days
ordibehesht	= 31 days	âbân	= 30 days
khordâd	= 31 days	âzor	= 30 days
tir	= 31 days	dê	= 30 days
mordâd	= 31 days	bahman	= 30 days
shahrivar	= 31 days	esfand	= 29 days

*N.B.*—esfand has 30 days in a leap-year (sâl-e-kabisè). Leap-years occur every four years, except that every eighth leap-year comes after an interval of five years (that is to say, a cycle of eight leap-years takes 33 years instead of 32). The year 1317, which began on 21st March, 1938, was a leap-year (ending on 21st March, 1939), and was the 33rd (last) year of a leap-year cycle. The 1st Farvardin, 1319, was 22nd March, 1940.

*N.B.*—The above month names (especially the short ones) are usually followed by the word mâh, e.g. tir-mâh, dô-mâh, etc.

The usual forms of the European months are derived from the French.

The Arabic (Moslem) months are not now much used in Iran.

Dates are shown by placing the Ordinals in front of the month with Ezâfè, e.g. Tir 14th = chahârdahom-e-tirmâh.

(62) The *Days of the Week* are :—

(ruz-e-) jom'è	= <i>Friday</i>
( ,, ) <u>shambè</u>	= <i>Saturday</i>
( ,, ) yek <u>shambè</u>	= <i>Sunday</i>
( ,, ) dô <u>shambè</u>	= <i>Monday</i>
( ,, ) sesh <u>shambè</u>	= <i>Tuesday</i>
( ,, ) <u>chahârshambè</u>	= <i>Wednesday</i>
( ,, ) panj <u>shambè</u>	= <i>Thursday</i>

*N.B.*—Friday (jom'è), which is the first day of the week, is a holiday.

## ANNUAL HOLIDAYS

(63) id-e-nôruz (1st Farvardin): New Year's Day.  
sizdah-e-id-e-nôruz (13th Farvardin).



tavalloḍ-e-vâlâhazrat-e-homâyun (4th Âbân): Birthday of the Crown Prince.

kudêtâ (3rd Esfand): *Coup d'état* of 1299.

molûḍ-e-shâhanshâhi (24th Esfand): Birthday of H.I.M. the Shah.

The following Moslem festivals (whose dates vary from year to year according to the Moslem calendar<sup>1</sup>) are among those generally observed :—

Birthday of the Prophet.

Death of the Prophet.

Martyrdom of Ali (ghatl-e-emâm ali).

Id-e-fetr.

Id-e-azhâ.

Martyrdom of Husain (ghatl-e-emâm hosên) (10th and 11th of Moharram).

Martyrdom of Hasan (ghatl-e-emâm hasan).

The *Seasons* are :—

zamestân = *winter*      tabestân = *summer*

behâr = *spring*      pâ'iz = *autumn*

(64) *Age* may be expressed in one of the following ways :—

*how old are you ?* =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{chand sâl dârid ? (how many years} \\ \text{have you ?)} \\ \text{sennatân chand ast ? (how much is} \\ \text{your age ?)} \end{array} \right.$

*I am twenty years old* =  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bist sâl dâram} \\ \text{sennam bist sâl ast} \end{array} \right.$

<sup>1</sup> The Moslem year is lunar (ghamari) (354 days), and these festivals therefore occur about eleven days earlier each year.

## MEASURES

(65) The Metric system is officially used in Iran, but certain older measures have survived in colloquial use.

*Length*

gerè = 2·5 in. approx.

ghadam = pace = 8 gerè = 20 in. approx.

zar' } = ell = 2 ghadam = 1 metre approx.

farsakh = 6,000 gaz = 3½–3¾ miles

*Weight*

sir = ½ lb. approx.

chârak = 10 sir = 1½ lb. approx.

mann } = maund of Tabriz = 4 chârak = 6½ lb. approx.

bâtmann } = maund of Isfahan = 2 bâtmann.

kharvâr = donkey-load = 100 bâtmann = 670 lb.

## COINAGE

(66) The official currency is as follows :—

100 dinâr = 1 reyâl (one rial)

100 reyâl = 1 pahlavi

The following terms, however, which have survived from before the time of the present regime, are also commonly used.

shâhi = 5 dinâr

ghrân = 1 reyâl

tumân = 10 reyâl

The official rate of exchange is normally about 80 reyâl to £1.

The following notes and coins are in use :—

	<i>English</i>	
	<i>Equivalents.</i>	
<i>Coins.</i>	£	s. d.
5 dinâr . . . . .	—	
50 dinâr . . . . .		1½
<i>Notes.</i>		
5 reyâl . . . . .	1	3
10 reyâl . . . . .	2	6
20 reyâl . . . . .	5	0
50 reyâl . . . . .	12	6
100 reyâl . . . . .	1	5 0
200 reyâl . . . . .	2	10 0
500 reyâl . . . . .	6	5 0
1,000 reyâl . . . . .	12	10 0

Other obsolete coins are still found in circulation (ranging from 1 dinâr upwards). Some of these are in an older currency, in which there were 1,000 dinâr to the ghrân.

#### EXERCISE IX

- (1) fardâ sobh sâ'at-e-hasht o = **Breakfast is to be ready at**  
rob' nâshâtâ hâzer bâshad **a quarter past eight to-**  
**morrow morning**
- (2) ghetâr bist o panj daghighè = **The train has arrived twenty-**  
dir âmadè ast **five minutes late**
- (3) kudetâ sevvom-e- = **The coup d'état took place**  
esfandmâh sâl-e-hazâr o **on 3rd Esfand, 1299**  
davist o navâd o noh vâghe'  
shod
- (4) hivdahom-e-dêmâh sâl-e- = **On 17th Dey, 1314, the**  
hazâr o sisad o chahârdah **wearing of the veil was**  
pushidan-e-châdor dar irân **abolished in Iran**  
mamnu' shod

- (5) ruz-e-seshambè târikhesh = **What is the date on**  
chi-è ? **Tuesday ?**
- (6) gamân mikonam = **I think it is the 14th**  
chahârdahom-e-ordibehesht **Ordibehesht**  
ast
- (7) velâdatat kê bud ? = **When were you born ?**
- (8) fe'lan namidânam, âghâ, = **Actually I do not know, but**  
vali dar shenâsnâmeyam sâl- **my identity certificate says**  
e-hazâr o davist o navâd o **1294**  
chahâr naveshhtë
- (9) pas sennat bist o panj sâl = **Then you are 25 years old**  
ast
- (10) sè tâ zar' pârchè-ye-sabz = **I want three yards of green**  
mikhâham **cloth**
- (11) In pârchè mâl-e-zhâpan = **This cloth is Japanese ; it is**  
ast ; ghêmatesh yek zar' **four and a half rials the**  
chahâr ghrân o nim ast **yard**
- (12) dô kilô sheker lâzem = **I require two kilos of sugar,**  
dâram, nim kilô chây o sè **half a kilo of tea and three-**  
rob' kilô ghahvè **quarters of a kilo of**  
**coffee**
- (13) sheker yek kilô dô ghrân = **Sugar is 2 rials the kilo, tea**  
ast, chây yek kilo punzdah **15 rials, and coffee 20 rials**  
ghrân-è, ghahvè yek kilô  
bist ghrân-è
- (14) pas tamâmesh chahâr = **Then the total is 4 rials +**  
ghrân o haft ghrân o nim o **7½ rials + 15 rials, which**  
punzdah ghrân-è, kê bist o **makes 26½ rials**  
shesh ghrân o nim mishad

## LESSON X

## WORD FORMATION

## (a) PERSIAN

(67) THE formation of verbs has already been discussed in paras. 22, 31, 38-41.

The question of noun and adjective formation is not one which need be studied in great detail by the beginner; at the same time some knowledge of its peculiarities will be found to be very helpful.

There are two main types of compound noun or adjective :—

(68) (a) Those formed from two words placed together with or without a linking letter.

Examples are :—

*Two Nouns*

ruznâmè = newspaper      mizkhânè = dining-room  
teleghrâfkhânè = telegraph office      khâbgâh = bedroom

*Noun and Adjective*

badbu = evil-smelling      khoshbu = sweet-smelling  
chahârpâ = quadruped      marizkhânè = hospital

*Preposition and Noun*

bifahm = stupid      pishkhedmat = butler

*Verbal Stem and Noun*

ruzshomâr = diary      âshpaz = cook  
istgâh = station      bandshalvâr = braces

hokmrân = governor      bandjurâb = sock-suspenders  
rangzan = painter      sâ'atsâz = watchmaker  
ghâlforsh = carpet seller      dastkash = glove

*Two Verbal Stems*

goftogu = conversation      jostoju = search  
âmadoraft = traffic, coming and going

(69) (b) Those formed from a word with a prefix or suffix.

Examples :—

*Prefixes*

nâ-	= without, un-	ham-	= together, equal
nâdân	= ignorant	hamrâh	= companion
nâpâk	= dirty	hamvâri	= evenness
nâ <u>khosh</u>	= ill	hamvatan	= compatriot

*Suffixes*

## (a) Nouns

-bân	} Occupation	{ bâ <u>gh</u> bân	= gardener
-kâr		{ âtes <u>h</u> kâr	= fire watchman
-ger		{ âhanger	= blacksmith
-âr	} Verbal Noun	{ raftâr	= behaviour
-âri		{ gereftâr	= prisoner
-dân	Container	<u>gha</u> lamdân	= pen-case
-estân	Place of . . . .	{ golestân	= rose garden
		{ shahrestân	= county
		{ bimârestân	= hospital
-i	Abstract Noun	{ mardî	= manliness
		{ <u>khob</u> i	= goodness
-esh	Verbal Noun	{ âmu <u>zesh</u>	= learning
		{ kus <u>hesh</u>	= effort
-â	Abstract	{ garmâ	= heat
		{ sarmâ	= cold
-ak	Diminutive	{ inak	= this
		{ <u>châ</u> rak	= quarter (weight)

-chê	Diminutive	darichê	= <i>window</i>
-chi	(Turkish)—	tofangchi	= <i>watchman</i>
	Occupation	tayyârechi	= <i>airman</i>

(The suffix -chi is disliked by educated speakers.)

(b) *Adjectives*

-mand	dôlatmand	= <i>wealthy</i>
-vâr	omidvâr	= <i>hopeful</i>
-ânè	divânè	= <i>mad</i>
-i (Relative ending)	irâni	= <i>Iranian</i>
-nâk	{ <u>k</u> hatarnâk	= <i>dangerous</i>
	{ <u>g</u> hazabnâk	= <i>angry</i>
-in	{ <u>sh</u> irin	= <i>sweet</i>
	{ pasin	= <i>last, latest</i>
	{ pâ'in	= <i>low, at the foot of</i>
-è	{ harruzè	= <i>daily</i>
	{ dômahè	= <i>two-monthly</i>

There are many others which the student will recognize for himself. Many apparent suffixes are really verbal stems, used as in para. 68, e.g. -sâz, -zan, -rân, etc.

#### THE ARABIC ELEMENT IN PERSIAN

(70) Arabic grammar and syntax has not affected the structure of Persian to any great extent. But its influence on Persian vocabulary has been enormous, and though efforts are being made officially to eliminate Arabic words, it is unlikely that any marked impression will be made on everyday speech (any more than that it has been possible to eliminate Latin from English).

It will be necessary first of all to consider the peculiar method of word formation in Arabic (a method characteristic of all the Semitic languages). In the Indo-European languages (such as English and Persian) words are built up (by means

of suffixes, phonetic changes, etc.), from roots which may at one time have existed as words, but which have only in rare cases actually survived, and are of no practical value so far as the study of grammar is concerned.

The Arabic root is exactly the opposite; it is purely theoretical (as will be seen, it consists entirely of consonants), but it is of the greatest grammatical importance. Once the root is known, a whole series of words (with fairly well-defined shades of meaning) may be formed from it according to precise "mathematical" formulæ.

The majority of Arabic words are formed from trilateral (three consonant) roots (though some are formed from four). To these three (or four) consonants are added various vowels and consonants (or one of them may be doubled). Thus the word ketâb "book" is formed from the root k-t-b, which has the basic meaning of "writing"; forsât "opportunity" from f-r-s; lâzem "necessary" from l-z-m, etc. When one of the consonants is v, y, or ' , contraction may take place, and the root is not then always readily distinguishable; but as such contraction is according to regular rules, it does not really present any difficulty (e.g. bannâ "mason" for bannây, from root b-n-y; sâ'at "hour" for sava'at, from root s-v-').

Many Arabic words used in Persian are formed according to formulæ which have no special importance, and such words may be learned purely as vocabulary. But there are certain forms which the student will find it useful to remember. These will be discussed in the next lesson.

#### EXERCISE X

- (1) har vaght farrâsh mâl-e- = **When the messenger from**  
 postkhânè âmad, in **the post-office comes, give**  
 kâghezhâ-râ besh bedeh **him these letters**

- (2) âghâ, yek ghâliforush hâzer = **Sir, a carpet seller is here**  
 ast, ghâlihâ o gelimhâ o **with some beautiful car-**  
 pardehâ-ye-ghashang dârad **pets, geleems and curtains**
- (3) besh bogu, emruz kâr = **Tell him, to-day I am busy,**  
 dâram, namitavânam chizi **I cannot buy anything**  
 bekharâm
- (4) shâyad, agar fardâ âmad, = **Perhaps if he comes to-**  
 vaght khâham dâsht; **morrow I shall have time ;**  
 mibinâm **I will see**
- (5) diruz az edârè-ye- = **Yesterday I asked for a**  
 estekhdâm yek âhanger **blacksmith from the**  
 khâstam, ammâ hanuz **Labour Office, but he has**  
 nayâmadè **not yet come**
- (6) khêlimoshkelastartizânâ- = **It is very difficult for us to**  
 râ pêdâ bokonim **find artisans**
- (7) âghâ-ye-sar-amalè, sè nafar = **Foreman, take three labour-**  
 kârger begir, va ân lulehâ **ers and carry those pipes**  
 be-kârkhânè bebar **to the workshop**
- (8) besh goftam be-mariz- = **I told him to go to the**  
 khânè borô, ghabul nakard **hospital, but he refused**
- (9) dar môghe'-i kè ruznâmè = **At the moment when I**  
 vâz kardam, telfon zang **opened the newspaper, the**  
 zadè **telephone rang**
- (10) chand nafar âteshkâr dar = **How many fire watchmen**  
 tasfiyekhânè dârand ? **have they in the refinery ?**
- (11) namidânâm, vali yaghin = **I do not know, but I am**  
 dâram har vaght o har kojâ **sure that whenever and**  
 âtesh zadè, zud pêdâ mishad **wherever a fire may break**  
**out, it will soon be dis-**  
**discovered**

## LESSON XI

## WORD FORMATION

## (b) ARABIC

(71) IN describing the various forms, the three consonants f-s-l will be used to indicate the three root consonants; any letters in addition to these are part of the particular "formula". Thus the word fosat would be said to be of the form foslat; it must be understood that the formulæ themselves have not necessarily any meaning.

*N.B.*—The three "token" consonants used by Arab and Iranian grammarians are f'-l, but the second of these is obviously not suitable for English students. However, it may be found that native teachers will use them.

## NOUN FORMS

(72) (a) fassâl is used commonly for trades and occupations, e.g. :—

naghghâsh	(n-gh-sh)	= painter
baghghâl	(b-gh-l)	= grocer
najjâr	(n-j-r)	= carpenter
bannâ	(b-n-y)	= builder, mason
farrâsh	(f-r-sh)	= messenger

(b) Nouns of Place and Time have the prefix ma-, e.g. :—

manzel	(n-z-l)	= house
madrasè	(d-r-s)	= school
martabè	(r-t-b)	= time

(c) Nouns of Instrument have the prefix me-, e.g. :—

meftâh	(f-t-h)	= key
--------	---------	-------

(d) By far the most important group of noun formulæ, however, is the so-called Broken Plural. The majority of Arabic Plurals are formed, not by the addition of a termination, but by an internal change in the word, that is, by the use of another formula. Unfortunately there is very little connection (in most cases) between the formula used for the singular noun and that used for its plural; it cannot even be said that certain formulæ are reserved for use as plurals. The correct use of the Arabic Broken Plural must, therefore, be largely a matter of learning vocabulary; however, some of the commoner forms are given below as a guide.

(a) fosul :—

hadd	<i>limit</i>	(h-d-d)	hodud
amr	<i>affair</i>	('m-r)	omur

(b) afsâl :—

vaght	<i>time</i>	(v-gh-t)	ôghât (for avghât)
shakhs	<i>person</i>	(sh-kh-s)	ashkhâs
sâheb	<i>owner</i>	(s-h-b)	ashâb

Certain plurals of this form are used with a singular meaning in Persian, e.g. :—

arbâb	(r-b-b)	<i>master</i>	(Sing. rabb = <i>Lord (God)</i> )
anbâr	(n-b-r)	<i>store</i>	(Sing. nibr (Ar.) = <i>barn</i> )
asbâb	(s-b-b)	<i>tool</i>	(Sing. sabab = <i>cause, means</i> )

(c) fosalâ (esp. from the singular form fasil) :—

amir	<i>prince, commander</i>	('m-r)	omarâ
ra'is	<i>chief, head</i>	(r-'s)	ro'asâ
shâ'er	<i>poet</i>	(sh-'r)	sho'arâ

(d) fasâyel, favâsel, favâsil, mafâsel, mafâsil (and similar forms for words with four root letters), e.g. :—

lâzemè	<i>necessary</i>	(l-z-m)	lavâzem
shart	<i>condition</i>	(sh-r-t)	sharâyet

masjed	<i>mosque</i>	(s-j-d)	masâjed
ghânun	<i>law</i>	(gh-n-n)	ghavânin
dokkân	<i>shop</i>	(d-k-k-n)	dakâkin

There are, of course, many other forms which must be learnt as they are met. It should be noted that all these forms are regarded in Arabic as feminine singular, and therefore when they are qualified by an Arabic adjective, the latter should take the Arabic feminine ending -è (see para. 8). This rule is not always observed except in careful speech.

In uneducated colloquial the Persian plural is often used even when an Arabic plural is required.

#### VERBAL FORMS

(73) From any given root a large number of different forms of the verb may be formed, each with different shades of meaning connected with the original one. The total number of forms possible is fifteen, but only nine of these are common, and no one root even has all of these. Each form, of course, has a full complement of tenses, participles, and so on, but the only parts in common use in Persian are Verbal Nouns and Participles.

(a) The former are especially common in the compound verbs. For those formed from the First Form no rule can be given; examples are: ghatl (gh-t-l) = "killing"; fohsh (f-h-sh) = "abuse"; shekâyat (sh-k-y) = "complaint".

However, from the other forms (the so-called Derived Forms) the Verbal Nouns are regular, and are formed as follows :—

II.	tafsil,	e.g. ta'til	('t-l)	= <i>holiday</i>
III.	mofâsalè,	e.g. molâhaze	(l-h-z)	= <i>attention</i>
IV.	efsâl,	e.g. ekhrâj	(kh-r-j)	= <i>expulsion</i>
V.	tafassol,	e.g. tasavvor	(s-v-r)	= <i>imagination</i>

- VI. tafâsol, e.g. ta'ârof ('-r-f) = *offer*  
 VII. enfesâl, e.g. enhesâr (h-s-r) = *monopoly*  
 VIII. eftesâl, e.g. eshte'bâh (sh-b-h) = *mistake*  
 IX. Rare  
 X. estefsâl, e.g. este'mâl ('-m-l) = *use*

(b) Similarly two *Participles* (Present and Past) may be formed from each form, as follows :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Example.</i>	<i>Root.</i>
I. fâsel	mafsul	{ shâ'er poet mashmul conscripted	sh-'-r sh-m-l
II. mofassel	... al	mofattesh inspector	f-t-sh
III. mofâsel	... al	mo'âven assistant	'-v-n
IV. mofsel	... al	moshkel difficult	sh-k-l
V. motafassel	... al	motashakker thankful	sh-k-r
VI. motafâsel	... al	motahâreb belligerent	h-r-b
VII. monfasel	... al	monfajar exploded	f-j-r
VIII. moftasel	... al	moltafet attentive	l-f-t
IX. Rare			
X. mostafsel	... al	mostakhdem employee	kh-d-m

In all but the First Form, the only difference between Present and Past is the vowel-change in the last syllable.

When the last two root letters are the same, or when one of the letters is v or y, certain changes (by contraction) may take place; the rules for these need not be learnt, but a few illustrations will be useful.

#### VERBAL NOUNS

efsâl	t-y-'	etâ'at (for etyâ'(at))	= <i>obedience</i>
	d-y-'	edâ (for edyâ')	= <i>payment</i>
eftesâl	v-k-'	ettekâ (for evtekâ')	= <i>support</i>
estefsâl	'-f-v	este'fâ (for este'fâv)	= <i>resignation</i>

#### *Participles*

mafsul	v-l-d	môlud (for mavlud)	= <i>birth</i>
mofsel	d-v-r	modir (for modver)	= <i>director</i>
	n-sh-'	monshi (for monshe')	= <i>clerk</i>
monfasal	h-l-l	monhall (for monhalal)	= <i>demobilized</i>
mostafsal	r-v-h	mostarâh (for mostarvah)	= <i>W.C.</i>

#### NUMERAL FORMS

(74) These have already been mentioned in paras. 56, 57. It will be seen that all the fractions are of the form fosl, and the Arabic Ordinals of the form fâsel.

#### ARABIC TERMINATIONS

(75) Most of the Arabic case-endings have been lost; a few, however, are of importance.

(a) The Feminine ending -atun. The case-ending -un (in Arabic) is normally dropped, and the ending then becomes -a, except before a vowel, when the t reappears. In Persian, however, the ending either becomes -è, in which case the t is lost altogether, or -at, in which case the t is always retained.

(b) The Dual ending -ên (for two). It is found in such words as vâledên = "parents". (Sing. vâled.)

(c) The "Sound" Plural ending -în (Masc.), -ât (Fem.), found especially with Arabic participles, e.g. mohandesin (h-n-d-s) = "engineers, surveyors". (Sing. mohandes.)

(d) The Accusative Singular ending -an, used adverbially, e.g. taghriban = "nearly" (see para. 33).

(76) A few Arabic expressions are used in their entirety without change, e.g. :—

- ya'ni = *that is to say* (lit. *it means*)  
 belhaghghè = *actually* (lit. *in the truth*)  
 foghalâdè = *extra* (lit. *above the custom*)  
 salâm alêkom = (Moslem greeting—lit. *peace upon you*)  
 ba'd-ez-zohr = *afternoon* (lit. *after the noon*)  
 bênal-melal-i = *international* (lit. *between the nations +*  
*Relative ending*)

## EXERCISE XI

- (1) in kot va ân shalvâr be- = **Take this coat and those**  
 khayyât bebarid, yek khordè **trousers to the tailor, they**  
 pâre shodè **are a little torn**
- (2) momken ast masâjed-e- = **Is it possible for me to visit**  
 irân zeyârat bokonam ? **the mosques of Iran ?**
- (3) masâjed-e-esfahân-râ barâ- = **They have opened the**  
 ye-zeyârat vâz kardand **mosques of Isfahan for**  
**visiting**
- (4) shoghlatân najjâr bud, = **You were employed as a**  
 hoghugh chand gereftid ? **carpenter, what were your**  
**wages ?**
- (5) dar esfahân dokkân-e- = **In Isfahan I had a private**  
 shakhsi dâshtam, har ruz **shop and I made about 5**  
 taghriban panj tumân **tumans daily**  
 gereftam
- (6) vaghti kè pish-e-sherkat = **When I worked for the**  
 kâr kardam, mavâjebam **company, my wages were**  
 ruzè bist ghrân bud **20 rials a day**
- (7) vozarâ-ye-mokhtâr-e- = **The ambassadors of the**  
 kashvarhâ-ye-donyâ hâzer **nations of the world were**  
 budand **present**
- (8) emruz id-e-ghatl-e-emâm- = **To-day it is the festival of**  
 hosên ast **the murder of Hosain**

- (9) forukhtan-e-sigâri dar irân = **The sale of cigarettes in Iran**  
 zir-e-dast-e-enhesâri ast **is in the hands of a**  
**monopoly**
- (10) az in manzelhâ kodâm = **Which of these houses do**  
 mêl dârid ? **you prefer ?**
- (11) ekhteyâr nadâram, âghâ ; = **I have no choice, sir ;**  
 har kodâm befarmâ-id **whichever you order**
- (12) ta'ajjob mikonam in = **I am surprised that no one**  
 eshtebâh hichkas nadidè **has seen this mistake**



## LESSON XII

### (77) GREETINGS, OATHS, HONORIFICS, POLITE PHRASES, ETC.

salâm alêkom	= <i>Peace be upon you</i> (Moslem greeting)
alêkom-os-salâm	= <i>Upon you be peace</i> (Answer)
shâdzi	(Modern greeting)
ahvâl-e-sharif (chè tôr ast ?)	= <i>How are you ?</i>
al-hamdo-lêllâh az eltefât-e-shomâ	= <i>Praise be to God for your kindness</i>
khodâ hâfez(-e-shomâ)	= <i>Good-bye</i> (familiar)
marhamat zeyâd	= <i>Good-bye</i> (formal)
morak <sup>kh</sup> hasam ?	(said by visitor when leaving)
sobh(-e-shomâ) be-khêr	= <i>Good morning</i>
shab(-e-shomâ) be-khêr	= <i>Good night</i>
shâd bâsh	(greeting at New Year, etc.)
zandè bâsh	= <i>Long live . . . ! Viva !</i>
salâmati	= <i>Good health !</i>

### (78) OATHS AND INTERJECTIONS

be-khodâ ghasam	}	Oaths of "Conviction"
jân-e-shomâ		
jân-e-man, -e-khodam		
yâllâh		= <i>Hurry up ! etc.</i>
bakh bakh	}	= <i>Bravo ! Well done !</i>
âferin		
bârakâllâh		

pedar sag	}	Terms of abuse
pedar sukhtè		
pedarat nâ-mard		
harâmzâdè	}	= <i>If it please God</i> (surprise ; lit. <i>What God wills</i> )
en-shâllâh		
mâ-shâllâh		
bo-mellâh		= <i>In the name of God !</i> (said before meals or before undertaking any project)
al-hamdo-lêllâh		= <i>Praise to God !</i> (thankfulness)

### HONORIFICS AND TITLES

(79) The lavish use of honorifics and titles which was characteristic of the older Persian language is rapidly dying out, partly through contact with Western ideas, and partly as the result of direct encouragement by the educational authorities. There are, however, various expressions and turns of phrase which the student will do well to learn, as without them his speech will appear uneducated and boorish.

As a rule the Personal Pronouns are not used by speakers of each other in polite conversations between equals, or in addressing a superior. The following expressions may be used for the 2nd Person :—

jenâb-e-âli	}	rather formal
sarkâr-e-âli		
hazrat-e-âli		
ghorbân(-e-tô, -e-shomâ)		familiar

The usual substitute for the 1st Person is bandè, literally "bound", i.e. "slave, servant".

Terms of affection are numerous, examples being :—

pedar-jân	} = <i>soul of your father</i>
jân-e-pedar	
jânam	= <i>my soul, etc.</i>

(80) *Terms of Respect* : in speaking to a man, the word âghâ “ Mr. ”, “ sir ” is used ; to a woman, khânôm. “ Ladies and Gentlemen ” = âghâyân va khânomhâ.

The word âghâ is prefixed to all titles except those of high rank, e.g. âghâ-ye-doktor, âghâ-ye-hokumat “ Governor ”, etc. For officers of the lower ranks, the correct title is sarkâr, for those of higher ranks, timsâr. Ministers and persons of similar status are addressed as jenâb, followed by the appropriate title. The word jenâb, however, is generally used whenever addressing a superior, whatever his rank, e.g. jenâb-e-ra'is. The Royal Family are addressed as follows :

<i>H.I.M. the Shah</i>	= pishgâh-e-a'lâhazrat-e-homâyun-e-shâhanshâhi
<i>H.I.M. the Queen</i>	= pishgâh-e-olyâhazrat malekè-ye-irân
<i>The Crown Prince</i>	= pishgâh - e - vâlâhazrat - e - homâ-yunivali'ahd-e-irân
<i>Other sons of the Shah</i>	= vâlâhazrat (+ name)
<i>Other daughters of the Shah</i>	= olyâhazrat (+ name)

#### POLITE PHRASES

(81) It is common, in polite conversation, to substitute for the auxiliary part of the compound verb, especially for kardan, the verb farmudan (lit. command). Thus for ejâzè dâdan is said ejâzè farmudan, for mêl dâshtan—mêl farmudan, for molâhazè kardan—molâhazè farmudan, etc. There are numerous other examples.

The word farmudan is also used by itself with the meaning of “ say ” ; chè farmudid = “ what did you say ? ”

Examples of other polite periphrases are as follows :—

moltafet shodid ?	= <i>Do you understand ?</i>
fât shod	= <i>He has passed away</i>
bi zahmat, befarmâ-id	= <i>Please</i>
mamnun, -am, -e-shomâ,	= <i>Thank you</i>
motashakker	
bebakhshid	= <i>Excuse me</i>
mamnun, chashm, etâ'at	= <i>Very well, certainly</i>
mikonam (by a servant)	
cherâ ! albattè	= <i>Certainly, of course</i>
khêli khob, besyâr khob	= <i>Very well</i>
khêli zahmat dâdam (said by a visitor when leaving)	= <i>I have given you much trouble</i>
khêli khosh âmadid ; az zeyârat - e - shomâ khêli khoshvaght shodam, va hich zahmat nabud	= <i>You have been very welcome</i>
kêf-e-shomâ, mêl-e-shomâ	= <i>As you wish</i>
fekr-e-shomâ	= <i>As you think</i>
âghâ-ye-emâmi { tashrif dârand ? } { hastand ? }	= <i>Is Mr. Emami present ?</i>
khêr, âghâ, tashrif nadârand, tashrif bordand	= <i>No, sir, he is not here, he has gone away</i>
fardâ tashrif miyâvarand	= <i>He will come to-morrow</i>
arz kardan is used to introduce statements, etc., as the following examples show :—	
arz mikonam (be-khedmat-e-shomâ) kè . . .	= <i>I would like to say that . . .</i>
chè farmudid ?	= <i>What did you say ?</i>

arz nakardam	==	<i>I did not speak</i>
chè arz konam ?	==	<i>What shall I say ?</i>
bandè chè midânam ?	==	<i>How should I know ?</i>
mota'assef-am	==	<i>I am sorry</i>
khâhesh mikonam	==	<i>I request</i>
êb nadârad (nist)	==	<i>It doesn't matter</i>
khêli ôghâtesh talkh shod	==	<i>He was very angry, upset</i>
marhamat befarmâ-id	==	{ <i>Will you be so kind as to . . .</i> <i>Will you do me the pleasure of . . .</i>

## EXERCISE XII

- (1) jenâb-e-arbâbat tashrif = **Is your master at home ?**  
dârand ?
- (2) balè, âghâ, tashrif dârand ; = **Yes, sir, he is here ; please**  
befarmâ-id tâ besh khâbar come in while I inform  
bedam him
- (3) salâm alêkom âghâ ; chè = **Greetings ! How are you ?**  
tôr hastid ?
- (4) al-hamdo-lellah az eltefât- = **Thank you for asking,**  
e-jenâb-e-âli, emruz hâlam to-day I feel quite well  
khob shod
- (5) yek khordè chây mêl = **Would you like a little tea ?**  
mifarmâ-id ?
- (6) dar shahr chè khâbar-è ? = **What is the news in the**  
town ?
- (7) bandè dô haftè rokhsat = **I took two weeks' leave, I**  
gereftam, diruz faghat bar only returned yesterday  
gashtam
- (8) khâheshmand am zud pish- = **I hope you will come and**  
e-bandè tashrif beyârid visit me soon

- (9) khêli motashakker-e-sarkâr- = **Thank you very much ; I**  
e-âli hastam ; enshâllâh dô hope I shall come in two  
sè ruz digar miyâyam or three days
- (10) jân-e-shomâ, âghâ, hâlâ sè = **I assure you it is three**  
mâh ast hichkas zeyârat-e- months since anyone  
man nayâmâdè ast visited me
- (11) hâlâ ejâzè midid, = **Now I must leave you**  
morakhhkas misham ?
- (12) marhamat zeyâd âghâ ; = **Good-bye ; I hope you will**  
enshâllâh zud bar gashtid soon be back

## CONVERSATIONS

### TRAVELLING

- âghâ, mël dâram be-esfahân = I want to go to Isfahan ;  
beravam ; chë tôr mishad ? how can it be done ?
- mikhâhid be-tâksi beravid yâ = Do you want to go by taxi  
be-shârâbân ? or by charabanc ?
- kerâye-e-tâksi chand-è ? = What is the hire of a taxi ?
- emruz ba'd az zohr yek tâksi = A taxi is going this afternoon  
harakat mikonad, tush jâ in which there is room  
hast
- kerâye-e-yek jâ haftâd o panj = The hire of one seat is 75  
reyâl ast rials
- ammâ namitavânam emruz = But I cannot start to-day  
harakat konam
- pas, agar yek tâksi tamâm = Then, if you want a whole  
lâzem dârid, kerâyesh sisad taxi to yourself, the hire  
reyâl mishad will be 300 rials.
- fardâ shârâbân nist ? = Isn't there a charabanc to-  
morrow ?
- cherâ, shârâban hast ; kerâye-e- = Yes, there is a charabanc ;  
yek jâ faghat bist reyâl ast. the cost of one seat is only  
vali râhat nist 20 rials. But it is not  
comfortable
- êb nadârad ; yek jâ dâkhelesh = Never mind ; reserve one  
bar-e-man negâh dârid seat in it for me
- besyâr khob, âghâ ; fardâ = Very well, sir ; it will start  
sâ'at-e-noh harakat khâhad to-morrow at nine o'clock  
kard

<i>sar-e-râh</i>	<i>On the road</i>
jâ-ye-man kojâ-st ? diruz =	<b>Where is my place ? I reserved it yesterday</b>
negâhesh dâshtam	
in ast, âghâ ; asâsiyetân kojâ-st ?	<b>This is it, sir ; where is your luggage ?</b>
khêli sangin ast, âghâ ; shâyad namishad	<b>It is very heavy ; perhaps it can't be managed</b>
enshâllâh jâ pêdâ mishad	<b>I think there will be room</b>
shârâbân chë vaght miravad ?	<b>What time does the chara-banc go ?</b>
al'ân harakat mikonad, âghâ.	<b>It is going directly, Sir</b>
âghâ-ye-shôfer, mêl dâram yek khordë bekhâbam ; vaghti kè jâ-i rasidim, bi zahmat bidâram bokonid	<b>Driver, I want to go to sleep for a little ; when we have arrived somewhere, please wake me</b>
ân masjid-e-ghashangi kè taraf-e-râst mibinid masjid-e-ghom ast	<b>That beautiful mosque which you see on the right is the mosque of Qum</b>
hâlâ kè sar-e-in kuh âmadim, mitunid shahr-e-esfahân-râ pâ'in bebinid	<b>Now that we have come to the top of this hill, you can see the town of Isfahan below</b>
âghâ, behtarin-e-mehmân-khânè kodâm-è ?	<b>Which is the best hotel ?</b>
in doroshkè begirid ; sâhebesh pish-e-yek mehmânkhânè-ye-khob shomâ-râ mibarad	<b>Take this droshky ; its owner will take you to a good hotel</b>

## SIGHTSEEING

âghâ, emruz mêl dâram	<b>To-day I want to see the</b>
masâjed-e-esfahân bebinam	<b>mosques of Isfahan</b>
khêli khob âghâ ; yek doroshkè	<b>Very well, sir ; get a droshky</b>

begirid, kè shomâ-râ be mêdân-e-shâh bebarad	<b>to take you to the Maidan-e-Shah</b>
ân masjid-e-bozorg esmesh chi-è ?	<b>What is the name of that big mosque</b>
in masjid-e-shâh esmesh-è ; mêl dârid berid tu ?	<b>That is called the Masjed-e-Shah ; would you like to go inside ?</b>
zinateh âbi o sabz o zard kheli ghashang-è	<b>Its blue and green and yellow decoration is very beautiful</b>
balè, âghâ ; migand zir-e-dast-e-shâh abbâs sâkhtè shod	<b>Yes, sir ; they say it was built in the time of Shah Abbas</b>
dast-e-râst yek amârat hast, esmesh âli ghâpu-st	<b>On the right is a building called the " Ali Ghapu "</b>
ânjâ chë chiz vâghè' shod ?	<b>What happened there ?</b>
migand ruz-e-id shâh khodesh bâ omarâyesh o vozarâyesh ânjâ neshast	<b>They say that on festivals the Shah sat there with his princes and ministers</b>
un bâb-e-bozorg mâl-e-chi-è ?	<b>What is that big gate there ?</b>
un mâl-e-bâzâr-e-bozorg ast	<b>That belongs to the great bazaar</b>
balè, az in bâzâr khabar dâshtam ; khêli mêl dâram zeyârat konam	<b>Yes, I have heard of this bazaar ; I should very much like to visit it</b>
tulesh namidânam chë ghadr-è ; hamesh zir-e-yek bâm-è	<b>I don't know how long it is ; it is all under one roof</b>
injâ bâzâr-e-masgerân-è, va az ân taraf najjârâhâ pêdâ mikonid	<b>Here is the bazaar of the coppersmiths, and over there you will find the carpenters</b>
pas har san'at jâ-ye-khodesh dârad	<b>Then each trade has its own place</b>

- mêl dârid yek chizi bekharid ? = **Would you like to buy something ? There is silver or noghre hast ya talâ, yâ shâyad naghshè dust dârid ? gold, or perhaps you like painting ?**
- khêlimamnun-e-shomâ hastam, = **Thank you very much, but vali emruz pulam nayâvardam ; enshâllâh fardâ bar migardam I have not brought any money to-day ; perhaps I will come back to-morrow**

## SHOPPING

- sobh-e-shomâ be-khêr, âghâ ; = **Good morning, sir ; what chè lâzem dârid ? would you like ?**
- avval namak o chây o ârd = **First I should like some salt and tea and flour mikhâham**
- be-farmâ-id, âghâ, hâzer shod = **Here you are, sir, it is ready in chây mâl-e-kojâ-st ? Where is this tea from ?**
- mâl-e-hendostân ast ; ghêma- = **It is from India ; the price tesh khêli boland shod, az has gone up a lot, on sabab-e-mâliyât account of the tax**
- dô tâ nân-e-tâzè ham bedehid = **Also give me two new loaves janâb-e-âli khodetân mibari- = Will you take them yourself desh yâ beferestam ? or shall I send them ?**
- bi zahmat beferestid, chun kè = **Please send them, as I have mâshin-e-man hâzer nadâram not got my car**
- ghassâbi kojâ hast ? = **Where is there a butcher ?**
- az ân taraf tashrif bebarid, = **Go in that direction, sir, âghâ, dar kheyâbân-e-shâh there is one in Shah Street yeki hast**
- âghâ, tashrif beyârid tu ; chand = **Come inside, sir ; I have tâ asbâb-e-gharib dâram, some unusual things to mikhâham be-hazrat-e-âli show you neshân bedeham**

- chè chiz dârid, âghâ ? mêl = **What have you got ? I don't nadâram chizi bekharim want to buy anything**
- âghâ, in ghâli mâl-e-kâshân-è ; = **This carpet, sir, is from namibinid chè tôr bârik-è ? Kashan ; do you see how fine it is ?**
- in hamesh az abrisham sâkhtè = **It is made entirely of silk shod**
- chizi gharib ast, âghâ ; vali = **It is wonderful ; but I think gumân mikonam ghêmatesh its price is too much zeyâd-è**
- eb nadârad, âghâ ; har chè = **It doesn't matter, sir ; what- befarmâ-id, ghêmatesh bar- ever you say, I will make e-shomâ dorost mikonam its price all right for you**
- momken ast yek chizi arzântar = **Can you show me anything az in neshân bedid ? cheaper than this ?**
- chashm, âghâ ; in pârcnehâ = **Very good, sir ; please look molâhazè be-farmâ-id at these pieces of cloth**
- in chè tôr dorost mikonand ? = **How do they make this ?**
- in kâr-e-khosusi-ye-esfahân = **This is special Isfahan work ; ast ; naghghâshi bâ dast it is hand-drawn and tasvir mikonad o rangesh painted by an artist mizanad**
- ghêmatesh har yek dah tumân = **The price is 100 rials each ast**
- mâshâllah ! bishtar az panj = **What ! I will not give more tuman namideham than 50 rials**
- âghâ, khodam noh tumân = **Sir, I gave 90 rials myself ; dâdam, vali êb nadârad, but never mind, I will haft tumân ghabul mikonam accept 70**
- khêli khob, dô tâ migiram, = **All right, I will take two, davâzdah tumân mideham and give you 120 rials.**
- besyâr khob âghâ ; marhamat = **Very well sir ; good-bye zeyâd**

## DOMESTIC

- âghâ, châyatân hâzer ast = **Sir, your tea is ready**  
 sâ'at chand-è? cherâ sar-e- = **What is the time? Why**  
 vaght nayâvardid? = **haven't you brought it in**  
 time?
- âghâ, taghsir-e-khodam nabud; = **Sir, it is not my fault; just**  
 môghè'i kè âb pokhtè shod, = **when the water had boiled**  
 ketri oftâdè ast o hamesh = **the kettle was upset and**  
 ru-ye-zamin rikhtè shod = **it was all spilt on the**  
 ground
- rezâ, vaghti kè nâshâtâ khalâs = **Reza, when breakfast is**  
shod, beyid pish-e-man, o = **finished, come to me and**  
fehrest mâl-e-bâzâr mikh- = **I will read you the**  
ânam = **shopping list**
- chashm, khânôm; hesâb mâl- = **Very well, madam; shall I**  
e-haftè-ye-gozashtè ham = **give you last week's**  
bedeham? = **account as well?**
- in chè ghadr zeyâd shod! = **This has gone up a lot;**  
sababesh chi-è? = **why is that?**
- chè midânam, khânôm? dar = **How should I know,**  
bâzâr hamè chiz ghêmatesh = **madam? Everything has**  
zeyâd shod = **gone up in the bazaar**
- hâlâ zud berid bâzâr, yek = **Now go at once to the**  
morgh beyârid, o har chè = **bazaar, and bring a**  
sabzi-ye-khob gir miyâd = **chicken and whatever**  
 good vegetables are to be  
 had
- emshab mehmân darim, bâyad = **This evening we have guests;**  
hamè chiz pâk o ghashang = **everything must be clean**  
bâshad = **and nice**
- balè, khânôm; al'ân be-âshpaz = **Yes, madam; I will tell the**  
khabar midam. chand nafar = **cook at once. How many**  
mehmân tashrif miyârand? = **guests will there be?**

- châllâh chahâr nafar miyând = **Four people are coming**  
agar khânôm hast, chand tâ gol = **If there are ladies, I will get**  
az bâghbân migiram, o miz- = **some flowers from the**  
râ tamyiz mikonam = **gardener, and decorate the**  
 table
- An golhâ-ye-tâzè-i-râ kè = **Has the gardener planted**  
arbâbatân âvardè, hanuz = **those new flowers which**  
bâghbân kâshtè yâ na? = **your master bought?**
- balè, khânôm, emruz sobh tu = **Yes, madam, I saw him this**  
bâgh didamesh, untaraf-e- = **morning in the garden;**  
chaman kâshtè shod = **they are planted on the**  
 far side of the lawn
- un farrâsh chè chiz dârad? = **What is the matter with the**  
cherâ sedâ mikonad? = **house-boy? Why is he**  
 shouting?
- khânôm, bâ ashpâz da'vâ = **He is fighting with the cook;**  
mikonad; namidânam chi-è = **I don't know what is the**  
 matter
- pas besh begid beyâd tu, kâresh = **Then tell him to come in**  
bokonad; ru-ye-in miz khâk = **and do his work; there is**  
khêli hast = **a lot of dust on this table**
- Aghâ, chizi mêl dârid? = **Would you like anything,**  
 sir?
- balè, yek shishè âb-e-jô beyârid = **Yes, bring me a glass of beer**

## IN THE OFFICE

- tô, farrâsh, ghalam o khoshk- = **Boy, where have you put my**  
kon mâl-e-man kojâ = **pen and blotting-paper?**  
gozâshti?
- ghulam tu khânè-ye-miz-e- = **The pen is in the drawer of**  
tahrir ast, âghâ; khoshk- = **the desk; I will bring**  
kon-e-tâzè al'ân miyâram = **some clean blotting-paper**  
 immediately

- hâlâ be-âghâ-ye-âram salâm = **Now go and call Mr. Aram**  
bedeh
- âghâ-ye-âram, diruz khatti = **Mr. Aram, yesterday I sent**  
be-ra'is-e-shahrabâni ferest- **a letter to the Chief of**  
âdam ; sevâdesh hâzer dârid **Police ; have you got a**  
yâ na ? **copy of it here ?**
- maghsud-e-janâb-e-âli kodâm- = **Which one do you mean,**  
è ? **sir ?**
- ân kè naveshtamesh, râje' be- = **The one I wrote about the**  
mas'alè-ye-nezâm-e-vazifè ; **question of conscription ;**  
yâd dârid ? **do you remember ?**
- balè, âghâ, dar daftar gozâsh- = **Yes, sir, I filed it ; I will**  
tam ; har chè zudtar pedâsh **find it and bring it as**  
mikonam o miyâram **quickly as possible**
- ân mâshin-navis-i kè tâzè = **How is the work of that**  
âmadè ast kâresh chè tôr **typist who has recently**  
ast ? **come ?**
- bad nist, âghâ ; vali tajrebè = **She is not bad, but she has**  
nadârad **had no experience**
- gamân mikonam faghat sè mâh = **I think she has only learnt**  
yâd gereftè ast **for three months**
- âghâ, chand nafar âmadand, = **Sir, there are some people**  
migand arizè dârand **here who say they have**  
**applications**
- besyâr khob ; yek khordè sabr = **Very well ; let them wait a**  
konand, al'ân yek yeki **little, and presently I will**  
mibinam **see them one by one**
- khob, shomâ chè kâr dârid ? = **Now, what is your business ?**
- âghâ, man najjâr hastam, dar = **Sir, I am a carpenter who**  
esfahân dokkân dâshtam ; **had a shop in Isfahan ;**  
ba'd shanidam in sherkat **I heard that this company**  
najjârhâ lâzem dâsht o **wanted carpenters, so I**  
âmadam **came**

- hâlâ najjarhâ khêli lâzem = **We do not need many**  
nadârim ; dokkânâtân cherâ **carpenters just now ; why**  
forukhtid ? **did you sell your shop ?**
- âghâ naforukhtam ; be-dast-e- = **I didn't sell it ; I handed it**  
yek rafigh mâl-e-man dâdam **over to a friend of mine**
- pas injâ mavâjebâtân ruzè = **Well, your wages here will**  
punzdah ghrân mishad, **be 15 Rls. a day, not**  
bishtar na **more**
- âghâ, man najjâr-e-khob = **Sir, I am a good carpenter ;**  
hastam ; agar bishtar az ân **if I can't get more than**  
nagereftam, be-velâyatam **that, I will go home**  
bar gashtam
- shomâ chè mikhid ? = **What do you want ?**
- janâb-e-ra'is, har kâri bâshad = **Sir, give me any work there**  
bedeh ; bandè faghir **is ; I am poor and have**  
hastam, zan o bachè dâram **a wife and child**
- kârat chi-è ? = **What is your occupation ?**
- âghâ, be-khodâ ghasam, hich = **Sir, I have no trade ; if**  
kâri balad nistam ; kâr-e- **there is work for a**  
hammâl agar hast, bedeh **labourer, give it me**

## AN INVESTIGATION

- shâhed-e-in hâdesè ki bud ? = **Who witnessed this**  
**accident ?**
- man hâzer budam, âghâ ; sar- = **I was present, sir ; I was on**  
e-râh budam, o mâshin-râ **the road, and saw the car**  
didam
- khob, esmatân chi-è, kojâ kâr = **All right, what is your name**  
mikonid ? **and where do you work ?**
- esmam gholâm rezâ pesar- = **My name is Gholam Reza,**  
e-gholâm hosên ast, dar **son of Gholam Hosain,**  
kârkhânè-ye-sherkat mikan- **and I am a fitter in the**  
ik hastam **Company's workshop**



- pas, râje' be-in hâdesè, chè = **Now what happened about this accident ?**  
shod ?
- âghâ, sut zadè bud, bandè = **The whistle had gone, I kâram khalâs kardam, finished my work and was ghâsed-e-manzelam budam on my way home**  
 manzelatân fe'lan kojâ-st ? = **Where is your house actually ?**
- sar-e-kuh ast, âghâ, un taraf-e- = **It is at the top of the hill, mêdân sir, on the other side of the plain**
- môghe'i kè az ân pîchi gashtam = **Just when I had turned the kè moghâbel-e-edârè-ye- corner opposite the sherkat ast, yek mâshin company's office, I saw a didam khêli tund miyâmad car coming very fast**  
 shôferesh shenâkhtid ? = **Did you recognize its driver ?**  
 khêr, âghâ, kheyâl mikonam = **No, sir ; I don't think he mâl-e-injâ nabud was from here**
- nâgahân yek nafar meyun-e- = **Suddenly I saw a man in the râh didam ; shenâkhtamesh, middle of the road. I monshi mâl-e-sherkat bud recognized him as a company clerk**
- mashin-râ nadid ? = **Didn't he see the car ?**  
 fekr mikonam nadidesh ; dar = **I don't think he did ; he meyan-e-râh gardesh mikard was walking in the middle of the road**
- mâshin zud âmadè o besh zadè = **The car came quickly and struck him**
- ba'd chè kard ? = **What did it do then ?**  
 hich tavaghhof nakard, zud = **It did not stop at all, but harakat kard o raft moved off quickly and disappeared**
- shomâ khodatân chè kâr = **What did you yourself do ? kardid ?**

- monshi-râ didam dastesh = **I saw that the clerk had hurt zakhm khordè, ammâ zeyâd his hand, but it was not nabud serious**
- yek âzhân mâl-e-shahrabâni = **A policeman came along, âmadè ast, besh khabar and I told him what had dâdam, chè vâghe' shod happened**
- âghâ-ye-hazâr, shomâ ân = **Mr. Hazar, you are the monshi-ye-sherkat hastid ; company's clerk ; will be-mâ begid kè in mâshin you explain to us how chè tôr ast betân zadè this car struck you ?**
- namidânâ, âghâ ; hich nadi- = **I don't know, sir ; I saw dam tâ mashin âmadè ast nothing till the car came na'lum shod taghsir-e-ân = It is obviously the fault of shôferi-st, kè hichkas that driver whom nobody nashenâkhtesh recognized**

## AT WORK

- chand nafar kârger hâzer = **How many workmen are shodand ? here ?**
- faghat bist o panj tâ âmadand ; = **Only twenty-five have come ; un sè tâ digar sar-e-vaght those other three have not narasidand arrived in time**
- khob, in lulehâ ru-ye-lâri = **All right, put these pipes on bogzârid the lorry**
- shomâ chè kâr mikonid ? = **What are you doing ? Do bar-e yek lulè hasht nafar you need eight men for lâzem ast ? one pipe ?**
- âghâ-ye-shôfer, in lâri tâ sar-e- = **Driver, take this lorry to the kuh bebarid. dah nafar top of the hill. Ten men hamrâh berand go with it**
- to chè kâr mikoni ? = **What are you doing ?**
- khalâfam chi-è ? hich chizi = **What is wrong ? I have nakardam done nothing**

- râst migid, âghâ, ammâ injâ = **You are right, but here you**  
lâzem ast yâ kâr bokonid yâ **must work or go**  
berid
- khâbar dâr ! radd shô ! un lulè = **Look out ! Get out of the**  
miyoftad ! **way ! That pipe is falling !**
- ânjâ chè bâzi mikonid ? ân = **What are you playing at ?**  
lulè shâyad be-kasi zadè **That pipe might have hit**  
bâshad **someone**
- un sè tâ safhè-ye-âhan-i kè = **Where are those three iron**  
diruz az ambâr ferestâdand **plates which came from**  
kojâ hastand ? **the store yesterday ?**
- al'ân miyârim âghâ ; rezâ = **We will bring them at once,**  
gholi, hasan ali, beyid zud **sir ; Reza Gholi and**  
komak bedid **Hasan Ali, come quickly**  
**and help**
- bolandesh kon, bolandesh kon ! = **Lift it up, lift it up ! Can it**  
mishad yâ namishad ? **be done or not ?**
- ali jân, shoma az hamè-ye- = **Ali Jan, you are the laziest**  
kângerân tanbaltar-id ; cherâ **of all the men ; why don't**  
kâratân namikonid ? **you do your work ?**
- chè migid, âghâ ? zur nist ; = **What are you saying, sir ?**  
agar mêl nadâram kâr **There is no compulsion ;**  
bokonom, namikonam **if I don't wish to work,**  
**I won't**
- besyâr khob ; mêl-e-shomâ-st. = **Very well ; as you like.**  
ekhrâj shodid, borô edârè **You are discharged ; go**  
pulatun begirid **to the office and get your**  
**money**
- âghâ, pish-e-shahrabâni = **I shall complain to the**  
shekâyat mikonam **police**
- kêf-e-khodatân. vali mesl-e- = **Just as you wish. But we**  
shomâ injâ lâzem nadârim **don't want men like you**  
**here**

## IN CAMP

- âghâ-ye-sar-amalè, injâ sè tâ = **Foreman, pitch three tents**  
châdor bezanid ; az ân taraf **here ; four are wanted**  
chahâr tâ lâzem ast **over there**
- besyâr khob âghâ. ja'far o = **Very good, sir. Ja'far and**  
karim, zud berid az lâri haft **Karim, go quickly and**  
tâ châdor bâ chubhâsh o **bring seven tents from the**  
mikhâsh beyârid **lorry with poles and pegs**
- âghâ, mâ dô nafar hastim ; chè = **Sir, we are only two ; how**  
tor mishad haft tâ châdor **can we bring seven tents ?**  
beyârim ?
- êb nadârad, dô nafar az = **Never mind, take two of**  
rafighâtân ham bebarid **your companions as well**
- vaghti kè châdorhâ khob zadid, = **When you have pitched the**  
har yek dôresh yek jub **tents properly, dig a trench**  
bekanid **round each one**
- balè, âghâ. ali akbar, beyâ in = **Yes, sir. Ali Akbar, come**  
chub boland kon, bâghiyetân **and hold this pole up,**  
mikhâ-râ tu zamin bokubid **while the rest of you**  
**hammer in the pegs**
- in châdor mâl-e-ambâr ast. = **This is the store tent. Bring**  
asbâbhâ-i kè tu un lâri-ye- **those goods in the other**  
digar pèdâ mishad beyârid o **lorry and put them in it**  
tush bezanid
- âghâ, in bokhâri tu lâri bud, = **Sir, this stove was in the**  
hâlâ shekastè shod. bar-e- **lorry and has got broken.**  
shâm chè kâr mikonim ? **What shall we do for**  
**supper ?**
- âghâ, har chè gashtim, bilhâ = **Sir, however much we have**  
pèdâ nakardim **searched, we have not**  
**found the spades**
- âsemân khêli gereftè ast ; fekr = **The sky is very cloudy ; I**  
mikonam al'ân bârun miyâd **think it will rain directly**

pas berid zud châdorhâ bezanid. = **Then go and pitch the tents quickly. Why are you standing here ?**

âghâ, mâ se nafar hastim, = **Sir, we three don't know where our kit has gone ; perhaps we left it in the town**  
 asbâbamân namidânim kojâ  
 raft. shâyad az shahr  
 nayâvardim

janâb-e-ra'is, dalam khêli tang = **Sir, I am feeling very ill ; please give me a little medicine**  
shod ; bi zahmat yek khordè  
 davâ bedid

hâlâ hametân berid bekhâbid ; = **Now all of you go to sleep, and be ready for work at seven in the morning**  
 fardâ sobh sâ'at-e-haft bar-  
 e-kâr hâzer bâshid

âghâ, shâm hâzer shod ! = **Supper is ready, sir.**

alhamdo-lellâh ! be-khodâ = **Thank goodness ! Good heavens, what has happened to this meat ?**  
ghasam, in gusht chè tôr  
shod ?

âghâ, chè midânâm ? bokhâri = **How should I know, sir ?**  
nabud, chand tâ mikh âtesh  
 zadam va ântôr dorost  
 kardam

fardâ sobh mêl dâram sevâri = **To-morrow morning I want to ride ; have my horse ready with saddle and harness**  
 bokonam ; asbam-râ bâ zin  
 o yerâgh hâzer konid

âghâ, yek âzhân âmadè ast, = **Sir, a policeman has come who says we are not allowed to pitch tents here, and we must pack everything up and go**  
 migad injâ ejâzè nist  
châdorhâ bezanim, lâzem ast  
 hamè chiz jam' konim o  
 berim

âghâ-ye-âzhân, fardâ sobh zud = **Constable, we are moving early to-morrow morning ; won't you let us stay here to-night ?**  
 harakat mikonim ; ejâzè  
 namidid emshab injâ  
 bemânim ?

## VOCABULARIES

\* New words not yet in general use.

n. Noun.

v. Verb.

a. Adjective.

When alternative meanings are given, one of them is generally Persian and the other Arabic.

The verbs in brackets are those usually used with the words in question, as described in Paras. 40 to 41.

In the Persian-English vocabulary the stem of the irregular verbs is given in brackets.

None of the vocabularies include words already listed in the lessons, e.g. in Lesson VIII.

## A. ENGLISH-PERSIAN

## 1. MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR

<i>about turn !</i>	= berâst gard !	<i>anchorage</i>	= langargâh
<i>adjutant</i>	= mo'ayyen, âjudân	<i>anti-aircraft</i>	= zedd-havâpêmâ-i
<i>aerodrome</i>	= mêdân-e-tay- yârè, forud- gâh*	<i>armament</i>	= aslehè, taslihât
<i>aeroplane</i>	= tayyârè, bâlun (colloq.), havâ- pêmâ*	<i>armed forces</i>	= artesh,* niru-ye- nezâmi
<i>bomber</i> —	= —-ye-bomb- andâz	<i>armistice</i>	= motârakè-ye- jang
<i>fighter</i> —	= —-ye-shekâri	<i>arms</i>	= aslehè
<i>air force</i>	= niru-ye-havâ-i	<i>port</i> — !	= hamâyel fang !
<i>air raid</i>	= torktâzi-ye- havâ-i	<i>present</i> — !	= pish fang !
<i>airship</i>	= jahâz-e-havâ-i	<i>sling</i> — !	= band fang !
<i>allowance</i>	= fôghalâdè	<i>slope</i> — !	= dush fang !
<i>travelling</i> —	= kharj-e-safar	<i>under</i> —	= taht-as-selâh
<i>ambush</i>	= kamingâh	<i>armour-plate</i>	= safhè-ye-âhan
<i>ammunition</i>	= mohemmât	<i>armoured</i>	= zarrè-push
<i>anchor</i>	= langar	<i>armourer</i>	= aslehè-sâz
<i>to cast anchor</i>	= — andâkhtan	<i>army</i>	= sepâh, ghoshun, lashkar
		<i>army corps</i>	= kordârmè
		<i>arrest</i>	= habs, jolôgiri
		<i>arsenal</i>	= zarrâd khânè, ghurkhâne

<i>artillery</i>	= tupkhânè	<i>division</i>	= lashkar
<i>attack</i>	= hamalè	<i>dredger</i>	= shankash*
<i>attention!</i>	= hâzer bâsh!	<i>drum</i>	= tabl
	khâbar dâr!	<i>dynamite</i>	= dinâmit
<i>auxiliary</i>	= komaki	<i>embargo</i>	= tôghif
<i>badge</i>	= neshân, neshânè	<i>embark</i>	= sevâr shodan (kardan)
<i>barge</i>	= karaji	<i>engagement</i>	= razm*
<i>barracks</i>	= sarbâz-khânè	<i>engine (plane, etc.)</i>	= môtôr
<i>barricade</i>	= sangar, sadd	<i>equipment</i>	= sâzobarg
<i>base</i>	= noghtè-ye-ettekâ	<i>escort</i>	= badraghè
<i>battalion</i>	= gerdân	<i>espionage</i>	= jâsusi
<i>battle (naval)</i>	= nabard*	<i>evacuation</i>	= takhliyè
<i>battle-cruiser</i>	= nabardnâv	<i>explode</i>	= monfajar shodan (kardan), tarki- dan
<i>bayonet</i>	= sarnèzè	<i>eyes right (left)!</i>	= nazar be-râst (chap)!
<i>belligerent</i>	= motahâreb	<i>field-day</i>	= ruz-e-sân
<i>blockade</i>	= mohâsarè	<i>fire (shot)</i>	= tir andâkhtan
<i>blockhouse</i>	= sangar, ghal'è	<i>flag</i>	= bêragh, parcham*
<i>bomb</i>	= bomb	<i>flank</i>	= pahlu
<i>bombardment</i>	= bombârân	<i>fleet</i>	= bahriyè, nâvegân*
<i>brigade</i>	= tip	<i>flotilla</i>	= nâvgoruh (= 2- 3 dastè), nâvtip (= 2-3 nâvgoruh)
<i>bullet</i>	= golulè	<i>fortification</i>	= sangar, sadd, ghal'è
<i>cartridge</i>	= fashang	<i>fortress</i>	= sangar, ghal'è
<i>cavalry</i>	= ghoshun-e-sevâri	<i>frontier</i>	= sarhadd, marz*
<i>command (order)</i>	= farmân, farmân- dehi	<i>fuselage</i>	= fuzelâzh, tanè*
		<i>garrison</i>	= sâkhlu, pâdegân*
<i>company</i>	= gerdân	<i>gas</i>	= gâz
<i>compass</i>	= ghotbnemâ	<i>gas mask</i>	= mâsk-e-zedd-gâz
<i>description</i>	= nezâm-e-vazifè	<i>G.O.C.</i>	= sar-lashkar, sepahsâlâr
(liable for —)	= mashmul	<i>grenade</i>	= nâranjak
<i>convoy</i>	= badraghè	<i>guard</i>	= pâdegân, pâsdâr, gharâvol, post
<i>court-martial</i>	= mahkamè (dâd- gâh)-e-nezâmi	<i>guard room</i>	= pâsgâh, gharâ- volkhânè
<i>crew</i>	= amalè, jâshu	<i>gun (shot)</i>	= tofang
<i>cruiser</i>	= razmnâv*	<i>gun (artillery)</i>	= tup
armoured —	= zarrè-nâv,* kurâsè	<i>gunboat</i>	= tupdâr, kânunyir
<i>demobilize</i>	= monhall kardan	<i>gunner</i>	= tupchi
<i>demobilization</i>	= enhelâl		
<i>deploy</i>	= saff kashidan		
<i>desert</i>	= ferâr kardan		
<i>deserter</i>	= ferâri		
<i>destroyer</i>	= nâv-shèkan*		
<i>dinghy</i>	= ghâ'egh, karaji		
<i>disembark</i>	= peyâdè shodan (kardan)		
<i>displacement</i>	= zarfiyat		
<i>23,000 tons</i> —	= be-zar-fiyat-e- bist-o-sè-hazâr ton		

<i>gunpowder</i>	= bârut	<i>rank (line)</i>	= saff
<i>halt!</i>	= ist!	(seniority)	= rotbè, darajè
<i>wrecker</i>	= yakh-shèkan	<i>recruitment</i>	= sarbâzgiri
<i>infantry</i>	= ghoshun-e- peyâdè	<i>refugee</i>	= mohâjer, penâ- handè
<i>information</i>	= ettelâ'ât	<i>regiment</i>	= hang
<i>intelligence</i>	= khârej az saff	<i>reserve</i>	= zakhirè
<i>irregular (troops)</i>	= tah(-e-kashti)	<i>revolver</i>	= tapânchè
<i>keel</i>	= forud âmadan	<i>rifle</i>	= tofang
<i>land (plane)</i>	= niru-ye-zamini	<i>right (left) turn!</i>	= râst (chap) gard!
<i>land forces</i>	= tup-e-mosalsal	<i>rower</i>	= pâruzan
<i>machine-gun</i>	= fashangdân	<i>rowlock</i>	= pârugir
<i>magazine</i>	= naghshè	<i>sailing boat</i>	= koru
<i>map</i>	= dagal	<i>sailor</i>	= malavân, bahri
<i>mast</i>	= khedmat zir-e- parcham	<i>section</i>	= dastè (naval = 2 ships), jukhè
<i>military service</i>	= min	<i>sentry</i>	= negâhbân,* kashikchi
<i>mine (naval)</i>	= min-jam'-kon	<i>shell</i>	= golulè, nâranjak
<i>mine-sweeper</i>	= basij	<i>ship</i>	= kashti, jahâz
<i>mobilization</i>	= lâns, ghâ'egh, karaji	<i>shipping</i> —	= e-mâhi-gir
<i>motor boat</i>	= niru-ye- môtôrizè	<i>merchant</i> —	= e-tejâratî
		<i>passenger</i> —	= e-mosâferî
<i>motorized forces</i>	= sevâre	<i>steam</i> —	= e-bokhâri
<i>mounted</i>	= daryâ-i, bahri	<i>warship</i>	= nâv, nâvchè kashti-ye-jangi
<i>nautical</i>	= niru-ye-daryâ-i	<i>shot</i>	= tir
<i>naval forces</i>	= nâvegân, bahriyè	<i>sight</i>	= did
<i>navy</i>	= ghèr nezâmi	<i>sink</i>	= ghargh kardan
<i>noncombatant</i>	= pâru	<i>siren</i>	= sut
<i>oar</i>	= pâruzan	<i>skiff</i>	= karaji, ghâ'egh
<i>oarsman</i>	= afsar, sâhebmanasab	<i>sloop</i>	= pâygerd,* eksploârtur
<i>officer</i>	(see separate list for ranks)	<i>soldier</i>	= sarbâz
		<i>squadron (naval)</i>	= bakhs, eskadr
<i>order</i>	= farmân	<i>stand at ease!</i>	= râhat bâsh!
<i>parachute</i>	= chetr	<i>stern</i>	= donbâl
<i>patrol</i>	= gashti, jukhè, pâs*	<i>stock (gun)</i>	= ghandagh
		<i>submarine</i>	= zir-daryâ-i, taht- al-bahri
<i>pilot (air)</i>	= khalbân,* tayyârechî	<i>tail (plane)</i>	= donbâlè
<i>platoon</i>	= rasad, fôj	<i>take off (plane)</i>	= parvâz dâdan
<i>post (military)</i>	= post	<i>tank</i>	= tânk
<i>prisoner</i>	= gereftâr	<i>target</i>	= hadaf
<i>prohibited (area)</i>	= mamnu'(-al- vorud)	<i>torpedo</i>	= ezhdar,* torpil
		— boat	= ezhdar-afkan,* torpilur
<i>pursue</i>	= donbâl kardan	— tube	= ezhdar-andâz,* lâns-torpil
<i>puttee</i>	= pâpich		
<i>Q. M.</i>	= kârpardâz		

<i>trench</i>	= <u>khandagh</u>	<i>unmounted</i>	= <u>peyâde</u>
<i>truce</i>	= <u>solh</u>	<i>volley</i>	= <u>shalik</u>
<i>tug</i>	= <u>kashidè-karaji</u>	<i>volunteer</i>	= <u>dâvtalab</u>
<i>turret</i>	= <u>borj</u>	<i>watch (patrol)</i>	= <u>gashî, pâs</u>
<i>under-carriage</i>	= <u>arrâde</u>	<i>wing</i>	= <u>bâl</u>
<i>unit</i>	= <u>vâhed</u>		

## MILITARY, ETC., RANKS

Army (artesh)	Navy (nâvegân)	Police ( <u>shahrabâni</u> )
sarbâz <i>private</i>	nâvi <i>rating</i>	pâsbân (âzhân) <i>constable</i>
afsar-e-joz' <i>N.C.O.</i>	—	—
goruhbân-sè (sarjukhè) <i>L/Corporal</i>	sarnâvi	sar-pâsbân-sè
goruhbân-dô <i>Corporal</i>	mehnâvi-dô	„ „ -dô
„ -yek <i>Sergeant</i>	„ -yek	„ „ -yek
ostovâr-dô <i>Sgt.-Major</i>	nâv-ostovâr-do	—
„ -yek <i>R.S.M.</i>	„ „ -yek	—
afsar-e-arshad <i>Com-missioned Officer</i>	—	pâyvar <i>officer</i>
setvân-sè (nâ'eb) <i>2nd Lieutenant</i>	nâvbân-sè <i>Sub-Lieut.</i>	rasadbân-sè
setvân-dô <i>Lieutenant</i>	„ -dô <i>Lieutenant</i>	„ -dô
„ -yek „ „	„ -yek „ „	„ -yek
sarvân (soltân) <i>Captain</i>	nâvsarvâb <i>Lt.-Com.</i>	sarbahar
sargerd (yâvar) <i>Major</i>	nâkhodâ-sè <i>Commander</i>	yâvar
sarhang-dô <i>Lieut.-Col.</i>	„ -dô <i>Captain</i>	pâsyâr-dô
„ -yek <i>Colonel</i>	„ -yek	„ -yek
sartip <i>General</i>	daryâdâr <i>Vice-Adm.</i>	sarpâs
sepahbod <i>Field-Marshal</i>	daryâbân <i>Admiral</i>	—
sepahsâlâr <i>G.O.C.</i>	daryâsâlâr <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i>	<u>shahrdâr</u>

## 2. TECHNICAL, ETC.

<i>alcohol</i>	= <u>alkol</u>	<i>brass</i>	= <u>berenj</u>
<i>aluminium</i>	= <u>aluminium</u>	<i>bridge</i>	= <u>pol, jesr</u>
<i>apparatus</i>	= <u>dastgâh</u>	<i>bridle</i>	= <u>afsâr</u>
<i>automatic</i>	= <u>khodkâr</u>	<i>building</i>	= <u>amârat</u>
<i>automobile</i>	= <u>mâshin, otomobil</u>	<i>camera</i>	= <u>aksnâmè</u>
<i>drive</i> —	= — <u>rândan</u>	<i>canvas</i>	= <u>chetri</u>
— <i>driving</i>	= — <u>râni</u>	<i>carburettor</i>	= <u>sukhtâmâ*</u>
<i>axe</i>	= <u>tabar</u>		= <u>kârburâtur</u>
<i>battery</i>	= <u>bâtri</u>	<i>carriage (rail-way)</i>	= <u>vâgon</u>
<i>bicycle</i>	= <u>dô-charkhè</u>	<i>cement</i>	= <u>simân</u>
<i>bimoculars</i>	= <u>durbin</u>	<i>chain</i>	= <u>zanjir</u>
<i>bit</i>	= <u>dahanè</u>		

<i>charabanc</i>	= <u>shârâbân, otobus</u>	<i>private lorry</i>	= — <u>ye-shakhshi</u>
<i>chemistry</i>	= <u>shimi</u>	<i>commercial</i> —	= — <u>ye-tâksi</u>
<i>chimney</i>	= <u>dudkash</u>	<i>machine</i>	= <u>makinë, mâshin-e-âlât</u>
<i>chisel</i>	= <u>eskenè</u>	<i>mallet</i>	= <u>mikhku(b)</u>
<i>clutch</i>	= <u>klâch, chang*</u>	<i>mathematics</i>	= <u>reyâz</u>
<i>cog</i>	= <u>kongerè, dandânè</u>	<i>mine (mineral)</i>	= <u>ma'dan, kân*</u>
	= <u>sâkhtemân</u>	<i>mineral (adj.)</i>	= <u>ma'dani</u>
<i>construction</i>	= <u>mas</u>	<i>motor car</i>	= <u>mâshin, otomobil</u>
<i>copper</i>	= <u>môji</u>	<i>private</i>	= — <u>e-shakhshi</u>
<i>corrugated</i>	= <u>san'at</u>	<i>motor car</i>	= — <u>e-tâksi</u>
<i>craft (trade)</i>	= <u>san'at</u>	<i>taxi</i>	= — <u>e-tâksi</u>
<i>drill</i>	= <u>drilling rig</u>	<i>motor cycle</i>	= <u>motorsiklet</u>
<i>drilling rig</i>	= <u>makinë</u>	<i>mould</i>	= <u>ghâb, ghâleb</u>
<i>droshky</i>	= <u>doroshkè</u>	<i>mudguard</i>	= <u>gelgir</u>
— <i>driver</i>	= — <u>chi</u>	<i>nail</i>	= <u>mikh</u>
<i>electric light bulb</i>	= <u>âmpul, cherâgh-e-bargh</u>	<i>needle</i>	= <u>suzan</u>
	= <u>bargh</u>	<i>omnibus</i>	= <u>shârâbân, otobus</u>
<i>electricity</i>	= <u>kârkon,</u>	<i>oil</i>	= <u>naft</u>
<i>employee</i>	= <u>mostakhdem</u>	<i>asphalt</i> }	= <u>âsfâlt</u>
	= <u>arbâb, kârfarmâ</u>	<i>bitumen</i> }	= <u>âsfâlt</u>
<i>employer</i>	= <u>minâ</u>	<i>crude</i> —	= <u>naft-e-seyâh</u>
<i>enamel</i>	= <u>môtôr</u>	<i>diesel</i> —	= <u>naft-e-dizel</u>
<i>engine (cars, etc.)</i>	= <u>mohandes</u>	<i>fuel</i> —	= <u>naft-e-seyâh</u>
<i>engineer (civil)</i>	= <u>kârkhânè</u>	<i>grease</i>	= <u>gris</u>
<i>factory</i>	= <u>ghif</u>	<i>kerosene</i>	= <u>naft-e-safid</u>
<i>funnel</i>	= <u>fyuz</u>	<i>liquid paraffin</i>	= <u>parafin-e-mâye'</u>
<i>fuse (electric)</i>	= <u>charkh-e-dandânè</u>	<i>lubricating oil</i>	= <u>rôghan</u>
<i>gear</i>	= <u>charkh-e-dandânè</u>	<i>paraffin wax</i>	= <u>mum-e-ma'dani</u>
	= <u>gimlet</u>	<i>petrol</i>	= <u>benzin</u>
	= <u>girder</u>	<i>petroleum</i>	= <u>naft</u>
	= <u>girth</u>	<i>turpentine</i>	= <u>torbântin-e-ma'dani</u>
	= <u>groundsheet</u>		= <u>vaseline</u>
	= <u>gold</u>		= <u>vâzlin</u>
	= <u>hammer</u>		= <u>oil fields</u>
	= <u>handle</u>		= <u>ma'âden-e-naft</u>
	= <u>harness</u>		= <u>pedal</u>
	= <u>horn</u>		= <u>jâ-pâ, pâ-i</u>
	= <u>blow</u> }		= <u>per cent</u>
	= <u>sound</u> }		= <u>percentage</u>
	= — <u>zadan</u>		= <u>sadi</u>
	= <u>horse-shoe</u>		= <u>photograph</u>
	= <u>iron</u>		= <u>aks</u>
	= <u>ladder</u>		<i>take photo-graph</i>
	= <u>lamp</u>		= { — <u>gereftan</u>
	= <u>lead</u>		= { — <u>bar dâshtan</u>
	= <u>lever</u>		<i>photography</i>
	= <u>locomotive</u>		= <u>aks bardâri, aksgiri</u>
	= <u>lorry</u>		= <u>physic</u>
			= <u>fizik</u>
			= <u>pickaxe</u>
			= <u>kolang</u>
			= <u>pipe</u>
			= <u>lulè</u>
			= <u>pliers</u>
			= <u>dam-pahan</u>
			= <u>prong</u>
			= <u>sikh</u>

<i>pump (oil, water, etc.)</i>	= <u>telebè</u>
<i>puncture</i>	= <u>panchar</u>
<i>radio</i>	= <u>râdyô</u>
<i>rail points</i>	= <u>suzan</u>
<i>railway</i>	= <u>râh-e-âhan, khatt-e-âhan</u>
<i>receiver</i>	= <u>dastgâh-e-râdyô</u>
<i>refinery</i>	= <u>tasiyè-khânè, pâleshgâh</u>
<i>reins</i>	= <u>zemâm</u>
<i>rubber</i>	= <u>lâstik</u>
<i>saddle</i>	= <u>zin</u>
<i>sack(ing)</i>	= <u>guni</u>
<i>saw</i>	= <u>arrè</u>
<i>screw</i>	= <u>piçh</u>
<i>screwdriver</i>	= <u>âçhâr</u>
<i>silver</i>	= <u>noghrè</u>
<i>siren</i>	= <u>sut</u>
<i>smoke</i>	= <u>dud</u>
<i>spade</i>	= <u>bil</u>
<i>spike</i>	= <u>sikh</u>
<i>spring</i>	= <u>fener</u>
<i>spurs</i>	= <u>mehmiz</u>
<i>square</i>	= <u>morabba'</u>
<i>stable</i>	= <u>tavilè</u>
<i>station</i>	= <u>istgâh</u>
<i>steam</i>	= <u>bokhâr</u>
<i>steel</i>	= <u>pulâd</u>
<i>stirrup</i>	= <u>rekâb</u>
<i>telescope</i>	= <u>durbin</u>
<i>telegraph</i>	= <u>teghrâf (kardan)</u>

## 3. PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

<i>apprentice</i>	= <u>shâgerd</u>
<i>artist</i>	= <u>naghghâsh</u>
<i>artizan</i>	= <u>ârtizân, afsâr-mand*</u>
<i>baker</i>	= <u>khabbâz, nânpaz</u>
<i>barber</i>	= <u>salmâni</u>
<i>blacksmith</i>	= <u>âhanger</u>
<i>bookseller</i>	= <u>ketâb-forush</u>
<i>bricklayer</i>	= <u>bannâ</u>
<i>butcher</i>	= <u>ghassâb</u>
<i>candidate</i>	= <u>dâvtalab</u>
<i>carpenter</i>	= <u>najjâr</u>
<i>carpet seller</i>	= <u>ghâli-forush</u>

<i>telegraph office</i>	= <u>khânè</u>
<i>telephone</i>	= <u>telfon (kardan)</u>
<i>tent</i>	= <u>châdor</u>
<i>pitch tent</i>	= <u>zadan</u>
<i>strike</i>	= <u>pa'in kar-dan</u>
<i>tent peg</i>	= <u>mikh</u>
<i>tin</i>	= <u>ghuti</u>
<i>train</i>	= <u>ghetâr</u>
<i>training</i>	= <u>tajrebè</u>
<i>transmitter</i>	= <u>post-e-ferestandè</u>
<i>transport</i>	= <u>naghliyè, bârkashi</u>
<i>triangular</i>	= <u>mosallas</u>
<i>tyre</i>	= <u>tâyv, lâstik</u>
<i>valve (tyre)</i>	= <u>vâlv</u>
<i>valve (wireless)</i>	= <u>lâmp</u>
<i>wagon (railway)</i>	= <u>vâgon</u>
<i>water-channel</i>	= <u>ghanât</u>
<i>wave</i>	= <u>môj</u>
<i>short wave</i>	= <u>e-kutâh</u>
<i>long</i>	= <u>e-boland</u>
<i>wheel</i>	= <u>charkh</u>
<i>whistle</i>	= <u>sut</u>
<i>wick</i>	= <u>fetilè</u>
<i>wire</i>	= <u>sim</u>
<i>wireless</i>	= <u>bi-sim, râdyô</u>
<i>wireless station</i>	= <u>istgâh-e-bi-sim, post-e-râdyô</u>
<i>workman</i>	= <u>kârger, amalè</u>
<i>workshop</i>	= <u>kârkhânè</u>

<i>chauffeur</i>	= <u>shôfer</u>
<i>clotheseller</i>	= <u>bazzâz, pârchè-forush</u>
<i>cobbler</i>	= <u>kaffâsh, kafsh-duz</u>
<i>confectioner</i>	= <u>ghannâd, shirini-forush</u>
<i>coppersmith</i>	= <u>masger</u>
<i>craftsman</i>	= <u>san'atgir</u>
<i>doctor</i>	= <u>hakim, doktor</u>
<i>driver</i>	= <u>shôfer</u>
<i>firewatchman</i>	= <u>âteshkâr</u>
<i>fishmonger</i>	= <u>mâhi-forush</u>
<i>fitter</i>	= <u>mikânik</u>

<i>gardener</i>	= <u>bâghbân</u>
<i>grocer</i>	= <u>baghghâl</u>
<i>ironmonger</i>	= <u>âhan-forush</u>
<i>launderer</i>	= <u>rakht-shu</u>
<i>mason</i>	= <u>bannâ</u>
<i>mechanic</i>	= <u>mikânik</u>
<i>messenger</i>	= <u>farrâsh</u>
<i>muleteer</i>	= <u>chârvâdâr</u>
<i>painter</i>	= <u>naghghâsh, rangzan</u>
<i>peasant</i>	= <u>fallâhi</u>

## 4. COMMERCIAL, OFFICE, ETC.

<i>accounts</i>	= <u>hesâb</u>
<i>agency</i>	= <u>kârgozâri</u>
<i>assistant</i>	= <u>mo'aven</u>
<i>bank</i>	= <u>bânk</u>
<i>bill</i>	= <u>hesâb</u>
<i>blotting paper</i>	= <u>khoshk-kon</u>
<i>calendar</i>	= <u>taghvim, ruz-shomâr*</u>
<i>capital</i>	= <u>sarmâyè</u>
<i>carbon</i>	= <u>karbon, bargerdân*</u>
<i>certificate</i>	= <u>tasdigh, gavâhi*</u>
<i>circular</i>	= <u>bakhsnâmè</u>
<i>class (in train, etc.)</i>	= <u>darajè</u>
<i>clerk</i>	= <u>monshi, mirzâ</u>
<i>commerce</i>	= <u>tejârat, bâzar-gâni*</u>
<i>company</i>	= <u>sherkat</u>
<i>limited company</i>	= <u>sherkat-e-sehâmi</u>
<i>contract</i>	= <u>kontrât, gherâr-dâd*</u>
<i>copy</i>	= <u>sevâd, ruz-navesht</u>
<i>cupboard</i>	= <u>dulâb, ganjè</u>
<i>date</i>	= <u>târikh</u>
<i>debt</i>	= <u>vâm,* gharz</u>
<i>department</i>	= <u>edârè, sho'bè</u>
<i>head of dept.</i>	= <u>ra'is-e-edârè</u>
<i>desk</i>	= <u>miz-e-tahrir</u>
<i>diary</i>	= <u>taghvim, ruz-shomâr*</u>
<i>dictionary</i>	= <u>ghâmus, farhangestân</u>

<i>plumber</i>	= <u>sorbkâr</u>
<i>porter</i>	= <u>hammâl</u>
<i>sweeper</i>	= <u>jârukâr</u>
<i>syce</i>	= <u>sâyes</u>
<i>tailor</i>	= <u>khayyât</u>
<i>watchmaker</i>	= <u>sâ'atsâz</u>
<i>watchman</i>	= <u>tofangchi</u>
<i>wine merchant</i>	= <u>arak-forush</u>
<i>wireman</i>	= <u>sim-kash</u>
<i>workman</i>	= <u>kârger, amalè (pl. amalejât)</u>

<i>director</i>	= <u>modir</u>
<i>document</i>	= <u>nâmè</u>
<i>drawer</i>	= <u>khânè</u>
<i>employment</i>	= <u>estekhdam, kârgazini*</u>
<i>envelope</i>	= <u>pâket</u>
<i>goods</i>	= <u>kâlâ</u>
<i>gratis</i>	= <u>majjânâ</u>
<i>hand over</i>	= <u>tahvil kardan</u>
<i>hire</i>	= <u>kerâyè</u>
<i>industry</i>	= <u>sanâ'at</u>
<i>ink</i>	= <u>morakkab</u>
<i>insurance</i>	= <u>bimè</u>
<i>letter</i>	= <u>kâghez, khatt</u>
<i>licence</i>	= <u>javâz, parvânè*</u>
<i>loading note</i>	= <u>bârnâmè</u>
<i>loan</i>	= <u>gharz (kardan, dâdan)</u>
<i>manager</i>	= <u>ra'is</u>
<i>general</i>	= <u>ra'is-e-koll</u>
<i>member</i>	= <u>ozv, kârmand*</u>
<i>memorandum</i>	= <u>dast-khatt, yâd-dâst</u>
<i>news agency</i>	= <u>khabargozâri</u>
<i>note</i>	= <u>khatt, dast-khatt</u>
<i>note book</i>	= <u>daftar</u>
<i>notice</i>	= <u>e'lân, âgâhi*</u>
<i>number</i>	= <u>nomrè, shomârè</u>
<i>occupation</i>	= <u>kâr, shoghil, pishè</u>
<i>office boy</i>	= <u>farrâsh</u>
<i>parcel</i>	= <u>bastè</u>
<i>pen</i>	= <u>ghalam</u>
<i>pencil</i>	= <u>madâd, ghalam</u>
<i>pledge</i>	= <u>rahn (gozâstân)</u>

<i>printing</i>	= <u>châp</u>	<i>secretary</i>	= <u>dabir</u>
<i>printing works</i>	= <u>khânè</u>	<i>security</i>	= <u>rahn (gozâsh<sup>tan</sup>)</u>
<i>profit</i>	= <u>na<sup>f</sup></u>	<i>signature</i>	= <u>emzâ</u>
<i>programme</i>	= <u>barnâmè,</u> <u>prôgrâm</u>	<i>stamp (seal)</i>	= <u>mohr</u>
<i>receipt (document)</i>	= <u>ghabz, rasid*</u>	<i>stamp (postage)</i>	= <u>tambr</u>
<i>recommendation</i>	= <u>pishnehâd</u>	<i>statistics</i>	= <u>âmâr</u>
<i>record</i>	= <u>sâbeghè, pishinè*</u>	<i>stores</i>	= <u>anbâr, ambâr</u>
<i>register</i>	= <u>daftar</u>	<i>telegram</i>	= <u>telegrâf</u>
<i>representative</i>	= <u>namâyandè</u>	<i>telephone operator</i>	= <u>telefonchi</u>
<i>salary</i>	= <u>mavâjeb,</u> <u>hoghugh</u>	<i>tender</i>	= <u>pishnehâd</u>
<i>seal</i>	= <u>mohr</u>	<i>typist</i>	= <u>mashin-navis</u>
<i>sealing wax</i>	= <u>lâk-e-mohr</u>	<i>urgent</i>	= <u>fôri</u>
<i>secretarial</i>	= <u>dabir<sup>khânè</sup></u>	<i>wages</i>	= <u>mavâjeb, ma'âsh,</u> <u>mozd, hoghugh</u>
		<i>year book</i>	= <u>sâlnemâ</u>

## 5. POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

<i>agriculture</i>	= <u>fallâhat,</u> <u>kashâvarzi*</u>	<i>court</i>	= <u>mahkamè,</u> <u>dâdgâh*</u>
<i>ambassador</i>	= <u>safir-e-kabir</u>	<i>credentials</i>	= <u>ostovârnâmè</u>
<i>anthem</i>	= <u>sorud</u>	<i>crisis</i>	= <u>bohrân</u>
<i>application</i>	= <u>arizè, dâdkhâst*</u>	<i>cross-examination</i>	= <u>esteshâd (kar-</u> <u>dan), gavâh-</u> <u>khâhi*</u>
<i>acquittal</i>	= <u>ma'âfiyat,</u> <u>bakhshudegi*</u>	<i>customs</i>	= <u>gomrok</u>
<i>attachè</i>	= <u>âtâshè, vâbastè*</u>	<i>defendant</i>	= <u>modda'â-alêh</u>
<i>birth certificate</i>	= <u>varaghè-ye-</u> <u>velâdat, zâyehè*</u>	<i>democracy</i>	= <u>demukràsi</u>
<i>boy scout</i>	= <u>pish-âhang</u>	<i>department</i>	= <u>sho'bè, edârè</u>
<i>break out (war)</i>	= <u>dar gereftan</u>	<i>deputy</i>	= <u>vakil</u>
<i>budget</i>	= <u>budjè</u>	<i>dispensary</i>	= <u>davâkhânè,</u> <u>dâr<sup>khânè</sup>*</u>
<i>chargè d'affaires</i>	= <u>dabir, kârdâr,</u> <u>shâzhedâfer</u>	<i>dictatorship</i>	= <u>dektâturi</u>
<i>club</i>	= <u>bâshgâh</u>	<i>document</i>	= <u>nâmè, varaghè</u>
<i>committee</i>	} = <u>anjoman</u>	<i>Duce</i>	= <u>pishvâ</u>
<i>conference</i>		<i>economic</i>	= <u>eghtesâdi</u>
<i>consul</i>	= <u>konsul</u>	<i>education</i>	= <u>tarbiyat, parva-</u> <u>resh, farhang,</u> <u>ma'âref</u>
<i>— general</i>	= <u>sar-konsul</u>	<i>embassy</i>	= <u>sefârat</u>
<i>vice-consul</i>	= <u>konsulyâr</u>	<i>evidence</i>	= <u>shèhâdat,</u> <u>gavâhi*</u>
<i>consulate</i>	= <u>konsul<sup>khânè</sup></u>	<i>fatherland</i>	= <u>vatan</u>
<i>conviction</i>	= <u>mahkumiyat,</u> <u>elzâm</u>	<i>finger-print</i>	= <u>mohr-e-angosht</u>
<i>council</i>	= <u>anjoman</u>	<i>Führer</i>	= <u>pishvâ</u>
<i>counsel (leg.)</i>	= <u>vakil</u>	<i>government</i>	= <u>dôlat</u>
<i>counsellor</i>	= <u>mostashâr,</u> <u>râyzan*</u>		
<i>county</i>	= <u>shahrestân (Iran</u>		

<i>governor</i>	= <u>hokumat,</u> <u>hokmrân</u>	<i>telegraphs and telephones</i>	= <u>telegrâf o</u> <u>telfon</u>
<i>— of province</i>	= <u>ostândâr</u>	<i>ministry of roads</i>	= <u>e-râh</u>
<i>— of county</i>	= <u>farmândâr</u>	<i>ministry of war</i>	= <u>e-jang</u>
<i>— of municipa-</i>	= <u>bakhshdâr</u>	<i>monopoly</i>	= <u>enhesâr</u>
<i>lity</i>		<i>municipal</i>	= <u>shahrdâri,*</u> <u>baladiyè</u>
<i>— of rural district</i>	= <u>dehdâr</u>	<i>municipality</i>	= <u>bakhsh</u>
<i>headman (village)</i>	= <u>kadkhodâ</u>	<i>nation</i>	= <u>dôlat, kashvar</u>
<i>hospital</i>	= <u>mariz<sup>khânè</sup></u>	<i>national</i>	= <u>melli</u>
<i>hotel</i>	= <u>mehmânkhânè,</u> <u>mosâfer<sup>khânè</sup></u>	<i>nationality</i>	= <u>tâbe'iyat</u>
<i>identity book</i>	= <u>sejell(-e-ahvâl),</u> <u>shenâsnâmè*</u>	<i>nationals</i>	= <u>atbâ'</u>
<i>imperial</i>	= <u>shâhanshâhi</u>	<i>neutrality</i>	= <u>bitarafi</u>
<i>independence</i>	= <u>esteghlâl</u>	<i>office</i>	= <u>edârè</u>
<i>inspection</i>	= <u>taftish, bâzrasi*</u>	<i>official (a.)</i>	= <u>rasmi</u>
<i>inspector</i>	= <u>mofattesh,</u> <u>bâzras*</u>	<i>official (n.)</i>	= <u>ma'mur</u>
<i>international</i>	= <u>bên-al-melal-i</u>	<i>pact</i>	= <u>pêmân, ta'ahhod</u>
<i>judge</i>	= <u>ghâzi, dâdras*</u>	<i>passenger</i>	= <u>pasâger</u>
<i>king</i>	= <u>pâdshâh</u>	<i>passport</i>	= <u>pâspôrt, gozar-</u> <u>nâmè</u>
<i>law</i>	= <u>ghânun</u>	<i>permit</i>	= <u>javâz, parvânè*</u>
<i>leader</i>	= <u>pishvâ</u>	<i>plaintiff</i>	= <u>modda'i</u>
<i>learning</i>	= <u>âmuzesh, ta'lim</u>	<i>police (town)</i>	= <u>shahrabâni,*</u> <u>nazmiyè</u>
<i>legation</i>	= <u>sefârat</u>	<i>police dept.</i>	= <u>edârè-ye-koll-e-</u> <u>shahrabâni</u>
<i>licence</i>	= <u>javâz, parvânè*</u>	<i>policeman</i>	= <u>âzhân, pâsbân*</u>
<i>local</i>	= <u>mahalli</u>	<i>police station</i>	= <u>kalântari</u>
<i>magistrate</i>	= <u>ghâzi, dâdras</u>	<i>political</i>	= <u>seyâsi</u>
<i>mail</i>	= <u>post</u>	<i>politics</i>	= <u>seyâsat</u>
<i>mediation</i>	= <u>meyânjigiri</u>	<i>port</i>	= <u>bandar</u>
<i>minister pleni-</i>	= <u>vazir-e-mokhtâr</u>	<i>post</i>	= <u>post</u>
<i>potentiary</i>		<i>post office</i>	= <u>post<sup>khânè</sup></u>
<i>ministry</i>	= <u>vezârat</u>	<i>prime minister</i>	= <u>nokhostvazir</u>
<i>ministry of commerce</i>	= <u>vezârat-e-bâzar-</u> <u>gâni* (tejàrat)</u>	<i>prince</i>	= <u>shâhzadè</u>
<i>ministry of education</i>	= <u>e-farhang*</u> <u>(ma'âref)</u>	<i>prison</i>	= <u>zandân, habs</u>
<i>ministry of finance</i>	= <u>e-dârâ-i*</u> <u>(mâliyè)</u>	<i>prisoner</i>	= <u>zandâni, habsi</u>
<i>ministry of foreign affairs</i>	= <u>e-khârejè</u>	<i>province</i>	= <u>ostân (Iran is</u> <u>divided into 10</u> <u>ostâns)</u>
<i>ministry of industry</i>	= <u>e-pishè va</u> <u>honar* (sanâ'at)</u>	<i>queen</i>	= <u>malekè</u>
<i>ministry of interior</i>	= <u>e-kashvar*</u> <u>(dâkhelè)</u>	<i>republic</i>	= <u>jomhur</u>
<i>ministry of justice</i>	= <u>e-dâdgas-</u> <u>tari* (adliyè)</u>	<i>residence permit</i>	= <u>javâz-e-eghâmat</u>
<i>ministry of posts,</i>	= <u>e-post o</u>	<i>rural district</i>	= <u>dehestân</u>
		<i>school</i>	= <u>madrasè</u>
		<i>semi-official</i>	= <u>nimrasmi</u>
		<i>speech</i>	= <u>sokhanrâni</u>
		<i>student</i>	= <u>shâgerd</u>

<i>sultan</i>	= <i>soltân</i>
<i>taxation</i>	= <i>mâliyât</i>
<i>teacher</i>	= <i>mo'alle</i>
<i>tourist</i>	= <i>jahângard</i>
<i>traveller</i>	= <i>mosâfer</i>
<i>treaty</i>	= <i>pémânnâmè,</i> <i>ta'ahhodnâmè</i>

<i>trial</i>	= <i>mahkamè,</i> <i>dâdrasi*</i>
<i>tribe</i>	= <i>il</i>
<i>union</i>	= <i>ettehâd</i>
<i>united</i>	= <i>mottahed</i>
<i>visa</i>	= <i>vizâ, ravâdid*</i>
<i>witness</i>	= <i>shâhed, gavâh*</i>

## 6. DOMESTIC

<i>bag</i>	= <i>kif, kisè</i>
<i>bath</i>	= <i>hammâm</i>
<i>bazaar</i>	= <i>bâzâr</i>
<i>bedclothes</i>	= <i>rakht-e-khâb</i>
<i>bedroom</i>	= <i>khâbgâh</i>
<i>beef</i>	= <i>gusht-e-gâv</i>
<i>blanket</i>	= <i>patu</i>
<i>boil</i>	= <i>jushidan, jush</i> <i>kardan</i>
<i>boiling water</i>	= <i>âb-e-jush</i>
<i>bottle</i>	= <i>botri, shishè</i>
<i>bowl</i>	= <i>kâsè, jâm</i>
<i>bread</i>	= <i>nâsh</i>
<i>breakfast</i>	= <i>nâsh-tâ</i>
<i>broom</i>	= <i>jâru</i>
<i>butler</i>	= <i>pish-khedmat</i>
<i>butter</i>	= <i>karè</i>
<i>candle</i>	= <i>sham'</i>
<i>carpet</i>	= <i>ghâli</i>
<i>chair</i>	= <i>sandali, sekomli</i>
<i>cheese</i>	= <i>panir</i>
<i>cloth</i>	= <i>pârchè</i>
<i>coal</i>	= <i>zoghâl</i>
<i>coffee</i>	= <i>ghahvè</i>
<i>comb</i>	= <i>shânè</i>
<i>confectionery</i>	= <i>shirini</i>
<i>cook</i>	= <i>âshpaz</i>
<i>cook (to)</i>	= <i>pokhtan, dorost</i> <i>kardan</i>
<i>cooking pot</i>	= <i>dik</i>
<i>cup</i>	= <i>fenjân</i>
<i>curtain</i>	= <i>pardè</i>
<i>dish</i>	= <i>zarf</i>
<i>dining-room</i>	= <i>mizkhânè</i>
<i>dough</i>	= <i>khamir</i>
<i>eiderdown</i>	= <i>lahâf</i>
<i>face-cream</i>	= <i>khamir</i>
<i>fat</i>	= <i>rôghan</i>
<i>firewood</i>	= <i>hizam</i>

<i>flour</i>	= <i>ârd</i>
<i>food</i>	= <i>khorâk(i)</i>
<i>fork</i>	= <i>changal</i>
<i>fry</i>	= <i>sorkh kardan</i>
<i>frying-pan</i>	= <i>tâvè</i>
<i>gravy</i>	= <i>âb-e-gusht</i>
<i>hair-brush</i>	= <i>mâhut</i>
<i>honey</i>	= <i>asal</i>
<i>house</i>	= <i>manzel, khânè</i>
<i>house-boy</i>	= <i>farrâsh</i>
<i>ice</i>	= <i>yakh</i>
<i>iron (flat)</i>	= <i>atu</i>
<i>jug</i>	= <i>kuzè</i>
<i>kettle</i>	= <i>ketri</i>
<i>key</i>	= <i>kelid, meftâh</i>
<i>kitchen</i>	= <i>âshpazkhânè</i>
<i>knife</i>	= <i>kâr</i>
<i>lavatory</i>	= <i>mostarâh</i>
<i>linen</i>	= <i>katân</i>
<i>loaf sugar</i>	= <i>ghand</i>
<i>lunch</i>	= <i>nahâr</i>
<i>match</i>	= <i>kebrit</i>
<i>mattress</i>	= <i>doshakk</i>
<i>meat</i>	= <i>gusht</i>
<i>milk</i>	= <i>shir</i>
<i>mustard</i>	= <i>kherdal</i>
<i>mutton</i>	= <i>gusht-e-gusfand</i>
<i>oven</i>	= <i>bokhâri</i>
<i>pepper</i>	= <i>felfel</i>
<i>pillow</i>	= <i>bâlesh</i>
<i>pillow-case</i>	= <i>rubâlesh</i>
<i>plate</i>	= <i>besghâb</i>
<i>pork</i>	= <i>gusht-e-khenzir</i>
<i>powder</i>	= <i>pu</i>
<i>purse</i>	= <i>kisè</i>
<i>razor</i>	= <i>tigh</i>
<i>razor blade</i>	= <i>otâgh, khânè</i>
<i>room</i>	= <i>ghâlichè</i>
<i>rug</i>	= <i>ghâlichè</i>

<i>salt</i>	= <i>namak</i>	<i>supper</i>	= <i>shâm</i>
<i>saucepan</i>	= <i>dikehè</i>	<i>table</i>	= <i>miz</i>
<i>sauce</i>	= <i>na'lbaki</i>	<i>table-cloth</i>	= <i>rumiz</i>
<i>scut</i>	= <i>etr</i>	<i>tea</i>	= <i>chây</i>
<i>servant</i>	= <i>nôkar</i>	<i>teapot</i>	= <i>ghuri</i>
<i>sew</i>	= <i>dukhtan (duz)</i>	<i>toilet</i>	= <i>tartib</i>
<i>share</i>	= <i>tarâshidan</i>	<i>toothbrush</i>	= <i>mesvâk</i>
<i>sheet</i>	= <i>shamad, lafâf</i>	<i>toothpaste</i>	= <i>khamir-e-dandân</i>
<i>shop</i>	= <i>dokkân</i>	<i>towel</i>	= <i>hôle</i>
<i>silk</i>	= <i>abrisham</i>	<i>tray</i>	= <i>sim</i>
<i>soap</i>	= <i>sâbun</i>	<i>vinegar</i>	= <i>sarkè</i>
<i>spoon</i>	= <i>ghâshogh</i>	<i>water pot</i>	= <i>kuzè</i>
<i>store</i>	= <i>bokhâri</i>	<i>water vessel</i>	= <i>hob</i>
<i>sugar</i>	= <i>sheker</i>	<i>window</i>	= <i>panjarè, darichè</i>
<i>suitcase</i>	= <i>kif</i>	<i>wool</i>	= <i>pashm</i>

## 7. CLOTHES

<i>apron</i>	= <i>pishdâman</i>	<i>pocket</i>	= <i>jib</i>
<i>blouse</i>	= <i>pirâhan</i>	<i>pyjamas</i>	= <i>lebâs-e-khâb</i>
<i>boot</i>	= <i>putin</i>	<i>scarf</i>	= <i>dastmâl</i>
<i>braces</i>	= <i>band-ghalvâr</i>	<i>shawl</i>	= <i>shâl</i>
<i>button</i>	= <i>dokmè</i>	<i>shirt</i>	= <i>pirâhan</i>
<i>clothes</i>	= <i>lebâs, rakht</i>	<i>shoe (Iranian)</i>	= <i>givè</i>
<i>coat</i>	= <i>kot</i>	<i>shoe (European)</i>	= <i>kafsh</i>
<i>collar</i>	= <i>yaghè</i>	<i>shoe-lace</i>	= <i>bandkafsh</i>
<i>cummerbund</i>	= <i>kamarband</i>	<i>skirt</i>	= <i>dâman</i>
<i>dress</i>	= <i>lebâs</i>	<i>socks</i>	= <i>jurâb</i>
<i>dressing-gown</i>	= <i>lebâs-e-shab</i>	<i>sock-suspenders</i>	= <i>bandjurâb</i>
<i>fashion</i>	= <i>mod</i>	<i>spectacles</i>	= <i>ênak</i>
<i>fur</i>	= <i>khaz</i>	<i>stockings</i>	= <i>jurâb(-e-boland)</i>
<i>fur-coat</i>	= <i>pâltô-e-pust,</i> <i>zhâket-e-pust</i>	<i>stud</i>	= <i>dokmè, gol</i>
<i>gloves</i>	= <i>dast-kash</i>	<i>suit</i>	= <i>dast-e-lebâs</i>
<i>handkerchief</i>	= <i>dastmâl</i>	<i>tie</i>	= <i>krâvât</i>
<i>hat</i>	= <i>kolâh</i>	<i>trousers</i>	= <i>shalvâr, pântâ-lun</i>
<i>nightdress</i>	= <i>pirâhan-e-khâb</i>	<i>umbrella</i>	= <i>chetri</i>
<i>overall</i>	= <i>shalvâr-e-kâr,</i> <i>lebâs-e-kâr</i>	<i>veil</i>	= <i>châdor</i>
<i>overcoat</i>	= <i>pâltô</i>	<i>waistcoat</i>	= <i>jalighè</i>

## 8. PLANT LIFE

<i>alfalfa</i>	= <i>alaf</i>	<i>beetroot</i>	= <i>choghondar</i>
<i>almonds</i>	= <i>adam</i>	<i>cabbage</i>	= <i>kalam</i>
<i>apple</i>	= <i>sib</i>	<i>cauliflower</i>	= <i>kalamgol</i>
<i>apricot</i>	= <i>zardâlu</i>	<i>chaff</i>	= <i>kâh</i>
<i>barley</i>	= <i>jô</i>	<i>cherry</i>	= <i>âlubâlu, gilâs</i>
<i>bran</i>	= <i>lubyâ</i>	<i>cotton</i>	= <i>pembè</i>



date	= <u>khormâ</u>
fig	= <u>anjir</u>
flower	= <u>gol</u>
fruit	= <u>mivè</u>
grapes	= <u>angur</u>
grass	= <u>sabzè, alaf</u>
greengage	= <u>gujè</u>
greens	= <u>sabzi</u>
hay	= <u>kâh</u>
leaf	= <u>barg</u>
lemon	= <u>limu</u>
lettuce	= <u>kâhu</u>
marrow	= <u>kadu</u>
melon	= <u>hendovânè,</u> <u>khârbuzè</u>
mulberry	= <u>tut</u>
mushroom	= <u>ghârch</u>
nut	= <u>jöz, fondogh</u>
onion	= <u>peyâz</u>

## 9. ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISH AND INSECTS

ass	= <u>khar</u>
bear	= <u>khers</u>
bee	= <u>zanbur</u>
bird	= <u>morgh</u>
buffalo	= <u>gâvmish</u>
calf	= <u>gusâlè</u>
camel	= <u>shotor</u>
cat	= <u>ghorbè</u>
centipede	= <u>sadpâ</u>
chicken	= <u>morgh</u>
crow	= <u>kolâgh</u>
dog	= <u>sag</u>
donkey	= <u>khar</u>
dove	= <u>kabutar</u>
duck	= <u>morghâbi</u>
elephant	= <u>fil</u>
fish	= <u>mâhi</u>
fly	= <u>magas</u>
flea	= <u>kik</u>
fox	= <u>rubâh</u>
gazelle	= <u>ghazal</u>
goat	= <u>boz</u>
goose	= <u>ghâz</u>
grouse	= <u>khorus</u>
hare	= <u>khargush</u>
hoopoe	= <u>hadhad</u>

orange	= <u>nâranj,</u> <u>portoghâl</u>
peach	= <u>holu</u>
pear	= <u>golâbi</u>
plum	= <u>âlu</u>
pomegranate	= <u>anâr</u>
potato	= <u>sib-e-zamini</u>
quince	= <u>beh</u>
radish	= <u>torbchè</u>
raisin	= <u>keshmesh</u>
rice	= <u>berenj</u>
rose	= <u>gol</u>
straw	= <u>hasir</u>
tree	= <u>darakh</u>
turnip	= <u>shalgham</u>
vegetables	= <u>sabzi</u>
walnut	= <u>gerdu</u>
wheat	= <u>gandam</u>

horse	= <u>asb</u>
hyena	= <u>kaftar</u>
jackal	= <u>shaghâl</u>
lamb	= <u>barrè</u>
leopard	= <u>palang</u>
lion	= <u>shir</u>
lizard	= <u>bozmajjè, mâr</u>
locust	= <u>malakh</u>
mosquito	= <u>pashè</u>
mouse	= <u>mush</u>
mule	= <u>ghâter</u>
nightingale	= <u>bolbol</u>
ox	= <u>gâv</u>
pig	= <u>khenzir</u>
pigeon	= <u>kabutar</u>
quadruped	= <u>chahârpâ</u>
rabbit	= <u>khargush</u>
rat	= <u>mush</u>
scorpion	= <u>aghrab</u>
sheep	= <u>gusfand</u>
snake	= <u>mâr</u>
sparrow	= <u>gonjeshk</u>
tiger	= <u>babar</u>
vulture	= <u>kargas</u>
wolf	= <u>gorg</u>

## 10. PARTS OF THE BODY

ankle	= <u>ghuzak</u>	hip	= <u>gardè</u>
arm	= <u>bâzu</u>	jaw	= <u>fakk</u>
back	= <u>posht</u>	kidney	= <u>gholvè</u>
blood	= <u>khon</u>	knee	= <u>zânû</u>
body	= <u>tan</u>	leg	= <u>sâgh</u>
bone	= <u>ostokhân</u>	lip	= <u>lab</u>
breast	= <u>sinè</u>	liver	= <u>jagar, kabad</u>
check	= <u>gunè</u>	lung	= <u>riyè</u>
chest	= <u>sinè</u>	mouth	= <u>dahan</u>
chin	= <u>chânè</u>	neck	= <u>gardan,</u> <u>onogh</u>
ear	= <u>gush</u>	nose	= <u>bini, demâgh</u>
elbow	= <u>âranj</u>	pulse	= <u>nabz</u>
eye	= <u>chashm</u>	rib	= <u>dandè, zol'</u>
eyebrow	= <u>âbru</u>	shoulder	= <u>dush</u>
eyelash	= <u>mozhè</u>	skin	= <u>pust</u>
eyelid	= <u>pelk</u>	stomach	= <u>shékam</u>
face	= <u>surat, ru</u>	thigh	= <u>rân</u>
finger	= <u>angosht</u>	throat	= <u>golu</u>
finger nail	= <u>nâkhon</u>	thumb	= <u>shast</u>
foot	= <u>pâ</u>	toe	= <u>angosht(-e-pâ)</u>
gums	= <u>lessè</u>	tongue	= <u>zabân</u>
hair	= <u>mu</u>	tooth	= <u>dandân</u>
hand	= <u>dast</u>	vein	= <u>varid</u>
head	= <u>sar</u>	wrist	= <u>kamar</u>
heart	= <u>del</u>		= <u>mogh</u>
heel	= <u>pâshnè</u>		

## 11. PROPER NAMES

## (i) Countries

Africa	= <u>efrighâ</u>	Hungary	= <u>majârestân</u>
America	= <u>amrikâ</u>	India	= <u>hendustan</u>
Asia	= <u>âsyâ</u>	Iran	= <u>irân</u>
Austria	= <u>otrish</u>	Persian (lan- guage only)	= <u>fârsi</u>
Balkan Peninsula	= <u>jazir-e-bâlkân</u>	Iraq	= <u>erâgh</u>
Belgium	= <u>belzhik</u>	Irish Free State	= <u>dôlat-e-âzâd-e-</u> <u>irland</u>
British Empire	= <u>emperâturi-ye-</u> <u>britânyâ</u>	Italy	= <u>itâlyâ</u>
Bulgaria	= <u>bolghârestân</u>	Japan	= <u>zhâpan</u>
China	= <u>chin</u>	Mongolia	= <u>moghul</u>
Egypt	= <u>mesr</u>	Norway	= <u>nurz</u>
England	= <u>englestân</u>	Palestine	= <u>falastin</u>
English	= <u>englis</u>	Persian Gulf	= <u>khelij-e-fârs</u>
France	= <u>ferânsè</u>	Poland	= <u>lahestân</u>
Germany	= <u>almânyâ</u>	Romania	= <u>rumâni</u>
Greece	= <u>yunân</u>		

Russia	= rusyâ
Scotland	= eskâtland
Spain	= espânyâ
Sweden	= su'id
Switzerland	= su'is
Syria	= suryâ
Turkey	= torkiyè

U.S.A.

= êtâzuni; kash-  
varhâ-ye-  
mottahed-e-  
amrikâ  
U.S.S.R. = ettehâd-e-  
jamâhir-e-  
shuravi

## (ii) Common Personal Names

## Male

abbâs	khali	abdolaziz	gholâm moham- mad
ahmad	khosrô	abdolhosên	„ rezâ
ali	loftè	abdolkarim	hasan ali
aziz	mahdi	abdorrahim	„ âghâ
bâgher	menucheher	abolghâsem	„ gholi
bârân	mohammad	abdollâh	hosên ali
dâ'ud	mo'men	farajollâh	„ gholi
ebrâhim	mortezâ	fathallâh	jân mohammad
elyâs	moslem	habibollâh	khodâdâd
eshâgh	mostafâ	nasrollâh	khodâ karim
esmâ'il	musâ	shokrollâh	lotf ali
faridun	nâser	yadollâh	mohammad
fêruz	parviz		gholi
gudarz	rahim	ali akbar	„ rezâ
ghâsem	rezâ	„ asghar	„ taghi
gholâm	rostan	„ gholi	rezâ gholi
hasan	sâlem	„ hosên	safar ali
hosên	selim	„ jân	sayyed ali
isâ	sayyed	„ rezâ	„ hasan
ja'far	sohrâb	cherâgh ali	„ hosên
jamshid	solêmân	gholâm abbâs	„ moham- mad
karim	taghi	„ ali	
kâzem		„ hosên	

## Female

akhtar	jamilè	purân	setârè
effat	latifè	purândokht	turân
fâtemè	nâderè	ruhiyè	zênab
ghadisè	parvin	sabâ	zinat
inâ			

## 12. GENERAL

<i>a, an</i>	= yok, yeki	<i>bad</i>	= bad, kharâb
<i>absent</i>	= ghâyeb	<i>ball</i>	= tup
<i>able, be</i>	= tavânestan	<i>be</i>	= budan
<i>above</i>	= bâlâ	<i>bear (child)</i>	= zâdan
<i>abuse</i>	= fohsh (dâdan)	<i>beautiful</i>	= ghashang
<i>accident</i>	= hâdesè	<i>because</i>	= zirâ(kè), chun(kè)
<i>accept</i>	= ghabul kardan, paziroftan	<i>because of</i>	= { be } { az } sabab-e-
<i>accordance with,</i> <i>in</i>	= banâ bar, motâ- begh-e-	<i>become</i>	= shodan, gashtan, gardidan
<i>account of, on</i>	= az jehat-e, bâbat-e-	<i>beer</i>	= âb-e-jô
<i>acquainted with</i>	= balad	<i>before</i>	= ghabl(az), pish(az)
<i>advantage</i>	= fâyedè	<i>begin</i>	= shoru' kardan
<i>affair</i>	= amr (pl. omur)	<i>behalf of, on</i>	= az taraf-e-
<i>after</i>	= ba'd az, pas az	<i>behaviour</i>	= raftâr
<i>after(wards)</i>	= pas, ba'd	<i>behind</i>	= aghab, posht
<i>afternoon</i>	= ba'd-ez-zohr	<i>bell</i>	= zang
<i>afternoon (late)</i>	= asr	<i>below</i>	= pâ'in, zir
<i>again</i>	= dôbârè, dômar- tabè	<i>belt</i>	= band
<i>age</i>	= senn	<i>beside</i>	= be-jâneb-e-
<i>agree</i>	= gherâr dâdan	<i>between</i>	= meyan-e-, bèn
<i>air</i>	= havâ	<i>big</i>	= bozorg
<i>all</i>	= tamâm, koll, har, hamè	<i>bind</i>	= bastan
<i>alone</i>	= tanhâ	<i>birth(day)</i>	= velâdat, môlud, tavallod
<i>also</i>	= ham, niz	<i>bitter</i>	= talkh
<i>allow</i>	= ejâzè dâdan	<i>black</i>	= seyâh
<i>always</i>	= hamishè	<i>blue</i>	= âbi
<i>amount</i>	= ghadr, andâzè	<i>book</i>	= ketâb
<i>and</i>	= va, o	<i>borrow</i>	= gharz kardan
<i>angry</i>	= ghazabnâk	<i>bottle</i>	= botri, shishè
<i>answer</i>	= javâb (dâdan)	<i>box</i>	= sandugh
<i>anyone</i>	= harkas	<i>boy</i>	= pesar
<i>anywhere</i>	= harjâ	<i>brackish</i>	= shur
<i>arrive</i>	= rasidan, vâred shodan	<i>break</i>	= shekistan
<i>around</i>	= dôr-e-	<i>bring</i>	= âvardan, rasâni- dan
<i>article</i>	= asbâb	<i>bring about</i>	= be-kâr âvardan
<i>ask</i>	= porsidan	— back	= pas âvardan, bâz âvardan
<i>ask (question)</i>	= so'al kardan	— into	= dar âvardan be-
<i>ask for</i>	= talab kardan, khâhesh kardan	— out of	= dar âvardan az
<i>athletics</i>	= varzesh	<i>brother</i>	= ghahvè-i, khâki, sorkh (reddish brown)
<i>attention</i>	= eltefât	<i>brown</i>	
<i>autumn</i>	= — namudan pâ'iz		

<i>bruise</i>	= <i>zakhm</i>
<i>bruised, be</i>	= <i>zakhm khordan</i>
<i>burn</i>	= <i>sukhtan</i>
<i>but</i>	= <i>ammâ, vali,</i> <i>lâkon</i>
<i>buy</i>	= <i>khâridan</i>
<i>call</i>	= <i>khândan, sedâ</i> <i>kardan</i>
<i>calm</i>	= <i>ârâm</i>
<i>carry away</i>	= <i>bordan</i>
<i>case, in any</i>	= <i>dar hamê hâl</i>
<i>caught, be</i>	= <i>gir kardan</i>
<i>cause</i>	= <i>sabab</i>
<i>century</i>	= <i>gharn</i>
<i>certain</i>	= <i>yaghin (dâshstan)</i>
<i>certainly</i>	= <i>albattê</i>
<i>change</i>	= <i>taghyir dâdan,</i> <i>badal kardan,</i> <i>avaz kardan</i>
<i>cheap</i>	= <i>arzân</i>
<i>chess</i>	= <i>shatranj</i>
<i>chief</i>	= <i>ra'is (pl. ro'asâ)</i>
<i>child</i>	= <i>bachê</i>
<i>cigarette (smoke)</i>	= <i>sigâri (kashidan)</i>
<i>cinema</i>	= <i>sinemâ</i>
<i>clean</i>	= <i>pâk (kardan)</i>
<i>clear away</i>	= <i>radd kardan</i>
<i>cloth</i>	= <i>pârçhê</i>
<i>cloudy</i>	= <i>gereftê</i>
<i>coffee shop</i>	= <i>ghahvêkhânê</i>
<i>cold</i>	= <i>sard(a), sarmâ</i> <i>(n.)</i>
<i>catch cold</i>	= <i>sarmâ khordan</i>
<i>collect</i>	= <i>jam' kardan</i>
<i>collide</i>	= <i>bar ham zadan</i>
<i>colour</i>	= <i>rang</i>
<i>come</i>	= <i>âmadan</i>
<i>come (polite)</i>	= <i>tashrif âvardan</i>
<i>come back</i>	= <i>bâz âmadan, bar</i> <i>gashtan</i>
<i>come into</i>	= <i>dar âmadan be-</i>
<i>come out of</i>	= <i>dar âmadan az</i>
<i>comfort(able)</i>	= <i>râhat</i>
<i>command</i>	= <i>farmudan</i>
<i>companion</i>	= <i>hamrâh, rafigh</i>
<i>compatriot</i>	= <i>hamvatan</i>
<i>compelled</i>	= <i>majbur</i>
<i>complaint</i>	= <i>shékâyat</i> <i>(kardan)</i>

<i>complete</i>	= <i>tamâm</i>
<i>compulsion</i>	= <i>zur</i>
<i>concerning</i>	= <i>râje' be-, dar</i> <i>môzu'-e-</i>
<i>condition (state)</i>	= <i>hâl, pl. ahvâl</i>
<i>condition (term)</i>	= <i>shart, pl. sharâ-</i> <i>yet</i>
<i>conduct</i>	= <i>raftâr</i>
<i>corner</i>	= <i>pich (turning);</i> <i>gushê (angle)</i>
<i>correct</i>	= <i>sahih</i>
<i>count</i>	= <i>shomordan,</i> <i>hesâb kardan</i>
<i>court</i>	= <i>mêdân</i>
<i>create</i>	= <i>âfaridan</i>
<i>crimson</i>	= <i>ghermez</i>
<i>crooked</i>	= <i>kaj</i>
<i>crown</i>	= <i>tâj</i>
<i>cry</i>	= <i>seyâh, sedâ</i> <i>(kardan)</i>
<i>cultivation</i>	= <i>zerâ'at</i>
<i>curse</i>	= <i>fohsh dâdan</i>
<i>custom</i>	= <i>gha'edê</i>
<i>daily</i>	= <i>harruzê, ruzê</i>
<i>damage</i>	= <i>khesârat (n.),</i> <i>kharâb kardan</i> <i>(v.)</i>
<i>dance</i>	= <i>raghs (n.), ragh-</i> <i>sidan (v.)</i>
<i>danger</i>	= <i>khatar</i>
<i>dangerous</i>	= <i>khatarnâk</i>
<i>daughter</i>	= <i>dokhtar</i>
<i>day</i>	= <i>ruz</i>
<i>— after</i>	= <i>pasfardâ</i>
<i>to-morrow</i>	
<i>— before</i>	= <i>pariruz</i>
<i>yesterday</i>	
<i>dead</i>	= <i>mord</i>
<i>dear</i>	= <i>aziz</i>
<i>deceive</i>	= <i>fereftan</i>
<i>decide</i>	= <i>tasmim kardan</i>
<i>decoration</i>	= <i>zinat</i>
<i>degree</i>	= <i>darajê</i>
<i>demand</i>	= <i>talab kardan</i>
<i>desert (n.)</i>	= <i>beyâbân</i>
<i>desert (v.)</i>	= <i>ferâr kardan</i>
<i>desire</i>	= <i>khâstan (v.),</i> <i>khâshesh (n.)</i>
<i>die</i>	= <i>mordan</i>

<i>(pass away)</i>	= <i>fôt shodan</i>
<i>difference</i>	= <i>ekhtelâf, fargh</i>
<i>difficult</i>	= <i>moshkel, sakht</i>
<i>dig</i>	= <i>kandan</i>
<i>direction</i>	= <i>taraf, dast</i>
<i>dirty</i>	= <i>kasif, nâpâk</i>
<i>discharge</i>	= <i>ekhrâj (kardan)</i>
<i>disinfectant</i>	= <i>davâ</i>
<i>ditch</i>	= <i>khandagh</i>
<i>division</i>	= <i>ghesmat</i>
<i>do</i>	= <i>kardan</i>
<i>door</i>	= <i>dar</i>
<i>down</i>	= <i>pâ'in</i>
<i>drag</i>	= <i>kashidan</i>
<i>draw</i>	= <i>kashidan</i>
<i>— picture</i>	= <i>tasvir kashi-</i> <i>dan</i>
<i>drink</i>	= <i>khordan, âshâmi-</i> <i>dan, (n.) mash-</i> <i>rub</i>
<i>drive</i>	= <i>rândan</i>
<i>drunk</i>	= <i>mast</i>
<i>dry</i>	= <i>khoshk</i>
<i>dust</i>	= <i>khâk</i>
<i>duty</i>	= <i>vazifê, taklif</i>
<i>each</i>	= <i>har</i>
<i>earth</i>	= <i>zamin; (soil)</i> <i>khâk</i>
<i>east (n.)</i>	= <i>shargh, khâvar</i>
<i>eat</i>	= <i>khordan</i>
<i>effect</i>	= <i>natijê</i>
<i>effects, personal</i>	= <i>asbâb, asâsiyê</i>
<i>effort</i>	= <i>kushesh</i>
<i>egg</i>	= <i>tokhm(-e-morgh)</i>
<i>empty</i>	= <i>khâli</i>
<i>enemy</i>	= <i>doshman</i>
<i>enough</i>	= <i>bas</i>
<i>entire</i>	= <i>tamâm</i>
<i>entrust</i>	= <i>sepordan</i>
<i>erect</i>	= <i>boland kardan</i> <i>(v.)</i>
<i>escape</i>	= <i>ferâr kardan</i>
<i>even</i>	= <i>ham (adv.)</i>
<i>evening</i>	= <i>shab</i>
<i>evenness</i>	= <i>hamvâri</i>
<i>every</i>	= <i>har</i>
<i>everyonc</i>	= <i>harkas, hamê kas</i>
<i>everywhere</i>	= <i>harjâ, hamê jâ</i>
<i>evil-smelling</i>	= <i>badbu</i>

<i>examination</i>	= <i>emtehân</i>
<i>take examina-</i>	= <i>— dâdan</i>
<i>tion</i>	
<i>except</i>	= <i>joz, sevâ-yê</i>
<i>excessive</i>	= <i>zeyâd</i>
<i>exchange</i>	= <i>badal, avaz</i> <i>(kardan)</i>
<i>excuse</i>	= <i>ozr (kardan)</i>
<i>exert one's self</i>	= <i>kushesh kardan,</i> <i>kushidan</i>
<i>exhibition</i>	= <i>namâyesh</i>
<i>expel</i>	= <i>ekhrâj kardan</i>
<i>expensive</i>	= <i>gerân</i>
<i>expulsion</i>	= <i>ekhrâj</i>
<i>extinguish (light)</i>	= <i>khâmush kardan</i>
<i>extra</i>	= <i>foghalâdê</i>
<i>fact, in</i>	= <i>belhaghighe,</i> <i>fe'lan</i>
<i>fall</i>	= <i>oftâdan</i>
<i>— behind</i>	= <i>aghab oftâdan</i>
<i>family</i>	= <i>ayâl</i>
<i>far</i>	= <i>dur</i>
<i>as far as</i>	= <i>tâ(be-)</i>
<i>fast</i>	= <i>zud, tond</i>
<i>fasten</i>	= <i>bastan</i>
<i>father</i>	= <i>pedar</i>
<i>fault</i>	= <i>êb, khalâf, taghsir</i>
<i>—, be at</i>	= <i>khalâf kardan,</i> <i>taghsir dâsh-</i> <i>tan, êb dâshstan</i>
<i>fear</i>	= <i>tarsidan</i>
<i>festival</i>	= <i>id</i>
<i>few</i>	= <i>kam</i>
<i>fevered, be</i>	= <i>tab kardan</i>
<i>field</i>	= <i>zerâ'at</i>
<i>fight</i>	= <i>jang, da'vâ,</i> <i>mojâdalê</i>
<i>find</i>	= <i>pêdâ kardan,</i> <i>yâftan</i>
<i>finish</i>	= <i>khâlâss (tamâm)</i> <i>kardan</i>
<i>finished</i>	= <i>khâlâs</i>
<i>fire</i>	= <i>âtesh</i>
<i>set fire to</i>	= <i>— zadan</i>
<i>firm</i>	= <i>mohkam</i>
<i>flee</i>	= <i>ferâr kardan</i>
<i>floor</i>	= <i>zamin</i>
<i>fold</i>	= <i>tâ (kardan,</i> <i>zadan)</i>

for	= barâ-ye, bar-e-
forbidden	= mamnu'
foreign	= khâreji
forget	= farâmush kar-
	dan
be forgotten	= (az)yâd raftan
formerly	= sâbeghan
free	= âzâd
fresh	= tâzè
friend	= dust, sadigh
from	= az
front, in	= jolô, pish
furniture	= asâsiyè
gamble	= ghomâr kar-
	dan
game	= bâzi
garden	= bâgh
rose garden	= golestân
gate	= bâb
gather	= jam' kardan, jam' âvardan
gentleman	= âghâ
get	= setândan, essun-
	dan (coll.)
get up	= boland shodan
give	= dâdan
glance	= nazar (andâkh- tan)
glass	= shishè
go	= raftan
—— (polite)	= tashrif bordan
—— back	= bâz raftan, bar gashtan
—— out	= birun raftan
God	= khodâ, allâh
good	= khob, khosh, nik
grant	= bakhshidan
green	= sabz
greetings, send	= salâm dâdan
grey	= noghrè-i
ground	= zamin
gulf	= khelij
gun	= tofang
hard	= seft
(difficult)	= sakht
have	= dâshdan
he	= u, in, ân
head	= sar
(chief)	= ra'is

health	= sehhat,
	tandorosti
be in good	= hâl dâshdan
health	
hear	= shanidan
heart, by	= bâ hezf
learn by heart	= hezf kardan
heat	= garmâ
heaven	= âsemân
heavy	= sangin, koloft
help	= komak (dâdan)
here	= injâ
high	= boland, âli
hill	= kuh
hole	= surâkh; (pit) gôd
holiday	= ta'til
honourable	= sharif
hope	= omid
hopeful	= ——— vâr
hot	= garm
hour	= sâ'at
house	= manzel, khânè
how?	= chè tôr (gunè, jur(è))
how many?	= chand (tâ)
hungry	= gorosnè
hunt	= shekâr (kardan)
hurt (intr.)	= dard kardan
(tr.)	= zakhm kardan, shekistan
husband	= shôhar
I	= man
idea	= fekr
if	= agar
ill	= nâkhosh, mariz
be ill	= hâl nadâshdan
imagine	= kheyâl kardan, tasavvor kardan
in	= dar, dâkhel, tu
increase	= afzudan, ezâfè kardan
inform	= khabar dâdan
be informed	= khabar dâshdan
information	= ettelâ'ât
inspect	= bâz didan,* taftish kardan
instead of	= avaz-e-, badal-e-, bejâ-ye-

intelligence	= fahm
interrupt	= ghat' kardan (namudan)
investigate	= rasidegi kardan
island	= jazirè
joke	= shôkhi (kardan)
journey	= safar (kardan)
just as	= chonânchè
keep	= negâh kardan
kill	= koshtan
kind (a.)	= mehrabân
kind (n.)	= gunè, jur(è), tôr
kindle	= âtesh zadan
kindness	= eltefât, mehra- bâni
kit	= asbâb
know (person)	= shenâkhtan
know (thing)	= dânestan
Koran	= ghôr'an
lady	= khânom, bânu
lane	= lang
language	= kuchè
last (v.)	= zabân
last (a.)	= tul kashidan
last, at	= âkher, pasin
lastly	= belâkherè = akhîran, âkher-e- kâr
late	= dir; (delayed) mo'attal; (dead) marhum
latest	= pasin
laugh	= khândidan
lawn	= chaman
lay down	= nehâdan
lazy	= tanbal
learn	= âmukhtan, yâd gereftan
least, at	= aghallan
leather	= charm
left	= châp
lend	= gharz dâdan
lesson	= dars
let go	= vel kardan
letter (alphabet)	= harf
(correspon- dence)	= kâghez, khatt
lie (tell)	= dorugh (goftan)

life	= zandegâni
light (fire)	= âtesh zadan
like (similar)	= mesl
like (v.)	= mêl dâshdan, dust dâshdan
limit	= hadd
liquid	= mâye'
list	= fehrest
listen	= gush dâdan
literate, be	= sevâd dâshdan
little	= kuchek, (few) kam
load	= bar
lock (v.)	= ghofi kardan
long	= boland
look at	= negâh kardan
loose	= shol (kardan)
lose	= gom kardan
be lost	= gom shodan
love	= dust dâshdan
lower	= pâ'in bordan, pâ'in kardan
mad	= divânè
make	= sâkhtan
man	= mad, âdam, shakhs, nafar
manager	= ra'is
manliness	= mardi
manure	= kud, kut
many	= besyâr, khâli
marry	= arusi kardan
master	= arbâb
meaning	= ma'nâ, ma'ni
means	= vasilè, vâsetè
measure	= vazn
medicine	= davâ
memento	= yâdkâr
method	= tarz
midday	= zohr
middle	= vasat
midst of, in the	= meyân-e-
mind	= yâd
minute	= daghighè
mistake	= eshtebâh (kardan)
Mr.	= âghâ
Mrs.	= khânom
mix	= âmikhtan
Mohammadan	= moslem

Mohammadan-ism	= eslâm
money	= pul
month	= mâh
monthly	= ——— eyânè
moon	= mâh
more	= bihtar
morning	= sobh
Moslem	= moslem
mosque	= masjid
mostly	= ghâleban
mother	= mâdar
mount	= sevâr kardan
be mounted	= ——— shodan
mountain	= kuh
mouthful	= khordè
move	= hareket kardan
much	= besyâr, khêli
mud	= gel
murder	= ghatl
naked	= lokht
name	= esm, nâm
naturally	= tab'an
near	= nazd, nazdik
nearly	= taghriban
necessary (a.)	= lâzem
(n.)	= lâzemè
necessaries	= lavâzem
necessary, be	= bâyestan
(owner)	= hichvaght, hargez
never	= jadid, tâzè, nô
new	= khabar
hear news	= khabar dâshtan
newspaper	= ruznâmè
nice	= ghashang
night	= shab
last night	= dishab
no	= na, nakhêr, khêr
no, none	= hich
noon	= zohr
no one	= hichkas
north	= shamâl
notice (v.)	= molâhazè kardan
now	= hâlâ, al'ân
up to now	= tâ konun, tâ behâl
number	= shomârè, nomrè

obey	= etâ'at kardan
object (n.)	= maghsud
obliged	= majbur
observe	= molâhazè kardan
obtain	= setândan, essundan (coll.)
obtainable, be	= gir âmadan, bedast âmadan
occur	= vâghe' shodan
offer	= ta'ârof kardan
old	= kohnè, ghadim (things); pir (people)
on	= ru, bar ru, sar, bar sar
one	= yek
only	= faghat, joz
open	= bâz, vâz (kardan)
opium	= teryâk
opportunity	= forsât (dâshtan)
opposite	= moghâbel (place), zedd (anti-)
or	= yâ
orange (colour)	= nâranji
order	= farmudan
other	= digar, âkhar
other than	= ghêr az
one another	= yekdigar
outside	= birun, khârej
owner	= sâheb
pain	= dard
suffer pain	= ——— dâshtan
painful, be	= dard kardan
paint	= rang (zadan)
pair	= joft
paper	= kâghez
parents	= vâledên
pass	= gozashtan
pass (mountain)	= tang
patience	= sabr
pay	= pardâkhtan, edâ kardan
perhaps	= shâyad
permission	= ejâzè, ezn
get permission	= ——— gereftan
permit	= ejâzè (ezn)dâdan
person	= shakhs, nafar, kas
personal	= shakhsi

pull	= habbè
punk	= milhak
place (v.)	= gozâshtan
(n.)	= jâ, makân
plain	= mêdân
plant	= kâshtan
play (v.)	= bâzi kardan
(n.)	= namâyesh
please (v.)	= pasandidan
pole	= chub, chukh
poor	= faghir
position	= vaz'iyat
possible	= momkon
pour	= rikhtan
prefer	= mêl dâshtan
prepare	= dorost kardan
presence of, in the	= pahlu
present	= hâzer
be present (polite)	= tashrif dâshtan
price	= ghêmat
prisoner	= dastgir
private	= shakhsi
problem	= mas'alè
prohibited	= mamnu'
promise	= ghól (dâdan)
property	= mâl
pull	= kashidan
pure	= khâles
purple	= arghavâni
purpose	= maghsud
put on (clothes)	= pushidan
put out	= birun kardan
quarrel	= da'vâ (jang, mojudalè) kardan
quick	= zud, tond
quiet	= ârâm
rain	= bârân
raise	= boland kardan
rank	= darajè
rattle	= takân kardan
read	= khândan
ready	= hâzer
really	= belhaghighe, fe'lan
receive	= paziroftan, ghabul kardan

recognize	= shenâkhtan
reckon	= hesâb kardan
red	= sorkh
regard to, with	= dar khosus-e, dar môzu'-e-
regulation	= ghâ'edè
remain	= ماندان
remainder	= bâghiyè
remember	= yâd dâshtan
—— (recall)	= yâd âvardan
remove	= radd kardan
repair	= dorost kardan, ta'mir kardan
repeat	= bâz goftan
reply	= javâb (dâdan)
request	= talab kardan, khâhesh kardan
make a request	= khâhesh kardan
require	= lâzem dâshtan
reserve	= negâh dâshtan
resignation	= este'fâ
respect of, in	= dar khosus-e-
respects, pay	= salâm dâdan
restaurant	= lughântè, restôrân, meh-mânkhânè
result	= natijè
return	= bar gashtan, bâz raftan (âmadan)
ride	= sevâr kardan
right (n.)	= haghgh (dâshtan)
(a.)	= dorost, sahih, râst
—— (direction)	= râst
ring	= zang zadan
rise	= bar khâstan
river	= rud (khânè)
road	= râh
high road	= jâddè
roof	= bâm
room	= otâgh, khânè
rope	= tanâb
rough	= zebr
round	= gerd
rule	= ghâ'edè
run	= davidan
run away	= ferâr kardan
same	= hamin, hamân

<i>sand</i>	= <u>shan</u>	<i>soft</i>	= narm
<i>say</i>	= goftan	<i>someone</i>	= folân <u>shakhs</u>
<i>second (time)</i>	= sâniyè	<i>son</i>	= pesar
<i>secret</i>	= serr	<i>sorry</i>	= mota'assef
<i>section</i>	= <u>ghesmat</u>	<i>sort</i>	= jur(è), gunè, tór
<i>see</i>	= didan	<i>soul</i>	= jân
<i>seed</i>	= tokhm	<i>sound (n.)</i>	= sedâ
<i>seek</i>	= jostan	<i>sound (horn)</i>	= bugh zadan
<i>self</i>	= khod	<i>south</i>	= jonub
<i>sell</i>	= forukhtan	<i>speak</i>	= harf zadan
<i>send</i>	= ferestâdan	<i>spectacle</i>	= tamâshâ, namâ- yesh
— for	= talabidan	<i>spite of, in</i>	= bâ vojûd-e, bâ
— for (polite)	= salâm dâdan	<i>split</i>	= <u>shékâftan</u>
<i>sense</i>	= fahm	<i>spoil</i>	= <u>khârâb</u> kardan
<i>service</i>	= <u>khedmat</u> , vazifè	<i>spring</i>	= (season) behâr
<i>set out</i>	= harakat kardan	— (water)	= <u>chashmè</u>
<i>shame</i>	= <u>khajâlat</u>	<i>square (in town)</i>	= mîdân
<i>shell (egg, etc.)</i>	= pust	<i>stage</i>	= darajè
<i>short</i>	= kutâh	<i>stain</i>	= lak
<i>shout</i>	= seyâh, sedâ (kardan)	<i>stairs</i>	= pellè
<i>show</i>	= neshân dâdan, namudan	<i>stand</i>	= istâdan
<i>shut (v.)</i>	= bastan	<i>star</i>	= setâre
(a.)	= band	<i>start</i>	= harakat kardan
<i>side</i>	= jâneb	<i>state</i>	= hâl
at the side of	= be-jâneb-e, pahlu-ye-	<i>statue</i>	= mojjassamè
<i>silent</i>	= <u>khâmush</u>	<i>status</i>	= vaz'iyat
<i>since</i>	= <u>chun</u>	<i>steps</i>	= pellè
<i>sincere</i>	= <u>khâles</u>	<i>stick</i>	= <u>chub</u>
<i>sister</i>	= <u>khâhar</u>	<i>still (adv.)</i>	= hanuz
<i>sit</i>	= neshastan	<i>still (a.)</i>	= ârâm
<i>skill</i>	= honar	<i>stone</i>	= sang
<i>skilled</i>	= honarmand	<i>straight</i>	= dorost, râst
<i>skilled in</i>	= âlad	<i>strait</i>	= tangè
<i>sky</i>	= âsemân	<i>strange</i>	= <u>gharib</u>
<i>sleep (n.)</i>	= <u>khâb</u> ; (v.) khâbidan	<i>stream</i>	= jub
go to sleep	= <u>khâb</u> raftan	<i>street</i>	= <u>khayâbân</u>
<i>slow</i>	= kond	<i>strike</i>	= kuftan, zadan
<i>slowly</i>	= âhestè, yavâsh	<i>string</i>	= rismân
<i>small</i>	= kuchek	<i>strip</i>	= lokht kardan
<i>small change</i>	= pul-e- <u>khordè</u> , pul-e-seyâh	<i>strong</i>	= <u>ghavi</u> , mohkam (firm)
<i>smell</i>	= bu	<i>stuck, be</i>	= gir kardan
<i>smile</i>	= <u>khandidan</u>	<i>stupid</i>	= nâdân, bifahm, nâfahm
<i>smooth</i>	= sâf (kardan)	<i>subject</i>	= môzu'
<i>snow</i>	= barf	<i>successful</i>	= kâmyâb
		<i>such</i>	= <u>chonin</u> , <u>chonân</u>
		<i>suddenly</i>	= nâgahân

<i>summer</i>	= tâbestân	<i>time</i>	= bâr, bârè, daf'è, martabè, vaght
<i>sun</i>	= âftâb	<i>tired</i>	= <u>khastè</u>
<i>suppose</i>	= <u>khayâl</u> kardan, gamân bordan	<i>to</i>	= be
<i>surprise</i>	= ajab, ta'ajjob	<i>to-day</i>	= emruz
be surprised	= ta'ajjob kardan	<i>together</i>	= hamrâh, bâham
<i>sweet</i>	= <u>shirin</u>	<i>to-morrow</i>	= fardâ, sobh
<i>sweet smelling</i>	= <u>khoshbu</u>	<i>to-night</i>	= <u>emshab</u>
<i>swim</i>	= <u>shenâ</u> kardan, dast-e- <u>shenâ</u> dâshstan	<i>too much</i>	= zeyâd
<i>switch off (light)</i>	= <u>khâmush</u> kar- dan	<i>tools</i>	= asbâb
<i>switch on (light)</i>	= rôshan kardan	<i>town</i>	= <u>shahr</u>
<i>system</i>	= tarz	<i>traffic</i>	= naghliyè, âmadoraft
<i>take</i>	= gereftan	<i>travel</i>	= safar (kardan)
<i>take away</i>	= bordan	<i>trouble</i>	= zahmat
place	= vâghe' shodan	take —	= — <u>kashidan</u>
time	= tul <u>kashidan</u>	make —	= zeyâd kardan
<i>tear (up)</i>	= pâre kardan	<i>true</i>	= râst, sahih
<i>teashop</i>	= <u>châykhânè</u>	<i>truth</i>	= <u>haghgh</u> (dâshstan) râsti
<i>temporarily</i>	= movaghghatan	in —	= belhaghghè, fe'lan
<i>term</i>	= <u>shart</u>	<i>try</i>	= <u>kushesh</u> kardan, <u>kushidan</u> , sa'y kardan
<i>thankful</i>	= mamnun, mota-	<i>turn (round)</i>	= gardidan, <u>gashstan</u>
<i>thank you</i>	= <u>shakker</u>	<i>twist</i>	= <u>pichidan</u>
<i>that (demonstr.)</i>	= ân	<i>under</i>	= zir
<i>that (conj.)</i>	= kè	<i>understand</i>	= fahmidan, mol- tafet <u>shodan</u>
<i>that is (to say)</i>	= ya'ni	<i>unemployed</i>	= bikâr
<i>theatre</i>	= teyâtr, namâ- yeshgâh	<i>unfortunately</i>	= mota'assefânè
<i>theft</i>	= dozdi	<i>unit</i>	= tâ, vâhed
<i>then</i>	= pas	<i>united, be (of two)</i>	= joft <u>shodan</u>
<i>there</i>	= ânjâ	<i>until</i>	= tâ
<i>these</i>	= inhâ	<i>use</i>	= este'mâl, este- fâdè (kardan), fâyedè (value)
<i>they</i>	= <u>ishân</u>	<i>valley</i>	= tang
<i>thick</i>	= koloft	<i>value</i>	= fâyedè
<i>thief</i>	= doz	<i>village</i>	= deh, âbâdi
<i>thin</i>	= bârik	<i>visit</i>	= zeyârat
<i>thing</i>	= chiz	<i>voice</i>	= sât, âvâz
<i>think</i>	= fekr kardan, gamân bordan	<i>royage</i>	= safar (kardan)
<i>thirsty</i>	= teshnè	<i>wait</i>	= sabr kardan, vâ istâdan, negâh dâshstan
<i>this</i>	= in, inak		
<i>this year</i>	= emsâl		
<i>those</i>	= ânhâ		
<i>thought</i>	= fekr, gamân		
<i>throw</i>	= andâkhtan		
<i>throw out</i>	= birun kardan		
<i>tight</i>	= tang		

waken	= bidâr kardan	wife	= ayâl, zan
walk, go for a	= gardesh kardan	wind	= bâd
wall	= divâr	wind (v.)	= pichidan
want	= khâstan	wine	= sharâb
warm	= garm	winter	= zamestân
warmth	= garmâ	wish (v.)	= khâstan
wash	= shustan	wish (n.)	= khâhesh
watch (v.)	= negâh kardan	with	= bâ, be
watch (n.)	= sâ'at	without	= bi, bedun
water	= âb	woman	= zan
we	= mâ	wood	= chub, chukh
wear	= pushidan	word	= harf, loġhat, sokhan, vâzhè*
weary	= khastè	work	= kâr, shoghî
weather	= havâ	world	= jahân, donyâ
week	= haftè	wound	= zakhm
weight	= vazn	wounded, be	= zakhm khordan
west (n.)	= gharb, bakhtar	write	= naveshtan
wet	= tar	year	= sâl
what	= chè, chi	_____ ly	= _____ eyânè
whatever	= harchè	last _____	= pârsâl
when	= kê	yellow _____	= zard
where	= kojâ, ku	yes _____	= arrè
which	= kodâm	yesterday _____	= diruz
white	= safid	yet _____	= hanuz
who	= ki	you _____	= tô, shomâ
why	= cherrâ		

## B. PERSIAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

âghallan	= at least	âhan	= iron
âghrab	= scorpion	âhestè	= slowly
âjâb	= surprise	âkhar	= other
âka	= photograph	âkher	= last
âkhitan	= lastly	âlât	= tools
âlat	= alfalfa, grass	âli	= high
âl'an	= now	âllâh	= God
âlbattè	= certainly	âlu	= plum
âmmè (pl. amulejat)	= workman	âmadân	= come
âmmalyat	= operations	âmikhitan (âmiz)	= mix
âmmâat	= building	âmukhtan (âmuz)	= learn
âmm (pl. ommârâ)	= prince, commander	ârâm	= quiet, still
âmmiyè	= country police	ârd	= flour
âmur (pl. omur)	= affair	âsemân	= sky, heaven
âmbâr	= store	âshpaz	= cook
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= throw	âtesh	= fire
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= drink distilled from date-palm	âvardan	= bring
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= master, employer	âvâz	= voice, song
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= petition, application	âzâd	= free
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= saw	bachè	= child
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= yes	bad	= bad
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= armed forces	badal	= exchange
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= wedding	baghghâl	= grocer
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= petition	bahri	= naval, nautical
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= cheap	bakhsh	= municipality ; squadron
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= furniture	bakhshidan	= grant
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= horse	balad	= skilled in, acquainted with
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= tool, kit, article, personal effects	band	= shut ; belt
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= late afternoon	bandar (pl. banâder)	= port
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= instead of ; change	bandè	= slave (polite for "I")
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= family, wife	bannâ	= builder, mason
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= dear	barâdar	= brother
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= water	barf	= snow
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= inhabited place	barg	= leaf
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= blue	bargh	= lightning, electricity
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= eyebrow	bas	= enough
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= man	bastan (band)	= bind, fasten
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= sun	bastè	= parcel
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= ewer (for toilet)	bâb	= gate
âmlukhtan (anduz)	= Mr., gentleman	bâd	= wind
		bâgh	= garden

bâghiyê	= remainder
bâham	= together
bâlâ	= above
bâlesh	= pillow
bâr	= load
bâr, bârê	= time
bârân	= ruin
bâz	= back, open
—— didan	= inspect
—— kardan	= open
bâzâr	= bazaar
bâzi	= game
behâr	= spring (season)
berenj	= rice
berenj	= brass
besyâr	= many, much
beshghâb	= plate
beyâbân	= desert
bên-al-melal-i	= international
bêragh	= flag
bidâr	= awake
bil	= spade
birun	= outside
bishtar	= more
bokhâr	= steam
bokhâri	= stove, oven
boland	= long, tall
bolbol	= nightingale
bordan (bar)	= carry (away)
borj	= tower, castle
botri	= bottle
bozorg	= big
bu	= nose
bugh	= smell
chakosh	= horn
chaman	= hammer
changan	= lawn
chapel	= fork
charkh	= left
charm	= wheel
chashm	= leather
chashmê	= eye
châdor	= spring (water)
châp	= tent
chây	= printing
cherâgh	= tea
chetri	= lamp
chiz	= canvas, ground-sheet, umbrella
chiz	= thing

chub, chukh	= wood
daf'ê	= time, moment
daftar	= register, note-book, file
daghigê, (pl. daghâyegh)	= minute
dahanê	= bit
dahân	= mouth
dandân	= tooth
dandê	= rib
dar	= in ; door
darajê	= degree, stage
darakht	= tree
dard	= pain
darichê	= window
dars	= lesson
dast	= hand
dastê	= handle ; section (mil.)
dastgâh	= apparatus
dastkash	= glove
dastmâl	= handkerchief
davâ	= medicine
da'vâ	= fight, quarrel
davidan	= run
dâdan (deh)	= give
dâkhel	= inside
dânestan (dân)	= know
dâshstan (dâr) (bar) ——	= have
deh	= take (photograph)
del	= village
demâgh	= heart
didan (bin)	= see
dik	= pot
dir	= late
diruz	= yesterday
dishab	= last night
divânê	= mad
divâr	= wall
dokhân	= smoke
dokhtar	= daughter
dokkân (pl. dakâkin)	= shop
dokmê	= button
donbâl	= tail
donyâ	= world
doroshkê	= two-wheeled horse-carriage

dorost	= right, correct
dorough	= lie
dorhoman	= enemy
dorol	= thief [nation]
dolâh (pl. doval)	= government,
dor	= round (prep.)
dorqek	= mattress
dor	= smoke
dorgh	= sour milk
dorjtan (duz)	= sew
dorâb	= cupboard
dorbin	= telescope
dorsh	= shoulder
dorst	= friend
dorâ	= payment
dorâb	= office
dorhant	= residence
dorhant	= economics
dorâb	= permission
dorâj	= expulsion
dorshâf	= difference
dorshâyâr	= choice
dorân	= notice
dorshât	= attention
dorâm	= religious leader
dorâmzâdê	= shrine
doruz	= to-day
dorshâl	= this year
dorshab	= to-night
dorshân	= examination
dorzâ	= signature
dorsh	= name
dorsh'fâ	= resignation
dorshâdê	= use
dorsh'dâm	= employment
dorsh'mâl	= use
dorsh'bâh	= mistake
dorsh'ut	= obedience
dorsh'kâ	= support
dorsh'lâ'ât	= information
dorsh	= permission
dorsh'dar	= mythical dragon, torpedo
Ab	= fault
fughat	= only
fughir	= poor
fahm	= sense, understanding
fahmidan	= understand

fallâhat	= agriculture
farâmush	= forgetting
fardâ	= to-morrow
fargh	= difference
farmân	= order
farmudan	= command (v.) (farmâ)
farrâsh	= messenger
fashang	= cartridge
fâyedê	= use, advantage
fehrest	= list
fekr	= thought
fe'lan	= in fact, actually
felfel	= pepper
fener	= spring (metal)
fenjân	= cup
ferâr	= flight, escape
ferestâdan	= send (ferest)
fetilê	= wick
fil	= elephant
fohsh	= abuse
folân	= so and so
forsat	= opportunity
forukhtan	= sell (forush)
fôghalâdê	= extra
fôri	= urgent
fôt shodan	= pass away
gamân	= idea
gandam	= wheat
gardidan	= turn, become
garm	= hot
garmâ	= heat
gashtan (gard) bar ——	= turn, become
gaz	= return
gâh (as suffix)	= kind of nougat
gâv	= place
gâv	= ox
gâvmish	= buffalo
gel	= mud
gelim	= woven rug
gerân	= expensive
gerd	= round (a.)
gereftan (gir)	= take
gir âmadan	= be available
—— kardan	= be stuck
givê	= Iranian shoe
goftan (gu)	= say



gol	= rose, flower
golâbi	= pear
golulê	= bullet
gom	= lost
gomrok	= customs
gorosnê	= hungry
gozashtan	= pass
(gozar)	
gozâshtan	= place
(gozâr)	
gôd	= hole
gunê	= sort, kind
gunê	= cheek
guni	= sack(ing)
gusfand	= sheep
gush	= ear
gushê	= corner
gusht	= meat
ghabul	= acceptance
ghabz	= receipt
ghadim	= old (things)
ghadr	= amount
ghahvê	= coffee
ghalam	= pen, pencil
ghal'ê	= castle, fort
ghanât	= channel
ghand	= loaf sugar
gharb	= west
ghargh	= drowning
gharib	= strange
gharz	= loan
ghasam	= oath
ghassâb	= butcher
ghashang	= pretty, nice
ghat'	= cutting
ghatl	= murder
ghavi	= strong
ghazabnâk	= angry
ghazâl	= gazelle
ghâ'edê	= rule, custom
ghâli	= carpet
ghâmus	= dictionary
ghânun (pl. ghavânin)	= law
ghârçh	= mushroom
ghâsed	= bound for, aimed at
ghâshogh	= spoon
ghâter	= mule

ghâyeb	= absent
ghâz	= goose
gherâr	= agreement
ghermez	= crimson
ghesmat	= division, section
ghetâr	= train
ghêmat	= price
ghif	= funnel
ghofl	= lock
ghomâr	= gambling
ghorbê	= cat
ghotb	= axis, pole
ghôl	= promise
ghuri	= teapot
ghuti	= tin
habs	= prison
hadaf (pl. ahdâf)	= target, aim
hadd (pl. hodud)	= limit
hadhad	= hoopoe
haftê	= week
haghgh (pl. hoghugh)	= right, due
hakim	= doctor
hamâyel	= sloping
hammâl	= porter
hammâm	= bath
hamrâh	= together; companion
harakat	= movement
harâm	= unlawful
harf	= word, letter
hasir	= straw
havâ	= air, weather
havâpêmâ	= aeroplane
hâdesê	= accident
hâfez	= keeper
hâl (pl. ahvâl)	= condition, state
hâzer	= present, ready
hefz	= preservation
hendovânê	= melon
hesâb	= reckoning
hizam	= firewood
hob	= vessel for storing and cooling water
hokumat	= government
honar	= skill
hôle	= towel
id	= festival

il	= tribe
istâdan (ist)	= stand
istâgh	= station
judid	= new
jahân	= world
jahâz	= ship
jam'	= collection
jang	= fight, war
javâb	= answer
javâz	= licence
jazirê (pl. jazâyor)	= island
ja	= place
jadid	= high road
jan	= soul
janub	= side
janub	= broom
janus	= spy
jhat	= side, direction
jeur	= bridge
jh	= pocket
joft	= pair
jonub	= south
jostan (ju)	= seek
joz	= except
jô	= barley
jub	= ditch
jukhd	= section (mil.)
jur(ê)	= kind, sort
jurâb	= sock
jughidan	= boil
kabâb	= roasted cubes of meat
kabir (pl. kebâr)	= great
kudkhodâ	= village headman
kafsh	= shoe
kaç	= crooked
kafâtari	= police station
kamar	= waist
kandun	= dig
kardun	= do
karê	= butter
kar	= person
kanif	= dirty
kaghidan	= draw
kaghvar	= nation
kaghez	= paper
kâh	= chaff
kâmyâb	= successful

kâr	= work
kârd	= knife
kâshtan (kâr)	= plant
kebrit	= new
kelid	= key
kerâyê	= hire
ketâb	= book
ketri	= kettle
kêf	= manner
kif	= suitcase
kisê	= purse
kohnê	= old (things)
kolâh	= hat
koll	= all, whole
koloft	= thick
kond	= slow
kongerê	= cog
konun	= at present
koshtan	= kill
kuchê	= lane
kuchek	= small
kud	= manure
kuftan (kub)	= strike
kuh	= mountain
kushidan	= try
kutâh	= short
kuzê	= water pot
khobar (pl. akhbâr)	= news
khalâf	= fault
khalâs	= finished
khamir	= paste
khandagh	= trench
khandidan	= smile
khâr	= ass
khârâb	= bad
kharidan	= buy
kharij	= expenses
khastê	= tired
khatar	= danger
khatt	= line
khayyât	= tailor
khâb	= sleep (n.)
khâbidan	= sleep (v.)
khâhar	= sister
khâk	= earth, dust
khâles	= pure, sincere
khâli	= empty
khâmush	= silent

khândan	= call, read	mamnun	= thankful
khânè (pl. khâncjât)	= house (esp. as suffix)	ma'mur	= official (n.)
khânôm	= Mrs., lady	ma'ni	= meaning
khârej	= outside	manzel	= house
khâstan (khâh)	= wish	mard	= man
khâstan (khiz)	= rise	marhamat	= respect
khedmat	= service	marhum	= respected, late (dead)
khejâlat	= shame	mariz	= ill
khelij	= gulf	martabè	= time, moment
khesârat	= damage	mas'alè	= question, problem
kheyâbân	= street	masjed (pl. masâjed)	= mosque
kheyâl	= idea	mast	= drunk
khèr	= no ; well	mast	= thickened sour milk
khob	= good	mashmul	= conscripted
khod	= self	mashrub	= drink
khodâ	= God	mavâjeb	= wages
khon	= blood	mâdar	= mother
khorâk	= food	mâh	= month ; moon
khordan	= eat	mâhi	= fish
khordè	= mouthful	mâl	= property, money
khormâ	= date	mâliyât	= taxation
khosus	= concern, affair	mândan	= remain
khosh	= good	mâr	= snake
khoshk	= dry	mâshin	= motor, car
lafâf	= sheet	mâye'	= liquid
lahâf	= quilt	meftâh	= key
lang	= lame	mehmân	= guest
langar	= anchor	mehrabân	= kind, gentle
lashkar	= army, division	melli	= national
lâzem	= necessary	mesl	= like, similar
lebâs	= clothes	mêdân	= plain, open space
lokht	= naked	mêl	= preference
lughântè	= restaurant	mikh	= nail, peg
lulè	= pipe	mirzâ	= clerk
ma'âref	= education	mivè (pl. mivejât)	= fruit
ma'âsh	= wages	miz	= table
madâd	= pencil	mo'allem	= teacher
ma'dan (pl. ma'âden)	= mine	mo'attal	= late, delayed
madrasè	= school	mo'âven	= assistant
magas	= fly	modir	= director
maghsud	= object	mofattesh	= inspector
majbur	= compelled	moghâbel	= opposite
makân	= place	mohandes (pl. mohandesin)	= engineer, surveyor
makinë	= machine, drilling rig		
mala <sup>kh</sup>	= locust		
mamnu'	= prohibited		

mohkam	= strong	nân	= bread
mohr	= seal, stamp	nâshâtâ	= breakfast
mohjâdâlè	= quarrel	nâv	= ship
mohjtâr	= chosen	negâh	= look
mohâlazè	= notice, attention	nehâr	= lunch
		nesf	= half
moltafet	= attentive	neshastan (neshin)	= sit
monken	= possible	neshân	= showing
monghî	= clerk	nezâm	= organization
morakkab	= ink	nim	= half
morakhhâs	= on leave, dismissed	niru	= force
mord	= dead	niz	= also
mordan (mir)	= die	noghre	= silver
morgh	= bird, chicken	noghtè	= point
mosabâl	= linked	nomrè	= number
mostâfer	= traveller	nô	= new
mostakhdem	= employee	nôkar	= servant
mostarûh	= v.c.	oftâdan	= fall
moshkel	= difficult	omid	= hope
mot'assef	= sorry	onogh	= neck
motaghukker	= thankful	ostokhân	= bone
motâbegh	= in accordance with	ostovân	= cylinder, glass cup
movaghghat	= temporary	otâgh	= room
mozd	= wages	ozr	= excuse
môj	= wave	ozv (pl. a'zâ)	= member
môlud	= birth	pahlu	= flank
môzu'	= subject	panir	= cheese
mu	= hair	panjarè	= window
mum	= wax	parcham	= flag
mush	= mouse	pardâkhtan (pardâz)	= pay
nafar	= person	pardè	= curtain
nalt	= oil	pariruz	= day before yesterday
naghghâsh	= painter	pasandidan	= please (v.)
naghghêd	= plan, drawing	pasin	= latest, last
najjâr	= carpenter	pushè	= mosquito
na'l	= horse-shoe	patu	= blanket
namak	= salt	paziroftan (pazir)	= accept
namudan (namâ)	= show	pâ	= foot
narm	= soft	pâ'in	= down, at the foot of
naveghhtan (navis)	= write	pâ'iz	= autumn
nazar	= glance	pâk	= clean
nazmiyè	= police	pâket	= envelope
nâghûhân	= suddenly	pâlto	= overcoat
nâm	= name		
nâmêd	= document		

pârchê	= cloth
pârê	= tear
pârsâl	= last year
pâru	= oar
pâs	= guard
pedar	= father
pelâo	= dish of rice, vegetables, chopped meat, etc.
pellê	= ladder, steps
pembê	= cotton
pesar	= son, boy
peyâz	= onion
pêdâ	= discovery
pich	= screw, turning
pichidan	= twist, wind
pir	= old (person)
pirâhan	= shirt
pishkhdmat	= butler
pokhtan	= cook
pol	= bridge
porsidan	= ask
post	= mail; post, guard
posht	= back; behind, after
pul	= money
pulad	= steel
pust	= skin, shell
pustin	= fur cloak
pushidan	= put on, wear
putin	= boot
radd	= returning
rafigh	= companion
raftan (rav)	= go
raftâr	= behaviour
raghs	= dance
rahn	= pledge
ra'is (pl. ro'asâ)	= chief
rakht	= clothes
rang	= colour, paint
rasidan	= arrive
rasidegi	= investigation
rasmi	= official
râh	= road
râhat	= comfort(able)
râje'	= concerning
rândan	= drive

râst	= right (true), right (direction), straight
rekâb	= stirrup
rikhtan (riz)	= pour
rismân	= string
rotbê	= rank, degree
rôghan	= fat, lubricating oil
rôshan	= light
ru	= face; on
rud (khânê)	= river
ruz	= day
ruznâmê	= newspaper
sabab (pl. asbâb)	= cause
sabr	= patience
sabz	= green
sadd	= barrier
sadigh	= friend
safar	= journey
saff (pl. sofuf)	= rank, line
safir (pl. sofarâ)	= ambassador
safhê	= sheet (paper, metal)
safid	= white
sag	= dog
sahih	= true, correct
sakht	= hard, difficult
salâm	= peace
salmâni	= barber
san'at	= craft
sanâ'at	= industry
sandali	= chair
sandugh (pl. sanâdigh)	= box
sang	= stone
sangin	= heavy
sar	= head
sarbâz	= soldier
sard	= cold (a.)
sardâb	= underground room used in summer
sarhadd	= frontier
sarkâr	= master (in tiles)
sarmâ	= cold (n.)
sa'y	= attempt
sâ'at	= hour, watch

shânogh	= former
shâf	= smooth
shâgh	= leg
shâhob (pl. ushâb)	= owner
shâkhtan (sâz)	= make
shâl	= year
shân	= inspection (milit.)
shâyos	= syce
shâfârat	= embassy
shoft	= hard
shohâm	= share
shojell	= seal, certificate
shokomli	= chair
shonn	= age
shopuh	= army
shopordan (sepâr)	= entrust
shorr (pl. asrâr)	= secret
shotândan	= obtain
shotârê	= star
shovûd	= writing, copy
shovâr	= mounted
shoyâh	= black
shoyâh	= scream, shout
shoyâsat	= politics
shib	= apple
shigâri	= cigarette
shim	= wire
shinê	= chest, breast
sho'âl	= question
shobh	= morning
shokhan	= word
shorkh	= red
shôt	= voice
shukhtan (suz)	= burn
shurat	= face
shurâkh	= hole
shut	= whistle, siren
shuzan	= needle
shab	= night, evening
shahr	= town
shahrabâni	= police
shakhs (pl. ashkhâs)	= person
shulvâr	= trousers
sham'	= candle
shamad	= sheet
shamâl	= north
shan	= sand

shanidan	= hear
(shanav)	
sharâb	= wine
shargh	= east
sharif	= noble
shart (pl. sharâyet)	= condition, term
shast	= thumb
shâd	= happy
shâ'er (pl. sho'arâ)	= poet [apprentice]
shâgerd	= student,
shâhed (pl. shohadâ)	= witness
shâm	= supper
shehâdat	= evidence
shékam	= stomach
shékastan (shékan)	= break
shékâr	= hunt
shékâyat	= complaint
shéker	= sugar
shenâ	= swimming
shenâkhtan (shenâs)	= know, recognize
sherkat	= company
shir	= lion
shir	= milk
shirin	= sweet
shishê	= glass
sho'bê	= class, department
shoghil	= work, occupation
shol	= loose
shomârê	= number
shomordan (shomâr)	= count
shoru'	= beginning
shotor	= camel
shôhar	= husband
shôkhi	= joke
shur	= brackish
shustan (shu)	= wash
ta'ajjob	= surprise
ta'arof	= offer
tab	= fever
tab'an	= naturally
tabestân	= summer
taftish	= inspection
taghriban	= nearly

tağhsir	= fault	tokhm	= seed, egg
tağhyir	= change	tond	= swift
tahrir	= writing	tôr	= kind, sort
tahvil	= transference	tul	= length
tajrebè	= training, experience	tup	= ball, gun
takân	= rattle	vaght (pl. ôghât)	= time
taklif	= duty	vakil	= deputy, sergeant
talab	= request, demand	varaghè	= document
talkh	= bitter	varzesh	= athletics
tamâm	= entire, complete	vasat	= middle
tamâshâ	= sightseeing	vasilè (pl. vasâyel)	= means
tambr	= postage stamp	vatan	= fatherland
ta'mir	= repair	vazifè	= duty
tamyiz	= arrangement, decoration	vazir (pl. vozarâ)	= minister
tan	= body	vaz'iyat	= position, status
tanâb	= rope	vazn	= weight, measure
tanbal	= lazy	vâ istâdan	= wait
tang	= narrow ; girth ; pass, valley	vâghe'	= falling
tar	= wet	vâhed	= unit
taraf (pl. atrâf)	= side, direction	vâled	= parent
tarâshidan	= shave	vâred	= arriving
tarsidan	= fear	vâsetè (pl. vasâyet)	= means
tartib	= toilet	vel kardan	= let go, put down
tarz	= method	velâdat	= birth
tasavvor	= imagination	velâyat	= country, pro- vince
tasdigh	= certificate	vojud	= finding
tasfiyè	= refining	yaghin	= certain
taslim	= surrender	yakh	= ice
tasmim	= decision	yavâsh	= slowly
tasvir	= drawing	yâd	= mind
tashrif	= honour	yâftan (yâb)	= find
ta'til	= holiday	yâr	= friend
tavallod	= birth	zabân	= tongue ; lan- guage
tavânestan (tavân)	= be able	zadan (zan)	= strike
tavilè	= stable	zahmat	= trouble
tayyârè	= aeroplane	zakhm	= bruise, wound
tâ	= fold, unit	zamestân	= winter
târikh	= date	zamin	= ground, earth
tâzè	= new, fresh	zan	= woman
tejârat	= commerce	zanbur	= bee
telembè	= pump	zandân	= prison
teryâk	= opium	zandè	= alive
teshnè	= thirsty	zandegâni	= life
tir	= bar ; arrow, shot		
tofang	= gun		

vang	= bell	zerâ'at	= cultivation, field
zanjir	= chain	zeyâd	= too much, excessive
zard	= yellow	zeyârat	= visit
zarf	= dish	zin	= saddle
zarfiyat	= capacity	zinat	= decoration
zarrè	= armour	zohr	= noon
zâdan (zâ)	= bear (child)	zud	= quick, early
zebr	= rough	zur	= compulsion
redd	= anti-	zurkhânè	= public gymnasium and boxing ring
zoghâl	= coal		
zomâm	= reins		

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