



Dari- englische Version

Orientierungskurs

Im Auftrag des



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
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Impressum

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Pronunciation and transcription

In this handbook we try to give people, who want to learn Dari, a transliteration , that makes it easier to learn the language.

The Dari- alphabet



Dari is written in Arabic handwriting, which is extended by 4 letters. The Dari alphabet comprises 32 letters, including 3 vowels. The chart shows the letters in isolated position. The spelling depends on the position of a letter in a word.

character	name	transcription	example
آ/ا	alef	a,ā,e,o	afghānestān Afghanistan
ب	be	b	bale yes
پ	pe	p	padar father
ت	te	t	tu you
ث	se	s	sawr 2. month of the year
ج	jim	dJ	djahān world
چ	che	č	čāy tea
ه	hay	h	hālā now
خ	kh	kh	khoob good
د	dāl	d	doxtar daughter
ذ	zāl	z	zahr poison
ر	ray	r	roz day
ز	ze	z	zan women

ژ	zhe	ž	žāla hail
س	sin	s	sēb apple
ش	sheen	sh	shab night
س	sād	s	sabā tomorrow
ز	zād	z	zarurat need
ط	toy	t	tayāra plane
ز	zoy	z	zālem tyrant
ع	ayn	ع	‘ādat habit
غ	gheyn	ğ	ğul stupid
ف	fe	f	fardā tomorrow
ق	qāf	q	qawm folk
ک	kāf	k	kābol Kabul
گ	gāf	g	gol flower
ل	lam	l	lotfan please
م	mim	m	mādar mother
ن	noon	n	nān bread, meal
و	waw	o,u,ou,w,wa	watan homeland
ه	hey	h	hawā weather
ی	yā / i	y/i/e	yak one

Vowels



The vowel system is different from the English vowels. By the help of the present transcription we try to reproduce the three vowels with six-seven sounds.

SCRIPT	ENGLISH	DARI	INTENT/MEANING
ā (long)	father	āb	water
a (short)	and	ast	is
o (lang)	orbit	o	he, she, it
o (more short)	top	khod	own
u (long)	moon	khoob	good
e (long)	elegant	balē	yes
i(short)	ill	čin	China

The consonants



Most consonants are pronounced as they are in western tongues, except:

NAME	TRANSCRIPTION	ENGLISH	DARI	INTENT/ MEANING
jim	dj	Jazz	djarāh djān	surgeon body, darling
che	č	chai	čob bača	wood969 son, boy
khe	x	Bach (Johann Sebastian Bach)	xānom xāna	wife, women house
žhe	ž		žāla proža	hail project
ayn	‘		s`ādat ma`lem	luck teacher
gheyn	ġ	Rhein	ġezā ġarb	food occident
qāf	q		qalb qand	heart sugar

The diphthonge



The Dari language has the following diphthongs:

SCRIPT	TRANSCRIPTION	DARI	ENGLISH
ai	ay	paysa aynak	money glasses
āi	āy	pāy čay	feed tea
au	aw	awlād aw	child water
oy	oy	joy roy	water face
uy	uy	muy buy	hair smell

Unit 1



- First contacts -

Understand and respond to greetings

Know and apply important forms of greeting

To be able to introduce

Provide information and ask about ist origin, marital status

Express one´s thanks

Take one´s leave

Dialogue 1

Welcome to Afghanistan
āmadēn

ba Afgānestān xosh

به افغانستان خوش آمدید.

Mrs. Schmidt is a teacher. On behalf of DED she is going to work in Kabul for two years. At the airport they will be picked up by Mr. Abdollā, a representative of the Ministry of Education.



A:	salām ʿalaykom!	Greeting	سلام علیکم!
S:	salām ʿalaykom!	Greeting	سلام علیکم!
A:	xub astēn(d) ₁ * ?	How are you?	خوب هستید ؟
S:	besyār tashakor xub astom(am) ₂ *.	Thank you so much, I am fine.	بسیار تشکر، خوب هستم.
A:	shomā xānom Schmidt astēn(d) ₁ * ?	Are you Mrs. Schmidt?	شما خانم شمیت هستید؟
S:	balē ma (man) ₃ * xānom Schmidt astom (am) ₂ *	Yes, I am Mrs. Schmidt.	بلی، من خانم شمیت هستم.
A:	ma(man) ₂ * nomāyend(a)-e wezārat astom (am) ₂ *	I am the representative of the ministry.	من نماینده وزارت هستم.
S:	esm -e shomā čist?	What's your name?	اسم شما چیست ؟
A:	nām-e ma(man) ₃ * āllodba-(a)st. xaylē xosh āmadēn(d) ₁ * ba afgānestan.	My name is Abdollah. You are very welcome to Afghanistan.	نام من عبدالله است. خیلی خوش آمدید به افغانستان.
S:	besyār tashakor!	Thank you very much.	بسیار تشکر.



Dialogue 2

Mrs Schmidt is talking to Golam, their housekeeper.

خانم شمیت با غلام صحبت می کند.

S:	salām·alaykom.!	Greeting	سلام علیکم !
R:	salām·alaykom ! či(če) hāl dārēn(d) *1?	Good afternoon, how are you?	سلام علیکم ! چه حال دارید؟
S:	tashakor,shomā xub astēn(d)* 1?	Thank you, are you ok?	تشکر، شما خوب هستید ؟
R:	tashakor, zenda bāshēn (d)* 1.	Thank you, may you have a long life.	تشکرزنده باشید.
S:	nām-e*2 ma (man) *3 Elke (a)st, nām-e shomā čist ?	My name is Elke. What is your name?	نام من الکه است، نام شما چیست؟
R:	nām-e *2 ma (man) *3 ġolam ast.	My name is Golām	نام من غلام است.
S:	fāmil-e*2 shomā kudjā zendagi mē kona (d)* 4?	Where does your family live?	فامیل شما کجا زندگی می کند؟
R:	fāmil-e*2 ma(man) *3 dar ġazni zendagi mē kona(d) * 4.	My family do live in Ghazni.	فامیل من در غزنی زندگی میکند.
S:	awlād dārēn (d) *1 ?	Do you have children?	اولاد دارید ؟
R:	balē, shokor.	Yes, thanks God	بلی، شکر.
S:	čand awlād dārēn(d) *1 ?	How many children do you have?	چند اولاد دارید؟
R:	mā pandj awlād dārēm, se bača wa du doxtar.	We have five children, three sons and two daughter	ما پنج اولاد داریم، سه بچه و دو دختر.
S:	besyār xub ġolam, tā emshaw (emshab) xodā hāfez.	Very good Golām., see you in the evening. Good bye	بسیار خوب غلام، تا امشب خدا حافظ .
Ġ:	bāmān-e xodā tā emshaw (emshab).	Good bye, see you in the evening.	بامان خدا تا امشب .

- *1. The oral is used in 2nd person/ plural shomā, the ending "d" of the verb is replaced by "n" eg: dārēd (have) / dārēn (have), astēd(are)/ astēn (are).
- *2. The **-e** (ezāfa) is used as a connection string between two words eg: nām-**e** ma golām ast. The ezāfa is not referred to in the written language.
- *3. In the oral possessive pronouns (possessive) the 1st person/singular **man** (my, my) is replaced by **ma**.
- *4. The oral is at the 3rd person/ singular he, she, it the ending "d"of the verb are not pronounced as eg: fāmil-e shomā kudjā zendagi mē konad ? (Where does your family live)? Is said : fāmil-e shomā kudjā zendagi mē kona?

Wordlist

Dari	English	دری / فارسی
afgān	afghan (m/f)	افغان
Afgānestān	Afghanistan	افغانستان
Almān / Djarmani	Germany	آلمان / جرمنی
ālmāni / djarmani	german (m/f)	آلمانی
āqā / āgā	Mister	آقا / آغا
awlād / tefel	child	اولاد / طفل
bača	son / boy	بچه
balē	yes	بلی
bamān-e xodā / xodā hāfez	good bye	با مان خدا / خدا حافظ
besyār / xaylē	a lot, much	بسیار / خیلی
bofarmāhen(d)	please	بفرمایید
čand ?	How many? /How much?	چند ؟
če?	What?	چه ؟
čtor ?	How?	چطور ؟
doxtar	daughter	دختر
esm/ nām	name	نام / اسم
hāl / sehat	Condition / Health	صحت / حال
kudjā?	Where?	کجا ؟
nomāyenda	Representative	نماینده
pandj	five	پنج
roz	Tag	روز
roz baxayr	safe day	روز بخیر
roz e tām baxayr!	Have a nice day	روز (شما) تان بخیر

salām/salām-alaykom!	Good afternoon/ Good evening	سلام علیکم!
shab baxayr	Good night / good evening	شب بخیر
shār (shahr)	city	شهر
shokor	Thank god	شکر
tashakor	thank you	تشکر
xānom	women/ wife	خانم
xosh āmadēn(d)	Welcome!	خوش آمدید
xub	good	خوب
zenda bāshēn(d)	May you have a long life!	زنده باشید

Exercise

1. Assign

1	nām-ē ma mariam ast.	➤	➤	Good afternoon	a
2	xosh āmadēn	➤	➤	Good bye	b
3	salām·alaykom	➤	➤	My name is Maryam	c
4	xub astēn ?	➤	➤	Welcome	d
5	xodā hāfez	➤	➤	Are you okay?	e

2. Translate in Dari

1. Good morning	
2. welcome	
3. thank you	
4. Good bye	
5. Thank you so much!	

3. What do these words mean in English?

1	xub	
2	besyār	
3	tashakor	
4	āqā	
5	ālmāni	
6	balē	
7	shokor	
8	xānom	
9	sehat	
10	afgān	

Grammar

Personal pronoun

DARI	ENGLISH
ma/man	I
too	you
u/o	he, she, it
mā	we
shomā	you
unā/ānhā	they

- In spoken language you usually use ma instead of man and unā instead of ānhā.
eg: ma ālmani astom. (instead man ālmāni astam)
unā afghan astan. (instead ānhā afghan astand)
- The polite form to address someone in Dari is shomā:
eg: āqāy-ē Schmidt, shomā ālmāni astēn ?
Mr. Schmidt, are you german?

xānom Karim, **shomā** ma·lem **astēn.?**
Mrs. Karim, are you a teacher?
- But **shomā** also means **they / you (polite form)**
āqāye Abdollā wa āqāye Martin shomā ma·lem **astēn?**
Mr Abdollā and Mr Martin, **are you teacher?**

shomā afgān **astēn ?**
Are you (**are they**) Afghan?
- The personal pronoun they anhān = (3 pers. Pl) is only used in written Dari or Farsi.
- Generally, the personal pronouns are used less than in German /western languages, especially when it's clear, which person someone is talking about and to whom. In the process of a conversation the address **shomā** or **tu** can be dropped.

.....almāni astēn?
balē, ālmāni astom.
.....če kār me konēn ?
..... ma·lem astom.

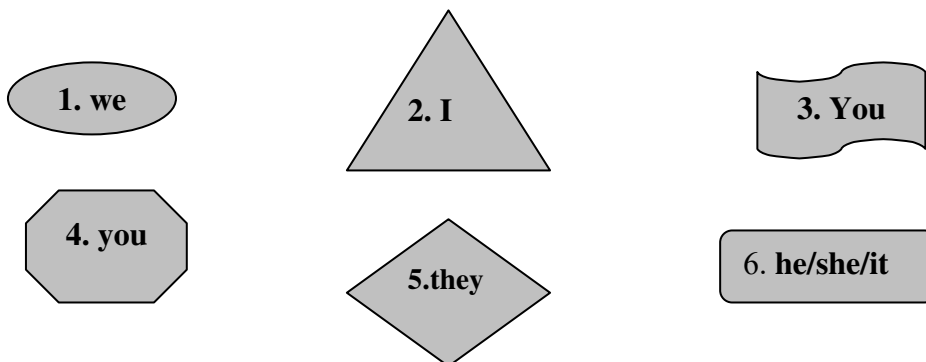
Are you german ?
Yes, I am german.
What is your profession ?
I am teacher.

- In Dari there is no extension for accusative, dative or genitive like in German. The relation between things / people is represented with certain pre- and suffixes.
- Using the syllable „rā“ the accusative is formed from nouns and personal pronouns in the nominative

z.B.: Mr King **rā** ma·refi mē konom/am .
mā ketābra mē xānēm.

I am introducing Mr King .
We are reading the book.

4. Write the personal pronouns in Dari!



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Linguistic and cultural specificities

Like in many languages, there are also differences in Dari between the written and the spoken language. This is partly due to the fact that for a long time only a part of the population could read and write. Many Afghans have learned their language through oral deliverance. For example, among some personal pronouns you will notice the following differences:

<u>written</u>		<u>spoken</u>
man	becomes	ma
o	becomes	u
ānhā	becomes	unā

z.B: man ālmāni astam. (written) → ma ālmāni astom (oral)

The usage of „ **tu** “ is usually not polite, often even not within the family, especially to older family members. You can use „you“ only with very close friends. Among colleagues, the polite „ **shoma**“ is common. Also the house staff is addressed with shoma and not name terms.

The verb „budan“=“to be“ in present tense (present)
--

<i>oral personal pronoun</i>	<i>oral verb</i>	<i>written personal pronoun</i>	<i>written verb</i>	<i>English</i>
ma	astom	man	hastam	I am
tu	asti	tu	hasti	you are
u	ast	o	hast	he /she / it is
mā	astēm	mā	hastēm	we are
shomā	astēn	shomā	hastēd	you are
unā	astan	anhā	hastand	they are

Remark:

All Persian or Dari verbs have this conjugation ending. An exception is the third Person / singular (he, she, it), where mostly a **"t"** appears instead of a **"d"**.

As with the personal pronoun, there are slight differences also with verbs in Dari between written and spoken language. Usually, the personal pronoun and the verb are drawn together. e.g.: the verb "be" (budan)

eg:	man astam	becomes	mastom
	tu asti		tusti
	o ast		ust
	mā astēm		māstēm
	shomā astēd		shomāstēn
	anhā astand		unāstan

In Dari the verb is always at the end of the sentence

eg: shomā nadjār **astēn** ? balē, ma nadjār **astom**.
 You carpenter are? Yes, I carpenter am.

The negation of „budan“ „not being“

Dari/Farsi		English	
ma (man)	nestom (nestam	I	am not
tu	nesti	you	are not
u(o)	nest	he/ she	is not
mā	nestēm	we	are not
shomā	nestēn(d)	you	are not
unā (ānhā)	nestan(d)	they	they are not

Example: u ba/da kābol **ast?** ne, u ba, da kābol **nest**.
 He in Kabul **is** ? No, he in Kabul **is not**.

4. Please reply in the negative form

1. shomā farānsawi (a)stēn ?

2. u irāni (a)st ?

3. xānom parwin shomā pakestāni (a)stēn ?

5. Introduce yourself

1. My name is...

2. I am German.

3. I am engineer.

4. I am working in Kandahar.

6. As it is said in Dari?

■ Greeting (Good morning, Good afternoon)

☐ _____

■ Welcome!

☐ _____

■ Thank you!

☐ _____

7. Answer the following questions.

1. ċi hāl darēn ?

2. xub astēn ?

3 xub asti?

8. Perform the dialogue in Dari.

■ Good afternoon!

■ _____

■ Good morning!

■ _____

■ Welcome!

■ _____

■ Thank you!

■ _____

■ How are you?

■ _____

■ Thank you. I am good.

■ _____

■ How is your family?

■ _____

■ Thank you, my family is doing well.

■ _____

■ Good bye!

■ _____

9. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. salām ‘alaykom

2. xosh āmadēn.

3. besyār tashakor.

4. xub astēn ?

5. tashakor xub astom.

6. sehat-e shomā xub ast ?

7. besyār tashakor, xub astom.

8. xodā hāfez .

Language	زبان	Nationality	ملیت	Country	مملکت
dari / farsi / pashto	دری، فارسی / پشتو	afgān	افغان	afgānestān	افغانستان
Djarmani	آلمانی / جرمنی	āmāni/ djarmani	آلمانی	ālmān / djarmani	آلمان / جرمنی
fārsi	فارسی	irāni	ایرانی	irān	ایران
farānsawi	فرانسوی	farānsawi	فرانسوی	farānsa	فرانسه
englisi	انگلیسی	amrikāhi	امریکایی	amrikā	امریکا
ālmāni	آلمانی	otrishi	اطریشی	otrish	اطریش
urdu/ pashto/ englisi	اردو، پشتو، انگلیسی	Pākestāni	پاکستانی	Pākestān	پاکستان
hendi / englisi/ urdu etc..	هندی، انگلیسی، اردو و غیره	hendi	هندی	hendostān	هندوستان
englisi	انگلیسی	englisi/ englis	انگلیسی، انگلیس	englestān	انگلستان

shomā ālmāni (a)stēn ? balē, ma ālmāni astom

Are you German? Yes, I am German.

10. Please answer the following questions in Dari.

1. Julia ālmāni-(a)st?

balē _____

2. shomā amrikāhi-(a)stēn?

naxayr (ne) _____

3. unā afgān astan?

naxayr (ne) _____

4. Narges wa Fātma ,shomā farānsawi-(a)stēn?

naxayr (ne) _____

11. How many sentences can you form with the following words?

esm-e	ālmāni	astēn?	ast	balē	xub
xodā	ma	shomā	hāfez	astom	esm-e
besyār	ma	shomā	ālmāni	čist?	petra

Asking for professions.

What is your profession?

wazifa-e shomā čist (če ast)?
Profession your what is ?

shomā indjiniar astēn?

You engineer are?

This sets the question in Dari:

ma ma·lem astom.
I teacher am.

balē ma indjiniar astom.

Yes, I engineer am

naxayr, ma indjiniar nēstom

No, I engineer not am.

Mostly you use the verb make + work to ask for a profession.

(Unit 2 page 38) The answer is given with „to be=budan“.

shomā če kār mē konēn?
You which work making?

ma xayāt astom
I tailor am.

laylā če kār mē kona?
Layla which work is making?

laylā nars ast.
Lāylā nurse is.



dāktar



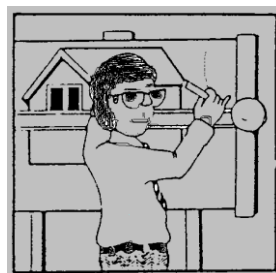
gelkār



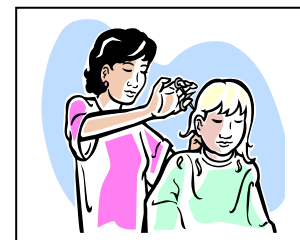
āshpaz



nānwāy



mohandes



salmāni/ ārāyeshgar

Some professions

English	Transcription	Dari
Architect	mohandes	مهندس
Baker	nānwāy	نانوا (ی)
Principal	modir	مدیر
President	Rayis	رییس
Principal (f)	modira	مدیره
President(f)	Rayisa	رییسه
Doctor	dāktar	داکتر
Electrician	barqi	برقی
Barber/ hairdresser	salmāni / ārāyeshgar	سلما نی، آرایشگر
Gardener	bāgwān/ bāgbān	باغبان
Engineer	indjiniar	انجینیر
Chef/ Cook	āshpaz	آشپز
Nurse	nars	نرس
Teacher	ma•lem	معلم
Docent	ostād	استاد
Teacher (f)	ma•lema	معلمه
Painter	rangmāl	رنگمال
Bricklayer	Gelkār	گلکار

Butcher	qasāb	قصاب
Minister	wazir	وزیر
Tailor	xayāt	خیاط
Carpenter	nadjār	نجار
Author/ writer	nawisenda	نویسنده
Shoemaker	butdoz	بوت دوز

Remark:

Dari has neither gender nor Article. For the words that come from Arabic, there are corresponding feminine names, but these are rarely used:

Eg.: ma, lem (teacher), ma, lema (teacher)

12. Please complete the following answers.

1. shomā barqi-(a)stēn ?

balē _____

2. u modir ast ?

ne (naxayr) _____

3. unā ma'lem astan?

balē, _____

13. Please ask or reply in Dari.

1. Are you (3rd person plural) engineers?

● _____

No, we are not engineers, we are carpenter.

● _____

2. Are you baker?

● _____

No I am not baker. I am butcher

● _____

3. Are Malālay and Zakia tailor?

● _____

No, they are not tailor. They are hairdresser.

● _____

**14. Greet your dialogue partner. Introduce yourself. Ask for his/ her condition.
Give him/ her information about your origin.**

First contacts

Useful phrases



Greeting

salām ʿalaykom (May peace be with you)	Greeting	سلام علیکم !
salām,	Greeting	سلام !
<u>Answer</u>		<u>جواب</u>
salām ʿalaykom (May peace be with you)	Greeting	سلام علیکم !
w ʿalaykom asalām! (and may peace also be with you)	Greeting	وعلیکم اسلام !
xosh āmadēn(d) (happy coming)	Welcome!	خوش آمدید

احوالپرسی کردن

Questions about the health

če hāl darēn(d) ? (Which condition do you have?)	How are you?	چه حال دارید ؟
xub astēn (d) ? (good are?)	Are you ok?	خوب هستید ؟
sehat-e tām xub ast ? (Health yours good is?)	Are you in good health?	صحت تان خوب است؟
fāmil-e tām čtor ast ? (Family yours how is?)	How is your family?	فامیل تان چطور است ؟
awlādhā-ye tām xub astan(d)? (Children yours good is?)	Are your children in good condition?	اولاد های تان خوب هستند؟

معرفی کردن

Introduction

esm-e shomā čist ? (Name yours what is?)	Whats your name?	اسم شما چیست ؟
nām-e shomā čist ? (Name yours what is?)	Whats your name?	نام شما چیست ؟
esm-e ma (man).....ast. (Name mine.....is.)	My name is ...	اسم من...است

nām-e ma(man).....ast. (Name mine ...is.)	My name is....	نام من...است
ma(man) ālmāni (a)stom (am) (I german am.)	I am German.	من آلمانی هستم.
mā ālmāni (a)stēm. (We german are.)	We are German.	ما آلمانی هستیم.
shomā kudjā zendagi mē konēn (d)? (You where live do)?	Where do you live?	شما کجا زندگی می کنید ؟
mā ba Köln zendagi mē konēm. (We in Köln life do)	We live in Köln.	ما به کلن زندگی می کنیم .
ma (man) ba ġazni zendagi mē konom(am). (I in ġazni life do.)	I live in ġazni.	من به غزنی زندگی می کنم.
<u>To thank</u>		<u>تشکر کردن</u>
tashakor (Thank you)	Thank you!	تشکر.
tashakor mā xub astēm. (Thank you we good are)	Thank you. We are fine	تشکر ما خوب هستیم.
besyār tashakor. (so much thank you)	Thank you so much.	بسیار تشکر.
<u>To bid good bye</u>		<u>خدا حافظی کردن</u>
xodā hāfez! (Gott beschützer)	Good bye!	خدا حافظ!
xodā hāfez-e tām! (God bless you!)	Good bye!	خدا حافظ تان!
xodā hāfez-e t ! (God bless you)	Good bye!	خدا حافظت!
bāmān-e xodā (in the protection of god).	Good bye!	بامان خدا !
roz-e xub! (day good)!	Have a nice day!	روز خوب!

Unit 2

Encounter

- **Introduce yourself and others**
- **To inquire and term name and profession**
- **To ask for repetition / explanation**
- **To ask for language skills**
- **To thank**
- **To bid good bye**

Dialogue 1



Mr. Musā leads Mrs. Schmidt to the hotel. After the usual greetings, they both talk on the way

آقای موسی خانم شمیت را به هتل رهنمایی میکند. بعد از سلام علیکی این دو نفر باهم صحبت می کنند.

M:	salām-alaykom xānom Shmidt!	Good afternoon, Mrs. Schmidt	سلام علیکم خانم شمیت!
S:	salām-alaykom āqāy-e Musā!	Good afternoon, Mr. Musā!	سلام علیکم آقای موسی!
M:	xānom Schmidt, shomā az kodām shār-e djarmani astēn(d)?	Mrs. Schmidt, from which city in Germany are you from?	خانم شمیت شما از کدام شهر جرمنی هستید؟
S:	ma (man) az shār-e koln astom (astam).	I am from Köln.	من از شهر کلن هستم.
M:	besyār xub. fāmil-e shomā da Djarmani zendagi mē kona (konad) ?	Very good. Does your family live in Germany?	بسیار خوب. فامیل شما در جرمنی زندگی می کند؟
S:	balē, fāmil-e ma(n) da(r) Djarmani zendagi mē kona (konad). shomā dar kudjā zendagi mē konēn (d) ?	Yes, my family lives in Germany Where do you live?	بلی، فامیل من در جرمنی زندگی می کند. شما در کجا زندگی می کنید؟
M:	mā dar kābol, da(r) mekrorayan zendagi mēkonēm	We live in Kabul, in Mekrorayan.	ما در کابل در مکروریان زندگی می کنیم.
S:	besyār xub. shomā awlād dārēn(d)?	Very good. Do you have children?	بسیار خوب. شما اولاد دارید؟
M:	balē, mā shokor se awlād dārēm. xānom Schmidt, indjā hotal-e shomā (a)st.	Yes, thank god, we have three children. Mrs Schmidt her is your hotel.	بلی، ما شکر سه اولاد داریم. خانم شمیت اینجا هتل شما است.
S:	besyār tashakor āgāy-e Musā.	Thank you so much, Mr. Musā.	بسیار تشکر آقای موسی.
M:	qābel-e tashakor nest.	Not at all/ your welcome!	قابل تشکر نیست.
S:	xodā hāfez-e shomā āqāy-e Musā	Good bye, Mr. Musā!	خدا حافظ شما آقای موسی.
M:	bāmān-e xodā xānom Schmidt.	Good bye, Mrs. Schmidt.	بامان خدا خانم شمیت.



Dialogue 2

Mr. Abdullah is introducing Mrs. Kessler to his principal, Mr. Aziz.

آقای عبدالله خاتم کسler را به رئیس خود، آقای عزیز معرفی میکند.

	salām-ālaykom rayis sāheb.	Good afternoon Sir/ Principal.	سلام علیکم رئیس صاحب!
D:	salām-ālaykom āqay-e Abdollā.	Good afternoon Mr. Abdollah.	سلام علیکم آقای عبدالله!
A:	rayis sāheb, xānom Kessler ra ba shomā ma-refs mē konom(am).	Sir / Principal, I introduce you to Mrs. Kessler.	رئیس صاحب خاتم کسler را به شما معرفی می کنم.
D:	Bofarmāhēn(d), ba xoshi. esm-e shomā čist ?	Yes sure, with pleasure. What is your name?	بفرمایید به خوشی. اسم شما چیست ؟
K:	esme-e ma (man) Renate kessler ast.	My name is Renate Kessler.	اسم من غننه کسler است .
D:	az ma-refs-e shomā besyār xosh astom (am).	I am very glad to have met you.	از معرفی شما بسیار خوش هستم.
K:	besyār tashakor rayis sāheb.	Thank you so much Sir / Mr. Principal	بسیار تشکر رئیس صاحب.
D:	Bofarmāhēn(d), beshinēn(d).	Please sit down.	بفرمایید بشینید !
K:	besyār tashakor rayis sāheb.	Thank you so much Sir / Mr. Principal	بسیار تشکر رئیس صاحب.

Dialogue 3



The director continues talking to Mrs. Kessler

ر ییس صحبت خود را با خانم کسلر ادامه می دهد.

D:	bofarmāhēd beshinēn(d). shomā az Kodām momlakat astēn(d)?	Please take a seat / sit down. Which country are you from?	بفرمایید بشینید. شما از کدام مملکت هستید ؟
K:	ma(man)n az ālmān, az shār-e Essen astom(am).	I am from Germany, from the city Essen.	من از آلمان از شهر اسن هستم.
D:	besyār xub. besyār xosh āmadēn (d) ba Afgānestan.	Very good. You are very welcome in Afghanistan.	بسیار خوب، بسیار خوش آمدید به افغانستان .
K:	besyār tashakor rayis sāheb.	<i>Thank you so much Sir / Mr. Principal</i>	بسیار تشکر رییس صاحب.
D:	shomā dar kodām proža kār mē konēn(d)?	On which project are you working?	شما در کدام پروژه کاری کنید ؟
K:	ma (man) dar proža-e xayrxāna kār mē konom (am).	I work for the project in xayrxāna.	من در پروژه خیرخانه کار می کنم.
D:	besyār delčasp ast. az hamkāri-e shomā besyār tashakor.	This is very interesting, Thank you so much for the cooperation.	بسیار دلچسپ است. از همکاری شما بسیار تشکر.
K:	besyār tashakor rayis sāheb.	<i>Thank you so much Sir / Mr. Principal</i>	بسیار تشکر رییس صاحب.
D:	xodā hāfez-e shomā xānom Kessler.	Good bye, Mrs. Kessler.	خدا حافظ شما خانم کسلر.
K:	xodā hāfez.	<i>Good bye Sir / Mr. Principal</i>	خدا حافظ.



Dialogue 4

Today Mrs. Kessler meets a new Afghan colleague, Aref. Mrs. Kessler tries to talk in Dari with Aref.

امروز خانم کسلر یک همکار جدید خود، عارف را ملاقات میکند. خانم کسلر کوشش میکند به دری همراهی عارف صحبت کند.

A:	shomā dari gap mē zanēn (d) ?	Do you speak Dari?	شما دری گپ می زنید ؟
K:	besyār kam, amā ma(man) arabi wa inglisi gap mē zanom(am).	Very little, but I do speak Arabic and English	بسیار کم، اما من عربی و انگلیسی گپ می زنم.
A:	fāmil-e shomā (ha)m da kābol ast ?	Is your family also in Kabul?	فامیل شما هم در کابل است ؟
K:	nafāhmidom, lotfan āhesta āhesta gap bezanēn(d).	I didn't understand, please speak a bit slower.	نفهمیدم، لطفا آهسته آهسته گپ بزنید .
A:	besyār xub. fāmil-e shomā-ham(shomām) indja(ā) (a)st ?	Ok. Is your family also here?	بسیار خوب. فامیل شما هم اینجا است ؟
K:	naxayr, fāmil-e ma(n) da Djarmani zendagi mē kona(d).	No, my family lives in Germany.	نخیر، فامیل من در جرمنی زندگی می کند.
A:	shauhar-e shomā či kār mē kona(d) ?	What is your husband doing/ What is his profession?	شوهر شما چه کار می کند ؟
K:	shauhar-e m(man) ma◌lem ast.u dar maktab kār mē kona(d).	My husband is teacher. He is working in the school.	شوهر من معلم است. او در مکتب کار می کند .
A:	xub, besyār delčasp. xānom-e mām (man ham) ma◌lem ast.	Good, very interesting. My wife is a teacher as well.	خوب، بسیار دلچسپ. خانم من هم معلم است.
K:	az ma◌refi tām besyār xosh astom (astam).	I am very happy to know you.	از معرفی تان بسیار خوش هستم.
A:	mām (man ham) az ma◌refi tām besyār xosh astom(am), xānom Kessler.	I am also very happy to meet you Mrs Kessler.	من هم از معرفی تان بسیار خوش هستم، خانم کسلر.
K:	tā sabā xodā hāfez āgāy-e Aref.	See you tomorrow, good bye Mr Aref.	تا صباح خدا حافظ آقای عارف.
A:	bāmān-e xodā , xānom Kessler	Good bye. Mrs Kessler.	بامان خدا، خانم کسلر .

Wordlist

DARI	English	دري
āhesta / āstā	slow	آهسته
amā	but	اما
āmadan	to come	آمدن
az	from/ to	از
ba	in / on / with	به/ در
hamrāy / bā	with	همراهی / با
barāy (bare)	for	برای
baxayr	with gods will	بخیر
baxshidan	to forgive / to donor	بخشیدن
bobaxshēn(d)/bebaxshēn(d)	Excuse me!	ببخشید
beshinēn(d) / beneshinēn(d)	Please sit down.	بنشینید / بنشینید
budan	to be	بودن
biāyēn(d) xāna-e mā / borēm/ borawēm	come and lets go to our place/ house	بیایید خانه(طرف) ما برویم
dar (da)	in/ on	در
dāshtan	to have	داشتن
dega (digar)	other	دیگر
delčasp	interesting	دلچسپ
du	two	دو
edjāza	permission	اجازه
fāhmidan	to know/ to understand	فهمیدن
fāmil	family	فامیل
gap zadan	to speak	گپ زدن
hāl-e tān / hāl -eshomā	your condition/ health	حال تان / حال شما
hāle / hālā	now	حالا
ham	as well, too	هم
hamkār	colleague	همکار
indja / indjā	here	اینجا

kam	less	کم
kār kardan	to work	کار کردن
kodām	which	کدام
kudjā	where	کجا
ma·refi kardan	to introduce	معرفی کردن
madjles	meeting	مجلس
maktab	school	مکتب
mamlakat	country	مملکت
ma·lem	teacher	معلم
na fāhmidam(om)	I didn't understand	نفهمیدم
Ne, naxayr	no	نه / نخیر
qābel-e tashakor nest	there is no need to thank	قابل تشکر نیست
se	three	سه
shawhar	husband	شوهر
tā daf·(a)-e āyenda	see you next time	تا دفعه آینده
tanhā	only / alone	تنها
tekrār kardan	to repeat	تکرار کردن
tu	you	تو
wazifa	profession	وظیفه
yak	one	یک
zendagi kardan	to live	زندگی کردن
ziād	a lot	زیاد

Grammar

Present (contemporary)

kardan - to do/ to make present base : kon

personal pronoun	verb	English
ma	mē konom	I do / I make
man	mē konam	
tu	mē koni	you do / make
u	mē kona	he/ she/ it does
o	mē konad	he / she / it makes
mā	mē konēm	we do / make
Shomā	mē konēn	you do / make
shomā	mē konēd	
unā	mē konan	they do/ make
ānhā	mē konand	

Example : **či mē koni ?** *what are you doing ?*

Dari yād mē girom(am). *I do learn Dari.*

Formation of verbs with the auxiliary verb kardan (to do/to make).

In Dari there are many verbs which can be formed by using the auxiliary verb kardan (make) combined with substantivized verbs or in some cases with adjectives.

eg:

kār kardan = working
work + make/ do

u (he, she) inja kār mē kona(d)
he, she is working here.

Some Dari verbs with kardan

چند فعل دری با فعل معاون کردن



1	kār kardan work make	➤	to work	کار کردن	۱
2	zendagi kardan live make	➤	to live	زندگی کردن	۲
3	maʔrefi kardan Introduction make	➤	to introduce	معرفی کردن	۳
4	tekrār kardan Repeat make	➤	to repeat	تکرار کردن	۴
5	sawāl kardan (porsidan) Question make	➤	to ask	سوال کردن	۵
6	da "wat kardan Invitation make	➤	to invite	دعوت کردن	۶
7	xwāb(xāw) kardan (xwābidan) Sleep make	➤	to sleep	خواب کردن	۷
8	poxta kardan (poxtan) ripe, cooked make	➤	to cook, to bake	پخته کردن	۸
9	bāzi kardan Game make	➤	to play	بازی کردن	۹
10	komak kardan Help make	➤	to help	کمک کردن	۱۰

kār kardan- to work

Present base : kon

Personnalpronomen	Verb	Deutsch
ma man	kār mē konom mē konam	I work
tu	kār mē koni	you work
u o	kār mē kona mē konad	he/she/it works
mā	kār mē konēm	we work
shomā shomā	kār mē konēn mē konēd	you work
unā ānhā	kār mē konan mē konand	they work

Example : **u da (r) afgānestān kār mē kona(d).** *He is working in Afghanistan*

(u) čī kār mē kona(d) ? *What is he doing?*

maʾlem ast. *He is teacher.*

zendagi kardan = to live

shomā kojā zendagi mē konēn ?

Where do you live ?

pāk kardan = to clean

clean+make

ma xāna ra pāk mē konom.

I am cleaning the house.



Exercise

1. Please enter the following words in Dari.

1. yes	2. name	3. good	4. from	5. child
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. which	7. city	8. you (polite form)	9. I	10. what
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Which words fit together?

1	lotfan	◊ ◊	Mr	a
2	zendagi kardan	◊ ◊	introduce	b
3	ma-refi kardan	◊ ◊	to be	c
4	budan	◊ ◊	to live	d
5	āqā/āgā	◊ ◊	please	e

3. How do you say these phrases in Dari?

1. I introduce Mr. X

2. I don't understand

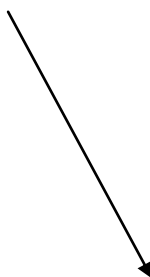
3. Please speak slower.

4. Please repeat it.

5. I do speak very less Dari.

4. Connect the English sentences with the appropriate Dari sentences .

1	My name is Hamid
2	It is very nice meeting you
3	I introduce you Mrs. Elsasser
4	Please sit down.
5	I introduce Mr. Musa to you



āgāy-e musā ra(ā) ba shomā ma·refi mē konom(am).	a
bofarmāhēn(d) , beshinēn(d)).	b
esm / nam- e ma hamid ast.	c
xānom Elssaser ra(ā) ba shomā ma·refi mē konom(am).	d
az ma·refi-ye shomā xosh astom(am).	e

5. Which Answer fits to which Question?

1	esm- e shomā čist) ?	➤ ➤	esm-e i(in) xānom mariam ast.	a
2	či hāl dārēn ?	➤ ➤	tashakor xub astom.	b
3	esm-e i(n) āgā čist ?	➤ ➤	mā da(r) ġazni zendagi mēkonēm	c
4	unā az kodām momlakat astan ?	➤ ➤	esm- e ma Musā (a)st.	d
5	esm-e i(in) xānom čist ?	➤ ➤	u bāġwān ast.	e
6	fāmil-e shomā kudjā (a)st ?	➤ ➤	esm-e i(n) āgā Abdollā (a)st.	f
7	u či kar mē kona ?	➤ ➤	unā az Djarmani (a)stan.	g
8	shomā kudjā zendagi mē konēn?	➤ ➤	fāmil-e ma da wardak ast.	h

6. Please say the following sentences in Dari.

1. I introduce myself.

2. I introduce Mr./ Mrs. Shmidt.

3. I am pleased to meet you.

4. What is your name?

5. What is the name of this man?

6. Which country are you from?

7. What is your profession?

7. Please introduce Mrs. Muller.

☐ I introduce you Mrs. Muller

■ _____

☐ She is a doctor/physician.

■ _____

☐ She is working in Kabul.

■ _____

☐ She is German.

■ _____

☐ Her husband is working in Germany.

■ _____

☐ They have two children.

■ _____

8. Please answer the following questions in Dari.

1. What is your name? _____

2. Are you ok? _____

3. Do you have children? _____

4. In which city do you live? _____

5. How are you? _____

6. Are your children fine? _____

7. How are you? _____

9. Please ask the questions to the following answers.

☐ _____ ?

■ balē ma djarmani astom.

☐ _____ ?

■ nām-e ma Barbara (a)st.

☐ _____ ?

■ tashakor awlādāy mā xub astan.

☐ _____ ?

■ taschakor mā xub astēm.

10. Please translate the following sentences in Dari.

1. My name is Zakia. _____
2. Our house is in Kabul. _____
3. Are your children in Germany? _____
4. Does your family also come here? _____
5. His brother works in Herat? _____

11. These sentences are a little messed up. Arrange the words in the correct order. Here the written form is chosen.

1. xod ---- mēkonam --- man --- rā -- -ma`refi

2. ma`refi --- az --- shomā --- astam --- xosh

3. kār --- če --- shomā --- mēkonēd ?

4. dāktar --- man --- astam.

5. ānhā --- mamlakat --- kodām az --- astand ?

12. The dialogue is messed up. Please put it in the right order by numbering.

1. esm-e ma Julia ast.

2. xodā hafez

3. Salām ealaykom

4. esm-e shomā čist ?

5. xub astēn ?

6. tashakor xub astom.

7. salām ealaykom

8. balē ma ālmāni astom

9. shomā ālmāni astēni?

10. bāmān e xodā

11. besār xub.

7.										
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

13. Please complete the sentences in this short interview with the verb „sein“ = budan „

1. esm-e shomā či ?
2. esm-e ma Mariam
3. shomā ma`lem?

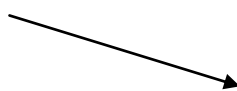
4. balē, ma ma`lem
5. unā afġan?
6. balē, unā afġan?
7. sehat-e tān čtor?
8. tashakor xub ----- .
9. shawhar-e shomā indjiniar ----- ?
10. balē u indjiniar ----- .
11. shomā az kudjā-----?
12. ma az ġazni ----- ?

14. Please fill in the personal pronoun (written form)

- 1 mohandes astam.
- 2dāktar ast
- 3dehqān astēm.
- 4 nānwāy astēm.
- 5ma`lem asti.
- 6nadjār astēd.
- 7gelkār astand.

15. Please connect the matching sentences.

1.	u da(r) djarmani
2.	shomā da(r) kābol
3.	ma indja
4.	unā čī
5.	tu da(r) ālmān



zendagi mē konēn ?	a
kār mē kona.	b
kār mē konan.	c
zendagi mē koni ?	d
kār mē konom.	e

16. Please complete the sentences with the following verbs.

zendagi kardan	kardan	ma`refi kardan,
kār kardan	tekrār kardan	

1. u da wezārat-e sāxtomani ----- -
2. āqā-ye Kessler ra -----
3. kudjā -----?
4. xānom-e shomā či -----?
5. ba dari----- .

17. Please write down what the different people are doing. Use the following sentences.

- To live: _____
- To work: _____
- To repeat: _____
- To introduce: _____
- To help: _____
- To play : _____
- To cook: _____
- To write: _____
- To ask: _____
- To sleep: _____

man(ma)

āqāye Shmidt

o(u)

Nilāb

Peter wa xānom e

o

awlādhā

āshpaz

Yunos

Klaudia wa Māri

18. How do you say it in Dari?

1. I do introduce myself.

2. I introduce my wife to you.

3. Please with pleasure.

4. Please speak slower.

5. You speak good Dari.

6. Very little bit, but I do speak Arabic and French.

7. Thank you very much Mr. Director /Sir.

8. Good bye.

19. Please introduce yourself and your colleagues. Tell them what's your career. Ask for repetition und explanation. Before you say good bye, give thanks to the group.

Encounter



Useful phrases

Introduction

خود را معرفی کردن

ma (man) bashir wali (a)stom (astam). (I bashir wali am)	I am Bashir Wali.	من بشیر ولی هستم .
āqā- ye shmidt rā (ra) ma-refi mē konom(am). (Mr Shmidt introduce make)	I introduce Mr Schmidt.	آقای شمیت را معرفی می کنم .
xānom Shmidt rā/ra ma-refi mē konom(am) (Mrs Shmidt introduce make).	I introduce Mrs Schmidt.	خانم شمیت را معرفی می کنم.
az ma-refi-e shomā xayle xosh astom(am). (from acquaintance / meeting yours very happy am)	I am very pleased meeting you	از معرفی شما خیلی خوش هستم .

Ask for he names and say yours

esm-e shomā čist ? (Name your what is?)	What is your name?	اسم شما چیست ؟
esm-e in āqā čist ? (Name this man what is?)	What is the name of this man?	اسم این آقا چیست ؟
esm-e / ānhā/unā Marcus ast. (Name his Marcus is .)	His name is Marcus.	اسم آنها مرکوس است.
nām-e u Marcus ast. (Name his Marcus is).	His name is Marcus	نام او مرکوس است.

Ask for the nationality

shomā az kodām mamlakat astēn(d)? (you from which country are?)	From which country are you from?	شما از کدام مملکت هستید؟
ma az djarmani (a)stom(am). (I from germany am)	I am from Germany.	من از جرمنی هستم.
unā (ānhā) az djarmani astan. (they from germany are)	They are from Germany.	آنها از جرمنی هستند.
o(u) az djarmani / ālman ast. (he/she from germany is.)	She/ he is from Germany.	او از جرمنی است.

Ask for profession and answer

wazif(a)-e shomā čist? (profession your what is?)	What is your profession?	وظیفه شما چیست ؟
shomā če kār mē konēn(d) ? (You what work make ?)	Which kind of work do you make?	شما چه کار میکنید ؟
ma(man) inginiar astom(am). (I engineur am.)	I am engineer.	من انجینیر هستم.
wazifa-e unā (ānhā) čist ? (Profession he/she what is?)	What is his/her profession?	وظیفه آنها چیست ؟
unā (ānhā) ma·lem astan(d). (The teacher are.)	They are teacher.	آنها معلم هستند.
u(o) ma·lem ast. (he /seh teacher is.)	He/ she is teacher.	او معلم است.

Ask and answer on the language skills

shomā Dari / farsi gap me zanēn(d)? (You Dari speak?)	Do you speak Dari?	شما دری گپ می زنید؟
balē ma(man) dari gap mē zanom(am). Yes, I Dari speak.)	Yes, I do speak Dari.	بلی، من دری گپ میزنم.
naxayr (ne), amā ma(man) farānsawi wa inglisi gap mē zanom(am). (no, but I french and english speak.)	No, but I do speak French and English.	نخیر، اما من فرانسوی و انگلیسی گپ می زنم.

To speak on difficulties in the language

ma (man) na mē fāhmom(am). (I not understand .)	I don't understand.	من نمی فهمم .
ma(man) tanhā inglisi gap mē zanom(am). (I only english speak.)	I do speak only English.	من تنها انگلیسی گپ میزنم.
ma (man) kam-e Dari gap mē zanom (am). (I a little Dari speak.)	I do speak a little Dari	من کمی دری گپ میزنم.
lotfan āhesta āhesta gap bezanēn (d). (Please slowly speak.	Please speak a little slower.	لطفاً آهسته آهسته گپ بزنید.
lotfan tekrār konēn(d). (Please repeat you .)	Please repeat again.	لطفاً تکرار کنید.

Unit 3



Orientation

- To ask for direction
- To understand direction and react
- To ask for transportation
- To ask for the time
- To ask and respond to prices

Dialogue 1



Mrs. Elsasser has been in Kabul for only a few days. She wants to go to the university, but she does not know exactly where it is. She asks someone on the street.

خانم الزسسر از چند روز باینطرف در کابل است. او می خواهد پوهنتون برود اما درست نمی داند در کجاست، او از یک نفر در سر سرک سوال میکند.

E:	Salām-alaykom.	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم !
F:	Salām-alaykom.	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم !
E:	bobaxshēn (d) pohantun kudjā ast?	Excuse me, where is the university?	ببخشید پوهنتون کجاست ؟
F:	pohantun dar kārt(a)-e čār ast.	The university is in Karte čār.	پوهنتون درکارتۀ چهار است.
E:	nazdik ast ?	Is it close by?	نزدیک است؟
F:	ne, besyār dur ast.	No, it is far away.	نه، بسیار دور است.
E:	sarwees undja (āndjā) mē ra (rawad)?	Does a bus go there?	سرویس آنجا می رود؟
F:	sarwees hā besyār birubār ast.	The busses are very crowded.	سرویس ها بسیار بیروبار است.
E:	čtor undja (āndjā) borom (borawam)?	How can I get there?	چطور آنجا بروم؟
F:	dar taxi borēn(borawēd).	Take a taxi.	درتکسی بروید.
E:	istgā-ye taxi kudjā st ?	Where is the taxi stop?	ایستگاه تکسی کجاست؟
F:	rubaruy-e hotal-e kābol, taqriban pindjā meter az indjā dur ast, undja (āndjā).	In front of the Hotel „Kabul“, about 50m away from here.	روبروی هتل کابل. تقریباً پنجاه متر از اینجا دور است، آنجا.
E:	taxi tā undja (āndjā) čand mē bara(d)?	How much does the taxi take to get there?	تکسی تا آنجا چند می برد؟
F:	motasefāna na mē fāhmom (am), amā qimat na mē sha (shawad).	Unfortunately I don't know. But it is not too much.	متأسفانه نمی فهمم. اما قیمت نمی شود.
E:	besyār tashakor.	Thank you so much.	بسیار تشکر.
F:	qābel-e tashakor nēst.	You are welcome!	قابل تشکر نیست.



Dialogue 2

Mrs. Elsässer goes to a taxi stop and speaks to a taxi driver.

خانم الزسسر به استگاه تکی می رود و با یک تکی ران گپ میزند.

E:	salām=alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم !
T:	salām=alaykom! bofarmāhēn (d).	Good afternoon! Yes, please.	سلام علیکم، بفرمایید!
E:	bebaxshēn(d) tā pohantun čand mē barēn(d)?	Excuse me, how much do you take to the university?	ببخشید تا پوهنتون چند می برید ؟
T:	tā pohantun? raft o āmad ?	To the university? roundtrip?	تا پوهنتون؟ رفت و آمد ؟
E:	ne (naxayr), tanhā yaktarafa .	No, only one way	خیر، تنها یک طرفه.
T:	shomā tanhā pindjā afgāni betēn (bedehēd).	You can give only 50 Afghanee.	شما تنها پنجاه افغانی بدهید.
E:	besyār qimat ast.	It is very expensive	بسیار قیمت است.
T:	naxayr, qimat nest.	No, it is not expensive.	خیر، قیمت نیست.
E:	si afgāni dorost ast.	30 Afghanee will be fine.	سی افغانی درست است.
T:	xub, amā tanhā bare (barāy)- e shomā. bofarmāhēn(d) bālā shawēn(d).	Ok, but only because of you. Please get into the car.	خوب، اما تنها برای شما. بفرمایید بالا شوید!
E:	besyār tashakor.	Thank you very much.	بسیار تشکر.
T:	qābel-e tashakor nest.indja (indjā) (a)st, rasidēm!	You are welcome. ... We arrived.	قابل تشکر نیست. اینجاست، رسیدیم!
E:	tashakor, ena (in ast) si afgāni. xodā hāfez.	Thank you, here is 30 Afghanee. Good bye.	تشکر، این است سی افغانی. خدا حافظ.
T:	besyār tashakor.	Thank you very much.	بسیار تشکر.

Wordlist

Transcription	English	دري
arzān	cheap	ارزان
awal	first	اول
baʿd az....	to.....	بعد از.....
baʿd az u (ān)	than	بعد از آن
bāġ	garden	باغ
bāġ-e zanāna	Women's garden / theme park for women in Kabul	باغ زنانه
bālā shodan	to get in	بالا شدن
barāy (bare)	for	برای
beerubār	crowded	بیروبار
bordan	to bring	بردن
čand mē barēn(d)?	How much do you take?	چند می برید؟
čand mē sha (shawad)?	How much is it?	چند می شود؟
čap	left	چپ
čārāhi (čhārrāhi)	crossroad	چهارراهی
črāġ	traffic light	چراغ
daftar / edāra	office	دفتر / اداره
dādan	to give	دادن
dawāxāna	pharmacy	دواخانه
dawr xordan	to turn	دور خوردن
dokān	shop	دکان
dur	far	دور
harakat kardan	to leave, to depart	حرکت کردن
indja (indjā)	here	اینجا
istgāh	stop / station	ایستگاه
kondj	edge	کنج

ma·zerat mē wāyom (xwāham)(xāyom)	Excuse me!	معذرت می خواهم
maydān-e tayāra	airport	میدان طیاره
moasesa	institute	موسسه
moqābel / peshe ruy / rubaruy	in front of	مقابل / پیش روی / روبروی
mostaqim	straight ahead	مستقیم
nānwāhi	bakery	نانوایی
nezdik	close by	نزدیک
otāq	room	اتاق
pahlu	next	پهلوی
pālidan	search	پاییدن
piāda / ba pāy	by foot	پیاده
pohantun	university	پوهنتون
qeemat	expensive	قیمت
raft-o āmad	roundtrip	رفت و آمد
raftan	to walk, to go	رفتن
rāst	right	راست
rasidan	to arrive	رسیدن
rasturan	restaurant	رستوران
sarak	street	سرک
shafāxāna	hospital	شفاخانه
tanhā/ faqat	only	تنها/ فقط
taqriban	nearly, about	تقریباً
taraf-e	direction	طرف
taraf-e rāst/ tarafe čap	on the right side/on the left side	طرف راست / طرف چپ
tashnāb	bath room	تشناب

Basic numbers



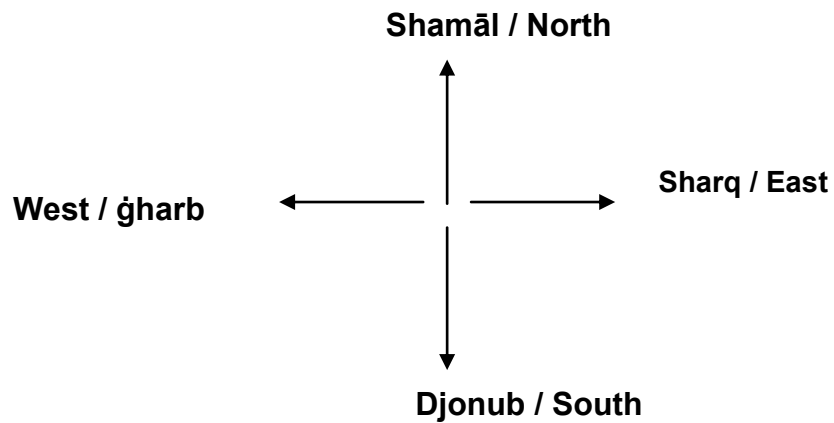
0	۰	sefer			
1	۱	yak	11	۱۱	yāzdah
2	۲	doo	12	۱۲	dwāzdah
3	۳	se	13	۱۳	sezdah
4	۴	čahār	14	۱۴	čārdah
5	۵	pandj	15	۱۵	pānzdah
6	۶	shash	16	۱۶	shānzdah
7	۷	haft	17	۱۷	hafdah
8	۸	hasht	18	۱۸	haždah
9	۹	no	19	۱۹	nozdah
10	۱۰	dah	20	۲۰	beest

21	۲۱	beestoyak
22	۲۲	beestodu
23	۲۳	beestose
24	۲۴	beestočār
25	۲۵	beestopandj
26	۲۶	beestoshash
27	۲۷	beestohaft
28	۲۸	beestohasht

29	۲۹	beestono
----	----	----------

30	۳۰	see
40	۴۰	čehel
50	۵۰	peendjāh
60	۶۰	shast
70	۷۰	haftād
80	۸۰	hashtād
90	۹۰	nawad
100	۱۰۰	sad
400	۴۰۰	čahār sad
1000	۱۰۰۰	hazār
10.000	۱۰۰۰۰	dah hazār
100.000	۱۰۰۰۰۰	sad hazār / yak lak
1000 000	۱۰۰۰۰۰۰	yak milion

**The four winds
čahār samt**



shamāli	northern
jnubi	southern
mashreqi/sharqi	eastern
magrebi/rġarbi	western

Transportation

čtor undja borom ? (How do I get there?)



bayskel



sarwees



motar



tayāra

Grammar

Interrogative pronoun

Normally, the interrogative is also available in Dari at the beginning of the question. But it is possible to put other phrases to the beginning, if you want to highlight something:

eg.: če mē konee?
saba če mē konee?

What are you doing?
What are you doing *tomorrow*?

TRANSCRIPTION	English	فارسی
či/ če?	What?	چه
čtor?	How?	چطور
čand?	How much?	چند
či waqt/ kai?	When?	چه وقت
čerā?	Why?	چرا
kodām?	Which?	کدام
ki?	Who?	کی
kudjā?	Where / Where to?	کجا
az kudjā?	Where from?	از کجا
az ki?	Whom?	از کی
čand badja?	At what time?	چند بجه

The verb in present

There are three groups of compounds: Infinitive in „**dan**“, „**tan**“ or „**idan**“.

To conjugate the Dari verbs in the present, you have to know the stem of the verb. On this stem, the endings from Unit 1 are appendend. (S.: Verb budan) **Before** the conjugated verb (**except for to be and to have**) the syllable **mē** occurs additional.

Some verbs with their present stem

Infinitive	Infinitive	Stem	Conjugation			
to come	āmadan	āy	ma	mē āyom	man	mē āyam
to go	raftan	r/raw	tu	mē ri	tu	mē rawee
to make	kardan	kon	u	mē kona	o	mē konad
to arrive	rasidan	ras	mā	mē rasēm	mā	mē rasēm
to give	dādan	t / deh	schomā	mē tēn	shomā	mē dehēd
to bring	bordan	bar	unā	mē baran	ānhā	mē barand

Example : man Kābol **mē rawam**
ma Kābol **mē rom**

I am going to Kabul
I am going to Kabul

ānhā kudjā **mē rasand ?**
unā kudjā **mē rasan?**

Where do they arrive?
Where do they arrive?

Note : The verbs „budan“ and „dāshtan“ (to be and to have) don't need the prefix **mē** in the present!

Present Indicative								
āmadan to come			raftan to go			rasidan to arrive		
man	mē	āyam	man	mē	rawam	man	mē	rasam
tu	mē	āyi	tu	mē	rawee	tu	mē	rasi
o	mē	āyad	o	mē	rawad	o	mē	rasad
mā	mē	āyēm	mā	mē	rawēm	mā	mē	rasēm
shomā	mē	āyēd	shomā	mē	rawēd	shomā	mē	rasēd
anhā	mē	āyand	anhā	mē	awand	ānhā	mē	rasand

eg: o az Doseldorf mē āyad.

He is from Dusseldorf.

Negation of verbs

The word "na" = "no" appears before a verb, serving negations.

Present Indicative											
āmadan to come				raftan to go				rasidan to arrive			
man	na	mē	āyam	man	na	mē	rawam	man	na	mē	rasam
tu	na	mē	āyi	tu	na	mē	rawee	tu	na	mē	rasi
o	na	mē	āyad	o	na	mē	rawad	o	na	mē	rasad
mā	na	mē	āyēm	mā	na	mē	rawēm	mā	na	mē	rasēm
shomā	na	mē	āyēd	shomā	na	mē	rawēd	shomā	na	mē	rasēd
anhā	na	mē	āyand	anhā	na	mē	rawand	ānhā	na	mē	rasand



Exercise

1. What are these expressions in Dari.

1. first _____
2. in front of _____
3. right _____
4. straight ahead _____
5. here _____
6. next _____
7. left _____
8. than _____
9. far _____
10. about, nearly _____

2. Which words fits together.

1	Street		rasturān	a
2	Toilet		dokān	b
3	University		shafāxāna	c
4	Office		tashnāb	d
5	Hospital		xāna	e
6	Restaurant		pohantun	f
7	Garden		daftar/ edāra	g
8	Crossroad		bāg	h
9	House		čarāhi	i
10	Shop		sarak	j

3. Which answer fits to which question?

2. nānwāyi nezdik ast ?

a. ne, nānwāyi dur

1. tā taymani čand mē
barēn ?

4. mohasese Gohte dur ast ?

b. bād az čārāhi deste
rāst .

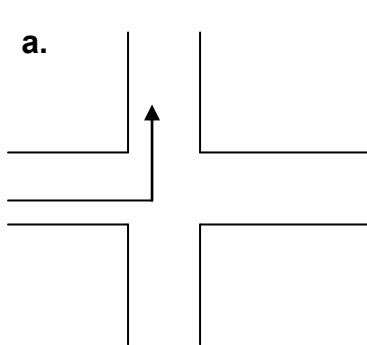
c. tā taymani 60 afgāni
mē sha.

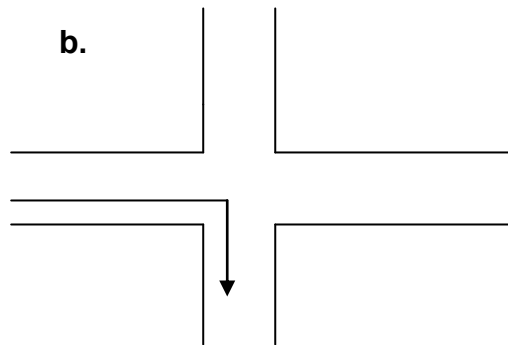
d. da čārāhi e awal deste rast
dawr boxorēn, bāz deste čap.
.mohasesa e Gohte tarafe rāst ast.

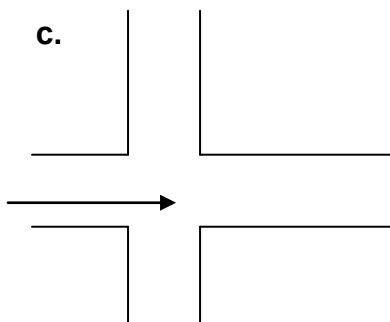
3. bobaxshēd sefārate ālmān
kujā ast?

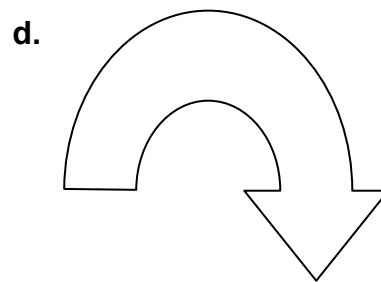
1	2	3	4	5

4. What are these expressions in Dari?







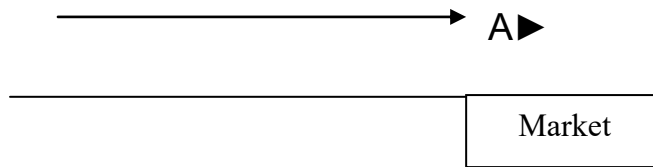


5. Ask in Dari for the direction:

- To the bus station
- To a hotel
- To a mosque
- To a restaurant
- To the police

6. You are at the point (A). You want to go to: 1. market, to the 2. German embassy, 3. Women's garden.
How do you ask for the direction in Dari and what are the correct answers in Dari?

1. _____

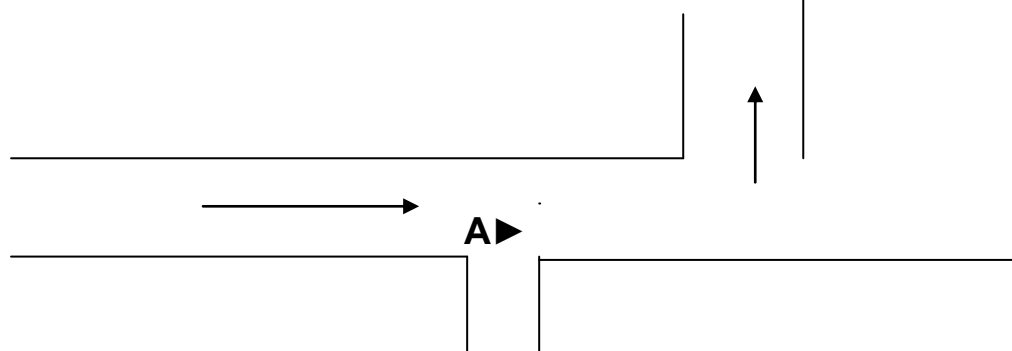


☺ ?

►
.....
.....

German embassy

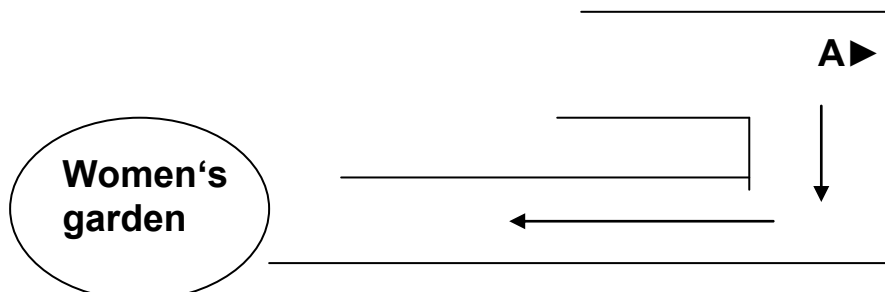
2.



☺ ?

►
.....

3.



☺ ?

►

7. Please answer the following questions!

☐ če waqt mē rasi ?

● _____

☐ kudjā astēd (n) ?

● _____

☐ tayāra kodām rozā jarmanee mē rawad (ra) ?

● _____

☐ čtor undjā borawam (borom) ?

● _____

☐ črā ba pāy na mē rawand (rawan) ?

● _____

☐ dar kodām.shār zendagee mēkonad (kona) ?

● _____

☐ xāna-e kee mē rawee (ri) ?

● _____

☐ bāge zanāna kudjā ast ?

● _____

8. Please translate these verbs in Dari. Conjugated verb forms:

1. We go

2. He brings

3. I arrive

4. They make

5. You are

6. They give

9. Which sentences fit together?

1	man as ālman mē āyam.	 	Where is the taxi station?	a
2	kujā zendagee mē konad?	 	you are welcome	b
3	tā pohantun čānd mē barēd (n) ?	 	For how much do you drive to university	c
4	tu kābol mē rawee (ri.)	 	I come from Germany	d
5	istgāe taxi ā kujā (a)st.	 	Where does he/ she live?	e
6	če waqt mē rasad.	 	Are you going to Kabul?	f
7	qābele tashakor nest.	 	When does she arrive?	g

10. How do you ask in Dari?

1. How do you get to the university?

2. Why do you come to Afghanistan?

3. Are you coming to our place?

4. When do you arrive in Kunduz?

5. Where do you go?

6. At which time do you arrive?

11. Answer the question in the negative.

☐ man ālmān mē āyam?

■ ne, -----

☐ emroz ānhā injā mē rasand?

■ -----

☐ xāna e mā mē āyēd ?

■ ----- ?

☐ kābol mē rawee (ree) ?

■ -----?

☐ o pohantun mē.rawad (ra)?

■ -----

12. How do you say this in Dari?

a. Go straight ahead

b. Take us to the women's garden

c. Take me to the university

d. Take the taxi

e. Turn to the right hand side

13. Negate the following sentences

1. mā mē āyēm.

2. o injā mē rasad.

3. xānom Muller wa shawhar o injā mē āyand.

4. shawhare o dar herat zendagee mē konad.

5. ba taxi mē rawee.

6. ānhā emroz mē rasand.

7. man emroz mazār mē rasam.

Orientation



Phrases

Ask for place and direction

bobaxshēn(d), sefārat-e djarmanee kudjā ast? (<i>excuse embassy germany where is?</i>)	Excuse me, where is he German embassy?	ببخشید، سفارت جرمنی کجاست؟
bobaxshēn(d), sefārat-e ālmān kudjā ast? (<i>excuse embassy germany where is?</i>)	Excuse me, where is he German embassy?	ببخشید، سفارت آلمان کجاست؟
sefārat-e djarmani dar wazir akbar xān ast. (<i>embassy germany in wazir akbar xān is</i>).	The German embassy is in Wazir Akbar khān.	سفارت جرمنی در وزیر اکبر خان است.
ma•zerat mē xāyom (xwāham) wezārat-e m•āref kudjā ast? (<i>excuse me ministry of education where is</i>)?	Excuse me, where is he ministry of education?	معذرت می خواهم، وزارت معارف کجاست؟
Wezārat-e m•āref dar čārāhy-e malekazgar ast. (<i>ministry of education in čārāhy-e malekazgar is.</i>)	The ministry of education is in malek azrar crossroad.	وزارت معارف در چهار راهی ملک اصغراست.
bobaxshēn postaxāna dar kudjā ast? (<i>excuse me postoffice where is.</i>)	Excuse me, where is he post office?	ببخشید، پسته خانه در کجاست؟
maktab-e Nedjāt (Amāni) (r)a (rā) mē pālom(am). (<i>school amāni / nedjāt search</i>).	I am searching the Nedjāt school.	مکتب امنی / نجات را می پالم.
dur ast / nazdik ast ? (<i>far is/ close by is</i>) ?	Is it far/ is it close by?	دور است / نزدیک است ؟
ne, dur nēst. nazdik ast. (<i>no, far not, close by is</i>).	No it is not far, it is close by.	نه، دور نیست، نزدیک است

To ask for transportation

ādam čtor undja (āndjā) mē ra (rawad)? (you how there go?)	How do you get there?	آدم چطور آنجا می رود ؟
čtor undja (āndjā) rafta mē tānom (tawānam). (how there go can ?)	How can I go there?	چطور آنجا رفته می توانم ؟
ba pāy / ba taksi ? (with feed / with taxi) ?	On foot/ by taxi?	به پای / به تکسی ؟
dar in sarak mostaqim borēn (borawēd) (in this street straight ahead go.)	Go straight ahead on this street.	در این سرک مستقیم بروید.
taraf-e rāst dawr boxorēn(d). (Direction right go)	Turn into the right hand side.	طرف راست دوربخورید.
taraf-e čap dawr boxorēn(d) (direction left, turn into)	Turn into the left hand side.	طرف چپ دوربخورید.
sarwees undja (āndjā) mē ra (rawad)? (Bus there go ?)	Does a bus go there?	سرویس آنجا می رود ؟
čtor undja (āndjā) borom (borawam) ? (how there go I ?)	How can I get there?	چطور آنجا بروم ؟
čtor ādam unja (āndjā) rafta mē tāna (mē tawānad) ? (how you / there go can?)	How can I go there?	چطور آدم آنجا رفته می تواند؟
wasila-e transport ast ? (transportation is?)	Is there any transportation?	وسیله ترانسپورت است ؟
balē, sarwees undja (āndjā) mē ra (rawad). (yes, the bus there go)	Yes, the bus goes there.	بلی سرویس آنجا میرود .
indja (indjā) taxi ast? (here taxi is ?)	Is here any taxi?	اینجا تکسی است ؟
sarak xub ast? (street good is)?	Is the street good?	سرک خوب است؟
sarak xarāb ast? (street bad is)?	Is the street bad?	سرک خراب است ؟
sarak hā xub ast ? (street good is?)	The streets are fine?	سرک ها خوب است ؟
sarak hā xarāb ast. (Street bad is .)	The streets are bad.	سرکها خراب است.

Ask for the time.

tayāra kodām roz djarmani mē ra (rawad)? (plane which day germany go?)	On which day takes the plane off to Germany?	طیاره کدام روز جرمنی میرود ؟
tayāra čand badja parwāz mē kona(d) ? (plane on which time flight make?)	When does the flight take off?	طیاره چند بجه پرواز میکند ؟
sarwees čand badja mē rasa(d)? (Bus which time arrive?)	When does the bus arrive?	سرویس چند بجه می رسد ؟
sarwees čand badja mē āya(d)? (Bus which time come).	When does the bus come?	سرویس چند بجه می آید ؟
az indja(indjā) tā dārolamān čand daqiqa ast ? (here till dārlamān how many minutes is?)	How many minutes does it take from here to Dārlamān ?	از اینجا تا دارلامان چند دقیقه است ؟

To ask for the price

tā xayrxāna čand mē sha (shawad) (to xayrxāna how much will be)?	How much does it cost to xayrxāna?	تا خیرخانه چند می شود؟
raft o āmad ? (go and come?)	Roundtrip?	رفت و آمد ؟
raft o āmad čand mē sha (shawad) ? (go and come how much is?)	How much is the roundtrip?	رفت و آمد چند می شود؟
tā undja (āndjā) čand mēmbara(d)? (to there how much bring ?)	How much does it cost till there?	تا آنجا چند می برد ؟
raft o āmad čand betom (bēdeham) ? (go and come how much give?)	How much should I give for the roundtrip?	رفت و آمد چند بدهم ؟
raft o āmad pindjā afgānee betēn (be dehēd). (go and come pindjā afgāni give).	Give fifty afghanee for roundtrip.	رفت و آمد پنجاه افغانی بدهید .
raft o āmad pindjā afgāni mē sha (mē shawad). (go and come 50 afgāni will be).	Roundtrip makes afghanee.	رفت و آمد پنجاه افغانی می شود.
pindjā afgānee mē sha (mē shawad). (50 afgāni will be)	It makes fifty afghanee.	پنجاه افغانی می شود.
besyār qimat ast.si afgāni dorost ast. (very expensive is, 30 afganee right is)	It is very expensive, 30 afghanee should be fine.	بسیار قیمت است، سی افغانی درست است.

Unit 4

Invitation

- **Understand invitation**
- **To accept / reject Invitation**
- **To make an appointment**
- **To receive guests**
- **To provide space / something else**
- **To ask about the condition of a third person**
- **To adjust greetings**
- **To thank / to bid goodbye**

Dialogue 1



Mr. Kadir wants to invite his colleague Mrs. Kaiser and her husband to his house.

آقای قدیر می خواهد همکار خود، خانم کیزر را همراهی شوهرش به خانه خود دعوت کند.



Q:	salām xānom Kaiser!	Good afternoon Mrs. Kaiser.	سلام خانم کیزر!
K:	salām āgāy-e Kadir!	Good afternoon, Mr. Kadir.	سلام آقای قدیر!
Q:	xānom Kaiser, ma mē xāyom (xwāham) shomā ra da'wat konom (am).	Mrs. Kaiser I want to invite you.	خانم کیزر من می خواهم شما را دعوت کنم.
K:	besyār tashakor, besyār mehrabān astēn(d).	Thank you so much. You are very friendly.	بسیار تشکر، بسیار مهربان هستید.
Q:	roz-e djoma waqt dārēn(d)?	Do you have time on Friday?	روز جمعه وقت دارید؟
K:	besyār tashakor, amā motasefāna roze djoma bekār nestom(am). mā bāyad ġazni borēm (borawēm)	Thank you very much, unfortunately we don't have off on Friday. We have to go to Ghazni.	بسیار تشکر، اما متأسفانه روز جمعه بیکار نیستیم. ما باید غزنی برویم.
Q:	shaw-e (shab-e) pandjshanbe čtor, waqt dārēn(d)?	What about Thursday night, will you have time?	شب پنجشنبه چطور، وقت دارید؟
K:	dega(deegar) sabā ?	The day after tomorrow?	دیگر صبح؟
Q:	balē, dega (digar) sabā.	Yes, the day after tomorrow.	بلی دیگر صبح.
K :	shawe(shabe) pandjshanbe xo mā wa shomā dar sefārat-e ālmān da'wat astēm.	But Thursday night, we all are invited at the Germany embassy	شب پنجشنبه خوب ما و شما در سفارت آلمان دعوت هستیم.
	rāst mē gēn (gohēd).	You are right.	راست می گوئید.
K:	farq na mē kona (d).	It doesn't matter.	فرق نمی کند.
Q:	xub, pas jak roz-e dega shomā ra da'wat mē konēm.	Well, than we will invite you on a different day.	خوب، پس یکروز دیگر شما را دعوت می کنم.



Dialogue 2

Mr. Kadir invites Mrs. Kaiser and her husband for next week to his home.

آقای قدیر خانم کیزر و شوهر او را برای هفته آینده به خانه خود دعوت می کند.

Q:	djoma-e āyenda čtor, waqt dārēn(d) ?	What's about next Friday, will you have time?	جمعه آینده چطور ؟ وقت دارید ؟
K:	balē, djoma-e āyenda bekār astom	Yes, next Friday we have off.	بلی، جمعه آینده بی کار هستم.
Q:	besyār xub, pas djoma-e āyenda xāna-e mā da-wat astēn(d)	Very good, next Friday you are invited to my house.	بسیار خوب، پس جمعه آینده خانه ما دعوت هستید.
K:	besyār tashakor, ba xoshi mē āyēm.	Thank you so much. We are looking forward to come.	بسیار تشکر، به خوشی می آییم.
Q:	hamrāy-e fāmil-e tāt biāyēn(d)	Come with your family!	همرای فامیل تان بیایید.
K:	tanhā shawhare m kābol ast. awlād hāy-e mā dar Djarmani astan (d).	Only my husband is in Kabul. Our children are in Germany.	تنها شوهرم کابل است. اولاد های ما در جرمنی هستند.
Q:	xub, hamrāye shawhar-e tāt biāyēn(d)	Well, come with your husband.	خوب، همرای شوهرتان بیایید.
K:	če waqt biāyēm, čāsht yā shaw(b)?	When should we be there? Lunch or dinner?	چه وقت بیاییم، چاشت یا شب ؟
Q:	roz-e dJoma čāsht biāyēn(d).	Come Friday lunch.	روز جمعه چاشت بیایید.
K:	čand badja ?	At which time?	چند بجه ؟
Q:	taraf hāy-e čāsht.	Around noon.	طرفهای چاشت.
K:	bāz ham besyār tashakor.	Again thank you so much.	باز هم بسیار تشکر.
Q:	qābel-e tashakor nest.	Welcome!	قابله تشکر نیست.



Dialogue 3

Mrs. Kaiser and her husband are invited to the house of family Kadir.

خانم کیزر و شوهر او نزد فامیل قدیر به نان دعوت هستند.

Q:	in mariam xānom-e man ast.	This is Mariam, my wife.	این مریم خانم من است.
M:	besyār xosh āmadēn(d) ba xāna-e mā	You are very welcome in our house.	بسیار خوش آمدید به خانه ما.

They have a conversation, while Kadir comes in and says:

آنها با هم صحبت میکنند درین وقت قدیر می آید و میگوید

Q :	bofarmāhēn nān tayār ast	Please, lunch is ready.	بفرمایید نان تیار است.
M :	bālā beshinēd(n) indjā ārām ast.	Please sit upside. It's comfortable.	بالا بنشینید، اینجا آرام است.
K :	besyār zahmat kashieden(d).	You made a lot of effort.	بسیار زحمت کشیدید.
M :	naxayr, heč zahmat na kashidēm.	No, we didn't have so much effort.	نخیر هیچ زحمت نکشیدیم.
K :	nān-e besyār mazadār poxta kardēn (d).	You made a very delicious meal.	نان بسیار مزه دار پخته کردید.
M :	nosh-e djān-e tān.	Enjoy your meal.	نوش جان تان.
Q :	če mē noshēn(d)?	What do you want for drink?	چه می نوشید ؟
K :	ma(man) kam-e doḡ mē xāyom (xwāham).	I want to have some <i>dogh</i>	من کمی دوغ می خواهم.
P :	lotfan ma (man)rā ham kam-e doḡ betēn (bedehēd).	Please give me as well some <i>dogh</i>	لطفاً مرا هم کمی دوغ بدهید.
M :	nān boxorēn(d), xān(a)-e xod-e tān ast.	Please help yourself. Feel like home.	نان بخورید، خانه خود تان است.
K :	zenda bāshēn(d), besyār maza dād	(may you have a long life) it tasted so good.	زنده باشید، بسیار مزه داد.
M :	nosh-e djān-e tān.	To your health!	نوش جان تان.



Dialogue 4



Kadir offers his guests some tea.

قدیرمهمان های خود را چای می دهد.

Q:	čāy-e siā mē xorēn(d) yā čāy-e sabz ?	Do you drink black or green tea?	چای سیاه می خورید یا چای سبز؟
K:	ma (man) čāy-e sabz mē xorom(am).	I do drink green tea.	من چای سبز می خورم.
P:	ma (man) čāy-e siā mē xorom (am).	I do drink black tea.	من چای سیاه می خورم.
Q:	bura mē xwāhēn (d) ?	Do you want sugar?	بوره می خواهید؟
K:	bale, besyār tashakor.	Yes, thank you so much.	بلی، بسیار تشکر.
P:	az nān-e mazadār-e tān xayle tashakor	Thank you so much for the delicious meal.	از نان مزه دارتان خیلی تشکر.
K:	xodā hāfez-e tān.	Good bye.	خدا حافظ تان.
M:	az āmadan-e tān besyār xosh shodēm.	We were very happy about your visit.	از آمدن تان بسیار خوش شدیم.

Wordlist

Transcription	English	د ر ی
aw / āb	water	آب
badbaxtāna	unfortunately	بدبختانه
bālā beshinēd(n)	Please sit upside.	بالا بشینید/ بنشینید
barāy / bare	for, so as to	برای
be kār	to be free, to have off	بیکار
čand?	how much?	چند؟
čāy	Tee	چای
dāshtan	to have	داشتن
dāxel shodan	to come in, to step in	داخل شدن
ġarm	warm / hot	گرم
ġoftan	to say	گفتن
hamrāy	with	همرای
maʿlumdār	of course	معلومدار
maza	taste	مزه
mazadār	tasty / delicious	مزه دار
mehmān	guest	مهمان
mehmāni / daʿwat	Invitation	مهمانی / دعوت
mēhmāni kardan/daʿwat kardan/	to invite	مهمانی کردن / دعوت کردن
motasefāna	unfortunately	متأسفانه
nān	meal / bread	نان
nosh-e djān	enjoy your meal!	نوش جان
noshidan/xordan	to drink	نوشیدن / خوردن
pas	than, so, also	پس

qalban tashakor	Thank you so much.	قلباً تشکر
salām be goyēd	Send my regards.	سلام بگویند
sāt / sā'at	hour	ساعت
shab(w)	Evening	شب
sharbat	juice	شربت
shishtan / neshastan	to sit down	نشستن
shodan	will be	شدن
tānestan/ tawānestan	to can	توانستن
taqriban	around	تقریباً
wa	and	و
xāna-e xod tāt ast	feel like home	خانه خود تان است
xwāstan/xāstan	would like	خواستن
xod	own/ self	خود
xordan	to eat / to drink	خوردن
xosh	happy	خوش
xosh shodan	being happy / looking forward to	خوش شدن
yakdjāyi	together	یکجایی
sard/yax	cold	سرد
zaʿmat kashidan	to make an effort	زحمت کشیدن
zenda bashēd	(may you be alive)	زنده باشید
zenda bāshi	may you be alive)	زنده باشی

Grammar

The imperative

The imperative is formed as follows: before the present stem, the prefix „**be**“ is set + ending .

Farsi/Dari Infinitive	English Infinitive	Stem	Imperative	
			you/ tu	You / shomā be
āmadan	to come	āy	beyā / biā	beāyēn(d)
raftan	to go	raw	beraw / boro	berawēn(d) / borēn
kardan	to make	kon	bekon / book/ko	bekonēn(d) konēn(d)
rasidan	to arrive	ras	beras	berasēn(d)
dādan	to give	deh / te	bedeh/ bete	bedehēn(d)/betēn
bordan	to bring	bar	bebar/ bobar	bebarēn(d)/bobarēn
xordan	to eat	xor	bexor / boxor	bexorēn(d)/ boxorēn
neshastan	to sit	neshin	beneshin/ beshin	beneshinēn(d)/ beshinēn

In the negative imperative the prefix „**be**“ is dropped. But the „**na**“ from the negation form, which is always used for the negation form, is found as a prefix in front of the stem of the verb.

z.B.: **na** kon → don't do
form)

na raw → don't go

na konēn(d) → don't make it (polite

na rawēn(d) → don't go (polite form)

dāshtan to have
affirmative (basic form)

Personal pronouns oral / written	Verb oral / written
ma / man	dārom / dāram
tu	dāri
u / o	dāra / dārad
mā	dārēm
schomā	dārēn / dārēn
unā / ānhā	dāran / dārand

z.B: o du bača dārad. He / she has wo children.

Dāshtan
negative /negation

Personal pronoun	Negative	Verb
man / ma	na	dāram / dārom
tu	na	dāri
o	na	dārad/ dara
mā	na	dārēm
schomā	na	dārēd/ dārēn
ānhā / unā	na	dārand/ dran

z.B: emroz waqt dārēn ? Do you have time today?
 ne, waqt na dārom(am). No, I don't have time.

Please say the following sentences in Dari:

No, I don't have time.

No, they don't have work.

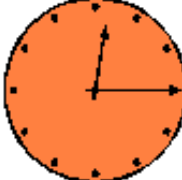
No, I don't have children.

Time designation

Dari	English	د ر ی
ba'd az	after (time)	بعد از ز
ba'd az čāsht	afternoon	بعد از چاشت
ba'd az nān	after the meal	بعد از نان
badja	o'clock	بجه
čārshanbe	Wednesday	چهارشنبه
čāsht	noon	چاشت
daqiqā	minute	دقیقه
dega sabā/ pas fardā	the day after tomorrow	دیگر صبح/ پس فردا
deeroz	yesterday	دیروز
doshanbe	Monday	دوشنبه
emroz	today	امروز
emshab	today night/evening	امشب
hafta	week	هفته
hafta āyenda	next week	هفته آینده
hālā/ hāle	now	حالا
yak roz	one day	یکروز
yakshanbe	Sunday	یکشنبه
djoma	Friday	جمعه
māh	month	ماه
nawaqt	late	نا وقت
pasāntar / ba' dtar	later	پس‌انتر/ بعد تر
pandjshanba	Thursday	پنجشنبه
pēsh az čāsht	before noon	پیش از چاشت
sabā / fardā	tomorrow	صبح/ فردا
sabā sobh/ fardā sobh	tomorrow before noon	صبا صبح/ فردا صبح
sobh	morning/ before noon	صبح

sā'at	hour	ساعت
sāl	year	سال
seshanbe	Tuesday	سه شنبه
shab(shaw)	evening/ night	شب
shām	late afternoon	شام
shanbe	Saturday	شنبه
tarafāhe	around (place/time)	طرفهای
Waqt	time	وقت

With the question **čand badja ast ? / What time is it?** Is asked for the time

<i>12⁰⁰ Uhr</i>	<i>12¹⁵ Uhr</i>	<i>12³⁰ Uhr</i>	<i>12⁴⁵ Uhr</i>
			
čand badja (a)st ? dwāzda badja ast	čand badja (a)st ? dwāzda wo pānzda	čand badja (a)st ? dwāzda wo neem (see)	čand badja (a)st ? pānzda kam yak.

<i>13⁵⁵ Uhr</i>	<i>14⁰⁵ Uhr</i>	<i>14²⁵ Uhr</i>	<i>14³⁵ Uhr</i>
			
čā pā m t ? a du	čā du t ?	čan du j.	čand badja (a)st ? bist-o pandj daqiqa ba se mānda.

There are three ways to express the time. Here I have taken the simplest form.



Exercise

1. What are these words in Dari?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. invitation | _____ |
| 2. being guest | _____ |
| 3. to have time | _____ |
| 4. unfortunately | _____ |
| 5. to cook the meal | _____ |
| 6. today morning | _____ |
| 7. early morning | _____ |
| 8. delicious | _____ |
| 9. before noon | _____ |
| 10. to drink tea | _____ |

2. Which verbs fit together

1	invite	 	āmadan	a
2	to sit	 	raftan	b
3	to eat	 	mehmānikardan	c
4	to have	 	tānestan	d
5	to go	 	noshidan	e
6	to can	 	dāshtan	f
7	to come	 	neshastan (shistan)	g
8	to drink	 	xordan	h

3. Please adjust the words!

1	wagt	♦	♦	afternoon	a
2	tarafāhe	♦	♦	year	b
3	emshab	♦	♦	Saturday	c
4	ba'd az	♦	♦	today evening /night	d
5	shām	♦	♦	time	e
6	djoma	♦	♦	now	f
7	shanbe	♦	♦	Friday	g
8	hālā / hāle	♦	♦	late afternoon	h
9	sāl	♦	♦	after (time)	i
10	ba'daz cāsht	♦	♦	around (time)	j

4. How would you express this phrases in Dari ?

1. I want to invite you.

2. We want to invite you to our place.

3. Do you have time on Saturday?

4. We love to come.

5. Unfortunately we can't come on Friday.

6. I am invited to the embassy on Thursday.

7. Where do you live?

8. My wife would be very happy.

9. Unfortunately I can't come

10. Do you come with your family?

5. Please write down the times.

1. 	čand baja ast ? a. _____ b. _____
2. 	čand baja ast ? a. _____ b. _____
3. 	čand baja ast ? a. _____ b. _____
4. 	čand baja ast ? a. _____ b. _____
5. 	čand baja ast ? a. _____ b. _____

6. Please complete the sentences:

1.

mā mē xāhēm (You
invite)

.....

2.

roze djoma (do You have
time)

.....

3.

balē, (we have time)

.....

...

4.

ba besyār (pleasure we
come)

5.

čand (time should we
come)

.....

7. Please make sentences out of the words.

emroz

bād az čāsht

haft-e āyenda

roz-e čārshanbe

dega sabā

sabā sobh

pesh az čāsht

8. Please complete the following sentences with the appropriate verbs in Dari.

1. taraf-hā-ye rāst (go)

2. xāna- e mā (you come)

3. lotfan indja (come)

4. ba pāy (you go)

5. bālā (You sit down)

6. indja (sit down)

7. taraf-e čap (Your turn)

9. Transfer this dialogue in Dari!

☐ Do you have time tomorrow?

■

☐ No, unfortunately, we will go to Mazar tomorrow.

■

☐ We want to invite you.

■

☐ This is very kind. But unfortunately we can't come tomorrow.

■

☐ What's about next week?

■

☐ On which day, next week?

■

☐ On Friday

■

☐ Yes, next Friday we would love to come. Thank you so much.

■

☐ Welcome.

■

☐ Good bye. See you next week.

■

☐ Good bye.



Invitation

مهمانی / دعوت

Useful phrases To invite somebody

a (man) mē xāyom (xwāham) shomā rā mehmān konom(am). (I want You invite)	I want to invite you.	من می خواهم شما را مهمان کنم.
ma (man) mē xāyom (xwāham) shomā rā da- wat konom(am). (I want You invite)	I want to invite you.	من می خواهم شما را دعوت کنم.
mā mē xāyēm (xwāhēm) shomā rā mehmān konēm. (we want You invite)	We want to invite you.	ما می خواهیم شما را مهمان کنیم.
mā mē xāyēm (xwāhēm) shomā rā da- wat konēm. (we want You invite)	We want to invite you.	ما می خواهیم شما را دعوت کنیم.
roz-e djoma waqt dārēn(d)? (day Friday time have?)	Do you have time on Friday?	روز جمعه وقت دارید؟
roze pandjshanbe bekār astēn(d)? (day Thursday without work are?)	Do you have off on Thursday?	روز پنجشنبه بیکار هستید؟
<u>To accept invitation</u>		مهمانی را قبول کردن
ba besyār xoshi mē āyom (am). (in very happiness come)	Yes, I love to come.	به بسیار خوشی می آیم.
xānom-e-m besyār xosh mē sha (shawad). (wife mine very happy will	My wife would be very glad/happy.	خا نمم بسیار خوش می شود.
mā besyār xosh mē shēm. (shawēm) (we very happy will.)	We would be very happy.	ما بسیار خوش می شویم.
ma-lomdār āmada mē tānom (tawānom) (of course come I can).	Of course I can come.	معلوم دار آمده میتوانم.
ba xoshi mē āyom (am) (in pleasure I come)	It's my pleasure to come.	به خوشی می آیم.
ba besyār xoshi mē āyēm. (with a lot pleasure we come)	We come with a lot of pleasure / joy.	به بسیار خوشی می آییم.

<u>To reject invitation</u>		مهمانی را رد کردن
motasefāna āmada na mē tānom (tawānam) (unfortunately come not can)	Unfortunately I can't come.	متأسفانه آمده نمی توانم.
badbaxtāna waqt na dārom (am). (unfortunately time not have)	Unfortunately, I don't have time.	بدبختانه وقت ندارم.
motahsefāna kār dārom (am). (leider Arbeit habe)	Unfortunately, I will be busy.	متأسفانه کار دارم.
<u>To recieve quests</u>		مهمان ها را پذیرایی کردن
bofarmāhēn(d), beshinēn(d). (please, sit).	Please sit down!	بفرمایید بشینید!
besyār xosh āmadēn(d). (very glad come)	You are very welcome!	بسیار خوش آمدید.
bālā beshinēn(d). (upper side sit you).	Please sit upside.	بالا بشینید!
nosh-e djān!	Enjoy your meal!	نوش جان!
eshtiāye xub! (apetite good!)	Enjoy your meal!	اشتهای خوب!
či mē noshēn(d) ? (what drink ?)	What do you want to drink?	چه می نوشید؟
če nosh-e djān mē konēn(d) ? (what drink ?)	What do you want to eat?	چه نوش جان می کنید؟
čāy mē xorēn(d) yā sharbat yā doğ? (Tea drin kor juice or dogh?)	Do you drink tea or juice or dogh?	چای می خورید یا شربت یا دوغ؟
xāna-e xod-e tāt ast. (house own/ yours is)	Feel like home.	خانه خودتان است.
<u>To thank</u>		تشکر کردن
syār tashakor az mehmāni-e tāt. (very thank of invitation yours)	Thank you so much for the invitation	بسیار تشکر از مهمانی تان.
nān besyār maza dāt ast. (meal/bread very delicious is)	The meal is very delicious.	نان بسیار مزه دار است.
nān besyār maza dād. (meal very taste give)	The meal was very tasty.	نان بسیار مزه داد.
az nān-e mazadāt-e tāt besyār tashakor. (from meal tasty yours so much thank you.)	Thank you so much for the tasty meal.	از نان مزه دارتان بسیار تشکر.

az mehmāni-e tām besyār tashakor. (from invitation yours very thank)	Thank you so much for the invitation	ازمهمانی تان بسیار تشکر.
az loṭf-e tām qalban tashkor (from kindness/grace yours thank you so much)	Thank you so much for your kindness.	از لطف تان قلباً تشکر.
<u>To adjust Greetings</u>		سلام گفتن
xānom-e tām ra salām begoyēn(d). (wife yours greeting say)	Please pass my regards to your wife.	خانم تان را سلام بگویید.
shawhar-e tām ra az tarafe ma salām begoyēn(d). (husband yours from side me greetings say)	Please say my regards to your husband.	شوهرتان را از طرف من سلام بگویید.
<u>to bid good bye</u>		خدا حافظی کردن
bāmān-e xodā. (in protection of god).	Good bye.	بامان خدا.
xodā hāfez . (god bless you).	Good bye.	خدا حافظ.

Unit 5



Shopping

- Say what you are looking for
- Say what you want to buy
- Ask for :
 - price
 - quality
 - amount
 - color
- Negotiate:
 - Make an offer
 - Reject an offer
 - Make a new offer
 - Payment

Dialogue 1



Mrs. Muller buys potatoes. She asks for the price.

خانم میولر کچالومی خرد. اوقیمتش را می پرسد

M:	salām=alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم!
V:	salām=alaykom! či (če) hāl dārēn(d)?	Good afternoon! How are you?	سلام علیکم! چه حال دارید؟
M:	tashakor ma(man) xub astom(am), zenda bāshēn (n)	Thank you I am fine. May you have a long life.	تشکر من خوب هستم، زنده باشید.
V:	če zarurat dārēn(d)? čē kār dārēn (d)?	What do you need?	چه ضرورت دارید؟ چه کار دارید؟
M:	do kilo kačālu mē xāyom (xwāham).	I want to buy two kilo potatoes.	دو کیلو کچالومی خواهم.
V:	besyār xub.	Very good.	بسیار خوب.
M:	kilo-e čānd ast ?	How much is one kilo?	کیلوی چند است؟
V:	čehl afgāni.	Fourty Afghanee.	چهل افغانی.
M:	ena (in ast) ashtād afgāni.	Here are 80 Afghanee.	این است هشتاد افغانی.
V:	besyār tashakor, xānom	Thank you so much dear lady.	بسیار تشکر خانم.
M:	az shomā tashakor,	Thank You so much!	از شما تشکر.
V:	bāmān-e xodā!	Good bye!	به امان خدا.
M:	xodā hafez!	Good bye!	خدا حافظ

Dialogue 2



Mrs. Muller is in the market and buys grapes.

خانم میولر در مارکیت است و انگور می خرد.

M:	salām-alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم !
V:	salām-alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم !
M:	angur-e sheereen dārēn(d)?	Do you have sweet grapes?	انگور شیرین دارید؟
V:	balē, ingur-e besyār xubesh dārēm.	Yes, we have very good grapes.	بلی، انگور بسیارخوبش داریم.
M:	kilo-e čand ast?	How much is one kilo?	کیلوی چند است ؟
V:	kilo-e ashtād afgāni.	Eighty Afghanee each kilo.	کیلوی هشتاد افغانی.

First she asks for the price then she negotiates

اول قیمت را می پرسد وبعد از آن جگره می کند.

M:	besyār qeemat ast.	It is very expensive.	بسیار قیمت است.
V:	naxayr, qeemat nest.	No, it is not expensive.	نخیر، قیمت نیست.
M:	kilol-e pindjā afgāni dorost ast.	Fifty Afghanee per kilo would be fine.	کیلوی پنجاه افغانی درست است.
V:	xo (xub), bare (barāy) shomā shast afgāni mē tom (deham).	Well, I can give it to you for sixty Afghanee.	خوب، برای شما شصت افغانی می دهم.
M:	se kilo angur betēn (bedehēd.)	Please give me three kilo grapes.	سه کیلو انگور بدهید.
V:	dega (digar) či (če) kār dārēn(d)?	What else do you need?	دیگر چه کار دارید ؟
M:	tashakor, dega čiz-	Thank you, I don't need	تشکر، دیگر چیزی کار ندارم.

	e kār na dārom (am). cānd shod?	anything more. How much is it all together?	چند شد؟
V:	se kilo angur, yak sad-o(wa) ashtād afgāni shod.	Three kilo grapes, one hundred eighty Afghanee.	سه کیلو انگور یک صد و هشتاد افغانی شد.
M:	ena (in ast), yak sad-o ashtād afgāni.	Here is, one hundred eighty Afghanee.	این است یک صد و هشتاد افغانی.
M:	bāmān-e xodā!	Good bye!	به امان خدا !
V:	xodā hāfez!	Good bye!	خدا حافظ !



Dialogue 3.

Bettina goes to the market. She wants to buy lamb meat, first she negotiate and tries to get the goods cheaper.

بیتینه مارکیت میرود. او میخواهد گوشت گوسفند بخرد، قبل از آن جگره می کند و کوشش میکند مواد را ارزان تر بدست آرد.

V:	salām-alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم!
B:	salām-alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم!
V:	či (če) kār dārēn(d)?	What do you need?	چه کار دارید؟
B:	gosht-e gosfand dārēn(d)?	Do you have lamb meat?	گوشت گوسفند دارید؟
V:	balē, gosht-e gosfand-e besyār tāza.	Yes, very fresh lamb meat.	بلی، گوشت گوسفند بسیار تازه.
B:	kilo-e čand ast?	How much is one kilo?	کیلوی چند است؟
V:	kilo-e do sad afgāni.	Two hundred Afghanee per kilo.	کیلوی دوصد افغانی.
B:	besyār qeemat ast	This is very expensive.	بسیار قیمت است.
V:	ne sāheb, qeemat nēst.	No, it is not expensive.	نه صاحب قیمت نیست.
K:	čand kilo betom (bedeham) ?	How many kilos should I give?	چند کیلو بدهم؟
B:	do kilo betēn (bedehēd).	Please give me two kilo.	دو کیلو بدهید.
B:	ena čār sad afgāni.	Here is four hundred Afghanee.	این است چهارصد افغانی.
V:	besyār tashakor	Thank you so much.	بسیار تشکر.
B:	xodā hāfez!.	Good bye!	خدا حافظ!
V:	bāmān-e xodā!	Good bye!	به امان خدا !

Wordlist

Transcription	English	دري
anār	pomegranate	انار
angur	grapes	انگور
arzān	cheap	ارزان
aw(āb)	water	آب
bāndjān (bādongdjān)-e rumi	tomatoes	بادنجان رومی
bāyad	must/ it is necessary	بايد
botal	bottle	بوتل
brendj	rice	برنج
bura	sugar	بوره
čāy	tea	چای
dādan	to give	دادن
dāl	lentils	دال
dāna	piece	دانه
dokān	shop	دكان
dorost ast	I agree/ it is ok	درست است
froshenda	Seller/ shop assistant	فروشنده
froxtan	to sell	فروختن
garm	warm	گرم
goresna (goshna)	hungry	گرسنه
gosht	meat	گوشت
gosht-e gosfand, goshte gāw(gaw) goshte gosāla	mutton beef veal	گوشت گوسفند گوشت گاو گوشت گوساله
kačālu	potatoes	کچالو
kalān	big	کلان
kār dāshtan / zarurat dāshtan	need something	کارداشتن/ ضرورت داشتن
kilo	kilo	کیلو
maska	butter	مسکه
mewa	fruits	میوه
morg	chicken	مرغ

nāk	pear	ناک
namak	salt	نمک
nān	bread	نان
panēr	cheese	پنیر
pau	pound	پاو
paysa / pul	money	پیسہ/پول
piāz	onion	پیاز
poxta	ripe	پُختہ
qālinča	rug	قالینچہ
qasāb	butcher	قصاب
qeemat	price / expensive	قیمت
qeemat-e i(n) .qālin čand ast?	How much are these carpets?	قیمت این قالین چند است؟
qoti	box	قطی
roġan	oil	روغن
sabzi	spinach	سبزی
sabzidjāt	vegetables	سبزیجات
sard	cold	سرد
Seb	apple	سیب
shir	milk	شیر
shirin	sweet	شیرین
sir	garlic	سیر
tarbuz	melon	تربوز
tāza	fresh	تازہ
toshna	thirst	تشنہ
toxom	egg	تخم
xarbuza	honeydew	خربوزہ
xaridan	to buy	خریدن
xāstan(xwāstan)	to want/ to wish	خواستن
xord	small	خُرد
zardak	carrots	زردک



Exercise

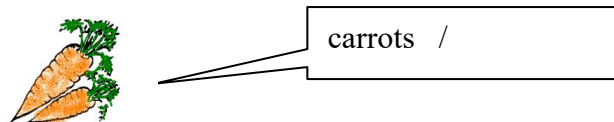
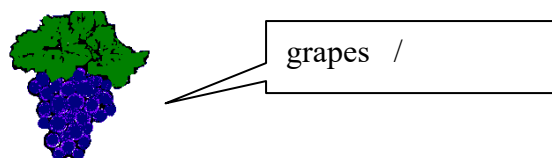
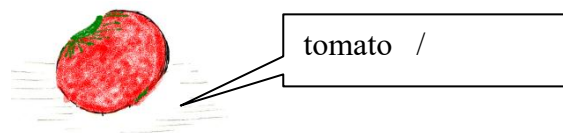
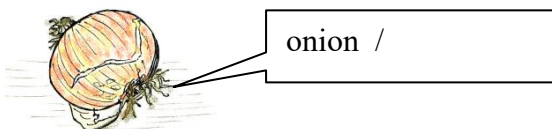
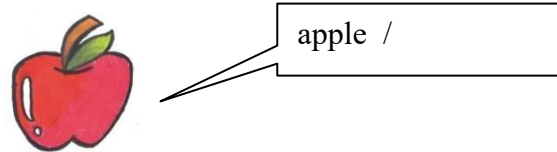
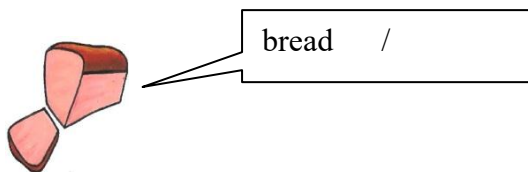
1. What fits? Please connect!

1	āxeresh čand mē sha ?	❌	☑	What is the last price?	a
2	kačālu dārēn?	❌	☑	It is very expensive.	b
3	besyār qeemat ast.	❌	☑	Can I get it cheaper?	c
4	arzāntar na mē sha?	❌	☑	Do you have fresh butter?	d
5	qeemat-e i xarbuza čand ast ?	❌	☑	How much does the melon cost?	e
6	maska-e tāza dārēn ?	❌	☑	Do you have potatoes?	f

2. What are these words in Dari?

1. Eggs _____
2. Bread _____
3. Vegetables _____
4. Potatoes _____
5. Meat _____
6. Water _____
7. Apple _____
8. Milk _____
9. Grapes _____

3. What are the following foods in Dari?



4. How do you say the following sentences in Dari?

1. Do you have fresh butter?

_____?

2. Can I get it cheaper?

_____?

3. What is the last price?

_____?

4. This is very expensive!

_____?

5. Do you have potatoes?

_____?

5. Which number fits to which letter?

a. yak pau panēr
mē xāyom

d. se botal aw
bexar.

c. čand kilo seb mē
xāyēn?

d yak tota gosht
boxo !

e čār dāna nān mē
xāyom!

1. Buy three bottles
of water!

3. I want to have
one pound cheese.

5. Eat a piece of
meat!

2. How many kilos
apple do you want?

4. I want to have
four bread.

1	2	3	4	5
d				

Grammar

The key words in this unit are the following: want (*xwāstan / xāstan*), give (*dādan*), need (*zarurat dāshtan*), have (*dāshtan*), be (*budan*).

Xwāstan—want

Stam: *xwā* (*xā*)

oral		written		
personal pronoun	verb	personal pronoun	verb	English
ma	mē xāyom	man	mē xwāham	I want
tu	mē xāyi	tu	mē xwāhi	you want
u	mē xāya	o	mē xwāhad	he/ she/ it wants
mā	me xāyēm	mā	mē xwāhēm	we want
shomā	mē xāyēn	shomā	mē xwāhēd	You want
unā	mē xāyan	ānhā	mē xwāhand	they want

6. Make the following sentences xāstan (xwāstan) :

1. (We) want two kilo meat.

2. (I) want to kilo grapes.

3. What do you want (You)?

4. (You) want one liter milk?

5. Want (You) no fruit?

Dādan- to give**Stam: deh/ t**

oral		written		
personal pronoun	verb	personal pronoun	verb	English
ma	mē tom	man	mē deham	I give
tu	mē tee	tu	mē dehee	you give
u	mē ta	o	mē dehad	he,she,it gives
mā	mē tēm	mā	mē dehēm	we go
shomā	mē tēn	shomā	mē dehēd	You give
unā	mē tan	ānhā	mē dehand	they give

The imperative is formed as follows:2nd person singular (you) : **be + present stam: be +deh** give (written)**be + te** give (oral)2nd person plural (You/they) : **be + present stam: be + dehēd** geben *Sie** (written)**be + tēn** You give* (oral)** In Dari, in the imperative, the personal pronoun „You “ or „you“ is dropped***6. Please say the following sentences in Dari!**

1. Give two kilo tomatoes!

2. Give me water!

3. Give a melon!

The imperative is in the negative form as follows: the prefix „be“ is replaced by „na“.

2nd person singular (you) : **na + present stem: na + deh** don't give (written)
na + te don't give (oral)

2nd person plural (You) : **na + Präsensstamm: na + dehēd** dont give * (written)
na + tēn dont give* (oral)

** In Dari, in the imperative, the personal pronoun „You“ oder „you“ is dropped*

7. Say the following sentences in Dari!

1. Don't give me sugar!

2. Don't give **me** rice!

3. Please **You** don't give me water!

Expressions: how much is a kilo, a piece, a liter, etc...?

Is: kilo-e , dāna-e, liter-e čand ast.

kačālu kilo-e čand ast ?

How much is one kilo potatoes?

kačālu kilo-e bist Afgāni st

One kilo potatoes costs twenty Afghanee.

xarbuza dāna-e čand ast ?

How much is one melon?

xarbuza dāna-e see Afgānee st

One melon costs 30 Afghanee.

tēl litar-e čand ast ?

How much is one liter fuel /gas?

tēl litar-e pindjā Afgānee-st

One liter fuel costs 50 Afghanee.

The expression: how much is it ? is : čand me sha

du kilo gosht čand mē sha?

How much is two kilo meat?

du kilo gosht du sad-o ashtad

2 Kilo meat costs 280 Afghanee.

afgāni mē sha.

8. How do you express the following sentences in Dari?

1. (I want) one pound tomatoes.

2. Please, give me five breads.

3. Can't you make it cheaper?

4. It is very expensive.

5. Do you have potatoes?

6. How much is one kilo carrots?

7. I want one kilo from the good rice.

8. Are the melons sweet?

9. Please assign!

1	I want one kilo from the good rice	du kilo gosht čand mē sha?	a
2	How much is one liter fuel?	toxom dāna-e čand ast?	b
3	How much costs one kilo carrots?	zardak kilo-e čand ast?	c
4	How much costs two kilo meat?	da dāna toxom čand mē sha?	d
5	How much is one melon?	yak kilo berendj-e xubesh mē xayom.	e
6	Can't you make it cheaper?	tēl liter-e čand ast?	f
7	How much costs ten eggs?	xarbuza dāna-e čand ast ?	g
8	How much is one egg?	arzāntar na mē sha?	h

9. Complete the following sentences with these verbs:

čand ast ? betēn. ast. čand mē sha ? dārēn ?

1. gosht-e gosfand
2. xarbuza kilo-e
3. du dāna nān-e garm
4. kolesh
5. besyār qeemat

Quantities

Dari	Deutsch
dāna	piece (single)
tota	piece, one part
djora	pair, couple
kilo	kilo
pau / nim kilo	one pound
qoti	box
sēr	8 kilo
botal	bottle

11. How do you say the following sentences in Dari?

- I want to have one pound of tomatoes.

☐ _____

- How much are ten eggs?

☐ _____

- How many kilos meat should I give?

☐ _____

- He needs one pair shoes.

☐ _____

- Give me five breads!

☐ _____

- Give me ten eggs!

☐ _____

- Bring five bottles water!

☐ _____

- Give me one box salt!

☐ _____

- Take a piece of cheese!

☐ _____

12. Take a look at the following pictures and say the names and the amount in Dari!



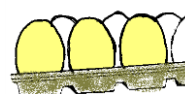
1. Four bottle juice



2. One pound tomatoes



3. Two kilo carrots



4. Seven (piece) eggs



5. Two breads



6. Four chicken

Grammar

Adjectives

The adjective always follows the noun and a *ezāfa* (-e), that means with a compound :

mēwah-e **tāza**

fruit fresh

fresh fruit

ādam-e **xub**

human/person good

good person

ketāb-e **naw**

book new

new book

some adjectives

<i>Dari</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>فارسی / دری</i>
xub	good	خوب
bad	bad	بد
xarāb	broken / bad	خراب
kalān	big	کلان
xord	small	خرد
arzān	cheap	ارزان
qeemat	expensive	قیمت
tāza	fresh	تازه
naw	new	نو / جدید
kona	old	کهنه

13. Say the following sentences in Dari!

1. I want one kilo fresh meat.

2. The eggs are broken.

3. It is expensive.



Shopping

Useful Phrases

Say what you want to buy

kačālu dārēn(d) ? (potatoes have?)	Do you have potatoes?	کچالو دارید؟
yak pau bādongjan-e rumi mē xāyom (xwāham). (one pound tomatoes want).	I want to have one pound of tomatoes.	یک پاو باد نجان رومی می خواهم.
seb kilo-e čand ast ? (apple kilo how much is ?)	How much is one kilo of apples?	سیب کیلوی چند است؟
pandj dāna nān betēn (bedehēd). (five piece bread give).	Give five pieces of bread.	پنج دانه نان بدهید.
gosht-e gosfand dārēn(d)? (meat mutton have?)	Do you have mutton?	گوشت گوسفند دارید؟
qeemat-e i (in) qālinča čand ast? (price this smal rug how much is ?)	How much is this rug?	قیمت این قالینچه چند است ؟
<u>Ask for price, amount, quality</u>		قیمت، اندازه و جنس را سوال کردن.
brendj-e xubesh sēr-e čand ast? (Rice good 8 kilo how much is ?)	How much is 8 kilos good quality rice?	برنج خوبش سیر چند است ؟
angur-rā Kilo-e čand mē tēn (dehēd)? (grapes per kilo how much give you ?)	For how much do you give one kilo grapes?	انگور را کیلوی چند می دهید ؟
xarbuz(a) (h)ā shirin ast? (Melon sweet is ?)	Are the melons sweet?	خربوزه ها شیرین است ؟
panēr-e tāza mē xāyom. (xwāham) (cheese fresh want .)	I want to have fresh cheese.	پنیر تازه میخوام.
angur kilo-e čand ast? (grapes per kilo how much is ?)	How much is one kilo grapes?	انگور کیلوی چند است؟

<u>The customer response</u>		عکس العمل خریدار
besyār qeemat ast. (very expensive is)	It is very expensive.	بسیار قیمت است.
arzān bego kē bexarom. (bexaram) (cheaper say so (I) buy)	Make it cheaper so I can buy.	ارزان بگو که بخرم.
arzāntar na mē sha (shawad)? (cheaper not will?)	Can't you make it cheaper?	ارزان تر نمی شود؟
aschtād afgāni mē tom (deham). (eighty Afghanees give).	I give eighty afghanees.	هشتاد افغانی میدهم.
xo, aschtād-o pandj betēn (bedehēd)! (well, eighty and five give)!	Well, fiftyeight!	خوب، هشتاد و پنج بدهید!
boro, bare (barāye) shomā arzāntar mē tom (deham) (gut, für Sie billiger gebe).	Alright, I'll give to you a cheaper one.	برو، برای شما ارزان ترمی دهم.
boro, aschtād-o se beten (bedehēd); dorost ast! (Well, eightythree give, is right!)	Well, give me eighty three. This is right.	برو، هشتاد و سه بدهید درست است!
aschtād-o se betēn (bedehēd)! (three eighty give!)	Give eighty three.	هشتاد و سه بدهید!

Unit 6



In the restaurant

- **Ask for the menu**
- **Get information about the meal**
- **Allow to explain the special dishes**
- **Good and beverage**
- **Express yourself about the quality and taste**
- **Request the invoice and pay**



Dialogue 1

Family Schneider has guests. They go to the restaurant together.

فامیل شنایدر مهمان دارد. آنها یکجایی رستوران می روند.

K:	Salām-alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم!
J:	Salām-alaykom!	Good afternoon!	سلام علیکم!
K:	čand nafar astēn(d)?	How many people are you?	چند نفر هستید؟
J:	čār nafar astēm.	We are four people.	چهار نفر هستیم.
K:	inda čār djāy xāli (a)st.	Here are four places free.	اینجا چهار جای خالی است.
J:	tashakor!	Thank you!	تشکر

After they take a seat, they order different meals

بعد از اینکه به جای های خود نشستند غذاهای متنوع مخصوص فرمایش دادند.

K:	če nosh-e djān mē konēn(d) ?	What do you want to eat?	چه نوش جان می کنید؟
K:	mantu dārēn(d)?	Do you have mantu?	منتو دارید؟
K:	balē , mantu-e besyār tāza dārēm.	Yes, we have very fresh Mantu.	بلی، منتوی بسیار تازه داریم.
K:	lotfan barāy-e ma (man) yak xorak mantu biāwarēn(d).	Please bring me one portion Mantu.	لطفاً برای من یک خوراک منتوبیاورید.
P:	ma(man) qābeli mē xorom (am).	I'll eat qābili.	من قابلی می خورم.
U:	kabāb-e xubesh dārēn(d)?	Do you have a very good Kabāb / roast?	کباب خوبش دارید؟
K:	balē , kabāb-e besyār xubesh dārēm.	Yes, we do have very good Kabāb.	بلی، کباب بسیارخوبش داریم.
U:	lotfan bare (barāy)ma(man) yak xorāk kabāb-e xubesh biārēn (biāwarēd).	Please, bring for me one portion of the very good kabāb.	لطفاً برای من یک خوراک کباب خوبش بیاورید.
K:	shomā če mē xorēn(d)?	What do you want to eat?	شما چه می خورید؟
J:	man yak sabzi čalaw me xorom(am).	I'll eat sabzi čalaw.	من یک سبزی چلومی خورم.
K:	besyār xub.	Very good.	بسیار خوب.



Dialogue 2

The waiter asks the guests for drinks/ beverage.

پیشخدمت رستوران از مهمان ها می پرسد که چه می نوشند.

K:	či (če) me noshēn(d) ?	What do you want to drink?	چه می نوشید؟
U:	bir dārēn(d)?	Do you have beer?	بیر دارید؟
K:	balē, bir dārēm.	Yes, we do have beer.	بلی بیر داریم.
U:	lotfan bare (barāy-e) ma (man) yak bier bir biārēn (biāwarēd)	Please bring me one beer.	لطفاً برای من یک بیر بیاورید.
P:	bare (barāy-e) mām (man ham) lotfan yak bir biārēn (biāwarēd)	Please, I do want to have a beer as well.	برای من هم لطفاً یک بیر بیاورید.
K:	bare (barāy-e) ma (man) lotfan yak čay-e sabz biārēn (biāwarēd).	Can you bring me a green tea, please.	برای من لطفاً یک چای سبز بیاورید.
K:	besyār xub.shomā če mē noshēn (d) ?	Very good. What do you want to drink?	بسیار خوب، شما چه می نوشید؟
J:	barāy-e (bare) ma(man) yak doḡ biāren (biāwarēd).	Please bring me one dogh.	برای من یک دوغ بیاورید.
K:	ba česhem	All right.	بچشم.

Dialogue 3



After the meal, the waiter asks the guests, if it was good. The guests reply, that the meal tasted very well. They say thank you, pay and bid good bye.

بعد از نان پیشخدمت میپرسد که آیا نان مزه داد. مهمانان میگویند که غذا بسیار مزه داد. آنها از پیشخدمت تشکر کرده، پول میدهند و خدا حافظی میکنند.

K:	nan maza dād ?	Was the meal tasty?	نان مزه داد ؟
G:	bale, besyar maza dād. besyār tashakor	Yes, it tasted very good.	بلی بسیار مزه داد. بسیار تشکر.
K:	čiz-e dega mē xahēn?	Do you want some more?	چیز دیگر می خواهید؟
J:	ne , besyār tashkor. lotfān surat-e hesāb(bel) a*biārēn	No, thank you. Please bring us the bill.	نخیر، بسیار تشکر، لطفاً صورت حساب را بیاورید.
K:	djedā djedā ?	Separated?	جدا جدا ؟
J:	naxayr, kolesh yakdjāhi	No, all together.	نخیر کلش یکجایی.
K:	bofarmāhēn!	Here please!	بفرمایید!
J:	bofarmāhēn. bāqish az shomā st	Here please, the remaining is for you.	بفرمایید، باقی آن از شما ست.
K:	besyār tashakor	Thank you so much.	بسیار تشکر.
G:	az shomā tashakor. nān besyār maza dād.	Thank you. The meal was very delicious.	از شما تشکر، نان بسیار مزه داد.
K:	bāmān-e xodā!	Good bye!	به امان خدا!
G:	xoda hāfeza!	Good bye!	خدا حافظ!

a*: It is the preposition „raW which is shortend in the slang as „a“.

Wordlist		
Dari	English	دری
āsh	Afghan soup with spaghetti	آش
āshak	pastry bag filled with porree	آشک
āwordan	to bring	آوردن
bačeshem	all right	بچشم
bāqi	rest	باقی
barāy-e man ham (baremām)	For me as well	برای من هم
surat-e hesāb(bel)	bill	صورت حساب
bolāni	pastry bag filled with porree	بولانی
čalaw	rice speciality (white)	چلو
čāy	tea	چای
čiz-e digar(dega)	<i>something else</i>	چیز دیگر
dādan	to give	دادن
djāy	place	جای
doğ	<i>yogurt drink</i>	دوغ
ferni	some kind of pudding	فرنی
garm	warm	گرم
kārgar-e rasturān/ gārson	waiter	کارگر رستوران / پیشخدمت رستوران
gosfand	lamb	گوسفند
goresna/ goshna	hungry	گرسنه
kabāb	kebab, barbeque, roasted	کباب
kofta	minced meat ball	کوفته
hama ash/ kolesh	all	همه اش / کلش
mantu	pastry bag filled with minced meat	منتو
māst	jogurt	ماست
mazadār	tasty, delicious	مزه دار
mēz	table	میز
morğ	chicken	مرغ
nafar	person, people	نفر

nān	meal/ bread	نان
nān maza dād	The meal was tasty.	نان مزه داد
nān	bread	نان
nosh-e djān kardan	Enjoy your meal!	نوش جان کردن
noshidan	to drink	نوشیدن
palaw	rice speciality (brown)	پلو
paysa	money	پیسسه / پول
Paysa dādan/ pul pardāxtan	to pay	پیسسه دادن / پول پرداختن
pul	money	پول
qābeli	rice speciality (brown, with almond, carrots, raisins)	قابلی
qahwa	cafe	قهوه / کافی
qorma	curry	قورمه
risarf	reserved	ریزرف
sabzi	spinach	سبزی
sabzi čalaw	spinach- rice	سبزی چلو
salata	mixed salad	سلاته
sard	cold	سرد
saxt	hard	سخت
sharbat	juice	شربت
shor	salty	شور
shorbā /shorwā	soup	شوربا
tāza	fresh	تازه
tond	hot	تند
toshna	thirsty	تشنه
xāli	not occupied, free, empty	خالی
xwāstan (xāstan)	to want	خواستن
xordan	to eat	خوردن
xorāk	portion	خوراک
yakdjāhi	together	یکجایی



Exercise

1. Which words fit together?

1	sard	hot	a
2	shor	salty	b
3	tond	cold	c
4	garm	sweet	d
5	shereen	warm	e

2. Assign !

1	mā čār nafar astēm.	Is this table free?	a
2	i mēz xāli st ?	Please sit here down.	b
3	čand nafar astēn ?	Please sit down	c
4	indja beshinēn.	How many people are you?	d
5	bofarmāhēn, beshinēn	We are four people.	e

3. Please say the following sentences in Dari!

1. Please sit here.

2. Is this place free?

3. We are five people.

4. Please sit down.

4. Please answer with the verb „dāshtan“. Form complete sentences with „yes“ and „no“!

1 kabāb-e xubesh dārēn?

☐ balē, _____

☐ naxayr, _____

2. āshak dārēn ?

☐ balē, _____

☐ naxayr (no) _____

3. mantu-e taza dārēn ?

☐ balē, _____

☐ naxayr, _____

4. sabzi čalaw dārēn ?

☐ balē, _____

☐ naxayr, _____

5. Which questions (letter) fit to which answers (number)?

a. mantu dārēn?

1. balē , kabāb-e besyār xubesh dārēm.

b. ma yak sabzi čalaw mē xorom.

2. ba česhem.

c. kabāb-e xubesh dārēn ?

3. motasefāna , sabzi čalaw -e mā xalas shoda

d. palaw xorak-e čand ast ?

4. balē , mantu-e besyār tāza dārēm.

e. lotfan bare ma yak xorak mantu biārēn.

5. palaw xorak-eafgāni

1	2	3	4	5

Grammar

The important verbs in this unit are for example: to bring (āwordan), to eat (xordan), to drink (xordan/ noshidan) etc.....

āwordan to bring
stam: āwar (ār)

oral		written		
personal pronoun	verb	personal pronoun	verb	English
ma	mē ārom	man	mē āwaram	I bring
tu	mē āree	tu	mē āwaree	you bring
U	mē āra	o	mē āwarad	he, she, it brings
mā	me ārēm	mā	mē āwarēm	we bring
shomā	mē ārēn	shomā	mē āwarēn	You bring
unā	mē āran	ānhā	mē āwarand	they bring

6. Which sentences fit together?

1	I'll bring the food.	➤	❏	či mē āri ?	a
2	We bring bread.	➤	❏	āshpaz bādonjān mē āra.	b
3	The chef brings eggplant	➤	❏	u palaw me āra.	c
4	He brings Palaw.	➤	❏	mā nān mē ārēm.	d
5	What do you bring?	➤	❏	ma nān ra mē ārom.	e

7. Please form the following sentences with the verb „āwordan“!

1. I do bring the meal.

2. We bring the bread.

3. What do you bring?

_____ ?

4. Do you bring the rice?

_____ ?

5. Do you bring the Kabāb?

_____ ?

Xordan—to eat
Stam: xor

oral		written		
personal pronoun	verb	personal pronoun	verb	English
ma	mē xorom	man	mē xoram	I eat
tu	mē xoree	tu	mē xoree	you eat
u	mē xora	o	mē xorad	he, she , it eats
mā	mē xorēm	mā	mē xorēm	we eat
shomā	mē xorēn	shomā	mē xorēd	You eat
unā	mē xoran	ānhā	mē xorand	they eat

8. Say the following sentences in Dari!

- What do you eat?
I do eat Sabzi Člaw.

■ _____?

- Do you eat Qābelee?
Yes I do eat Qābelee.

■ _____

- They don't eat Kabāb?
No, they don't eat Kabāb.

■ _____

- Do you eat at the restaurant today?
No, today I don't eat in the restaurant.

■ _____

The imperative is formed as follows:

2nd person singular (you) : **be + present stem : be + xor** eat (written)

be/bo + xo eat (oral)

2nd person plural (You / their): **be + present stem : be + xorēn** eat You* (written)

be + xorēn eat You* (oral)

** In Dari, in the imperative, the personal pronoun „You “ oder „you“ is dropped*

9. Say the following sentences in Dari!

1. Please eat (plural)!

2. Now eat!

3. Please eat with us (plural)!

The imperative is build in the negative form as follows: the prefix „be“ is replaced by „na“

2nd person singular (you) : **na + present stem: na + xor** don't eat (written)

na + xor don't eat (oral)

2nd person plural (You): **na + present stem: na + xorēd** don't eat* (written)

na +xorēn don't eat* (oral)

** In Dari, in the imperative, the personal pronoun „You “ oder „you“ is dropped out*

10. Say the following sentences in Dari!

1. Don't eat in this restaurant!

2. Don't eat this salad!

3. Don't eat here!

- 9. You are in a restaurant. You ask the waiter, if there are three free places. He shows you, where you may sit down. You order different specialities. The waiter wants to know, what you want to drink. You order dogh, tea and water. At the end you pay and thank the waiter.**

Prepare a dialogue between you and the waiter.



In the restaurant

Useful phrases

در رستوران

To get information at the restaurant

در رستوران معلومات خواستن

i (in) mez xāli st ? (this table free is ?)	Is this table free?	این میز خالی است ؟
i (in) djāy xāli st ? (this place free is?)	Is this place free?	این جای خالی است؟
pandj djāy kār dārēm (five places need we	We need five places.	پنج جای کار داریم.
čand nafar astēn(d) ? (how many person are you ?)	How many people are you?	چند نفر هستید ؟
čand djāy kār dārēn(d) ? (how many places need you ?)	How many places do you need?	چند جای کار دارید ؟
bofarmāhēn indja beshinēn(beneshinēd). (please here sit you yourself)	Please sit down here.	بفرمایید، اینجا بنشینید .
indja bofarmāhēn(d). (here please)	Please come here.	این جا بفرمایید .
indja djāy xāli st. (here place free is)	These places are free.	اینجا جای خالی است.

To order

فرمایش دادن

če mē xorēn (d)? (what eat (You)?)	What do you want to eat?	چه می خورید؟
če mē noshēn (d)? (what drink (You)?)	What do you want to drink?	چه می نوشید؟
kabāb-e xubesh dāren(d)? (kebab good have (You)?)	Do you have good kebab?	کباب خوبش دارید؟
či (če) dārēn(d) ? (what have (You)?)	What do you have?	چه دارید؟
qābili dārēn(d)? (qābili have (You) ?)	Do you have qābili?	قابلی دارید؟
če nosh-e djān mē konēn ?	What do you want to eat?	چه نوش جان می کنید؟
har čiz darēm (All have (we)).	We do have everything.	هرچیز داریم.
bare (barāy-e) ma (man) yak sabzi čalaw biārēn (biāwarēd). (For me one spinach-rice bring.)	For me one portion sabzi čalaw (speciality)	برای من یک سبزی چلو بیاورید.
bare (barāy-e)ma (man) yak čāy-e sabz biārēn (biāwarēd). (Form e one tea green)	Please bring me one green tea.	برای من یک چای سبز بیاورید.
doğ dārēn(d) ? (dogh have (You) ?)	Do you have dogh?	دوغ دارید؟

Express yourself about the food

čāy yax (sard) ast. (Tea cold is)	The tea is cold.	چای یخ / سرد است.
nān besyār maza dār ast (meal/food very tasty is)	The food is very tasty.	نان بسیار مزه دار است.
palaw besyār xubesh ast. (Palaw very good is)	The Palaw is very good.	پلو بسیار خوش است.
kabāb besyār maza dār bud (The kabāb very tasty was.)	It was very delicious/ tasty.	کباب بسیار مزه دار بود.
besyār goshna(goresna) astom (am) (very hungry am)	I am hungry.	بسیار گرسنه هستم.
besyār toshna (a)stom (very thirsty am)	I am very thirsty.	بسیار تشنه هستم.
gosht saxt ast (meat hard is)	The meat is hard.	گوشت سخت است.

Payment**پول پرداختن**

čand mē sha(shawad) ? (how much will ?)	How much is it?	چند می شود ؟
čand shod ? (how much does it make)	How much was it?	چند شد ؟
bāqish az shomā (a)st. (Rest from you is)	The rest is for You.	باقیش از شماست.
kolesh čand shod? (all how much was ?)	How much made everything?	کلش چند شد ؟
kolesh yakdjāhi čand shod? (all together how much become?)	How much is it all together?	کلش یک جایی چند شد؟
lotfan bel / surat-e esāb a (rā) biāren (biāwarēd). (please the bill bring.)	Please bring us the bill.	لطفاً بل / صورت حساب را بیاورید .

Dari	English	
afgān	afghane	افغان
afgānestān	Afghanistan	افغانستان
āgā / āqā .	Sir, Mister	آقا / آغا
ālmān / djarmani	Germany	آلمان
ālmāni / jarmani	German	آلمانی
ālmāni / jarmani	German	آلمانی
amā	But	اما
āmadan	to come	آمدن
anār	pomegranate	انار
angur	grapes	انگور
āstā (āhesta)	slowly	آهسته
aw (āb)	water	آب
awlād / tefel	child	اولاد / طفل
awlād hā / Kinder	children	اولاد ها / اطفال
āwordan	to bring	آوردن
az	from	از
ba / dar (da)	in/ on	در / به
bā / hamrāy	with	با / هراى
ba česhem	with pleasure/ alright	بچشم
bača	son / the boy	بچه
badbaxtāna	unfortunatley	بدبختانه
bālā beshinēn(d)/ beneshinēd	please sit upward	بالا بنشینید/ بشینید
balē	yes	بلى
bamān-ē xodā	bye bye	بامان خدا
bāqi	rest, leftover	باقى
barāy / bare	for	به راي
bare mām / barāy-e man ham	for me as well	براى من هم
baxayr	with gods will	بخير
baxshidan	to excuse / to donor	بخشيدن
be kār	being free , jobless	بيكار
bebaxshēn(d)	excuse me	ببخشيد

bel	bill	بل
beshinēn (beneshinēd)	please sit down/ take seat	بنشینید / بشینید
besyār / xaylē	much	بسیار / خیلی
birubār	full, busy (traffic),	بیروبار
bofarmāhen/ lotfan	welcome (as the reply for „thank you“)/ please	بفرمایید / لطفا
bolāni	filled pastry bag with leek	بـ ولانی
budan	to be	بودن
bura	Sugar	بوره
byāyēn(d) xāna-e mā borēm (borawēm)	lets go to my house/ place	بیایید خانه ما بروید
čalaw	rice speciality (white)	چلو
čand mē girirēn(d)?	how much do you take?	چند می گیرید؟
čand mē sha (shwad)?	how much is it?	چند میشود؟
čand?	how much?	چند؟
čārrāhi	crossroad	چهار راهی
čāy	tea	چای
čerāg	traffic light	چراغ
či (če) ?	what?	چه؟
čiz-e	something	چیزی
čiz-e dega	something different	چیزی دیگر
črā	why	چرا؟
čtor?	how?	چطور؟
dādan	to give	دادن
daftar / edāra	office	دفتر / اداره
dāna / tota	piece	دانه / توته
dānestan	to know	دانستن
dawāxāna	pharmacy	دواخانه
dāxel shodan	to step in , to come in	داخل شدن
dega(digar)	others	دیگر
delčasp	interesting	دلچسپ
djāy	place	جای

dokān	store	دکان
dorost ast	agreed/ it is alright	درست است
doxtar	daughter/ girl	دختر
du	two	دو
dur	far	دور
edjāza	permission	اجازه
esm / nām	name	اسم / نام
fahmidan	to understand	فهمیدن
fāmil	family	فا میل
froshenda	seller /salesperson (m+f)	فروشنده
froxtan	to sell	فروختن
gap zadan	to speak	گپ زدن
garm	warm	گرم
gārson	waiter	گارسون
gaw	beef, cow	گاو
ġoftan	to say	گفتن
goresna (goshna)	hungry	گرسنه
gosāla	calf	گوساله
gosfand	lamb	گوسفند
gosht	meat	گ و شت
dāshtan	to have	داشتن
hāl / hālat	condition	حال / حالت
hāl tām / hāl shomā	your condition	حال تان / حال شما
hālā	now	حالا
ham	as well, too	هم
hamkār	colleague	همکار
harakat kardan	to depart, to move on	حرکت کردن
eendjā	here	اینجا
istgāh/ estādgāh	stop	ایستگاه
kabāb	barbaque, grilled meat	کباب
kačālu	potatoes	کچالو

kāġaz-e tashnāb	toiletpaper	کاغذ تشناب
kalān	big	کلان
kam	a little	کم
kār kardan	to work	کار کردن
kardan	to make, to do	
kilo	kilo	کیلو
Kodām?	which...?	کدام؟
kofta	minced meat	کوفته
kolesh	all	کلش / تما مش؟
konj	edge	دنج
kudjā?	where?	کجا
ma·refi kardan	to introduce	معرفی کردن
ma·zerat mē xwāham (xāyom)	I am very sorry	معذرت می خواهم
madjles	meeting	مجلس
mahlumdār	of course	معلومدار
maktab	school	مکتب
mamlakat / watan	country	مملکت / وطن
mantu	filled pastry bag with minced meat	منتو
māst	jogurt	ماست
maydān-e tayāra	airport	میدان طیاره
maza	flavor, taste	مزه
mazadār	delicious	مزه دار
ma·lem	teacher	معلم
mehmān	guest	مهمان
mehmāni / da·wat	invitation	مهمانی / دعوت
mēhmāni kardan/da·wat kardan/	to invite	مهمانی کردن / دعوت کردن
mewa	fruits	میوه
mēz	table	میز
moasesa	institute	موسسه

moqābel / peshe ruy / rubaruy	in front of	مقابل / پیش روی / روبروی
morg	chicken	مرغ
mostaqim	straight ahead	مستقیم
motasefāna	unfortunatley	متأسفانه
na fāhmidam(om)	I did not understand	نفهمیدم
nafar	person	نفر
nāk	pear	ناک
namak	salt	نمک
nān	bread	نان
nān	meal / bread	نان
nān maza dād	the meal was delicious	نان مزه داد
nānwāhi	bakery	نانواهی
ne (naxayr)	no	نه / نخیر
nezdik	close by	نزدیک
nomāyenda	represantative, deputy	نماینده
nosh-e jān!	enjoy your meal	نوش جان!
noshidani	beverage	نوشیدن
otāq	room	اتاق
pahlu	next to	پهلوی
palaw	rice speciality (brown)	پلو
pandj	five	پنج
panēr	cheese	پنیر
pas	than, so, well	پس
pau / pāw	pound	پاو
paysa / pul	money	پایسه / پول
Paysa dādan/ pul pardāxtan	to pay	پایسه دادن / پول پرداختن
pesar	son	پسر
piāda	by foot	پیاده
pohantun	university	پوهنتون
por	full	پر

poxta	ready, mature	پخته
qābele tashakor nest	your are welcome!	قابل تشکر نیست
qābili	rice speciality, rice dish	قابلی
qahwa / kāfi	cafe	قهوه / کافی
qalban tashkor	thank you very much	قلبا تشکر
qālinča	small rug	قالینچه
qasāb	butcher	قصاب
qimat	price	قیمت
qimat	expensive	قیمت
qimat-e in ketāb čand ast?	how much does this book costs?	قیمت این کتاب چند است؟
qorma	goulash	قورمه
raft o āmad	back and forth	رفت و آمد
raftan	to go	رفتن
rāst/ čap	right / left	راست / چپ
rasturan	restaurant	رستوران
resarv	reserved	ریزرف
roz	day	روز
roz baxayr	have a nice day	روز بخیر
roz-e tār baxayr	wish you a good morning	روزتان بخیر!
sabā / fardā čāsht	tomorrow / tomorrow noon	صبا چاشت / فردا چاشت
sabā / fardā	tomorrow	صبا / فردا
sabā sobh	tomorrow morning	صبا صبح / فردا صبح
sabā/ fardā shaw (shab)	tomorrow night	صبا شب / فردا شب
sabzi	spinach	سبزی
sabzi čalaw	spinach-rice	سبزی چلو
sabzidjāt	vegetables	سبزیجات
sāda / āsān	easy	ساده / آسان
salām be goyēn	Pass my Salam/ regards ...	سلام بگویند
salām/salām-e alaykom!	Greeting	سلام / سلام علیکم!
salāta	salad	سلاطه

sarak	street	سرک
sard	cold	سرد
sāt (sā-at)	hour	ساعت
saxt	hard	سخت
se	three	سه
sehat	health	صحت
shab baxayr	good evening / good night	شب بخیر
shār (shahr)	city	شهر
sharbat	juice	شربت
shaw (shab)	evening	شب
shawhar	husband	شوهر
shefāxāna	hospital	شفاخانه
shir	milk	شیر
shirin	sweet	شیرین
shishtan (neshastan)	to sit	نشستن
shodan	will	شدن
shokor	Thanks god	شکر
shor	salty	شور
shorwā / shorbā	soup	شوربا
sir	garlic	سیر
sobh	morning	صبح
tā daf·a-e āyenda	till next time	تا دفعه آینده
tānestan (tawānestan)	can, be able	توانستن
tanhā	alone	تنها
tanhā / faqat	only	تنها / فقط
taqriban	about, around	تقریباً
taraf-e čap	on the left side	طرف چپ
taraf-e rāst	on the right side	طرف راست
tarbuz	melon	تربوز
tashakor	thank you	تشکر

tashnāb	bathroom	تشنا ب
tashnāb	toilet	تشنا ب
tāza	fresh	تازه
tekrār kardan	to repeat	تکرار کردن
tond	hot	تند
toshna	being thirsty	تشنگی
toshna	thirst	تشنه
toxom	egg	تخم
tu	you	تو
indja	here	آنجا
wa	and	و
wazifa	profession	وظیفه
xāli	vacant, empty	خالی
xāna-e xod tān ast	feel like home	خانه خود تان است
xānom	women, wife	خانم
xarbuza	musk melon	خربوزه
xaridan	to buy	خریدن
xāstan (xwāstan)	to will, to intend	خواستن
xāstan(xwāstan)	to want	خواستن
xod	own	خود
xodā hāfez	good buy	خدا حافظ
xorāk	portion, amount	خوراک
xord	small	خرد
xordan	to eat	خوردن
xordan / noshidan	to drink	خوردن / نوشیدن
xosh	happy	خوش
xosh āmadēd (āmadēn)!	welcome	خوش آمدید!
xosh shodan	be pleased	خوش شدن
xoshi	pleasure, happiness	خوشی
xub	good	خوب
yak	one	یک

yakdjāhi	together	یکجایی
yaktarafa	one way	یکطرفه
zahmat kashidan	to effort	زحمت کشیدن
zardak	carrot	زردک
zarurat dāshtan/ kār dāshtan	to need	ضرورت داشتن / کار داشتن
zenda bashēn(d)	<i>may you be alive</i>	زنده باشید
zenda bāshi	<i>may you be alive</i>	زنده باشی
zendagi	the life	زندگی
zendagi	the life	زندگی
zendagi kardan	to live	زندگی کردن
ziād	a lot	زیاد

Transcription	English	Dari
shaw (shab)	evening	شب
amā	but	اما
harakat kardan	to go, to drive	حرکت کردن
afgān	Afghan (m/f)	افغان
afgānestān	Afghanistan	افغانستان
tanhā	alone	تنها
kolesh	all	کلش / تما مش_؟
čerāg	traffic light	چراغ
dega(digar)	other	دیگر
dawāxāna	pharmacy	دواخانه
kār kardan	to work	کار کردن
ham	also, too	هم
xodā hāfez	good bye	خدا حافظ
taraf-e čap	on the left side	طرف چپ
taraf-e rāst	on the right side	طرف راست
bamān-ē xodā	good bye	بامان خدا
bolāni	filled pastry bag with porree	بولانی
nānwāhi	bakery	نانواهی
tashnāb	bathroom	تشنا ب
zahmat kashidan	to effort	زحمت کشیدن
wazifa	profession	وظیفه
salām be goyēn	Pass my Salam/ regards ...	سلا م بگویند
Paysa dādan/ pul pardāxtan	to pay	پیسسه دادن / پول پرداختن
nāk	Birne	ناک
tā daf·a-e āyenda	till the next time	تا دفعه آینده
bofarmāhen/ lotfan	welcome(as the reply for „thank you“)/ please	بفرمایید / لطفا
zarurat dāshtan/ kār dāshtan	to need	ضرورت داشتن / کار داشتن
āwordan	to bring	آوردن

nān	bread	نان
daftar / edāra	office	دفتر / اداره
tashakor	thank you	تشکر
pas	so, also	پس
nān maza dād	t the meal was delicious	نان مزه داد
zendagi	the life	زندگی
ālmāni / jarmani	German	آلمانی
ālmāni / jarmani	German	آلمانی
ālmān / djarmani	Germany	آلمان
eendjā	here	آنجا
se	three	سه
tu	you	تو
toshna	thirst	تشنگی
toshna	thirsty	تشنه
konj	edge	کنج
shawhar	husband	شوهر
toxom	egg	تخم
xod	own	خود
sāda / āsān	easy	ساده / آسان
yaktarafa	one way	یکطرفه
mēhmāni kardan/da'wat kardan/	to invite	مهمانی کردن / دعوت کردن
mehmāni / da'wat	invitation	مهمانی / دعوت
yak	one	یک
dorost ast	it is all right	درست است
edjāza	permission	اجازه
xordan	to eat	خوردن
nān	meal / bread	نان
čiz-e	something	چیزی
čiz-e dega	something else	چیزی دیگر
fāmil	family	فامیل
gosht	meat	گوشت

kofta	minced meat balls	کوفته
maydān-e tayāra	airport	میدان طیاره
xānom	women / wife	خانم
be kār	job less	بیکار
xoshi	happiness	خوشی
tāza	fresh	تازه
xosh	happy	خوش
xāna-e xod tām ast	feel like home	خانه خود تان است
pandj	five	پنج
barāy / bare	for	برای
bare mām / barāy-e man ham	form e as well	برای من هم
mehmān	guest	مهمان
dādan	to give	دادن
moqābel / peshe ruy / rubaruy	in front of	مقابل / پیش روی / روبروی
raftan	to go	رفتن
paysa / pul	money	پیسه / پول
salāta	salad	سلاطه
sabzidjāt	vegetable	سبزیجات
mostaqim	straight ahead	مستقیم
dokān	shop	دکان
maza	taste	مزه
sehat	health	صحت
noshidani	beverage	نوشیدن
shokor	Thanks god	شکر
qorma	goulash	قورمه
anār	pomegranate	انار
kalān	big	کلان
xub	good	خوب
shab baxayr	good night	شب بخیر
salām/salām alaykom!	greeting	سلام / سلام علیکم !

Dāshtan	to have	داشتن
istgāh/ estādgāh	bus stop	ایستگاه
morġ	chicken	مرغ
saxt	hard	سخت
dāxel shodan	to step in, to come in	داخل شدن
āgā /āqā .	mister	آقا / آغا
xosh āmadēd (āmadēn)!	welcome!	خوش آمدید!
qalban tashkor	thank you from the deep of heart	قلبا تشکر
indjā (indjā)	here	اینجا
raft o āmad	roundtrip	رفت و آمد
goresna (goshna)	hunger	گرسنه
ma·zerat mē xwāham (xāyom)	I am sorry	معذرت می خواهم
na fāhmidam(om)	I did not understand	نفهمیدم
roz-e tām baxayr	Have a nice day	روزتان بخیر!
hāl tām / hāl shomā	Your condition/health	حالتان / حال شما
ba / dar (da)	in /on	در / به
ba česhem	all right	بچشم
moasesa	institute	موسسه
delčasp	interessant	دلچسپ
balē	yes	بلی
hālā	now	حالا
qahwa / kāfi	cafe	قهوه / کافی
gosāla	calf	گوساله
sard /	cold	سرد
kačālu	potatoes	کچالو
panēr	cheese	پنیر
xaridan	to buy	خریدن
gārson	waiter, waitress	گارسون
kilo	kilo, kg	کیلو
awlād / tefel	child	اولاد / طفل

awlād hā / Kinder	children	اولاد ها / اطفال
xord	small	خرد
qālinča	small rug, small kilim	قالینچه
sir	garlic	سیر
hamkār	colleague	همکار
āmadan	to come	آمدن
byāyēn(d) xāna-e mā borēm (borawēm)	let's go to our home/place	بیا بیید خانه ما بروید
tānestan (tawānestan)	can	توانستن
shafāxāna	hospital	شفاخانه
čārrāhi	cross (traffic)	چهار راهی
gosfand	lamb	گوسفند
mamlakat / watan	land	مملکت / وطن
āstā (āhesta)	slowly	آهسته
zenda bāshi	<i>may you be alive</i>	زنده باشی
zendagi	life	زندگی
zenda bashēn(d)	<i>may you be alive</i>	زنده باشید
zendagi kardan	to live	زندگی کردن
ma•lem	teacher	معلم
motasefāna	unfortunately	متأسفانه
kardan	to make	کردن
xarbuza	musk melone	خربوزه
qasāb	butcher	قصاب
shir	milk	شیر
bā / hamrāy	with	با / همراهی
baxayr	with gods will	بخیر
xāstan(xwāstan)	to want	خواستن
zardak	carrot	زردک
sabā / fardā	tomorrow	صبا / فردا
sabā/ fardā shaw (shab)	tomorrow night	صبا شب / فردا شب

sabā / fardā čāsht	tomorrow / tomorrow noon	صبا چاشت / فردا چاشت
sabā sobh	tomorrow morning	صبا صبح / فردا صبح
nezdik	close by	نزدیک
esm / nām	name	اسم / نام
mahlumdār	sure, of course	معلومدار
pahlu	next	پهلوی
ne (naxayr)	no	نه / نخیر
qābele tashakor nest	welcome, no need to thank	قابل تشکر نیست
tanhā / faqat	only	تنها / فقط
mewa	fruits	میوه
nafar	person	نفر
pau	pound	پوه؟
djāy	place	جای
xorāk	portion, amount	خوراک
qimat	price	قیمت
bel	bill	بل
rāst/ čap	right / left	راست / چپ
poxta	mature	پخته
qābili	rice speciality, rice dish	قابلی
palaw	rice speciality (brown)	پلو
čalaw	rice speciality (white)	چلو
resarv	reserved	ریزرف
bāqi	rest, left over	باقی
rasturan	restaurant	رستوران
gaw	cow	گاو
sharbat	juice	شربت
ğoftan	to say	گفتن
namak	salt	نمک
shor	salty	شور
tond	hot	تند
mazadār	delicious	مزه دار
roz baxayr	have a good day	روز بخیر

vocabulary 2

maktab	school	مکتب
besyār / xaylē	a lot	بسیار / خیلی
budan	to be	بودن
shishtan (neshastan)	to sit	نشستن
beshinēn (beneshinēd)	please sit down	بنشینید / بشینید
bālā beshinēn(d)/ beneshinēd	please sit upward	بالا بنشینید / بشینید
xosh shodan	to look forward	خوش شدن
pesar	son	پسر
bača	son / boy	بچه
kabāb	barbeque, kebab	کباب
sabzi	spinach	سبزی
sabzi čalaw	spinach and rice	سبزی چلو
gap zadan	to speak	گپ زدن
shār (shahr)	city	شهر
sarak	street	سرک
dāna / tota	piece	دانه / توته
sāt (sāʔat)	hour	ساعت
shorwā / shorbā	soup	شوربا
shirin	sweet	شیرین
roz	day	روز
čāy	tea	چای
mantu	filled pastry bag with minced meat	منتو
qimat	expensive	قیمت
mēz	table	میز
doxtar	daughter / girl	دختر
tashnāb	toilet	تشناب
kāğaz-e tashnāb	toilet paper	کاغذ تشناب
angur	grapes	انگور
xordan / noshidan	to drink	خوردن / نوشیدن
xāli	vacant	خالی
wa	and	و

vocabulary 2

taqriban	around, circa	تقریباً
badbaxtāna	unfortunately	بدبختانه
pohantun	university	پوهنتون
froxtan	to sell	فروختن
froshenda	salesman, shop assistant	فروشنده
madjles	meeting	مجلس
fahmidan	to understand	فهمیدن
nomāyenda	representative	نماینده
baxshidan	to forgive/ to donor	بخشیدن
bebaxshēn(d)	excuse me	ببخشید
ziād	much	زیاد
por	full	پر
birubār	traffic rush	بیروبار
az	from	از
sobh	morning	صبح
ma·refi kardan	to introduce	معرفی کردن
garm	warm	گرم
črā	why?	چرا؟
či (če) ?	what?	چه؟
aw (āb)	water	آب
tarbuz	melon	تربوز
dur	far away	دور
Kodām?	which..?	کدام؟
kam	less	کم
shodan	becoming	شدن
qimat-e in ketāb čand ast?	how much does this book costs?	قیمت این کتاب چند است؟
čand mē sha (shwad)?	how much is it?	چند میشود؟
čand mē girirēn(d)?	how much do you take?	چند می گیرید؟
čand?	how much?	چند؟
čtor?	how?	چطور؟

vocabulary 2

tekrār kardan	repeat	تکرار کردن
dānestan	to know	دانستن
kudjā?	where?	کجا
nosh-e jān!	Enjoy your meal	نوش جان!
xāstan (xwāstan)	to wish	خواستن
māst	jogurt	ماست
otāq	room	اتاق
piāda	by foot	پیاده
bura	sugar	بوره
yakdjāhi	together	یکجایی
hāl / hālat	condition	حال / حالت
du	two	دو