

نوشیدنی	nušidani	a drink
بیارم	biāram	shall I bring
دوغ	duq	yoghurt drink (salted)
بستنی	bastani	ice cream
تصمیم گرفتن (گیر)	tasmim gereftan (gir)	to decide
بعداً	ba`dan	later
گفتن (گ)	goftan (g)	to say/tell
می‌گم	migam	I (will) say/tell

Language and culture notes



Present perfect

How to say 'He has gone.'

Here is the formula:

Past stem of verb + suffix **e** + personal ending

The past stem of the verb رفتن **raftan** 'to go' is رفت **raft**.

(CD2: 18)



من رفته‌ام	man rafteam	I have gone
تو رفته‌ای	to raftei	You (<i>inf</i>) have gone
او رفته است *	u rafte (ast)	S/he has gone
ما رفته‌ایم	mā rafteim	We have gone
شما رفته‌اید	šomā rafteid	You have gone
اون‌ها رفته‌اند	un(h)ā rafteand	They have gone

* **Note:** For او **u** 'he/she', **ast** is used as a personal ending.

In colloquial Persian, the above forms are reduced and pronounced as follows. Note the stress pattern shown by underlining. Also listen to the recordings and note the differences.



(CD2; 19)

من رفته‌ام	man raftam	I've gone
تو رفته‌ای	to rafti	You've gone
او رفته	u rafte	He/she's gone
ما رفته‌ایم	mā raftim	We've gone
شما رفته‌اید	šomā raftid	You've gone
اون‌ها رفته‌اند	un(h)ā raftand	They've gone

Please note:

It is the stress pattern that distinguishes **raftam** 'I've gone' from **raftam** 'I went' (see Past simple in U4D1).

As mentioned earlier, with verbs of motion, such as 'to go', 'to come', the preposition به **be** 'to' is often omitted and the verb goes before the place. Thus, form (B) below is more colloquial:

(A) او به توالت رفته. **u be tuālet rafte.**

He/she's gone to the toilet.

(B) رفته توالت. **rafte tuālet.** He/she's gone to the toilet.

To say 'I've been to (a place)', meaning 'I've visited that place', we use the verb رفتن **raftan** 'to go':

من به اسپانیا رفته‌ام.

man be espāniā raft(e)am.

I've been to Spain.

شما به اسپانیا رفته‌اید؟

šomā be espāniā raft(e)id?

Have you been to Spain?

To make the verb negative, we add نَ **na-**, e.g.

من به اسپانیا نرفته‌ام.

man be espāniā nraft(e)am.

I haven't been to Spain.

من اسپاگتی نخورده‌ام.

man espāgeti naxord(e)am.

I haven't eaten spaghetti.

Exercise 6



Using the verb خوردن **xordan** 'to eat', give the equivalents of the sentences below. Follow the example.

1 I've eaten Iranian food.

Example: من غذای ایرانی خورده‌ام.
man qazā-ye irāni xord(e)am.

2 You (*inf*) have eaten Iranian food.

3 He/she has eaten Iranian food.

4 We have eaten Iranian food.

5 You (*f*) have eaten Iranian food.

6 They have eaten Iranian food.

Exercise 7



Now make the above sentences negative. Follow the example.

Example: من غذای ایرانی نخورده‌ام.
man qazā-ye irāni naxord(e)am.
I have not eaten Iranian food.

Now let us explore a few more contexts in which this very common tense is used:

(CD2; 20)



سرما خورده‌ام. **sarmā xord(e)am.**

I've caught (*lit* eaten) a cold.

غذای ایرانی خورده‌اید؟ **qazā-ye irāni xord(e)id?**

Have you eaten Iranian food?

فیلم آواتار دیده‌اید؟ **film-e āvātār-o did(e)id?**

Have you seen the film Avatar?

تا حالا فیلم ایرانی دیده‌اید؟ **tā hālā film-e irāni did(e)id?**

Have you seen an Iranian film until now?

من قبلاً شما رو دیده‌ام؟ **man qablan šomā-ro did(e)am?**

Have I seen you before?

با برادرم آشنا شده‌اید؟ **bā barādaram āš(e)nā šod(e)id?**

Have you met my brother?

با کسی آشنا شدن (ش) **bā kasi āš(e)nā šodan (š)**
to meet someone (for the first time)

من با پدرتون ملاقات نکرده‌ام.
man bā pedaretun molāqāt nakard(e)am.
I haven't met (with) your father. [Either for the first time or by arrangement.]

با کسی ملاقات کردن (کن)
bā kasi molāqāt kardan (kon)
to meet (with) someone

شما هیچ‌وقت هلیکوپتر سوار شده‌اید؟
šomā hic-vaqt helikopter savār šod(e)id?
Have you ever been on (*lit* boarded) a helicopter?

سوار شدن (ش) **savār šodan (š)**
to board (or get on) a means of transport

ایمیل‌هاتونو چک کرده‌اید؟
imeilhātun-o cek kard(e)id?
Have you checked your emails?

تکلیف فارسی‌تونو انجام داده‌اید؟
taklif-e fārsitun-o anjām dād(e)id?
Have you done your Farsi homework?

انجام دادن (د) **anjām dādan (d)** to do; to carry out
تکلیف **taklif** homework



Exercise 8

Can you ask a Persian speaker if:

- 1 He/she has ever been to America.
- 2 He/she has seen *James Bond* (film).
- 3 He/she has ever had (eaten) Chinese food.
- 4 He/she has had (eaten) lunch/dinner/breakfast.
- 5 He/she has been on a helicopter.
- 6 He/she has ever lost something.
- 7 He/she has caught a cold.

Complaining in a restaurant

ببخشید، این غذا سرده! **bebaxšid, in qazā sarde!**
Excuse me, this food's cold!

این نوشابه گرمه! **in nušābe garme!**
This drink's warm!

این ماهی بو می‌ده! **in māhi bu mide!**
This fish smells!

این سالاد / نون تازه نیست! **in sālād/nun tāze nist!**
This salad/bread isn't fresh.

آقا، مردیم از گرسنگی! **āqā, mordim az gorosnegi!**
Sir, we're starving! (*lit* We died of hunger!)

غذای ما چی شد؟ **qazā-ye mā ci šod?**
What happened to our meal?

می‌تونم با مدیر رستوران صحبت کنم؟
mitunam bā modir-e resturān sohbat konam?
Can I speak to the restaurant manager?

Other useful vocabulary

آقا / خانم، صورت حساب، لطفاً. **āqā/xānom, surat-hesāb, lotfan.**
Sir/Madam, (may I have) the bill, please?

کجا باید پول بدم؟ **kojā bāyad pul bedam?**
Where should I pay?

Exercise 9

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 Where's Mum? She's gone to the supermarket.
- 2 Where are your parents? They've gone to Iran.
- 3 Have you seen my new car?
- 4 Have you ever lost something?
- 5 I always lose my car key.
- 6 Sorry to interrupt you, but you haven't seen my car key, have you?
(*lit* haven't you seen)



- 7 This fish is not fresh.
- 8 This kebab smells.
- 9 May I have the bill, please?



Comprehension (CD2: 21)

You have received a video message from a Persian-speaking relative. For this test, you will only hear the soundtrack.

سلام. می‌دونید که من همیشه براتون نامه یا ایمیل می‌نویسم. اما این بار تصمیم گرفتم یک فیلم بفرستم. باید بگم که هیچ‌وقت جلوی دوربین صحبت نکرده‌ام. به همین دلیل کمی هول شده‌ام. می‌بخشید. امروز، خانم و بچه‌ها نیستند خونه. همه رفته‌اند مسافرت. اما زیاد هم تنها نیستم: الان چند تا شکم گرسنه تو اتاق پذیرایی منتظرم هستند! پنج تا از دوست‌هام به دیدنم اومده‌اند. تا چند دقیقه‌ی دیگه باهاشون آشنا می‌شید. تو خونه‌ی ما، اغلب خانمم آشپزی می‌کنه. من به ندرت غذا درست می‌کنم. فقط چلوکباب می‌تونم بپزم. اما این بار، سعی کرده‌ام چند جور غذا درست کنم. آخر فیلم، میز ناهارخوری رو نشون می‌دم. راستی، شما تا حالا غذای ایرانی خورده‌اید؟

salām. midunid ke man hamiše barātun nāme yā imeil minevisam. ammā in bār tasmim gereftam yek film bef(e)restam. bāyad begam ke hic-vaqt jelo-ye durbin sohbat nakard(e)am. be hamin dalil kami houl šod(e)am. mibaxšid. emruz, xānom o baccehā nistand xune. hame raft(e)and mosāferat. ammā ziād ham tanhā nistam: al`ān cand tā šekam-e gorosne tu otāq-e pazirāyi montazeram hastand! panj tā az dust(h)ām be didanam umad(e)and. tā cand daqiqe-ye dige bāhāšun āš(e)nā mišid. tu xune-ye mā, aqlab xānomam āšpazi mikone. man benodrat qazā dorost mikonam. faqat celo(u)-kabāb mitunam bepazam. ammā in bār, sa`y kard(e)am cand jur qazā dorost konam. āxar-e film, miz-e nāhārxori-ro nešun midam. rāsti, šomā tā hālā qazā-ye irāni xord(e)id?

- 1 What does he normally do which he is not doing now?
- 2 Why is he nervous?
- 3 In one way, he is alone; but then he is not! Can you solve this puzzle?
- 4 How does he show his sense of humour?
- 5 Who will you be meeting in a few minutes?
- 6 Who does what often in his home?
- 7 What brave act has he done today?
- 8 What promise does he make?
- 9 What does he want to know at the end?

Unit Ten

موقعیت‌های اضطراری

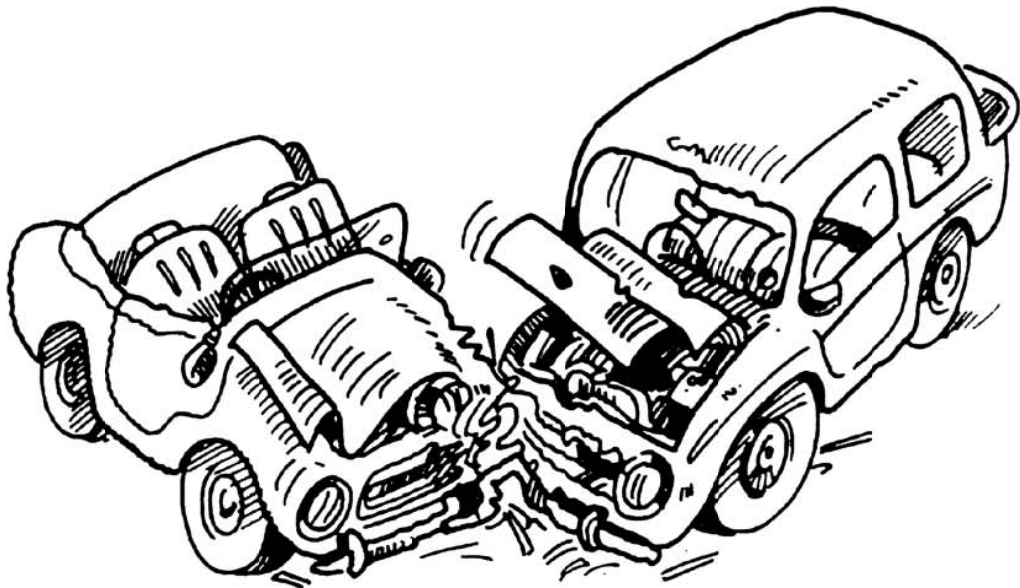
mouqe`iyathā-ye ezterāri

Emergency situations



In this unit we will look at how to:

- use the Tehran telephone directory
- ask if you can contact your embassy
- ask to talk to your lawyer
- talk about what you were doing yesterday at this time
- describe someone's appearance
- call the police and other emergency services



Dialogue 1



At the police station (CD2: 22)



A British businessman (B) has just been involved in a car accident. Having obtained his details, the police officer (O) and the businessman have the following exchange.

- O: خوب، حالا بفرمایید تصادف چطور اتفاق افتاد.
 B: من داشتم با سرعت حدود ۴۰ کیلومتر در ساعت می‌روندم. این آقا یک دفعه پیچید جلوم.
 O: راهنماش روشن بود؟
 B: ببخشید، فارسیم زیاد خوب نیست؛ نمی‌تونم به فارسی توضیح بدم. مترجم لازم دارم. می‌تونم به سفارت انگلستان تلفن کنم و خواهش کنم یک مترجم بفرستند؟
 O: خواهش می‌کنم، بفرمایید. تلفن اونجاست.
 B: متشکرم. در ضمن، ترجیح می‌دم اول با وکیل صحبت کنم. اشکالی نداره؟
 O: خواهش می‌کنم. به ایشون هم می‌تونید زنگ بزنید.

- O: xob, hālā befarmāyid tasādof ceto(u)r ettefāq oftād.
 B: man dāštam bā sor`at-e hodud-e cehel kilometr dar sāl`at mirundam. in āqā yek-daf`e picid jelom.
 O: rāhnemāš roušan bud?
 B: bebaxšid, fārsim ziād xub nist; nemitunam be fārsi touzih bedam. motarjem lāzem dāram. mitunam be sefārat-e engelestān telefon konam va xāheš konam yek motarjem bef(e)restand?
 O: xāheš mikonam, befarmāyid. telefon unjāst.
 B: mot(a)šakkeram. dar zemn, tarjih midam avval bā vakilam sohbat konam. eškālī nadāre?
 O: xāheš mikonam. be išun (h)am mitunid zang bezanid.
 O: OK, now please tell (us) how the accident happened.
 B: I was driving at a speed of about 40 kilometres per hour. This gentleman suddenly turned in front of me.
 O: Was his indicator on?

- B: *I'm sorry, my Persian isn't that good; I can't explain in Persian. I need an interpreter. Can I telephone the British Embassy and ask them to send an interpreter?*
- O: *By all means, please go ahead. The telephone's there.*
- B: *Thank you. Incidentally, I prefer to talk to my lawyer first. Is that OK?*
- O: *By all means. You can ring him, too.*

**A
CB**
Vocabulary

تصادف	tasādof	accident
اتفاق افتادن (افت)	ettefāq oftādan (oft)	to happen
سرعت	sor`at	speed
کیلومتر	kilometr	kilometre
داشتم می‌روندم	dāštam mirundam	I was driving
روندن (رون)	rundan (run)	to drive
یک‌دفعه	yek-daf`e	suddenly
پیچید	picid	he turned
پیچیدن (پیچ)	picidan (pic)	to turn
جلوم	jelom col for jelo-ye man → jelo-y(e)+am	in front of me
راهنما	rāhnamā	indicator
روشن	roušan	switched on
به فارسی	be fārsi	in Persian
توضیح	touzih	explanation
توضیح دادن (د)	touzih dādan (d)	to explain
مترجم	motarjem	interpreter, translator
لازم	lāzem	needed, necessary
لازم دارم	lāzem dāram	I need
لازم داشتن (دار)	lāzem dāstan (dār)	to need
سفارت	sefārat	embassy
انگلستان	engelestān	England
فرستادن (فرست)	ferestādan (ferest)	to send
در ضمن	dar zemn	meanwhile
ترجیح دادن (د)	tarjih dādan (d)	to prefer

وکیل	vakil	lawyer
اشکال	eškāl	problem
زنگ زدن (زن)	zang zadan (zan)	to ring/phone

Language and culture notes



Past continuous

How to say 'I was driving'

Here's the formula:

Prefix می **mi-** + past stem of verb + personal ending*

***Note:** No personal ending is used for third-person singular (او **u** 's/he' and اون **un** 'it/that').

Verb needed: راندن **rundan** to drive

Here's the result:

Prefix می **mi-** + past stem of verb راند **rund**
 + personal ending م **am**
 = می‌روندم **mirundam** I was driving

Note: The verb داشتن **dāştan** is often used here, as an auxiliary verb, to emphasise the fact that the action was in progress:

داشتم می‌روندم **dāştam mirundam** I was (in the middle of)
 driving

Important: You will note that:

- 1 The past stem of the verb داشتن **dāştan** is used, i.e. داشت **dāšt**.
- 2 The same personal ending is used for both verbs.

Now consider this sentence, from the dialogue, where an adverbial phrase is sandwiched between the auxiliary verb and the main verb:

من داشتم با سرعت حدود ۴۰ کیلومتر در ساعت می‌روندم.
man dāştam bā sor`at-e hodud-e chehel kilumetr dar
sā`at mirundam.

I was driving at a speed of about 40 kilometres per hour.

Also note how the object can be sandwiched between the two verbs:

داشتم می خوردم. **dāštam mixordam.** I was eating.
 داشتم ناهار می خوردم. **dāštam nāhār mixordam.** I was eating lunch.

دیروز این وقت، داشتم ناهار می خوردم.
diruz in vaqt, dāštam nāhār mixordam.
 Yesterday at this time, I was eating lunch.

Note: The auxiliary verb is not used in the negative form:

دیروز این وقت، ناهار نمی خوردم.
diruz in vaqt, nāhār nemixordam.
 Yesterday at this time, I was not eating lunch.

Here is a useful question:

دیروز این وقت، چه کار می کردید؟
diruz in vaqt, ce-kār mikardid?
 What were you doing yesterday at this time?



Exercise 1

Change these sentences as in the example, and then provide an English translation of the new sentences.

- ۱- دیشب این وقت، داشتم شام می خوردم.
1 dišab in vaqt, dāštam šām mixordam.
 Last night at this time, I was eating dinner.
- Example: دیشب این وقت، داشتم تلویزیون تماشا می کردم.
dišab in vaqt, dāštam televizion tamāšā mikardam.
 Last night at this time, I was watching TV.
- ۲- دیشب این وقت، داشتم شام می خوردی.
2 dišab in vaqt, dāšti šām mixordi.
- ۳- دیشب این وقت، داشتم شام می خورد.
3 dišab in vaqt, dāšt šām mixord.
- ۴- دیشب این وقت، داشتیم شام می خوردیم.
4 dišab in vaqt, dāstim šām mixordim.

۵- دیشب این وقت، داشتید شام می خوردید.
5 **dišab in vaqt, dāštīd šām mixordid.**

۶- دیشب این وقت، داشتند شام می خوردند.
6 **dišab in vaqt, dāštānd šām mixordand.**

Exercise 2



Make the new sentences in Exercise 1 negative.

Example: ۱- دیشب این وقت، تلویزیون تماشا نمی کردم.

1 **dišab in vaqt, televizion tamāša nemikardam.**
Last night at this time, I was not watching TV.

Exercise 3



There are 10 incomplete sentences in this exercise with two blanks (a) and (b) in each sentence. With the help of the English translations, use the *correct form* of:

- the auxiliary verb داشتن **dāstan** in blank (a);
- a verb from the box below in blank (b).

Follow the example.

کار کردن	kār-kardan	to-work (Example)
صحبت کردن	sohbat kardan	to speak
خوردن	xordan	to eat, to drink
درس خواندن	dars xundan	to study
اومدن	umadan	to come
چک کردن	cek kardan	to check
نوشتن	neveštan	to write
شنا کردن	šenā kardan	to swim
یاد گرفتن	yād gereftan	to learn
گوش کردن	guš kardan	to listen

- ۱- دیروز این وقت، (a) _____ با کامپیوتر (b) _____.
- 1 **diruz in vaqt, (a) _____ bā kāmپیuter (b) _____.**
Yesterday at this time, I was working with the computer.
- Example: دیروز این وقت، داشتم با کامپیوتر کار می کردم.
diruz in vaqt, dāštam bā kāmپیuter kār mikardam.
- ۲- دیروز این وقت، (a) _____ با شوهرم (b) _____.
- 2 **diruz in vaqt, (a) _____ bā šouharam (b) _____.**
Yesterday at this time, I was speaking with my husband.
- ۳- دیشب این وقت، (a) _____ چای (b) _____.
- 3 **dišab in vaqt, (a) _____ cāi (b) _____.**
Last night at this time, we were drinking tea.
- ۴- پارسال این وقت، (a) _____ در دانشگاه (b) _____.
- 4 **pārsāl in vaqt, (a) _____ dar dānešgāh (b) _____.**
Last year at this time, they were studying at university.
- ۵- پریروز این وقت، (a) _____ با قطار (b) _____ اینجا.
- 5 **pariruz in vaqt, (a) _____ bā qatār (b) _____ injā.**
The day before yesterday at this time, you were coming here by train.
- ۶- دیروز این وقت، (a) _____ ایمیل هامو (b) _____.
- 6 **diruz in vaqt, (a) _____ imeilhām-o (b) _____.**
Yesterday at this time, I was checking my emails.
- ۷- دیشب این وقت، خانمم (a) _____ نامه (b) _____.
- 7 **dišab in vaqt, xānomam (a) _____ nāme (b) _____.**
Last night at this time, my wife was writing a letter.
- ۸- هفته ی پیش این وقت، (a) _____ تو دریا (b) _____.
- 8 **hafte-ye piš in vaqt, (a) _____ tu daryā šenā (b) _____.**
Last week at this time, we were swimming in the sea.
- ۹- دو سال پیش این وقت، (a) _____ انگلیسی (b) _____.
- 9 **do sāl piš in vaqt, (a) _____ engelisi (b) _____.**
Two years ago at this time, you were learning English.
- ۱۰- ساعت هشت، (a) _____ به اخبار (b) _____.
- 10 **sā`at-e hašt, (a) _____ be axbār (b) _____.**
At eight o'clock, I was listening to the news.

Tehran telephone directory: 118

ببخشید، شماره‌ی تلفن شرکت گازو می‌خواستم، لطفاً.
bebaxšid, šomāre(-ye) telefon-e šerkat-e gāz-o mixāstam,
lotfan.

Excuse me, I wanted the telephone number of the gas company,
 please.

Emergency calls

پدرم حالش به هم خورده. هرچه زودتر یک آمبولانس بفرستید، لطفاً.
pedaram hāleš be ham xorde. har-ce zudtar yek āmbulāns
bef(e)restid, lotfan.

My father has fallen ill. Please send an ambulance as soon as
 possible.

آتش‌نشانی؟ **āteš-nešāni?** (Is that the) Fire Brigade?

خونه‌مون آتش گرفته! کمک کنید، لطفاً.
xunamun āteš (col ātiš) gerefte! komak konid, lotfan.

Our house has caught fire! Please help.

خونه‌مونو دزد زده. **xunamun-o dozd zade.**

Our house has been burgled.

قفل درمونو شکسته‌اند. **qofl-e daremun-o šekast(e)and.**

They have broken the lock to our door.

خونه‌ی همسایه‌مون دعواست. **xune-ye hamsāyamun da`vāst.**

There's a fight in our neighbour's house.

تو خونه‌مون بوی گاز می‌آد. لطفاً یک نفر بفرستید.
tu xunamun bu-ye gāz miād. lotfan yek nafar-o bef(e)restid.

There's a smell of gas in our house. Please send someone.

لوله‌ی آبمون ترکیده. **lule-ye ābemun tarakide.**

Our water pipe has burst.

برق نداریم. **barq nadārim.**

We have a power cut. (*lit* We don't have electricity.)

گذرنامه‌امو / پاسپورتمو گم کرده‌ام.
gozarnāmam-o/pāsportam-o gom kard(e)am.

I've lost my passport.



Exercise 4

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 How did the accident happen?
- 2 I was driving at the speed of 50 kilometres per hour.
- 3 A blue car suddenly turned in front of me.
- 4 Its indicator wasn't on.
- 5 I saw the accident, but I can't explain in Persian.
- 6 My Persian isn't that good.
- 7 I need an interpreter/a lawyer.
- 8 May I phone my embassy?
- 9 I prefer to talk to my family first. Is that OK?
- 10 What were you doing at this time last night?
- 11 I was watching an Iranian film.
- 12 I have lost my passport.
- 13 My kitchen is on fire. Please help.
- 14 My flat has been burgled. Please send someone.
- 15 My neighbour has collapsed. Please send an ambulance as soon as possible.
- 16 May I have the telephone number of the police/ambulance/fire brigade, please?



Dialogue 2



Describing appearance (CD2; 24)

Ahmad (A) has just been pickpocketed. He is now helping the police (P) with their enquiries.

P: شما خودتون جیب‌برو دیدید؟

A: بله.

P: می‌تونید مشخصاتشو بگید؟

A: سعی می‌کنم. قدش بلندتر از من بود. صورتش گلابی‌شکل

بود. رنگ پوستش سفید بود.

P: موهاش چه رنگ بود؟

A: یادم نیست. فکر می‌کنم تراشیده بود. اما سبیلش مشکی بود.

- P: جته‌اش چطور بود؟
 A: لاغر بود، اما چارشونه.
 P: لباسش یادتون هست؟
 A: بله، کت نداشت. یک کاپشن قهوه‌ای داشت با شلوار سرمه‌ای.
 رنگ پیرهنش یادم نیست.
 P: تو دستش چیزی نبود؟
 A: چرا، یک ساک آبی داشت.
 P: کس دیگه اونجا نبود؟
 A: چرا، خیلی‌ها بودند، اما اسم و آدرسشونو ندارم.
 P: از همکاریتون متشکرم.
 A: خواهش می‌کنم.
- P: *Šomā xodetun jib-bor-o didid?*
 A: *bale.*
 P: *mitunid mošaxxasāteš-o begid?*
 A: *sa(˘)y mikonam. qaddeš bolandtar az man bud. surateš golābi-šekl bud. rang-e pusteš sefid bud.*
 P: *muhāš ce rang bud?*
 A: *yādam nist. fekr mikonam tarāšide bud. ammā sebileš meški bud.*
 P: *jossaš ceto(u)r bud?*
 A: *lāqar bud, ammā cār-šune.*
 P: *lebāseš yādetun hast?*
 A: *bale, kot nadāšt. yek kāpšan-e qahveyi dāšt bā šalvār-e sormeyi. rang-e pirhaneš yādam nist.*
 P: *tu dasteš cizi nabud?*
 A: *cerā, yek sāk-e ābi dāšt.*
 P: *kas-e dige unjā nabud?*
 A: *cerā, xeilihā budand, ammā esm o ādresešun-o nadāram.*
 P: *az hamkāritun mot(a)šakkeram.*
 A: *xāheš mikonam.*
- P: *Did you see the pickpocket yourself?*
 A: *Yes.*
 P: *Can you describe him?*
 A: *I'll try. He was taller than I (am). His face was pear-shaped. The colour of his skin was white.*

- P: *What colour was his hair?*
 A: *I can't remember. I think his head was shaved (lit he had shaved). But his moustache was black.*
 P: *What kind of build did he have?*
 A: *He was slim, but broad-shouldered.*
 P: *Do you remember his clothes?*
 A: *Yes, he didn't have a jacket. He had a brown bomber jacket with navy-blue trousers. I can't remember the colour of his shirt.*
 P: *Wasn't there anything in his hand?*
 A: *Yes, he had a blue holdall.*
 P: *Wasn't anyone else there?*
 A: *Yes, many (people) were there, but I don't have their names and addresses.*
 P: *I'm grateful for your cooperation.*
 A: *You're welcome.*



Vocabulary

خودتون	xodetun	yourself
جیب‌بر	jib-bor	pickpocket
مشخصات	mošaxxasāt	distinctive features
بگید	begid	(for you to) say/tell
گفتن (گ)	goftan (g)	to say/tell
سعی کردن (کن)	sa'y kardan (kon)	to try
قد	qadd	height
بلندتر	bolandtar	taller
صورت	surat	face
گلابی	golābi	pear
شکل	šekl	shape
رنگ	rang	colour
پوست	pust	skin
سفید	sefid	white
مو	mu	hair
یاد	yād	memory
یادم نیست.	yādam ništ.	I can't remember.
تراشیدن (تراش)	tarāšidan (tarāš)	to shave

سبیل	sebil	moustache
مشکی	meški	black
جثه	josse	build
لاغر	lāqar	slim
چارشونه	cār-šune	broad-shouldered
لباس	lebās	clothes
یادتون هست؟	yādetun hast?	Can you remember?
کت	kot	jacket
کاپشن	kāpšan	bomber jacket
قهوه‌ای	qahveyi	brown
شلوار	šalvār	trousers
سرمه‌ای	sormeyi	navy blue
پیرهن	pirhan	shirt
چرا	cerā	yes (to a negative question)
ساک	sāk	holdall
آبی	ābi	blue
کس	kas	person
دیگه	dige	else
خیلی‌ها	xeilihā	many people
همکاری	hamkāri	cooperation

Language and culture notes



Emphatic and reflexive pronouns

How to say 'myself'; 'my own'

We use the word خود **xod** 'self/own' together with the possessive endings (see U2D2).

(CD2; 26)



خودم	xodam	myself; my own
خودت	xodet	yourself; your own (<i>inf</i>)
خودش	xodeš	himself/herself; his/her own; itself/its own
خودمون	xodemun	ourselves; our own
خودتون	xodetun	yourselves; your own
خودشون	xodešun	themselves; their own

من خودم اونهارو دیدم. **man xodam unhā-ro didam.**
I myself saw them, *or*: I saw them myself.

من با چشم‌های خودم اونهارو دیدم.
man bā cešmhā-ye xodam unhā-ro didam.
I saw them with my own eyes.

خودشو تو آینه دید. **xodeš-o tu āine did.**
He saw himself in the mirror.



Exercise 5

With the help of the English translations, supply the missing word. Follow the example.

1 _____ نامه‌رو نوشت. **u _____ nāma-ro nevešt.**
He wrote the letter himself.

Example: **u xodeš nāma-ro nevešt.**

2 _____ شما احمدو دیدید؟ **šomā _____ ahmad-o didid?**
Did you see Ahmad yourself?

3 _____ ما با ماشین _____ می‌ریم. **mā bā māšīn-e _____ mirim.**
We'll go in (*lit* by) our own car.

4 _____ اون‌ها با ماشین _____ می‌رند. **unhā bā māšīn-e _____ mirand.**
They'll go in (*lit* by) their own car.

5 _____ به _____ گفتم: "صبور باش!" **be _____ goftam: 'sabor bāš!'**
I told myself: 'Be patient!'

6 _____ تو _____ و (را) تو آینه دیده‌ای؟ **to _____ -o (rā) tu āine did(e)i?**
Have you seen yourself in the mirror?

7 _____ علی برای _____ دوچرخه خرید. **ali barāye _____ docarxe xarid.**
(*lit*) Ali bought a bicycle for himself.

Past perfect

How to say 'he had shaved'

Here is the formula:

Past stem of verb + suffix **ه** + **بود** **bud** + personal ending*

*Note: No personal ending is used for third-person singular (او **u** s/he; اون **un** it/that).

Verb needed: تراشیدن **tarāšidan** to shave

Past stem: تراشید **tarāšid**

(CD2: 27)



تراشیده بودم	tarāšide budam	I had shaved
تراشیده بودی	tarāšide budi	you (<i>inf</i>) had shaved
تراشیده بود	tarāšide bud	he had shaved
تراشیده بودیم.	tarāšide budim	we had shaved
تراشیده بودید	tarāšide budid	you had shaved
تراشیده بودند	tarāšide budand	they had shaved

For the negative, we add the (stressed) prefix **ن** **na-** to the *main verb*:

نتراشیده بود **natarāšide bud** he had not shaved

Exercise 6



Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Follow the example.

1 پنج سال پیش، با شما آشنا شدم. **panj sāl piš, bā šomā āšenā šodam.**

I met you five years ago.

اما قبلاً شمارو _____ (دیدن).

ammā qablan šomā-ro _____. (didan)

But I had seen you before.

Example: اما قبلاً شمارو دیده بودم.

ammā qablan šomā-ro dide budam.

But I had seen you before.

2. دیشب، فیلم تایتنیکو تو تلویزیون دیدم.
dišab, film-e tāitanik-o tu televizion didam.
 Last night, I saw the film *Titanic* on TV.
 قبلاً اونو تو سینما _____ . (دیدن)
qablan, un-o tu sinemā _____ . (didan)
 I had seen it in the cinema before.
3. آخر هفته‌ی پیش، غذای ایرانی پختم.
āxar-e hafte-ye piš, qazā-ye irāni poxtam.
 Last weekend, I cooked (some) Iranian food.
 قبلاً چند بار غذای ایرانی _____ . (پختن)
qablan cand bār qazā-ye irāni _____ (poxtan)
 I had cooked Iranian food a few times before.
4. یک ربع دیر به سینما رسیدیم.
yek rob` dir be sinemā residim.
 We arrived at the cinema a quarter of an hour late.
 _____ فیلم _____ . (شروع شدن)
film _____ . (šoru` šodan)
 The film had started.
5. دیشب، دیر رسیدم خونه.
dišab, dir residam xune.
 Last night, I arrived home late.
 مادرم غذای خوشمزه‌ای _____ . (درست کردن)
mādaram qazā-ye xošmazeyi _____ . (dorost kardan)
 My mother had made a delicious meal.
 اما من شام _____ ! (خوردن)
ammā man šām _____ ! (xordan)
 But I had eaten dinner!



Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of a verb from the box below.
 Follow the example.

خوردن	xordan	to eat
پختن	poxtan	to cook
دیدن	didan	to see
صحبت کردن	sohbat kardan	to speak
سفر کردن	safar kardan	to travel
شنا کردن	šenā kardan	to swim
رانندگی کردن	rānandegi kardan	to drive

- 1 اولین بار سه هفته پیش غذای ایرانی خوردم.
avvalin bār se hafte piš qazā-ye irāni xordam.
 I first ate Iranian food three weeks ago.
 _____ قبلأ غذای ایرانی _____.
 I had not eaten Iranian food before.
 Example: قبلأ غذای ایرانی نخورده بودم.
qablan qazā-ye irāni naxorde budam.
 I had not eaten Iranian food before.
- 2 اولین بار ده سال پیش با خانمم ملاقات کردم.
avvalin bār dah sāl piš bā xānomam molāqāt kardam.
 I first met my wife ten years ago.
 _____ قبلأ او را _____.
 I had not seen her before.
- 3 اولین بار هشت ماه پیش فارسی صحبت کردم.
avvalin bār hašt māt piš fārsi sohbat kardam.
 I first spoke Persian eight months ago.
 _____ قبلأ فارسی _____.
 I had not spoken Persian before.
- 4 اولین بار دو سال پیش غذای هندی پختم.
avvalin bār do sāl piš qazā-ye hendi poxtam.
 I first cooked Indian food two years ago.
 _____ قبلأ غذای هندی _____.
 I had not cooked Indian food before.
- 5 اولین بار چهار ماه پیش به ایران سفر کردم.
avvalin bār cahār māt piš be irān safar kardam.
 I first travelled to Iran four months ago.
 _____ قبلأ به ایران _____.
 I had not travelled to Iran before.
- 6 اولین بار دیروز تو دریا شنا کردم.
avvalin bār diruz tu daryā šenā kardam.
 I first swam in the sea yesterday.
 _____ قبلأ تو دریا _____.
 I had not swum in the sea before.
- 7 اولین بار پونزده سال پیش رانندگی کردم.
avvalin bār punzdah sāl piš rānandegi kardam.
 I first drove (a car) fifteen years ago.
 _____ قبلأ _____.
 I had not driven (a car) before.

Indefinite pronouns

Note the use of these indefinite pronouns:

کس **kas** person; کسی **kasi** someone, a person

کسی با شما کار داره. **kasi bā šomā kār dāre.**

Someone wants to see you. (*lit* Someone has business with you.)

بعضی **ba`zi** some; بعضی از **ba`zi az** some of

بعضی از سیبها خرابند. **ba`zi az sibhā xarāband.**

Some of the apples are bad.

بعضی از اونها **ba`zi az unhā** some of them

خیلی **xeili** many; خیلیها **xeilihā** many people



Exercise 8

Match these people (a–c) with their descriptions (1–3).

(a)	(b)	(c)
medium height	tall	short
plump	fat	slim
short black hair	short blond hair	long grey hair
pear-shaped face	broad-shouldered	round-faced

۱- قد = بلند؛ جته = چاق، چارشونه؛ مو = کوتاه، بور

1 **qadd = boland; josse = cāq, cār-šune; mu = kutāh, bur**

۲- قد = کوتاه؛ جته = لاغر؛ مو = بلند، جوگندمی؛ صورت = گرد

2 **qadd = kutāh; josse = lāqar; mu = boland, jougandomi; surat = gerd**

۳- قد = متوسط؛ جته = تپلی؛ مو = کوتاه، مشکی؛ صورت = گلابی شکل

3 **qadd = motavasset; josse = topoli; mu = kutāh, meški; surat = golābi-šekl**



Exercise 9

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 When did you first go to Iran? 5 years ago.
- 2 Why did you go to Iran?
- 3 I had read a few books about your country.

- 4 I had seen a few Iranian films.
- 5 I had become interested in Iran.
- 6 Had you not been to the Middle East before?
- 7 Yes, I had been to Iraq.
- 8 Someone wants to see you (*lit* has business with you).
- 9 Some of the guests want to talk to you.
- 10 Did you talk to Ahmad yourself?
- 11 I saw myself in the mirror.

Comprehension (CD2; 28)



Here's how Ali described what happened to him last night:

من و خانمم داشتیم تو رستوران غذا می خوردیم. حدود ساعت هشت، یکدفعه چراغ‌ها خاموش شد. قبل از اون، دو نفر در میز پهلوئی ما غذا می خوردند. بعد از حدود پنج دقیقه، چراغ‌ها روشن شد، اما اون دو نفر رفته بودند. کیف من هم ناپدید شده بود! یکی شون قهقهه زد و کت وشلوار طوسی داشت. موهای مشکی بود و کوتاه. سبیل کلفت و عینک آفتابی داشت. دوومی پشتش به من بود. صورتشو ندیدم. اما سرش تاس بود. پیرهنش هم آبی بود.

man o xānomam dāštīm tu resturān qazā mixordim. hodud-e sāt-e hašt, yek-daf'e cerāqhā xāmuš šod. qabl-az un, do nafar dar miz-e pahlū-ye mā qazā mixordand. ba'd-az hodud-e panj daqīqe, cerāqhā roušan šod, ammā un do nafar rafte budand. kif-e man ham nāpadid šode bud! yekišun qad(d)-boland bud va kot-o-šalvār-e tusi dāšt. muhāš meški bud o kutāh. sebil-e koloft o einak-e āftābi dāšt. dovomi pošteš be man bud. surateš-o nadidam. ammā sareš tās bud. pirhaneš ham ābi bud.

- 1 Where was Ali?
- 2 Who was he with?
- 3 What were they doing?

- 4 What happened at 8 o'clock?
- 5 What implicit message is Ali giving the police?
- 6 Can you describe the appearance of one of the men the police are now looking for?
 - Height?
 - Clothes?
 - Hair colour and length?
 - Facial hair?
 - Glasses?
- 7 Why couldn't Ali give much of a description of the second man?

Unit Eleven

منزل manzel

Home

In this unit we will look at how to:

- start, hold and end a telephone conversation
- enquire about rented accommodation
- make longer sentences
- express preference
- apologise for causing inconvenience
- say you are looking for something/someone



Dialogue 1



Answering the phone (CD2: 29)



The phone rings. Ms Teimuri (T) answers the phone. It's Mr Zandi (Z), a friend of her husband, Ali Keshmiri. (Iranian women often keep their maiden name.)

T: الو؟

Z: ببخشید، منزل آقای کشمیری؟

T: بله، بفرمایید.

Z: سلام، زندی هستم.

T: سلام، حالتون چطوره؟

Z: خوبم، متشکرم. علی هست؟

- T: نه نیست، متأسفانه.
 Z: از اداره برنگشته هنوز؟
 T: چرا، ساعت ۵ اومد، اما دوباره رفت بیرون.
 Z: می‌دونید کی برمی‌گرده خونه؟
 T: حدود هشت.
 Z: خب، پس بعداً زنگ می‌زنم.
 T: می‌خواید پیغام بذارید؟
 Z: نه، متشکرم. ببخشید مزاحم شدم.
 T: خواهش می‌کنم.
 Z: فعلاً خدا حافظ.
 T: خدا نگهدار.

- T: alou?
 Z: bebaxšid, manzel-e āqā-ye kešmiri?
 T: bale, befarmāyid.
 Z: salām, zandi hastam.
 T: salām, hāletun ceto(u)re?
 Z: xubam, mot(a)šakkeram. ali hast?
 T: na nist, mota(`)assefāne.
 Z: az edāre bar nagašte hanuz?
 T: cerā, sā`at-e panj umad, ammā dobāre raft birun.
 Z: midunid kei bar migarde xune?
 T: hodud-e hašt.
 Z: xob, pas ba(`)dan zang mizanam.
 T: mixāid peiqām bezārid?
 Z: na, mot(a)šakkeram. bebaxšid mozāhem šodam.
 T: xāheš mikonam.
 Z: fe(`)lan xodā hāfez.
 T: xodā negahdār.

- T: Hello?
 Z: Excuse me, (is that) Mr Keshmiri's home?
 T: Yes, what can I do for you?
 Z: Hello, I'm Zandi.
 T: Hello, how're you?
 Z: I'm fine, thanks. Is Ali (in)?

- T: *No he's not (in), I'm afraid.*
 Z: *Hasn't he come back from the office yet?*
 T: *Yes, he came at 5 o'clock, but went out again.*
 Z: *Do you know when he'll come back home?*
 T: *About 8.*
 Z: *OK, I'll ring later, then.*
 T: *Do you want to leave a message?*
 Z: *No, thanks. Sorry to have bothered you.*
 T: *No problem.*
 Z: *Goodbye for now.*
 T: *Goodbye.*

Vocabulary



منزل	manzel	home, residence
متأسفانه	mota`assefāne	unfortunately
اداره	edāre	office
برگشتن (گرد)	bar gaştan (gard)	to return
چرا	cerā	yes (to a negative question)
دوباره	dobāre	again
بیرون	birun	out
خب	xob	OK, so
پس	pas	then, in that case
بعداً	ba`dan	later
زنگ زدن (زن)	zang zadan (zan)	to ring
پیغام	peiqām	message
گذاشتن (ذار)	gozāştan (zār)	to leave; to put
مزاحم	mozāhem	nuisance

Language and culture notes

Conjunctions

These are used to join two or more sentences, which are normally of equal weight.

امّا	ammā	but
ولی	vali	but
و	va (col o)	and
یا	yā	or

Example:

- (a) من ساندویچ خوردم. **man sāndevic xordam.**
I ate a sandwich.
- (b) احمد کیک خورد. **ahmad keik xord.** Ahmad ate some cake.
- (a + b) من ساندویچ خوردم امّا احمد کیک خورد.
man sāndevic xordam ammā ahmad keik xord.
I ate a sandwich but Ahmad ate some cake.

Some useful patterns:

1	یا X یا Y	yā X yā Y	either X or Y
2	هم X (و) هم Y	ham X (va) ham Y	both X and Y
3	نه X (و) نه Y	na X (va) na Y	neither X nor Y

Examples:

یا ساندویچ یا کیک
yā sāndevic yā keik
either a sandwich or some cake

هم ساندویچ (و) هم کیک
ham sāndevic (va) ham keik
both a sandwich and some cake

نه ساندویچ (و) نه کیک
na sāndevic (va) na keik
neither a sandwich (and) nor some/any cake

Note: If patterns 1–3 above are expressed in the form of a sentence, the verb is normally placed after 'X'. Examples:

من یا ساندویچ می خورم یا کیک.
man yā sāndevic mixoram yā keik.

I'll eat either a sandwich or some cake.

هر دو را نمی تونم بخورم.
har do rā nemitunam boxoram.

I can't eat both.

- (a) علی ساندویچ خورد. **ali sāndevic xord.** Ali ate a sandwich.
 (b) او کیک هم خورد. **u keik ham xord.** He ate some cake, too.
 (a + b) علی هم ساندویچ خورد (و) هم کیک.
ali ham sāndevic xord (va) ham keik.
 Ali ate both a sandwich and some cake.

Important: Note that in pattern 3 above, the verb normally appears in positive form – similar to English! Example:

- (a) سوسن ساندویچ نخورد. **susan sāndevic naxord.**
 Susan didn't eat a sandwich.
 (b) او کیک هم نخورد. **u keik ham naxord.**
 She didn't eat any cake, either.
 (a + b) سوسن نه ساندویچ خورد (و) نه کیک.
susan na sāndevic xord (va) na keik.
 Susan ate neither a sandwich nor any cake.

Here is a more challenging example where two different subjects and verbs are involved:

- (a) دیروز، کسی به دیدن من نیومد.
diruz, kasi be didan-e man nayumad.
 Yesterday, nobody came to see me.
 (b) من هم به دیدن کسی نرفتم.
man ham be didan-e kasi naraftam.
 I didn't go to see anyone, either.
 (a + b) دیروز، نه کسی به دیدن من اومد (و) نه من به دیدن کسی رفتم.
diruz, na kasi be didan-e man umad (va) na man be didan-e kasi raftam.
 Yesterday, neither did anyone come to see me (and) nor did I go to see anyone.
 (see p. 294)



Exercise 1

Join each pair into one sentence following the patterns introduced above.

۱- دیشب، در یک رستوران بزرگ شام خوردیم. غذا خوب نبود.

1 **dišab, dar yek resturān-e bozorg šām xordim. qazā xub nabud.**

Last night, we ate dinner in a big restaurant. The food wasn't good.

How do you say:

Last night, we ate dinner in a big restaurant, but the food wasn't good.

Example:

دیشب، در یک رستوران بزرگ شام خوردیم، اما غذا خوب نبود.

dišab dar yek resturān-e bozorg šām xordim, ammā qazā xub nabud.

۲- دسر بستنی خوردم. کیک هم خوردم.

2 **deser bastani xordam. keik ham xordam.**

(For) dessert I had ice cream. I had some cake, too.

How do you say: For dessert I had both ice cream and cake.

۳- مادرم شام نخورد. او دسر هم نخورد.

3 **mādaram šām naxord. u deser ham naxord.**

My mother didn't have dinner. She didn't have a dessert, either.

How do you say: My mother had neither dinner nor dessert.

۴- به نظر مادرم: غذا خوب نبود. دسر هم خوب نبود.

4 **be nazar-e mādaram: qazā xub nabud. deser ham xub nabud.**

In my mother's opinion: The food wasn't good. The dessert wasn't good, either.

How do you say: Neither the food nor the dessert was good.

۵- آخر هفته‌ی گذشته، کسی به خونهی ما نیومد. ما هم به خونهی کسی نرفتیم.

5 **āxar-e hafte-ye gozašte, kasi be xune-ye mā nayumad. mā ham be xune-ye kasi naraftim.**

Last weekend, nobody came to our house. We didn't go to anyone's house either.

How do you say: Last weekend, neither did anyone come to our house (and) nor did we go to anyone's house.

More expressions used on the phone (CD2; 30)

می‌خواستم با آقای احمدی صحبت کنم.
mixāstam bā āqā-ye ahmadi sohbat konam.

I would like to speak with Mr Ahmadi.

صداتونو خوب نمی‌شنوم. **sedātun-o xub nemiš(e)navam.**
 I can't (*lit* don't) hear your voice well.

لطفاً یک کم بلندتر صحبت کنید.
lotfan yek kam bolandtar sohbat konid.
 Please speak a little louder.

بیخشید، شما؟ **bebaxšid, šomā?**
 Excuse me, who's calling? (*lit* you?)

جناب‌عالی؟ **jenāb-āli?**
 (rising tone) Who's calling? (*lit* Excellency) formal

کامران هستم. **kāmrān hastam.**
 It's Kamran calling. (*lit* I am Kamran.)

لطفاً گوشی‌رو نگه دارید. **lotfan guši-ro negah dārid.**
 Please hold on. (*lit* Please hold the receiver.)

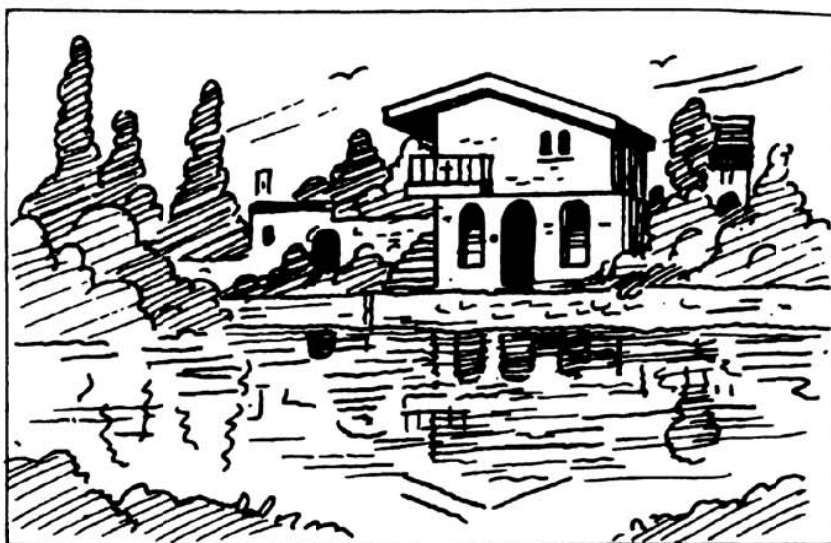
گوشی خدمتون باشه. **guši xedmatetun bāše.**
 (Please) hold on. (*lit* Let the receiver be/remain at your service.)
 formal

لطفاً چند لحظه صبر کنید؛ صداشون می‌کنم.
lotfan cand lahze sabr konid; sedāšun mikonam.
 Please wait a few moments; I'll call him.

Exercise 2

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 You can have either ice cream or chocolate. You can't have both!
- 2 Can I have both ice cream and cake, please?
- 3 Today, I had neither breakfast nor lunch!
- 4 Bear with me a few moments; I'll call her.
- 5 Can you speak up a little? I can't hear you.
- 6 Who's calling? It's Hameed.
- 7 I'd like to talk to Mr Jamshidi, please.



Dialogue 2



I'm looking for a flat (CD2: 31)

A British lecturer (s) on a two-year teaching assignment at Tehran University, is looking for a flat. A is the estate agent.

- S: دنبال یک آپارتمان اجاره‌ای می‌گردم.
 A: چه جور آپارتمانی؟
 S: دوخوابه با حمام و توالت جدا و آشپزخانه‌ی بزرگ.
 A: کجای تهران؟
 S: ترجیحاً نزدیک دانشگاه تهران.
 A: اونجا، یک آپارتمان دارم که خیلی مناسبه، اما اجاره‌اش یک کم گرونه.
 S: ماهی چنده؟
 A: یک میلیون تومن.
 S: می‌شه ببینمش؟
 A: بله، بفرمایید.

- S: donbāl-e ye(k) āpārtemān-e ejāreyi migardam.
 A: ce jur āpārtemāni?
 S: do-xābe bā hamum o tuālet-e jodā va āšpazxune-ye bozorg.
 A: kojā-ye tehrān?
 S: tarjihan nazdik-e dānešgāh-e tehrān.
 A: unjā, ye(k) āpārtemān dāram ke xeili monāsebe, ammā ejār(e)aš yek kam gerune.
 S: māhi cande?
 A: ye(k) milyun toman.
 S: miše bebinameš?
 A: bale, befarmāyid.
- S: *I'm looking for a flat to rent.*
 A: *What sort of a flat?*
 S: *A two-bedroomed (flat) with separate bathroom and toilet and a large kitchen.*
 A: *Whereabouts in Tehran?*
 S: *Preferably near Tehran University.*
 A: *There, I have a flat which is very suitable, but the rent is a bit expensive.*
 S: *How much is it per month?*
 A: *1,000,000 tumans.*
 S: *Is it possible for me to see it?*
 A: *Yes, let's go.*

Vocabulary

دنبال ... گشتن (گرد)	donbāl-e . . . gaštan (gard)	to look for . . .
اجاره	ejāre	rent
اجاره‌ای	ejāreyi	rented, rental, for rent
جور	jur	kind, sort, type
دو خوابه	do-xābe	two-bedroomed
حمام	hamum (col for hammām)	bathroom
توالت	tuālet	toilet
جدا	jodā	separate
آشپزخانه	āšpazxune	kitchen



ترجیحاً	tarjihān	preferably
نزدیک	nazdik-e	near, close to
دانشگاه	dānešgāh	university
مناسب	monāseb	suitable
گرون	gerun	expensive
ماه	māh	month
ماهی	māhi	per month
می‌شه	miše	is it possible
بینم	bebinam	(for me) to see
بینمش	bebinameš	(for me) to see it



Language and culture notes

Relative clauses

So far we have seen how two sentences of – usually – equal weight are joined by a conjunction (see U11D1). Sometimes we join two sentences one of which contains our main point, while the other is there to provide further information. Consider these:

- (a) یک آپارتمان دارم. **yek āpārtēmān dāram.**
I have an apartment.
- (b) اون خیلی مناسبه. **un xelli monāsebe.** It is very suitable.
- (a + b) یک آپارتمان دارم که خیلی مناسبه.
yek āpārtēmān dāram ke xelli monāsebe.
I have an apartment which is very suitable.

You will note that the pronoun اون **un** 'it' was replaced by the relative pronoun که **ke** 'which/that'.

Here is another (slightly less colloquial) way of saying (a + b):

آپارتمانی دارم که خیلی مناسبه.
āpārtēmāni dāram ke xelli monāsebe.
I have an apartment which is very suitable.

You will note that we have used the suffix ی **-i** (meaning 'a/an') instead of یک **yek** (meaning 'one') – see U3D2.

Here is a similar sentence. Focus on the underlined parts:

آپارتمانی دیدم که خیلی مناسبه.

āpārtēmāni didam ke xeili monāsebe.

I saw an apartment which is very suitable.

Now let us shift the position of که **ke** 'which' and consider the change in meaning:

آپارتمانی که دیدم خیلی مناسبه.

āpārtēmāni ke didam xeili monāsebe.

The apartment which I saw is very suitable.

Conclusion: When immediately followed by the relative pronoun که **ke** 'which', the indefinite article سی -i 'a/an' may act as a definite article 'the'! (See U3D2 for the indefinite article.)

Here is another example:

ماشینی به من فروختی که راه نمی‌ره.

māšini be man foruxti ke rāh nemire.

You sold me a car which doesn't go.

ماشینی که به من فروختی راه نمی‌ره.

māšini ke be man foruxti rāh nemire.

The car that/which you sold me doesn't go.

Note how these two sentences are joined up:

(a) خانم هنوز نیومده. **xānom hanuz nayumade.**

The lady hasn't come yet.

(b) آدرس شمارو از او گرفتم. **ādres-e šomā-ro az u gereftam.**

I got your address from her.

(a + b) خانمی که آدرس شمارو از او گرفتم، هنوز نیومده.

xānomi ke ādres-e šomā-ro az u gereftam, hanuz nayumade.

The lady from whom I got your address, hasn't come yet.

A more colloquial form for the above sentence would be:

خانمی که آدرستونو از او گرفتم، هنوز نیومده.

xānomi ke ādresetun-o azaš gereftam, hanuz nayumade.

More examples:

مردی که بهش تلفن کردید، اینجاست.
mardi ke beheš telefon kardid, injāst.
 The man whom you telephoned, is here.

روسری(ای) که به من دادید، خیلی قشنگه.
rusari(i) ke be man dādid, xeili qašange.
 The headscarf which/that you gave me, is very pretty.

جمشید، که از همه‌ی ما زرنگ‌تر بود، ده گرفت!
jamšid, ke az hame-ye mā zerangtar bud, dah gereft!
 Jamshid, who was cleverer than all of us, got 10 (out of 20)!

پسرم، که در کانادا درس می‌خونه، دیروز تلفن کرد.
pesaram, ke dar kānādā dars mixune, diruz telefon kard.
 My son, who is studying in Canada, telephoned yesterday.
 Implication: The speaker has only one son.

اون پسرم که در کانادا درس می‌خونه دیروز تلفن کرد.
un pesaram ke dar kānādā dars mixune diruz telefon kard.
 My son who is studying in Canada telephoned yesterday.
 (/it That son of mine who . . .)
 Implication: The speaker has more than one son.

Note how these sentences are joined up:

- (a) **donbāl-e yek māšīn migardam.** ماشین می‌گردم.
 I'm looking for a car.
- (b) **bāyad arzun bāše.** باید ارزون باشه. It must be cheap.
- (a + b) **donbāl-e yek māšīn migardam ke arzun bāše.** دنبال یک ماشین می‌گردم که ارزون باشه.
 I'm looking for a car that is cheap.

The word **bāyad** 'must' has been omitted in (a + b) but its impact remains, i.e. the verb 'to be' remains in the subjunctive. Here's another example:

می‌خوام خونه‌ای بخرم که دو تا توالت داشته باشه.
mixām xuneyi bexaram ke do tā tuālet dāšte bāše.
 I want to buy a house which has two toilets.

Exercise 3



Join each of the following pairs into one sentence using the relative pronoun **که ke** 'that/which/who'. Follow the example.

- ۱- در شیراز یک خانه دارم. خیلی قشنگه.
1 dar širāz yek xune dāram. xeili qašange.
 I have a house in Shiraz. It's very nice.
 Example: در شیراز یک خانه دارم که خیلی قشنگه.
dar širāz yek xune dāram ke xeili qašange.
 I have a house in Shiraz which is very nice.
- ۲- دیروز یک ماشین خریدم. خوب کار نمی‌کنه.
2 diruz yek māšin xaridam. xub kār nemikone.
 Yesterday I bought a car. It doesn't work well.
 Now say: Yesterday I bought a car which doesn't work well.
- ۳- بالاخره یک اتوبوس اومد. پر از مسافر بود.
3 bel`axare yek otobus umad. por az mosāfer bud.
 At last a bus came. It was full of passengers.
 Now say: At last there came a bus which was full of passengers.
- ۴- به یک آژانس تلفن کردم. نزدیک منزلمونه.
4 be yek āġāns telefon kardam. nazdik-e manzelemune.
 I phoned an agency. It's near our home.
 Now say: I phoned an agency that is near our home.
- ۵- پدرم دیروز به ایران رفت. او در لندن کار می‌کنه.
5 pedaram diruz be irān raft. u dar landan kār mikone.
 My father went to Iran yesterday. He works in London.
 Now say: My father, who works in London, went to Iran yesterday.

Exercise 4



Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

- ۱- ماشینی به من فروخت که کار نمی‌کنه.
1 māšini be man foruxt ke kār nemikone.
 He sold me a car that doesn't work.
 Now say: The car he sold me doesn't work.
 Example: ماشینی که به من فروخت کار نمی‌کنه.
māšini ke be man foruxt kār nemikone.

- ۲- آدرسی به من داد که کامل نیست.
2 ādresi be man dād ke kāmel nist.
 He gave me an address that is not complete.
 Now say: The address he gave me is not complete.
- ۳- فیلمی دیدم که خیلی خسته کننده بود.
3 filmi didam ke xeili xaste-konande bud.
 I saw a film that was very boring.
 Now say: The film I saw was very boring.
- ۴- آپارتمانی خریدم که پنج تا اتاق خواب داره.
4 āpārtēmāni xaridam ke panj tā otāq-e xāb dāre.
 I bought an apartment that has five bedrooms.
 Now say: The apartment I bought has five bedrooms.
- ۵- کتابی به من دادید که خیلی مفیده.
5 ketābi be man dādid ke xeili mofide.
 You gave me a book that is very useful.
 Now say: The book you gave me is very useful.
- ۶- غذایی برام پخت که خیلی خوشمزه بود.
6 qazāyi barām poxt ke xeili xošmāze bud.
 S/he cooked a meal for me which was very tasty.
 Now say: The meal s/he cooked for me was very tasty.

Intonation

A shift of stress can create a difference in meaning:

ماهی māhi 'per month' as compared to māhi 'fish'.

Consider examples in English such as: content as compared to content.



Exercise 5

How do you explain to an estate agent that you are looking for a house to rent with the following particulars? You may need to use the glossaries at the end of the book.

3 bedrooms; one bathroom with two toilets; a medium size kitchen; located in central Tehran; preferably near a shopping centre; rent of 1,200,000 tumans per month or less.

Exercise 6



Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 Who are you looking for?
- 2 I'm looking for my son.
- 3 What are you looking for?
- 4 I'm looking for my phonebook.
- 5 I'm looking for a new job.
- 6 I'm looking for a car that is reliable.
- 7 Next time I'll buy a house that has 10 bedrooms!
- 8 The car which you saw wasn't mine.
- 9 The man to whom you sold the car is here.
- 10 The gentleman from whom I got your phone number was very kind.

Comprehension (CD2; 32)



An Iranian relative left this message on your answering machine:

سلام. علیزاده هستم. از لندن تلفن می‌کنم. هتلی که گرفته‌ایم خوبه اما خیلی گرونه. لذا، دنبال یک آپارتمان می‌گردیم که سه تا اتاق خواب و آشپزخونه‌ی بزرگ داشته باشه. می‌تونن برامون پیدا کنی؟ خیلی ممنون می‌شم. یک ماه تو لندن می‌مونیم. اجاره‌اش از ماهی ۱۰۰۰ پوند بیشتر نشه. ترجیحاً مرکز لندن باشه، یا حداقل جایی که به ایستگاه مترو و مرکز خرید و سینما و این جور چیزها نزدیک باشه. می‌دونم که سرگرمی خانمم خریده و سرگرمی بچه‌ها هم سینما. خیلی از لطفت ممنونم. به امید دیدار. فعلاً خدا حافظ.

salām. alizāde hastam. az landan telefon mikonam. hoteli ke gereft(e)im xube ammā xeili gerune. lezā, donbāl-e yek āpārtemān migardim ke se tā otāq-e xāb va āšpazxune-ye bozorg dāšte bāše. mituni barāmun peidā koni? xeili mamnun mišam. yek māh tu landan mimunim. ejāraš az māhi hezār pond bištar naše. tarjihān markaz-e landan bāše, yā

hadd-e aqal jāyi ke be istgāh-e metro o markaz-e xarid o sinemā o in jur cizhā nazdik bāše. miduni ke sargarmi-e xānomam xaride o sargarmi-e baccehā ham sinemā. xeili az lotfet mamnunam. be omid-e didār. fe`lan xodā hāfez.

- 1 Where is he calling from?
- 2 What is he looking for and why?
- 3 What's he asking you to do?
- 4 What specifications does he give?
- 5 What preference does he express and why?

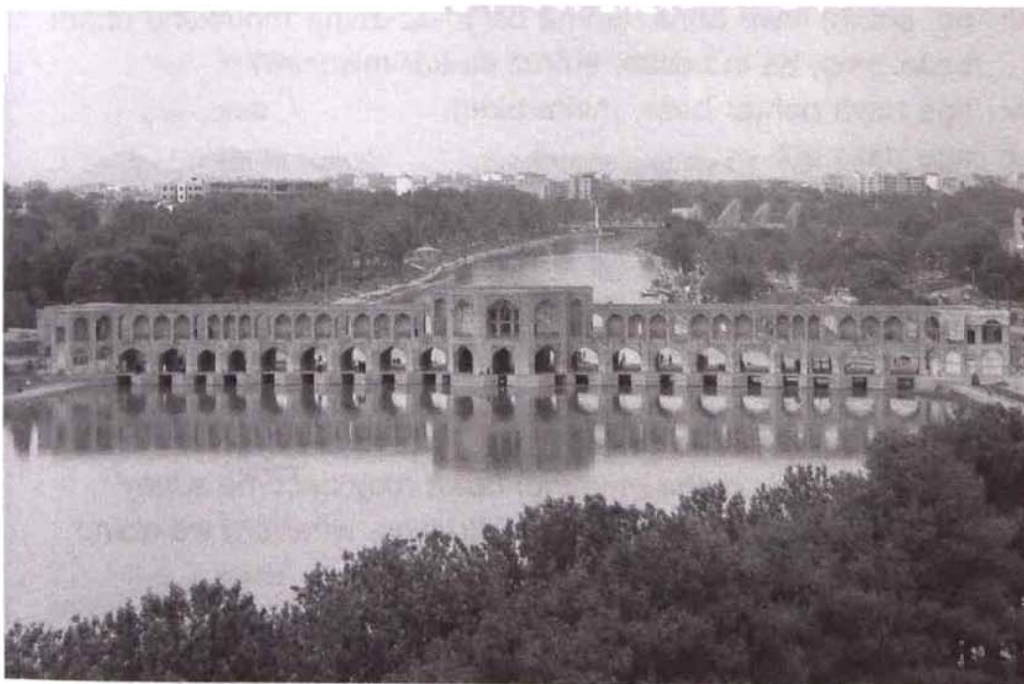
Unit Twelve

گردش **gardeš**

Going out

In this unit we will look at how to:

- talk about the weather
- talk about likes and dislikes
- talk about your favourite food, actors, singers
- talk about things you will do if certain conditions are met
- talk about hobbies



Si o Se Pol, Esfahan. Photograph by Ezzat Rafiee.



Dialogue 1



If the weather gets better . . . (CD2; 33)

It's Friday morning – weekend in Iran. A man (M) and his wife (W) are talking about what to do.

- W: پیش‌بینی هوا رو شنیدی؟
 M: آره، دو سه درجه سردتر می‌شه. چطور مگه؟
 W: بارون هم می‌آد؟
 M: نه، صبح هوا ابری، اما بعد از ظهر ممکنه آفتابی بشه. خب، با این حساب، امروز چه کار می‌کنیم؟
 W: آگه هوا بهتر بشه، می‌ریم بیرون.
 M: آگه نشه چی؟
 W: اون وقت تو خونه می‌مونیم و تلویزیون تماشا می‌کنیم.

- w: piš-bini-e havā-ro šenidi?
 m: āre, do se daraje sardtar miše. ceto(u)r mage?
 w: bārun (h)am miād?
 m: na, sob(h) havā abrie, ammā ba()d-az-zo(h)r momkene āftābi beše. xob, bā in hesāb, emruz ce-kār mikonim?
 w: age havā behtar beše, mirim birun.
 m: age naše ci?
 w: un-vaqt tu xune mimunim o televizion tamāšā mikonim.

- w: *Did you hear the weather forecast?*
 m: *Yeah, it'll become two (or) three degrees colder. What about it?*
 w: *Is it going to rain, too?*
 m: *No, it's cloudy in the morning, but it may become sunny in the afternoon. So, given the situation, what are we doing today?*
 w: *If the weather gets better, we'll go out.*
 m: *What if it doesn't?*
 w: *Then, we'll stay at home and watch TV.*

Vocabulary



پیش بینی	piš-bini	forecast
هوا	havā	weather
شنیدی	šenidi	did you hear
شنیدن (شنو)	šenidan (šenav)	to hear
آره	āre	yeah
درجه	daraje	degree
سرد	sard	cold
می شه	miše	it becomes
شدن (ش)	šodan (š)	to become
چطور مگه؟	cetour mage?	What about it? Why do you ask? (lit But how?)
بارون	bārun	rain
می آد	miād	it comes or will come
ابر	abr	cloud
ابری	abri	cloudy
بعدازظهر	ba`d-az-zohr	afternoon
ممکنه	momkene	may; it is possible
آفتابی	āftābi	sunny
بشه	beše	(it may) become; (if it) becomes
خب	xob	so; well
با این حساب	bā in hesāb	given the situation (lit with this account)
امروز	emruz	today
چه کار	ce-kār	what activity
اگه	age	if
بهتر	behtar	better
می ریم	mirim	we'll go
بیرون	birun	out
نشه	naše	(if) it doesn't become
اون وقت	un-vaqt	then (lit that time)
می مونیم	mimunim	we'll stay
موندن (مون)	mundan (mun)	to stay



Language and culture notes

Conditionals: type 1

How to say: 'If the weather gets better, we'll go out.'

Verbs needed:

Verb 1: شدن (ش) **šodan (š)** to become/to get

Verb 2: رفتن (ر) **raftan (r)** to go

The verb in the 'if' clause/sentence (verb 1) takes a subjunctive form, i.e. a **be-** prefix (see U7D1). The verb in the 'result' clause (verb 2) takes a future simple form (see U6D1).

اگه هوا بهتر بشه، می‌ریم بیرون.

age havā behtar beše, mirim birun.

If the weather gets better, we'll go out.

With some compound verbs, the **be-** prefix is often dropped:

تلفن کردن (ک) **telefon kardan (kon)** to telephone

اگه تلفن کنی، می‌آد.

age telefon koni, miād.

If you phone (him), he'll come.

برگشتن (گرد) **bar gaştan (gard)** to return

اگه برگردی، خوش حال می‌شم.

age bar gardi, xoš-hāl mišam.

If you return, I'll become (or: I'll be) happy.

Also note these negative forms:

اگه هوا بهتر نشه، تو خونه می‌مونیم.

age havā behtar naše, tu xune mimunim.

If the weather doesn't get better, we'll stay at home.

اگه هوا بهتر نشه، نمی‌ریم بیرون.

age havā behtar naše, nemirim birun.

If the weather doesn't get better, we won't go out.

اگه تلفن نکنی، نمی‌آد.

age telefon nakoni, nemiād.

If you don't phone (him), he won't come.

اگه برنگردی، ناراحت می شم.
age bar nagardi, nārāhat mišam.

If you don't return, I'll become (or: I'll be) upset.

Exercise 1



Supply the correct form of the verb given after each sentence. (For help with the verb **اومدن umadan** 'to come', see U5D2 and U7D1.)

- 1 **age** _____, **xoš-hāl mišam. xordan (xor)** 'to eat'
 I'll be happy if you eat.
 Example: اگه بخورید، خوش حال می شم.
age bexorid (col boxorid) xoš-hāl mišam.
- 2 **age** _____, **xoš-hāl mišam. mundan (mun)** 'to stay'
 I'll be happy if you stay.
- 3 **age** _____, **xoš-hāl mišim. umadan (ā)** 'to come'
 We'll be happy if you come.
- 4 **age baccehātun-o ham** _____, **xoš-hāl mišim. āvordan (ār)**
 'to bring'
 We'll be happy if you bring your children, too.
- 5 **age da`vat-e mā-ro** _____, **xoš-hāl mišim. qabul kardan (kon)**
 'to accept'
 We'll be happy if you accept our invitation.
- 6 **age be irān** _____, **xānevād(e)aš xoš-hāl mišand. bar gaštan (gard)** 'to return'
 His family will be happy if he returns to Iran.



Exercise 2

Change each sentence in Exercise 1 above as shown in this example:

۱- اگه نخورید، ناراحت می‌شم.

1 **age naxorid, nārāhat mišam.** I'll be upset if you don't eat.

Note: When the verb in the 'result' clause is a request, order or advice, the verb in the 'if' clause is normally in the past simple tense (see U4D1):

اگه احمدو دیدی، بهش سلام برسون.
age ahmad-o didi, beheš salām beresun.
 If you see (*lit* saw) Ahmad, say hello to him.

به ... سلام رسوندن (رسون)
be . . . salām resundan (resun)
 to say (*lit* to convey) hello to . . .

اگه چیزی لازم داشتید، به من تلفن کنید.
age cizi lāzem dāštīd, be man telefon konid.
 If you need (*lit* needed) something, phone me.

اگه پستیچی اومد، لطفاً منو بیدار کن.
age postci umad, lotfan man-o bidār kon.
 If the postman comes (*lit* came), please wake me up.

Here is a subtle difference: Compare these two forms (focus on the underlined bits):

(a) اگه هوا بهتر بشه، می‌ریم بیرون.
age havā behtar beše, mirim birun.
 If the weather gets better, we'll go out.

(b) اگه هوا بهتر شد، می‌ریم بیرون.
age havā behtar šod, mirim birun.
 If the weather should get (*lit* got) better, we'd (*lit* we'll) go out.
 (or: Should the weather get better, we'll go out.)

Use of the past tense in the 'if' clause makes (b) less likely than (a). In (b) the speaker believes that the weather is less likely to get better! More examples of this kind:

(a) اگه میلیونر بشم، یک بستنی برات می‌خرم!
age milyuner bešam, yek bastani barāt mixaram!
 If I become a millionaire, I'll buy you an ice cream!

- (b) اگه ميليونر شدم، يك ماشين برات مي خرم!
age milyuner šodam, yek māšīn barāt mixaram!
 If I should become a millionaire, I'd (*lit* I'll) buy you a car!
- (a) اگه ببينمش، بهش مي گم.
age bebinameš, beheš migam.
 If I see him, I'll tell him (about it).
- (b) اگه ديدمش، بهش مي گم.
age didameš, beheš migam.
 If I should see him, I'd (*lit* I'll) tell him (about it).

Exercise 3

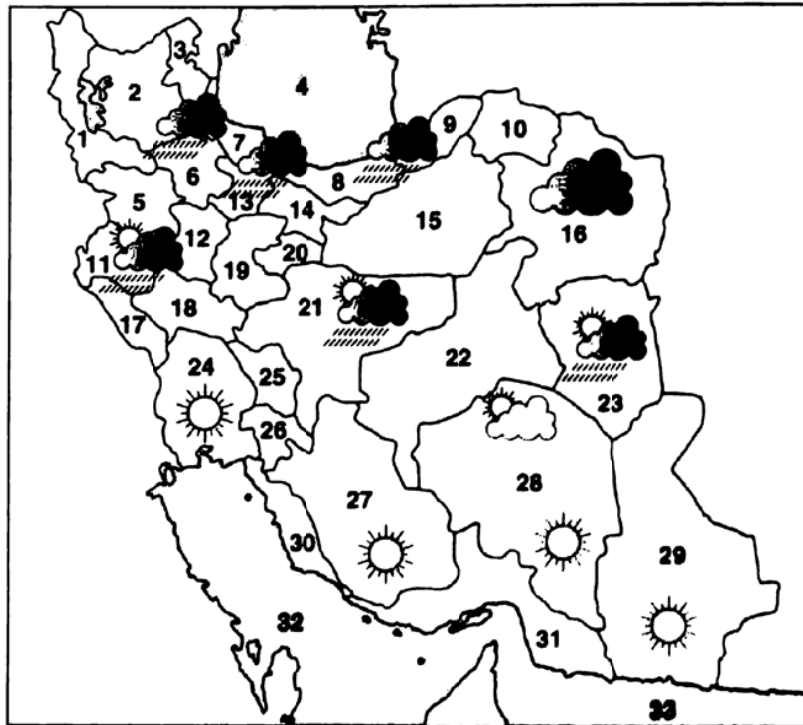


Fill in the blanks with the correct form of a verb from the box. Follow the example.

اومدن (آ)	umadan (ā)	to come
تلفن کردن (کن)	telefon kardan (kon)	to phone
زنگ زدن (زن)	zang zadan (zan)	to ring
لازم داشتن (دار)	lāzem dāštan (dār)	to need
شدن (ش)	šodan (š)	to become, to get

- ۱- اگه _____، لطفاً به من تلفن کن.
 1 **age _____, lotfan be man telefon kon.**
 If he comes, please phone me.
- Example: اگه اومد، لطفاً به من تلفن کن.
age umad, lotfan be man telefon kon.
- ۲- اگه _____، لطفاً بهش سلام برسون.
 2 **age _____, lotfan beheš salām beresun.**
 If he phones, please say hello to him.
- ۳- اگه پول _____، از پدرم بگیر.
 3 **age pul _____, az pedaram begir.**
 If you need money, get (some) from my father.
- ۴- اگه تلفن _____، لطفاً جواب نده.
 4 **age telefon _____, lotfan javāb nade.**
 If the phone rings, please don't answer (it).

- ۵- اگه _____، پیغامتو بهش می‌دم.
 5 age _____, **peiqāmet-o beheš midam.**
 If he phones, I'll give him your message.
- ۶- اگه _____، پیغامتو بهش می‌دم.
 6 age _____, **peiqāmet-o beheš midam.**
 If he should phone, I'd (*lit* I'll) give him your message.
- ۷- اگه بارون _____، نمی‌رویم بیرون.
 7 age **bārun** _____, **nemirim birun.**
 If it rains, we won't go out.



1	ارومیه	orumiye	13	قزوین	qazvin	26	باسوج	yāsuḵ
2	تبریز	tabriz	14	تهران	tehrān	27	سیراز	šīrāz
3	اردبیل	ardabil	15	سمنان	semnān	28	کرمان	kermān
4	دریای خزر	daryā-ye xazar	16	مشهد	mašhad	29	راهدان	zāhedān
		Caspian Sea	17	ایلام	ilām	30	بوشهر	bušehr
5	سنندج	senandaj	18	خرم‌آباد	xorram-ābād	31	بندر عباس	bandar-e abbās
6	زنجان	zanjān	19	اراک	arāk			
7	رشت	rašt	20	قم	qom	32	خلیج فارس	xalij-e fārs Persian Gulf
8	ساری	sāri	21	اصفهان	esfahān			
9	گرگان	gorgān	22	یزد	yazd	33	دریای عمان	daryā-ye omān Oman Sea
10	بجنورد	bojnurd	23	بیرجند	birjand			
11	کرمانشاه	kermānšāh	24	اهواز	ahvāz			
12	همدان	hamadān	25	شهر کرد	šahr-e kord			

- ۸ - اگه بارون _____، نمی‌ریم بیرون.
 8 **age bārun _____, nemirim birun.**
 If it should rain, we wouldn't (*lit* won't) go out.
- ۹ - اگه پول‌دار _____، یک رولزرویس می‌خرم و این ماشین قراضه رو می‌دم به تو!
 9 **age pul-dār _____, yek rolz-rois mixaram va in māshin-qorāza-ro midam be to!**
 If I should get rich, I'd (*lit* I'll) buy a Rolls-Royce and give this old banger to you!

More 'weather' expressions

هوآ **havā** weather

امروز هوای تهران چطوره؟ **emruz havā-ye tehrān cetoure?**
 How's the weather in Tehran today?

امروز هوا گرمه. **emruz havā garme.**
 Today the weather is warm. (*Or*: It's warm today.)

تونانی **tufāni** hot; داغ **dāq** hot; سرد **sard** cold; خنک **xonak** cool;
 یخبندان **yaxbandān** frosty; مه‌آلود **meh-ālud** foggy; stormy;

هوای تهران خشکه. **havā-ye tehrān xoške.**
 Tehran's weather is dry.

هوای لندن مرطوبه. **havā-ye landan martube.**
 London's weather is humid.

آب‌وهوا **āb-o-havā** climate

آب‌وهوای ایران متنوعه. **āb-o-havā-ye irān motanavve`e.**
 Iran's climate is varied.

آب‌وهوای انگلستان متغیره.
āb-o-havā-ye engelestān motaqayyere.
 England's climate is variable/changeable.

ملايم **molāyem** mild; معتدل **mo`tadel** temperate

بارون / برف / تگرگ می‌آد. **bārun/barf/tagarg miād.**
 It's raining/snowing/hailing. (*lit* Rain/snow/hail is coming.)

باد می‌آد. **bād miād.**
It's windy. (*lit* Wind is coming.)

رعد و برق می‌آد. **ra`d o barq miād.**
(*lit* Thunder and lightning are coming.)

امروز هوا چند درجه است؟ **emruz havā cand darajast?**
What's the temperature today?

۲۲ درجه‌ی سانتیگراد **bist o do daraje-ye sāntigerād**
22 degrees centigrade

۵ درجه زیر صفر **panj daraje zir-e sefr**
5 degrees below zero

امروز، هوا برای شنا مناسب نیست.
emruz, havā barāye šenā monāseb nist.
Today, the weather is not suitable for swimming.



Exercise 4

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 If the weather gets better, we'll go to the park.
- 2 If you invite them, they'll come.
- 3 If you don't invite them, they'll be upset.
- 4 If you get your driving licence, I'll buy you a present.
- 5 If you tell him (about it), I'll be upset.
- 6 If you don't take the medicine, you won't get well.
- 7 What's the weather like in Tehran today?
- 8 It's snowing. It's 7 degrees below zero.



Dialogue 2



What are your hobbies? (CD2: 34)

An Iranian (A) is about to visit his British Internet friend (B) in London. The British friend is ringing to find out what the Iranian's likes and dislikes are so he'll be able to entertain him better. The Iranian, too, asks questions to help him to decide what souvenirs to bring from Iran. Here's part of their conversation.

- B: سرگرمی‌هاتون چیه؟
 A: خوندن کتاب، تماشای تلویزیون و، اگه هوا خوب باشه، قدم زدن تو پارک. سرگرمی‌های شما چیه؟
 B: گوش دادن به موسیقی، رفتن به موزه و، اگه وقت داشته باشم، آشپزی! غذای ایرانی مورد علاقه‌تون چیه؟
 A: چلوکباب. خوراکی‌های ایرانی مورد علاقه‌ی شما چیه؟
 B: تو غذاها، فسنجون؛ تو شیرینی‌ها، سوهان و گز.

B: *sargarmihātun cie?*

A: *xundan-e ketāb, tamāšā-ye televizion va, age havā xub bāše, qadam zadan tu pārk. sargarmihā-ye šomā cie?*

B: *guš dādan be musiqi, raftan be muze va, age vaqt dāšte bāšam, āšpazi! qazā-ye irāni-e moured-e alāqatun cie?*

A: *celo(u)-kabāb. xorākihā-ye irāni-e moured-e alāqe-ye šomā cie?*

B: *tu qazāhā, fesenjun; tu šir(i)nihā, suhān o gaz.*

B: *What are your hobbies?*

A: *Reading books, watching TV and, if the weather is good, walking in the park. What are your hobbies?*

B: *Listening to music, going to museums and, if I have (the) time, cooking! What's your favourite Iranian dish?*

A: *Chelo-kabab. What are your favourite Iranian foods?*

B: *Among the dishes, fesenjun; among the sweets, suhan and gaz.*

Vocabulary

خوندن (خون)	xundan (xun)	reading; to read
کتاب	ketāb	book
تماشا	tamāšā	watching
قدم زدن (زن)	qadam zadan (zan)	walking; to walk
گوش دادن (د)	guš dādan (d)	listening; to listen
موسیقی	musiqi	music
رفتن (ر)	raftan (r)	going; to go
موزه	muze	museum



وقت	vaqt	time
آشپزی	āšpazi	cooking
مورد علاقه	moured-e alāqe	favourite
غذا	qazā	food (dish)
خوراکی	xorāki	food (general)
فسنجون	fesenjun	a meat sauce (see menu in U9D1)
شیرینی‌ها	šir(i)nihā	sweets, pastries
سوهان	suhān	a sweet
گز	gaz	a sweet

Language and culture notes



Contrastive stress (CD2: 35)

Listen to the examples.

When B asks A a question about A's hobbies, B uses the possessive ending **تون -etun** (-**tun** after a vowel) 'your' in his question:

سرگرمی‌هاتون چیه؟ **sargarmihātun cie?**
What are your hobbies?

When A reciprocates by asking a similar question, he says:

سرگرمی‌های شما چیه؟ **sargarmihā-ye šomā cie?**
What are your hobbies?

Thus stressing **شما šomā** 'you'. This is because the possessive ending **تون -etun** 'your' is not normally stressed and therefore cannot carry the contrastive stress needed for the 'echo' question, while the independent pronoun **شما šomā** 'you' *can* be stressed contrastively.

Note: As with most Persian words, the stress falls on the last syllable of **شما šomā**.

More examples:

ماشینتون کجاست؟ **māšinetun kojāst?** Where's your car?

تو گاراژه. ماشین شما کجاست؟
tu gārāže. māšīn-e šomā kojāst?
It's in the garage. Where's your car?

A short cut for the 'echo' question would be:

مال شما کجاست؟ **māl-e šomā kojāst?**

Where's yours? (See 'Possessive pronouns' in U2D2.)

ماشینتون چه رنگه؟ **māšinetun ce range?**

What colour is your car?

آبی. مال شما چه رنگه؟ **ābi. māl-e šomā ce range?**

Blue. What colour is yours?

Exercise 5



Fill in the blanks for the 'echo' questions. Follow the example.

1 A: آپارتمانتون کجاست؟ **āpārtemānetun kojāst?**

Where's your apartment?

B: جنوب لندن. **junub-e landan.** (In the) south of London.

? _____? Where's your apartment?

Example: آپارتمان شما کجاست؟ **āpārtemān-e šomā kojāst?**

Where's your apartment?

2 A: ماه تولدتون چیه؟ **māh-e tavalloDETUN cie?**

What's your month of birth?

B: سپتامبر. **septāmr.** September.

? _____? What's your month of birth?

3 A: شماره تلفنتون چنده؟ **šomāre telefonetun cande?**

What's your phone number?

B: تلفن ندارم. **telefon nadāram.** I don't have a phone.

? _____? What's your phone number?

4 A: آپارتمانتون چند تا اتاق خواب داره؟

āpārtemānetun cand tā otāq-e xāb dāre?

How many bedrooms does your apartment have?

B: سه تا. **se tā.** Three.

? _____? How many bedrooms does your apartment have?

5 A: در خونرتون چه رنگه؟ **dar-e xunatun ce range?**

What colour is your house door?

B: مشکی. **meški.** Black.

? _____? What colour is your house door?

- 6 A: حافظه‌ی کامپیوترتون چقدره؟
hāfeze-ye kāmputeretun ceqadre?
lit How much (large) is the memory of your computer?
 B: دو «مگابایت». **do megābāit.** Two megabytes.
 ؟_____? How much (large) is the memory of your computer?



Exercise 6

Rewrite B's 'echo' questions in the previous exercise using a short cut. Follow the example.

- Example: 1 B: مال شما کجاست؟ **māl-e šomā kojāst?**
 Where's yours?

Conditionals: type 1

With verbs 'to be' and 'to have'

For these two verbs we use their special stems باش **bāš** and داشته باش **dāšte bāš** respectively (similar to the subjunctive forms introduced in U7D1).

اگه هوا خوب باشه، می‌ریم بیرون.
age havā xub bāše, mirim birun.
 If the weather is good, we'll go out.

اگه پسر خوبی باشی، یک کامپیوتر تازه برات می‌خرم.
age pesar-e xubi bāši, yek kāmputer-e tāze barāt mixaram.
 If you are a good boy, I'll buy you a new computer.

اگه وقت داشته باشم، این فیلمو می‌بینم.
age vaqt dāšte bāšam, in film-o mibinam.
 If I have (the) time, I'll see this film.

اگه صبر داشته باشید، همه‌چیز درست می‌شه!
age sabr dāšte bāšid, hame-ciz dorost miše!
 If you have patience, everything will be (*lit* become) all right.

Likes and dislikes

How to say: 'I like soup.'

من از سوپ خوشم می‌آد. **man az sup xošam miād.**
I like soup.

تو از سوپ خوشت می‌آد. **to az sup xošet miād.**
You like soup.

او از سوپ خوشش می‌آد. **u az sup xošeš miād.**
He/she likes soup.

ما از سوپ خوشمون می‌آد. **mā az sup xošemun miād.**
We like soup.

شما از سوپ خوشتون می‌آد. **šomā az sup xošetun miād.**
You like soup.

اون‌ها از سوپ خوششون می‌آد. **un(h)ā az sup xošešun miād.**
They like soup.

On the above expression, note that:

- (a) the word خوش **xoš** 'pleased' is attached to possessive/object endings (see U2D2 and U8D1);
- (b) the verb used throughout is می‌آد **miād** (*lit* 'it comes') from اومدن **umadan** 'to come' (see U5D2).

To say 'I liked . . .', we use the past tense اومد **umad**, e.g.

از سوپ خوشم اومد. **az sup xošam umad.** I liked the soup.

از سوپ خوشتون اومد؟ **az sup xošetun umad?**
Did you like the soup?

Note the negative forms:

از سوپ خوشم نمی‌آد. **az sup xošam nemiād.**
I don't like soup.

از سوپ خوشم نیومد. **az sup xošam nayumad.**
I didn't like the soup.

To say 'I dislike soup', replace خوش **xoš** with بد **bad**:

از سوپ بدم می‌آد. **az sup badam miād.**
I dislike/hate soup.

از سوپ بدم نمی‌آد. **az sup badam nemiād.**
I don't mind soup.

از سوپ بدم اومد. **az sup badam umad.**
I disliked/hated the soup.

از سوپ بدم نیومد. **az sup badam nayumad.**
I didn't mind the soup.

The verb دوست داشتن (دار) **dust dāštan (dār)** 'to like' is also used to express likes and dislikes (often) of a more permanent nature. Thus, for 'I like soup', we may say either of these:

از سوپ خوشم می‌آد. = سوپ دوست دارم.
sup dust dāram. = az sup xošam miād.

However, for 'I liked the soup' (i.e. referring to a specific occasion), we say:

از سوپ خوشم اومد. **az sup xošam umad.**

Rather than:

سوپ را دوست داشتم. **sup rā dust dāštam.**



Exercise 7

Complete these sentences, and then make them negative. Follow the example.

1. من از فیلم‌های پلیسی _____.
man az filmhā-ye polisi _____.
I like detective films.

Example:

من از فیلم‌های پلیسی خوشم می‌آد.
man az filmhā-ye polisi xošam miād.
I like detective films.

من از فیلم‌های پلیسی خوشم نمی‌آد.
man az filmhā-ye polisi xošam nemiād.
I don't like detective films.

2. تو از فیلم‌های پلیسی _____.
You like detective films.

3. _____ **u az filmhā-ye polisi** _____ .
He/she likes detective films.
4. _____ **mā az filmhā-ye polisi** _____ .
We like detective films.
5. _____ شما از فیلم‌های پلیسی _____ .
šomā az filmhā-ye polisi _____ .
You like detective films.
6. _____ اون‌ها از فیلم‌های پلیسی _____ .
unhā az filmhā-ye polisi _____ .
They like detective films.

Exercise 8



Complete these sentences, and then make them negative. Follow the example.

1. _____ **man az film** _____ . I liked the film.

Example: _____ من از فیلم خوشم اومد. **man az film xošam umad.**
I liked the film.

_____ من از فیلم خوشم نیومد.
man az film xošam nayumad.
I didn't like the film.

2. _____ **to az film** _____ . You liked the film.
3. _____ **u az film** _____ . He/she liked the film.
4. _____ **mā az film** _____ . We liked the film.
5. _____ شما از فیلم _____ . You liked the film.
šomā az film _____ .
6. _____ اون‌ها از فیلم _____ . They liked the film.
unhā az film _____ .

How to say: 'What do you like about . . . ?'

_____ از چه چیز ... خوشتون می‌آد؟ **az ce ciz-e . . . xošetun miād?**
What do you like about . . . ?

_____ از چه چیز ایران خوشتون می‌آد؟ **az ce ciz-e irān xošetun miād?**
What do you like about Iran?

More colloquial would be:

_____ از چی ایران خوشتون می‌آد؟ **az ci-e irān xošetun miād?**
What do you like about Iran?

از همه چیز ایران خوشم می آد!
az hame-ciz-e irān xošam miād!
 I like everything about Iran!

آها، یادم اومد: از رانندگی تو ایران خوشم نمی آد!
āhā yādam umad: az rānandegi tu irān xošam nemiād.
 Aha, I remember: I don't like driving in Iran!



Exercise 9

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 Do you like Iranian food/films? Yes, very much.
- 2 Did you like the film/meal? Not much.
- 3 What do you like about Iran?
- 4 Everything: its food; its scenery; its culture; its people; its traffic!
- 5 What are your hobbies?
- 6 Photography, painting, listening to music, sports. What are *your* hobbies?
- 7 What's your favourite subject?
- 8 Fine arts. What's *yours*?
- 9 Who's your favourite actor/singer?
- 10 If you're a good girl, I'll take you to the cinema.
- 11 If I have money, I'll go to Iran this summer.



Comprehension (CD2; 36)

Peter has just found this recorded message on his answering machine. It is from an Iranian friend who lives in Manchester.

سلام. فقط می خواستم بگم که هفته ی آینده، اگه هوا خوب باشه، برای گردش به لندن می آیم. می دونی که سرگرمی عمده ی من و خانمم تئاتره و از تئاترهای لندن خیلی خوشمون می آد. اگه وقت داشته باشی با ما بیای، خوش حال می شیم. با یک تیر دو نشون می زنیم: هم همدیگه رو می بینیم و هم یک نمایشنامه ی خوب. به امید دیدار. علی، ۱۴ مرداد

salām. faqat mixāstam begam ke hafte-ye āyande, age havā xub bāše, barāye gardeš be landan miāim. miduni ke sargarmi-e omde-ye man o xānomam te`ātre va az te`ātrhā-ye landan xelli xošemun miād. age vaqt dāšte bāši bā mā biāi, xoš-hāl mišim. bā yek tīr do nešun mizanim: ham hamdiga-ro mibinim va ham yek namāyešnāme-ye xub. be omid-e didār.

ali, 14 mordād

- 1 Where does Peter live? Provide evidence.
- 2 What's Ali's hobby?
- 3 What's Ali's plan for next week and what does it depend on?
- 4 What offer is Ali making and on what condition?
- 5 What two birds are they going to kill and with what stone?

Unit Thirteen

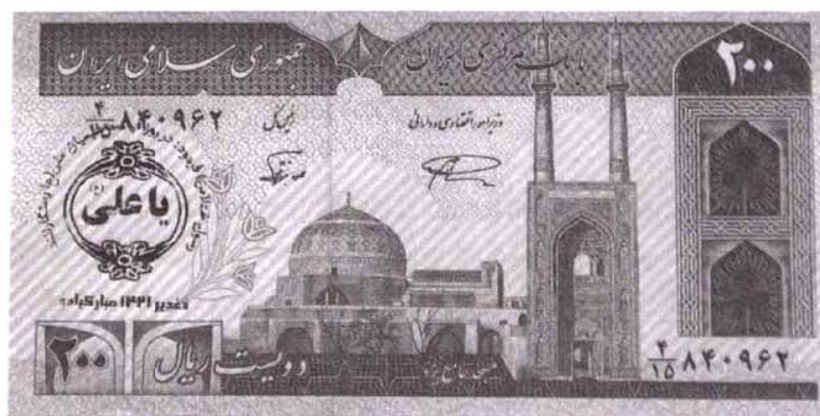
خرید **xarid**

Shopping



In this unit we will look at how to:

- buy things in an Iranian shop
- go through the rituals of haggling
- engage in the polite ritual of **ta`ārof**
- talk about clothes, colours, fruits and vegetables
- talk about things you would do if . . .
- talk about things you would have done if . . .



Dialogue 1



Haggling (CD2; 37)



Haggling is common in small shops in Iran. Shahin (S) is in a clothes shop talking to the assistant (A).

- S: آقا، این ژاکت چنده؟
 A: اگه چونه نزنید، ۲۰۰۰۰ تومن. اگه بخواید چونه بزیند، ۳۰۰۰۰ تومن.
 S: کمتر از ۲۰۰۰۰ تومن نمی شه؟
 A: عرض کردم مقطوع ۲۰۰۰۰ تومن.
 S: ژاکتش خوبه؛ ۲۰۰۰۰ تومن می ارزه. اگه پول کافی داشتم، می خریدم.
 A: چقدر دارید؟
 S: ۱۸۰۰۰ تومن.
 A: عیب نداره؛ خدا برکت بده. مبارک باشه.
 S: متشکرم.

S: āqā, in ġāket cande?

A: age cune nazanid, bist hezār toman. age bexāid cune bezanid, si hezār toman.

S: kamtar az bist hezār toman nemiše?

A: arz kardam maqtu(ʿ) bist hezār toman.

S: ġāketeš xube; bist hezār toman miarze. age pul-e kāfi dāštam, mixaridam.

A: ceqad(r) dārid?

S: hiġdah hezār toman.

A: eib nadāre; xodā bar(a)kat bede. mobārak bāše.

S: mot(a)šakkeram.

S: *Sir, how much is this cardigan?*

A: *If you don't haggle, 20,000 tumans. If you want to haggle, 30,000 tumans.*

S: *Would it not be possible to go below 20,000 tumans?*

A: *As I humbly said (it's) 20,000 tumans fixed.*

S: *The cardigan's good; it is worth 20,000 tumans. If I had enough money (with me), I'd buy (it).*

A: *How much have you got?*

S: *18,000 tumans.*

A: *Doesn't matter; (may) God give (His) blessing. Congratulations!*

S: *Thanks.*



Vocabulary

ژاکت	ġāket	cardigan
چند	cand	how much (price)
چونه زدن (زن)	cune zadan (zan)	to haggle
بخوايد	bexāid	(if) you want
چونه بزنيډ	cune bezanid	(for you to) haggle
کمتر	kamtar	less
نمی‌شه	nemiše	it's not possible
شدن (ش)	šodan (š)	to be possible
عرض کردن (کن)	arz kardan (kon)	to say (something) humbly
مقطوع	maqtu`	fixed
ژاکتش	ġāketeš	the cardigan (<i>lit</i> its cardigan)
می‌ارزه	miarze	it's worth
ارزیدن (ارز)	arzidan (arz)	to be worth
پول	pul	money
کافی	kāfi	enough
می‌خریدم	mixaridam	I would buy
خریدن (خر)	xaridan (xar)	to buy
چقدر	ceqadr	how much (amount)
عیب	eib	problem
عیب نداره	eib nadāre	no problem (<i>lit</i> it doesn't have a problem)
برکت	bar(a)kat	blessing
بده	bede	(may He) give
مبارک	mobārak	blessed
باشه	bāše	may it be
مبارک باشه	mobārak bāše	Congratulations (<i>lit</i> may it be blessed)

Language and culture notes



Note how the possessive ending **-eš** 'its' is used after ژاکت **gāket** 'cardigan' to produce ژاکتش **gāket-eš** meaning 'the cardigan'.

Conditionals: type 2

How to say: 'If I knew Persian well, I would understand what he says.'

Let us simplify the sentence and split it into two parts:

- (a) If I knew
- (b) I would understand

The verbs we need are:

Verb 1: **dunestan** to know
 Past stem: **dunest**

Verb 2: **fahmidan** to understand
 Past stem: **fahmid**

For both verbs, we use the past stem prefixed with **می mi-** with the appropriate personal ending(s) added on:

- (a) **age midunestam** If I knew
- (b) **mifahmidam** I would understand
- (a + b) **age midunestam, mifahmidam**
 If I knew, I would understand

Now the full sentence:

اگه فارسی خوب می دونستم، می فهمیدم چی می گه.
age fārsi xub midunestam, mifahmidam ci mige.
 If I knew Persian well, I would understand what he says.

Note: In such conditional sentences, the verbs بودن **budan** 'to be' and داشتن **dāstan** 'to have' do not normally take a **می mi-** prefix:

اگه فارسیم خوب بود، می فهمیدم چی می گه.
age fārsim xub bud, mifahmidam ci mige.
 If my Persian was good, I would understand what he says.

اگه بچه داشتی، می فهمیدی چی می گم!
age bacce dāšti, mifahmidi ci migam!
 If you had children, you would understand what I'm saying!

اگه من جای شما بودم، می رفتم.
age man jā-ye šomā budam, miraftam.
 If I were you (*lit* in your place), I would go.

اگه بچه ام اینجا بود، نگرانی نداشتم.
age bacc(e)am injā bud, negarāni nadāštam.
 If my child was here, I wouldn't have (any) worries.

اگه دخترم اینجا بود، بهتر بود.
age doxtaram injā bud, behtar bud.
 If my daughter was here, it would be better.

اگه یک برادر داشتم، دیگه غمی نداشتم!
age yek barādar dāštam, dige qami nadāštam!
 If I had a brother, I wouldn't have any other anxiety (*lit* woe)!

اگه پول داشتم، ماشین می خریدم.
age pul dāštam, māšīn mixaridam.
 If I had money, I would buy a car.

Now a sentence from the above dialogue:

اگه پول کافی داشتم، می خریدم.
age pul-e kāfi dāštam, mixaridam.
 If I had enough money, I would buy (it).



Exercise 1

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this exercise with two blanks in each sentence. With the help of the English translations, fill in each blank with the *correct form* of a verb from the box below. Follow the example.

بودن	budan	to be
دادن	dādan	to give
داشتن	dāštan	to have
گفتن	goftan	to tell, to say
نوشتن	neveštan	to write
تونستن	tunestan	to be able
دونستن	dunestan	to know
فهمیدن	fahmidan	to understand
کردن	kardan	to do
سفر کردن	safar kardan	to travel
صحبت کردن	sohbat kardan	to speak

- ۱- اگه اسمشو _____، بهتون _____.
- 1 **age esmeš-o _____, behetun _____.**
If I knew his name, I would tell you.
- Example: اگه اسمشو می دونستم، بهتون می گفتم.
age esmeš-o midunestam, behetun migoftam.
If I knew his name, I would tell you.
- ۲- اگه فارسی خوب _____، با مادرشوهرم فارسی _____.
- 2 **age fārsi xub _____, bā mādar-šouharam fārsi _____.**
If I knew Persian well, I would speak Persian with my mother-in-law.
- ۳- اگه _____ فارسی بنویسم، برای خانواده‌ی خانمم
نامه _____.
- 3 **age _____ fārsi benevisam, barāye xānevāde-ye xānomam
nāme _____.**
If I was able to write (in) Persian, I would write a letter to my wife's family.
- ۴- اگه تو جای من _____، چه کار _____؟
- 4 **age to jā-ye man _____, ce-kār _____?**
If you were in my place, what would you do?
- ۵- اگه من جای تو _____، اون کارو _____.
- 5 **age man jā-ye to _____, un kār-o _____.**
If I was/were in your place, I wouldn't do that (act).

- ۶- اگه میلیونر _____، دور دنیا _____.
- 6 **age milyuner _____, dour-e donyā _____.**
If I was a millionaire, I would travel around the world.
- ۷- اگه خوندنم خوب _____، این تابلو چی می گه.
- 7 **age xundanam xub _____, _____ in tāblou ci mige.**
If my reading was good, I would understand what this sign says.
- ۸- اگه پدرم اینجا _____، بهتر _____.
- 8 **age pedaram injā _____, behtar _____.**
If my father was here, it would be better.
- ۹- اگه آدرسشو _____، به تون _____.
- 9 **age ādreseš-o _____, behetun _____.**
If I had his address, I would give it to you.
- ۱۰- اگه زن / شوهر _____، چی می گم!
- 10 **age zan/šouhar _____, _____ ci migam!**
If you had a wife/husband, you would understand what I'm saying!



Clothes (CD2; 38)

لباس	lebās	clothes
کلاه	kolāh	hat
روسری	rusari	headscarf
شال گردن	šāl-e gardan	scarf
کاپشن	kāpšan	bomber jacket
کت	kot	jacket
جلیقه	jeliqe	waistcoat, vest
پیراهن	pirāhan <i>col</i> / <i>pirhan</i>	shirt; dress
کراوات	kerāvāt	necktie
بلوز	boluz	blouse
زیرپوش	zirpuš	underwear
تی شرت	tišert	T-shirt
پولیر	poliver	pullover
ژاکت	gāket	cardigan
پالتو	pāltou	overcoat
مانتو	māntou	robe (worn by women in public in Iran)

بارانی	bārāni col / bārūni	raincoat
شلوار	šalvār	trousers
شلوار جین	šalvār-e jin	jeans
کت و شلوار	kot-o-šalvār	suit (<i>lit</i> jacket and trousers)
دستکش	dastkeš	gloves
کمر بند	kamarband	belt
دامن	dāman	skirt
چکمه	čakme	boots
کفش	kafš	shoe(s)
جوراب	jurāb	sock(s)
یک جفت جوراب	yek joft jurāb	a pair of socks

Exercise 2



Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 How much is this hat/headscarf/shirt/raincoat/suit/skirt?
- 2 How much are these trousers/gloves/shoes/socks?
- 3 You have a nice scarf/jacket/necktie/overcoat.
- 4 Is this car worth 50,000,000 tumans?
- 5 It is worth (the price), but it's expensive for me.
- 6 What would you do if you were in my place?
- 7 What would you do if you were a millionaire?
- 8 I'd build a hospital for sick children.
- 9 If I had a lot of money, I'd travel around the world.
- 10 If my mother was here, she would become angry.
- 11 If I could speak Persian well, I would tell him how much I like his country.



Emam Square, Esfahan. Photograph by Ezzat Rafiee.



Dialogue 2



In a corner shop (CD2; 39)

A customer (C) is shopping at her local grocery. The shopkeeper is Ali (A).

- C: علی آقا، ببخشید، این خیارها کیلویی چنده؟
 A: قلمی‌ها، کیلویی ۸۰۰ تومن؛ تپلی‌ها، کیلویی ۵۰۰ تومن.
 C: تخم مرغ‌هارو دونه‌ای می‌فروشید یا کیلویی؟
 A: دونه‌ای ۲۰۰ تومن.
 C: یک کیلو خیار قلمی و ده تا تخم مرغ لطف کنید.
 A: بفرمایید.
 C: متشکرم. چند شد؟
 A: بفرمایید، قابلی نداره.

- C: خواهش می‌کنم، چند شد؟
 A: روی هم، ۲۸۰۰ تومن.
 C: ببخشید، فقط اسکناس ۱۰۰ تومنی دارم. اشکالی نداره؟
 A: عیب نداره.
 C: بفرمایید. در ضمن، این پنیر دیروز ازتون خریدم. فاسد به نظر می‌آد. اگه می‌خوردم، مریض می‌شدیم!
 A: جداً معذرت می‌خوام. بفرمایید، این پنیر تازه است.
 C: خیلی ممنون. خدا حافظ.
- C: ali āqā, bebaxšid, in xiār(h)ā kiluyi cande?
 A: qalami(h)ā, kiluyi haštsad toman; topoli(h)ā, kiluyi punsad toman.
 C: toxm-e morq(h)ā-ro duneyi mif(o)rušid yā kiluyi?
 A: duneyi devist toman.
 C: yek kilu xiār-e qalami o dah tā toxm-e morq lotf konid.
 A: befarmāyid.
 C: mot(a)šakkeram. cand šod?
 A: befarmāyid, qābeli nadāre.
 C: xāheš mikonam, cand šod?
 A: ruye-ham, do hezār o haštsad toman.
 C: bebaxšid, faqat eskenās-e sad-tomani dāram. eškāli nadāre?
 A: eib nadāre.
 C: befarmāyid. dar zemn, in panir-o diruz azatun xaridam. fāsed be nazar miād. age mixordim, mariz mišodim!
 A: jeddan ma`zerat mixām. befarmāyid, in panir taz(e)ast.
 C: xeili mamnun. xodā hāfez.
- C: *Excuse me Mr Ali, how much are these cucumbers per kilo?*
 A: *The slim ones, 800 tumans per kilo; the plump ones, 500 tumans per kilo.*
 C: *Do you sell the eggs by number or by weight (lit by kilo)?*
 A: *200 tumans each.*
 C: *Please give (me) one kilo of slim cucumbers and ten eggs.*
 A: *Here you are.*
 C: *Thanks. How much did it come to?*
 A: *Be my guest, it's not worth a mention.*
 C: *I insist, how much did it come to?*
 A: *2,800 tumans in total.*

- C: *Sorry, I only have 100-toman notes. Is that OK?*
 A: *No problem.*
 C: *Here you are. In the meantime, I bought this cheese from you yesterday. It seems bad/off/mouldy. If we had eaten (it), we would have become ill!*
 A: *I do apologise. Here you are, this cheese is fresh.*
 C: *Thanks very much. Goodbye.*



Vocabulary

آقا	āqā	an honorific title used before or after a male name
خیار	xiār	cucumber
کیلو	kilū	kilo
کیلویی	kiluyi	per kilo
قلمی	qalami	slim
قلمی‌ها	qalamihā	slim ones
تپلی	topoli	plump
تپلی‌ها	topolihā	plump ones
تخم مرغ	tox̄m-e morq	egg
دونه	dunē	number
دونه‌ای	duneyi	by number
می‌فروشید	mif(o)rušid	you sell
فروختن (فروش)	foruxtān (foruš)	to sell
کیلویی	kiluyi	by kilo/weight
دونه‌ای	duneyi	each
لطف کنید	lotf konid	kindly give
لطف کردن (کن)	lotf kardan (kon)	kindly to give
قابلی نداره	qābeli nadāre	it's not worthy (of you); don't mention it
خواهش می‌کنم	xāheš mikonam	I request/insist
روی هم	ruye-ham	in total
اسکناس	eskenās	banknote
۱۰۰ تومن	sad toman	100 tumans

۱۰۰ تومنی	sad-tomani	100-tuman note
اشکال	eškāl	problem, difficulty
عیب نداره	eib nadāre	no problem (<i>lit</i> it doesn't have a defect)
در ضمن	dar zemn	in the meantime
پنیر	panir	cheese
دیروز	diruz	yesterday
ازتون	azatun	from you
خریدم	xaridam	I bought
خریدن (خر)	xaridan (xar)	to buy
فاسد	fāsed	bad, off, rotten, mouldy
به نظر اومدن (آ)	be nazar umadan (ā)	to seem (<i>lit</i> to come to view)
مریض	mariz	ill
جداً	jeddān	seriously, really
معذرت خواستن (خوا)	ma`zerat xāstan (xā)	to apologise
تازه	tāze	fresh

Language and culture notes



Conditionals: type 3

How to say: 'If we had eaten (it), we would have become ill.'

Verbs needed:

- 1 خوردن **xordan** to eat Past stem: خورد **xord**
 2 شدن **šodan** to become Past stem: شد **šod**

The same form is often used for conditionals types 2 and 3. Thus, for both verbs, we use the past stem prefixed with می **mi-**, with the appropriate personal ending(s) added on:

اگه می خوردم، مریض می شدم.
age mixordam, mariz mišodam.

If I had eaten (it), I would have become ill.

اگه می خوردی، مریض می شدی.
age mixordi, mariz mišodi.

If you had eaten (it), you would have become ill.

اگه می خورد، مریض می شد.
age mixord, mariz mišod.*

If s/he had eaten (it), s/he would have become ill.

اگه می خوردیم، مریض می شدیم.
age mixordim, mariz mišodim.

If we had eaten (it), we would have become ill.

اگه می خوردید، مریض می شدید.
age mixordid, mariz mišodid.

If you had eaten (it), you would have become ill.

اگه می خوردند، مریض می شدند.
age mixordand, mariz mišodand.

If they had eaten (it), they would have become ill.

*No personal ending is used for third-person singular (s/he, it).

To make either verb negative, we add the prefix **ne-**:

اگه نمی خوردم، مریض نمی شدم.
age nemixordam, mariz nemišodam.

If I had not eaten (it), I would not have become ill.

In conditional sentences type 3, the verb in the 'if' clause may also be expressed in the past perfect (see U10D2):

اگه خورده بودیم، مریض می شدیم.
age xorde budim, mariz mišodim.

If we had eaten (it), we would have become ill.

And the negative forms:

اگه نخورده بودیم، مریض نمی شدیم.

age naxorde budim, mariz nemišodim.

If we had not eaten (it), we would not have become ill.

Note: As demonstrated in the above example, the negative prefix is pronounced **ne-** before **می mi-** and **na-** elsewhere.

Based on the above explanations, both forms (a) and (b) in the examples below are acceptable:

1 If the car hadn't broken down, he would have come.

(a) اگه ماشین خراب نمی شد، می اومد.

age māšīn xarāb nemišod, miumad.

(b) اگه ماشین خراب نشده بود، می اومد.

age māšīn xarāb našode bud, miumad.

2 If you had not married me, I would have become upset!

(a) اگه با من ازدواج نمی کردی، ناراحت می شدم!

age bā man ezdevāj nemikardi, nārāhat mišodam!

(b) اگه با من ازدواج نکرده بودی، ناراحت می شدم!

age bā man ezdevāj nakarde budi, nārāhat mišodam!

3 If I had gone (there) on foot, I would have arrived late.

(a) اگه پیاده می رفتم، دیر می رسیدم.

age piāde miraftam, dir miresidam.

(b) اگه پیاده رفته بودم، دیر می رسیدم.

age piāde rafte budam, dir miresidam.

4 If you had come earlier, we would have gone together.

(a) اگه زودتر می اومدی، باهم می رفتیم.

age zudtar miumadi, bā-ham miraftim.

(b) اگه زودتر اومده بودی، باهم می رفتیم.

age zudtar umade budi, bā-ham miraftim.

Exercise 3

Match a number with a letter and then translate into English. The first one has been done for you.



- 1 [d] اگه اون ساندويچ فاسدو مي خوردی،
age un sāndevic-e fāsed-o mixordi,
 If you had eaten that rotten sandwich, you would have become ill.
- 2 [] اگه موضوع را به پدرم مي گفتمی،
age mouzu` rā be pedaram migofti,
- 3 [] اگه ديرتر از خونه حرکت مي کردیم،
age dirtar az xune harkat mikardim,
- 4 [] اگه پنج دقيقه زودتر مي اومدی،
age panj daqiqe zudtar miumadi,
- 5 [] اگه با من ازدواج نمي کردی،
age bā man ezdevāj nemikardi,
- 6 [] اگه منو دعوت کرده بودی،
age man-o da`vat karde budi,
- (a) **xodkoši mikardam.** خودکشی مي کردم.
 (b) **barādaram-o mididi.** برادرمو مي دیدی.
 (c) **nārāhat mišodam.** ناراحت مي شدم.
 (d) **mariz mišodi.** مريض مي شدی.
 (e) **be mehmunit miumadam.** به مهمونیت مي اومدم.
 (f) **be-mouqe` nemiresidim.** به موقع نمي رسيدیم.

Intonation

Note the difference in the stress pattern of **kiluyi** 'per kilo' and **kiluyi** 'by kilo/weight'. (The underlined syllable is stressed.) The ending ی *i* (or ی *yi* after a vowel) is unstressed when it means 'per/each' and stressed when it means 'by'.

Listen to these:

(CD2: 40)



کیلویی چنده؟	kiluyi cande?	How much is it per kilo?
کیلویی می فروشید؟	kiluyi mif(o)rušid?	Do you sell (them) by kilo?
دونه‌ای چند؟	duneyi cand?	How much (for) each?
دونه‌ای می فروشید؟	duneyi mif(o)rušid?	Do you sell (them) by number?

Note the stressed ending **ی** *i* in a different function:

(CD2; 40)



بیست پوند	bist pond	twenty pounds (£20 in any denominations)
بیست پوندی	bist-pondi	a twenty-pound (note)
اسکناس بیست پوندی	eskenās-e bist-pondi	a twenty-pound note
هزار تومن	hezār toman	1,000 tumans (in any denominations)
هزار تومنی	hezār-tomani	a 1,000-tuman (note)
اسکناس هزار تومنی	eskenās-e hezār-tomani	a 1,000-tuman note
پنجاه ریال	panjāh riāl	50 rials (in any denominations)
پنجاه ریالی	panjāh-riāli	a 50-rial (coin)
سکه‌ی پنجاه ریالی	sekke-ye panjāh-riāli	a 50-rial coin

Exercise 4

Can you translate the following shopping list into Persian?



15 eggs	1 kilo of tomatoes
2 kilos of cucumbers	half a kilo of cheese
2 watermelons	3 loaves/pieces of bread

Exercise 5

Using the shopping list in the previous exercise, ask the shopkeeper:



- 1 for the price of each item;
- 2 to give you the required amount/number.

Note: In Dialogue 2, the shopkeeper is merely making a **ta`ārof** (see U9D1) when he says:

بفرمایید، قابل‌ی نداره.

befarmāyid, qābeli nadāre.

Be my guest, it's not worth a mention.

He is just being polite. To this the customer correctly replies:

خواهش می‌کنم، چند شد؟ **xāheš mikonam, cand šod?**
I insist, how much did it come to?



Exercise 6

Can you translate these sentences into English?

- 1 آقا، این پرتقال‌ها کیلویی چنده؟
āqā, in porteqāl(h)ā kiluyi cande?
- 2 آقا، این مرغ‌هارو کیلویی می‌فروشید یا دونه‌ای؟
āqā, in morq(h)ā-ro kiluyi mif(o)rušid yā duneyi?
- 3 پنج کیلو برنج لطف کنید و دو تا مرغ.
panj kilu berenj lotf konid va do tā morq.
- 4 روی هم چند شد؟
ruye-ham cand šod?
- 5 بفرمایید، قابلی نداره.
befarmāyid, qābeli nadāre.
- 6 خواهش می‌کنم. چند شد؟
xāheš mikonam. cand šod?

More grocery items

میوه‌ها	mivehā	fruits
آلو	ālu	plum
آناناس	ānānās	pineapple
انگور	angur	grapes
پرتقال	porteqāl	orange
توت‌فرنگی	tut-farangi	strawberry
خربزه	xarboze	melon
زردآلو	zardālu	apricot
سیب	sib	apple
گلابی	golābi	pear
لیمو	limu	lemon
موز	mouz	banana
نارگیل	nārgil	coconut
هلو	holu	peach
هندوانه	hendevāne	watermelon
	<i>col hendune</i>	

سبزیجات	sabzijāt	vegetables
اسفناج	esfenāj	spinach
بادنجان	bādenjān	aubergine
پیاز	piāz	onion
خیار	xiār	cucumber
سیب زمینی	sib-e zamini	potato
سیر	sir	garlic
شلغم	šalqam	turnip
فلفل سبز	felfel-e sabz	green pepper
کاهو	kāhu	lettuce
کدو	kadu	courgette
کرفس	karafs	celery
کلم	kalam	cabbage
گل کلم	gol-kalam	cauliflower
گوجه فرنگی	gouje-farangi	tomato
هویج	havij	carrot
متفرقه	motafarreqe	miscellaneous
شیر	šir	milk
ماست	māst	yoghurt
پنیر	panir	cheese
کره	kare	butter
خامه	xāme	cream
گوشت	gušt	meat
نان	nān	bread
مرتا	morabbā	jam
قند	qand	cube sugar
شکر	šekar	granulated sugar
چای	cāi	tea
قهوه	qahve	coffee
نمک	namak	salt
فلفل	felfel	pepper

Colours in 'natural' context!

رنگ rang colour; روشن roušan light; تیره tire dark		
آسمان آبی است.	āsemān ābi ast.	The sky is blue.
ابر خاکستری است.	abr xākestari ast.	Cloud is grey.
اسفناج سبز است.	esfenāj sabz ast.	Spinach is green.
زغال سیاه/مشکی است.	zoqāl siāh/meški ast.	Charcoal is black.
شیر سفید است.	šir sefid ast.	Milk is white.
گوجه فرنگی قرمز است.	gouje-farangi qermez ast.	Tomato is red.
میگو صورتی است.	meigu surati ast.	Prawn is pink.
موز زرد است.	mouz zard ast.	Banana is yellow.
قهوه قهوه‌ای است.	qahve qahveyi ast.	Coffee is brown.
نارنج نارنجی است.	nārenj nārenji ast.	<i>lit</i> A sour orange is orange (colour).

Sorry, couldn't find a 'natural' context for this one (!):

سرمه‌ای **sormeyi** navy blue

Examples:

ماشینتون چه رنگه؟	māšinetun ce range?	What colour is your car?
آبی روشن / تیره	ābi-e roušan/tire	light/dark blue



Exercise 7

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 OK, how much do I owe you?
- 2 Be my guest. It's not worth a mention.
- 3 I insist, how much did it come to?
- 4 Five thousand tumans in total.
- 5 A 200-tuman note.
- 6 A 10-rial coin.
- 7 Will you kindly pass/give the sugar?
- 8 What colour is your jacket? Dark brown.

- 9 I bought some tomatoes and lettuce. I forgot to buy salt!
 10 If you had shaved your beard, I wouldn't have recognised you.
 11 If I hadn't taken the antibiotic, I wouldn't have got better.

Comprehension (CD2: 41)



Here is an account of what happened to Masoud in his own words:

دیروز، یک پالتو برای پدرم خریدم. وقتی اونو دید، خیلی خوش حال شد، اما حس کردم که از رنگش زیاد خوشش نیومد. برای پس دادن پالتو، از مادرم خواهش کردم که با من بیاد. مادرم اصلاً خجالتی نیست، اما من خیلی کمرو هستم. صاحب فروشگاه پرسید: پالتو چشه؟ گفتم: هیچیش نیست، فقط رنگش برای پدرم خیلی روشنه. فروشنده گفت: عیب نداره، پدرتونو جوون تر نشون می ده. من دیگه نمی دونستم چی بگم. اگه مادرم باهام نیومده بود، من با همون پالتو برمی گشتم خونه! اما مادرم بلافاصله گفت: پدر ایشون از این رنگ خوشش نمی آد. اگه شما جای او بودید، این پالتورو به پدرتون تحمیل می کردید؟ فروشنده جوابی نداشت و فوراً پالتورو پس گرفت، ولی قبل از اینکه از مغازه بیایم بیرون، با لبخند به مادرم گفت: اگه شما زخم بودید، یک لیوان زهر به تون می دادم! مادرم هم با لبخند گفت: اگه شما شوهرم بودید، اون زهرو تا قطره‌ی آخرش می خوردم!

diruz, yek pāltou barāye pedaram xaridam. vaqti un-o did, xeili xoš-hāl šod, ammā hess kardam ke az rangeš ziād xošeš nayumad. barāye pas-dādan-e pāltou, az mādam xāheš kardam ke bā man biād. mādam aslan xejālāti nist, ammā man xeili kam-ru hastam. sāheb-e forušgāh porsid: pāltou ceše? goftam: hicciš nist, faqat rangeš barāye pedaram xeili roušane. forušande goft: eib nadāre, pedaretun-o javuntar nešun mide. man dige nemidunestam ci begam. age mādam bāhām nayumade bud, man bā hamun pāltou bar migaštam xune! ammā mādam belāfāsele goft: pedar-e išun az in rang xošeš nemiād. age šomā jā-ye u budid, in pāltou-ro be pedaretun tahmil mikardid?

forușande javābi nadāšt o fouran pāltou-ro pas-gereft, vali qabl-az-inke az maqāze biāim birun, bā labxand be mādaram goft: age šomā zanam budid, yek livān zahr behetun midādam! mādaram ham bā labxand goft: age šomā šoharam budid, un zahr-o tā qatre-ye āxareš mixordam!

- 1 What did Masoud buy, and for whom?
- 2 What made him change his mind about his choice?
- 3 What difference in character is there between Masoud and his mother?
- 4 What argument did Masoud's mother use to get results?
- 5 What would have happened if his mother had not been there?
- 6 Can you spot examples of evasion, reasoning and conviction in the story?
- 7 What sense of humour is expressed, and by whom?

Unit Fourteen

خدمات

xadamāt

Services

In this unit we will look at how to:

- buy stamps and send an item by registered mail
- ask if it's possible to do something
- use a passive construction
- enquire about exchange rates; change dollars into rials
- say something must/should have happened
- talk about things you had/didn't have to do





Dialogue 1



At the post office (CD2; 42)

Participants: customer (C) and assistant (A).

- C: ببخشید، پول نقدو می‌شه با پست فرستاد؟
 A: نه، متأسفانه. می‌تونید با حواله‌ی پستی بفرستید.
 C: این نامه‌رو می‌خواستم سفارشی کنم.
 A: برای کجاست؟
 C: کانادا.
 A: بذارید رو(ی) ترازو، لطفاً.
 C: بفرمایید.
 A: پول تمبرش می‌شه هزار و پونصد تومن.
 C: بفرمایید. در ضمن، یک سؤال داشتم. دو هفته پیش، یک بسته با پست سفارشی به انگلستان فرستادم. فکر می‌کنید تا حالا رسیده؟
 A: باید رسیده باشه. معمولاً ظرف یک هفته می‌رسه.
 C: خیلی ممنون. خدا حافظ.

- C: bebaxšid, pul-e naqd-o miše bā post ferestād?
 A: na, mota`assefāne. mitunid bā havāle-ye posti bef(e)restid.
 C: in nāma-ro mixāstam sefāreši konam.
 A: barāye kojāst?
 C: kānādā.
 A: bezārid ru(ye) tarāzu, lotfan.
 C: befarmāyid.
 A: pul-e tam(b)reš miše hezār o punsad toman.
 C: befarmāyid. dar zemn, yek so`āl dāštam. do hafte piš, yek baste bā post-e sefāreši be engelestān ferestādam. fekr mikonid tā hālā reside?
 A: bāyad reside bāše. ma`mulan zarf-e yek hafte mirese.
 C: xeili mamnun. xodā hāfez.
- C: *Excuse me, is it possible to send cash by post?*
 A: *I'm afraid not. You can send (it) by postal order.*
 C: *I would like to send this letter by registered mail.*

- A: *Where to? (lit Where is it for?)*
 C: *Canada.*
 A: *Put it on the scale, please.*
 C: *Here you are.*
 A: *The postage comes to 1,500 tumans.*
 C: *Here you are. Incidentally, I have (lit had) a question.*
Two weeks ago, I sent a parcel by registered mail to England.
Do you think it's got there by now?
 A: *It must/should have arrived. It normally gets there within a week.*
 C: *Much obliged. Goodbye.*

Vocabulary



نقد	naqd	cash
می‌شه	miše	is it possible; (it) comes to
شدن (ش)	šodan (š)	to be possible; to become
پست	post	post, mail
فرستادن (فرست)	ferestādan (ferest)	to send
متأسفانه	mota`assefāne	unfortunately
حواله	havāle	order
پستی	posti	postal
بفرستید	bef(e)restid	you (can) send
نامه	nāme	letter
سفارشی	sefāreši	registered
سفارشی کردن (کن)	sefāreši kardan (kon)	to register
ترازو	tarāzu	scale
تمبر	tam(b)r	stamp
پول تمبر	pul-e tam(b)r	postage (<i>lit</i> money for stamp)
در ضمن	dar zemn	incidentally
بسته	baste	parcel
فکر کردن (کن)	fekr kardan (kon)	to think
تا حالا	tā hālā	by now; until now
رسیدن (رس)	residan (res)	to reach/arrive
ظرف	zarf-e	within

Language and culture notes

Impersonal construction

How to say: 'Is it possible to send . . . ?'

'Can one send . . . ?'

The verb شدن (ش) **šodan (š)** which normally means 'to become' is used here with a particular meaning: 'to be possible'. The actual form used is می‌شه **miše** 'it is possible':

می‌شه فرستاد؟ **miše ferestād?**

Is it possible to send? (Can one send?)

Note: The verb following می‌شه **miše** comes in its past stem form without any suffix.

More examples:

اینجا می‌شه نشست؟ **injā miše nešast?**

Can one sit here? (i.e. Are we allowed to sit here?)

نوشیدنی می‌شه برد تو سینما؟

nušidani miše bord tu sinemā?

Can one take a drink inside the cinema? (i.e. Do the regulations permit?)

از این ساختمون می‌شه عکس گرفت؟

az in sāxtemun miše aks gereft?

Can one take a picture of this building?

در مقابل ظلم می‌شه سکوت کرد؟

dar moqābel-e zolm miše sokut kard?

Can one keep silent vis-à-vis (against) oppression/injustice?

Exercise 1



How do you ask, in Persian, whether you are allowed to do the following? The vocabulary not introduced above is given in the box below.

سیگار کشیدن (کش)	sigār kešidan (keš)	to smoke
پارک کردن (کن)	pārk kardan (kon)	to park
بردن (بر)	bordan (bar)	to take/carry
گرفتن (گیر)	gereftan (gir)	to take (picture)
عکس	aks	photograph, picture
سالن	sālon	hall
دارو	dāru	medicine
تاکسی	tāksi	taxi
بستنی	bastani	ice cream
سخنران	soxanrān	speaker

- 1 Smoke in the hall/taxi?
- 2 Send medicine by post?
- 3 Send an email with/on this computer?
- 4 Park the car there/here?
- 5 Take an ice cream into the theatre?
- 6 Take a photograph of the speaker?

How to say: 'It must have arrived (by now).'

In Dialogue 1, the customer posted the parcel two weeks ago. It normally gets there within a week. So, the post office assistant concludes that:

It must/should have arrived by now.

Formula 1, below, may be used to express this in Persian:

bāyad must + past stem of verb + suffix **ه** **e** + **bāš** باشد + personal ending

Verb needed: رسیدن **residan** to arrive; past stem: رسید **resid**

باید رسیده باشه. **bāyad reside bāše.**

It must/should have arrived.

تا حالا باید رسیده باشه. **tā hālā bāyad reside bāše.**

It must/should have arrived by now.

In this category, the speaker is normally making a guess or assumption based on common sense or past experience. More examples:

باید چلوکباب خورده باشید.

bāyad celo-kabāb xorde bāšid.

You must have eaten *chelo-kebab*.

(Because you lived in Iran for 10 years, and this is the most popular dish in Iran.)

Verb used: خوردن **xordan** to eat; past stem: خورد **xord**

باید او را دیده باشید.

bāyad u rā dide bāšid.

You must have seen him.

(He's always in the canteen at lunchtime, joking and laughing – loudly!)

Verb used: دیدن **didan** to see; past stem: دید **did**

How to say: 'They should have arrived by now.'

(But they haven't!)

This is when the speaker is concerned as to why they have not arrived yet!

Formula 2, below, may be used to express this in Persian:

باید **bāyad** should + prefix می **mi-** + past stem of verb
+ personal ending*

*No personal ending is used for third person singular (s/he, it).

تا حالا باید می رسیدند.

tā hālā bāyad miresidand.

They should have arrived by now.

(But they haven't! The speaker is worried.)

تا حالا باید تلفن می کرد.

tā hālā bāyad telefon mikard.

He should have phoned by now.

(But he hasn't. The speaker is worried.)

Verb used: تلفن کردن **telefon kardan** to phone;

past stem: کرد **kard**

How to say: 'You should have eaten the meal.'
(But you didn't!)

Formula 2, above, may be used to express this in Persian. As shown below, this may send a variety of messages to the person you are talking to.

باید غذا را می خوردی. **bāyad qazā rā mixordi.**

You should have eaten the meal.

(But you didn't. You missed an excellent meal. OR: You did a bad thing! The host was offended as s/he had gone to a lot of trouble to prepare the meal.)

باید او را می دیدی. **bāyad u rā mididi.**

You should have seen him.

(Pity you didn't see him. He was very funny. You missed a good show. OR: You did a bad thing! It was your social/moral duty to visit him. But you didn't.)

Note the negative form:

پنیر فاسد را نباید می خوردی.

panir-e fāsed rā nabāyad mixordi.

You should not have eaten the rotten cheese!

(But you did, and now you're sick!)

How to say: 'I had to eat.'

Again, *Formula 2*, above, may be used to express this in Persian.

باید می خوردم! **bāyad mixordam.** I had to eat.

(So I did, otherwise the host would have been offended.)

باید می رفتم. **bāyad miraftam.** I had to go.

(So I did, because he was waiting for me.)

How to say: 'I didn't have to go.'

Here we use the word مجبور **majbur** 'forced' plus the appropriate form of the verb بودن **budan** 'to be' followed by the main verb (in this case 'to go'). Here is the formula:

majbur + بودن budan + main verb in simple subjunctive form*

*See U7D1 for the subjunctive.

This formula is not 'time-bound', so it can be used to talk about past as well as present events:

مجبور بودم برم.	majbur budam beram.	I had to go.
مجبور نبودم برم.	majbur nabudam beram.	I didn't have to go.
مجبورم برم.	majburam beram.	I have to go.
مجبور نیستم برم.	majbur nistam beram.	I don't have to go.

Verb used: رفتن (ر) **raftan (r)** to go



Exercise 2

With the help of the English translations and explanations, fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of a verb from the box below. The first one has been done for you.

رسیدن (رس)	residan (res)	to arrive
خوردن (خور)	xordan (xor)	to eat
خریدن (خر)	xaridan (xar)	to buy
شنیدن (شنو)	šenidan (šenav)	to hear
بودن (هست/باش)	budan (hast/bāš)	to be
دعوت کردن (کن)	da`vat kardan (kon)	to invite
تلفن کردن (کن)	telefon kardan (kon)	to phone

۱- تا حالا باید _____.

1 **tā hālā bāyad** _____.

They must/should have arrived by now.

(I guess they have. They left two hours ago. It's only half an hour's drive.)

Example: تا حالا باید رسیده باشند.

tā hālā bāyad reside bāšand.

They must/should have arrived by now.

- ۲- باید غذای ایتالیایی _____.
- 2 **bāyad qazā-ye itāliāyi _____.**
You must have had/eaten Italian food.
(You have travelled to Italy so many times.)
- ۳- باید این آهنگ را _____.
- 3 **bāyad in āhang rā _____.**
You must have heard this song.
(They are constantly playing it on the radio/TV.)
- ۴- تا ساعت ۱۰ باید _____ خونه.
- 4 **tā sā`at-e dah bāyad _____ xune.**
He should have arrived home by 10 o'clock.
(But he hasn't. It's nearly 11. The film finished at 9, and we're only half an hour's walk from the cinema.)
- ۵- باید او را _____.
- 5 **bāyad u rā _____.**
You should have invited him.
(But you didn't. Now he is upset/offended.)
- ۶- باید آنتی بیوتیک را _____.
- 6 **bāyad āntibiutik rā _____.**
You should have taken (*lit* eaten) the antibiotic.
(You didn't. Now you're getting sicker!)
- ۷- نباید او را _____.
- 7 **nabāyad u rā _____.**
You shouldn't have invited him.
(But you did. Now you regret it!)
- ۸- باید به احمد _____.
- 8 **bāyad be ahmad _____.**
I had to phone Ahmad.
(He was waiting for my phone call.)
- ۹- مجبور _____ برایش هدیه _____.
- 9 **majbur _____ barāš hedye _____.**
I didn't have to buy a present for him.
(But I did because I wanted to.)

- ۱۰- مجبور _____ اینجا بشینم و سخنرانی‌های تو را _____!
- 10 **majbur _____ injā bešinam va soxanrānihā-ye to rā _____!**
I don't have to sit here and hear your lectures!

Other relevant expressions

پست عادی **post-e ādi** ordinary mail; ایمیل **imeil** email
فاکس / فکس **fāks/faks** fax; فتوکپی **fotokopi** photocopy

از ... فتوکپی گرفتن (گیر)
az ... fotokopi gereftan (gir)
to take a photocopy of . . .

برای این کارت پستال چقدر تمبر لازمه؟
barāye in kārt-postāl ceqadr tam(b)r lāzeme?
How much stamps/postage is needed for this postcard?



Exercise 3

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 Can one smoke in/on the aeroplane?
- 2 Is it possible to send this parcel by registered mail?
- 3 Is it possible to take a sandwich/drink into the theatre?
- 4 You must have had *chelo-kebab*. You have been to Iran so many times.
- 5 You must have seen them. They are always in the canteen.
- 6 You should have taken (*lit* eaten) the medicine.
- 7 You should have invited them.
- 8 You shouldn't have had the milk. It was off!
- 9 He shouldn't have eaten that sandwich. It was mine!
- 10 You shouldn't have spoken to him in this way. He's upset!
- 11 I should have gone with them. (But I didn't.)
- 12 I had to go with him. And I did, because he needed help.
- 13 How much stamps/postage is needed for this letter?
- 14 Where can I take some photocopies?
- 15 Where can I send a fax/an email?

Dialogue 2



Exchanging currencies (CD2: 43)



Participants: customer (C) and assistant (A).

- C: ببخشید، نرخ دلار چیه امروز؟
 A: فروش، ۱۲۰۰ تومن؛ خرید، ۱۰۰۰ تومن.
 C: می‌خواستم ۵۰۰ دلار به ریال تبدیل کنم.
 A: این فرمو پر کنید، لطفاً.
 C: بفرمایید: این فرم؛ این هم ۵۰۰ دلار.
 A: این فرم، مثل اینکه، امضا نشده. این رسید(و) هم امضا کنید، لطفاً.
 C: معذرت می‌خواهم. ... بفرمایید.
 A: متشکرم. بفرمایید. این پول قبلاً با ماشین شمرده شده، ولی خودتون هم لطفاً بشمرید.
 C: چشم ... درسته، خیلی ممنون.

- C: bebaxšid, nerx-e dolār cie emruz?
 A: foruš, hezār o devist toman; xarid, hezār toman.
 C: mixāstam punsad dolār be riāl tabdil konam.
 A: in form-o por konid, lotfan.
 C: befarmāyid: in form; in-(h)am punsad dolār.
 A: in form, mesl-e inke, emzā našode. in resid(-o) ham emzā konid, lotfan.
 C: ma`zerat mixām. . . . befarmāyid.
 A: mot(a)šakkeram. befarmāyid. in pul qablan bā māšin šomorde šode, vali xodetun ham lotfan beš(o)morid.
 C: cašm . . . doroste, xeili mamnun.
- C: *Excuse me, what's the (exchange) rate for the (US) dollar today?*
 A: *Selling, 1,200 tumans; buying, 1,000 tumans.*
 C: *I wanted to change \$500 into rials.*
 A: *Fill in this form, please.*
 C: *Here you are: here's the form; (and) here's the \$500.*
 A: *This form, it seems, has not been signed. Also sign this receipt, please.*

c: *I beg your pardon . . . Here you are.*

A: *Thanks. Here you are. This money has already been counted by the machine, but please also count (it) yourself.*

c: *By all means . . . It's correct, much obliged.*



Vocabulary

نرخ	nerx	rate
فروش	foruš	selling; sale
خرید	xarid	buying
تبدیل کردن (کن)	tabdil kardan (kon)	to change
فرم	form	form
پر کردن (کن)	por kardan (kon)	to fill in
این‌هم	in-ham	here is (<i>lit</i> this also)
مثل اینکه	mesl-e inke	it seems
امضا	emzā	signature
امضا شدن (ش)	emzā šodan (§)	to be signed
رسید	resid	receipt
امضا کردن (کن)	emzā kardan (kon)	to sign
قبلاً	qablan	previously, already
شمردن (شمر)	šomordan (§omor)	to count
شمردن شدن (ش)	šomorde šodan (§)	to be counted
چشم	cašm	by all means



Language and culture notes

The passive

How to say: 'to be counted'

The Persian equivalent for 'to count' is شمردن **šomordan**. Here is the formula to produce the equivalent of 'to be counted':

Past stem of verb + suffix **شدن** + suffix **-e** + **šodan** to become

Verb needed: شمردن **šomordan** to count; past stem: شمرد **šomord**

Here is the result:

شمرده شدن (ش) **šomorde šodan (š)**
to be counted (*lit* to become counted)

Here is an example from the above dialogue:

این پول قبلاً با ماشین شمرده شده.
in pul qablan bā māšīn šomorde šode.
This money has already been counted by the machine.

Note how this is expressed in the present simple tense:

در این بانک، پول همیشه با ماشین شمرده می‌شود.
dar in bānk, pul hamīše bā māšīn šomorde miše.
In this bank, money is always counted by the machine.

More examples:

پختن	poxtan	to cook
پخته شدن	poxte šodan	to be cooked

این کباب خوب پخته نشده!
in kabāb xub poxte našode!
This kebab has not been cooked well!

کشتن	koštan	to kill
کشته شدن	košte šodan	to be killed

کندی در سال ۱۹۶۳ کشته شد.
kenedi dar sāl-e hezār o nohsad o šast o se košte šod.
Kennedy was killed in the year 1963.

Exercise 4

Using the above formula, fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.



1 خوردن **xordan** to eat

Example: خوردن شدن **xorde šodan** to be eaten

2 بستن **bastan** to close

_____ **_____** to be closed

3 دیدن **didan** to see

_____ **_____** to be seen

4	شنیدن	šenidan	to hear to be heard
5	گفتن	goftan	to say; to tell to be said; to be told
6	فروختن	foruxtan	to sell to be sold
7	خریدن	xaridan	to buy to be bought
8	شستن	šostan	to wash to be washed

Also note these forms:

امضا	emzā	signature
امضا کردن	emzā kardan	to sign
امضا شدن	emzā šodan	to be signed

این فرم امضا نشده. **in form emzā našode.**

This form has not been signed.

اعلام	e'lām	announcing, announcement
اعلام کردن	e'lām kardan	to announce
اعلام شدن	e'lām šodan	to be announced

نرخ تبدیل ارز اعلام شده است.

nerx-e tabdil-e arz e'lām šode ast.

Foreign currency exchange rate has been announced.

باز	bāz	open
باز کردن	bāz kardan	to open
باز شدن	bāz šodan	to be opened

این نامه باز شده! **in nāme bāz šode!**

This letter has been opened (by someone)!

آزاد	āzād	free
آزاد کردن	āzād kardan	to free
آزاد شدن	āzād šodan	to be freed

«نلسون ماندلا» در سال ۱۹۹۰ از زندان آزاد شد.

nelson māndelā dar sāl-e hezār o nohsad o navad az

zendān āzād šod.

Nelson Mandela was freed from prison in the year 1990.

گرم	garm	warm
گرم کردن	garm kardan	to warm (something) up
گرم شدن	garm šodan	to be warmed up

شامتون گرم شده. **šāmetun garm šode.**
Your dinner has been warmed up.

مجبور	majbur	forced
مجبور کردن	majbur kardan	to force
مجبور شدن	majbur šodan	to be forced

مجبور شدم فیلمو دوباره ببینم!
majbur šodam film-o dobāre bebinam!
I was forced to see the film again! (*Sound of Music?*)

پیدا	peidā	visible, found
پیدا کردن	peidā kardan	to find
پیدا شدن	peidā šodan	to be found

سوئیچ ماشینم توی سطل آشغال پیدا شد!
su'ic-e māšinam tu-ye satl-e āšqāl peidā šod!
My car key was found in the dustbin!

شکست	šekast	defeat
شکست دادن (د)	šekast dādan (d)	to defeat (<i>lit</i> to give defeat)

شکست خوردن (خور) **šekast xordan (xor)**
to be defeated (*lit* to eat defeat) [humble pie?]

در مسابقه‌ی دیروز، تیم ما شکست خورد!
dar mosābeqe-ye diruz, tim-e mā šekast xord!
In yesterday's match, our team was defeated!

Exercise 5

Can you translate these sentences into English?



1. ببخشید، صداتون شنیده نمی‌شه. **bebaxšid, sedātun šenide nemiše.**
2. سرتون تو عکس دیده نمی‌شه! **saretun tu aks dide nemiše!**
3. مرغ خوب پخته نشده. **morq xub poخته našode.**
4. این نامه امضا نشده. **in nāme emzā našode.**
5. پنجره باز شد. **panjare bāz šod.**

- 6 **ali hanuz az zendān āzād našode.** علی هنوز از زندان آزاد نشده.
 7 **in sup xub garm našode.** این سوپ خوب گرم نشده.
 8 **sā`atam peidā šod.** ساعت پیدا شد.
 9 **nerx-e arz hanuz e`lām našode.** نرخ ارز هنوز اعلام نشده.
 10 **dar sāl-e hezār o nohsad o navad o hašt, tim-e futbāl-e āmrikā az tim-e irān šekast xord!** در سال ۱۹۹۸، تیم فوتبال آمریکا از تیم ایران شکست خورد!

Other major currencies

pond pound sterling; **yen-e gāpon** Japanese yen



Exercise 6

These are what c in the preceding dialogue did in the bank earlier today, but they are mixed up. Can you put them in order by putting a letter (a–f) in each box?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 pul-o (pul rā) be man dād. | [] |
| 2 form o punsad dolār-o dādam. | [] |
| 3 nerx-e dolār-o porsidam. | [] |
| 4 pul-o šomordam. | [] |
| 5 resid-o emzā kardam. | [] |
| 6 yek form por kardam. | [] |



Exercise 7

Can you say these in Persian?

- 1 Martin Luther King was killed in 1968.
- 2 The meat has not been cooked well.
- 3 Suddenly the door was closed.
- 4 Where's my sandwich? Sorry, it was eaten!
- 5 Excuse me, this cheque has not been signed.

Comprehension (CD2; 44)



Ali (A) is making an enquiry at his local bank. This is the conversation he has with the clerk (C):

- A: ببخشید، نرخ ارز برای امروز اعلام شده؟
 C: باید شده باشه. یک لحظه صبر کنید، لطفاً ... ببخشید، ساعت ۱۱ اعلام می‌شه. چی دارید؟
 A: ۱۰۰۰ پوند می‌خواستم تبدیل کنم.
 C: نرخ خرید دیروز ۱۶۰۰ تومن بود. برای نرخ امروز می‌تونید به شماره‌ی ۳۸۷۵۶ تلفن کنید.
 A: متأسفانه عجله دارم. با همون نرخ دیروز می‌شه فروخت؟
 C: بله، این فرمو پر کنید (و) ببرید باجه‌ی ۳.

- A: bebaxšid, nerx-e arz barāye emruz e'lām šode?
 C: bāyad šode bāše. yek lahze sabr konid, lotfan . . . bebaxšid, sā'at-e yāzdah e'lām miše. ci dārid?
 A: hezār pond mixāstam tabdil konam.
 C: nerx-e xarid-e diruz hezār o šešsad toman bud. barāye nerx-e emruz mitunid be šomāre-ye sisad o haštād o haft, panjāh o šeš telefon konid.
 A: mota'assefāne ajale dāram. bā hamun nerx-e diruz miše foruxt?
 C: bale, in form-o por konid (va) bebarid bāje-ye se.

- 1 What does Ali want to know in his first question?
- 2 What assumption/guess does the clerk make?
- 3 What correction does the clerk make?
- 4 Why has Ali come to the bank?
- 5 What compromise does he have to make, and why?

Unit Fifteen

سلامت و بهداشت **salāmat o behdāšt**

Health and hygiene



In this unit we will look at how to:

- use polite titles
- talk about ailments
- ask a chemist for medicine for a minor illness
- make a major apology
- report what someone has said

