

Hesameddin hadiani
Farzaneh Nakhaee

An introduction to the informal Persian language

Informal Persian for begginers

Cet ebook a été publié sur www.bookelis.com

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An Introduction to the informal Persian language

Hesam

Farzan

2020/

Table of Content

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| | |
|---------|---|
| 6..... | INTRODUCTION TO BASIC INFORMAL LANGUAGE |
| 8..... | PRONUNCIATION |
| 9..... | GRAMMAR |
| 9..... | Parts of speech |
| 9..... | Affirmative sentences |
| 10..... | Objective form |
| 11..... | Articles |
| 12..... | pronouns |
| 12..... | personal pronouns |
| 13..... | Objective pronouns |
| 14..... | Reflexive pronouns |
| 15..... | Demonstrative pronouns |
| 15..... | Suffix pronouns |
| 16..... | Interrogative pronouns |
| 17..... | Other pronouns |
| 18..... | The prepositions |
| 18..... | Important prepositions |
| 18..... | Prepositions + personal pronouns |
| 19..... | Application of prepositions |
| 21..... | adjectives and possession |
| 21..... | Simple adjectives |
| 22..... | Possession |
| 22..... | Possessive adjective |
| 23..... | Adverbs |
| 23..... | Adverb of manner |
| 25..... | Adverb of location |
| 26..... | Adverb of time |
| 28..... | Verbs |
| 28..... | Infinitive |

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 29..... | Simple present |
| 31..... | Simple past |
| 32..... | Compound verbs |
| 33..... | To be and to have |
| 36..... | Negative verbs |
| 38..... | CONVERSATIONS |
| 38..... | conversation 1 |
| 41..... | Conversation 2 |
| 42..... | conversation 3 |
| 44..... | Conversation 4 |
| 45..... | Conversation 5 |
| 46..... | Conversation 6 |
| 47..... | Conversation 7 |
| 48..... | Conversation 8 |
| 49..... | VOCABULARY |
| 49..... | numbers |
| 51..... | colors |
| 52..... | weekdays |
| 53..... | day expressions |
| 54..... | clothing |
| 55..... | body |
| 56..... | countries and languages |
| 57..... | school |
| 58..... | fruits |
| 59..... | sports |

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC INFORMAL LANGUAGE

The language is the means to communicate and the most important measure of the identities and beliefs; thereby it's of a great importance. The language is an dynamic and varying phenomenon, which is renewed continuously, and grows in the human domains and mediates the communications of the communities, as a result, it is permanently affected by the evolutionary dialectic and the laws ruling over the societies. Hence, it's needless to point out that it's worthy to learn a language, and what's better than Persian to learn!

The Persian language is an Indo-European language which is spoken in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and some parts of Uzbekistan. It's also the official language of Iran and Tajikistan and one of the two official languages of Afghanistan (Pashto is the other one), and was the official language of India, before British colonization.

Persian speaking people are estimated to be 110 million people. The Persian language (also called Farsi or Parsi) has two forms of informal and formal language (as any other language) but the two forms are totally different. Furthermore, this language ranks as the 10th useful language of the internet, even more useful than Arabic and Turkish and any other languages spoken in middle east.

This language is called "Farsi" in Iran, and it's one of the classic languages having an ancient root, and has a rich literature, while it has changed a lot during last millennium of the its life.

The Persian vocabularies are seen in some Indo-European languages, even English, like : better (behtar), daughter (Dokhtar) and etc.

Today, there are hundreds of Persian TV and radio channels, and even some important media in the world offer Persian programs like BBC, Euronews, national geographic, and etc. Also, Persian is widely used in some important web companies like google. Moreover, it's taught in some high rank universities.

Since there are a lot of formal Persian language sources, whether books or data on web, and informal Persian is rarely found, we tried to provide a

comprehensive and easy source of informal Persian grammar and conversation.

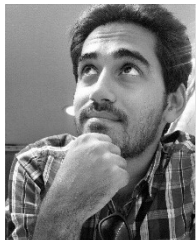
In this book, we teach the beginner informal Persian in three sections namely: Grammar, Conversations, and Vocabularies, and the accent used in this book is the regular Tehrani accent. Also, we don't focus on teaching Persian alphabets, therefore we use Latin alphabet to show the pronunciation.

Hessameddin Hadiani

Farzaneh Nakhaee

Hessam.elddin.hadiani@gmail.com

Cham.edu.group@gmail.com



**Dedicated to the
loveliest I know:
My Fatima**



PRONUNCIATION

As in this book, we do not aim to teach Persian handwriting, we represent the pronunciation of the words with Latin characters. In this table you can see the Phonetic characters we chose to use in this book.

| Character | English equivalent | Example |
|-----------|--------------------|---|
| a | A | As in hat |
| aa | A | As in car |
| gh | N/D | As R in French word: Jardin |
| kh | N/D | As ch in german word: Bach |
| zh | N/D | As j in French word: Juin or the s sound in the English word : treasure |
| j | J | As in jack |
| o | O | As in whole |
| u | Oo | As in room |

Other character used in the texts are similar to their English pronunciations.

Anywhere you see " : " after a vowel, you should pronounce as a long vowel.

GRAMMAR

Parts of speech

in Persian, the word order is totally different in contrast to English and it is totally flexible as well. In order to clarify the word orders, we have provided the meaning (or actually the literal meaning) of each word under the example sentences, in the parentheses in their Persian order.

Affirmative sentences

Usually the word order in affirmative sentences is like this:

subject + object/preposition + verb,

i.e:

un be sinamaa mire.

(he/she) (to) (cinema) (goes)

man sib mikhoram.

(I) (apple) (eat)

Ahmad o Negaar be mosaaferat miran

(Ahmad) (and) (Negar) (to) (trip) (go)

to ye tup kharidi

(you) (a) (ball) (bought)

Kamran mano did.

(Kamran) (me) (saw)

The word order is totally flexible in informal Persian, and you should put the word you **stress**, in the first place:

mikhaam aab bekhoram

(I want) (water) (eat)

aab mikhaam bekhoram

(water) (I want) (eat)

mitunam futbaall baazi konam

(I can) (football) (play)

futbaall mitunam baazi konam

(football) (I can) (play)

Interrogative sentences

in interrogative sentence, if it's a closed one (yes or no questions), you should just change the intonation:

ba man sohbat mikoni. (you talk to me.)

(with) (me) (you talk)

ba man sohbat mikoni? (do you talk to me?)

(with) (me) (you talk)

emruz be madrese miri. (you go to the school today)

(today) (to) (the school) (you go)

emruz be madrese miri? (do you go to the school today?)

(today) (to) (the school) (you go)

if there is a word like "who, where, when ,etc..." (interrogative words) you can put these words in the first or at the end of the sentence, depending on the **stress** and emphasis (further explanation about these rules, is provided in the next sections):

i.e:

Kojaa miri? (where do you go?)

(where) (you go)

miri kojaa? (where do you go?)

(you go) (where)

Objective form

In the informal Persian, you should add "ro" or "o" after object, but it's not totally obligatory (further detailed examples and explanations are provided in the next sections):

i.e:

man **ketaab ro / ketaabo** mikhunam. (I read the book)

(I) (book) (read)

Ramin **shalvaar ro / shalvaaro** kharid. (Ramin bought the pants)

(Ramin) (the pants) (bought)

forushande **lebaas ro / lebaaso** forukht. (the seller sold the cloth)

(the seller) (the cloth) (sold)