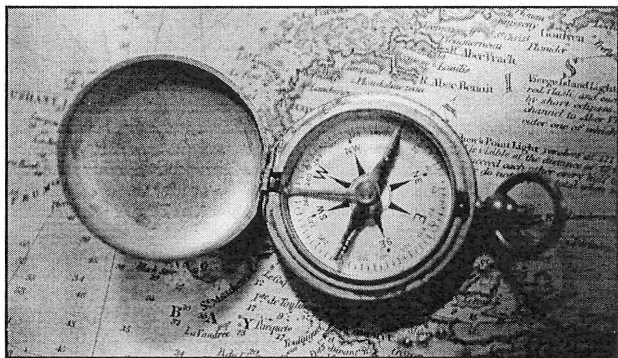


RECORDED BOOKS™ PRESENTS

PIMSLEUR®

LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

DARI



SUPPLEMENTAL
READING BOOKLET

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The Dari Language

Dari is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan, and it's the native tongue of about half of the population. The other official language is Pashto, spoken by about 35 percent. In addition, about 11 percent of Afghans speak a Turkic language (either Uzbek or Turkmen) and there are numerous other languages as well, such as Baluchi, Pashai, and Nuristani. Many Afghans are bilingual, often speaking more than one language as well as several dialects of those languages.

Although both Dari and Pashto are official languages, Dari is the primary means of communication. It's taught in schools and heard on national radio, and it serves as the language of business and higher education. Because of its long and venerable literary tradition and its historical prestige, it has a higher social status than Pashto. Dari is also spoken by some two and a half million people in Iran, Pakistan, and neighboring regions. As well as the official form (the form taught in this course, formerly called "Kabuli Dari"), it has a number of variants.

Dari

The Dari Language (continued)

Also called “Dari Persian” or “Eastern Persian,” Dari is one of the three major Persian dialects; Modern Persian or Farsi (spoken in Iran) is another, and Tajik (spoken in Tajikistan) is the third. Dari and Tajik are considered a purer form of Persian – that is, they show less Arab influence – but all three dialects are more or less mutually intelligible. All belong to the Indo-Iranian group of languages, which is a sub-family of the Indo-European languages.

Old Persian dates back to at least 500 BC; over time, it gradually evolved to Middle Persian, or Dari Persian. During the reign of the Sassanids, who ruled over the eastern regions of Persia from 224-651 AD, it became the official court language. In fact, the name “Dari” most likely stems from the Persian word *darbar*, meaning “court.” As the prestige dialect, it spread to other regions as well.

After the Muslim conquest of Persia in the middle of the seventh century, Arabic replaced Dari as the official language of the Persians. This period lasted approximately two hundred years. During this time, Dari continued to evolve; it was influenced by Parthian (a middle Iranian language) and Arabic, and it was written with the Arabic script.

The Dari Language (continued)

Scholars consider this linguistic amalgamation to be the mother of both present-day Dari and Modern Persian / Farsi.

The differences between Dari Persian and Modern Persian / Farsi developed over time. Largely because of its mountainous geography, the people of the eastern region (including Afghanistan) had less contact and interaction with other foreign languages than those of the western region. Modern Persian continued to be influenced by Arabic, as well as by some European languages, especially French. Dari Persian, on the other hand, remained “purer” and more classical, preserving its original language style and expressions. Today, Farsi Persian and Dari Persian are considered two different dialects.

Dari

Written Dari

Dari uses a modified version of the Arabic alphabet, with thirty-two letters as opposed to twenty-eight in Arabic. Dari does not have capital letters, but uses an adapted form of Western punctuation. Written Dari has the following characteristics:

- It is read from right to left, except for numbers, which go from left to right.
- Dari letters are distinguished by one, two, or three dots, which are placed above or below the letter – or, in some cases, by the lack of dots.
- As in English handwriting, most Dari letters connect to those that follow them. However, seven letters, called “non-connectors,” connect only to letters that precede them.
- When letters connect to a preceding letter, they often modify their shape, undergoing a reduction when the two are joined together.
- Some letters also modify their shape according to their position in a word – depending on whether they appear in initial, medial, or final position.

Written Dari (continued)

- In standard written Dari, the so-called “short vowels” are usually omitted. They may be represented by diacritical marks, as they are in these reading lessons. The three “long vowels,” however --- often appearing in transliteration as “aa,” “oo,” and “ee” --- are separate letters and are written.
- The appearance of some letters may vary, depending on the choice of font.

A complete listing of the Dari alphabet and the diacriticals follows. The alphabet is listed as a two-page spread. You should use this chart for reference only, as all the information you need to do the readings is contained on the audio.

Dari

Dari Alphabet Chart

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

Symbol in Transliteration	Final (Connected)	Medial	Initial
aa / '	ا / آ	ا / آ	ا
b	ب	ب	ب
p	پ	پ	پ
t	ت	ت	ت
s	ث	ث	ث
j	ج	ج	ج
ch	چ	چ	چ
h	ح	ح	ح
kh	خ	خ	خ
d	د	د	د
z	ذ	ذ	ذ
r	ر	ر	ر

Dari Alphabet Chart

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

Name	Name in Transliteration	Letter
الف	alef	ا
به	be	ب
په	pe	پ
ته	te	ت
سه	se	ث
جيم	jeem	ج
چه	che	چ
حه حلوا	he halwa	ح
خه	kheh	خ
دال	daal	د
زال	zaal	ذ
ره	re	ر

Dari

Dari Alphabet Chart (continued)

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

Symbol in Transliteration	Final (Connected)	Medial	Initial
z	ز	ز	ز
zh	ژ	ژ	ژ
s	س	س	س
sh	ش	ش	ش
s	ص	ص	ص
z	ض	ض	ض
t	ط	ط	ط
z	ظ	ظ	ظ
‘ (glottal stop)	ع	ع	ع
gh	غ	غ	غ
f	ف	ف	ف
q	ق	ق	ق

Dari Alphabet Chart (continued)

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

Name	Name in Transliteration	Letter
زِه	ze	ز
ژِه	zhe	ژ
سین	seen	س
شین	sheen	ش
صَاد	saad	ص
ضَاد	zaad	ض
طوی	toi	ط
ظوی	zoi	ظ
عین	ayn	ع
غین	ghayn	غ
فِه	fe	ف
قَاف	qaaf	ق

Dari

Dari Alphabet Chart (continued)

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

Symbol in Transliteration	Final (Connected)	Medial	Initial
k	ک	ک	ک
g	گ	گ	گ
l	ل	ل	ل
m	م	م	م
n	ن	ن	ن
w / oo	و	و	و
h	ه	ه	ه
ee / y	ی	ی	ی

Dari Alphabet Chart (continued)

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

Name	Name in Transliteration	Letter
کاف	kaaf	ک
گاف	gaaf	گ
لام	laam	ل
میم	meem	م
نون	noon	ن
واو	waw	و
هی دو چشمه	he do cheshma	ه
یا	yaa	ی

Dari

Dari Alphabet Chart (continued)

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

Name in Transliteration	Diacritical	Sound
fat'ha / zabar	á	/ a / as in <i>hat</i>
kasra / zir	ǎ	/ e / as in <i>shell</i>
zama / pish	ó	/ o / as in <i>home</i>
mad	ā	/ aa / as in <i>father</i> or <i>awe</i>

In Dari there is a special letter combination, *lam alef la*, which represents the letter *lam* followed by *alef*.

In addition, there is another letter, Arabic in origin, that functions both as a letter and as a diacritical. It is the *hamza* (ء). Like the diacriticals, it sits above the line of writing. When used as a letter, it can appear anywhere in the word, and it indicates a glottal stop. When used as a diacritical, it makes some words that end in a vowel possessive; in this case it appears over the final vowel and has a / ye / sound. In either case, the *hamza* is rarely used and is omitted from modern keyboards.

The Reading Lessons

There are eighteen Dari reading lessons recorded at the end of the program. You may choose to do the readings along with the units, after every other unit or so, or all together after completing the rest of the course. Feel free to repeat the reading lessons as often as necessary for practice with the Dari alphabet and the sounds it represents.

Some of the words and phrases you will read are taught in this course, but most are not, and --- especially in the early lessons --- a number of them are simply syllables rather than actual words. Actual words are used more and more as the number of letters introduced increases, and by Lesson Eighteen you will be reading for meaning.

Page 14 is intentionally blank.

Dari

Lesson One

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

.11 زازا .1 ا

.12 آد .2 دا

.13 آز .3 داد

.14 آدا .4 دادا

.15 آداز .5 زازا

.16 آزا .6 داز

.7 زاد

.8 دازا

.9 زادا

.10 زاز

Dari

Lesson Two

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| .11 ساز | .1 آزاد |
| .12 آسار | .2 را |
| .13 آدزار | .3 راز |
| .14 دازار | .4 زا |
| .15 زاسا | .5 راد |
| .16 سادزار | .6 دار |
| | .7 زار |
| | .8 رازاد |
| | .9 سا |
| | .10 سارا |

Lesson Three

← — — (Read from right to left.) — —

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 11. باد | 1. رار |
| 12. بادساز | 2. سازا |
| 13. سَبِز | 3. شاد |
| 14. سَرشار | 4. شارَد \ سارد |
| 15. سَر شَر | 5. زاشار |
| 16. دَبِرا | 6. زَ |
| | 7. دَر |
| | 8. زَرَد |
| | 9. سَرَد |
| | 10. سَز |

Dari

Lesson Four

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 11. دازشَبِذ | 1. شارَسار |
| 12. ا | 2. سَردار |
| 13. اَسب | 3. زاداشا |
| 14. اَسرار | 4. بَرَبَر |
| 15. سَبَر | 5. بَرادَر |
| 16. اَرساب | 6. سَرداب |
| | 7. شَراب |
| | 8. ذار |
| | 9. زَرَد \ ذَرَد |
| | 10. ذار \ دار |

Dari

Lesson Five

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 11. راز \ راژ | 1. آزاد |
| 12. رِژاش | 2. باب |
| 13. اسرار | 3. آبشار |
| 14. ابراز | 4. راش |
| 15. سراس | 5. برّاش |
| 16. بس \ بش | 6. شاباش |
| 17. آژا | 7. د |
| 18. ازدا | 8. دِزا |
| | 9. زِبر |
| | 10. ژاسا |

Dari

Lesson Six

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 11. آسَدَاش | 1. سِرَا |
| 12. اَزْدَارِژ | 2. رِشْدَاش |
| 13. اَشَاذ | 3. اَدَار |
| 14. اِرْطَاب | 4. اِشَا |
| 15. بَزَار | 5. ظَرْد |
| 16. دِرَاش | 6. اَظَر \ اَذَر \ اَزَر |
| 17. شِبَاب | 7. اِبْرَاظ |
| 18. شَازِب | 8. رِبَاس |
| | 9. اَزَاب |
| | 10. شَبْرَاظ |

Dari

Lesson Seven

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 11. تَزَاجِرُ | 1. اَسْبَدَ |
| 12. بَجَزَ | 2. اَدَاظَاظَ |
| 13. اَتَرَاطِبُ | 3. تَرَ |
| 14. دُرَاجَ | 4. بَرَتَرَ |
| 15. بُرَجَ | 5. رِتَ |
| 16. اَتَرَ | 6. دُ |
| 17. تَشَتَ | 7. سُرِبَ |
| 18. جُدَا | 8. تُرَشَ |
| | 9. اَبْظُرِبَ |
| | 10. جَا |

Lesson Eight

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 11. سُرَب \ صُرَب | 1. جُز |
| 12. جُرْدَن | 2. شِدَت |
| 13. اَصَان | 3. تَرَاز |
| 14. صُرَات | 4. نَزْد |
| 15. نَص | 5. نَبْرَد |
| 16. اَسَاص | 6. زَرْد \ نَرْد |
| 17. سَاصَان | 7. سَانَس |
| 18. سُص | 8. شَارِج |
| | 9. سَات |
| | 10. صَنَد |

Dari

Lesson Nine

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 11. قا | 1. دَرَج |
| 12. قَرَن | 2. زَانَتِ |
| 13. قُرَان | 3. صَاد |
| 14. شِيكَ | 4. شِير |
| 15. ذاق | 5. اينجا |
| 16. بَرَق | 6. جيب |
| 17. قَنَد | 7. ايشان |
| 18. ايش | 8. دارين |
| | 9. كِتَاب |
| | 10. كَرَان |

Dari

Lesson Ten

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 11. میرَم | 1. دَرَبَند |
| 12. داريم | 2. قير |
| 13. بايد | 3. تاك |
| 14. شايان | 4. مُشت |
| 15. يانكى | 5. ماش \ صاش |
| 16. كَمى | 6. سَمَت |
| 17. مين | 7. بيكران |
| 18. شايد | 8. دَرى |
| 19. يَم | 9. كَرَمى |
| 20. دَرى ياد دارين؟ | 10. ايرابى |

Dari

Lesson Eleven

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 11. زاغ | 1. آمریکا |
| 12. باغ | 2. تکسی |
| 13. بَرغ \ بَرَق | 3. قاجار |
| 14. بَکغ | 4. شام |
| 15. فَرار | 5. یَک |
| 16. فَاَرِغ | 6. آقای تاج |
| 17. غُربان | 7. بَرایِ کی؟ |
| 18. بَرَف | 8. غاز |
| 19. غَرَف | 9. غریق |
| 20. ظَفَر | 10. غَنَد \ قَنَد |

Dari

Lesson Twelve

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 11. خُدا | 1. جُرْم |
| 12. رُخ | 2. شَرغی |
| 13. سیخ | 3. زاف |
| 14. خانم | 4. غِذایِ افغانی |
| 15. قَرَض | 5. ضَرَب |
| 16. مَرِیض | 6. آضَری \ آذری |
| 17. باخ | 7. مَزار |
| 18. بَرایِ شُما | 8. مَرَض |
| 19. خَریداری | 9. خام |
| 20. باید بُرْم خَریداری. | 10. خَم \ جَم |

Dari

Lesson Thirteen

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 11. بُرُو | 1. مِیْبَخْشِیْن |
| 12. پاپا | 2. ضاب |
| 13. پَر \ بَر | 3. وَفا |
| 14. پَنِیر | 4. وَقت |
| 15. پَسَر | 5. آوا |
| 16. رَپ | 6. نانوا |
| 17. پاپ | 7. وِدا |
| 18. خُونِ - وادَم \ خُونِ وادَم | 8. خُوب |
| 19. پَرِوان | 9. دود |
| 20. خُوب نِیست. | 10. رُوز |

Dari

Lesson Fourteen

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 11. لیوان | 1. خیابون |
| 12. آلو | 2. جَوید |
| 13. لاش | 3. پیام |
| 14. دُلار | 4. چَپ |
| 15. آلان | 5. چیپ \ جیپ |
| 16. سَلام | 6. چَرا |
| 17. دال | 7. پیچ |
| 18. پول | 8. راچ |
| 19. تَخْتِ رُستَم | 9. چای |
| 20. خَلاص | 10. لوس |

Lesson Fifteen

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 11. مَلِيح | 1. پامچال |
| 12. صُبْح | 2. لالا |
| 13. تَعْجُب | 3. چَقْدَر |
| 14. بَعْد | 4. حال |
| 15. تَعْجِيل | 5. حالِ شُما |
| 16. بَيْع | 6. حَرْف |
| 17. بَلَع | 7. عَد |
| 18. فَرْع | 8. عُر \ عُر |
| 19. حَمَام | 9. عَرَب |
| 20. سَاعَتِ چَند اس؟ | 10. فَرَح |

Lesson Sixteen

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. خَاث | 1. تَعْمِير |
| 12. طِب | 2. زَحَمَت |
| 13. طَاب \ ظَاب | 3. غَايِب |
| 14. لِيَطْر | 4. تَرْجِيح |
| 15. بَط | 5. مَرْتَع |
| 16. شَثْط | 6. ثُم |
| 17. طَرِيق | 7. ثَاب \ تَاب |
| 18. ثَابِت | 8. ثَام \ سَام \ صَام |
| 19. لِبَاث | 9. كَثِيف |
| 20. بِفَرْمَايِن | 10. پَاث |

Lesson Seventeen

1. ثَبْرٌ

2. عَدَثٌ

3. رَابِطٌ

4. هَاهَا

5. هُذَا

6. نُهُصِدُ

7. بَهَارٌ

8. كِرُونٌ

9. كُوشٌ

10. سِيكَارٌ

Lesson Seventeen (continued)

11. شَوَهَر
12. خَوْبَه
13. خَاَنَه
14. هَوْتَلِ سِتاره
15. بُوْرگ
16. چي كُفْتين؟
17. اولاد دارين؟
18. چنډ ميشه؟
19. كُجاست؟
20. غذايِ افغانی خوب اس.

Lesson 18 (without diacriticals)

1. سلام.
2. چطور هستین؟
3. خوب هستم، تشکر.
4. میفهمین ساعت چند اس؟
5. پنج اس.
6. چای میخواین؟
7. زحمت نکشین.
8. میبخشین، حالی مه باید برم.
9. می خایم بازار برم.
10. درست اس، خدا حافظ.

Lesson 18

1. سَلام.
2. چُطُور هَسْتِین؟
3. خُوب هَسْتُم، تَشْکُر.
4. مِیْفَهْمِین سَاعَت چِنْدَاس؟
5. پِنْدَ 10. دُرُست اَس، خُدا حَافِظ.
6. چَا
7. زَحْمَت نَکَشِین.
8. مِیخَشِین، حَالِی مَه بایَد بُرُم.
9. مِی خَاِیم بَا زَار بُرُم.
10. دُرُست اَس، خُدا حَافِظ.

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