Part One

Lesson 1

Exercise 1a.

كِشوَرهَائِي	كِشوَرهَا	كِشوَرى	كِشوَر	٠١
كِتَابِهَائِي	كِتَابِهَا	كِتَابِيَ	كِتَاب	٠٢.
خَانِەھَائِي ²	خَانِەھَا²	خَانِهَ اِي	خَانِه	٠٣
قَلَمهَائِي	قَلَمهَا	قَلَمِي	قَلَم	٠۴
مِيزهَائِي	مِيزهَا	مِيزِي	مِيز	۵.
صَندَليهَائِي	صَندَليهَا	صَنْدَلِي اِي¹	صَندَلِي	. 9
كُوههَائِي ۚ	كُوههَا	كُوهِي	کُوه	٠٧
دَرهَائِي ۗ	دَرهَا	دَرِی ۖ	دَر	٠٨

Exercise 1b.

- 1. a big table
- 2. some good chairs
- 3. a small country
- 4. a big mountain
- 5. some old houses
- 6. some bad pens
- 7. some old erasers
- 8. a new book
- 9. a good pen
- 10. some new tables
- 11. a new house
- 12. a small piece-of-chalk
- 13. some big countries
- 14. a small door

Note that all of these noun phrases are non-specific. This is because attributive adjectives in absolute noun phrases need ezâfe, which is not explained until §14.1.

¹§7.2 silent 'he'

²§5.2 silent 'he' or 'ye'

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Exercise 1c.

أ. كُوههَائى كُوچِك
ك. خانههائى قلايمى
ميزى قلايمى
مسندلى نو
ك. صندلى نو
ك. كشورى قلايمى
ك. قلمى خُوب
ك. باك كُنى خُوب
ك. درهائى بُرُرگ
كتابهائى بُرُرگ
كيتابهائى بَدرهائى بَ

Lesson 2

§10

این) In other words, plurality is marked only once in the NP, so neither demonstrative adjective (کتابها کی خوب are marked.

To summarize: verbs are always singular, except for animate plurals (این پسرها زرنگند), or 'short' affirmative plural copulae (این کتابها خوبند).

Exercise 2a.

Because the Exercise asks to make the *entire* noun-adjective combination a predicate, the pronoun required must therefore always be demonstrative (e.g., "That is a big mountain") as opposed to adjectival (e.g., "That mountain is big") since the latter form wouldn't include the noun as part of the predicate. Second, since the attributive adjectival enclitic isn't taught until §14, we must assume that the predicate noun phrases are intended to be indefinite.

This is an Iranian young-man.	۱. این جوانی ایرانی است.
That is a big mountain.	۲. آن کوهی بزرگ است.
Those were bad children.	۳. آنها بچههائی بد بودند.
Tehran is a big city.	۴. تهران شهری بزرگ است.
This is an old country.	 این کشوری قدیمی است.
Those were small tables.	۶. آنها میزهائی کوچآک بودند.
Those were small books.	٧. آنها كتابهائي كوچك بدند.
Those were new chairs.	٨. ينها صندليهائي نو بودند.
Those are small windows.	٩. آنها پنجرههائی کوچک اند.
America is a big country.	١٠. آمريكًا كشور بزرگُ است.

Exercise 2b.

There are subtle rules governing the number and 'definiteness' of a kernel noun phrase predicate which ought to be of use in determining whether the noun-adjective sequences are in fact predicate, and thus whether the demonstratives are pronouns or adjectives. However, these are only first given

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in §15. It seems that a simpler 'semantic heuristic' suffices: a demonstrative adjective requires a definite noun phrase. This rule appears to produce answers that are compatible with §15.

The book appears to use the term 'non-specific' (§15.2 p15) and 'indefinite' (§15.4 p16) interchangeably.

Thisadj young-man is Iranian.
Thatpron is a big city.
Thosepron are good children.
Thisadj country is old.
Thoseadj tables were small.
Thatpron was an old book.
Thispron was a new chair.
Thispron are small windows.
Thosepron are big countries.

Thosepron are big countries.

Thispron was a new chair.
Thosepron are big countries.

Exercise 2c.

This is governed by §10— the sentences in this Exercise qualify as affirmative short copulae in that context.

Yes, that young-man is Iranian.	بله، آن جوان ایرانی است.	٠١
No, that young-man is-not Iranian.	نخیر، آن جوان ایرآنی نیست.	
Yes, those countries are very old.	بله، آن کشورها بسیار قدیمی اند.	٠,٢
No, those countries are-not very old.	نخير، آن كشوارها بسيار قديمي نيست.	
Yes, this child is small.	بله، این بچه کوچك است.	٠٣
No, this child is-not small.	نخير، آين بچه کوچك نيست.	
Yes, those tables are good.	بله، آنِ ميزها خوب اند.	٠۴
No, those tables are-not good.	نخير، آن ميزها خوب نيست.	
Yes, that chair is completely new.	بله، آن صندَّلي كأملا نو است.	٠.۵
No, that chair is-not completely new.	نخیر، آن صندّلی کاملا نو نیست.	
Yes, this table and chair are good.	بله، این میز وصندلی خوبند.	. 9
No, this table and chair are-not good.	نخیر، این میز وصندّلی خوب نیست.	
Yes, that city is in America.	بله، آن شهر در آمریکا است.	٠٧.
No, that city is-not in America.	نخیر، آن شهر در آمریکا نیست.	
Yes, that mountain is very small.	بله، آن كوه خيلي كُوچك است.	٠.٨
No, that mountain is-not very small.	نخیر، آن کوه خیلی کوچك نیست.	
Yes, those books are old.	بله، این کتابها قدیثمی اند.	٠٩
No, those books are-not old.	نخير، اين كتابها قديمي نيست.	
Yes, this piece-of-chalk and eraser are good.	بله، این گچ وپاك كن خوبند.	٠١.
No, this piece-of-chalk and eraser are-not good.	نخیر، این گچ وپاك كن خوب نیست.	

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Exercise 2d.

- 1. This mountain in America is-not.
- 2. Those books why is-not here? [Why are those books not here?]
- 3. Those tables [are-]not big but [are] good.
- 4. That city why is bad? [Why is that city bad?]
- 5. America is a big country but is-not old.
- 6. Those Iranians were where? [Where were those Iranians?]
- 7. This table and chair are big and good.
- 8. Iran is an old country and Tehran is a big city in Iran.
- 9. That young-man is-not Iranian, is American.
- 10. These are very good books.

Exercise 2e.

آن ایرانیها اینجا نیستند.
 آنها آنجا بودند.¹
 آن میز بسیار کوچك است.
 کتابها وقلمها در خانه اند.
 اینها صندلیهائی بسیار خوبند.
 آن شهر کجا است؟
 تهران در ایران است.
 آن بچهها ایرانی اند.

Lesson 3

- §14.3 In other words, the indefinite enclitic may mark the noun or the noun phrase. However it seems to be canonical for it to fall on the noun phrase, as seen in §15.2.
- So a predicate noun phrase is indefinite and agrees in number (also §.2), except an unmodified noun (i.e., a kernel noun phrase) is always definite singular. The second example might suggest that going to a negative predicate has influence—but it doesn't: اينها كتاب نيستند.

Vocabulary The spelling نِسبِة is apparently obsolete in favor of نِسبِتاً

¹Since the personal pronoun isn't introduced until Chapter 4, assume an inanimate "they".

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Exercise 3a.

 ۱. دانشجوی زرنگی
 دانشجوی زرنگی

 ۲. پسرهای خوشحالی
 ۲. پسرهای خوشحالی

 ۳. کشور مشهوری
 ۳. خانه های خرابی

 ۹. خانه های خرابی
 ۵. مرد بزرگی

 ۵. مرد بزرگی
 ۶. پچهای بسیار زرنگی

 ۹. کتابهای نسبتا مفیدی
 ۸. کتابهای نسبتا مفیدی

 ۹. دانشگاه کاملا نوی
 ۱. دانشگاه کاملا نوی

Exercise 3b.

بله، آنها بچه اند. نخیر، آنها بچه نیستند. Yes, those are children. No, those are-not children. بله، این دانشگاه قدیمی است. Yes, this university is old. نخير، آين دانشگاه قديمي نيستند. No, this university is-not old. Yes, they were good teachers.1 بله، معلمهای خوبی بودند. No, they were-not good teachers. نخير، معلمهای خوبی نبودند. بله، تهران شهر خوبي است. Yes, Tehran is a good city. No, Tehran is-not a good city. نخير، تهران شهر خوبي نيست. کیر، گهر - گهر کربی . بله، اینها مردهای تنبلی اند. نخیر، اینها مردهای تنبلی نیستند. Yes, they are lazy men. No, they are-not lazy men. Yes, those children are Iranian.2 بله، آن بچهها ایرانی اند. نخير، آن بجهها ايراني نيستند. No, those children are-not Iranian. بله، آن دانشگاه در آیران است. Yes, that famous university is in Iran.³ نخیر، آن دانشگاه در آیران نیست. No, that famous university is-not in Iran. بله، أين كتابها دربارة أيران أند. Yes, those books are about Iran. ٠.٨ نخير، آين كتابها دربارهٔ أيران نيستند. No, those books are-not about Iran. بله، أن قلم كهنه ومَفيَد بود. Yes, that was an old and useful pen.4 ٠٩ نخير، آن قلم كهنه ومفيد نبود. No, that was-not an old and useful pen. بله، آن پسرهای کوچك تنبل زرنگند. Yes, those small lazy boys are clever.⁵ نخیر، آن یسرهای کوچك تنبل زرنگند. No, those small lazy boys are-not clever.

¹In the question, "معلمهای حوبی" must be parsed as the predicate of a third-person plural بودند and by §15.4 is an indefinite plural—thus not, "Were the teachers good?" but "Were they good teachers?"

²Here, "بخهها ايراني" is not a noun phrase predicate, but "بخهها ايراني" is a noun phrase.

³The question appears ambiguous: "Is that famous university in Iran?" (assumed), or "Is that university famous in Iran?" ⁴Again, ambiguity— is the demonstrative a pronoun or adjective: "Was that a useful old pen?" (assumed), or "Was that old pen useful?"

⁵Now there is no ambiguity— the demonstrative must be adjectival because a plural demonstrative pronouns would be marked (آنها)

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Exercise 3c.

- Tehran is a big city and is-not an old city. 1.
- Those were old ruined houses.
- Those are-not boys, [those] are men.
- 4. This boy is-not lazy.
- That clever student is-not in university. 5.
- Why in this city [there] is-not a good book?
- In those universities the students are-not lazy.
- 8. That book is-not here, where is it?
- These old books are about Iran? 9.
- 10. That man is very famous in Iran.

Exercise 3d.

- آن قلم قدیمی خراب است. آن دانشجو نیست. آنها دانشجوهای خوبی اند. آن در تهران نیست، ولی خشحال اند.
- آن در تهران نیست، ولی خشحان آند. آن خانههای بزرگ قدیمی کاملا خوبند. این کشوار نسبتا قدیمی. آنها پسرهای زرنگی آند. آن مرد کجاست؟ آنها در آن شهر قدیمی نبودند. بچهها آنجا نبودند.

Lesson 4

§16 Personal pronouns:

p	s	
مَا	مَن	1
شُمَا	تو ا	2
إيشًان	او ا	3
آنهَا	آن	1

The past copula was not yet introduced at this point—§24 provides a suggestion on how to handle it.

¹These are given in the text as personal pronouns "he, she, it" and "they", respectively—but I suspect they are actually the demonstrative pronouns of §9.2.

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Exercise 4a.

خوشحَالَم، خوشحَال بُودَم I am always happy. ۲. تَنبَلَند، تَنبَل بُودَند.
 ۳. نیستید، نبُودید.
 ۴. بَچِهای، بَچِه نبُودی They are lazy. You_{pl} are-not a child. You are a child. We are-not doctors. Are you_{pl} a teacher? Who is this gentleman? What is that? Where are we? ۱۰. آست، بُود ۱۱. مِهربَانَند، مِهربَان بُودَند ۱۲. خُوبِي، خُوبِي بُودِي That box is big. These ladies are kind. You are a good child. ٠١٢ پزشکید، پزشك بُودِید Are you_{pl} a doctor? ٠١٣ أِيْرَانِيَم، إِيرَانِي بُودَم I am Iranian. ۱۴. كُجَائيد، كُجَا يُوديد Sir, where are you_{pl}? .10

Exercise 4b.

We are good university students. ما دانشجوهای خوبیم. شما پزشك مشهوريد. شما دانشجوئيد. او مرد خوشحالي است. You_{pl} are a famous doctor. You_{pl} are a student. He is a happy man. آنها بچههای زرنگی بودند. They were clever children. این کتابها نسبتاً مفید بُود. آن مردها پزشکهای بزرگی اند در ایران. These books [were] fairly useful. These men are big doctors in Iran. مِن دانشجوام در دانشگاه تهران. مِن دانشجوام در دانشگاه تهران. I am a student in Tehran University. ٠.٨ آن بچه زرنگ است ولی تنبل. That is a boy clever but lazy. ١٠. اين جوانها دانشجو بودند. These youths were students.

Exercise 4c.

آن مرد مهربان کیست؟
 در آن جعبهء سیاه بزرگ چیست؟
 چرا خوشحال نیستی؟
 پزشك نستم. در آن شهر معلّمم.
 آن خانم کیست؟
 ایشان خانم علیزده نیست؟
 در آن دانشگاه دانشجوام.

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Lesson 5

Exercise 5a.

Yes, this child is my son.

No, this child is-not my son.

Yes, I am his daughter.

No, I am-not his daughter.

Yes, she is the mother of 'Ali.

No, she is-not the mother of 'Ali.

Yes, you are the father of that child.

No, you are-not the father of that child.

Yes, the books of me these are.

No, the books-of me these are-not.

Yes, these are the books-of me.

No, these are-not the books-of me.

Yes, Tehran Road is [from] here.

No, Tehran Road is-not [from] here.

Yes, Tehran is [the] big city of Iran.

No, Tehran is-not [the] big city of Iran.

Yes, he is the father of Ms Alizadeh.

No, he is-not the father of Ms Alizadeh.

Yes, Mr Alizadeh was with me.

No, Mr Alizadeh was-not with me.

بَلِه، اِین بَچِه پِسَرِ مَن اَست.
 نَخیر، این بَچِه پِسَرِ مَن نیست.

كَله، مَن دُختَرِ أُو هَستَم.
 نَخير، مَن دُختَر أُو نِيستَم.

٢. بَلِه، أُو مَادِرٍ عَلِي اَست.

نَخَير، أو مَادِرِ عَلِي نِيست.

۴. بَلِه، تو پَدِر آنَ بَجِه أِي.
 نَخير، تو پَدِر آن بَچِه نِيستِي.

٥. بَلِهِ، كِتَابُهَايُ مَن إينهَا هَسَتِيد.

نَخَير، كِتَابهاًي مَن اِينهَا نِيستِيد. ٤. بَلِه، اِينهَا كِتَابهاي مَن هَستَند.

نَخَير، إينها كِتَابهاًي مَن نِيستَند.

٧. بَلِه، رَاهِ تِهرَان أَزِ إِينَجَاسَتَ.

نَخَير، رَاه تِهرَان أز إينجَا نِيست.

٨. بَلِه، تِهرَان شَهرِ بُزُرگِ إِيرَان اَست.
 نَخير، تِهرَان شَهر بُرُرگِ إِيرَان نِيست.

٩. بَله، أو پَدِر خَانُم عَلِيزَدِه اَست.

نَخَير، أُو پَدِرِ خَانُّم عَلِيزَدِه نِيست.

١٠. بَلِه، آقَايِ عَلِيزَدِه بَامَن بُود.
 نَخير، آقاي عَلِيزَدِه بَامَن نُبُود.

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Exercise 5b.

The new books of us [our new books] where

The new books of us [our new books] are with the mother of you [your mother].

The house of you_{pl} [your_{pl} house] to here near

Yes, the house of me [my house] to here very near is.

The-country of you_{pl} what-is? [What is your_{pl} country?][Where are you_{pl} from?] The country of me is Holland.

Those girls with you_{nl} were? No, those girls were with her.

The book of the small [young] son of him in 5. the house is?

No, the-book of the small [young] son of him with the father of him is.

Tehran from here far is? Yes, Tehran from here very far is.

7. The house of me near-of [-to] the house-of you_{pl} is?

Yes, the houses of us are near.

The name of you_{pl} what-is? The name of me is Ben.

Today where you_{pl} were? Today we-were with the mother of Maryam.

This for whom-is? 10. This for-you is.

كِتَابِهَاي جَدِيدِ مَا بَا مَادِر تو هَستَند.

بَله، خَانِهُ مَن به إينجَا خِيلِي نَزدِيك أست.

كِشور مَن هُلَند أست.

نَخير، آن دُختَرهَا بَا او بُودَند.

نَخَير، كِتَابِ پسَرِ كُوچِكِ او بَا پدَرِ او اَست.

بَله، تهرَان أز إينجا خَيلي دُور أست.

خَانِههَاي مَا نَزدِيك أند.

إسمٍ مَن بِن اَست.

أمرُوز بَا مَادِر مَريَم بُودِيم.

این بَرَای تو است.

Exercise 5c.

One-of the new books-of 'Ali.

One-of the houses-of Mr 'Alizadeh.

One-of the roads-of Iran.

One-of the children-of that woman.

One-of the sons-of the mother-of me.

One-of the long roads-of that country.

One-of the students-of the university.

One-of the houses-of this city.

يكِى أَز كِتَابهَايِ جِدِيدِ علِي. يكِي أَز خَانِههَاي أَقَاي علِيزَدِه.

٣. يُكِي أَز شُهرهَايِ إِيرَانَ.

۴. يَكِي أَز بَجِهُهَايَ آنَ زَن.

٥. يكي أز يسرهاي مادر من.

يُكِي أَز رَاههَاى دُور آن كشور.

٧. يُكِي أَز دَانِشجُوهَاي دَانِشگَاه.

٨. يُكِي أَز خَانِه هَاى إِين شَهر.

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Exercise 5d.

- The new house of the mother and the father of you_{pl} where-is?
- Today that kind Iranian man was in that city.
- The city of Tehran from America very far is.
- Mrs 'Alizadeh, you_{pl} the mother of that small girl are? 4.
- The house of them where in Tehran was?
- One of these new books for 'Ali is.

Exercise 5e.

- ١. اِسم آن بِسَرِ كُوچِک جِيست؟
- ٢. إين بَرَايِ زَنِ شُمَااَست؟
 ٣. نَخير، إين بَرَايِ او نِيست، بَرَايِ دُختَرِ مَن اَست.
 ٢. آن كِتَابِ نَوِ شُمَا چِيست؟
 ٥. مَا إيرَانِي نِيستِيم، آمرِيكَانِي هَستِيم.
 ٤. خَانِهُ شُمَا اَز شَهر دُور نِيست.

Review I

a.

- This gentleman is a teacher.
- That lady is a very kind teacher.
- The small [young] daughter-of you $_{pl}$ was always happy. 3.
- Sir, in that big box what-is? 4.
- The students of the university where-are? 5.
- This old pen is completely broken. 6.
- 7. They are women fairly clever.
- The father-of him was a physician in one of the cities-of Iran. 8.
- The teacher of that smart Iranian young-man you_{pl}-are? 9.
- These chairs are-not good. 10.

b.

١. اِسم او چِه بُود؟

١. اسم او چه بود؟
٢. خَانِهُ مَا نِسبِتاً نَردِيک تِهرَان اَست.
٣. اِيرَان كِشورِ بُزُرگ وَخَيلِي قَدِيمِي اِي اَست.
٢. كِتَابهَاي وَقَلَمهَاي مَن كُچِک اَند.
٥. پَنجَرِههَاي اِين خَانِه خَيلِي كُچِکند.
٢. اَن كِتَاب دَربَارِهٔ چِه بُود؟
٧. اَن كِتَاب دَربَارِهٔ چِه بُود؟
٨. قَلَم نَو اِي شُمَا سَبز نِيست؟
٩. نَخير، سَبز نِيست، سِيَاه اَست.
٩. خَانِههَاي بِسيَار كُوچِک دَر اِين شَهراَند.
١٠. خَانِههَاي بِسِيَار كُوچِک دَر اِين شَهراَند.

Lesson 6.

Past absolute tense: §24

take	give	remain		
گِرِفتُن	دَادَن	مَاندَن	-َن	inf
گِرِفتَم	دَادَم	مَاندَم	_َم	S1
گِرِفتِی	دَادِي	مَاندِي	یی	S2
گِرِفت	دَاد	مَاندُ	-	s_3
گِرُِفتِيم	دَادِيم	مَاندِيم	حِيم	p1
ڲؚڔۣۜڡ۬ؾؘيۮ	دَادِٰيد	مَاندَيدَ	بِيد	p2
ڰؚڔؙؚڣؾؘۘڹۮ	دَادًند	مَاندَّند	ـَند	р3

Exercise 6a.

we-saw they-brought What did-they-take? he-didn't-hear I-brought Did-you-want this? Did-you_{pl}-see me? ٠٧ we-took ٠, Did-we-want that? ٠٩ I-was there. ٠١. We-didn't-see Iran. . 11 Who took this chair? . 17 I-took your_{pl} pen. . 17 You-gave those to him. .14 Did-you_{pl}-hear? ٠١٥ دُوسَتِهَاي إيشَان إينهَارًا بَرَايِ مَا آوُردَند. Friends-of them they-brought these for me. .19 He-was-not in that city. . 17 The students took the books. . \ \

Exercise 6b.

Why-yes, this place is good. ٢. چِرَا، آينهارَا خُواستَم.
 ٣. چِرَا، آن شَهر بَد بُود.
 ٢. چِرَا، آنهارَا آوردَم. Why-yes, I-wanted these. Why-yes, that city was bad. Why-yes, I-bought these. Why-yes, we-saw you. چَرَا، دِيرُوزِ عَلِي وَ أَكْبَرِ اِينجَا بُودَند. Why-yes, 'Ali and Akbar were here yesterday. چُرَا، آن چِيزهَارَا بِه عَلِي دَاد. Why-yes, he-gave those things to 'Ali. ٠٧ ٨. چَرَا، دَر خَانِهُ دُوسَتِ مَن هَستَند. Why-yes, they-are in the house of my friend. چَرَا، آن شَهر أز إينجَا دُور هَست. Why-yes, that city from here far is. ٠١٠ چِرَا، اِسم أُورَا شِنِيدِيم. Why-yes, we-heard his name.

Exercise 6c.

- 1. They-did-not-see the friends-of us.
- 2. He-wanted that other pen.
- 3. Did-you-give the-book-of me to him?
- 4. I-heard those.
- 5. Those things why you_{pl}-did-not-take?
- 6. The-books we-brought. [We brought the books.]
- 7. The-mother and the-father-of you_{pl} in the-house-of Mr Ja'afan I-saw.
- 8. These we-did-not-want.
- 9. That did-you_{pl}-hear?
- 10. Those who brought?

Exercise 6d.

آنرًا نَشِنيدِيد؟	٠,١
اِينَ كِتَابَهَارًا دُوستِ مَن بِه كِتَابِخَانِه أَوَرد.	٠٢.
اِین چیزهَارَا کِی خَوَاستَ؟	٠٣
قَلَمهَاْرًا بِه دُوستِ مَا دَادَند.	٠, ۴
مَادِرِ مَريَمُرَا دِيرُوزِ نَدِيدَم.	٠.۵
مَنهَمُ آنهَارًا رُوى مِيز دِيدِيم.	. 9
هِيچ چِيز نِيَاوُردَم.	٠٧
آنهَارًا بِه دُوستِ مَن دَادِيد.	٠٨
دِيرُوز شُمَارَا دَر كِتَابِخَانِه دِيدَم.	٠٩
اِین کِتَابِرَا نَخَوَاستی؟	٠١.

Lesson 7.

Vocabulary

It helps in understanding to be cognizant of the component meaning of the compound verbs. Interestingly, this component meaning is not obvious to or even known by native speakers.

	Compound		Pre	efix	Bas	se
to work	to work-do	كَار كَردَن	work	کار	to do	كَردَن
to live	to life-do	زِندِگِی کَردَن	life	زِندِ گِی		
to find	?	بِيدًا كَردَن	?	بِيدَا		
to progress	to ?-go	پیش رَفتَن	3	پیش	to go	رَفتَن
to attend school	to school-go	مَلدرَسِه رَفتَن	school	مُلرَسِه		
to pick up	?	بَر دَاشتَن	3	بَر	to have	دَاشتَن
to study	to lesson-read	دَرس خُوَاندَن	lesson	دَرس	to read	خوَاندَن
to return	?	بَ گُشْتَن		بَر	to search	گشت _ن

§29 Past narrative tense:

take	give	remain		
گِرِفت <u>َن</u>	دَادَن	مَاندَن	-َن	inf
گِرِفتِه	دَادِه	مَاندِه	بِه	pp
گِرِفْتِهُ ام	دَادِهَام	مَاندِهَام	بِهَام	S1
گِرُِفتِه اِی	دَادِه اِی	مَاندُه اِی	یه اِی	s2
گِرُِفتِّه اَست	دَادِّه اَست	مَاندُه اَست	بِه اَست	s_3
گِرُِفتِه اِيم	دَادِِّه اِيم	مَاندَه اِيم	بِه اِيم	p1
گِرُِفتِه اِيدَ	دَادِه اِيدَ	مَاندُه اِيدُ	بِه اِيد	p2
گِرُِفتِه آند	دَادِّه اَند	مَاندِه اَند	بِه اَند	р3

Exercise 7a.

My friend letter-wrote [wrote-a-letter].	نَامِه نِوشت	٠١
Why our work we-didn't-advance?	پِيش نَرَفت	٠٢.
My mother and father live in this house.	زُِندِگَی کَردَنا	٠٣
I from the city to the house returned.	بَرُ گِشتَم	٠۴
Those books we read _{part} .	خَوَاندِيمُ	۵.
Ali and Maryam went to school.	رَفتَند	
Those things I-picked-up.	بَر دَاشتَم	٠٧
You _{pl} from school came?	آمدِيد	٠.٨
	دِّرس خَوَاندُن	
He/she has a good book.	دَاشت	٠١.

Exercise 7b.

I-also have-written a-letter.	نِوشتِه ام	٠١
My pen who has-picked-it-up?	بَرَ دَاشتِهُ اَست	٠٢.
You _{pl} -also have-attended-school?	مَدَّرَسِهُ رَفتِه اِيد	
He/she-also a-book has-written?	نِوشْتِه أُست	٠۴
In that house who has-lived?	زنَدِگِی کَردِہ اَست	۵.
Your _{pl} work much has-progressed?	بيش رَفْتِه	. 9
You _{pl} why these have-brought?	آوردِه اِيد	٠٧
We Farsi have-studied.	دَرس خَوَاندِه اِيم	٠.٨
I much have-books-read.	كِتَابِ خَوَاندِهِ أَمْ	٠٩
They your _{pl} -voice not-have-heard.	نَشنيده اَند	٠١.

Exercise 7c.

١. كي أمرُوز آمدِه؟
٢. مَن فَرسِي دَرس مِيخَوَاندَم.
٣. رُوزنَمِههَا رُوي مِيز بُدِه اَند.
٩. مَن كِتَابهَاي زِيَاد مِيخَوَاندَم.
٥. آنهَا اَز مَدرَسِه بَر نِگشتِه إِيد.
٧. دِيرُوز نَامِههَارَا مِينِوشتِيد.
٨. اُورَا بِه شُمَا نِدَادِه إِيد؟
٩. كِتَابِخَانِه خَيلِي كِتَابهَارَا دَاشت.
٩. مَدرَسِه نَرَفتِه، كُوچك هست.
١٠. مَدرَسِه نَرَفتِه، كُوچك هست.

Lesson 8.

Exercise 8a.

Don't quite understand the point of this exercise— is it supposed to be difficult to know where to insert \Rightarrow ?

 آن شَهر چِه آرَام بُود!
 جِه دُختَرِ خُوبِيست!
 آن دَرس چِه سَخت بُود!
 چِه زِمِستَانِ سَردِي بُود! That city how quiet it-was! How good a girl she-is! That lesson how difficult it-was! Winter how cold it-was! ٥. إين تَأْبُستانَ چِه گُرم اَست!
 ٤. كار چِه سَخت بُود! This summer how warm it-is! The-work how difficult it-was! ٧. مَدرَسِه چِه قَدِيمِي اَست! The-school how old it-is! أمرُوز چِهُ رُوزِ سَردِيست! Today how cold a day it is! ٩. دِيرُوز چِه گَرَم بُود! Yesterday how warm it-was! ١٠. اِينهَا جِهُ كِتَابَهَايُ آسَانِي اَند! These books so easy are!

§31.3b So:

Exercise 8b.

Which cities did-you $_{pl}$ -see in Iran? $\raisetail 2$ % $\raisetail 2$ % What work in America did-you $_{pl}$ -do? $\raisetail 2$ % What work they yesterday did? $\raisetail 2$ % What did-you $_{pl}$ -read in 'Ali's room? $\raisetail 2$ % What did-they-pick-up from there? $\raisetail 2$ % What did-they-pick-up from there? $\raisetail 2$ % What has Maryam given to me? $\raisetail 2$ % What has Maryam given to me? $\raisetail 2$ % What has Maryam given to me?

Exercise 8c.

Which cities-of Iran have-you_{pl}-seen?
 Tehran I-have-seen.

Yesterday which book did-they-read? Yesterday this book they-read.

 From on the-table-of 'Ali which book didyou_{pl}-pick-up?
 From on the-table-of him this book did-Ipick-up.

4. That man which thing he-has-taken?
This thing he-hast-taken.

5. Maryam in which university she-has-studied? In the-university-of Tehran she-has-studied.

6. We students-of which university-are? Students-of the-university-of Tehran you_{pl} -are.

7. You_{pl} the-father-of which girl are? The-father-of Maryam I-am.

8. To which library they-went?

To the-library-of the-university-of Tehran they-went.

تِهرَانرَا دِيدِه ام.

دِيرُوز اِين كِتَابرًا خَوَانداَند؟

أز رُوي مِيزِ او إين كِتَابِرًا بَر دَاشتَم.

إين چيزرًا گِرَفتِه اَست.

دَر دَانِشگَاهِ تِهرَان دَرس خَوَاندِه اَست.

دَانِشجُوهَايِ دَانِشگَاهِ تِهرَانِيد.

يِدَرِ مَريَم أم.

بِه كِتَابِخَانِهِ دَانِشگَاهِ تِهرَان رَفت أند.

¹Note that the prefix separates from the verb compound to become a direct object of the sentence.

Exercise 8d.

This house quieter than those other houses is.

Today warmer than yesterday is.

This lesson easier than that lesson is.

Winter colder than summer is.

This work harder than that work is.

I than you more studied.

The-newspapers-of Tehran better than those others are.

We earlier than you_{pl} arrived.

They earlier than I returned.

He more than I letters wrote.

اِین خَانِه آرَامتر از آن خَانِههَای دِیگُر اَست.

اَمرُوز گِرَمتَر اَز دِیرُوز اَست. اِین دَرس آسَانتر اَز آن دَرس اَست. زِمِستَان سَردتَر اَز تَابِستَان اَست.

إِين كَارِ سَخْتِتُو أَزْ آَنُ كَارِ اَست.

مَن أز شُمًا بِيشتر دَرس خَوَاندِام. ٠, ۶

رُوزِنَامِههَاي تِهرَان بهتر از آن دِيگرهَا اند.

مَا رُودتَر از شُمَا آمدِيم.

آنهَا رُودتَر اَز مَن بَرَ كَيْشَتَند.

او بيشتر أز من نامه هارًا نُوشت.

Exercise 8e.

The best books these are.

Books {better than all} $_{AdiP}$ these are.

The tallest man that is.

The-man $\{\text{bigger than all}\}_{\text{AdiP}}$ that is.

The-most-difficult work this is.

The-work {more-difficult-than-all}_{AdiP} this is.

Yesterday warmest was.

Yesterday warmer than all was.

Today the-warmest day is.

Today the-day {warmer than all} $_{AdiP}$ is.

These the-smartest students are.

These students $\{\text{smarter than all}\}_{AdjP}$ are.

'Ali the-most-famous man is.

'Ali the-man {more famous than all} $_{AdiP}$ is.

This the-easiest lesson is.

This the-lesson {more-easy than all} $_{AdiP}$ is.

This the-shortest boy is.

This the-boy {shorter than all} $_{AdiP}$ is.

That gentleman the-best doctor is.

That gentleman the-doctor {better than all} $_{AdiP}$ is.

بِهتَرين كِتَابِهَا إِين أند. كِتَابَهَايِ بِهتَر أز هَمِه إين أند.

بُلَندتَرينَ مَرْد َآنَ اَسَت.

مَردِ بُلَندَتَر اَز هَمِه آن اَست. سَختِتَرِين كَار اِين اَست.

كَار سَختِتَر أَز هَمِه إِين أست.

دِيرُوز گرمتَرِين بُود.

گَرمتَر اَز هَمِه دِيرُوز ِبُود. أمرُوز سَردتَرين رُوز اُست.

سَردتَر أَز هَمِه أَمرُوز أست.

اِينَ زِرَنگَتَرينَ دَانِشَجُوهَا اَند. ٠, ۶

دَانِشُجُوهَاي أَز هَمِه زرَنگتر إين أند.

عَلِي مَشْهُورتَرين مَرد أست.

مَرد مَشهُورتَر أَز هَمِه عَلِي أست.

اِین آسَانتَرین دَرس اَست. ٠٨

دَرس آسَانتر أز هَمِه إين أست.

اِین کُوتَاه تَرین یسَر اَست.

پسَر كُوتَاهتَر أز هَمِه إين أست.

آُن آقَا بِهِتَرِين پِزِشك اَست.

بِزِشك أَز هَمِه كَبِهتر آن آقًا أست.

Lesson 9.

Exercise 9a.

Yes, that big garden the-property-of me [mine] is.

That black box is [mine].

No we-are-not the-property of [from, of] this village.

These villages are the-property-of [belong to] that city.

Yes, that pen is Maryam['s].

No, I don't know this the-property-of where is.

Of those this one [?] was more.

This [mine] is.

بَلِه، آن بَاغ بُزُرگ مَالِ مَن اَست.

آن جعَبِهِ سَيَّاه مَالِ مَن اَست.

نَخَير، مَا مَالِ اينَ دِه نِيستِيم. اين دِهاتِ مَالِ آن شَهرِ اَند.

بَلِه، أَن قَلَم مَالِ مَريَم أست.

نَخير، نَمِيدَانِستَم إين مال كُجَاست.

٧. أز آنها إين يك بيشتر بُود.

٨. إين مال من أست.

Exercise 9b.

Those Iranians where did-they-use-to-live?

- These students more have-studied than those.
- 3. In the elections of this year who [the victor?] is?
- Them each day I-have-used-to-see but today they-have-not come.
- The-father-of 'Ali and maryam into the big city gone, and not-returned has. 5.
- Why them they-elected? 6.
- I-didn't-know that [whether?] this the-property-of 'Ali is or the-property-of the-father-7. of you_{nl}.
- 8. Last-night in a-big garden some delicious fruit we-were-eating.
- Why louder you_{pl}-not-spoke? The-voice-of-you_{pl} I-heard-not.
- The-children-of that village all-of the-fruits-of the-garden-of-you_{pl} they-have-eaten.

Exercise 9c.

١. دَر رَه إِي كُوحِك بُزُرِكَ شِدِيد؟

مَدرَسِهُ مِيرفَتِيمَ در رُوزهَاي زمِستَانِ سَرد.

٣. كُجَا دِيدِيد عَلِي وَ يدر اورا دِيرُوز؟

۴. کُدَام دَرس آسَانتریم بُود بَرایِ هَمِهٔ سُمَا؟
 ۵. چِه دُوستها خُوبرَا آنجا دَاستِیم.
 ۶. پِزشکرَا دِیدِه اید؟
 ۷. دَاشتِه اَم زِندِگانِی خَیلِی سَخت.

پيدَا كَردِيمَ بِهِتَريمَ كِتَابِرًا دَر كِتَابِخَانِةِ دَانشگَاه.