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Spoken Bakhtiari

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SPOKEN BAKHTIARI

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"Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Arts in Teaching degree at the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont."

This Project by Gholam Hossein Rahmanian is accepted
in its present form.

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is a text on the Bakhtiari language. Bakhtiari is an Iranian language spoken by the members of the Bakhtiari tribe in the central and southwestern parts of Iran. It is a member of the Indo-European language family. Bakhtiari is spoken by approximately four hundred thousand people. Most Bakhtiaries have preserved their nomadic life and still migrate between central and southwestern parts of Iran. Migration follows the warm weather in order to provide grazing for their herds. The Bakhtiari language has never been written in any form. It has been influenced by several dialects of Persian during the last century.

The purpose of this paper is three-fold. The first is to help preserve the Bakhtiari language which is losing its speakers because a great number of Bakhtiaris have moved to cities and adopted standard spoken Persian as their language. The second is to act as a primer for those wishing to learn Bakhtiari. The third is to provide linguists with information about the phonological, lexical, and grammatical elements of the language.

This text comprises a basic vocabulary of approximately 250 everyday spoken words. Grammar explanations are provided at the beginning of each lesson, together with examples and conjugation of the verbs. Lessons are based on a logical grammatical sequence in terms of providing an easy sequence for anybody interested in acquiring a basic

knowledge of the language. Each lesson contains an exercise or exercises for the practice of the material introduced in that lesson. Answers to the exercises are found in the appendix.

NOTES ON THE PHONOLOGY OF BAKHTIARI AND THE
TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM USED IN THIS TEXT

The lessons in this text are written in a transcription which will represent the sounds of Bakhtiari. My reason for using Roman letters to represent the sounds of Bakhtiari is because non-linguists using this text will have a great deal of trouble using the IPA.

The letters and symbols are:

Vowels:

ā a e i o u

Consonants:

p t k s sh ch kh h f b d g
z gh j v th l zh r m n y

Diphthongs:

ou ai

These letters should not be confused with those used to write any of the languages which use the Latin alphabet. Every language has its own sound system. However, in most cases, particularly for consonants where the Bakhtiari and English sounds are similar, the same letter is used for the transcription of the Bakhtiari sounds.

The following are notes on the pronunciation of Bakhtiari. English and International Phonetic Alphabet are provided.

Letter	English Equivalent	Bakhtiari	IPA
ā	'a' in 'dam'	/gāp/	æ
a	'a' in 'art'	/arom/	a

Letter	English Equivalent	Bakhtiari	IPA
e	'e' in 'let'	/heth/	ɛ
i	'i' in 'hit'	/ima/	ɪ
o	'o' in 'cord'	/kor/	o
u	'u' in 'nude'	/khu/	u
ee	'e' in 'me'	/peel/	ɪ

Diphthongs:

ou	'ou' in 'out'	/khou/	əu
ai	'ay' in 'pay'	/ewaith/	eɪ

Consonants:

'kh', 'gh', and 'r' are the three non-English consonants in Bakhtiari, while the rest of the sounds are familiar to English speakers.

'kh' is like 'ch' in the German word 'ach'. It is a voiceless sound and is made farther back in the mouth than /k/ and instead of stopping the air by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, it is allowed to slide through.

'gh' is made by pressing the back of the tongue against the soft palate and uvula and producing the stop.

'r' is made with the tip of the tongue trilled against the ridge behind and above the upper front teeth. Sometimes it is only a single flap, usually between vowels. At the beginning and the end of a word it is usually a trill.

Single Flap

/erom/ 'I go'

Trilled

/rath/ 'he/she went'

Consonants (continued):

Letter	English Equivalent	Bakhtiari	IPA
b	'b' in 'black'	/boz/	b
d	'd' in 'drink'	/dush/	d
f	'f' in 'film'	/gholf/	f
g	'g' in 'gate'	/gush/	g
h	'h' in 'her'	/ha/	h
j	'j' in 'jam'	/borj/	dʒ
k	'k' in 'book'	/koieh/	k
l	'l' in 'look'	/hala/	l
m	'm' in 'man'	/mo/	m
n	'n' in 'nap'	/nā/	n
p	'p' in 'map'	/par/	p
s	's' in 'sap'	/sov/	s
t	't' in 'tap'	/to/	t
v	'v' in 'van'	/ve/	v
w	'w' in 'wan'	/awi/	ʍ
y	'y' in 'year'	/yak/	j
z	'z' in 'zeal'	/souz/	z
ch	'ch' in 'peach'	/chel/	tʃ
sh	'sh' in 'sheep'	/shāh/	ʃ
th	'th' in 'thus'	/dāthu/	θ
zh	'su' in 'measure'	/hazhda/	ʒ

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LESSON ONE

'BEETHAN' (To Be) (Present Tense)

The present form of 'Beethān' includes the present root, prefix, and personal pronoun suffix.

The present root of 'Beethān' is "th"

The present prefix for 'Beethān' is "he"

It is formed as follows:

Present Prefix	Present Root	Personal Pronoun Ending
he	th	om (I)
	hethom = I am	

The Personal Pronouns are:

I	- Mo	We	- Ima
You	- To	You	- Isa (Plural)
He, She, It	- Ho	They	- Ono

Note: Since the personal pronoun is contained in the verb, the separate forms above are usually only used for emphasis. For our purpose, at least initially, we will include the personal pronouns in all sentences, so that the reader will become familiar with them.

The Personal Pronoun Endings added to the present prefix and present root of the verb (he + th-) are:

Prefix		Root		Endings	
He	+	th	+	om (I)	= Hethom - I am
He	+	th	+	i (you)	= Hethi - You are
He	+	th	+	(none)	= Heth - He is
He	+	th	+	eem	= Hetheem - We are

Personal Pronoun Endings (continued)

Prefix		Root		Endings	
He	+	th	+	een	= Hethen - You are
He	+	th	+	en	= Hethen - They are

Note: Since there is no present ending for the third person singular the form becomes simply the present prefix and the present root.

Sentence Structure:

The Bakhtiari sentence is constructed as follows:

Subject + Object/Complement + Verb (with endings)

Example: Mohāsel (student)

Mo	Mohāsel	hethom
I	student	am (I)

VOCABULARY:

Arom	Quiet, Peaceful
Gāo	Brother
Ghazi	Lawyer
Gosne	Hungry
Khou	Asleep
Khu	Good, Fine, Nice
Nakhosh	Sick
Teshne	Thirsty
Zemānd	Tired

EXERCISE #1: Complete the following sentences with 'Beethān' in the present tense and translate them. (See the appendix for answers.)

Ono gāo _____ . Ima teshne _____ .
Mo zemānd _____ . To khu _____ .
Isa gosne _____ . Ho nakhosh _____ .

Complete the following with the appropriate personal pronoun:

_____ khu heth.

_____ ghazi hethen.

_____ khou hethom.

_____ nakhosh hetheem.

_____ zemānd hethen.

Note: For the answer to this and all other exercises see the
appendix, p. 64.

LESSON TWO

Question Form

Questions are formed by changing the intonation of the sentence. This is roughly comparable to the question in English which uses the sentence form and usually expresses incredulity:

He is a singer?

OR

He calls himself a singer?

A similar pattern exists in Bakhtiari, where it is used for all simple question forms (not just those expressing incredulity):

Statement Form

Question Form

To mohāsel hethi.

To mohāsel hethi?

Ho zemānd heth.

Ho zemānd heth?

ORAL EXERCISE:

Say the following sentences and questions aloud in pairs.

Ho arom heth

Ho arom heth?

Mo gosne hethom

Mo gosne hethom?

Ono gāo hethen

Ono gāo hethen?

Ima ghazi hetheem.

Ima ghazi hetheem?

To nakhosh hethi

To nakhosh hethi?

Isa teshne hetheen.

Isa teshne hetheen?

Oral Exercise (continued):

Ono khou hethen.

Mo zemānd hethom.

Ho khu heth.

Ima gāo hetheem.

Ono khou hethen?

Mo zemānd hethom?

Ho khu heth?

Ima gāo hetheem?

LESSON THREE

Negative Form of 'Beethān' (Present Tense)

Negative sentences are formed by replacing the positive present prefix 'he' with the negative present prefix 'ni'.

Example:

Negative Prefix	Present Root	Personal Pronoun Ending
Ni	th	om (I)

Nithom = I am not.

The negative form of the verb 'BEETHAN' (To Be) (Present Tense)

Ni	+	th	+	om	= Nithom	= I'm not
Ni	+	th	+	i	= Nithi	= You aren't
Ni	+	th	+	(none)	= Nith	= He, She, It isn't
Ni	+	th	+	eem	= Nitheem	= We aren't
Ni	+	th	+	een	= Nitheen	= You aren't
Ni	+	th	+	en	= Nithen	= They aren't

VOCABULARY:

Gholom = man's name	sārd = cold
Aziz = man's name	biar = awake
Ali = man's name	khoshal = happy
Reza = man's name	ha = yes
heva = weather	nā = no
gārm = warm, hot	

Note: The above names are placed in the position of subject (i.e. at the beginning of the sentence).

Example: Gholom nakhosh nith.
 Gholom sick isn't.

EXERCISE #2: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

1. He is tired.
2. Gholom isn't happy.
3. They aren't asleep.
4. We aren't tired.
5. Aziz isn't sick.
6. The weather is fine.
7. Are you a lawyer?
8. Isn't he nice?
9. We are happy.

LONG ANSWERS WITH THE VERB 'BEETHAN'

Ho mohāsel heth? Ha, ho mohāsel heth.

To mohāsel hethi? Na, mo mohāsel nithom.

As you notice in the above examples, long answers in Bakhtiari consist of 'Ha' (Yes) or 'Nā' (No) plus the full positive or negative statement.

EXERCISE #3: Answer the questions with long affirmative and negative answers.

1. Aziz nakhosh heth?
2. Ali arom heth?
3. To ghazi hethi?
4. Isa zemānd hetheen?

Exercise #3 (continued):

5. Ima khou hetheem?
6. Ono biar hethen?
7. Heva s̄ard heth?
8. Ali o Aziz gao hethen?
9. Mo gosne hethom?
10. To zemānd hethi?
11. Isa teshne hatheen?

LESSON FOUR

The short form of the verb 'BEETHAN'

As noted in Lesson One, the long forms of 'BEETHAN' are usually omitted and only the personal pronoun endings are used.

A review of the endings:

Om = I

Eem = We

i = You

Een = You

eh = He, She, It

En = They

Conjugation of the verb 'BEETHAN' and their shortened forms:

Note: When the third person singular of 'BEETHAN' is omitted, the suffix 'eh' is used. These endings are added to the direct-object in the following manner:

(Mo) mohāsel hethom.

(Mo) mohāselom.

(To) mohāsel hethi.

(To) mohāseli.

(Ho) mohāsel heth.

(Ho) mohāseleh.

(Ima) mohāsel hetheem.

(Ima) mohāseleem.

(Isa) mohāsel hetheen.

(Isa) mohāseleen.

(Ono) mohāsel hethen.

(Ono) mohāselen.

Note: All the personal pronouns are usually omitted except for emphasis. We therefore have three forms for each sentence:

Mo mohāsel hethom.

Mo mohāselom.

Mohāselom.

To mohāsel hethi.

To mohāseli.

Mohāseli.

Ho mohāsel heth.

Ho mohāseleh.

Mohāseleh.

Ima mohāsel hetheem

Ima mohāseleem.

Mohāseleem.

Isa mohāsel hethen.	Isa mohāseleen.	Mohāseleen.
Ono mohāsel hethen.	Ono mohāselen.	Mohāselen.

Note: There is no short ending for the negative form of 'BEETHAN' in the present tense. The full form (Nithom = I'm not) should be used.

VOCABULARY:

hekeem	-	doctor
bāna	-	mason
chupun	-	shepherd
bārziār	-	farmer
dekundar	-	shopkeeper

EXERCISE #4: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari using short form for "to be" whenever possible.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He is a farmer | 6. The shopkeeper is sick. |
| 2. I'm not a student | 7. The doctor isn't tired. |
| 3. I'm a shopkeeper. | 8. The weather is warm.
(It's warm.) |
| 4. Ali is a doctor. | 9. We are farmers. |
| 5. Aziz isn't a farmer,
he's a shopkeeper. | 10. They are shepherds. |

EXERCISE #5: Translate the following sentences into English.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 11. Isa bānaeen. | 16. Ono gāo nithen. |
| 12. To aromi. | 17. Ali ghazieh? |
| 13. Reza khoueh. | 18. Ono khuen. |
| 14. Ho biar nith. | 19. Heva sārd nith. |
| 15. Ima gosneem. | |

LESSON FIVE

Possessives

In Bakhtiari possessives are formed:

- (1) By placing the personal pronoun after the main noun.

Example: Ketave mo. My book.

An 'e' is added to the main noun which is pronounced like 'e' in the English word 'met' and acts as a connector. This connector is deleted when the noun ends with a vowel.

Example: Ketave mo. My book.
Pa ho. His foot.

Conjugation:

Main Noun	Connector	Personal Pronoun	
Ketav	e	mo	= Ketave mo. - My book.
Ketav	e	to	= Ketave to. - Your book.
Ketav	e	ho	= Ketave ho. - His/her book.
Ketav	e	ima	= Ketave ima.- Our book.
Ketav	e	isa	= Ketave isa.- Your book.
Ketav	e	ono	= Ketave ono.- Their book.

- (2) The possessive form of a noun phrase referring to a thing or a person or an animal is made by putting the possession before them.

Connector 'e' is added to the possession.

Example: Dāre huneh. The door of the house.
Huneh Ali. Ali's house.
Shakhe boz. Goat's horn.

Possessives (continued):

(3) We can also form possessives by adding the possessive personal endings to the nouns.

Example: Ketavom. My book.

As you notice in the above sentence the connector 'e' is deleted when the possessive personal ending is added.

Conjugation:

Noun	Possessive Endings	
Ketav	om	= Ketavom - My book.
Ketav	et	= Ketavet - Your book.
Ketav	es	= Ketaves - His/Her book.
Ketav	emun	= Ketavemun - Our book.
Ketav	etun	= Ketavetun - Your book.
Ketav	esun	= Ketavesun - Their book.

Vocabulary:

espeeth	= white	huneh	= house
jeveh	= shirt	gāp	= big, large, matured
estekan	= cup	meez	= table
por	= full	kocheer	= small
bagh	= garden	ghāshāng	= beautiful, pretty
mādāth	= pencil	awi	= blue
zārd	= yellow	āsp	= horse
sāg	= dog	peer	= old
dār	= door		

Possessive endings (continued)

Vocabulary:

shāh	: black	hāyat	: yard
shālwar	: pants	sahāt	: watch, clock, hour, o'clock
gleen	: skirt	souz	: green
peerān	: dress	sākht	: difficult, hard
maina	: headdress	Mina	: Woman's name
sohr	: red	deraz	: long

EXERCISE #6: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari. First, use the long form and then the short form wherever possible.

Example: My book is green. Ketave mo souzeh. Ketavom souzeh.

The door of the house is blue. Dāre huneh aweieh.

1. My shirt is white.
2. Your coat is long.
3. His cup is full.
4. Their house is big.
5. Our table is small.
6. Your (plural) garden is beautiful.
7. My pencil is blue.
8. Our books are yellow.
9. His horse is old.
10. Her dog is black.
11. Your pants are nice.
12. Their skirts are long.
13. His shirt is blue.

EXERCISE #7: Translate the following sentences into English.

14. Peerāne Mina ghāshāngēh.
15. Mainas sohreh.
16. Hāyatesun gapeh.
17. Aspom espeetheh.
18. Sahāte Reza ārzuneh.
19. Baghesun souzeh.
20. Ketavet sākhteh.

LESSON SIX

Dashtān (To Have) Present Tense

The verb 'dashtān' (to have) is conjugated by adding the personal pronoun endings, already introduced, to the present root 'dar'. This verb is irregular in that it uses no present prefix. It is formed as follows:

Present Root	Personal Pronoun Ending
dar	om
Darom = I have	

VOCABULARY:

dāthu	= sister	tewār	= axe
yāk	= one	tee	= eyes
ghelām	= pen	chāft	= leg
dendun	= tooth	dāftār	= notebook
gush	= ear	sāndāli	= chair

Note: Yak (one) is used the same way as a/an is used in English but it is not compulsory. When it is used in statements 'k' is deleted.

Conjugation of the verb 'Dashtān' (To Have):

(Mo)	y ketav darom.	I have a book.
(To)	y ketav dari.	You have a book.
(Ho)	y ketav dareh.	He/She has a book.
(Ima)	y ketav dareem.	We have a book.
(Isa)	y ketav dareen.	You have a book.
(Ono)	y ketav daren.	They have a book.

EXERCISE #8: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari:

1. They have books.
2. You (singular) have pencils.
3. You (plural) have chairs.
4. I have a notebook.
5. She has pens.
6. They have (a) house.
7. I have teeth.
8. He has ears.
9. You (singular) have (a) watch.
10. You (plural) have shirts.

EXERCISE # 9: Translate the following sentences into English:

11. Ima bagh dareem.
12. To tee dari.
13. Isa āsp dareen.
14. Mo chāft darom.
15. Ho boz dareh.
16. Ima tewār dareem.
17. Reza gāo dareh.
18. Ono dāthu daren.
19. Alī dothār dareh.
20. To kor dari.

Exercise: Read all the sentences (after checking them in the appendix) with both statement and question intonation.

LESSON SIX (Continued)
Dashtān (Negative)

Negative sentences with 'dashtān' are formed by adding 'nā' before the present root and the personal pronoun ending.

Example:

Negative Prefix	Present Root	Personal Pronoun Ending
Nā	dar	om
Nātharom		

Note: When 'd' comes between two vowels it is pronounced 'th' as 'th' in the English word 'thus'.

Conjugation of the negative form of the verb 'dashtan':

Negative Prefix	Present Root	Personal Pronoun Ending		
Nā	dar	om	Nātharom	I don't have.
Nā	dar	i	Nāthari	You don't have.
Nā	dar	eh	Nāthareh	He/She doesn't have.
Nā	dar	eem	Nāthareem	We don't have.
Nā	dar	een	Nāthareen	You don't have.
Nā	dar	en	Nātharen	They don't have.

EXERCISE #10: Change the sentences from exercises 8 and 9 into negative form.

SHORT ANSWERS WITH THE VERB 'DASHTAN' (TO HAVE)

Because there aren't any modals in the Bakhtiari language, the main verb acts as a modal in short positive and negative answers.

Example: To ketav dari? Ha, darom.

Ono bagh daren? Na, nātharen.

EXERCISE #11: Read the following questions aloud and then supply positive and negative short answers for them.

1. To mādath dari?
2. Isa sāndāli dareen?
3. Ho gush dareh?
4. To sahāt dari?
5. Ono kor daren?
6. Ali dothār dareh?
7. Isa gāo dareen?
8. Ho boz dareh?
9. To jevah dari?
10. Ima bagh dareem?
11. Mo dendun darom?
12. Ono huneh daren?
13. Isa tee dareen?
14. Ho ketav dareh?
15. Reza ghelām dareh?

LESSON SEVEN

Modifiers

In Bakhtiari modifiers are placed after the main noun.

Example: Mo ya ketave sohr darom. I have a red book.

In Bakhtiari modifiers, not nouns, are pluralized. This is obtained by adding the suffix 'a' (plural indicator) to the modifiers.

Example: Ketave souz. The green book.

Ketave souza. The green books.

VOCABULARY:

sevek	= light	pāhn	= wide
sāngeen	= heavy	lār	= skinny
jāvun	= young	tazeh	= new, fresh
bolānd	= tall, high	kohneh	= old (for things)
kuta	= short	leesh	= ugly
bareek	= narrow, thin	chagh	= fat
koloft	= fat, thick		

EXERCISE #12: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari:

1. You have a young uncle.
2. Your pencil is green.
3. Hassan is very tall.
4. Your uncle is fat.
5. The road is wide.

Modifiers (continued)

Exercise:

6. Mina is skinny.

7. Reza is short.

EXERCISE #13: Translate the following sentences into English:

8. Ono yā huneh gāp daren.

9. Sāndāli sāngeeneh.

10. Ghali mo tazeheh.

11. Sahāte ho kohneheh.

12. Ghelām awie derazeh.

13. Livanes poreh.

14. Mo yā dāftāre koloft darom.

LESSON EIGHT

Numbers 'Shomareh'

1 yāk	11 yazdā	21 beest-o-yāk
2 do	12 dowazdā	30 see
3 se	13 seenzdā	32 see-o-do
4 char	14 chardā	40 chel
5 pānj	15 punzdā	43 chel-o-se
6 shāsh	16 shunzdā	50 pānja
7 hāft	17 hābdā	54 pānja-o-char
8 hāsht	18 hāzhdā	60 shāst
9 noh	19 nuzdā	65 shāst-o-pānj
10 dā	20 beest	70 hāftath
	76 hāftath-o-shāsh	330 seesāth-o-see
	80 hāshtath	400 charsāth
	87 hāshtath-o-hāft	440 charsāth-o-chel
	90 nevāth	500 punsāth
	98 nevāth-o-hāsht	550 punsāth-o-pānja
	100 sāth	600 shāshāth
	110 sāth-o-dā	700 hāfsāth
	200 doweest	800 hāshsāth
	220 doweest-o-beest	900 nohsāth
	300 seesāth	1000 hezar

Note: 'yāk', when used in a statement is pronounced 'yā'.

'th' in 'sāth' is pronounced like 'th' in the English word 'thus'.

VOCABULARY:

gusend	=	sheep
bācheh	=	child
halu	=	uncle (mother's brother)
boti	=	aunt (mother's sister)
tateza	=	cousin
dothār	=	daughter
jeveh	=	shirt
sal	=	year
amu	=	uncle (father's brother)
kechi	=	aunt (father's sister)
chukha	=	coat
khorzemar	=	nephew, niece
kor	=	son
awi	=	blue

Exercise: Write the numbers in Bakhtiari in the blanks provided:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32

Exercise continued:

33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100
101	200	300	400
500	600	700	800
900	1000		

EXERCISE #14: Complete the sentences below by writing the numbers given in Bakhtiari. Notice that there is no agreement between numbers and the nouns. After finishing each sentence, translate it into English.

Example: Ima(1) bagh dareem. Ima yā bagh dareem.

We have a garden.

1. Ono (5) gusende chagh daren.
2. Ho (3) ketave awi dareh.
3. Mo (2) gāo gāp darom.
4. Ali (10) jeveh ghāshāng dareh.
5. Isa (7) bācheh kocheer dareem.
6. Ima (4) gāo hetheem.
7. To (15) sal dari.
8. Reza (8) dāthu ghāshāng dareh.
9. Ono (6) halu peer daren.
10. Mo (9) amu jāvun darom.
11. Isa (45) boze chagh dareen.
12. Aziz (60) sal dareh.
13. Ima (17) kechi dareem.
14. Ho (14) āsp ghāshāng dareh.
15. To (12) chukha dari.
16. Ali (11) khorzemar dareh.
17. Ono (7) tateza daren.
18. Isa (8) boti dareen.
19. Reza (13) kor dareh.
20. Mo (2) dothār darom.

LESSON NINE

Telling Time

For telling time in Bakhtiari we first say 'sahāt' which means o'clock, then the time (number), and then we add the suffix 'eh' (is) to the number.

Example: Sahāt doeh. It is two o'clock.

VOCABULARY:

Sahāt	= o'clock	daighe	= minute
kām	= less	neem	= half
o	= and	rob	= quarter

Sahāt chāndeh? What time is it?



Sahāt yākeh.



Sahāt se-o-neemeh.



Sahāt pānj-o-robeh.



Sahāt hāft-o-pānj daigheh.



Sahāt noh-o-rob kāmeh.



Sahāt dā-o-dā kāmeh.



Sahāt shāsh-o-beest daigheh.



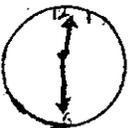
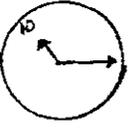
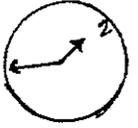
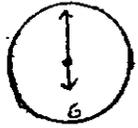
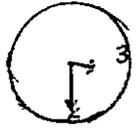
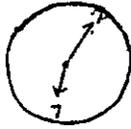
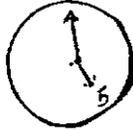
Sahāt hāsht-o-punzdā daigheh.

TIME-TELLING

EXERCISE #15: Read the clock, answering the question:

What time is it?

Sahāt chāndeh?



LESSON TEN

This / That / These / Those / Here / There
yo/iy/ ho/o / ino / ono / icho / ocho

Modifying pronouns in Bakhtiari are always followed by the noun they modify.

Example: Yo ketaveh. This is a book.
Ino ketaven. These are books.

When the noun is followed by an adjective (modifier) we use 'iy' instead of 'yo' and 'o' instead of 'ho'.

There is no agreement between the demonstraters and the nouns they modify. 'Iy' and 'O' can come before plural nouns.

Example: Iy ketav souzeh. This book is green.
Iy ketava souzen. These books are green.
O chaei gārmeh. That tea is hot.
O chaeia gārmeh. Those teas are hot.

Icho (here) and Ocho (there) follow the noun that they modify. An 'n' is added to them when they precede the verb 'to be'.

Example: Ketave souz ichoneh. A green book is here.

'E' which is added to 'ketav' acts like the English determiner 'A' when it is connected to a noun, and when it is connected to an adjective it acts like 'the'.

Example: Ketave souz ichoneh. A green book is here.
 Ketav souze ichoneh. The green book is here.

VOCABULARY:

pa	=	foot	estekan	=	cup
dāst	=	hand	dowri	=	plate
ouw	=	water	dothār	=	girl, daughter
kerbit	=	match	ārzun	=	cheap
ghashogh	=	spoon	dāsmal	=	handkerchief
zorav	=	sock	nameh	=	letter
grun	=	expensive	chāghu	=	knife
shālwar	=	pants	shekār	=	sugar

This/That/These/Those/Here/There

EXERCISE #16: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

1. That is a foot.
2. These are shirts.
3. This is a coat.
4. Those are hands.
5. That horse is beautiful.
6. The red books are there.
7. The blue book is here.
8. Is this shirt cheap?
9. These chairs are expensive.
10. The handkerchief is here.
11. That is water.
12. These are pants.

EXERCISE #17: Translate the following sentences into English.

13. Ono namehen.

14. Kerbita ichonen

15. Estekan ochoneh.

16. Chāghua ichonen.

17. Ino ghashoghen.

18. Ho ouweh?

19. Ino dowrien?

20. Shekār ichoneh?

21. Meez ochoneh?

22. Ono joraven?

23. Ho dothāreh?

24. Yo huneteh?

25. Dāthut ochoneh.

LESSON ELEVEN

Prepositions

The position of the prepositions in Bakhtiari are the same as the prepositions in English; that is, at the beginning of the prepositional phrase.

Example: Ketav ri meezeh. The book is on the table.

All the prepositions which end with a vowel sound do not take the connector 'e'.

Example: Ketav ri meezeh. The book is on the table.

Ketav zeeree meezeh. The book is under the table.

The most common prepositions in Bakhtiari are:

ri	= on	meen	= inside, in, into
zeer	= under	meenja	= between
pish	= in front of	pāhli	= next to
pāss	= in back of, behind	bireen	= out, outside of

VOCABULARY:

divar = wall

déeg = pot

tāpeh = hill

EXERCISE #18: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

1. His pen is on the chair.
2. Their house is near the shop.
3. My pencil is next to your book.
4. The book is on the table.
5. Ali is in the house.
6. They are out of the house.
7. The table is near the wall.
8. We are in the garden.
9. He is behind the table.
10. She is in front of the house.

EXERCISE #19: Translate the following sentences into English.

11. Ghelām zeere ketaveh.
12. Kerbita ri meezen.
13. Deeg ri tāsseh.
14. Hunemun pāhli bagheh.
15. Chukhas ri sāndālieh.
16. Estekanet ri meezeh.
17. Dāftāres zeer sāndālieh.
18. Ghelām sohre pāhli ketav awieh.
19. Huneh kochire pāsse tāpeheh.
20. Sāndāli Reza pishe sāndāliteh.

LESSON TWELVE

Wh Questions

What / Where / Who / How much
che / koieh / key / chānd

What, where, and who can either come at the beginning of the sentence or precede the verb 'to be' at the end of the sentence.

'How much' (chānd) can only come at the end of the sentence before 'to be'.

Example:	Ho kineh?*	Who is he?
	Kineh ho?	Who is he?
	Che ri meezeh?	What is on the table?
	Ri meez cheneh?	What is on the table?
	Ali koiehneh?	Where is Ali?
	Koiehneh Ali?	Where is Ali?
	Seev kelu chāndeh?	How much is a kilo of potato?

*Note: When 'what', 'where' and 'who' precede the verb 'to be' at the end of the sentence, an 'n' is added to them. This 'n' is simply added for convenience in pronunciation.

VOCABULARY:

shom	= dinner	yā kilu	= a kilo
nashta	= breakfast	piaz	= onion
zor	= lunch, noon	sheer	= milk
pia	= man	esm	= name

VOCABULARY (continued):

āwordān = to bring
(yar)

kherithān = to buy
(kher)

choei = tea

EXERCISE # 20: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

1. Who is in the house?
2. Where is your house?
3. How much is your shirt?
4. Where is the book?
5. How much is a kilo of onion?
6. What are they?
7. Who is that man?

EXERCISE #21: Translate the following sentences into English.

8. Mādathet koieneh?
9. Yo cheneh?
10. Cheneh meene dāstet.
11. O ghelām chāndeh?
12. Esmet cheneh?
13. Joravam koienen?
14. Che zeere meezeh?

X

LESSON THIRTEEN

Simple Present Tense of the Verbs Other Than 'To Be' and 'To Have'

All verbs in the Bakhtiari language form regularly in the present tense. Although the formation of each verb in the present is regular, the present root is irregular.

The infinitive forms of Bakhtiari verbs can be broken down into six or seven types which usually form their present roots in similar ways, though each form has many exceptions. For our purposes it is more functional to memorize each present root as we learn each new verb.

The present in the Bakhtiari language is formed of three elements:

The first element is the prefix 'e'.

The second element is the present root.

The third element is the personal ending.

Note: The present prefix 'he' for 'BEETHAN' is not used with any other verbs.

Formation of the Present Tense of the Verb 'RATHAN' (To Go).

The present root of the verb 'Rāthān' is 'r'.

To form 'Rāthān' in the present tense we combine the present prefix, the present root, and the personal ending:

Present Prefix	Present Root	Personal Ending
'E'	'r'	'om'
	Erom = I go	

The present conjugation of the verb 'rathan' is as follows:

Present Prefix	Present Root	Personal Ending	Present Conjugation
E	+	r	+ om = Erom = I go.
E	+	r	+ i = Eri = You go.
E	+	r	+ eh = Ereh = He/She/It goes.
E	+	r	+ eem = Ereem = We go.
E	+	r	+ een = Ereen = You go.
E	+	r	+ en = Eren = They go.

Note: The personal pronoun endings for the present tense are exactly the same as the ones for the present tense of the verb 'dashtan'.

The present roots of some of the verbs in Bakhtiari:

Infinitive		Present Root
khārdān	= to eat/drink	khor
dathān	= to give	th
grethān	= to get	ger
khouseethān	= to sleep	khous
pothān	= to cook	pāz
dithān	= to see	been

Complete the verbs in the present:

Khārdān (khor) Mo ekhorom Mo ekhorom
To

Complete the verbs in the present (continued):

Khordān (khor) Ho

Ima

Isa

Ono

Dathān Mo

To

Ho

Ima

Isa

Ono

Grethān (ger) Mo

To

Ho

Ima

Isa

Ono

Khouseethān
(Khous) Mo

To

Ho

Ima

Isa

Ono

Pothān (to cook) Mo

To

Pothān (continued)	Ho
	Ima
	Isa
	Ono
Dithān (been)	Mo
	To
	Ho
	Ima
	Isa
	Ono

Uses Of The Present Tense Form

In all forms the present tense form has three uses:

1. As simple present (or habitual).
2. As the present progressive.
3. As the future.

Simple present habitual:

Mo hāruz erom bagh. I go to the garden every day.

Present progressive:

Hala erom bagh. I am going to the garden now.

Future:

Sovā erom bagh. I will go to the garden tomorrow.

Time Expressions

Time Expressions in Bakhtiari always follow the subject of the sentence. When the subject of the sentence is a pronoun and it is omitted from the beginning of the sentence, then the time expression is the first word in the sentence.

Example: Mo hāruz erom kherith. I everyday go shopping.
 Hāruz erom eherith. Everyday go(I) shopping.

VOCABULARY:

hāruz	=	everyday	hār pāsseen	=	every evening
hārsov	=	every morning	hār zor	=	every noon
hār shou	=	every night	heechwākht	=	never
hār hāfteh	=	every week	hāmeesheh	=	always
hār sal	=	every year	sal dieh	=	next year
sovā	=	tomorrow	hala	=	now

pāssova = the day after tomorrow

hāfteh dieh = next week

dā daighe dieh = in ten minutes

āmsal = this year

ve dā daighe = in ten minutes

ve se hāfteh = in three weeks

EXERCISE #22: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

1. I go to work everyday.
2. I will go to work tomorrow.
3. We will eat dinner at home tonight.
4. Mina is washing the dishes now.
5. You go to Tehran every year.
6. Aziz is swimming now.
7. She gets up at seven o'clock every morning.
8. He comes here every night.
9. You are running.
10. We never go home late.

EXERCISE #23: Translate the following sentences into English.

11. Ali sal dieh māthersene tāmom ekoneh.
12. Ho ziath choei ekhoreh.
13. Ono hāfteh dieh yā āsp eyaren.
14. Reza pāssovā eya.
15. Ho hāmeesheh sāre wākht eya kelass.
16. Mo borje dieh ketave eyarom.
17. Ono hala ve Reza komāk ekonen.
18. Ono hāruz huneh zor ekhoren.
19. Mo hala nameh eneweesome.
20. Ghātar dā daighe dieh erāseh.
21. Ho āmsal khaili sākht kar ekoneh.

LESSON FOURTEEN

Present Tense Negative and Question Forms

By changing the intonation of a positive sentence we form questions (see Lesson Three).

Example: Mo hāruz erom sāre kar. Mo hāruz erom sāre kar?
 Ono huneh shom ekhoren. Ono huneh shom ekhoren?

Exercise: Say the statements on page 41 with question intonation.

Negative sentences are formed by placing the prefix 'ni' (negative indicator) instead of the present prefix 'e'.

Example: Mo hāruz erom sāre kar. I go to work every day.
 Mo hāruz nirom sāre kar. I don't go to work every day.

The negative conjugation of the verb 'rathan':

Negative Prefix		Present Root		Personal Ending		
Ni	+	r	+	om	= Nirom	= I don't go.
Ni	+	r	+	i	= Niri	= You don't go.
Ni	+	r	+	eh	= Nireh	= He/She/It doesn't go.
Ni	+	r	+	eem	= Nireem	= We don't go.
Ni	+	r	+	een	= Nireen	= You don't go.
Ni	+	r	+	en	= Niren	= They don't go.

EXERCISE #24: Change the sentences on page into negative form.

DIALOGUE

KAR (WORK)

Ali : Hāruz sove zee koieh eri?

Reza : Erom sāre dar.

Ali : Sahāte chānd ewārgārdi?

Reza : Sahāte shāsh ewārgārdom.

Ali : Chānd sahāt kar ekoni?

Reza : Dowazdā sahāt.

TRANSLATION

Ali : Where do you go early every morning?

Reza : I go to work.

Ali : What time do you come back?

Reza : I come back at six o'clock.

Ali : How many hours do you work?

Reza : Twelve hours.

QUESTIONS

1. Reza hāruz koieh ereh?
2. Sahāte chānd ewārgārdeh?
3. Chānd sahāt kar ekoneh?

LESSON FIFTEEN

Compound Verbs (Present Tense)

A large number of verbs in Bakhtiari are formed through the use of compound verbs.

A compound verb is a word (usually a noun) added to a verb to create a new verb. Take, for instance, the noun 'kar' (work). When it is joined with 'kerdān' (to do) it becomes: kar kerdān (to work). In this verb and all other compound verbs, regardless of their auxiliary, only the auxiliary is conjugated (in this case, 'kerdān').

The word added to the verb remains unchanged throughout all tenses and persons of the verb:

Kar ekonom.	I work.
Kar ekoni.	You work.

Several verbs which have intrinsic meanings of their own (abithān, zaithān, dathān, deethān) and others are also used as auxiliary verbs in compound verbs. For example, we can use the nouns:

nakhosh = sick	dārs = lesson
khou = dream	hārf = talk

to form compound verbs.

Example:	noun	verb	compound verb
	hārf (talk)	zaithān (to hit)	hārf zaithān = to talk
	khou (dream)	deethān (to see)	khou deethān = to dream

To form compound verbs (continued)

noun	verb	compound verb
dars (lesson)	dathān (to give)	dārs dathān = to teach
dāst (hand)	dathān (to give)	dāst dathān = to shake hands

VOCABULARY:

peel	=	money
nemaz khondān (khun)	=	to pray
dārs khondān	=	to study
tāmom kerdān	=	to finish
shukhī kerdān	=	to joke
ghāthām zaithān (zān)	=	to walk
khou deethān (been)	=	to dream
gārm abithān (bu)	=	to get warm
segar kāsheethān (kāsh)	=	to smoke
zāmāt kāsheethān	=	to strive, to work hard
ārussi kerdān	=	to get married
bazi kerdān	=	to play
sowar ābithān	=	to mount (a horse)
piathe rāthān (r)	=	to go on foot
ghārz kerdān (kon)	=	to borrow
yath grethān (gr)	=	to learn
ruzeh grethān	=	to fast
rast gothān (go)	=	to tell the truth
doro gothān	=	to lie
māndeer māndān (mān)	=	to wait

Vocabulary (continued)

dust dashtān	= to love, like
bithar kerdān	= to wake (someone) up
fekr kerdān	= to think
tāwestun	= summer
da	= mother

Note: The words in parentheses are the present roots of the verbs.

EXERCISE #25: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

Example: Hassan wakes up at eight o'clock every morning.

Hassan hār ruz sov sahate hāsht biar ebueh.

1. Ali always borrows money.
2. The students are learning the lessons very well.
3. You always pray. (plural)
4. You fast every year. (singular)
5. He studies very hard.
6. She always tells the truth.
7. They will finish school next year.
8. I work every day.
9. They eat breakfast at eight o'clock every morning.
10. We study every morning.
11. Reza always jokes.
12. You always wait for him. (plural)

EXERCISE #25: Translate the following sentences into English.

13. To hār shou ghāthām ezāni.
14. Heva hār sal taveṣṭun gārm ebueh.
15. Ho bazi wākhta piathe ereh mātherse.
16. Ahmād khaili segar ekāsheh.
17. To dhaili zāmāt ekāshi.
18. Dam hārruz sov mone biar ekoneh.
19. Hābib sovā ārussi ekoneh.
20. Bācheh hala bazi ekoneh.
21. Mina dhaili fekr ekoneh.
22. Ono hala soware āsp ebuen.
23. Ima hala ve radeyou gush etheem.
24. Mo hār shou khou ebeenom.

Wh-Questions

The position of all wh-questions in the simple present tense of the verbs other than 'be' is before the verb phrase. 'Who' can also come at the beginning of the sentence.

Example: To hāruz sov koieh eri?	Where do you go every morning?
Ho kai ereh mātherseh?	When does he go to school?
Ki choei ekhoeh?	Who wants tea?
Hāruz ki sheer eyareh?	Who brings milk every day?
Isa nashta che ekhoreen?	What do you eat for breakfast?
To nun duneh chānd ekheri?	How much do you buy a loaf of bread for?

EXERCISE #27: Translate the following statements into Bakhtiari and then change them into question form using wh-question words.

1. I go to work every day. (where)
2. You go to Tehran every year. (where)
3. She gets up at seven o'clock every morning. (when)
4. He comes here every night. (who)
5. We never go home late. (who)
6. He drinks a lot of tea. (what)
7. They always come to class on time. (who)
8. You (plural) eat lunch at home every day. (where)
9. I will go to work tomorrow. (when)
10. He is working very hard this year. (what)
11. They will bring a horse next year. (what)
12. Reza is writing a letter now. (who)
13. I will bring the book next month. (when)
14. We will eat dinner at home tonight. (where)
15. Aziz is swimming now. (what)

DIALOGUE

PISH ZE ARUSSI (BEFORE THE WEDDING PARTY)

- Kārim : Selam Rāhim chetouri?
Rāhim : Mo khuom mām̄nun. To chetouri?
Kārim : Bād nithom. Duni ke sovā āruSSI ekonom?
Rāhim : Dothāre kineh?
Kārem : Dothāre Hāssāneh.
Rāhim : Mone see ārusiet ejuri?
Kārim : Albāteh ke ejuromet.

TRANSLATION

- Kārim : Hello, how are you Rahim?
Rāhim : I am fine, thank you. How are you?
Kārim : I'm not bad. Do you know that I will get married tomorrow?
Rāhim : To whose daughter?
Kārim : Hassan's daughter.
Rāhim : Will you invite me to your wedding party?
Kārim : Surely, I will invite you.

- Questions: 1. Rāhim chetoureh?
2. Kārim chetoureh.
3. Kārim kai āruSSI ekoneh?
4. Dothāre kineh?
5. Kārim Rāhime see nomzāthies ejureh?

LESSON SIXTEEN

Imperative Form

In Bakhtiari the imperative form is obtained by placing the prefix 'b' before the present root of the verbs.

Prefix		Present Root		
be	+	go (gothān)	=	Bego = Say

There are two forms of the imperative: the familiar, which is made by the root of the verb and the prefix 'b', and the formal, which is obtained by adding the second person plural ending 'een' to the familiar form.

	Prefix		Present Root		
Familiar:	Be	+	shur (shoshtān)	=	Beshur = Wash
Formal :	Be	+	shur (shoshtān) + een	=	Beshureen = Wash

Lotfan besheen icho. Please sit down here.

The verbs 'rāthān' (to go) and 'weristathān' (to get up) do not follow the regular rule and have no prefix for their imperative form.

Ro	=	Go	Reen	=	Go
Weri	=	Get up	Weristeen	=	Get up

VOCABULARY:

yāwash	=	slowly
neshaštān (sheen)	=	to sit
lotfān	=	please
mātāl	=	story
neemdār	=	window
dowri	=	dish
douneethān (dou)	=	to run
woistathān (woist)	=	to stand, stop
wārdashtān (wārdar)	=	to take, pick up
hārf zaithān (zān)	=	to talk, speak
mātherse	=	school
gothān	=	to tell, say
waz kerdān	=	to open
bāstān (bānd)	=	to close
shoshtān (shur)	=	to wash
nehathān (neh)	=	to put
ra rāthān (rou)	=	to walk

EXERCISE #28: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

Example: Write your name.

Esmete beneweēs.

1. Drink water.

6. Sit down, please.

2. Speak slowly.

7. Go to school.

3. Read the book.

8. Tell the story, please.

4. Go home.

9. Open the door.

5. Talk quietly, please.

10. Close the window, please.

EXERCISE #29. Translate the following sentences into English.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Dowriane beshur. | 16. Ketave beneh sāre meez. |
| 12. Piathe rou. | 17. Bewoist icho lotfān. |
| 13. Shomete bekhor lotfān. | 18. Bewoist ocho lotfān. |
| 14. Bedou. | 19. Yāwash rā rou. |
| 15. Footbal bazi bekon. | 20. Estekane wārdar lotfān. |

DIALOGUE

SHOPPING (KHERITH)

- Hāssān : Selam, piāz kelu chāndeh?
Dekundar : Piāz kelu do tomāneh.
Hāssān : Bizāmāt char kelu betheh.
Dekundar : Berfa. Fārmayeshe dieh nāthareen?
Hāssān : Ghānd dari?
Dekundar : Albāteh. Chānd kelu?
Hāssān : Do kelu-o-neem ghānd-o-se kelu seev.
Dekundar : Berfārma. Hāmeh ri hām hābdā tomāneh.

TRANSLATION

- Hāssān : Hello, how much is a kilo of onions?
Shopkeeper: Onions are two tomas* a kilo.
Hāssān : Please give me four kilos.
Shopkeeper: Here you are. Anything else?
Hāssān : Do you have any sugar?
Shopkeeper: Surely. How many kilos?

Dialogue Translation (continued):

Hāssān : Two and a half kilos of sugar and three kilos of
potatoes.

Shopkeeper: Here you are. All together it is seventeen tomans.

Note: *Iranian monetary unit - 1/7th of a dollar.

Questions:

1. Ki piāz ekhereh?
2. Piāz kelu chāndeh?
3. Hāssān chānd kelu piāz ekhereh?
4. Dekundar ghānd dareh?
5. Hāssān chānd kelu ghānd-o-chānd kelu seev ekhereh?
6. Hāmeḥ ri hām chānd ebueh?

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Past Tense

The past tense in Bakhtiari is obtained by deleting the 'n' from the end of the infinitive and adding the personal pronoun endings. In the case of the third person singular, because there is no ending we keep the form which is obtained by dropping the 'n'.

Conjugation of the Verb 'Rāthān' (To Go)

Personal Pronoun	+	Present Root	+	Personal Pronoun Ending	+		=	
(Mo)	+	rāth	+	om	+	(Mo) rāthom	=	I went.
(To)	+	rāth	+	i	+	(To) rāthi	=	You went.
(Ho)	+	rāth	+	(none)	+	(Ho) rāth	=	He/She/It went.
(Ima)	+	rāth	+	eem	+	(Ima) rātheem	=	We went.
(Isa)	+	rāth	+	een	+	(Isa) rātheen	=	You went.
(Ono)	+	rāth	+	en	+	(Ono) rāthen	=	They went.

VOCABULARY:

sāre kar	=	at work, to work
dush	=	yesterday
borje pish	=	last month
dishou	=	last night
khārdān	=	to eat, drink
do ruz pish	=	two days ago
kherithān	=	to buy

Vocabulary (continued):

ga	=	cow
khoshtom	=	delicious
hāfteh pish	=	a week ago
sale pish	=	a year ago
ve ima	=	to us
forothān	=	to sell
do shou pish	=	two nights ago
do sale pish	=	two years ago

EXERCISE #30: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

1. I went to work yesterday.
2. You went to Iran last year.
3. We were tired yesterday.
4. He ate dinner at home.
5. She came two days ago.
6. I read a book last night.
7. You bought some milk yesterday.

EXERCISE #31: Translate the following sentences into English.

8. Ima parsal dā ga forotheem.
9. Ho do shou pish yā shom khoshtom poth.
10. Ono dush yā gusend koshten.
11. Ho hāfteh pish nakhosh beeth.
12. To do sal pish yā āsp ghāshāng dashti.
13. Ono dishou huneh beethen.

Exercise #31 (continued):

14. Mo borje pish ewaithom.

15. Ho piate rāth huneh.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

Question Form

Questions are formed by changing the intonation of the statement.

(See lesson two for more details.)

Example: Mo rāthom kherith. Mo rāthom kherith?

Ho rāth huneh. Ho rāth huneh?

Exercise: Say the following sentences in pairs:

Mo dush rāthom sāre kar.

Mo dush rāthom sāre kar?

Ima parsal do gusend forotheem.

Ima parsal do gusend forotheem?

Ono borje pish ārussi kerdn.

Ono borje pish ārossi kerdn?

Ho hāfteh pish nakhosh beeth.

Ho hāfteh pish nakhosh beeth?

To yākhordesh sheer kherithi.

To yākhordesh sheer kherithi?

Ima dishou zemānd beetheem.

Ima dishou zemānd beetheem?

Ono dush huneh beethen.

Ono dush huneh beethen?

Mo borje pish ewaithom.

Mo borje pish ewaithom?

Mo dishou yā ketav khondom.

Mo dishou yā ketav khondom?

Ho do ruz pish ewaith.

Ho do ruz pish ewaith?

Ho piathe rāth huneh.

Ho piathe rāth huneh?

Isa yā gusend koshteen.

Isa yā gusend koshteen?

Ima huneh shom khārdeem.

Ima huneh shom khārdeem?

To parsal rāthi Iran.

To par sal rāthi Iran?

Negative Form

In Bakhtiari we negate sentences by adding the prefix 'na' to the past form of the verb.

Example: Ima pāreer rātheem koh. We went to the mountain the day before yesterday.

Ima pāreer nārātheem koh. We didn't go to the mountain the day before yesterday.

Conjugation of the Negative Form

Negative Prefix	Past Root	Personal Endings	
Nā	+	rāth	+ om = Nārāthom = I did not go.
Nā	+	rāth	+ i = Nārāthi = You didn't go.
Nā	+	rāth	+ (none) = Nārāth = He/She/It didn't go.
Nā	+	rāth	+ eem = Nārātheem = We didn't go.
Nā	+	rāth	+ een = Nārātheen = You didn't go.
Nā	+	rāth	+ en = Nārāthen = They didn't go.

EXERCISE #32: Change the following sentences into the negative form.

Example: Mo dush rāthom sāre kar. Mo dush nārāthom sāre kar.

1. Ima parsal do gusend forotheem.
2. Ono borje pish ārussi kerden.
3. Ho hāfteh pish nakhosh beeth.
4. To yākhordeh sheer kherithi.
5. Ima dishou zemānd beetheem.
6. Ono dush huneh beethen.
7. Mo borje pish ewaithom.

8. Ho piathe rāth huneh.
9. Isa yā gusend koshteen.
10. Ima huneh shom khārdeem.
11. Mo dishou yā ketav khondom.
12. Ho do ruz pish ewaith.
13. To parsal rāthi Iran.
14. To se sal pish yā āsp ghāshāng dashti.

SONAT KONUNI (CIRCUMCISION)

- Hābib : Dishou koieh bethee?
Reza : Rāthom huneh halum.
Hābib : Halut mehmuni dasht?
Reza : Ha, korese sonāt kerden.
Hābib : Kores chānd sal dareh?
Reza : Char sal.

TRANSLATION

- Hābib : Where were you last night?
Reza : I went to my uncle's home.
Hābib : Did your uncle have a party?
Reza : Yes, they circumcised his son.
Hābib : How old is his son? (How many years does his son have?)
Reza : Four years old.

Questions:

1. Dishou Reza koieh beeth?
2. Ki huneh halus beeth?
3. Halu Reza che dasht?
4. Halu Reza seeche mehumuni dasht?
5. Kore halu Reza chānd sal dareh?

Compound Verbs (Past Tense)

We have already discussed compound verbs in lesson
We mentioned that in a compound verb all changes take place in the
verb and the accompanying noun remains the same.

Example: Mo dishou kar derdom. I worked last night.
To dishou kar kerdi. You worked last night.
Ono dush kar nakerden. They didn't work last night.

In the above examples the word 'kar' is the same regardless of the
subject, whereas 'kerdān' (to do) changes in order to agree with the
subject of the statement.

Conjugation of 'kerdān' (to do)

Personal Pronoun	Accompanying Word	Past Root	Personal Pronoun Ending	
(Mo)	kar	kerd	om	(Mo) kar kerdom: I worked.
(To)	kar	kerd	i	(To) kar kerdi : You worked.
(Ho)	kar	kerd	(none)	(Ho) kar kerd : He worked.
(Ima)	kar	kerd	eem	(Ima)kar kerdeem: We worked.
(Isa)	kar	kerd	een	(Isa)kar kerdeen: You worked.
(Ono)	kar	kerd	en	(Ono)kar derden: They worked.

VOCABULARY:

ārussi kerdān(kerd)	=	to get married
komāk kerdān	=	to help
sār	=	head
shoru kerdān	=	to start
bela kerdān	=	to lose
gush dathān(dath)	=	to listen
awaz khondān(khond)	=	to sing
rushen kerdān	=	to turn on
ighethār	=	so much, this much
wa	=	should, must
nomzād kerdān	=	to become engaged
shuneh kerdān	=	to comb
radeyou	=	radio
zendegee kerdān	=	to live
māndeer māndān(mānd)	=	to wait
gholf kerdān	=	to lock
shekayāt kerdān	=	to complain
esterahāt kerdān	=	to rest

EXERCISE #33: Translate the following sentences into Bakhtiari.

1. We played soccer last week.
2. They got married last month.
3. We got engaged two months ago.
4. They helped us last night.
5. Comb your hair (head).
6. Mina is listening to the radio.
7. We will start school tomorrow.
8. They live there.
9. I lost my book.
10. He waited for twenty minutes.

EXERCISE #34: Translate the following sentences into English.

11. Ho dush yā dārise tazeh dath.
12. Ali borje pish yākhordeh peel ze mo ghārz kerd.
13. Mina khu awaz ekhuneh.
14. To dush nemaz nākhundi.
15. To Rezane dust dari?
16. Dāre gholf kerdi?
17. Cheraghe rushen bekon.
18. Ighethār shekayāt nākon.
19. To wa estrahāt bekon.
20. Ali dush khaili sākht kar kerd.
21. Doro nāgo.
22. Mo dishou hāsht sahāt kar kerdom.

APPENDIX

ANSWERS

Exercise #1

1. Ono gao hethen.
2. Mo zemānd hethom.
3. Isa gosne hetheen.
4. Ima teshne hetheem.
5. To khu hethi
6. Ho nakhosh heth.
7. Ho khu heth.
8. Ono ghazi hethen.
9. Mo khou hethom.
10. Ima nakhosh hetheem.
11. Ono zemānd hethen.

Exercise #3

1. Nā, Aziz nakhosh
2. Nā, Ali arom nith.
3. Nā, mo ghazi nithom.
4. Nā, ima zemānd nitheem.
5. Nā, isa khou nitheen.
6. Nā, ono biar nithen.
7. Nā, heva sārd nith.
8. Nā, Ali o Aziz gāo nithen.
9. Nā, mo gosne nithom.
10. Nā, mo zemānd nithom.
11. Nā, ima teshne nitheem.

Exercise #2

1. Ho zemānd heth.
2. Gholom khoshal nith.
3. Ono khou nithen.
4. Ima zemānd nitheem.
5. Aziz nakhosh nith.
6. Heva khueh.
7. To ghazi hethi?
8. Ho khu nith?
9. Ima khoshaleem.

- Ha, Aziz nakhosh heth.
- Ha, Ali arom heth.
- Ha, mo ghazi hethom.
- Ha, ima zemānd hetheem.
- Ha, isa khou hetheen.
- Ha, ono biar hethen.
- Ha, heva sārd heth.
- Ha, Ali o Aziz gāo hethen.
- Ha, mo gosne hethom.
- Ha, mo zemānd hethom.
- Ha, ima teshne hetheem.

ANSWERS

Exercise #4

1. Ho bārziāreh.
2. Mo moālem nithom.
3. Mo dekundarom.
4. Ali hekimeh.
5. Aziz bārziār nith, dekundareh.
6. Dekundar nakhosheh.
7. Hekim zemānd nith.
8. Heva gārmeh.
9. Ima bārziāreem.
10. Ono chupunen.

Exercise #5

11. You are masons.
12. You are quiet.
13. Reza is asleep.
14. She isn't awake.
15. We are hungry.
16. They aren't brothers.
17. Is Ali a lawyer?
18. They are fine.
19. The weather isn't cold.

ANSWERS

Exercise #6

1. Jevoh mo espeethoh.
(Jevohom espeethoh.)
2. Chukhat derazeh.
3. Estkanes poreh.
4. Hunehsun gāpeh.
5. Meezemun kocheereh.
6. Baghetun ghāshāngoh.
7. Ghelāmom awieh.
8. Ketavamun zārden.
9. Aspes peereh.
10. Sāges shāheh.
11. Shālwaret ghāshāngoh.
12. Gleenasun derazen.
13. Jevohes awieh.

Exercise #7.

14. Mina's dress is beautiful.
15. Her headdress is red.
16. Their yard is large.
17. My horse is white.
18. Reza's watch is cheap.
19. Their garden is green.
20. Your book is difficult.

Exercise #8

1. Ono ketav daren.
2. To mādath dari.
3. Isa sādāli dareen.
4. Mo dāftār darom.
5. Ho ghelām dareh.
6. Ono huneh daren.
7. Mo dendun darom.
8. Ho gush dareh.
9. To sahāt dari.
10. Isa jeveh dareen.

Exercise #9

11. We have (a) garden.
12. You (singular) have eyes.
13. You (plural) have horses.
14. I have legs.
15. He has goats.
16. We have axes.
17. Reza has brothers.
18. They have sisters.
19. Ali has (a) daughter.
20. You (singular) have (a) son.

Exercise #10

ANSWERS

1. Ono ketav nātharen.
2. To mādash nāthari.
3. Isa sādāli nāthareen.
4. Mo dāftār nātharom.
5. Ho ghelām nāthareh.
6. Ono huneh nātharen.
7. Mo dendun nāthrom.
8. Ho gush nāthareh.
9. To sahāt nāthari.
10. Isa jeveh nāthareen.
11. Ima bagh nāthareem.
12. To tee nāthari.
13. Isa āsp nāthareen.
14. Mo chāft nātharom.
15. Ho boz nāthareh.
16. Ima tewār nāthareem.
17. Reza gāo nāthareh.
18. Ono dāthu nātharen.
19. Ali dothār nāthareh.
20. To kor nāthari.

Exercise #11

1. Ha, darom.
2. Ha, dareem.
3. Ha, dareh.
4. Ha, darom.
5. Ha, daren.
6. Ha, dareh.
7. Ha, dareem.
8. Ha, dareh.
9. Ha, darom.
10. Ha, dareem.
11. Ha, dari
12. Ha, daren.
13. Ha, dareem.
14. Ha, dareh.
15. Ha, dareh.

Exercise #12

1. To yā halu jāvun dari.
2. Mādathe to souzeh.
3. Hāssān khaili bolāndeh.
4. Amu to chagheh.
5. Rā bareekkeh.
6. Mina lāreh.
7. Reza kutaeh.

ANSWERS

- Nā, nātharom.
- Nā, nāthareem.
- Nā, nāthareh.
- Nā, nātharom.
- Nā, nātharen.
- Nā, nāthreh.
- Nā, nāthareem.
- Nā, nāthareh.
- Nā, nātharom.
- Nā, nāthareem.
- Nā, nāthari.
- Nā, nātharen.
- Nā, nāthareem.
- Nā, nāthareh.
- Nā, nāthareh.

Exercise #13

8. They have a big house.
9. The chair is heavy.
10. My carpet is new.
11. His watch is old.
12. The blue pen is long.
13. His glass is full.
14. I have a thick notebook.

ANSWERS

Exercise #14

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ono pānj gusende chagh daren. | They have five fat sheep. |
| 2. Ho se ketave awi dareh. | She/He has three blue books. |
| 3. Mo do gāo gāp darom. | I have two big (old) brothers. |
| 4. Ali dā jeveh ghāshāng dareh. | Ali has ten nice shirts. |
| 5. Isa hāft bācheh kocheer dareen. | You have seven small children. |
| 6. Ima char gāo hetheem. | We are four brothers. |
| 7. To punzdā sal dari. | You are (have) fifteen years old. |
| 8. Reza hāsht dāthu ghāshāng dareh. | Reza has eight beautiful sisters. |
| 9. Ono shāsh halu peer daren. | They have six old uncles. |
| 10. Mo noh amu jāvun darom. | I have nine young uncles. |
| 11. Isa chel-o-pānj boze chagh dareen. | You have forty-five fat goats. |
| 12. Aziz shāst sal dareh. | Aziz is (has) sixty years old. |
| 13. Ima hābdā kechi dareem. | We have seventeen aunts. |
| 14. Ho cardā āsp ghāshāng dareh. | He has fourteen beautiful horses. |
| 15. To dowazdā chukha dari. | You have twelve coats. |
| 16. Ali yazdā khorzemar dareh. | Ali has eleven nieces and nephews. |
| 17. Ono hāft tateza daren. | They have seven cousins. |
| 18. Isa hāsht boti dareen. | You have eight aunts. |
| 19. Reza seenzdā kor dareh. | Reza has thirteen sons. |
| 20. Mo do dothār darom. | I have two daughters. |

ANSWERS

Exercise #15

1. Sahāt doeh.
2. Sahāt pānjeh.
3. Sahāt hāft-o-dā
4. Sahāt se-o-neemah.
5. Sahāt dā-o-beest-o-pānj kameh.
6. Sahāt shasheh.
7. Sahāt do-o-rob kāmeh.
8. Sahāt hāsht-o-pānj daigheh.
9. Sahāt dā-o-robeh.
10. Sahāt dowazdā-o-neemeh.

Exercise #16

1. Ho yā paeh.
2. Ino jevehen.
3. Yo yā chukhaeh.
4. Ono dāsten.
5. O āsp ghāshāngheh.
6. Ketav sohre ochonen.
7. Ketav awieh ichoneh.
8. Iy jeve ārzuneh?
9. Iy sāndālia grunen.
10. Dāsmal ichoneh.
11. Ho oweh.
12. Ino shālwaren.

Exercise #17

13. Those are letters.
14. The matches are here.
15. The cup is there.
16. The knives are here.
17. These are spoons.
18. Is that water?
19. Are these plates?
20. Is the sugar here?
21. Is the table there?
22. Are those socks?
23. Is that a girl?
24. Is this your house?
25. Your sister is there.

ANSWERS

Exercise #18

1. Ghelāmes ri meezeh.
2. Hunesun pāhli dekuneh.
3. Mādathom pāhli ketaveteh.
4. Ketav ri meezeh.
5. Ali meene huneheh.
6. Ono bireene hunehen.
7. Meez pāhli divareh.
8. Ima meene bagheem.
9. Ho pāsse meezeh.
10. Ho pishe huneheh.

Exercise #20

1. Kineh meene huneh?
2. Hunet koieneh?
3. Jevet chāndeh?
4. Ketav koieneh?
5. Yā kelu piaz chāndeh?
6. Ono chenen?
7. O pia kineh?

Exercise #19

11. The pen is under the book.
12. The matches are on the table.
13. The pot is on the fire.
14. Our house is near the garden.
15. His coat is on the chair.
16. Your cup is on the table.
17. Her notebook is under the chair.
18. The red pen is near the blue book.
19. The small house is behind the hill.
20. Reza's chair is in front of yours.

Exercise #21

8. Where is your pencil?
9. What is this?
10. What is in your hand?
11. How much is that pencil?
12. What is your name?
13. Where are my socks?
14. What is under the chair?

ANSWERS

Exercise #22

1. Mo hāruz erom sāre kar.
2. Mo sovā erom sāre kar.
3. Ima āmshou huneh shom ekhoreem.
4. Mina hala dowriane eshureh.
5. To hār sal eri Tehran.
6. Aziz hala mālā ekoneh.
7. Ho hāruz sov sahāte hāft biar eboweh.
8. Ho hār shou eya icho.
9. To edowni.
10. Ima heechwākht deer nireem huneh.

Exercise #23

11. Ali will finish school next year.
12. He drinks a lot of tea.
13. They will bring a horse next week.
14. Reza will come the day after tomorrow.
15. She always comes to class on time.
16. I will bring the book next month.
17. They are helping Reza now.
18. They eat lunch at home every noon.
19. I am writing a letter now.
20. The train will arrive in ten minutes.
21. He is working very hard this year.

Exercise #24

ANSWERS

1. Mo hāruz nirom sāre kar.
2. Mo sovā nirom sāre kar.
3. Ima āmshou huneh shom nikhoreem.
4. Mina hala dowriane nishureh.
5. To hār sal niri Tehran.
6. Aziz hala mālā nikoneh.
7. Ho hāruz sov sahāte hāft biar nibueh.
8. Ho hār shou niya icho.
9. To nidowni.
10. Ima heechwākht deer nireem huneh.
11. Ali sal dieh māthersene tāmom nikoneh.
12. Ho ziath choei nikhoreh.
13. Ono hāfteh dieh yā āsp niyaren.
14. Reza pāssovā niya.
15. Ho hāmeesheh sāre wākht niya kelass.
16. Mo borje dieh ketave niyaron.
17. Ono hala ve Reza komāk nikonen.
18. Ono hāruz huneh zor nikhoren.
19. Mo hala nameh nineweesom.
20. Ghātar dā daighe dieh nirāseh.
21. Ho āmsal khaili sākht dar nikoneh.

ANSWERS

Exercise #25

1. Ali hāmeesheh peel ghārz ekoneh.
2. Mohāsela khaili khu dārs yath egren.
3. Isa hāmeesheh nemaz ekhuneen.
4. To hār saī ruze egri.
5. Ho khaili sākht dārs ekhuneh.
6. Ho hāmeesheh rost ego.
7. Ono sal dieh māthersene tāmom ekonon.
8. Mo hāruz kar ekonom.
9. Ono sahāte hāsht sov nashta ekhoren.
10. Ima hār sov dārs ekhuneem.
11. Reza hāmeesheh shukhi ekoneh.
12. Isa hāmeesheh māndeere ho emāneen.

Exercise #26

13. You walk every night. (singular)
14. The weather gets warm every summer.
15. She sometimes goes to school on foot.
16. Ahmad smokes a lot.
17. You work very hard.
18. My mother wakes me up every morning.
19. Habib will get married tomorrow.
20. The child is playing now.
21. Mina thinks a lot.

ANSWERS

Exercise #26 (continued)

22. They are mounting the horses now.
23. We are listening to the radio now.
24. I dream every night.

Exercise #27

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mo hāruz erom sare kar. | To hāruz koieh eri? |
| 2. To hār sal eri Tehran. | Mo hār sal koieh erom? |
| 3. Ho hāruz sov sahāte hāft biar ebueh. | Ho kai biar ebueh? |
| 4. Ho hār shou eya icho. | Ki hār shou eya icho? |
| 5. Ima heechwākht deer nireem huneh. | Ki heechwākh deer mireh huneh. |
| 6. Ho khaili choei ekhoreh. | Ho khaili cheh ekhoreh? |
| 7. Ono hāmeesheh sāre wākht eyan kelass. | Ki hāmeeshes sāre wākht ereh kelass? |
| 8. Isa hāruz huneh zor ekhoreen. | Isa hāruz koieh zor ekhoreen? |
| 9. Mo sovā erom sāre kar. | To kai eri sāre kar? |
| 10. Ho āmsal khaili zāmāt ekāsheh. | Ho āmsal cheh ekoneh? |
| 11. Ono sal dieh yā āsp eyaren. | Ono sal dieh cheh eyaren? |
| 12. Reza nameh eneweeseh. | Ki nameh eneweeseh? |
| 13. Mo borje dieh ketave eyarom. | To kai ketave eyari? |
| 14. Ima āmshou huneh som ekhoreem. | Isa āmshou koieh shom ekhoreen? |
| 15. Aziz hala mālā ekoneh. | Aziz hala cheh ekoneh? |

ANSWERS

Exercise #28

1. Ouw bekhor.
2. Yāwash hārf bezān.
3. Ketave bekhun.
4. Rou huneh.
5. Lotfān yāwash hārf bezān.
6. Besheen lotfān.
7. Rou mātherse.
8. Mātāle bego.
9. Dāre waz bekon.
10. Neemdāre bebānd lotfān.

Exercise #29

11. Wash the dishes.
12. Go on foot.
13. Eat your dinner, please.
14. Run.
15. Play soccer.
16. Put the book on the table.
17. Stop here, please.
18. Stand there please.
19. Walk slowly.
20. Take the cup, please.

Exercise #30

1. Mo dush rāthom sāre kar.
2. To parsal rāthi Iran.
3. Ima dush zemānd beetheem.
4. Ho huneh shom khārd.
5. Ho do ruz pish ewaith.
6. Mo dishou yā ketav khondom.
7. To dush yākhordesh sheer kherithi.

Exercise #31

8. We sold ten cows last year.
9. She cooked a delicious dinner two nights ago.
10. They killed a sheep yesterday.
11. He was sick last week.
12. You had a nice horse two years ago.
13. I came last month.
14. He went home on foot.

ANSWERS

Exercise #32

Translation:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ima parsal do gusend
nāforotheem. | We didn't sell two sheep last year. |
| 2. Ono borje pish ārusi
nākerden. | They didn't get married last month. |
| 3. Ho hāfteh pish nakhosh
nābeeth. | He wasn't sick last week. |
| 4. To yākhordeh sheer
nākherithi. | You didn't buy some milk. |
| 5. Ima dishou zemānd
nābeetheem. | We weren't tired last night. |
| 6. Ono dush huneh nābeethen. | They weren't home yesterday. |
| 7. Mo borje pish nāwaithom. | I didn't come last month. |
| 8. Ho piathe nārāth huneh. | He didn't go home on foot. |
| 9. Isa yā gusend nākoshteen. | You didn't kill a sheep. |
| 10. Ima huneh shom nākhardeem. | We didn't eat dinner at home. |
| 11. Mo dishou yā ketav
nākhondom. | I didn't read a book last night. |
| 12. Ho do ruz pish nāwaith. | He didn't come two days ago. |
| 13. To parsal nārāthi Iran. | You didn't go to Iran last year. |
| 14. To se sal pish yā āsp
ghāshāng nāthashti. | You didn't have a beautiful horse
three years ago. |

GLOSSARY

Bakhtiari - English*

A

Albāteh- for sure, of course
 Amsal - this year
 Amu - uncle (father's brother)
 Arom - quiet, peaceful
 Arussi kerdan - to get married
 Arzun - cheap, inexpensive
 Asp - horse
 Awaz khondan(khun) - to sing
 Awi - blue
 Awardān - to bring

B

Bāche - child
 Bagh - garden
 Bāna - mason
 Bareek - narrow, thin
 Bārziār - farmer
 Bāstān (bānd) - close
 Bazi kerdān - to play
 Beethān - to be
 Bela kerdān - to lose
 Biar - awake
 Bithar kerdan - to wake (someone) up
 Bithar abithān(bu) - to wake up
 Bireen - out, outside of, outdoors
 Bolānd - high, tall
 Borje pish - last month
 Boti - aunt (mother's sister)
 Boz - goat

C

Chāft - leg
 Chag - fat
 Chāghu - knife
 Chānd - how much, how many
 Che - what
 Chetouri - How are you
 Choei - tea
 Chukha - coat

C (cont.)

Chupun - shepherd

D

Dā - mother
 Dā daigheh dieh - in 10 minutes
 Dāftār - notebook
 Dār - door
 Dārs - lesson
 Dārs dathān(th) - to teach
 Dārs khondān(khu) - to study
 Dāsmal - handkerchief
 Dāst - hand
 Dāst dathān(th) - to shake hands
 Dathān(th) - to give
 Dāthu - sister
 Deeg - pot
 Dekundar - shopkeeper
 Dendun - tooth
 Deraz - long
 Divar - wall
 Dishou - last night
 Dithan(been) - to see
 Doro gothān(go) - to lie
 Do ruz pish - two days ago
 Do sale pish - two years ago
 Do shou pish - two nights ago
 Dothār - daughter
 Douneethān(dou) - to run
 Dowri - dish, plate
 Dush - yesterday
 Dust dashtān(dar) - to love, to like

E

Esm - name
 Espeeth - white
 Estekan - cup
 Esterahāt kerdan - to rest
 Ewaithān - to come

*For all verbs except 'Kerdān' the present root will be given in parenthesis. The present root of 'Kerdān' is 'kon'.

F

Fekr. kerdān - to think
Forothān - to sell

G

Ga - cow
Gāo - brother
Gāp - big, large, matured
Gārm - warm, hot
Gārm abithān(bu)-to warm up
Geleen - skirt
Gerethān(ger) - to get
Gerun - expensive
Ghānd - a cube of sugar
Ghārz kerdān - to borrow
Ghāshāng - beautiful, pretty
Ghashogh - spoon
Ghāthān zaithān(zān) - to walk
Ghazi - lawyer
Ghelām - pen
Gholom - man's name
Gholf kerdān - to lock
Gosne - hungry
Gothān(go) - to say, to tell
Gusend - sheep
Gush - ear
Gush dathān(th) - to listen

H

Ha - yes
Hāfteh - week
Hala - now
Halu - uncle (mother's brother)
HāmeH - all
Hārf - talk
Hārf zaithān(zān)-to speak, talk
Hār - every
Hāyat - yard
Heechwākht - never
Hekeem - doctor
Heva - weather
Ho - he, she, it
Huneh - house

I

Ighethār-so much, this much
Ima - we

J

Jāvun - young
Jeveh - shirt
Joray - sock
Jostān(jur)-to invite, to find

K

Kai - when
Kām - less
Kechi-aunt (father's sister)
Kerbit - match
Ketav - book
Khaili - very
Khārkān(khor) - to eat
Kherithān(kher) - to buy
Khorzemar - nephew, niece
Khoshtom - delicious
Khou - asleep
Khou deethān(been)- to dream
Khouseethān(khour)- to sleep
Khu - good, fine, nice
Ki - who
Kocheer - small
Kohneh - old (for objects)
Koieh - where
Koloft - fat, thick
Komāk kerdān - to help
Kor - son
Kuta - short

L

Lār - skinny
Leesh - ugly
Lotfān - please

M

Mādath - pencil
Maina - headdress
Māmnun - thank you
Māndeer māndān(mān) - to wait

M (cont.)

Mātāl - story
Mātherse - school
Meen - inside, in, into
Meenja - between
Meez - table
Mehmuni - party
Mina - woman's name
Mo - I
Mohāsel - student

N

Nā - no
Nakhosh - sick
Nameh - letter
Neshāstān(sheen) - to sit
Nashta - breakfast
Neemdār - window
Nehathān(neh)-to put
Nemaz khondān(khān) - to pray

O

O - and
Ono - they
Ouw - water

P

Pa - foot
Pāhn - wide
Pāhli - next to
Pāss - in back of, behind
Pāsseen - evening
Pāssova - the day after tomorrow
Peel - money
Peer - old
Peerān - dress
Pia - man
Piathe rāthān(r)-to go on foot
Piaz - onion
Pish - in front of
Por - full
Pothān(pāz) - to cook

R

Radeyou - radio
Ra rāthān (r) - to walk
Rast gothān(go)-to tell the truth
Reza - man's name
Ri - on
Ri hām - together
Rushen kerdān-to light, to turn on
Ruz - day
Ruzeh gerethān(ger) - to fast

S

Sal - year
Sal dieh - next year
Sal pish - last year
Sāg - dog
Sahāt - watch, clock, time, hour
Sāhkt - difficult, hard
Sāndāli - chair
Sāngeen - heavy
Sār - head
Sārd - cold
Sāre kar - at work
See - for
Seev - potato
Segar - cigarette
Segar kashethan(kash)-to smoke
Serek - light (in weight)
Shāh - black
Shālwar - pants
Shakh - horn
Sheer - milk
Shekār - sugar
Shekayat kerdan - to complain
Shom - dinner
Shoshtān(shur) - to wash
Shoru kerdān - to start
Shou - night
Shukhi kerdān - to joke
Shuneh kerdān - to comb
Sohr - red
Sonāt konuni - circumcision
Sov - morning
Sova - tomorrow
Souz - green
Sowar abithān- to mount (a horse)

T

Tāpeh - hill
Tateza - cousin
Tāwestun - summer
Tazeh- new, fresh (as in fruit)
Tee - eyes
Teshne - thirsty
Tewār - axe
To - you (sing. & pl.)
Tomān - Iranian monetary unit

V

Ve - to

W

Wa - should, must
Wārdashtān(wārdar)-to take, pick up
Waz kerdān - to open
Weristathān(werist) - to get up
Woistathān(woist) - to stand up

Y

Yāk - one
Yāth gerethān(ger) - to learn
Yāwash - slowly

Z

Zāmāt kāsheethān(kāsh)-to work hard
Zārd - yellow
Zee - early
Zeer - under
Zemānd - tired
Zendegee kerdan - to live
Zor - lunch, noon

English - Bakhtiari

A

All - hāneh
 And - o
 Asleep - khou
 At work - sāre kar
 Aunt (father's sister) - kechi
 Aunt (mother's sister) - boti
 Awake - biar
 Axe - tewār

B

Beautiful - ghāshāng
 Be - bethān
 Behind - pās
 Between - meenja
 Big - gāp
 Black - shāh
 Blue - awi
 Book - ketav
 Borrow - ghārz kerdān
 Breakfast - nashta
 Bring - āwordān (yar)
 Brother - gāo
 Buy - kherithān(kher)

C

Chair - sāndāli
 Cheap - ārzun
 Child - bāche
 Circumcision - sonāt konuni
 Clock - sahāt
 Close - bāstān(bānd)
 Coat - chukha
 Cold - sārd
 Comb - shuneh kerdān
 Come - ewaithān(ya)
 Complain - shekayāt kerdān
 Cook - pothān(pāz)
 Cousin - tateza
 Cow - ga
 Cup - estekan

D

Daughter - dothār
 Delicious - khoshtom
 Difficult - sākht
 Dinner - shom
 Dish - dowri
 Doctor - hekeem
 Dog - sāg
 Door - dār
 Dream - khou deethān(been)
 Dress - peerān

E

Ear - gush
 Early - zee
 Eat - khārdan(khor)
 Every - hār
 Everyday - hāruz
 Evening - pāsseen
 Expensive - gerun
 Eyes - tee

F

Farmer - bārziār
 Fast - ruzeh gerethān(ger)
 Fat - chag, koloft
 Find - jostān(jur)
 Fine - khu
 Foot - pa
 For - see
 For sure - ālbāteh
 Full - por

G

Garden - bagh
 Get - gerethān(ger)
 Get married - ārussi kerdān
 Get up - weristathān(werist)
 Girl - dothār
 Give - dathān(th)
 Go on foot - piathe rāthān(r)
 Goat - boz
 Good - khu
 Green - souz

H

Hand - dāst
 Handkerchief - dāsmal
 Hark - sākht
 He - ho
 Head - sār
 Headdress - maina
 Heavy - sāngeen
 Help - konāk kerdān
 High - bolānd
 Hill - tāpeh
 Home - huneh
 Horn - shākh
 Asp - horse
 Hot - gārm
 Hour - sahāt
 House - huneh
 How are you - chetouri
 How many - chānd
 How much - chānd
 Hungry - gosne

I

I - mo
 In - meen
 In back of - pāss
 In front of - pish
 Inside - meen
 Into - meen
 Invite - jostān(jur)
 It - ho

J

Joke - shukhi kerdān

K

Kilo - kelu
 Knife - chāghu

L

Large - gāp
 Last (previous) - pish
 Last night - dishou
 Last year - parsal

L (cont.)

Lawyer - ghazi
 Learn - yath gerethān(ger)
 Leg - chāft
 Less - kām
 Lesson - dārs
 Letter - nameh
 Lie - doro gothān(go)
 Light(weight) - serek
 Like - dust dathān(dar)
 Listen - gush dathān(th)
 Live - zendegee kerdān
 Lock - gholf kerdān
 Long - deraz
 Lose - bela kerdān
 Love - dust dashtān(dar)
 Lunch - zor

M

Man - pia
 Mason - bāna
 Match - kerbit
 Matured - gāp
 Milk - sheer
 Money - peel
 Mother - da
 Mount (a horse) - sowar abithan(bu)
 Must - wa

N

Name - esm
 Nephew - khorzemar
 Never - heechwākht
 New - tazeh
 Next - dieh
 Next to - pāhli
 Nice - khu
 Niece - khorzemar
 Night - shou
 No - nā
 Noon - zor
 Narrow - bareek
 Notebook - dāftār
 Now - hala

O

O'clock - saḥāt
 Of course - ālbāteh
 Old (people) - peer
 Old (objects) - kohneh
 On - ri
 One - yāk
 Onion - piāz
 Open - waz kerdān
 Out - bireen
 Outside of - bireen

P

Pants - shālwar
 Party - mehmuni
 Peaceful - arom
 Pen - ghelām
 Pencil - mādath
 Pick up - wārdashtān(wārdar)
 Plate - dowri
 Please - lotfān
 Play - bazi kerdān
 Pot - deeg
 Potato - seev
 Pray - nemaz khondān(khun)
 Pretty - ghāshāng
 Put - nehathān(neh)

Q

Quiet - arom

R

Radio - radeyou
 Red - sohr
 Rest - esterahāt kerdān
 Run - douneethān(dou)

S

Say - gothān(go)
 School - mātherse
 See - dithān(been)
 Sell - forothān(forush)
 Shake hands - dast dathān(th)
 She - ho

S (cont.)

Sheep - gusend
 Shepherd - chupun
 Shirt - jeveh
 Shopkeeper - dekundar
 Short - kuta
 Should - wa
 Sick - nakhosh
 Sing - awar khondān(khand)
 Sister - dāthu
 Sit - neshāstān(sheen)
 Skinny - lār
 Skirt - geleen
 Sleep - khouseethān(khous)
 Slowly - yāwash
 Small - kocheer
 Smoke - segar kāsheethān(kāsh)
 Sock - jorar
 So much - ighethār
 Son - kor
 Speak - hārf zaithān(zān)
 Spoon - ghashogh
 Stand- woistathān(woist)
 Start - shoru kerdān
 Stop - woistathān(woist)
 Story - mātāl
 Student - mohāsel
 Study - dars khondān(khun)
 Sugar - shekār
 Sugar cube - ghānd
 Summer - tāwestun

T

Table - meez
 Take - wārdashtān(wārdar)
 Talk - hārf zaithān(zān)
 Tall - bolānd
 Tea - choei
 Teach - dārs dathān(th)
 Tell - gothan(go)
 Tell the truth - rast gothān(go)
 Thank you - māmnun
 They - ono
 Thick - koloft
 Thin - bareek
 Think - fekr kerdān
 Thirsty - teshne

T (cont.)

This much (illustratory)-ighethār
This year - āmsal
Tired - zemānd
To - ve
Together - ri hām
Tomorrow - sova
Tooth - dendan
Turn on - rushen kerdān

Y

Yard - hāyat
Year - sal
Yellow - zārd
Yes - ha
Yesterday - dush
You - to
Young - jāvun

U

Ugly - leesh
Uncle (father's brother) - amu
Uncle (mother's brother) - halu
Under - zeer

V

Very - khaili

W

Wait - māndeer mādān(mān)
Wake up - bithar abithān(bu)
Wake (someone) up-bithar kerdān
Walk - rā rathān(rou)
Walk - ghāthān zaithān(zān)
Wall - divar
Warm - gārm
Warm up - gārm ābithān(bu)
Work - shoshtan(shur)
Watch - sahāt
Water - ouw
We - ima
Weather - heva
What - che
When - kai
Where - koieh
White - espeeth
Who - ki
Wide - pāhn
Window - neemdar
Work hard - zāmāt kāsheethān(kāsh)