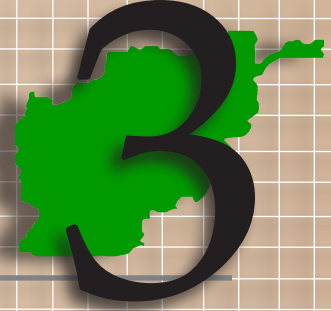


دریم لوست

CHAPTER THREE



روغبر او د خدای په امانی

GREETINGS AND PARTINGS



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Let's Get Started **د درس پیل**

In this part of the lesson, you will learn more about greetings, partings, and asking and answering polite questions.

Exercise 1: **تمرین: ۱**

You have already learned how to say 'hello' in Pashto, **السلام علیکم!**, but now it's time to learn some new greeting phases. Now listen to the audio and then practice the greeting phrases (الف) and responses (ب) to them.

۲

ب



الف

ستړی مه شي!
[stéray ma šel!]

په خیر اوسې!
[pə xayr ose!]

۱

ب



الف

السلام علیکم!
[á-salám aléykom!]
([salám aléykom!])*

وعلیکم السلام!
[waléykom a-salám!]
([waléykom salám!])

۳

ب



الف

سلام!
[salám!]

سلام!
[salám!]

* The colloquial forms of the phrases appear in parentheses.

Cultural Note **فرهنگي تبصره**

Greetings and Courtesy Inquiries

Greetings are an important part of Afghan culture. When Afghan men greet one another they extend their right hands. If the men are friends or close relatives, they may also lightly hug each other and touch cheeks three times starting with the right cheek. When greeting elderly people, a young man first puts his right hand on his chest, and then takes the elderly man's extended hand with both of his hands.

When women greet one another they usually lightly hug each other and then touch cheeks three times.

When a man and a woman greet one another, they place their right hand on their chest and give a slight bow. Generally, Afghan men and women do not touch, therefore handshaking between the sexes is rare. However, there are some exceptions, like among officials or immediate relatives. In these cases, shaking hands may



only occur if the woman extends her hand first. Traditionally, younger people greet older people first. The greeting **السلام عليكم!** [a-salām aléykom!] and response **وعليكم السلام!** [waléykom salām] are very common among people of all categories, and are considered more formal, whereas **ستري مه شي!** [stéray ma še!] and **په خير!** [pə xayr osé!] are more informal.

The more casual greeting **سلام!** [salām!], with the same response, is commonly used among youth.

However, the most common phrase for parting is **دخدای په امان!** [də xudāy pə amān!] and is considered to be more formal.

Greetings are normally followed by courtesy inquiries, similar to the English "How are you?" "How you doing?," "How are you today?" etc. To do this, Afghans use a number of standard phrases and questions about health conditions, family, job, etc. not expecting that the interlocutor will accurately answer all of them. Remember that only immediate relatives can inquire about female members of the family.



Exercise 2:  تمرین ۲

Now let's learn some new ways to say 'goodbye.' Note that responses to 'goodbye,' except **د خدای په امان!**, are different depending on number and register.

۲



ب

الف

د خدای په امان!
[də xudāy pə amān!]
([xudāy pāmān!])

په مخه دې بڼه!
[pə məxa de ʃa]*
(Singular informal)

۱



ب

الف

د خدای په امان!
[də xudāy pə amān!]
([xudāy pāmān!])

د خدای په امان!
[də xudāy pə amān!]
([xudāy pāmān!])

۳



ب

الف

د خدای په امان!
[də xudāy pə amān!]
([xudāy pāmān!])

په مخه مو بڼه!
[pə məxa mo ʃa]*
(Plural & singular formal)

* These phrases are said to someone who is leaving.

Language Points قاعده زده کړی

In this part of the lesson, you will learn about Pashto greetings and partings, the responses to them, personal pronouns and the conjugation of the verb “to be”.



Pashto Greetings and Partings

Pashto greetings and partings, and the responses to them, basically are used to wish each other well and include some phrases borrowed from other languages. The greeting **السلام عليكم** [á-salám aléykom], borrowed from Arabic, means “Peace upon you!” and **وعليكم السلام** [waléykom a-salám] “Peace upon you too!”

The following chart presents popular greetings and partings, responses, and the meanings of them.

Greetings

Responses		Greetings	
Peace upon you too!	وعليكم السلام (وعليكم سلام) [waléykom a-salám] ([waléykom salám])	Peace upon you!	السلام عليكم (سلام عليكم) [á-salám aléykom] ([salám aléykom])
Peace!	سلام [salám]	Peace!	سلام [salám]
Live in goodness!	په خیر اوسې [pə xayr ose]	Don't be tired!	ستړې مه شي [stəɾay ma še]
Live healthy!	جوړ اوسې [joɾ ose]		
Be alive!	ژوندی اوسې [žwandáy ose]		
Don't be poor!	خوار مه شي [xār ma še]		

Partings

Responses		Partings	
Let goodness be in front of you!	په مخه دي بڼه (په مخه مو بڼه) [pə mɔxa de ša] ([pə mɔxa mo ša])	Let God protect you!	د خدای په امان [de xudáy pe amān]
Let God accompany you!	خدای مو مل شه [xudáy mo mal ša]		
Let Allah accompany you!	الله مو مل شه [allá(h) mo mal ša]		
Let God save you!	خدای مو وساته [xudáy mo wúsāta]		
Let Allah save you!	الله مو وساته [allá(h) mo wúsāta]		
I entrust you to God!	تاسو په خدای سپارم [táso pə xudáy spáɾəm] خدای ته دي سپارم [xudáyta de spáɾəm]		
I entrust you to Allah!	تاسو په الله سپارم [táso pə allá(h) spáɾəm]		
Peace upon you!	سلام عليكم [salām alekom]	Peace upon you!	سلام عليكم [salām aléykom]

Exercise 3:  تمرین ۳

Match the greetings and partings in column A with the appropriate responses in column B, and then practice each pair of them with your classmate. Remember that responses for some greetings and partings can vary.

B	
په خیر اوسې!	—
په مخه مو بڼه!	—
خدای مو وساته!	—
جوړ اوسې!	—
سلام!	—
ژوندی اوسې!	—
سلام علیکم!	—
وعلیکم سلام!	—

A	
د خدای په امان!	۱
سلام علیکم!	۲
سلام!	۳
ستړی مه شې!	۴

Exercise 4:  تمرین ۴

Keeping in mind what you learned in this chapter, decide how you would greet each of the people in the following pictures and what response you would expect to hear from them. Write down the proper greeting and response under each picture. Then compare your choice with a classmate and take turns acting them out.



Greeting _____
Response _____

Greeting _____
Response _____





Greeting _____

Response _____

Greeting _____

Response _____






Greeting _____

Response _____

Greeting _____

Response _____



Exercise 5:  **تمرین ۵:**

Write a greeting for the following situations:

You meet your friend's father at the bus stop; greet him.	_____
You meet your middle school teacher Ann on the street; greet her.	_____
You meet your classmate in the hallway; greet him/her.	_____
You enter the classroom and see your professor; greet him/her.	_____
You meet your elderly neighbor at a shop; greet him/her.	_____
You meet your friend's sister at a party; greet her.	_____

Exercise 6:  ٦ تمرين:

Pair work. Using what you have learned from this chapter, come up with a greeting and parting (both in word and action) for the following situations:

1. A male student, Guljan, and female student, Zarghuna
2. Two elderly men, Babrak and Guljan
3. A young man, Babrak, and an elderly man, Guljan
4. A male student, Guljan, and an instructor, Spuzhmey
5. Zarghuna and her paternal uncle Babrak
6. Two schoolgirls, Zarghuna and Breshna

Exercise 7:  ٧ تمرين:

Listen to the audio and repeat the sentences below paying attention to pronunciation of sentences that use various genders and registers. Note that Pashto uses formal and informal registers in conversation between various categories of people. Depending on age, social status, etc., either ته [tə] 'you' (informal) or تاسې [tāse] 'you' (formal) is used.

Singular Informal Masculine:


٢

ب

الف

(ته) څنگه يې؟
[[tə] cénga ye?]
"How are you?"

(زه) ښه يم. / (زه) ښه يممه
[[zə] šə yəm]/[[zə] šə yəma]
"I am fine."




Singular Formal Masculine:

ب

الف

تاسې څنگه ياست؟
[[tāsi] cénga yāst?]
[[tāsi] cénga yāstəy?]
"How are you?"

(زه) ښه يم. / (زه) ښه يممه
[[zə] šə yəm]/[[zə] šə yəma]
"I am fine."



Singular Informal Feminine:

۴

(ته) خنګه یې؟
 [(tə) cəŋga yeʔ]
 "How are you?"

ب



الف

(زه) بڼه یمه.
 [(zə) ʃa yəm]/[(zə) ʃa yéma]
 "I am fine."

Singular Formal Feminine:

۳

(تاسې) خنګه یاست؟ / (تاسې) خنګه یاستې؟
 [(tāsi) cəŋga yāstʔ]/[(tāsi) cəŋga yāstəyʔ]
 "How are you?"

ب



الف

(زه) بڼه یم.
 [(zə) ʃa yəm]/[(zə) ʃa yéma]
 "I am fine."

Personal Pronouns



We [munž] مونږ
 1st person plural (m&f)



I [zə] زه
 1st person singular (m&f)



You [tāsi] تاسې
 2nd person plural (m&f) and
 2nd person singular formal (m&f)

You [tə] ته
 2nd person singular (m&f)



They [hağóy] هغوی [duy] دوی
 3rd person plural (m&f) and
 3rd person singular formal (m&f)

She [dā] دا He [day] دی
 [háğa] هغه
 3rd person singular (m&f)

Exercise 8:  ٨ تمرین:

Use appropriate Pashto pronouns to point out yourself, your male and female classmates, your instructor, and the whole class.

Exercise 9:  ٩ تمرین:

With the help of your instructor, read the following dialogue between a young man, زلمی Zalmay, and elderly man, گلجان Guljan. Pay attention to use of registers. Circle all of the personal pronouns you see.

زلمی - السلام علیکم ، څنگه یاست؟
 گلجان - و علیکم السلام، زه بڼه یم، مننه، ته څنگه یې؟ بڼه یې، جوړ یې؟
 زلمی - زه هم بڼه یم، تشکر. تاسې څنگه یاست، په خیر یاست؟ طبیعت مو بڼه دی؟
 گلجان - شکر، تشکر.
 زلمی - د خدای په امان!
 گلجان - په مخه دې بڼه، خدای دې وساته!

healthy	[jor]	جوړ
also, too, as well	[ham]	هم
thanks	[tašakór]	تشکر
your mood	[tabiát mo]	طبیعت مو
thanks (to God)	[šók(ə)r]	شکر

Exercise 10:  ١٠ تمرین:

Using the same pattern (exercise 9) write a dialogue between a young woman, سپورمی Spuzhmey (young man اتل Atal), and an elderly woman, زرغونه Zarghuna (elderly man ببرک Babrak). Then act it out with your classmate.

سپورمی -
 زرغونه -
 سپورمی -
 زرغونه -
 سپورمی -
 زرغونه -



The Conjugation of the Verb ول [wəl] 'to be' in the Present Tense:

PLURAL		SINGULAR	
[yu] يو	1 st person	[yəm] يم colloquial: [yəma] يمه	1 st person
[yəy] يئ colloquial: [yāstəy] ياستئ	2 nd person	[ye] يي	2 nd person (m)
[di] دي	3 rd person	[dəy] دئ [da] ده	3 rd person (m) 3 rd person (f)

The following is an example of the conjugation of the verb 'to be' in a sentence. Remember the word order in Pashto (subject - object - verb) differs from English (subject - verb - object).

[yəm] يم	[babrak] بېرک	[zə] زه
am.	Babrak	I

Conjugation of 'to be' in present tense with a masculine subject:

PLURAL		SINGULAR	
We are fine.	[munž šə yu] مونږ ښه يو	I am fine.	[zə šə yəm] زه ښه يم. [zə šə yəma] زه ښه يمه.
You are fine.	[tāsi šə yāst] تاسي ښه ياست. [tāsi šə yāstəy] تاسي ښه ياستئ.	You are fine.	[tə šə ye] ته ښه يي.
They are fine.	[duy šə di] دوی ښه دي.	He is fine.	[day šə dəy] دی ښه دئ.

Conjugation of 'to be' in present tense with a feminine subject:

PLURAL		SINGULAR	
We are okay (healthy).	[munž jóra yu] مونږ جوړې يو.	I am okay (healthy).	[zə jóra yəm] زه جوړه يم. [zə jóra yəma] زه جوړه يمه.
You are okay (healthy).	[tāsi jóra yāst] تاسي جوړې ياست. [tāsi jóra yāstəy] تاسي جوړې ياستئ.	You are okay (healthy).	[tə jóra ye] ته جوړه يي.
They are okay (healthy).	[duy jóra di] دوی جوړې دي.	She is okay (healthy).	[dā jóra da] دا جوړه ده.

The verb 'to be' is unstressed, and when used in a sentence, it commonly joins with the preceding word. For example, [zə šəyəm] 'I am fine'.

The negative is formed by putting نه [na] in front of a verb:

زه جوړنه يم [zə jor ná yəm] (m), زه جوړه نه يم [zə jóra ná yəm] (f) 'I am not healthy'. Note that the particle of negation نه [na] is always stressed and the sentence is pronounced this way: [zə jor náyəm].

Exercise 11:  **۱۱ تمرین:**

Working in pairs, use the pictures and adjectives listed below to ask each other questions. Use for the people the following Afghan male and female names.

Female Names:

Zarghuna زرغونه
Layla لیلا
Spuzhmey سپوږمې
Torpekey تورپکې
Afsana افسانه
Malaley مالالې
Mina مینه
Miriam مریم

Male Names:

Babrak ببرک
Guljan گلجان
Atal اتل
Zalmay زلمی
Maywand میوند
Baryalay بریالی
Spin سپین
Daryakhan دریاخان

Make sure that the verb agrees with the subject. The first one has been done for you.

Is Malaley pretty? مالالې ښکلې ده؟

Yes, Malaley is pretty. بلي هو، مالالې ښکلې ده.

No, Malaley is not pretty. نه، مالالې ښکلې نه ده.



ښکلې
[ʃkəlay]

pretty, handsome



ښکلې
[ʃkəle]

pretty, beautiful



هونبیاره
[huʃyāra]

intelligent, wise



هونبیار
[huʃyār]

intelligent, wise



تکره
[takrɑ]

strong



تکره
[takrɑ]

strong



مصروف
[masrúf]

busy



مصروفه
[masrúfa]

busy



خوشاله
[xušāla]
glad



خوشاله
[xušāla]
glad



خپه
[xapá]
sad



خپه
[xapá]
sad



لته
[láta]
lazy



لت
[lat]
lazy



په قار / قارجنه
[qārijéna] / [pə qār]
angry



په قار / قارجن
[qārijén] / [pə qār]
angry



ستړی
[stéray]
tired



ستړی
[stóre]
tired



ناروغ
[nāróğ]
sick



ناروغه
[nāróğa]
sick



ورې
[wəžay]
hungry



ورې
[wəže]
hungry



تړې
[təžay]
thirsty



تړې
[təže]
thirsty



Adjectives

In Pashto, adjectives will always agree with the nouns they modify in gender and number. For example:

Gender: 'thirsty boy' [təʒay halák] تری هلك
'pretty girl' [škéle péġla] بنکلي پيغله

Number: 'cold water' [yáxe obé] يخې اوبه
(water 'is a feminine plural noun)

Also, when functioning as a part of a predicate, the adjective agrees with a subject in gender and number. For example:

Gender: 'Zalmay is busy' [zalmáy masrúf dəy] زلمی مصروف دی.
'Zarghuna is busy' [zarġuná masrúfa da] زرغونه مصروفه ده.

Number: زرغونه او ملالی مصروفی دي.
[zarġuná aw malāléy masrúfe di]
'Zarghuna and Malaley are busy'.

Inflection of Adjectives

Adjectives ending in vowels [ā] (رښتیا [rištíyā] 'true') and [a] (تکره [takrá] 'strong') are invariable adjectives, which means they do not modify for agreement.

When an adjective that ends in the diphthong [ay] (وړې [wəʒay] 'hungry') takes the feminine form, the diphthong changes to the vowel [e] (وړې [wəʒe]). When it takes the plural form (for either gender), the diphthong changes to the vowel [i]. Example:

Babrak is hungry.	[babrák wəʒay dəy]	ببرک وړې دی.
Zarghuna is hungry.	[zarġúna wəʒe da]	زرغونه وړې ده.
Babrak and Goljan are hungry.	[babrák aw guljān wəʒi di]	ببرک او گلجان وړي دي.
Zarghuna and Malaley are hungry.	[zarġúna aw malāléy wəʒi di]	زرغونه او ملالی وړي دي.

Adjectives ending in consonant sounds (مصروف [masrúf] 'busy', ناروغ [nāróġ] 'sick') change in the following way:

Feminine plural: add [e]	Feminine singular: add [a]	Masculine s&pl: no change
[masrúfe] مصروفې	[masrúfa] مصروفه	[masrúf] مصروف
[nāróġe] ناروغې	[nāróġa] ناروغه	[nāróġ] ناروغ

Irregular adjectives inflect differently, but they will be discussed later.

Exercise 12:  تمرین: ۱۲

Read the following sentences. Pay attention to the subject-verb agreement, as well as how the adjective changes depending on the subject's gender and number.

Singular Affirmative:

[dəy] دی. دى	[šə] بڼه	[babrák] بېرک
is.	fine	Babrak
[da] ده. دد	[ša] بڼه	[zarğuná] زرغونه
is.	fine	Zarghuna

Singular Negative:

[dəy] دی. دى	[na] نه	[šə] بڼه	[babrák] بېرک
is.	not	fine	Babrak
[da] ده. دد	[na] نه	[ša] بڼه	[zarğuná] زرغونه
is.	not	fine	Zarghuna

Plural Affirmative:

[di] دي. دى	[šə] بڼه	[babrák aw guljān] بېرک او گلجان
are.	fine	Babrak and Guljan
[di] دي. دى	[še] بڼې	[zarğuná aw spužməy] زرغونه او سپوږمى
are.	fine	Zarghuna and Spuzhmey
[di] دي. دى	[šə] بڼه	بېرک او زرغونه
are.	fine	Babrak and Zarghuna

Note:

The conjunction **او [aw]** 'and' is used to connect two parallel components of the sentence and is pronounced with the following word.

How are Brian and Stephanie? **براین او ستېفني څنگه دي؟**
 Brian and Stephanie are happy (glad). **براین او ستېفني خوشاله دي.**

In sentences containing more than two parallel components, the conjunction **او [aw]** is used only with the last component, and a comma (written) or short pause (oral) is used between each preceding component.

Babrak, John and Darya Khan are well.

بېرک، جان او دریاخان بڼه دي.

Leila, Stephanie and Spozhmey are okay (healthy).

لیلا، ستېفني او سپوږمى جوړې دي.

Exercise 13:  تمرین ۲۰

Pair work. Borrowing adjectives from exercise 11, use the following patterns to converse with a partner:

Sample 1:

- زه وږې يم، تاسې هم وږې ياست؟
- بلې هو، زه هم وږې يم.

Sample 2:

- نن درياخان خوشاله دى، ته هم خوشاله يې؟
- نه، زه خوشاله نه يم، خپه يم، ځكه چې ډېر ستړى يم.

today	[nən]	نن
because	[ʃəka ʃe]	ځكه چې

Note that the particle هم [ham] 'also, too, as well' immediately follows the word it modifies.

Exercise 14:  تمرین ۱۴


Complete the following sentences using the pronoun corresponding to the verb form given in the sentence. Then write the whole sentence in the space provided.

_____	خوشاله دى.	زه	مونږ	دى
_____	مصروفه ده.	دا	تاسې	ته
_____	تکره دي.	ته	مونږ	دوى
_____	وږې ياست؟	دى	ته	تاسې
_____	ستړى نه يم.	تاسې	زه	دى
_____	خپه نه يو.	مونږ	دى	ته

Exercise 15:  تمرین ۱۵

Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' corresponding with the subject given. Then write the whole sentence in the space provided.


_____	ياست يې	دي	تاسې	تېرې	نه
_____	ياست	ده	يو	مونږ	مصروف
_____	ده	دي	دى	دا	ناروغه
_____	يم	دى	يو	دى	خوشاله
_____	ده	دي	يم	زه	وږې
_____	دي	يو	دى	دوى	تکره

Exercise 16:  **١٦ تمرین:**

Complete the sentences using the prompts provided. Remember that the negative particle comes before the verb in Pashto.


is not	افسانه تېرې
is	سپين تېرې
is not	ملالی ناروغه
is	اتل ناروغ
is not	درياخان خپه
is	ليلا خپه

is	زلمی ښه
is not	ببرک ښه
is	سپوږمۍ سترې
is not	تورپېکۍ سترې
is	درياخان خوشاله
is not	سورگل خوشاله

Exercise 17:  **١٧ تمرین:**

For each sentence, reorder the words to make a correct Pashto sentence. Write the correct sentences in the spaces provided, and then check them with a classmate.

_____	١ درياخان دي او خوشاله زلمۍ.
_____	٢ نه مونږ يو سترې او ناروغ.
_____	٣ سورگل دي او تکړه ببرک.
_____	٤ او تورپېکۍ ياست ته تېرې؟
_____	٥ ليلا وږي او ملالی دي.
_____	٦ جوړې تورپېکۍ او دي افسانه.

Exercise 18:  **١٨ تمرین:**

For each prompt, write a response in Pashto that best describes how you feel in the following situations:

- after a really hard day at work;
- during flu season;
- when you have too much to do;
- when you haven't eaten in a long time;
- when you need a drink of water.
- when your favorite team loses the game.

Listen غور ونیسی

In this part of the lesson, you will listen to a dialogue, statements, and homographs to improve your listening skills.

Exercise 19: تمرین ۱۹

Listen to the audio of a dialogue and fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases. Read the dialogue aloud with a partner, switch roles and read it again. Pay attention to the register incorporated in this dialogue.

A	ستړی مه شی گلجانہ، _____ بنه یی، _____ طبیعت دې بنه دی؟
B	په خیر اوسئ مدیر صاحبہ، _____، مننه. تاسې _____؟ په خیر یاست؟
A	زه هم بنه یم، _____ . ډېر بنه.
B	بنه، مدیر صاحب، د _____ په امان!
A	په _____ بنه!

Exercise 20: تمرین ۲۰

Listen to the audio. Put a plus (+) in the blank if you hear an affirmative statement and a minus (-) if you hear a negative statement.

۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Stress in Pashto

Stress in Pashto is heavy and mobile. Although stress generally falls on the last syllable of a word (as **تکره** [takrâ] 'strong', **پوهنتون** [pohantún] 'university'), there are many words stressed on the next to the last syllable (as **بیه** [báya] 'price, cost', **ونه** [wéna] 'tree') or even earlier (as **ولولئ!** [wúlwaləy!] 'read!').

In creating inflected forms, the stress can move from one syllable to another, as in **خپلواک** [xpəlwāk] 'independent', **خپلواکي** [xpəlwākí] 'independence'.

Stress in Pashto may change the meaning of words as follows:

- **پېښه** [péšə] 'event', **پېښه** [pešá] 'imitation';
- **آینده** [índa] 'gulp', **آینده** [indá] 'colza, weed'.

Therefore, learners are encouraged to pay attention to the location of the stress along with learning the meaning of the word.



Stress in Pashto (cont.)

In Pashto certain words and morphemes are always stressed, while others are always unstressed:

- Stressed: Negative particles نه [na] / يه [ya], مه [ma].
- Unstressed: The verb 'to be'.

Unstressed words and morphemes are jointly pronounced with a preceding or following word.

Exercise 21: تمرین ۲۱

Listen to the audio and practice saying the following homographs (words written identically but pronounced differently). Note that in each pair, the words have different stressed syllables:

pale	[batá]	بته	goose	[báta]	بته
boiled rice	[batá]	بته	thumb	[báṭa]	بته
spotted fever	[aspá]	اسپه	mare	[áspa]	اسپه
lying down	[pratá]	پرته	without	[práta]	پرته
bitter	[tərxá]	ترخه	wormwood	[térxa]	ترخه
soft	[pastá]	پسته	later	[pásta]	پسته
exchange rate	[waṭá]	وته	thrift	[wáṭa]	وته
rotten	[gəndá]	کنډه	tatters	[géndə]	کنډه
kick	[latá]	لته	way	[láta]	لته
that very	[haġá]	هغه	that	[háġa]	هغه
spinal bone in the waist	[lanḍá]	لنډه	short (fem.)	[lánḍa]	لنډه



راځئ چې په پښتو خبرې وکړو! Let's Speak Pashto!

In this part of the lesson, you will practice speaking, interviewing each other, asking and answering questions, making dialogues, and describing pictures.

Exercise 22: ۲۲ تمرین:

Go around the room and ask your classmates questions until you have heard at least five adjectives from the chart below in affirmative or negative form. Present the summary of your investigation to the class. Use the following models for your questions.

Are you glad (happy)? تاسې خوشاله یاست؟
You are not sad? تاسې خپه نه یاست؟

تږی	وږی	خپه	جوړ	تکره	ښه
	قارجن	ستری	ناروغ	خوشاله	مصروف

Exercise 23: ۲۳ تمرین:

Imagine that you (Brian) have met your classmate بېرک Babrak at the university. Babrak is greeting you, asking polite questions, and saying "Goodbye!" in Pashto. Write down your part of the dialogue. Then, take turns acting out each role with a classmate.

بېرک - براینه، سلام. څنگه یې، وروره؟
براین -
بېرک - طبیعت دې ښه دی، جوړ، په خیر یې؟
براین -
بېرک - د خدای په امان، خدای دې وساته!
براین -

Exercise 24:  **تمرین: ۲۴**

Pair work. Using what you have learned from this chapter, make a dialogue for one of the following situations and then act it out with your classmate:

1. You run into your former classmate, Zarghuna, at a bus stop about a year after graduation.
2. You run into your Pashto instructor Guljan at the mall.
3. You see your American friend Michael at a party.
4. You greet your elderly neighbor, Miriam, in front of her house in the morning.

Exercise 25: **تمرین: ۲۵**

In the following pictures you see a baker after a hard day's work, some rhubarb sellers near a highway, and a man near the gate of a jail. Tell about how each of them might be feeling using the adjectives you learned in this chapter.



Afghan Realia **افغانی دود او دستور**

In this part of the lesson, you will learn about Afghan culture and will practice greetings and partings through authentic video clips.



Exercise 26: **۲۶ تمرین:**

A. First, watch the video clips **الف** and **ب** with the sound off and note the various physical ways in which Afghans greet each other depending on age and social status. Then, discuss the gestures and cultural norms reflected in the clips with your classmates and instructor.

B. Now, watch the video clips **الف** and **ب** a second time with the sound on and check (☑) the following greetings, questions, and replies each time you hear them.

سلام علیکم.	<input type="checkbox"/>	السلام علیکم.	<input type="checkbox"/>	څنگه یې؟	<input type="checkbox"/>
جوړ، په خیر؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	شکر، تشکر.	<input type="checkbox"/>	تشر.	<input type="checkbox"/>
بڼه یې؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	تاسې څنگه یاست؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	څنگه یاست؟	<input type="checkbox"/>
ستړی مه شې.	<input type="checkbox"/>	په خیر یې؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	خوشحال یې	<input type="checkbox"/>
بڼه یاستی؟	<input type="checkbox"/>				


C. Finally, watch the video clips الف and ب one more time with the sound on and check (☑) the new phrases used. First, try to guess what these phrases mean. Then, look up the new words in the vocabulary list at the end of this chapter. Check your work with the instructor.

_____	په خیر راغلي.	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	چيرې يې؟	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	څه حال احوال دي؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	سلامت اوسېږي.	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	صحت دي ښه دي؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	ټول سره ښه ياستی؟	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	په خیر يې؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	ټول ښه دي.	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	څه حال لري؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	خيریت؟	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____			_____	څه حال دی؟	<input type="checkbox"/>



Exercise 27:  ۲۷ تمرین:

A. First, watch the video clips الف and ب with the sound off and note the various physical ways in which Afghans say “Goodbye!” to each other. Then, discuss the gestures and cultural norms reflected in the clips with your classmates and instructor.

B.  Now, watch the video clips الف and ب a second time with the sound on and check (☑) the following partings and new phrases (B) each time you hear them.

ب		الف		
Pass (my) hello to your father.	پلار ته دي سلام کوه!	<input type="checkbox"/>	خدای په امان!	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pass (my) hello to your mother.	مور دي ته سلام کوه!	<input type="checkbox"/>	دخدای په امان!	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pass my greetings.	ډېر سلامونه کوه!	<input type="checkbox"/>	مخ ته دي ښه!	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional Exercises اضافي تمرينونه

In this part of the lesson, you will read and practice more greetings and partings, responses to them, asking polite questions and answering them.

Exercise 28: تمرين ۲۸

Read and practice the following greetings, well wishes, and partings corresponding to similar English phrases that are used among urban citizens and media:

Response		Greeting and well wishing	
(Thanks, Good morning to you, too!	(مننه،) ستاسو سهار هم په خیر! [(manéna) stāso sahār ham pə xayr!]	Good morning!	سهار مو په خیر! [sahār mo pə xayr!]
(Thanks, Good evening to you, too!	(مننه،) ستاسو ماښام هم په خیر! [(manéna) stāso māšām ham pə xayr!]	Good evening!	ماښام مو په خیر! [māšām mo pə xayr!]
(Thanks, You have a good day, too!	(مننه،) ستاسو ورځ هم په خیر! [(manéna) stāso wraǰ ham pə xayr!]	Have a good day!	ورځ مو په خیر! [wraǰ mo pə xayr!]
(Thanks, You have a good day, too!	(مننه،) تاسوته هم ښه ورځ غواړم! [(manéna) tāsota ham ša wraǰ ġwārəm]	Have a good day!	ښه ورځ درته غواړم! [ša wraǰ dərta ġwārəm]

Response		Partings	
(Thanks, Good night to you, too!	(مننه،) ستاسو شپه هم په خیر! [(manéna) stāso špa ham pə xayr!]	Good night!	شپه مو په خیر! [špa mo pə xayr!]
(Thanks, You have a good night, too!	(مننه،) تاسوته هم ښه شپه غواړم! [(manéna) tāsota ham ša špa ġwārəm]	Have a good night!	ښه شپه درته غواړم! [ša špa dərta ġwārəm]

Exercise 29:  **تمرین: ۲۹**

Read and practice the following polite questions and responses to them, which are frequently used among people of all categories.

Informal (masculine):

Possible responses		Polite questions	
I am fine, how about you?	زه بنه یم، ته څنگه یې؟ [zə ʃə yəm, tə cəŋga ye?]	How are you?	څنگه یې؟ [cəŋga ye?]
Thanks, what about you? (Lit.: Thanks, are you also fine?)	مننه، ته هم بنه یې؟ [manəna, tə ham ʃə ye?]	How are you doing? (Lit.: Are you fine?)	بنه یې؟ [ʃə ye?]
Thanks, what about you? (Lit.: Are you healthy, too?)	تشکر، ته هم جوړ یې؟ [taʃakór, tə ham joɾ ye?]	How are you? (Lit.: Are you healthy?)	جوړ یې؟ [joɾ ye?]
Thanks.	مننه. [manəna]	Are you doing well?	په خیر یې؟ [pə xayɾ ye?]
Thanks (to God), thanks.	شکر، تشکر. [ʃokɾ, taʃakór]	How are you today? (How is your mood?)	طبیعت دې بنه دې؟ [tabiát də ʃə dəy?]

Formal (feminine):

Possible responses		Polite questions	
I am fine, how about you?	زه بنه یم، تاسې څنگه یاست؟ [zə ʃa yəm, tāsɪ cəŋga yāst?]	How are you?	څنگه یاست؟ [cəŋga yāst?]
Thanks, what about you? (Lit.: Thanks, are you also fine?)	مننه، تاسې هم بنه یاست؟ [manəna, tāsɪ ham ʃə yāst?]	How are you doing? (Lit.: Are you fine?)	بنه یاست؟ [ʃa yāst?]
Thanks, what about you? (Lit.: Are you healthy, too?)	تشکر، تاسې هم جوړه یاست؟ [[taʃakór, tāsɪ ham joɾa yāst?]	How are you? (Lit.: Are you healthy?)	جوړه یاست؟ [joɾa yāst?]
Thanks.	مننه. [manəna]	Are you doing well?	په خیر یاست؟ [pə xayɾ yāst?]
Thanks (to God), thanks.	شکر، تشکر. [ʃokɾ, taʃakór]	How are you today? (How is your mood?)	طبیعت مو بنه دې؟ [tabiát mo ʃə dəy?]

Vocabulary لغتونه

In this part of the lesson, you will review, listen to and practice the pronunciations of phrases and vocabulary used in the chapter.

Phrases اصطلاحات

Hello! (response)	په خیر اوسې!
You are welcome!	په خیر راغلي!
Are you doing well?	په خیر یې؟
Goodbye! (said to a person who is leaving, informal)	په مخه دې بنه!
Goodbye! (said to a person who is leaving, formal)	په مخه مو بنه!
Hello! (response)	جوړ اوسې!
How are you doing?	څه حال احوال دي؟
Let God accompany you!	خدای مو مل شه!
Let God save you!	خدای مو وساته!
Hello! (response)	ژوندی اوسې!
Hello!	ستړی مه شې!
Let Allah accompany you!	الله مو مل شه!

Vocabulary Words لغتونه

safety, security	امان
and	او
yes	بلي هو
you (plural & singular formal)	تاسي
thirsty	تړی
thanks	تشکر
strong	تکره
you (singular)	ته

all	ټول
healthy	جوړ
because	ځکه چې
where?	چیرې؟
how?	څنگه؟
what?	څه؟
condition (of health), state, mood	حال احوال
sad	خپه

glad, happy	خوشاله
good, goodness	خير
well-being, welfare	خيريت
she; this	دا
they	دوى
he	دى
many, much	ډېر
alive	ژوندى
tired	ستړى
together	سره
well, healthy	سلامت
morning	سهار
night	شپه

thanks (to God)	شكر
good, fine	بڼه
nature, mood	طبيعت
angry	قارجن
lazy	لت
busy	مصروف
companion	مل
sick	ناروغ
today	نن
day	ورځ
hungry	وږى
also, too, as well	هم
intelligent, wise	هونبىيار

