

Some general grammar rules/stuff that confuses me. Feel free to add ur own stuff

**Going to organise by order**

### **The suffix ی**

-After a noun, it can be attached to mean “any” in a negative sentence.

-Similar to the french word “aucun”

Eg: چیزی نمی دانم - I don't know ANYthing

Eg: غذایی نخوردیم - We didn't eat ANY food

In positive sentences, when a predicate (no suffixes) noun is modified by an adj.

- Predicate noun has indefinite enclitic (y)
- A of ant dropped (ask mrin on this) (source for this please?)

Agha-ye ja'fari peزشak-e mehrbaan-i bood = mr ja'fari was a kind physician

In negative sentences, the **indefinite enclitic always falls on the adjective and not the noun**

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Some enclitic pronouns are identical w/ past simple verb suffixes

- Zadam could be “he hit me” or “i hit”
- Also go for the past stem one :^ (i hit)

-can also be used to indicate place/direction

**-when added to a noun, makes it indefinite**

## **Ezafe stuff**

- can be used to link adj. to noun
- noun precedes adj. "Laamp-e kuchek"
- in possession, *possessor follows possessed*
- place and direction
  - prepositions basically
  - "zeer-e takht" aka under the bed, etc
- is sometimes used for places

## Enclitic pronouns

translation	enclitic	pronoun
I	مَ	من
You (inf.)	تَ	تو
he/she/it	شَ	او
we	مانَ	ما
You (formal/plural)	تانَ	شما
They	شانَ	آنها

### -used for possession

- my hand: دست من

- glide rules apply (if “he” that sounds like e used, use alif w/ glottal stop) / (if aa/alif end, then “ye” with a “y” sound will come in)

if plural -aan/-haa suffixes used, then pronoun suffix comes after that (دروغ‌هایتان)

### -used to show the object of a verb

- “I cooked it and you ate it” = من پختمش و تو خوردیش

### -place & direction

- “My foot went on it” = “پایم رفت رویش”

-two vowels can not be pronounced after each other

-if a word ends in a “silent” he (like in khaneh), glottal stop letter alif is used

-if a word ends in ā wala alif, choti ye is added

## Notes on “که”

### 1. Indefinite/definite nouns

- the “ی” preceding “که” situation
- ke means “that” in this situation

Usually when “ی” is attached to the end of a word it makes it indefinite (a/any) *unless* there is a “ke” after the word

- So it stops being dumb and becomes definite

This: غذایی که

isn't “a food that” but “*the* food that”

If the noun's already definite, don't attach a “ye” like me and be dumb. Just add a “ke” after the word for “that”

### 2. When it means “who”

- “که” changed to “کی” in colloquial persian.

Who are you talking to?	با که حرف می‌زنی؟
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### 3. [add the rest 6 later because yikes @ ke grammar rules]

## Prepositions

-add in later

# VERBS

## THE CHEAT SHEET

### FORMING PAST PARTICIPLES:

Past stem + “he” = past participle
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### SUFFIXES

Present perfect stem suffixes		Simple Past stem suffixes	
suffix	pronoun	suffix	pronoun
-م + [past participle]	من	-م	من
-ی + [past participle]	تو	-ی	تو
- است / - + [past participle]	او (he/she/it)	[past stem]	او (he/she/it)
-یم + [past participle]	ما (we)	-یم	ما (we)
-ید + [past participle]	شما (you pl)	-ید	شما (you pl)
-ند + [past participle]	آنها (they)	-ند	آنها (they)

-verb tends to come last in sentences

\* - است suffix is only used in written persian

Simple Present stem suffixes [ uses present stem]	
suffix	pronoun
می - (am) -م	من
می - -ی	تو
می - (ad) د	او (he/she/it)
می - -یم	ما (we)

می - ید	شما (you pl)
می - ند	آنها (they)

**Present simple:** states thing in present tense that always happen / facts / things that will happen in the future (i go to school every day)

**Past simple:** “you laughed” / “i was tired” etc

**Present perfect:** used to describe events that happened in the past [not specific on time] “everyone has gone” / I’ve taken my drink. Usually has “has.”

“TO HAVE”

–one of the two persian verbs to have a different conjugation in simple present

Infinitive / translation: شدن	
past stem: شوشد	
Present stem: شو	
Simple present conjugation	
suffix	translation
می شوم	I become
می شوی	You become
می شود	he/she/it becomes
می شویم	We become
می شوید	You (pl.) become
می شوند	They become

“TO BE” (CONJ. 1)

Infinitive / translation: بودن	
past stem: باش	
Present stem: شو	
Simple present conjugation	
suffix	translation
-م	I am
-ی	You are
-است	he/she/it is
-یم	We are
-ید	You (pl.) are
-ند	They are

“TO BE” (CONJ. 2)

Infinitive / translation: بودن	
past stem: باش	
Present stem: شو	
Simple present conjugation	
suffix	translation
هستم	I am
هستی	You are



هست	he/she/it is
هستیم	We are
هستید	You (pl.) are
هستند	They are

- Gives the meaning “ to exist “

## Objects

- Almost always accompanied by an obj. marker “raa” that follows

**To use or to not use:** را

- After definite objects (even after the که definite objects)
- In adverbial clauses, between the noun and the clause

Example: (literal translation) I eat sandwiches ‘with hand’, where ‘with hand’ is the adverbial clause as it defines the verb ‘eat’.

In persian it would be: من ساندویچ را با دست می خورم

**Bold:** the adverbial clause

- NOT after indefinite nouns (does not include one followed by که)
- NOT after generic nouns: nouns that refer to every member of its kind

Example: the/a sandwich is not generic. “Sandwiches” is generic as it refers to every single existing sandwich.

In persian: فقط ساندویچ می خورد - He only eats sandwiches.

Different from: فقط ساندویچ را می خورد - He only eats the sandwich. (would be “a sandwich” if the indefinite marker was used)

## definite/indef nouns: a rundown by mrin

[1:37 PM, 6/29/2018] mini mrins: Generic noun: sandwiches

This refers to ALL sandwiches

"I dont eat sandwiches"

Its not you dont like any particular sandwiches its just ALL sandwiches in general

So for this you'd say من ساندویچ نمی خورم without the را

[1:43 PM, 6/29/2018] mini mrins: But definite means youre refering to one SPECIFIC sandwich, in english we'd say "the sandwich"

Definite and generic both dont take any suffixes its all context

So if i wanted to say "i dont eat the sandwich"

من ساندویچ را می خورم

[1:44 PM, 6/29/2018] mini mrins: Indefinite is like "a sandwich"

It comes with the indefinite suffix ی so you can recognise it pretty easily and it does NOT take را so i dont eat a sandwich is

من ساندویچی نمی خورم

**Definitive demonstrative (pronouns and adjectives)**

- Used to put emphasis on objects
- Definitive demonstrative pronouns translate to: the same one(s), the exact one(s), just this/that/these/those

	Definitive Demonstrative Adjectives	Definitive Demonstrative Pronouns
This	همين	همين
That	همان	همان
These	همين ها	همين ها
Those	همان ها	همان ها

Example (adjective):

## Compound verbs

- Made of one non-verbal part (noun/prep/adj) & one simple verb

-when non-verb part is a preposition, verb may look like a simple verb

-تفنگش را دید و آن را برداشت

When compound verbs are conjugated in the present tense, می comes between the two parts of the compound verb

- مهاجران به شهر برمی گاداند

When object is present, it can be attached to the noun part of the compound word [as an enclitic personal pronoun]

-The stranger looked at me unhappily

- غریبه با ناارا اجیتی من رانگه کرد

- غریبه با ناارا جتی نگاهم کرد

## Adverbs

(mrin beta help) (im gonna cheat and copy paste)

[02/07, 13:03] Mrinalini: Most persian adjectives double as adverbs: خوب can mean both good and well, آرام can mean both slow and slowly, etc

[02/07, 13:05] Mrinalini: There are some adverbs that are ONLY adverbs, and these are usually the ones that arent quality related, like "finally" بالآخره

13:07 ,02/07]] Mrinalini: And there are separate arabic adverbs as well which fall into the "only adverbs" category, they can be recognised by their اُ tanween ending

Example: احتمالاً (probably)

[02/07, 13:09] Mrinalini: Finally, an adverbial noun group is formed like this:

Preposition + adjective

Theyre usually used to emphasise quality

بد - bad

به بد - badly

[02/07, 13:10] Mrinalini: The preposition به is used in many adverbial noun groups

[02/07, 13:10] Mrinalini: Why is it an adverbial noun group even though there arent any nouns? Who the heck knows

## Negation

Generally ن (with a lil zabar) tends to negate all persian verbs under the sun

When “na” attached to vowel starting verb, “ye” glide attached

نیستم	I am not
نیستی	You are not
نیست	he/she/it is not
نیستیم	We are not
نیستید	You (pl) are not
نیستند	They are not

Suffix “ی” means “any” in this case

I don't know anything: چیزی نمی دانم

## Ordinal numbers

### Type 1

-formed by adding “am” (except for the first three)

اول	first
دوم	second
سوم	third
چهارم	fourth
پنجم	fifth

قرن بیست و یکم = “Twenty first century”

## Type 2

- precede their noun
- formed by adding “ین” suffix to first type of ordinal numbers

The eighth biggest city of the world	هشتمین شهر بزرگ دنیا
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-there are apparently no notes on when to use either just roll a dice

*\* The verb of a sentence with plural subject sometimes comes in singular form when the subject is non-living.*

## Questions

yes/no

-formed by ending the sentence w/ rising intonation

More formal way is by adding “آیا”

Is the earth round: آیا زمین گرد است؟

### Question words:

1. What = چه

-noun usually gets “y” suffix

What happened to you? : چه تان شد؟

Some “che” combinations act as words

- Usually attached so “چه کار” / “چه کار” (can’t demonstrate properly here but they’re written closer)

-Che and ast sometimes merge

What is the problem? : مسئله چیست؟

2. (write this down properly later i’m just lazy)

Where

کجایی؟

خودکار من را کجا گذاشتی؟

کجایش کثیف است؟

رای من کجاست؟

Where are you?



Where did you put my pen?

What part of it is dirty?

Where is my vote?

Which

کدام کت را پوشیدی؟

کدام را می‌گویی؟

کدامتان با من می‌آید؟

Which coat did you put on?

Which one are you talking about?

Which one of you comes with me?

When

بازی کی شروع می‌شود؟

کی مُرد؟

When will the game begin?

When did he/she die?

Why

چرا می‌خندی؟

چرا فارسی یاد می‌گیریم؟

چرا چیزی نگفتید؟

Why are you laughing?

Why do we learn Persian?

Why didn't you say anything?

Who

There are two question words used meaning “who”; “چه کسی” and “که”.

چه کسی حرف مرا (من را) می‌فهمد؟

با که حرف می‌زنی؟

Who understands my word?

Who are you talking to?

The combination of the words “که” and “است” changes into “کیست”.

این ماشین کیست؟

Whose car is this?

How

ماهی‌ها چگونه نفس می‌کشند؟

چطوری این کار را کردی؟

چهجوری رفتی؟

How do fish breathe?

How did you do this?

How did you go?

Keep this in mind, however, that the first word, “چگونه” is very formal and sounds funny if used in spoken language. The two other, “چهجوری” and “چه طوری” are utterly colloquial.

How much

چهقدر آب لازم است؟

چهقدر می‌خواهی؟

How much water is needed?

How much do you want?

How many

چند روز طول می‌کشد؟

چند بار آنها را با هم دیدی؟

این ساعت را چند خریدی؟

How many days does it take?

How many times did you see them together?

For how much did you buy this watch?

The word “چند” can always be used in place of a number to ask a quantity.

چند تا خواهر داری؟

فصل چندم کتاب را می‌خوانی؟

چندمین اتاق؟

How many sisters do you have?

Which chapter of the book are you reading? (1st? 2nd? ...)

Which room? (The first one? the second one? ...)

Or

علی را دیدی یا برادرش را؟

می آیی یا نه؟

Was it Ali that you saw or his brother?

Do you come or not?

## indefinites

### Indefinite adjectives

Every city has a mayor.

هر شهری یک شهردار دارد.

I am ready for any kind of work.

برای هر نوع کاری آماده‌ام.

No room is as dirty.

هیچ اتاقی این قدر کثیف نیست.

Some houses are always dirty.

بعضی خانه‌ها همیشه کثیفند.

Sometimes it is good not to speak.

بعضی وقت‌ها حرف نزدن خوب است.

Some policemen/women came and searched the house.

چند تا پلیس آمدند و خانه را گشتند.

“هیچ” means no

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### Indefinite pronouns

- Same is true for indefinite pronouns meaning “none”, “nobody”, “nowhere”

I ate nothing.

هیچ چیز نخوردم.

Nobody knows why Hossein escaped.

هیچ کس نمی داند حسین چرا فرار کرد.

Nowhere is like home.

هیچ جا مثل خانه نیست.

Whatever is in the box is yours.

هرچه توی جعبه است مال تو است.

Anyone who heard the news was amazed.

هر کس خبر را شنید تعجب کرد.

Everybody was silent.

همه ساکت بودند.

Everywhere is silent.

همه جا ساکت است.

You ruined everything.

همه چیز را خراب کردی.

## Forming the comparative form of an adjective

- Add “تر”

Example: تند means fast while تندتر means faster.

## Imperative

The imperative form of a verb is formed by adding a ب to the beginning of the present stem. If the first vowel of the present stem is an ' then the ب becomes a بُ.

For plural, add a ید to the present stem

Example: بکشید + ب + شان = بکشیدشان (bo + present stem for “to kill” + enclitic pronoun for “them”)

For negative imperative, it's exactly the same except you use ن instead of ب.

Exceptions (bc of course): بودن و داشتن

For بودن use its present stem (باش) without the initial ب that you add to other present stems. Otherwise it's the same, in terms of pluralising, usage, etc.

For داشتن use the past participle and then the imperative for بودن

Therefore: داشته باش/داشته باشید

Other exceptions: to cover later maybe