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|  | **Language Support for Migrants *A Council of Europe Toolkit*** |  |

Tool 14 – Persian languages: some information

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| Fārsi | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:FARSIPER.png | Dari | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:Dari.png | Fārsi-e Dari | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:FarsieDari.png | Tāǧiki | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:Tagiki.png |
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Aim: To provide a brief overview of languages spoken by a large number of migrants.

Having an insight into how the Persian languages work may be helpful in understanding the challenges speakers of these languages face when learning a new one and, on the other hand, what might be relatively easy for them. Also, migrant learners may appreciate it if you ask them to help you to pronounce the names of persons and places correctly and if you at least try to use some words or phrases of their language (see "[Language of Origin](https://www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/language-of-origin-/-background)" for more background).

Where these languages are spoken

About 130 million people around the world speak Persian and around 70 million people speak Persian as first language. The designations Farsi and Dari are historically equivalent but Dari is the variety of Persian used mainly in Afghanistan, alongside Pashto, whereas Tajik is the variety that is spoken mainly in Tajikistan.

Persian is the official language in Iran, in Afghanistan (together with Pashto) and in Tajikistan. As a minority language Persian is also spoken in Uzbekistan, in areas of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Russia, Pakistan and China, and by immigrants in all parts of the world, especially in North America, Israel and Bahrain.

A particularity of the Persian language is that it was able to withstand the dominance of the Arabic language and remains one of the few main languages of the Middle East and Central Asia. While the entire language area was under foreign rule the Ottoman rulers and also the Mughals in India chose Persian temporarily as a court and correspondence language.

The fact that Persian prevailed is often attributed to the poetry and descriptive power of the language.

Borrowings

There are some common words that have their origins in the Persian language, for example:

* bazaar: bāzār.
* caravan: kārewān.
* magician: moġ.
* paradise: pardis.

Some peculiarities of the Persian script

The Persian script consists basically of the Arabic alphabet. Like Arabic it is cursive and is read and written from right to left. The Arabic alphabet has 28 letters and was extended in Persian by the letters p, g, ž and č. However, in Tajikistan the Cyrillic alphabet is used.

Some phrases in Persian

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| Good morning! | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:GutenMorgenFARSI.png  sobh bexejr |
| Hello! | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:GutenTagFarsi.png  ruz bexejr |
| Good bye! | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:AufWiedersehenFARSI.png  xodā hāfez |
| How are you? | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:WieGehtESDirFARSI.png  hālet četore? četori? |
| Yes | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:jaFRSI.png  bale |
| No | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:neinFARSI.png  na |
| Thank you | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:danke.pngmersi,sepās,tašakkor,mamnun |
| Welcome! | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:HerzlichWillkommenFARSI.png  xoš āmadid! |

Numbers

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | jek | ١ |
| 2 | do | ٢ |
| 3 | se | ٣ |
| 4 | čāhār | ٤ |
| 5 | panǧ | ٥ |
| 6 | šeš | ٦ |
| 7 | haft | ٧ |
| 8 | hašt | ٨ |
| 9 | noh | ٩ |
| 10 | dah | ۱• |

Syntax

In Persian the verb comes at the end of the sentence. Otherwise, word order is determined by the relative importance of the different elements in the sentence. The most important element, usually the subject, always comes first.

If a question does not begin with a question word, you can hear from the intonation or gather from the context that a question is being asked. In the written language question marks, exclamation marks, quotation marks, and occasionally full stops may not be used.

Excerpt from a poem in Persian

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| If the world were only in my hands  I would bring it to the end of time  And create a world that’s better  Where all men get their just desserts | Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:Bildschirmfoto 2016-07-07 um 18.11.12.png  gar bar falakam dast bodi čun jazdān  Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:Bildschirmfoto 2016-07-07 um 18.11.52.png  bardāštami man in falak rā†ze mijān  Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:Bildschirmfoto 2016-07-07 um 18.13.18.png  waz no falaki degar čonān sāxtami  Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:Bildschirmfoto 2016-07-07 um 18.14.49.png  kāzāde be kām-e del residi āsān  Mavericks OS:Users:Karla:Desktop:Bildschirmfoto 2016-07-07 um 18.15.54.png  (xajjām, ġarn-e šešom xoršidi) |

Omar Khayyam, 11th/12th century (Rinner, Horst (2007). *Mystische Rubaiyate* *– Omar Khayyam* / Vierzeiler der Lebensfreude.

Graz: M+N Medienverlag).

Source: *Sprachensteckbrief Persisch*, Schule Mehrsprachig, Eine Information des Bundesministeriums für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur – © Nassim Sadaghiani (translated in English and adapted).