

Colloquial Persian

Persian verbs are inflected for three singular and three plural persons. The 2nd and 3rd person plural are often used when referring to singular persons for politeness. Dari is a name given to the New Persian language since the 10th century, widely used in Arabic (see Istakhri, al-Maqdisi and ibn Hawqal) and Persian texts. Since 1964, Dari has been the official name in Afghanistan for the Persian spoken there.

Persian phonology Persian is a pluricentric language and countries that have Persian as an official language have separate standard varieties, namely: Standard Dari (Afghanistan), Standard Iranian Persian (Iran) and Standard Tajik (Tajikistan). The most significant differences between standard varieties of Persian are their vowel systems. [citation needed] For Iranian Persian: Eastern The phonology of the Persian language varies between regional dialects and standard varieties. in the colloquial Tehran dialect but is preserved in other Western dialects and standard Iranian Persian. Standard varieties of Persian have anywhere from 6 to 8 vowel distinctions, and similar vowels may be pronounced differently between standards. However, there are not many notable differences when comparing consonants, as all standard varieties have a similar number of consonant sounds. Though, colloquial varieties generally have more differences than their standard counterparts

Persian grammar Colloquial Persian. Accidence. The innovations remain in Modern Persian, which is one of the few Indo-European languages to lack grammatical gender, even in pronouns. Rosen, Friedrich (reprinted 2010). The language became a more analytic language around the time of Middle Persian, with fewer cases and discarding grammatical gender. Rafiee, Abdi (1975). Modern Persian Colloquial Grammar: Containing a Short Grammar The grammar of the Persian language is similar to that of many other Indo-European languages. Routledge

Over the past 1000 years the Persian language has enjoyed a rich literature, especially of poetry. Until the advent of free verse in the 20th century, this poetry was always quantitative—that is the lines were composed in various patterns of long and short syllables. The different patterns are known as metres (US: meters). A knowledge of metre is essential for someone to correctly recite Persian poetry—and also often, since short vowels are not written in Persian script, to convey the correct meaning in cases of ambiguity. It is also helpful for those who memorize the verse.

New Persian Gernot Windfuhr, "Persian Grammar: history and state New Persian (Persian: فارسی نو, romanized: fārsī-ye now), also known as Modern Persian (فارسی معاصر) is the current stage of the Persian language spoken since the 8th to 9th centuries until now in Greater Iran and surroundings. It is conventionally divided into three stages: Early New Persian (8th/9th centuries), Classical Persian (10th–18th centuries), and Contemporary Persian (19th century to present). Encyclopaedia Iranica. Aya (2010). COLLOQUIAL TAJIKI IN COMPARISON WITH PERSIAN OF IRAN". "TAJIK iii f30b9b58e4

Historically, it was known as the Araratian dialect (Արարատյան բարբար, Araratyan barbar'), referring to the Ararat plain where it is mainly spoken. In the 19th century, efforts... f30b9b58e4

Yerevan dialect In everyday life, many Russian, Persian, Turkish, Arabic, and other loan words are The Yerevan dialect (Armenian: Երևանի բարբար, romanized: Yerevani barbar') is an Eastern Armenian dialect spoken in and around Yerevan. It served as the basis for modern Eastern Armenian, one of the two standardized forms of Modern Armenian. Throughout history, the dialect has been influenced by several languages, especially Russian and Persian, and loan words have significant presence in it today. It is the most widespread Armenian dialect today. 1920–1991) had left its influence on the colloquial Armenian language. Classical Armenian (Grabar) words, as well as native Armenian words which are not attested in Classical Armenian, compose a significant part of the Yerevan dialect's vocabulary f30b9b58e4

Persian verbs yād gereftan 'to learn', are very frequently used in modern Persian.) it is possible to derive all the other forms of almost any verb. In colloquial Persian, commonly used verbs tend to be pronounced in an abbreviated Persian verbs (Persian: فعل‌های فارسی, romanized: Fe'lhā-ye fārsi, pronounced [feɻl'hɔːje fɔːr'siː]) or (Persian: کارواژه‌ها, romanized: Kār-vāzhe) are very regular compared with those of most European languages. g. The main irregularity is that given one stem it is not usually possible to predict the other. Another irregularity is that the verb 'to be' has both suffixed forms and an emphatic stem form. From the two stems given in dictionaries (e. gir, gereft 'take, took', nevis, nevešt 'write, wrote', deh, dād 'give, gave' etc f30b9b58e4

Persian metres In modern colloquial pronunciation, the difference in length between long and short vowels is mostly not observed (see Persian phonology), but when Persian metres are the patterns of long and short syllables, 10 to 16 syllables long, used in Persian poetry. neutralised f30b9b58e4

Persian nouns In colloquial Persian, the plural suffix -hā (pronounced -ā after Persian nouns have no grammatical gender, and the case markers have been greatly reduced since Old Persian—both characteristics of contact languages. These nouns pluralize in Persian like their counterparts in Arabic. Persian nouns now mark with a postpositive only for the specific accusative case; the

other oblique cases are marked by prepositions. vowel alternation

Metres in Persian have traditionally been analyzed in terms of Arabic metres, from which they were supposed to...
Some of the words used in the Tehrani accent may derive from the northwestern Iranian language of Razi, such as *sūsk* "beetle; cockroach", *jīrjīrak* "cricket", *zālzālak* "haw(thorn)", and *vejīn* "weeding". There are fewer verb forms in Persian...

Persian language It is written officially within Iran and Afghanistan in the Persian alphabet, a derivative of the Arabic. It is also spoken natively in the Tajik variety by a significant population within Uzbekistan, as well as within other regions with a Persianate history in the cultural sphere of Greater Iran. Persian is a pluricentric language predominantly spoken and used officially within Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan in three mutually intelligible standard varieties, respectively Iranian Persian (officially known as Persian), Dari Persian (officially known as Dari since 1964), and Tajiki Persian (officially known as Tajik since 1999). For example, in Iranian colloquial Persian (not in Afghanistan or Tajikistan), the phrase "thank you" may be Persian, also known by its endonym Farsi, is a Western Iranian language belonging to the Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian subdivision of the Indo-European languages. from multiple foreign languages can be used

Jan (Persian name) "Ибраһимов Галимжан Jan or Jaan (Persian: جان, romanized: jān, pronounced [dʒɑːn]) or jaan is name of Persian origin meaning for 'soul' or 'life', also used as a diminutive suffix attached to names and expressing intimacy, with a meaning roughly equivalent to "darling, dear". Can (name) Jan (disambiguation) Colloquial Iranian Persian: جان, romanized: jūn, pronounced [dʒuːn]. It is commonly used in all Iranic languages and borrowed as a loanword in Azerbaijani, Armenian, Turkish, Urdu and Hindi languages. Uzbek, Jan is Jon (Olimjon)

Tehrani accent The Tehrani accent should not be confused with the Old Tehrani dialect, which was a Northwestern Iranian dialect, belonging to the central group. Tehrani accent (Persian: لهجه تهرانی), or Tehrani dialect (لهجه تهرانی), is a dialect of Persian spoken in Tehran and the most common colloquial variant of The Tehrani accent (Persian: لهجه تهرانی), or Tehrani dialect (لهجه تهرانی), is a dialect of Persian spoken in Tehran and the most common colloquial variant of Western Persian. Compared to literary standard Persian, the Tehrani dialect lacks original Persian diphthongs and tends to fuse certain sounds

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