These language materials were first prepared at the State University of Utah in connection with Peace Corps language programs in Persian. They are reproduced here with only slight modifications. This text is divided into seven main chapters: (1) Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for History, Law and Government (this section contains dialogues such as the following: At the Doctor's Clinic, At the Bank, At the Grocery Store); (2) A Vocabulary of Useful Information (the Persian Calendar; Parts of the Body; Clothing and Personal Needs; Furniture and Household Needs; Profession and Trades; Sciences, Art and Humanities); (3) Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for Biology; (4) Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for Economics; (5) Technical Terminology; (6) Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for Mathematics; (7) Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for Physics and Chemistry; and (8) Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for the Space Age. (CFM)
CONVERSATIONAL PERSIAN

by

Homa Svare

Peace Corps Iran Pahlavi University Training Project
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 -- January 29, 1966
These language materials were first prepared at the State University of Utah in connection with Peace Corps language programs in Persian. By permission of the author, they are reproduced here, with slight modifications by Mohammed Zarnegar, for use only in the language program of the Peace Corps Iran Pahlavi University Training Project.
PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS
FOR
HISTORY, LAW AND GOVERNMENT

Prepared by
Mohammed Zarnegar

Peace Corps Iran Pahlavi University Training Project
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 -- January 29, 1966
May I help you?

My visa has expired and I would like to have it extended.

What is your name and address?

My name is _______, and my address ________.

Where was your passport issued?

I am a member of the Peace Corps and the place of issue of my passport is Washington.

How long have you been in Iran? (How long have you been residing in Iran?)

I have been residing in Iran for six months.

How long will you be staying in Iran?

I will be staying for two years (in Iran).

Has the American Consulate extended your passport? (Has your passport been extended by the American Consulate?)

Yes, my passport has been extended by the American Consulate.

Do you have your residence permit and your passport with you?

Yes, here they are.
At the Police Dept.

Do you know that according to Iranian law you must get a visa (renew the visa) every six months?

Yes, I know that I must renew my visa every six months.

Very well, please come and get your passport and visa tomorrow.

Thanks, I shall be with you tomorrow.

VOCABULARY

department — edare
division, bureau, office — dayere

city — saehr

police department — šaehrbani

passport — gozaername, pasport

police officer — aefsaere šaehrbani
to extend (to renew) — taemdid kaerdaen, taemdid šodaen

visa — viza

residence — eqamaet
to reside, to stay — eqamaet daštaen, eqamaet kaerdaen

I am residing — eqamaet daraem

length of time — moddaet

by, through, care of — be vaesileye

consul — konsul

consulate — konsulgaeri

permit, visa — paervane
At the Police Dept.

Vocabulary

- residence permit
- to have it with (you)
- according to
- law
- to come (deference)
- I shall be there (deference)
- police
- member of
- Peace Corps

- paervaney eqamaet
- haemrah dastaen
- tebqe
- qanun
- tae'srif avaerdasen
- xedmaet miraesam
- polis
- ozve
- sepahe solh
At the Grocery Store

baqqali

What would you like? /what is your "order"?/ May I help you.

Some vegetables.

What kind of vegetables (would you like)?

Some radishes and green onions (spring onions)

How about some fruit? We have fresh fruits. (Our fruits are fresh.)

Aren't these peaches too green? (unripe)

No, Sir; they are all ripe.

Then give me two kilos of peaches.

Our peaches are also good and are (only) four tomans a kilo.

Give me two kilos of cherries, too.

Would you like something else?

No, how much is it all? (How much is our account?)

Twenty tomans, Sir.

Here, please; twenty tomans.

May God bless you.

Thank you, goodbye.
# At the Grocery Store

## Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Farsi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May I help you?</td>
<td>faermayesi darin?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>mive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fresh</td>
<td>taze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything else</td>
<td>cize dige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account</td>
<td>hesab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>saebzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green, unripe</td>
<td>kal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripe</td>
<td>reside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peaches</td>
<td>holu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherries</td>
<td>gilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May God bless you.</td>
<td>xoda bede baerekaet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please, (I request you.)</td>
<td>xahes mikonaem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radishes</td>
<td>torobce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onions</td>
<td>piyaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parsley</td>
<td>jaefaeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green (spring) onions</td>
<td>piyazce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lettuce</td>
<td>kahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plums</td>
<td>gowje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomatoes (European plums)</td>
<td>gowje-faeraengi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucumber</td>
<td>xiyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lemons, limes</td>
<td>limu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oranges</td>
<td>portaeqal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bananas</td>
<td>mowz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the Grocery Store

Vocabulary

grapes
figs
almonds
walnuts
pitachios
coconuts
dates
soap
detergents (soap powder)
flour
butter
cheese
tea
coffee
sugar (soft); lump sugar, sugar drops, cubes

aengur
aenjir
badam
girdu
peste
nargil
xorma
sabun
gaerde sabun
ard
kaere
paenir
cay
qaehve
'saekaer, qaend
Good morning (evening), Doctor.
Good morning, madam, how are you?
I have had a cold for the last few days.
Do you also have a headache?
Yes, I have a headache.
Do you cough, too?
Yes, I also cough.
Very well, it is not important.
Do I run a fever, Doctor?
A little.
When will I get well?
Rest and you will be well.
What should I eat?
Warm and liquid food.
Do I need any shots (ampules)?
Of course.
How often should I take that mixture?
I have written it (the directions) in the prescription.
Thank you very much.
Please phone me tomorrow.
At the Doctor's Clinic

Very well, Doctor.

God willing, you will be all right, goodbye.

Goodbye, Doctor.

Vocabulary

- clinic
- doctor, physician
- patient
- to get sick, to be sick
- to catch cold (eat cold)
- to cough
- it is not important
- watery, liquid
- warm
- to have an injection, a shot
- mixture (in medicine), syrup, any fresh fruit or fruit extract soft drink.
- tablet
- pill
- drug, medicine
- pharmacy, drug store
- to take medicine
- prescription
- cure

besyar xub, aqaye doktor.
insalla xib misin, xoda hafiez.
xoda hafeze soma, aqaye doktor.

maetaebb
DOKTOR, pezesk, taebib, haekim
maeriz, bimar
maeriz sodaen, maeriz budaen
saerma xordaen
sorfe kaerdaen
mohem nist
abaeki
gaerm
ampul zaedaen
saerbaet

qors
haebb
daeva, daru
daevaxune, daruxune
daeva xordaen
nosxe
aelaj
At the Doctor's Clinic

Vocabulary

to get well, to be cured  xub 'sodaen, aelaj 'sodaen
chest  sine
head  saer
severe, hard  saext
food  qaeza
(you) rest  esterabaet konin
hospital  nevestaen
ambulance  bimaristan, maerixzune
May I help you?
Where is the current accounts window, please.
The window across from here.
I would like to open a current account.
Did you have an account here before?
Yes, I did.
What type of account?
Savings account.
Very good. Fill out this form, please.
How much shall I put in my account?
A 100 tomans will be enough.
Will you give me a receipt?
Of course.
When will you give me the check book?
Right now, here it is.
Thank you very much.
Did you write your address?
Yes, I wrote it at the bottom of the form. (literally, sheet)
What is your occupation?
At the Bank

I am a member of the Peace Corps of America.

Please sign the form.

All right, with pleasure.

Thank you very much.

Vocabulary

window
account, accounts
current account
savings account
form, sheet
to fill out
receipt
enough
check book
check
bank draft, cashier's check
certified check
to certify, to guarantee
occupation, vocation
member of
signature
opposite, across from
to open

15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>previously, formerly</td>
<td>qaeblaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approximately</td>
<td>taeqribaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right now</td>
<td>haemin hala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below</td>
<td>pa'in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank account</td>
<td>hesabe banki, hesabe bank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At the Hotel

daer hotel (mehmun-xune)

Do you have a vacant room?
Yes, we have one.

Does it have private toilet and bath?
No, we have a public bath.

What is your rate? (a night)
Twenty tomans for one occupancy and 35 tomans for double..

This is too expensive, could you give it for less?
No, sir; at this rate we also give you breakfast.

Could I see one of your rooms?
Yes, of course, (with pleasure)

What time do you serve breakfast?
From six to eight.

Do you supply towels, too?
Yes, we supply clean sheets and towels (give you)

How about (an) extra blanket?
Yes, I'll bring you (an) extra blanket, too.

Then I am going to bring my suitcases.
Let me bring them (for you)
At the Hotel

Thank you; I don't have much (many pieces of luggage)

Very good; here is the key to your room (your key).

Vocabulary

room
vacant (empty)
also, too, as well as
bath
toilet
private
public (shared by others)
would not do (is not enough; doesn't pay)
rate
breakfast
towel
sheets
clean
blanket
additional, extra
suitcase
allow me to, please
key
to bring
I am bringing, I'll bring.

xeyli motasaekkeraem, cize ziyadi naedaraem.
besyar xub, paes befaerma'in in haem kilidetun.

otaq
xali
haem
haemum
mostaerah
xosusi
omumi
saerf naedare
nerx
sobhane
howle
maelafe
taemiz
paetu
ezafi
caemedun
ejaze bidin
kilid
avaeraen
miyaraem
At the Hotel

Vocabulary

thing, things
single (occupancy)
double (occupancy)
would it be possible
of course
how much, how much is it?
with utmost pleasure

ciz
yeg-naefere (ye-naefaere)
do-naefaere
momkene
alebaette
caend, caende?
ba kaemale meyl.
At the Post Office
daer postxuneh (edareye post)

Please give me five 5-rial stamps.

Here it is.

I want a post card, too.

It will be 27 rials and ten shahis (Rials 27.5)

I would like to mail this letter.

Domestic or foreign (within or without; inside or outside)

Domestic.

It will be 22 rials

I have a registered parcel, too.

Take it to the registered parcel window (please)

I would like to send this parcel to Tehran.

What is in it?
Something fragile.

Is it valuable, too?
Yes, about 100 tomans.

You better insure it.

How much would that be?
Three tomans.

How much would the postage be?

paenjta taembre paenj riali bedin.

befaerma'in.

yek kart postalaem mixam.

bigto haef rialo dah sha'i mise.

mixam in namaero ba post befreastaem.

daxeli ya xareji?

daxeli.

mise bisto dozar. (bisto do reyal)

ye baeste sefaresi haem daraem.

be baje sefaresi bebaerin.

mixam in baestaero be tehran befreastaem.

'tus ciye?

'sekaestaeniye

qeymaeti haem haest?

baele, daer hodude saed tomans

behtaere uno bime konin.

caend mise?

se toman

pule postes 'caend mise?
At the Post Office

Surface mail or airmail?
Surface mail.
All together it will be five toman.
Thank you very much.

Vocabulary

- stamp
- post card
- surface mail
- air mail
- domestic
- foreign
- wait, please.
- parcel
- registered
- window
- in, inside
- to break
- breakable, fragile
- valuable, value
- insurance
- to insure
- insured (it is insured)
- to be insured

zaemini ya haeva'i?
zaemini.
Ši haem raefte paenj toman mīse.
mersi, mamnunaem.

tambr (tamr)
kart postal
poste zaemini
poste haeva'i
daxeli
xareji
saeb r konin
baeste
sefarsi
baje
tu, tus
\( \Rightarrow \) sehasteen
\( \Rightarrow \) sehasteeni
qeymaeti, qeymaet
bime
bime kaerdaen
bime \( \Rightarrow \) sode
\( \Rightarrow \) bime sodae
At the Post Office

Vocabulary

I want to send
about, approximately
hundred
on the whole, all together
letter
envelope
mailman
telegraph, telegram
to telegraph, send a wire
telephone
to telephone
telephone operator

mixam befrestaem
daer hodude
saed
ruye haem raefte
name
pakaet
name raesan, postci
telgeraf
telgeraf kaerdaen
telefon
telefon kaerdaen
telefonci
A VOCABULARY OF
USEFUL INFORMATION

By
Mohammed Zarnegar

PEACE CORPS IRAN PAHLAVI UNIVERSITY TRAINING PROJECT
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN, TEXAS
November 15, 1965 - January 29, 1966

23
1. The Persian Calendar
2. Parts of the Body
3. Clothing and Personal Needs
4. Furniture and Household Needs
5. Profession and Trades
6. Sciences, Art and Humanities
1. THE PERSIAN CALENDAR

The official Persian calendar is the solar, hejira /hejri/ calendar as reformed in the eleventh century by a group of scientists under the famous astronomer-poet Omar Khayyam. It is said to be more accurate than the Gregorian calendar by some six seconds per year. It has twelve months, the first six being 31 days each; the next five having 30 days and the last month has either 29 or 30 days depending upon the exact astronomical time when the sun enters Aries; that is, the Vernal equinox. If the equinox occurs before 12 noon, that day is the New Year's Day /nowruz/ and hence the last month has 29 days only. But if the transition /taehvil/ occurs in the afternoon, that day is the 30th day of the 12th month and the following day is the 1st day of the new year. The calendar is thus self-correcting. The era begins from the flight of Mohamned, the Prophet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D.

Being based on actual astronomical computation, the twelve months also indicate seasonal changes: the first three being spring; the next three, summer and so on.

- Spring: baehar
- Summer: tabestan
- Autumn: pa'iz or xaezan
- Winter: zaemestan

The 12 months of the Persian calendar are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian Name</th>
<th>Approximate Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faervaerdin</td>
<td>March 21 to April 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordibehest</td>
<td>April 21 to May 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xordad</td>
<td>May 22 to June 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tir</td>
<td>June 22 to July 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mordad OR aemaerdad</td>
<td>July 23 to August 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baehriver</td>
<td>August 23 to September 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mehr</td>
<td>September 23 to October 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aban</td>
<td>October 23 to November 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azaer</td>
<td>November 22 to December 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dey</td>
<td>December 22 to January 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baehmaen</td>
<td>January 21 to February 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esfaend</td>
<td>February 20 to March 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO CONVERT the Persian solar calendar /sale hejri šaemši/ to the Christian era /sale miladi/, simply add 622 to the Persian year and an approximation is obtained. For a more accurate conversion, add 621 to the Persian year for the period of March 21 through December 31 of that year (faervaerdin 1 to dey 10) and 622 for the period of January 1 through March 20 (dey 11 through esfaend 29).

Thus when our project began on November 15, 1965, it was 24th of Aban 1344, and January 29, 1966 is the 9th of Bahman 1344. The year 1345 begins on March 21, 1966.

NOTE how the date is written in Persia and in Persian. The month is not (repeat NOT) placed first. If you are writing in English, February 21, 1966 should not be written as 2/22/65. To the Persian this would mean the second day of the 22nd month. It should be written as 22/2/66. Same with the Persian date and if you are writing it in Persian numerals, it would appear as 1966/2/22.

For historical and religious purposes, however, the Arabic lunar Hejira calendar /sale hejri qaemaeri/ is used. This is a lunar calendar and does not follow the seasons at all, since it has only 654 days. The current year is 1385 and it began on May 3, 1965. The disparity between the solar 1344 and the lunar 1385 is thus accounted for.

TO CONVERT the lunar Hejira year (designated as A.H.) into the Christian year (designated as A.D.) the following formula is used for a good approximation:

\[ \text{A.H.} \times 0.97 + 621.54 = \text{A.D.} \]

Comprehensive tables are also available in English and other languages for this purpose.
2. **PARTS OF THE BODY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Korean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the human body</td>
<td>baedaene ensan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>saer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair</td>
<td>mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forehead</td>
<td>pisani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eyebrow</td>
<td>aebru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>caesm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td>gus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>bini (colloq. demaq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lip</td>
<td>laeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>daehan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>daendan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td>cane (colloq. cune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>gaerdaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder</td>
<td>'sane (colloq. sune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waist, back</td>
<td>kaemaer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest</td>
<td>sine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>'sekaem (polite form:/del/ &quot;heart&quot;.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand, arm</td>
<td>daest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow</td>
<td>araenj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrist</td>
<td>moce-daest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palm (of the hand)</td>
<td>kaefe daest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger</td>
<td>aengust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nail</td>
<td>naxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thumb</td>
<td>'saest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thigh</td>
<td>ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg</td>
<td>pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Zulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knee</td>
<td>zanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankle</td>
<td>quzaeke pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foot</td>
<td>pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toe</td>
<td>aenguste pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big toe</td>
<td>saeste pa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. CLOTHING AND PERSONAL NEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Zulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clothing</td>
<td>lebas, maelbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal needs</td>
<td>laevazeme zaeensi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men's garments</td>
<td>lebase mardune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women's garments</td>
<td>lebase zenune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overcoat</td>
<td>paltu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit</td>
<td>kot-saelvar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coat</td>
<td>kot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sport coat</td>
<td>kote spor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slacks, trousers</td>
<td>'saelvar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undershirt</td>
<td>zir pirahaeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirt</td>
<td>pirahaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underwear</td>
<td>zir 'saelvari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socks</td>
<td>jurab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoes</td>
<td>kaeFs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handkerchief</td>
<td>daest-mal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necktie</td>
<td>kaeravat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bow tie</td>
<td>popeyun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrap</td>
<td>mantow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skirt</td>
<td>damaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blouse</td>
<td>bluz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slip</td>
<td>zir pus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hat
scarf
don't know
bra
girdle
pants
outer garments
under garments
stockings, hose
comb
brush
lipstick
rouge
cream
hair dye
hair shampoo
hair lotion
cologne
perfume
makeup
haircut
nail clipper
nail saw
razor
electric razor
shaving cream
tooth paste
tooth brush
to brush the teeth

kolah
sal gaerdaen
pestun baend
korset
tonke
lebase ru
lebase zir
jurab zenane
sune
brus
matik
rooz
kerem
raenge muye saer
sampu
loseyone mu
od kolon
aetr
arayeś
eslahe saer
naxon gir
suhane naxon
tiq, xod taeras
xod taeras baerqi
creme ris taerasi, xaemir ris taerasi
xamir daendan
mesvak
mesvak kaesidaen
jewelry  jaevaherat
necklace  gaerdaen baend
bracelet  daest baend
bangles  aelaengu
ring  aengustaer
diamond  aelmas
turquoise  firuze
ruby  lae'l, yaqut
pearl  morvarid
eyeglasses  eynaek
prescription eyeglasses  eynaek nomre'i
sunglasses  eynaek aftabi
shoe polish  vakse kaefs

to polish the shoe  vaks zaedaen

to iron  otu kae'sidaen
electric iron  otu baerqi
steam iron  otu boxar

to dry clean  xosk su'i

to wash  sostae

laundry  lebas su'i

4. FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
/mobl vae laevazeme maenzel/

desk  saendaeli

tea table  miz

teacher  mize ca'y

table  taexte xab

couch  mobl
curtains
carpet, rug
air conditioner
heater (electric)
fire-place
sitting room
drawing room
dining room
bed room
terrace
swimming pool
garden
kitchen
refrigerator
oven
burner
faucet
bathroom
shower
to take a shower
wash basin
water closet (lavatory)
tissue paper
soap
towel
plate
glass
paerde
faers, qali
kooler
boxari baerqi
boxari
otage nesimaen
mehmunxune
otage naehar xori
otage xab
maehtabi
estaexre sena
baq, baqce (little garden)
aspaez xune (aspaez, cook)
yaex cal
fer
ojaq
sire ab
hammam
dus
dus gereftaen
daest su'i
mostaerah
kaqaeze mostaerah
sabun
howle
bosqab
livan, gilas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cup and saucer</td>
<td>fenjun-na'lbæki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>qasøq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fork</td>
<td>caengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>kard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking pot</td>
<td>dig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skillet, frying pan</td>
<td>mahi tave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strainer</td>
<td>ab kaes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tray</td>
<td>sini</td>
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5. PROFESSIONS AND TRADES

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<th>Language</th>
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<tr>
<td>accountant</td>
<td>hesabdar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architect</td>
<td>me'mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astronaut</td>
<td>faæza naevaerd (faæza, space)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astronomer</td>
<td>setare-senas (setare, star)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacteriologist</td>
<td>mikrob-senas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baker</td>
<td>nanva (colloq. nunva)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barber</td>
<td>saelmani (colloq. saelmuni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blacksmith</td>
<td>ahaengaer (ahaen, iron)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butcher</td>
<td>qaessab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carder</td>
<td>paembe zaen (paembe, cotton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chef</td>
<td>saer aspæez (saer, head; as, porridge; paæz, from poxtæn, to cook.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemist</td>
<td>'simidan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cobbler</td>
<td>pine duz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confectioner</td>
<td>qaennnad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>'aspæez (see chef above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dancer</td>
<td>ræqqas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darnner</td>
<td>rofu-gaer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diver</td>
<td>qæevvas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor (physician)</td>
<td>doktor</td>
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<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Persian</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draper</td>
<td>baezzaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driver</td>
<td>ranaende, sofer</td>
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<tr>
<td>druggist</td>
<td>daru-saz; daeva-saz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyer</td>
<td>raeng-riz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editor</td>
<td>modire ruzname (ruzname, newspaper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engineer</td>
<td>mohaendes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmer</td>
<td>zare'; kesavaerz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>florist</td>
<td>gol-ferus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gardener</td>
<td>baq-ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass-blower</td>
<td>sise-saz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goldsmith, silversmith</td>
<td>zaer-gaer</td>
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<td>grocer</td>
<td>baeqqal</td>
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<tr>
<td>hunter</td>
<td>saeyyad, sekar-ci</td>
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<tr>
<td>jeweler</td>
<td>javaher-saz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>judge</td>
<td>qazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laborer, worker</td>
<td>kar-gaer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td>veekile dad-gostaeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midwife</td>
<td>qabele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanic</td>
<td>mikanik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>military officer</td>
<td>aefsaere aertes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miner</td>
<td>maedaeen-ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musician</td>
<td>musiqi-dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naval officer</td>
<td>aefsaere niruye daerya'i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfumer</td>
<td>aetr-ferus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photographer</td>
<td>aekkas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physician</td>
<td>doktor, taebib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilot</td>
<td>xaeleban</td>
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</table>
poet
policeman
porter
potter
printer
saddler
sailor
sculptor
shepherd
shoemaker
soldier
surgeon
sweeper
teacher
vet. surgeon
washerwoman
weaver
writer
zoologist

'śa'er
pasban (colloq. azan)
haemmal
sefel-gaer
maetbe-ci
zin-saz
maellah, navi
mojaessem-saz, peykaer taeras
gaelle-ban
kaeffas
saer-baz (one who is prepared to lose his head, life.)
jaerrah
jaru kaes
mo'aellem, daebir
dam pezesk (dam, tame animals)
raext-su
bafaende, naessaj
naevisende
janevaer-senas

6. SCIENCES, ART AND HUMANITIES

physical sciences
biological sciences
space sciences
atomics
mathematics
astronomy

/olum, honaer vaq olume ensani/
olum taebi'i
olum haeyati
olum faeza'i
olum aetomi
reyazi
hey'aet, setare-šenasi

34
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>meteorology</td>
<td>haeva-senasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geography</td>
<td>jografi</td>
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<tr>
<td>chemistry</td>
<td>simi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biology</td>
<td>zist-senasi, beyolozi</td>
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<td>anthropology</td>
<td>ensan-senasi</td>
</tr>
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<td>archaeology</td>
<td>bastan-senasi</td>
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<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>pezezi, tebb</td>
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<tr>
<td>pharmacology</td>
<td>daru-senasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anatomy</td>
<td>taesrih, kalbod sekafi</td>
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<tr>
<td>physiology</td>
<td>elmol ae'za, fizyolozi</td>
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<td>raevan-senasi</td>
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<td>faelsaefe</td>
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<td>elahiyyat</td>
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<td>linguistics</td>
<td>zaeban-senasi</td>
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<tr>
<td>logic</td>
<td>maenteq</td>
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<td>law</td>
<td>hoquq</td>
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<td>history</td>
<td>tarix</td>
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<td>politics</td>
<td>seyasaet</td>
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<tr>
<td>government</td>
<td>hokumaet</td>
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<tr>
<td>administration</td>
<td>olume edari, modiriyyast, sazmane edari, dowlaet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>honaer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
<td>me'mari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dance</td>
<td>raeqs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>music</td>
<td>musiqi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painting</td>
<td>naeqqasi</td>
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<td>sculpture</td>
<td>mojaesseme-sazi, peykaer-taerasi</td>
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<td>literature</td>
<td>aedaebiyyat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photography</td>
<td>aekkasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printing</td>
<td>cap, saen'aete cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acting (cinema, TV, radio)</td>
<td>honaer-pisegi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theatre</td>
<td>te'atr, naemyes-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interior decoration</td>
<td>taez'yine daxeli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pottery</td>
<td>sefal-gaeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture</td>
<td>faerhaeng, koltur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education</td>
<td>amuzes-o-paervaeres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religion</td>
<td>din, maezhaeb</td>
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PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS
FOR
THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Prepared
by
Homa and Curtis Svare

PEACE CORPS IRAN PAHLAVI UNIVERSITY TRAINING PROJECT
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 - January 29, 1966
TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Historical Perspective ........................................ 1
II. Persian Architecture ........................................... 3
III. Architecture in Isfahan .............................. 4
IV. Iranian Ziggurat ............................................. 7
V. Modern Buildings ............................................... 9
VI. General Vocabulary for Architecture .................. 11
VII. Painting .......................................................... 16
VIII. Persian Miniatures ......................................... 18
IX. Musical Instruments .......................................... 21
X. Musical Instruments (Ney) ................................. 23
XI. General Vocabulary on Art and the Humanities .... 25
XII. Literary Terms .................................................. 27

38
1. What were the four major artistic styles in the medieval world?

2. Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic

3. What is Byzantine art?

4. Byzantine art is a mixture of Oriental and classical art.

5. How are early Christian mosaics made?

6. Early Christian mosaics are assembled rather than drawn, they are therefore very colorful and decorative.

7. What are the characteristics of Gothic sculpture?

8. Gothic sculptures are plastic, three dimensional and very ornate.

9. Was Germany influenced by Gothic style?

10. Yes, since Gothic style in Germany was largely noticeable in painting and sculpture.

Vocabulary

1. important
2. art
3. Middle Ages

I. Historical Perspective

cahar taerh mohe me honaer daer qurune vosta cist?

maektaebe maesihiyane aeveliye, bizans, rumivae gotik.

saebke bizans cist?

saebke bizans maexluti aez saebke saer gi vae saebke kelasik aest

kasikarihaye maesihiyane aeveliye bece vaejhe dorost sode?

maesihiyane aeveliye kaesihara kenare haem qaerar midamaha bejaye inke rye anhara raeng bezaenaend. vae be in daelil anha xeyli xosraen vae taezin daehaend haestaend

mojaesae saemehaye gotik ce mosaexaessati daraend?

mojaesae mehayae gotik plastik, se bowdi vae xeyli mojaesael baestaend

Aya saebke gotik be almanhaem nufuz kaerd?

baele, con saebke gotik daer aeksaere maesiihae vae mojaesamehaye almani dide misaevaed

mohem
honaer
qurune vosta
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Historical Perspective Vocabulary (continued)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Oriental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>to place, to put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>for this reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>instead of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>statue, sculpture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ornate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>to influence</td>
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<td>saerq</td>
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<td></td>
<td>saerqi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kenar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qaerar dadaen</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>be in daelil</td>
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<td>bejaye inke</td>
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<td>mojaesaeme</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>alman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mufuz kaerdaen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Persian Architecture

Me'mariye irani

1. What is unique about Persian architecture?
2. Persian architecture represents the assimilation of all the architectural forms of the ancient orient. It has also been influenced by Greek architecture.
3. How was this possible?
4. Because there were no restrictions on plan or design by religion nor was there a lack of building materials or craftsmen.
III. Architecture in Isfahan

Me'mari daer Esfahan

1. Why does Isfahan have global fame?

2. Isfahan is famous because of its mosques, palaces, bridges and historical monuments.

3. During which period were the majority of Isfahan's monuments built?

4. The majority of them were built during the Safavid dynasty.

5. What was the architectural style during the Safavid period?

6. Iranian and Islamic styles.

7. What is Islamic style?

8. Where is it used?

9. Islamic architecture is used in the majority of mosques. In all of them the architecture, pool, minaret and dome are present.

10. Are the mosaic work in the mosques of Islamic design too?

11. They are to some extent, because they are usually of the post-Islamic Iranian style.

12. What is significant about Post-Islamic Iranian style design in mosaic work?

13. Since in Islam drawing living items were forbidden, the Post-Islamic Iranian design is a combination of geometric design, imaginative
### Architecture in Isfahan, Vocabulary

1. **fame**  
2. **global**  
3. **mosque**  
4. **mosques**  
5. **palace**  
6. **bridge**  
7. **building**  
8. **historical buildings**  
9. **famous**  
10. **monument**  
11. **period**  
12. **has been built**  
13. **architectural style**  
14. **has been used**  
15. **arch (pl)**  
16. **pool**  
17. **minaret**  
18. **dome**  
19. **design**  
20. **mosaic, tile work**  
21. **to some extent**  
22. **to draw**  
23. **figure**  
24. **live (alive)**  
25. **forbidden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fame</td>
<td>sohraet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global</td>
<td>jahani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosque</td>
<td>maesjed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosques</td>
<td>maesajed (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palace</td>
<td>qaesr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>pol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building</td>
<td>emaraer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historical buildings</td>
<td>emarathaye tarixi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famous</td>
<td>maeshur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monument</td>
<td>baena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period</td>
<td>dore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has been built</td>
<td>saxte sode aest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architectural style</td>
<td>saebte me'mari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has been used</td>
<td>bekar borde sode aest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>qows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pool</td>
<td>howz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minaret</td>
<td>menare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dome</td>
<td>gonbaed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>design</td>
<td>naeqs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosaic, tile work</td>
<td>kasikari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to some extent</td>
<td>ta aendazei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to draw</td>
<td>kesidaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figure</td>
<td>sekl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live (alive)</td>
<td>zende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forbidden</td>
<td>maemnu'</td>
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</table>
Architecture in Isfahan, Vocabulary (continued)

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>combination, collection</td>
<td>maejmueye</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>line</td>
<td>xaet</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>lines</td>
<td>xutut (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>geometrical lines (design)</td>
<td>xutute hendesi</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>imaginative</td>
<td>taesaevori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>koran's verses (calligraphy)</td>
<td>ayate qoran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Iranian Ziggurat

Zigurathaye Iran

1. What is a Ziggurat?

2. A Ziggurat is an architectural monument characteristic of Mesopotamia.

3. What characteristics do they have?

4. They are very large terraced towers of diminishing stages.

5. How do you get from one level to another?

6. Each stage may be reached by ramps or stairs.

7. What is the purpose of a ziggurat?

8. They were used for religious purposes, on top of each ziggurat there was a small shrine.

9. Where are these temples found today?

10. In the south of Iran there are still a few ziggurat temples.

Vocabulary

1. unique to, characteristic of
2. characteristics
3. tower
4. terrace
5. gradually

monhaeser
mosaexaesat
borj
eyvan
betaedrije
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<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Persian</th>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>connected</td>
<td>motaesel</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>level</td>
<td>taebaeqe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>with the help of</td>
<td>bevaesileye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>stairs</td>
<td>pele</td>
</tr>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>ramps</td>
<td>rahro</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>religious purposes</td>
<td>umur maezhaebi</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>was used for</td>
<td>estefade misode aest</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>otaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>holy</td>
<td>moqaedaes</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>temples</td>
<td>mae’abed (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>temple, shrine</td>
<td>mae’bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>*th</td>
<td>junub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>caendin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td>beynonaehreyen</td>
</tr>
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V. Modern Buildings

Saxtemanhaye jaedid

1. Which style inspired the new buildings in Iran?
   Saxtemanhaye jaedide iran aez ce saebki elham gereftaen?

2. The European style and the old Persian style.
   aez taerhe urupai vae aez taerhe irane bastan
   tae rhe irane bastan cist?

3. What is old Persian style?
   estemale saenghaye bozork va ziyad
   taerhe urupai cist?

4. Usage of many large rocks.
   este'male siman, ajor vae saenkhaye kucek.

5. What is European style?
   maesalehe saxtemani haemnuz haem saenkogel aez?

6. Usage of cement, bricks, and small rocks.
   naexeyr, emruze bistaer maealeha saxtemaniye urupai maesraef
   misaevaed mesle cement vae pelastic.

7. Are rocks and mud still used as basic construction material?
   aya daer iran karxane haye ajor, kaec vae siman vujud darad?

8. No, today European construction material is widely used such as concrete and plastic.
   baele, daer aeksaere sahrhaye iran karxanehaye maesalehe saxtemani
   vujud darad.

9. Are there any brick, plaster, or cement factories in Iran?
   saxteman
   jaedid
   saebk
   elham kereftaen
   taerh
   urupai

10. Yes, there are factories in the major Iranian cities.

Vocabulary

1. building
2. new
3. style
4. to be inspired by
5. style
6. European
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Modern Buildings, Vocabulary (continued)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>to use</td>
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<td>tock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>brick</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>It is used</td>
</tr>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>plaster</td>
</tr>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>it is found</td>
</tr>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>majority</td>
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</tr>
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VI. General Vocabulary for Architecture

1. **sky scraper**  
   Aseman xaeras

2. **decoration**  
   Taezyin

3. **pillar**  
   Sutun

4. **building**  
   Baena, emaraet

5. **arch**  
   Gos

6. **surface**  
   Maesahaet

7. **title**  
   Kasi

8. **dome**  
   Gombaed

9. **wall**  
   Divar

10. **roof, ceiling**  
    Saeqf

11. **floor**  
    Taebaeqe

12. **land**  
    Zaemin

13. **construction material**  
    Maezalehe satemani

14. **adobe**  
    Xeist

15. **brick**  
    Ajor

16. **wood**  
    Cub

17. **steel beam**  
    Tire ahaen

18. **plaster**  
    Gaec

19. **tar**  
    Qir

20. **mud**  
    Gel

21. **cement**  
    Siman

22. **rock**  
    Saeng

23. **sand**  
    Mase

24. **lime**  
    Ashaeck
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<td>mefraeg</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>dirt</td>
<td>xak</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>pipe</td>
<td>lule</td>
</tr>
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<td>28</td>
<td>water pipe</td>
<td>lule ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>sewage</td>
<td>lule fazel ab</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>air conditioner</td>
<td>taehviye</td>
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<td>sim baerq</td>
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<td>telephone wire</td>
<td>sim telefon</td>
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<td>well</td>
<td>cah</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>septic well</td>
<td>cahe fazel ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>water well</td>
<td>cahe ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>pillar</td>
<td>sutun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>pond, pool</td>
<td>hoz, estaexr</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>balcony, patio</td>
<td>eyvan</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>aspaexzane</td>
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<td>mostaerah</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>bridge</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>mosque</td>
<td>maesjed</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>palace</td>
<td>gaesr, kax</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>church</td>
<td>kelisa</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>historical monument</td>
<td>baenaye tarixi</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>plaza, square</td>
<td>meydan</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>brick (fired)</td>
<td>ajor</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>dimension</td>
<td>bo'd</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>circumference</td>
<td>mohit</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>diameter</td>
<td>gotr</td>
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<td>52</td>
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VI. General Vocabulary for Architecture (continued)

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<td>triangle</td>
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<td>drafting table</td>
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<td>easel</td>
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<td>light</td>
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<td>72.</td>
<td>shadow</td>
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<td>73.</td>
<td>curtain, drapery</td>
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<td>74.</td>
<td>garden</td>
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<td>75.</td>
<td>foliage</td>
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<td>76.</td>
<td>carpet</td>
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<td>77.</td>
<td>fountain, spout</td>
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<td>78.</td>
<td>stair</td>
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<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>elevator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GeneraVocabulary for Architecture (continued)

80. roof
81. Thatch
82. stucco
83. concrete (mortar and rocks)
84. steel
85. wood (structural) beam
86. wood (cabinetry)
87. stone
88. marble
89. aluminum
90. plate glass
91. threshold
92. door frame
93. window frame
94. floor
95. ceiling
96. wall
97. shingles
98. canvas
99. tent
100. column
101. beam
102. joint
103. screw
104. nut
105. bolt
106. mural
108. decorations

saeqf
pual
kaee
esfalt
fulad
cub
aelvar
saenq
maermaer
alminioi
sise
astane
cahar cube daer
cahar cube paenjere
zaemin
saeqf
divar
sofal
kaerbas
cador
sutan
tir
zanu
pic
mohre
pic
divari
taezyinat
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<td>office</td>
<td>daeftaer</td>
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<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>closet</td>
<td>estaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>classroom</td>
<td>kelas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>auditorium</td>
<td>anfiteatr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>theater</td>
<td>ta'atr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>otaq'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VII. Painting

1. Do you like painting?
   Yes, I especially like modern paintings.

2. Do you paint yourself?
   Yes, I have done quite a few water color paintings.

3. Do you work with oil paint too?
   Yes, but I prefer watercolor.

4. How about pastel?
   No, because I like to work with hair brush.

5. Do you paint in modern style or classical?
   I paint in modern style because in my opinion color contrast is very interesting.

1. to paint
2. painting
3. modern
4. to paint (on a canvas)
5. do you paint?
6. water color
7. I have painted.
8. paint
9. oil
10. oil paint
11. pastel

soma naegasi dust darid?
baele, maexsusaen be naegašíhaye jaedid xeyli aelage daraem
soma xodetun tablo mikesid?
baele, ta behal caendin tabloye abraenk kešideaem
raenke rogaen haem kar mikonid?
baele, vaelı abraenko bištaer dust daraem
ba kaece raengi cetowr?
naexeyr, con maen dust daraem ba qaelaemmu kar kondaem.
be saebke jaedid naeqasi mikonid yakelasik?
maen besaebke jaedid naeqasi mikonaem con taezade raenkha benaezaere man xeyli jaleb aest.
naeqasi kaerdaen
naeqasi
jaedid
tablo kešidaen
tablo mikesid?
abraenk
tablo kešideaem
raenk
raenke rogaen
gaece raengi
VII. Painting Vocabulary (continued)

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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>pen</td>
<td>qaelaem</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>hair brush</td>
<td>qaelaem mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>style</td>
<td>saebk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
VIII. Persian Miniatures

miniaturhaye irani

1. How can one recognize Persian miniature?

2. In Persian miniature and Japanese painting line and surface are the main units of expression.

3. What about renaissance painting?

4. In Italian paints (Renaissance) volume and space are the main units of expressions.

5. In Persian paintings why are the horizons high like paintings of the Middle Ages?

- In the first place, the line and arch of horizon creates the balance. Secondly, the Persian miniature is two dimensional.

6. How is distance expressed?

- Distance is expressed by placing figures above each other.

7. What kind of balance is used?

- Balance of direction is used in various degrees.

8. How can one recognize Persian miniature?

- Naeqasiye iranira cetowr mitaevan senaxt?

9. In Persian miniature and Japanese painting line and surface are the main units of expression.

- Daer miniature irani vae daer naeqasiye japoni xaet vae saeth va vahedhayeye aesliye baeyan haestaend.

10. What about renaissance painting?

- Naeqasiye ronesans cetow?

11. In Italian paints (Renaissance) volume and space are the main units of expressions.

- Daer naeqasiye italiyai (ronesans) haejm vae faeza vahedhayeye aesli hastaend.

12. In Persian paintings why are the horizons high like paintings of the Middle Ages?

- Cera xaete ofoq daer miniaturehaye irani mesle naeqasihaye gurone vosta balast?

13. How is distance expressed?

- Paes faseleye duro naezdik cetowr neSan dade misaevaed?

14. Distance is expressed by placing figures above each other.

- Ba ruye haem gozastaene taesavir fasele neSan dade misaevaed.

15. What kind of balance is used?

- Ce taevazoni daer miniature ha bekar borde miSaevaed?

16. Balance of direction is used in various degrees.

- Taevazone jehaet daer taesvir vae tekehaye moxtaelefe an bekar borde miSaevaed.
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>japoni</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>line</td>
<td>xaet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>saeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>unit</td>
<td>vahed</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>expression</td>
<td>baeyan</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>aesli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>volume</td>
<td>haejm</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>space</td>
<td>faeza</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>horizon</td>
<td>ofoq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>like, similar to</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>qaern</td>
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<td>centuries</td>
<td>qurun</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>middle ages</td>
<td>qurun vosta</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>high, up</td>
<td>bala</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>firstly</td>
<td>aevaelaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>secondly</td>
<td>dovomaen</td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>ba'es</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>taevazon</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>dimension</td>
<td>bowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>distance</td>
<td>fasele</td>
</tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>far</td>
<td>dur</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
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VIII. Persian Miniatures, Vocabulary (continued)

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<td>piece</td>
<td>teke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>moxtalef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Are you familiar with Persian musical instruments?

2. I am only familiar with the violin and tar.

3. Are you familiar with santour and ney?

4. What is a santour?

5. The santour is a musical instrument from the string family.

6. Does it have a similarity to the kamanche or mandolin?

7. No, the santour is a box-like instrument of trapezoid shape with 72 strings.

8. How do they play it?

9. They play santour with 2 long wooden sticks

Vocabulary

1. musical instrument
2. musical instruments
3. to be familiar with
4. musical instrument
5. family
6. string instruments
7. box
8. form of, shape

'laate museqiye irani asna haestid?'

'maen faeqat ba vialon vae tar asna haestaem.'

'ba saenturo ney cetowr?'

'saentur cist?'

'saentur sazist aez xanevadeye alate zehi.'

'aya sebahtaeti be kaemunce ya mandolin daraed?'

'naexeyr saentur jae'beist besekl zuzaenaeqe ke daer ruye on haeftado do (72) sim saxte sode aest.'

'saenturra cetowr minaevazaend?'

'saenturra ba do mezrabe cubiye bolaend minaevazaend.'
IX. Musical Instruments, Vocabulary (continued)

9. trapezoid zuzaenaeqe
10. string sim
11. has been built saxte sode aest
12. they play minaevazaend
13. pick mezrab
14. to play naevaxtaen
15. wooden cubi
X. Musical Instruments (Ney)

Alate museqi (ney)

1. Is the ney similar to the flute?
2. Yes, they are both from the woodwind family.
3. Is the ney wooden or metal?
4. The ney, like the flute, could be either wooden or metal.
5. Then, what is the difference between the ney and the flute?
6. The flute could be accompanied by other musical instruments, while the ney usually is played in solo.
7. Why can the ney not be accompanied?
8. Because they are usually made by sheperds and common people without musical knowledge. Therefore the instrument is not made in any standard key.

Vocabulary

1. similar to
2. woodwind instruments
3. wind
4. metal
5. difference
6. accompany
7. sheperd
8. common people

ya ey vae fulut behaem sebaaeheti daraend?
baaele haer do aez xanevadeye alate badi haestaend.
ney cubist ya felesi?
ney haem mesl fulut cubi ya felesist
paes faerg ney ba fulut cist?
fufutra misaevaed haemrahe ba alate museqi digaer naevaxt. Vaeli ney aeksaeraen besuraete solo naevxte misaevaed.
cera ba ney nemisaevaed haemrahi kaerd?
con aeksaere oqat cupanan vae maerdome ami bedune aSnaiye ba nothaye museqi nev misazaend. nothaye ney ba sayere alate museqi haem a haengi naedaraed.
X. Musical Instruments (Ney), Vocabulary (continued)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. without</td>
<td>bedun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. harmony</td>
<td>haem ahaengi</td>
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</table>
XI. General Vocabulary on Art and the Humanities

1. famous maeshur
2. center maerkaez
3. mosque maesjed
4. palace qaesr
5. bridge pol
6. building emaraet
7. historical tarikhi
8. design naeqs
9. tile kasi
10. country maemlekat (sing.)
11. countries maemalek (pl.)
12. copied, influenced by taeqlid
13. similar to saebihe
14. pottery sofal
15. pottery work sofal kari
16. ceramic kuze
17. ceramic work kuzegaeri
18. bronze maefreq
19. silver noqrekari
20. metal felez
21. frescoes kaec bori
22. painting on ivory naeqasi rye aj
23. knitting bafte
24. stone carving saeng taerasi
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### XII. General Vocabulary on Literary Terms (continued)

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<td>32. homonym</td>
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<td>33. anagram</td>
<td>maeqlub (rad, heroic; dar, house)</td>
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<td>34. simile</td>
<td>taesbiih (mesle mahe, she is like the moon.)</td>
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<td>35. metaphor</td>
<td>este'are (mah bud, she was (the) moon.)</td>
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<td>36. hyperbole</td>
<td>mobaleqe (kuh aez didaenaes laerzid! the mountain shook (in fear) on seeing the hero!)</td>
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<td>40. question and answer</td>
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PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS
FOR
BIOLOGY

Prepared
by
Mastaneh Madani

Peace Corps Iran Pahlavi University Training Project
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 - January 29, 1966
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<td>circulation of blood</td>
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1. Biology is becoming more important every day

2. The cell is the unit of life.

3. Blood has two kinds of corpuscles: white and red

4. Every living cell has a nucleus.

5. Heredity and environment play major parts in one's life.

6. Chromosomes transfer hereditary traits from the parents to the offspring.

7. Genes are chemical units of the chromosomes.

8. Botany is an interesting science.

9. A plant grows from the seed.

10. The root helps the plant to feed.

11. Stems and branches grow toward the sun.

12. Leaf, flower and fruit fall and re-appear again in spring and summer.

13. There are many bushes, shrubs and trees in the garden.

14. Orinthology is not an easy science.

15. Birds have feathers, wings, bills.

16. Sparrows, pigeons and crows are very common in Iran.

17. Roosters, hens and chickens are brought to the market every day.
18. Zoology is an interesting science. *heyvan-senasi elme jalebiye.*

19. Animals are very tame when they are well fed. *vaeqti ke heyvanat xub xorde bastaend, xeyli ram haestaend.*

20. Donkeys have tails and hoofs but not claws. *olaqa dom-o som daraend vaeli caeng naedaraend.*

21. "The cat is a lion in catching a mouse; but it is a mouse in the battlefield of the leopard."--proverb *gorbe 'siraest daer gereftaene mus; lik mu'asest daer maesafe paelaeng! --from Golestane Saedi.*


23. The entomologist studies all kinds of flies, mosquitoes and other insects. *haesaere-senas aenva'e maegaesa-o paeseha ra motale'e mikone vae haesaerat dige haem.*

24. Mosquitoes and fleas carry disease germs. *maegaes-o kaek hamel mikrobe amrazaend. (/aemraz/, diseases.)*

25. Persian poets are very much impressed by the moth burning itself in the flame of the candle. *so'araye iran xeyli taehte tae'sir qaeerar gerefta'end ke cetowr paervane xode'so daer so'leye sam' misuzune.*

26. The honey bee also stings. *zaembure aesael nis haem mizaene.*

27. Cockroaches have to be destroyed. *bayaed susk ra aez beyn bord.*


29. Physiology studies the various functions of the living organism. *fiziyolozi aemaele aezaye moxtaelefe jesme mowjadate zende ra motale'e mikone.*

30. Among these functions are respiration, digestion and reproduction. *taenaeffos-o haezme gaeza vae towlide mesl joz'e in a'mal haestaend.*

31. We have more than five senses. *ma bis aez paenj hess darim.*

32. Our five senses are vision, hearing, taste, touch and smell. *paenj hesse ma ebaraet-aend az bina'i, senaeva'i, ce'a'i, lamese and buya'i.*

33. He is the professor of anatomy at Pahlavi University. *isun ostad taesrih daer danesgahe paehlaevi haestaend.*

34. The skeleton supports the body. *eskelet bare baedaen ra bedus miakes.*
35. It consists of bones. ae'ez òstoxan saxte sode.
36. In that accident her nerves and muscles were damaged. daer on taesadom, aesaeb vae mahice'ye u saedeme did.
37. The heart and liver, kidney and stomach and lung are called "the governing" parts of the body. qaélb-o jegaer-o kolye-o me'de-o reye ra 'aezyaye haekemeye baedaen mi'namaend. (/me'de/, /sekaem/, stomach.)
38. His throat was not injured. gaelus saedeme naedid.
39. Insects have no vertebral column. haesaerat sotune faeqærat naedaraend.
40. Microbes attack the intestinal walls and cause disease. mikroba be divareye rude haemle mi-konaend vae ba'ese bimari misaend.
41. Micro-organisms are found everywhere. mikroba haemeja peyda misaend.
42. Medicine is the science of prevention and cure of disease. tebb elme pis-giri-o mo'aleje bimariye.
43. Most people have had diphtheria, small pox and measles. bistaere maerdom be diftiri-o abele-o sorxaek mobtaela sode'aend. (/abele/, small pox)
44. I have been vaccinated against typhoid. maen aeyeyhe tifoid vaksen zaede'aem.
45. Doctors give you a prescription. doktora be soma nosxe midaend. (/nosxe/, prescription.)
46. The prescription is filled by the druggist. daeva-saz nosxe ra mi-pice.
47. He gives you pills, tablets, capsules or other medicines. besoma haebb-o qors-o kaepsul ya daevahaye dige mide.
48. Or, the doctor may give you an injection. ya momkene doktor be soma ampul bezaene.
49. The injection may be painful. Ampul momkene daerd daste base.
50. Then the surgeon may advise an operation. Bae'd momkene jaerrah yek aamaele jaerrahi towseye kone.
51. If bleeding occurs, he stitches up the wound. aegaer xunrizi bese, zaem ra baexye mizaene.
52. Doctors sometimes send you to a bae'zi owqat doktora soma ra beraye laboratory for further testing. azmayaesse bištaer be azmayesgah beferestaend.
53. There is nothing like good health. hic ciz mesle taen-dorosti nist.
Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for Economics pp 71-74
PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS

FOR

ECONOMICS

Prepared

by

Fariborz G. Mojaver

Peace Corps Iran Pahlavi University Training Project
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 - January 29, 1966
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Persian Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>economics</td>
<td>اقتصاد (egtesad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>economic principles</td>
<td>اصول اقتصاد (osoole egtesadi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>زمین (zaemin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>labor</td>
<td>کار (kar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>entrepreneurial ability</td>
<td>گذرا در سرمایه گذاری (daer amaed aez keraye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>rental income</td>
<td>قیمت‌برداری (estexdam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>employment</td>
<td>بیکاری (bi kari)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>unemployment</td>
<td>سرمایه (saermaye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>capital</td>
<td>قانون افکارشده برابر (ganoon eefzaheshe xerj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>law of increasing cost</td>
<td>قانون افزایش هزینه (komoniisti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>communism</td>
<td>سوسیالیسم (susialisti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>socialism</td>
<td>مال (male saexsi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>private property</td>
<td>رابطه (raef saexsi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>self-interest</td>
<td>رقابت (regebaet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>competition</td>
<td>تقیه (taexsos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>specialization</td>
<td>تقسیم کار (taqsime kar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>division of labor</td>
<td>سرمایه (saermaye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>مدرن (maerdcm (xane dare))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>تقیه (xaesten)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>demand</td>
<td>مدرن (maadaen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>resource</td>
<td>تقیه (zaexirhe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>supply</td>
<td>تقیه (taeadol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>equilibrium</td>
<td>جنس مصرف (jense xaste ̀şode)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>quantity demanded</td>
<td>جنس مصرف (jense zaxire ̀şode)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>quantity supplied</td>
<td>دار اسماه (daer amaede egtesadi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>economic profit</td>
<td>صنعت (saenaet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>industry</td>
<td>صنعت (saenaet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Persian Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>durable good</td>
<td>aejnase qaire xoraki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>non-durable good</td>
<td>aejnase xoraki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>national income</td>
<td>daer amaede melli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>personal saving</td>
<td>paes aendaze eaexsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>personal consumption expenditures</td>
<td>xaerje eaexsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>kar xane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>firm</td>
<td>noaesese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>partnership</td>
<td>taeavon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>trust</td>
<td>etminan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>personal tax</td>
<td>maliate eaexsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>personal income tax</td>
<td>maliate daer amaede eaexsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>sales tax</td>
<td>maliate forocs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>government transfer payment</td>
<td>komaeké dolaeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>inflation</td>
<td>gerani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>deflation</td>
<td>aerzani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>expanding economy</td>
<td>eqtesadi ke rosd mikonaed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>declining economy</td>
<td>eqtesadi ke zaeif mišævaed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>rate of interest</td>
<td>mizane baehrre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>investment</td>
<td>saermye gozari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>consumption</td>
<td>xaerj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>balanced budget</td>
<td>boodjye hesab šode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>face value</td>
<td>aerzeše zaberi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>currency</td>
<td>rayej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>bank money</td>
<td>poole bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>government bond</td>
<td>qaérzye meli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>commercial</td>
<td>bazaergani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>monetary relief</td>
<td>siasaete pooli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>transaction</td>
<td>edare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>pure competition</td>
<td>regabaete xales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Term in Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>pure monopoly</td>
<td>enhesare xales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>elastic demand</td>
<td>xastane motsqaeyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>inelastic demand</td>
<td>xastane sabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>utility</td>
<td>vaesayel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>independent good</td>
<td>jense kamel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>complementary good</td>
<td>jense na kamel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>economic cost</td>
<td>xaerje eqtesadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>implicit cost</td>
<td>xaerje qaire mostaeqim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>explicit cost</td>
<td>xaerje mostaeqim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>normal profit</td>
<td>daer amaed adii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>short run</td>
<td>dore kootaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>long run</td>
<td>dore bolsend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>fixed cost</td>
<td>xaerje moaeyaeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>total cost</td>
<td>xaerje kol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>variable cost</td>
<td>xaerayej moxtaelef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>receipts</td>
<td>resid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>natural monopoly</td>
<td>enhesare taebii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>price</td>
<td>aerzeš (gyemaet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>jens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>corporation</td>
<td>šerkaete taeavoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>debt</td>
<td>gaerz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>monopolistic competition</td>
<td>reqabaete enhesare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>substitute</td>
<td>jaye gerefte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>loan</td>
<td>vam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>economic growth</td>
<td>rosde eqtesadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>technology</td>
<td>teknolozi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>bank</td>
<td>bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>public good</td>
<td>jense omomi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>private good</td>
<td>jense xosoosi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>wealth</td>
<td>darai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>government expenditure</td>
<td>xaerayeje dolasti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>tax</td>
<td>maliat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for Economics

The following sentences express the same ideas in English and Persian though they have not been translated word for word.

1. Human material wants are unlimited.
   
   xasteh haye baešaer aez aejnaše moxtaelef na maehdood aest.

2. The economic resources are scarce in relation to the wants.
   
   faer avardehaye eqtesadi nesbaet be xastehaye bae šaer aez anha maehdood haestaend.

3. A pure capitalistic economy does not exist.
   
   kaepitalisme xales vojood naedaraed.

4. Generalizations which might be true for some cases may not be valid for others.
   
   aaegidehe haye kolí ke momken aez daer barhe yek mozoo sédq konaend emkan daraed daer barehe mozochaye digaer sadeq naebraashaend.

5. The level of macroeconomics is concerned either with economy as a whole or with basic subdivisions or aggregates, such as "government", "households", and "business".
   
   macroeconomics daer barhye eqtesadi koli ya daer barhye qesmaet haye mohem mesle "dolaet", "taebeaghe xanedar" vae "bazaergani" schbaet mikonaed.

6. Microeconomics is concerned with specific economic units and a detailed consideration of the behavior of these units.
   
   microeconomics daer barhye vahedhaye eqtesadi vae sarhe anha schbaet mikonaed.

7. Economics is based on facts concerning the activities of individuals and institutions in producing, exchanging, and consuming goods and services.
   
   eqtesad daer barhye salxtaen moaveze vae maesraefe maehsoolat be vaesileye afrad vae šerkaetha schbaet mikonaed.

8. The rial is the unit of money in Iran.
   
   vahe de pool daer iran rial aest.

9. Iran is a capitalistic country.
   
   iran yek kesvaere kapitalisti aest.

10. At any point in time a full-employment, full-production economy must sacrifice some of product x to obtain more of product y.
    
    haer vahe de eqtesadi haer gaedr haem ke qaevi baasaed baeraye tolerde ziadtaer aez y haimise megdari aez x ra aez daest xaheed dad.

11. Economic resources are not completely adaptable to alternative uses.
    
    maenabhe aqtesadi nemi taevansend daer ane vahe de baeraye tolerde aejnase moxtaelef be yeekaendaze mofid baasaend.
12. Society must somehow decide what collection of goods and services will most fully satisfy its wants.

ejtema bayaed taesmin begiraed ke ce maejmoehii aez maehsolute eqtesadi bistaer mored ehtiyaj aed.

13. There is an inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded.

yek nesbaete maekcoo beine qaamaet yek jens vae megdare kaste sode aez an vojcood daraed.

14. There is a direct relationship between price and quantity supplied.

yek nesbaete mostaeqim beine qaamaet yek jens vae megdare zaexre sode aez an vojcood daraed.

15. In a capitalistic society producers are seeking their own profit.

daer yek jameaye kaepitalisti tolid donaendegen faegaet jooyaye sood baeraye kodeesan haestaend.

16. Government assumes responsibility for limiting the power of monopoly.

dolaet xod ra maesoole maehdood kaerdaene godraete enhesar midanaed.

17. The manner in which income is distributed among families affects both size and composition of output.

taregeye taesgim daer amaed beine mardom daer mizan vae cegoonegye maehsolute tolid sode dexataet daraed.

18. The personal distribution of income is a major determinant of how society divides its total money income between consumption and saving.

xaerayeje sasxi moaisyenaesliye taesgime poole ejtema beine paes aendaz vae xaerj aed.

19. As income rises both consumption and saving tend to increase.

vaaqti daer amaed ziad misaevaed baer godraete xaerj vae paes aendaze maerdm aaezode migaerdaed.

20. All three sectors of the economy--households, businesses, and government--receive and spend income.

haer se taebagheye egtesadii--maerdm kaesaeb vae tojara vae kar xanedarha vae dolaet--daer amaed kaesb kaerde xaerj mikonaend.

21. There is a significant difference between the transactions of the private and public sectors of the economy.

aez laehaze eqtesadii beine kare yek moaesessaye sasxi vae kare yek moaesesseye feaqq besyar aed.

22. GNP is defined as the total market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy in one year.

GNP mizane poolie taenahae maehsolute yek jame'e daer yek sal.aed.
Persian Vocabulary and Expressions for Economics

23. Inflation is a rising general level of prices.
   Inflation yaenii geran ąodaene kolie ąejnas.

24. Deflation is a falling general level of prices.
   Deflation yaenii payiin amaedaene qaimeate ąejnas.

25. Money income is the amount of money one receives in his pay check.
   daer amaed yaenii megdar pooli ke ąaexs baeraye karass migiraed.

26. Real income is the amount of goods and services which one can obtain with his money income.
   daer amaede haeqiqi megdar ąejnası haestaend ke ąaexs mitaevansed ba hoggogaes bexaeraed.

27. Inflation penalizes fixed-money-income groups.
   Inflation qodraet xaeride aezxas ba daer amaed sabet ra maehdood mikonaed.

28. Full employment exists when there are jobs for all the people willing and able to work.
   full employment moqaei vojood daraed ke kar baeraye haeme ke mitaevansend vae mixhaend kar bekansaend mojood basaed.

29. During the period of inflation government cuts expenditures and boosts taxes.
   daer moqeye inflation dolaet mitayaeest aez maexrej kaem kaerde baer maliat ezafe konaed.

30. Banks can create and destroy money.
   Bankha mitaevansend pool saxte ya xrab konaed.

31. Government can increase the volume of money in the market by buying government bonds.
   dolaet mitaevansed be megdare pool daer bazare be vaenile xaeride qeerze meli ezafe konaed.

32. Government can decrease the volume of money in the market by selling government bonds.
   dolaet mitaevansed aez mizane pool daer jamae'e be vaesilye frooxtaene qeerze meli bekehaed.

33. Economic growth means a higher standard of living.
   rosde eqtesadi yaenii bala amaedaene saethe zendegi.

34. Economic growth is a solvent for domestic problems.
   rosde eqtesadi yaenii hael konaendhe maesa'ele daxeli.
35. Economic growth is a source of aid to underdeveloped countries.

rostde eqtesadi yeki aez taerayeke komaek be kesvaerhaye

36. The real cost of producing 5 units of x is the number of units of y or z which the resources used in x could otherwise have produced.

xaerja haeqiqiye saxthe sodeane 5 vahehed aez x te'dade vahehda aez y ya z aest ke mitaevanestaend saxhte saevaend.

37. A decline in price increases the real income of the consumer. This is called the income effect.

payin amaedaene qaimaete aejnas baer daer amaed haeqiqiye maerdom miaefzayaed in ra income effect migoyaend.

38. A lower price increases the relative attractiveness of a product and makes the consumer willing to buy more of it. This is known as the substitution effect.

qaimaete kaemtaer taevajche mostaeri ra bi'staer jaelb kaerdha u ra vadar mikonaed bi'staer aez an jens xeerd konaed in ra substitution effect migoyaend.

39. A typical consumer wants to get the most for his money.

yek xaeridare maemoooli mixahaed haede aeksaere aejnase momkene ra ba pooli ke daraed bexaeraed.

40. The consumer's money income is limited because he supplies a limited amount of labor and property resources to businesses.

daer amaede yek xaeridar maehdood aest cum u zaexire maehdoodi aez enerzi baeraye kar kaerdae darad.

41. In production fixed costs are those costs which in total do not vary with changes in the output.

daer tolid xaerjhaye moseviin xaerjhai haestanend ke ba taegirate magdare tolid sode sabet minan.

42. Variable costs are those costs which increase with the level of production.

daer tolid xaerjhaye motegaeier anhai hestaend ke ba aefzayiese maehscolate tolid sode ziyad mi'saeaend.

43. Total cost is the sum of fixed and variable costs at each level of production.

xaerje kol maajmocaye xaerjhaye moseyain vae motegaeier aest.

44. Marginal cost is the extra or additional cost of producing one more unit of output.

marginal cost yeni xeerd ezafe ke baeraye saxtaene yek vahehed aez maehscol bekar miraevaed.

45. Increased specialization in the use of labor is feasible as a plant increases in size.

aeqayvese kargaere motexaeses baeraye tolide konsendi ke daer bale tosebe
PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS

FOR

GEOGRAPHY

Prepared by

Sohrab Varahrami

Peace Corps Iran Pahlavi University Training Project
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 -- January 29, 1966
1. geography
2. physical geography
3. sun
4. moon
5. earth
6. rotation of the earth
7. revolution of the earth
8. season
9. spring
10. summer
11. fall
12. winter
13. longitude
14. altitude
15. latitude
16. equator
17. frigid zone
18. temperate zone
19. the tropics
20. mountain
21. hill
22. river
23. tide, ebb
24. estuary
25. lake
26. sea

Jografi
joqrafeyaye taebi'i
xorsid, aftab
mah, mahtab
zaemin, kore'e zaemin (/kore/, sphere)
hacraekaete vaez'iyae zaemin
" entegaliye zaemin
faesl, mowsem ("monsoon" is a corruption of this term.)
baechar
tabestan
pa'iz, xaezan
zaemestan
tule joqrafeya'i
erfe'a
aerze joqrafeya'i
xaette esteva, /ostova/
maenteqe monjaemede
" mo'taedele
" harre
küh
taeppe
rud-xane
maedd, jaezr
maesaebb
daerya-ce
daerya
27. sea shore, beach
28. gulf
29. ocean
30. continent
31. Asia
32. Europe
33. Australia
34. Africa
35. north
36. south
37. east
38. west
39. North America
40. South America
41. Central America
42. canal
43. island
44. peninsula
45. archipelago
46. Atlantic Ocean
47. Pacific Ocean
48. Indian Ocean
49. Mediterranean Sea
50. Black Sea
51. Red Sea
52. Arctic
53. Antarctic
54. plain

sahele daerya
xaelij
okyanus
garre
aseya
crupa
ostorleya
afriqa
‘saemal
jaenub
’saerq, maesreq
qaerb, maeqreb
amrika yenamali
" jaenubi
" maerkaazi
canal
jaezire
’sebhe jaezire
maejmae’ul-jazayer
okyanuse aetlaes
" kasbir
" hend
daryaye mediterane
" seyah
" aehmaer
maentege monjaemed saemali
" jaenubi
daest
55. valley
darre

caesme

56. spring
ganat (Persian underground irrigation system.)
daeryaye xaezer

57. qanat
xaelije fars

58. Caspian Sea
joqrafeyaye ensani

59. Persian Gulf
'aeahr, 'aeahre bozorg

60. human geography
baendaer

61. city
'saeahr
deh

62. port
sakenin

63. town
jaem'iyyet

64. village
il

65. inhabitants
ab-o haeva

66. population
ha-va

67. nomad
saerd

68. climate
gaerm

69. weather
xonaek

70. cold
gaerme maetbu'

71. hot
taer, maertub

72. cool
xosk

73. warm
maertub

74. wet
bad, por bad

75. dry
tufan, tufani

76. damp
baran, barani

77. wind, windy
baerf.

78. storm, stormy
taegaerg
82. political geography
  83. border
  84. capital
  85. position
  86. territory
  87. map
  88. pole
  89. North Pole
  90. South Pole
  91. economic geography
  92. agriculture
  93. industry, industries
  94. textiles
  95. silk
  96. wool
  97. lumber
  98. manufacture
  99. cotton
 100. paper
 101. spices
102. rug weaving
103. oil, petroleum
104. handicraft
105. trade, commerce
106. exports
107. imports
108. railway
109. ship

Joqrafeyaye seyasi
maerz, saer-hadd
paye-taext
mowqe'iyyet
xak
naeqse, xaerite
gotb
gotbe saemal
gotbe jaemub
Joqrafeyaye eqtesadi
kesavaerzi, zera'aet
saen'aet, saena'ye
qomas
aebriasaem
pasm
alvar
saxtaen, towlid kaerdaen
paembe
kaqaez
aedviye
qali bafi, faers bafi
naeft
saena'ye daesti
tejaraet, bazaergani
saderat
varedat
rahe shaen
kaesti
1. Geography tells us all about the
earth.

2. And also of the solar system.

3. The solar system consists of the
sun, the planets and their moons.

4. The earth has a rotation on its
axis and a revolution around the
sun.

5. The four seasons are: spring,
summer, fall and winter.

6. Write the latitude and the longitude
of this point.

7. The earth has many zones: from the
frigid zones to the tropics.

8. Mountains and hills are seen all
over Iran.

9. The river begins in the mountains
and pours into the sea at the
estuary.

10. The water of the Lake is so salt
that no fish can live in it.
11. From the Oman Sea we sailed to the Persian Gulf and anchored at the port of Bushehr.

12. The five continents are: Asia, Europe, America, Africa, and Australia.

13. India is a big peninsula.

14. The Atlantic Ocean is very stormy.

15. The Indian Ocean has many whirlpools.

16. The Mediterranean and the Black Sea are famous seas.

17. The plain is very fertile.

18. There are many springs in this valley.

19. Iranians have been using the qanat system for hundreds of centuries.

20. Cities and ports are thickly populated.

21. The climate of Iran is different in different regions.

22. The weather was good last month.

23. Winters are usually cold and rainy.

24. Summers are hot and dry.

25. How is the weather in Bandar Abbass?

26. It is summer six months, and hot the other six months.

27. Washington is damp and hot in summer.

28. Chicago is windy and cold in winter.

29. Snow falls all winter in Maine.
30. Iran has over 1,500 miles of common border with Soviet Russia.

31. Look at the map; you will see where the town is.

32. This side of the river is Iranian territory; the other side is Iraqi territory.

33. The river is the Shatt-ul-Arab.

34. The American Atomic submarine has sailed under the North Pole.

35. We are now studying economic geography.

36. Silk came from China; so did paper.

37. Isfahan has many textile factories.

38. Chalus has numerous silk factories.

39. Goragan has many cotton farms.

40. In Khuzistan we have oil and dates.

41. Mazandaran is famous for lumber.

42. It has many forests and jungles.

43. Spices are brought to Iran from India, Singapore and Zanzibar.

44. Iranian oil is exported to nearly all the countries of the world.

45. America imports coffee from Brazil and Columbia.

46. Goods are carried by railway, trucks and airplanes.

47. Transportation and communication are expanding daily.

48. The Karun River is the only navigable river of Iran.
49. The Trans-Iranian Railway was built on revenue from foreign trade... which was under government monopoly.

50. We traveled by train from Zahedan to Peshawar.

51. And we went to Shiraz by air.
government
nation, people
country
constitution
republic
constitutional monarchy
democracy
despotism
dictatorship, dictator
communism
socialism
autonomy, autonomous
equality
independence
liberty
sovereignty
separation of powers
executive power
legislative power
judiciary power
amendment
amendment to the constitution
constituent assembly
parliament
house of representatives (U.S.)
National Consultative Assembly (Iran)
(lower house)
senate

hokumaet, dovlalat
mellaet, maerdom
maemlekaet, kesvaer
ganune aesasi
jomhuri
saeltaenaete maesrute
demokrasi, hokumaete maerdom
baer maerdom.
diktatori, diktator (or: diktatur)
kommunizm, esteraki
soseyalism (society, ejtema')
xod moxtari, xod moxtar
baerabaer, taesaviye hoqquq
esteqlal
azadi
haege hakemiyyaet
enfekake qova, taefkike qova
govve mojriyye
govve mogaennene
govve qaeza'iyyeh
maddeye eslahi (5th Amendment,
maddeye paenjom/easlahi.)
eslahi ganune aesasi
majeles mo'aessesan (majeles, assembly)
majeles, parleman
majeles naemayaendegan (or: nomayaendegan)
majeles sura'ye melli
sena, majeles sena
political party
party policy
speaker of the house
president of the senate
congressman (U.S.)

member of the house
member of senate
constituency, electoral district
elections
national elections
electoral college
vote, voting
the poll, place where votes are cast
to be elected
to be defeated (in elections)
credentials
parliamentary committee
parliamentary subcommittee
parliamentary commission
to hold a session
bill, government bill
introducing a bill
debate and consultation

hezbe seyasi
seyasaete hezbi
rae'ise maejles
rae'ise sena
naemayaendeye kongoreye emrika
or: naemayaendeye parlemane
emrika
ozve maejles
ozve sena
howzeye entexabiyye
entaxabat
entaxabate melli (maehaelli, local)
aenjomaene entaxabat
raey', raey'dadaen, raey' aebdaxteen
saenduqe entaxabat
entexab sodaeen
entexab naesodaen
e'teber name
komite'ye parlemani
su-komiteye parlemani (or: komiteye
feer'i)
komiseyune parlemani
en'eqade jaelse, jaelse dastaen
layehe, layehe'e dowlaat
pisnehade layehe
mozakere vas sour
reference to committee
commitee report
supporting the bill
opposing the bill
passage of the bill
rejection of the bill
law
article of law
legal
enforcing the law
referendum
program of the government
nuclear weapons
disarmament
sovereign, king, the crown
president
vice-president
prime minister, premier, chancellor
deputy premier
minister (cabinet member)
council of ministers, cabinet
ministry, department
Ministry of Justice
the interior
foreign affairs
education
art and culture
health
economy and industry
commerce
development and housing
water and electricity
agriculture
defense, war
post and telegraph
finance
roads and communication
information and radio
plan
Plan Organization
department chief
governor
governor-general
gendarmerie
police (department)
army
navy
air force
rule of the law
law
penal law (penal code)
commerce law

benaer vae faerhaeng
behdari
eqtesad vae saenaye'
bazaergani
abadani vae maeskaen
ab vae baerq
kesavaerzi
defa', jaeng
post vae telegraf
dara'i
rah
ettela'at vae radeyo
pelan, tar'h, naqše'
Sazmane Baername (Iranian Department)
rae'ise edare, rae'ise qesmaet
faermandar
ostandar (osten, province)
zandarmaeri
saehr-bani, edareye saehr-bani
aertes
niruye daerya'i
niruye haeva'i
hokumate qanun
qanun
qanune jaeza
qanune tejaraet (or: bazaergani)
civil law
court
court of appeal
supreme court
legal procedure
judge
prosecutor
witness
to testify
indicent
trial
jury
trial by jury
court decree
court sentence
conviction
acquittal
imprisonment
prison
sentence of death
to hang
pardon, amnesty
arrest
defense counsel
evidence
hoqeqe maedaeni
maehkaeme, divan
divane estinaf
divane a'liye kesvaer
a'ine dadraesi
gazi, dad-raes (dad, justice)
dad-setan
govah (colloq. gaevah)
govah dadaen
e'lamel jorm
mohakaeme
hey'aete monsefe
mohakeme ba hey'aete monsefe
qaerare maehkaeme
hokme maehkaeme
maehkumiyyet
taebre'e
haebs, zandani
maehbaes, zandan
hokme e'dam
dar zaedaen
aefv, aefve omumi
towqif, bazdast
vaekile modafe' (defa', defense.)
maedraek
diplomatic affairs
treaty
ratification of treaty
agreement
execution of treaty
violation of treaty
aggression, occupation
defense
United Nations Organization
Security Council
Secretary-General of the U.N.
U.N. General Assembly
League of Nations
Wilson's 14 Points
ambassador
minister plenipotentiary
consul, consulate
legation
embassy
citizenship
citizen, subject (US citizen)
war, battle
peace
international relations
political science
omure seyasi
mo'ahede, peyman
taesvibe (or: ta'yide) mo'ahede
gaarar-dad
ejraye peyman
nagze peyman
taejavo, esqal
defa'
sazmane melaele mottaehed
suraye aemniyyaet
dabire-kolle sazmane melaele mottaehed
maejmae'e omumiye sazmane melaele mottaehed
maejamae'e melael
cardeh maddaeyye wilson
saefir, saefire kaebir
vaezir moxtar
konsul, konsul-gaeri
sefaraet
sefaraete koll			
tabe'iyyet
taeb'e (taebe'ye emrika.)
jaeng, naebaerd
solh
raevabete beynoj melaeli
olume seyasi

98
treaty of friendship
historian
history
ancient history
medieval history
middle ages
the Renaissance
modern history
Industrial Revolution
contemporary history
revolution
revolutionary committee
dynasty
founder of dynasty
monarchy
heir to the throne
Stone Age
Space Age
Atom Age
international
bilateral
multi-lateral
internal question, external question
external interference
complaint to the U.N.
pemane dusti
movaerrex, tarix naevis
tarix
tarixe bastan
tarixe qorune vosta
qorune vosta
ronesans; taejdide haeyate elm-o aedaeb
tarixe aesre jaedid
engelabe saen'aeti
tarixe mo'ascr
engelab
komiteye engelab
selsele
saer selsele
saeltainaet, sahi
vaeli-'aehd
aesre haejaer (haejaer, stone)
aesre faeza naevaerdi
aesre atom
beynol melaeli
do-janebe (or: do-gane)
caenad-janebe (or: caend-gane)
maes'aele daxeli, maes'aele xareji
modaxele xareji (or: dexalaete xareji)
sekayaete be samane melael (-e mottaehd)
Democracy is the government of the people for the people by the people.

The Iranian Government concluded an agreement with Pakistan.

The Iranian constitution was approved by Mozaffar-ud-din Shah in 1906.

The United States is a republic.

Iran has a constitutional monarchy.

Very soon the Communists seized power and a dictatorship replaced the democratic form of government.

Some people do not understand the difference between socialism and communism.

The various states are autonomous.

The motto of the French Revolution was liberty, equality and fraternity.

Under these circumstances, Iran had to re-emphasize its sovereignty.

There is separation of powers in the Constitution.

The executive power rests with the government.

The legislative power rests with parliament.

demokrasi yae'ni hokumate maerdom baer maerdom vae be naef'e maerdom.
dowlaete Iran qaerar-dadi ra ba pakestan moneq'ged kaerd (or: emza kaerd). /emza kaerdaen/ to sign
ganune aesasiye iran daer sale hezaro nch-saedo es es azet taeraeef mozaefferuddin shah saleisvib sod. (/azet taeraeef/ by)
emrika daraye hokumate jomhuriyye
iran daraye mc'srtae'ye saeltaenatiyye (/mc'srute saeltaenati/ Const. monarchy)
bezudi komunista qova ra daer daest gereftaend vae diktatori jaye hokumate demokrasi ra gereft.
bae'ziha faerqe meyane soseyalism vae komunism ra he-midanaend.
eyalate moxtaelef daray xoq moxtari haestaend.
še'are engelabe faeranse azadi, baerabaeri vae baeradaeri bud.
daer taehde in saerayet, iran maejbur bud ke mojaeddadaen baer haqqe hokumate xoq tae'kid kone. (/haeqqe hodumaete melli/ national sovereignty)
aesle taefkike qova daer ganune aesasi gonjanide sode. (/gonjanidaen/ to incorporate into)
govve mosannene be parleman taefviz sode.
The judiciary power is charged with the maintenance of justice.

The U.S. Constitution has 23 amendments now.

The Constituent Assembly was held in 1925.

The British Parliament is called the "Mother of Parliaments."

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives are elected for a term of two years.

The Senate was not in session today.

There are many political parties in U.S.

The policy of the Mellat Party is very much like the policy of the other party.

The President of the Senate introduced the U.S. Congressmen to the students.

Members of the House and of the Senate attended the ceremony.

He toured his electoral district twice.

Elections will be held next year.

The electoral college has been formed.

I voted in the last elections.

The votes were cast and counted and as a result, Mr. Thomas was elected.

His political rival was defeated at the polls.
His credentials were sent to the parliamentary committee.

The Senate held a session in which the government submitted three bills.

The Senate entered debate and then the bills were sent to the relevant committees for further consultation.

The committee supported the bill and the passage of the bill seemed certain.

Those who had opposed the bill now called for total rejection.

But the bill was passed and became law.

It was now legal to elect women to the parliament

In the Security Council, Pakistan again asked for a referendum in Kashmir.

The disarmament commission called for the destruction of all nuclear weapons.

Iran has a sovereign, and the U.S. has a president.

The Vice-President and the Premier had a long discussion.

The deputy premier attends the meetings of the cabinet.

The Director-General of the Plan Organization took part in the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

e'tebar-name'aaz ra be komiteye parlemani ferastaend.

maejlee sena jaels'e'i taeskil dad ke daer on dowlaet se layehe taegdim kaerd.

sena varede mozakere sod-oo laevayeh ra baaraye sowre biistaer be komitaehaye maerbut ferestadaend. /laevayeh/, bills; /maerbut/, relevant, respective

komite aez layehe postibani kaerd vae taevisib layehe haetmi be naezaer miraesid.

onha'ike ba layehe moxalefaet kaerde budaend, hala taeqaza dastäend ke layehe be kolli raedd beše.

layehe taevisib sod vae be sækle qanun daer amaed.

hala qanunaen misod ke xanomha ra be'-ozviyyete parleman entexab kaerd.

daer suraye amniiyyaet, pakستان taeqaza kaerd ke daer kaesmir referendom beše.

komiseyune xael'e saleh pisnehad kaerd ke haemeye taeślihate atomi mae'dum beše.

iran daraye ŋahe vae emrika ra'e'ise jomhur dare.

mo'avene ra'e'ise jomhur vae naexost vaezir yek mozakereye tulani daštænd.

mo'avene naexost vaezir daer jaelsate kabine hazer miše. /jaelsat/, meetings.

modire kolle sazmane baername daer jaelseye hey'aete vozaera ʃerkaet kaerd.
He submitted his report.
The Governor-General gave us a party.
The gendarmerie, the police and the army are all parts of the security forces.
The Navy and the Air Force took part in the exercises.
Justice is possible only through the rule of the law.
A case is first referred to lower court.
Then the defense counsel appeals the sentence of the court.
The supreme court confirmed the ruling.
The indictment was read and witnesses were called to testify.
There was no trial by jury.
A panel of judges presided over the court.
The accused persons were all acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence.
The sentence of death was not passed.
Those arrested were now all released because of the general amnesty.
The foreign ministry deals with diplomatic affairs.
In the U.S. form of government, the Secretary of State is the foreign minister.
A treaty was signed and ratified.
The new government violated the treaty and committed an act of aggression against its neighbor.
The country defended itself and referred the case to the Security Council of the United Nations.
The ambassador reported to the Secretary-General of the U.N.
The consul was at the consulate and extended the visa of the U.S. citizens.

There was war in Korea and the U.N. sent a special force there.
Peace replaced war in 1954.
Political science is also taught there.
Treaties of friendship were concluded and international relations improved.
Historians were not sure as to how the war started.
History speaks of the Middle Ages as a period of ignorance and religious fanaticism.
The Renaissance affected all nations of the world.
The Industrial Revolution had many phases.
The revolutionary committee elected him president.
Reza Shah is the founder of the Pahlavi Dynasty.

The heir to the throne is now five years old.

According to a proclamation by the Ministry of the Royal Court, His Majesty is now officially addressed as "Shahan-Shah Arya Mehr."

Her Majesty the Empress is addressed as "Shah-Banu."

At an international conference, the multi-lateral treaty was discussed.

India stated that the Kashmir question was an internal question.

All nations condemn outside interference so long as they are not part of it.

Pakistan's complaint to the United Nations led to other reactions.

The dispute was ultimately resolved through negotiation.

The Secretary-General received the Nobel Peace Prize for his services.
PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS
FOR
MATHEMATICS

Prepared by
Khosrow Tadayyon

PEACE CORPS IRAN PAHLAVI UNIVERSITY TRAINING PROJECT
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 - January 29, 1966
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<tbody>
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<td>Menha</td>
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<td>Baqimande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Multiplication</td>
<td>Zaerb</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Hasele zaerb</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Taeqsim</td>
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<td>41.</td>
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<tr>
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52. supplementary
53. adjacent
54. alternate
55. exterior
56. interior
57. parallel
58. intersection
59. bisector
60. perpendicular
61. perpendicular bisector
62. focus of Points
63. ruler
64. compass
65. protractor
66. geometric figure
67. geometric theorem
68. rectangle
69. square
70. quadrilateral
71. pentagon
72. hexagon
73. octagon
74. polygon
75. regular polygon
76. side
77. triangle

mokaemmel
mojever
motaebadet
xareji
daxelli
movazi
motaqate
nimaz
aemud
aemude monaessef
mackans hendesi
xaet kaes
paergar
naeqqale
sekle hendesi
qaexiyye hendesi
mostaetil
maraebbe\'i
caexhar zel'\i
paenj zel'\i
\'se\' zel'\i
haest zel'\i
caend zel'\i
ciaend zel'\iye montaezaem
ze\'li
mosaeelaeas
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>mosaellaese motasaveyes-saqeyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>83.</td>
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<td>nim-dayere</td>
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<tr>
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<td>quadrant</td>
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<td>xotute motaqatafer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>xaepe faele mostaerek</td>
</tr>
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<td>zaveye do vaejhi (/forje/)</td>
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<td>sphere</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>cylinder</td>
<td>ostovane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>algebra</td>
<td>jaebr (/jaebr-o moqabele/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>co-ordinates</td>
<td>moxtaessat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>asymptote</td>
<td>mojaneb</td>
</tr>
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<td>axis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>ordinate of a point</td>
<td>aerze noqte</td>
</tr>
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<td>abscissa of a point</td>
<td>tule noqte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>area</td>
<td>maesahaet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>graph-plot</td>
<td>monhaeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>slope</td>
<td>zaeribe zaveye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>equation</td>
<td>mo'adele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>vanish</td>
<td>sefr sodaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>coefficient</td>
<td>zaerib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>solution</td>
<td>haell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>to solve</td>
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<td>quadratic equation</td>
<td>mo'adele daeraje dovvom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>sum of roots</td>
<td>maejmu'e rise-ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>product of roots</td>
<td>hasele zaerbe rise-ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>discriminant</td>
<td>mobasyyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>absolute term</td>
<td>jomle sabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>real roots</td>
<td>risehaye haeqiqi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>distinct roots</td>
<td>risehaye moaemayez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>imaginary roots</td>
<td>risehaye mowhumid</td>
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<td>aedaede guya</td>
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130. irrational number
131. reciprocal
132. reciprocal equation
133. cubic equation
134. biquadratic equation
135. differentiation
136. differential
137. integral
138. to integrate
139. trigonometry
140. sine
141. cosine
142. tangent
143. tan 3x

sednade gong (/assaemm/)
mae'kus
mo'adele mae'kus
mo'adele daerasje sevvom
mo'adele do meajzuri
mostaeq giri
moëtaeq
aentegral (/tabe'e aevalliye/
aentegral gereftaen
mosaellaesat
sinos
kosinos
tanzant
tanzante se ika (/tg 3x/)
1. Mathematics has been called the queen of sciences.

2. Fifteen is an odd number.

3. Seven plus four equals eleven.

4. Fourteen minus two is twelve.

5. Seven multiplied by eight is fifty-six.

6. Twenty-eight divided by seven is four.

7. This is a direct proportion.

8. Reduce this fraction.

9. The numerator of this fraction is smaller than the denominator.

10. Let 0 be a point on the line AB.

11. Plot this function.

12. The angles of a triangle add up to 180 degrees.

13. Define a right-angled triangle.

14. The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the (interior) alternate triangles.

15. The bisector of an isosceles triangle on the opposite side.

16. The four sides of a square are equal.

17. Solve this problem first.

18. A circle is a locus of points the distance of which from the center is constant.
19. What is the formula for finding the area of an ellipse?

20. The projection of a line on a plane is a straight line.

21. How do we obtain the volume of a sphere?

22. Define a cylinder.

23. We are having algebra this hour.

24. What are the properties of point A?

25. Draw a perpendicular to the X axis.

26. The slope of this line is negative.

27. Solve the following quadratic equation.

28. Find the solution of this cubic equation.

29. The sum of the roots of this equation is greater than their product.

30. The discriminant of that bi-quadratic equation vanishes.

31. This is an irrational number.

32. Differentiate this function.

33. Its third differential vanishes.

34. How is this number read in Persian?

35. Twenty-five point three, three, four. (25.334).

---

formule maezaate beyzi ci-ye?

taesvire xaett baer saehe xaettist rast.

haejme kore ra cetowr bedaest mi-arim?

ostovane ra tas'rif konid.

in sa'aest jaek darim.

moxtaessate noqte A ci-ye?

xaetti baer mehvaere iks-ha aemud konid.

zaeribe zaveye in xaett maenfiye.

mo'adene daereje dovcom zir ra haell konid.

rahe haelle mo'adene daereje sevvom ra bedaest beyari.

maejmu'e rise-haye in mo'adene bozorgtaeg aez hasele zaerb onhast.

mobaeyyen on mo'adene do maejzuri sefr mise.

in aedaed gong (essaemm) aest

aez tabe'e zir mostaeq begirid.

moštaeqeq sevvom on sefr mise.

in aedaed ra be farsi cetowr mixanaend?

bisto paenj momaeyyez se, se, cahar.

(or: bisto paenj aedaede saeshiho sissaedo si-o cahar hezarom.)
PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS
FOR
PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

Prepared by
Rostam Kavousi

Peace Corps Iran Pahlavi University Training Project
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas
November 15, 1965 -- January 29, 1966
1. PHYSICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>sound</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>wave</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>vibration</td>
<td>erte'as, naevaesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>ertefa'</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>maesahaet</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>haeraraet</td>
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<td>mizanol-haerare</td>
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<td>enbesat</td>
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<td>haeraraete maexsus</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ehteraq</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>zowb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. vaporization</td>
<td>boxar sodaan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>yaex zaedaen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. radiation</td>
<td>tabes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>rotubaet, boxare haeva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. steam</td>
<td>boxare ab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. refrigerator</td>
<td>yaex-cal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. The velocity of sound is about 1100 feet per second.

2. Short wave can be transmitted to far-off places.

3. Sound is produced by the vibration of a string.

4. Most cities use alternate current.

5. Atomic reactors are now producing power.

6. The second chapter of this physics book is about magnetism.

7. The mirror reflects light and the lens refracts it.

8. The concave mirror has a true (real) focus.

9. Atoms are made up of protons, neutrons and electrons.

10. X-ray has proved to be of great benefit to medicine.

11. Mechanics is a study of energy, motion and force.

12. The Joule is the unit of work.

13. Friction wastes work.

14. Linear motion can be easily studied in a two-dimensional plane.

15. To obtain the volume of a rectangular cube, multiply the area by the height.

16. According to Newton's law, force is the product of mass into velocity.

17. And according to Einstein, energy is equal to mass multiplied by the square of the velocity of light: \( E = mc^2 \)
18. The velocity of a body at rest is zero.

19. Velocity is equal to the product of acceleration into time.

20. According to Newton's third law of motion, every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

21. The direction of speed can be shown by the vector.

22. The weight of a body differs at different heights (altitudes).

23. We determine the degree of heat by the thermometer.

24. Heat makes bodies expand.

25. Heat is produced by the combustion of petroleum.

26. Water boils at 212 degrees F. and freezes at 32 degrees F.

27. A great amount of water is vaporized by solar radiation.

28. At Austin, humidity is usually more than sixty per cent.
2. CHEMISTRY

1. chemistry
2. chemical
3. inorganic chemistry
4. organic chemistry
5. bio-chemistry
6. metal
7. non-metal
8. base
9. acid
10. element
11. compound
12. property
13. table
14. periodic
15. valance
16. sulfuric acid
17. hydrochloric acid
18. nitric acid
19. solution
20. solvent
21. alloy
22. ion
23. ionization
24. pure
25. impure
26. circuit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>current</td>
<td>jaeraeyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>electrolysis</td>
<td>elektroliz, taejziye elektriki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>charge</td>
<td>bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>bare mosbaet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>negative charge</td>
<td>&quot; maenfi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>anode</td>
<td>qotbe mosbaet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>cathode</td>
<td>&quot; maenfi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>decomposition</td>
<td>taejzeye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>neutral</td>
<td>xonsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>corrosion</td>
<td>zaeng-zaedaen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>furnace</td>
<td>kure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>volatile</td>
<td>faerrar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>oxidation</td>
<td>oksidaseyun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>ehya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>volume</td>
<td>haejm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>pressure</td>
<td>∨ fesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>haeraet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>liquid</td>
<td>maye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>solid</td>
<td>jamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>boxar, gaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>halaet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>equilibrium</td>
<td>tae' adol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>melting point</td>
<td>noqte zowb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>boiling point</td>
<td>noqte jus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>crystal</td>
<td>bolur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>analysis</td>
<td>taejzeye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>synthesis</td>
<td>taerkib</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Chemistry deals with the composition, structure and properties of matter.

2. The chemical properties of these substances are important.

3. Show me the place of sodium in the periodic table.

4. The elements of the first column of the periodic table have a valancy of one.

5. Sulfuric acid is the most important industrial acid.

6. In a salt solution, water is the solvent.

7. Nearly everything dissolves in water to some extent.

8. In the ionization of the table salt the sodium ions go to the cathode and the chlorine ions to the anode.

9. No pure aluminum is found in nature.

10. Copper wire which is used in most circuits is a good conductor of electricity.

11. We cannot ionize organic substances.

12. The sodium ion has a positive charge.
13. A salt is obtained as a result of an acid-base reaction.

14. We get oxygen and hydrogen when we electrolyse water.

15. If the number of electrons and protons of an atom of an element be equal, that atom is neutral.

16. To prevent corrosion, iron must be painted.

17. In some new furnaces, the degree of heat reaches 4000 degrees F.

18. Ether is a volatile substance.

19. We can know some elements by the color of their flame when they are burnt.

20. Potassium gives off a violet flame.

21. Oxidation is the removal of an electron from an element.

22. Reduction is the addition of an electron to an element.

23. Gases have a greater volume than liquids.

24. Air pressure is ordinarily 14.7 pounds per square inch.

25. All basic metals have equal valancies.

26. Sodium bursts into flame on exposure to air.

27. It is kept under kerosene in the lab.

28. All gases are compressible.

29. The oxygen molecule has two atoms.
PERSIAN VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS
FOR
THE SPACE AGE

Prepared
by
Mohammed Zarnegar

PEACE CORPS IRAN PAHLAVI UNIVERSITY TRAINING PROJECT
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN, TEXAS
November 15, 1965 - January 29, 1966
1. areonaut
2. aeronautics
3. acceleration
4. apogee
5. artificial satellite
6. ascent
7. astronaut
8. astronautics
9. astronomy
10. astrophysics
11. atmosphere
12. biophysics
13. biosupport systems
14. capsule (space)
15. centrifugal force
16. comet
17. computer
18. cosmic rays
19. cosmonaut
20. cosmos
21. descent
22. earth
23. earth orbit
24. elliptical orbit
25. environment

haev-a-naevaerd
haev-a-naevaerdi
\setab, ezdeyade sor'aet
owj, haedde aksaere owje aez zaemin
qaemaere maesnu'i, mahe maesnu'i
so'ud
faeza-naevaerd, keyhan naevaerd
faeza-naevaerdi
hey'aet, setare-senasi
fizike faeza'i
jaevv
fizike beyolojic
daestgahaye hefze haeyat, vaesa e e
hefze haeyat
kaesule faeza'i, efine faeza'i
qovve goriz aez maerkaez
setareye dombale-dar
masine hesab, maeqze elektroniki
aes' se'aye keyhani
keyhan-naevaerd
keyhan
forud
zaemin, kore zaemin
maedare baer gerde kore zaemin
maedare beyzi
mohit
26 escape velocity
27. extra vehicular activity (EVA)
28. flight
29. fuel
30. fuel, solid
31. fuel, liquid
32. gravity, earth
33. higher orbit
34. insertion into orbit
25. interstellar
36. interstellar exploration
37. Jupiter
38. launch
39. launch pad
40. launch vehicle
41. lift-off
42. locking manoeuvre
43. lower orbit
44. lunar launching
45. lunar orbit
46. manned flight
47. manned orbital flight
48. manned orbital laboratory
49. manned space flight
50. Mars

sor'aete ferare ae zazeb'e zaemin
'te'lassen aez sae'ee
paervaz
suxt
suxte jamed
suxte maye'
gove jazeb'e zaemin
maedare bala-taer
vared kaerdane jezmi be maedare faezai
beyn-os-saeyyarat
ektesafe faezaye beyn-os-saeyyarat
mostaeri
paertab
saekuye paertab
musaeke paertabe seafine ya jesme
faezai
so'ud
manovre ettesale do jesm daer faez
maedare pa'in-taer, kaem owj-taer
paertab aez kore mah
maedare baer gerde kore mah
paervaze faezaiye ensani
paervaze faezaiye maedari
azmayesgahe maedari ba saer-nesine ensani
paervaze faezai
marrix
51. Mercury
52. meteor
53. meteorology
54. micro-second
55. milli-second
56. milky way
57. moon
58. moon orbit
59. multi-stage rocket
60. NASA

61. Neptune
62. orbit
63. orbit circular
64. orbit elliptical
65. orbit higher
66. orbit lower
67. orbit lunar
68. orbit solar
69. orbital
70. orbital flight
71. orbital laboratory
72. orbital mechanics
73. orbital velocity
74. perigee
75. planet

otared
\textsuperscript{a}sehab, tire \textsuperscript{a}sehab
\textsuperscript{a}haeva-senasi

milyunome saneye
hezarome saneye
kaeh-kaesan

mah, kore mah

maedare baer gerde kore mah

\textsuperscript{a}musaekte caend maerhaele\textsuperscript{y}i

edareye \textit{\'olume faeza\textsuperscript{i}ye emrika}
\textit{(\textit{\'olume faeza\textsuperscript{i}}, space sciences)}

neptun
maedar

maedare da\textsuperscript{\textit{era}}\textsuperscript{\textit{i}}
maedare beyzi
maedare bala-taer
maedare pa\textsuperscript{\textit{in}}-taer
maedare baer gerde kore mah
maedare xorsidi
maedari

paervaze maedari
azmayesgahe maedari
mikanike maedari
sor\textsuperscript{\textit{aete}} maedari

haeziz; haedde aeqelle owj aez zaemin
saeyyare
76. Pluto
77. project
78. project Apollo
79. project Gemini
80. project Mercury
81. propellant
82. radar
83. radiation
84. radio
85. radio astronomy
86. radio telescope
87. re-entry
88. re-entry heat
89. re-entry shield
90. rendezvous, space
91. rocket
92. rocket fuel
93. radiation belt
94. satellite
95. satellite artificial
96. Saturn
97. solar
98. solar battery
99. solar energy
100. solar orbit
pluto
baername
baername apolo
baername jemini
baername merkuri
suxte paertab
radar
tae^sae^s0
radeyo
motalhe bet aemvaje radeyo'i
durbine radeyo'i
vorude be javve zaemin
haerate estekake be javve zaemin
awpaere zedde haerate estekaki
mi'ade faeza'i
musaeek
suxte musaeek
maenteqe tae^sae^s0
qaemaer (pl. /aqmar/ satellites)
qaemaere maesnu'i
zohael
xorsidi
batriye xorsidi
enerziye xorsidi
maedare xorsidi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>solar system</td>
<td>maenzumeye saemsi faeza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>space</td>
<td>faeza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>space age</td>
<td>aesre faeza-navaerde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>space communication</td>
<td>moxaberate faeza'i ektesafe faeza'i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>space exploration</td>
<td>paervaze faeza'i ettesale do jem daer faeza manovre faeza'i naejate faeza'i pozubese faeza'i saefineye faeza'i lebase faeza'i teknoloziye faeza'i faeza-naevaerd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>space flight</td>
<td>setare xorsid, aftab telemetri dur-bin fesar raedd giri, maedar-yabi kaestiye raedd giri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>space locking</td>
<td>raedd giri vaeraye sor'aete sowt aeš'ë'ae vaeraye bemaefs jehan, ka'enat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>space manoeuvre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>space rescue</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>space research</td>
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<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>space ship</td>
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<td>112.</td>
<td>space suit</td>
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<td>113.</td>
<td>space technology</td>
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<td>114.</td>
<td>spaceman</td>
<td></td>
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<td>115.</td>
<td>star</td>
<td></td>
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<td>116.</td>
<td>sun</td>
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<td>117.</td>
<td>telemetry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>telescope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.</td>
<td>thrust</td>
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</tr>
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<td>120.</td>
<td>tracking</td>
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<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>tracking ship</td>
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<td>122.</td>
<td>tracking station</td>
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<tr>
<td>123.</td>
<td>ultrasonic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>124.</td>
<td>ultraviolet rays</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>125.</td>
<td>universe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>126.</td>
<td>unmanned satellite</td>
<td>qae'maere maesnoo'iye bi saer-nesin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.</td>
<td>Uranus</td>
<td>oranu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.</td>
<td>Van Allen Radiation Belt</td>
<td>kaemaerbande van alen; maenteqe'ye tae' sae'so ye van alen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>weather</td>
<td>baeva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>weather satellite</td>
<td>qae'maere hava-senasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131.</td>
<td>X-Ray</td>
<td>aes'se'aeye maejbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132.</td>
<td>Zodiac</td>
<td>maenteqaet-ol-boruj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. The Space Age began in October 1957.

2. On October 4 of that year, the Soviets launched their Sputnik I which was put into orbit by a multi-stage rocket.

3. On January 31, 1948, American scientists placed the Explorer I satellite into orbit.

4. Ever since then all kinds of satellites have been launched: from weather satellites to communication satellites.

5. Manned flight in space was achieved by the Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin and the American astronaut John Glenn.

6. So far the longest and the most noteworthy space flight has been the recent joint flight of Gemini-6 and Gemini-7 space-ships.

7. Each ship carried two astronauts.

8. Gemini-7 was circling around the earth every 96 minutes.

9. First, a powerful Titan rocket shoved Gemini-6 into an elliptical orbit.

10. The orbit had a perigee of 100 miles and an apogee of 161 miles.
11. The average velocity of the spacecraft was 17,535 miles per hour.

12. Gemini-6's second-stage launch rocket placed it in an orbit that nearly coincided with Gemini-7's.

13. But Gemini-7 was still 1,200 miles away.

14. It was in a higher orbit and therefore its velocity was less than that of Gemini-6.

15. The higher the orbit of a satellite, the less is its orbital velocity.


17. By making use of the principles of orbital mechanics, this could be achieved.

18. Orbital mechanics means physical laws that govern the motion of orbiting bodies.

19. These laws are not like the laws of motion that govern objects on the surface of the earth.

20. If you increase your orbital velocity you do not catch up with a satellite that is ahead of you in the same orbit.
21. On the contrary, an increase in velocity would place you in a lower orbit.

22. Two factors determine an orbital path.

23. First is gravity which tries to pull a satellite back to earth.

24. The other factor is the centrifugal force which is proportional to the speed of the satellite and tends to shove it farther away from the earth.

25. A delicate balance between these two factors determines the path of a satellite in orbit around the earth.

26. Through a series of orbital manoeuvres, the two capsules approached each other.

27. Gemini-6 was moved to within six feet of Gemini-7.

28. This was an unprecedented achievement in space.

29. Then Gemini-6 swung in a small orbit around Gemini-7.

30. For five and a half hours the two spaceships continued to orbit in formation.

31. The distance between the two ships was from 20 to 100 feet.

32. The astronauts communicated with each other by radio and observed each other.
33. They took movies and still pictures of each other’s ships.

34. After this great success, scientists said that now a manned orbiting space laboratory has become a definite possibility.

35. Scientists could come to earth and return to the lab at will.

36. Also a lunar landing may come before 1970.