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Hamze represents a glimpse stop (original to Arabic) in the Persian alphabet. Currently, it is used to show a transition pause when two vocals occur to be located side by side (almost like a Greek diaeresis). For example, we know that مؤلف is called mo'alef, or the word تئوری is called te'ori thanks to this sign (shown here by apostrophe). Otherwise, we will tend to read those words mulef or tivori, respectively. As a rule, hamze is used in the words of Arab or European origin. ا (tanvin) - is a simple sign found at the end of a few words and pronounced -an. It shows that the word in question is in adverbial form. For example, the word من is strong, intense, grave. When we add the I voracial (an) mark in the end, we get ما which means strong, intense, buried. However, keep in mind that this is usually used for the original Arabic words. نا (naqš-nemā-ye ezāfe) - This sign, as you can see, is quite like the hamze sign discussed above. But they work differently and are used in different positions. Naqš-nemā-ye ezāfe is always found at the end of the word and is included on the letters you see in the example. It is called -ye and shows the construction of ezāfe in Persia. Unlike the hamze mark, it is an add-on for the letter ry (y), which is sometimes used instead of naqš-nemā-ye ezāfe to show the construction of the ezāfe. When did the Iranians start using Arabic scripts? After the rise of Islam and the Conquest of Iran by the Arabs, Iran fell under the heavy influence of Islamic/Arab culture. This is not to say that Iran contributes nothing to Islamic civilization, on the contrary, many fundamental characteristics of Islamic culture as we know it today, has been developed under the influence of Iranian culture. However, this is not the case with alphabet. Islamic acceptance by the majority of Iranian populations brings also some changes in the literary traditions of the Iranian people. If you are familiar with religious history, then you may be aware of the different religious tendencies to associate their sacred scriptures with their religion. Arabic scripts are therefore interested in being associated with Islam, while, for instance, Arabic-speaking Syrian Christians used to write their Arabic in the Syrian Christian alphabet. This tendency caused recently converted Iranians to use Arabic scripts for their local languages, among them Persians. These changes are more welcome, for previous scripts used to write Persians (Pahlavi scripts), very difficult to use (we may user-hostile). Thus, gradually, Arabic scripts begin to officially used to write Persian. Farsi alphabet and the 20th century. Today, among the three Persian-speaking countries (Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan) only the first two continue to use Arabic scripts, while Tajikistan has changed its alphabet to Cyrillic (Russia is written in Cyrillic). Other countries, too, like Turkey, have shifted their scripts from Arabic to Latin. This was done to escape the difficulties put forward by Arabic scripts (such as not writing short vowels). Not surprisingly, this question has also been discussed for decades in Iran as well. The question of alphabetical reform is on the table since the half-century of the 19th century. Intellectuals, such as Mirza Fath Ali Akhundzadeh or Mirza Malkom Khan, are considering difficult Arab alphabets as the main reason for the backwards of technology and culture of 'Muslim countries'. To restore the situation, they propose alphabetical changes or reforms, which will facilitate the spread of literacy among the population. The topic of alphabetical reforms continues to cause warm debate among Iranian intellectuals for decades after Akhundzadeh and Malkom Khan. However, unlike Turkey, which is not at risk of losing much after compromising its relations with its literary past, the Iranians are under danger of being facing literary disaster after drastic alphabetical reforms. A rich literary legacy, accumulating over a thousand years, may be the main factor that keeps such a change from happening. The script used for Persia before Islam. If you've read my previous article on Persian, you already know that Persia has a long history (2500 years). We divided that period into three phases: Old Persian, Central Persian and New Persian. Now, Arabic scripts are only used to write New Persian. However, before the rise of Islam and the adaptation of Arabic, persian scripts had other scripts and left many literary monuments in this script. The Old Persian Script of the Old Persian script is a cuneiform script. The word cuneiform in English comes from latin cunei, which simply means wedge. It is called that way, since its characters consist of different wedge-shaped figures. It was probably first introduced during the reign of the great Darius, one of the most important Achaemenid kings (which was also mentioned in the Bible). The most significant and long-inscription in this script, adapted from older Mesopotamian cuneiform scripts, is an inscription in Mt. Behistun, near the town of Kermanshah (in Iran). Old Persian scripts are written from left to right, like Latin scripts. Each sign represents either sound or two sounds (consonant + vocal). There are overall 38 characters that represent a variety of sounds or combinations, less than a dozen ideograms and figure signs. The basic principles are these: there are for vocals and consonants. Then a combination of affiliates almost every consonant and vocal are represented by different signs. The Persian Central Persian script is the official language of the Sasanian Empire. It is also an important second language of Zoroastria. However, it is not written in a single alphabet. We have two alphabetical groups where Central Persians are written. The first, and most features are called Pahlavi Scripts. This is a script used by Zoroastrians to write their literature. It has three types called: Pahlavi Inscription Alphabet, Pahlavi Book Alphabet and Pahlavi Psalter alphabet. The Pahlavi Inscription Alphabet, which as you can guess is found in inscriptions dating to the Sasanian period (224 - 651 AD), has a total of 22 letters. It is based on the Arameic alphabet. This script is written from right to left. Most of its letters, such as features to the Semitic alphabet, represent consonants. Some letters are only found in the original words of Arameik. The Book of Alphabet Pahlavi was a later development of Pahlavi's Inscription. Despite the word 'development', it does not represent any improvements to previous versions. On the other hand, the number of letters has been reduced to 14 and the difficulty in writing the script is sometimes warm. There are signs that may represent 4 or 5 sounds at the same time. You can only rely on your memory or context to determine how to read words. Add to that also the fact that this alphabet is also a curse, which is that letters tend to be combined in line. Sometimes this can result in different configurations that you need to learn by the liver. This script is in use when the Arabic alphabet was first adopted. Now you can understand, what improvements are Arabic scripts compared to this. Psalter Pahlavi's script was found on fragments of a small manuscript and represents the intermediate stage between the Inscription script and the Pahlavi Book. Moreover, there are also other alphabets, where the Middle Persian language is written. This is the Syrian alphabet, adopted by followers of Mani, the founder of Manichaeen religion. Learn the Persian alphabet! If you are interested in learning Persian, you should try to learn the Persian alphabet. In learning this language is an inevitable situation. If you're a language geek, then you'll probably enjoy this process. You might be wondering why I emphasize this part especially? The reason is simple, most of the Persian courses that are out there on the Web (especially applications) do not pay proper attention to Persian alphabetical learning, or touch it briefly. This is a regrettable reality, for students who are not familiar with the eastern-type alphabet, will puzzle themselves on it a lot. So my advice to all you beginners. If the online course you selected doesn't offer enough instructions in the Persian alphabet, or you're having difficulty Basically, you may have several options. If this happens: Try looking for another course that offers a better explanation. Learn alphabet and then return to your original course. Try looking for Persian textbooks, and learning alphabet from there. You can also try searching for articles on the Web. And finally, you are always welcome to sneak into arab courses, learn alphabet from there, and then go back to your Persian course. When you return, don't forget to repeat the Persian alphabet to master the very little difference that exists between the Arab and Persian alphabets. Learn Farsi Once you learn the Persian alphabet apply to ASPIRANTUM Persian language courses and study Persian in Armenia. Armenian.

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