Persian language or “Farsi” belongs to the Indo-European language family and therefore its grammatical structure is familiar to Europeans. It is widely spoken in Iran, and also in Afghanistan (the Afghan version of Farsi is called “Dari”) as well as in Tajikistan (there it is called “Tajiki”).

Those interested in learning Farsi will find the book “Persian Grammar” by John Mace a key resource in their learning activities. It offers support to student both in the early and intermediate stages.

The book covers key topics: from the writing (alphabet and non-alphabetical signs, standard handwritten forms, Persian transcript) and pronunciation to grammar skills (nouns and adjectives, use of verbs, prepositions, adverbs) and syntax (questions, indirect speech, noun clauses, relative clauses and more).

The book also covers a section with “Arabic forms”. Although as previously noted, the grammar and most basic vocabulary of Farsi are Indo-Europeans, there is also vocabulary taken from Arabic language, which mostly keeps the original spelling but is pronounced in the Farsi style.

The author offers detailed explanations and many examples, all shown both in Persian script and in Roman transliteration, to help students to learn this language. Those who master this language will have the reward of enjoy the pleasure of reading the wonderful poetry of Hafiz, Rumi, Omar Khayyam, Attar and Sa’adi, among others, in their original language.