

Қиссаи Хирсу Боғбон

аз Забони Модарӣ 2

Боре хирсу боғбон бо ҳам дучор омаданд. Боғбон ба хирс меҳрубонию зиёде карда, вайро ба боғи худ таклиф намуд. Хирс меҳрубонию боғбонро дида, ба боғи ӯ меҳмон шуд. Меваҳои боғ ба хирс писанд омад. Ҳамин тариқ, дӯстии байни хирс ва боғбон мустаҳкам гардид.

Ҳар боре ки боғбон хаста шуда барои истироҳат сар ба болин мениҳод, хирс аз одоби дӯстӣ бар сари болини ӯ нишаста магас аз рӯи ӯ меронд. Боре боғбон хобида буд, ки магаси бисёр ба рӯи ӯ чамъ омад. Хирс аз рӯи одат ба рондани магасҳо шурӯъ кард ва ҳарчанд магасҳоро меронд, онҳо боз ба рӯи боғбон менишастанд. Хирс дар ғазаб омад ва санги гаронеро бардошта, ба нияти куштани магасҳо ба рӯи боғбон зад. Ба магасҳо аз ин зарба зараре нарасид. Аммо боғбон ба хок яксон шуд. Аз ин ҷост, ки бузургон гуфтаанд: “Душмани доно беҳ аз дӯсти нодон аст”.

“Душтани доно, ки ғами ҷон бувад,
Беҳтар аз он дӯст, ки нодон бувад”.

Ҳусайн Воизи Кошифӣ

дучор омадан – to encounter, to meet
меҳрубонӣ - kindness
таклиф намудан – to invite
писанд омадан – to like, to be fond of
ҳамин тариқ – in this way
дӯстӣ - friendship
байн - between
мустаҳкам – strong, firm
хаста шудан – to become tired
болин – pillow, cushion
ниҳодан – to place, to put
магас - fly
рондан – to chase away
чамъ омадан – to gather

шурӯъ кардан – to start
ҳарчанд – however much
дар ғазаб омадан – to get angry
гарон - heavy
ният - intention
зарба – strike, blow
зарар расидан – to damage, to harm
ба хок яксон шудан – to be destroyed
бузургон – elders, great people
душман - enemy
доно - wise
беҳ - better
нодон - foolish
ғам – sorrow, distress

Notes:

- If a word ends with *ӣ*, and it is combined with the letter *и*, the *ӣ* is written as *и*. Example:
 - меҳрубонӣ > меҳрубонию боғбон
 - дӯстӣ > дӯстии байни онҳо
- Proverb translation: A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

Ideas for using this story in a language lesson:

1. Read the story before class, and work to understand as much of it as possible.
2. Ask your teacher about any words that you don't understand.
3. Have your teacher read the story to you, and record it for listening practice.
4. Have your teacher tell the story to you in her own words (without looking at the text).
Record for listening practice.
5. Try to tell the story to your teacher. Record it and listen to it with your teacher. This activity will help you to find any "holes" that you have in your language production.
6. Ask your teacher if she had heard this proverb before, and if there is a time when it would be appropriate to use it.
7. Discuss the different ways to say that a person or an animal has died. Are there ways that can only be used for animals? or only for people?
8. How does adding the letter *й* to the end of a word change it? Have your teacher give you some examples.
 - a. *меҳрубон* – kind (adj); *меҳрубонӣ* – kindness (n.)
 - b. *дӯст* – friend (n.); *дӯстӣ* – friendship (n.)
9. Discuss what is meant by "бузургон".
10. Ask your teacher if she knows any other stories with bears in them. Are bears always portrayed as stupid?
11. Find out if there are any differences between *дучор омадан*, *воҳӯрдан*, and *шинос шудан*, which can all be translated as "to meet". Which ones are used for meeting somebody for the first time? Which can be used for meeting somebody on the street? Which are commonly used?
12. Discuss the phrase "*дар ғазаб омад*". What other ways can you say that somebody is angry? Are there different words for different degrees of anger? Don't try to figure out exact translations, but for example, in English we could be irritated, annoyed, furious etc. Which is the most common way to say somebody is angry?
13. Discuss the verb "*хаста шудан*". What are other ways that you can say tired? Is there a difference between physically exhausted and sleepy?
14. Ask your teacher to give you several sentences using the word "*байн*". Then try to come up with some of your own and ask your teacher to correct them.