

# mahdi

[snippets](#) [pictures](#)

[email](#) [git](#) [librarything](#) [mastodon](#) [feed](#)

---

## Middle Persian & Pahlavi script

### A Tiny Introduction

Sep 15, 2022 • Reading time: 19 minutes • [raw](#)

[Middle Persian](#), the successor of [Old Persian](#) from [Achaemenid Empire](#), was used by the [Sassanian Empire](#) of Iran, and is the ancestor of Modern Persian, which is currently the official language of Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. This language has been written using multiple scripts, including [Pahlavi script](#), [Manichaean script](#) and [Pazend](#). This blog post is the most brief introduction to Middle Persian using Pahlavi script, a script derived from [imperial Aramaic](#).

This language is written and read right-to-left, however in this blog post because the main body of text is English, the text is aligned on the left-side.

This blog post requires a browser that supports custom fonts, since I am using the [Khusro Pahlavi font](#). If you cannot see this blog post properly, a PDF version of this blog post is available [here](#).

## Alphabet

There are 14 primary letters in Pahlavi, some of which are used for multiple sounds. First, let's look at each letter of the alphabet individually. The content of this section is derived mostly from ([Kapadia, 1953](#)).

𐬀

Sound: n, v, r, u, û, o, ô, rarely l

Modern Persian equivalents: ن، و، ر، گاهی ل

Notes: Joins with preceding 𐬀, 𐬁, 𐬂, 𐬃, 𐬄, 𐬅 and 𐬆, but not with any succeeding letter. Pahlavi words ending with 𐬀, 𐬁, 𐬂, 𐬃 and 𐬄, can optionally add an extra final 𐬀.

Examples:

- 𐬀 (û): a conjunction, meaning and, or; و.
- 𐬁 (van): a tree, forest, jungle
- 𐬂𐬀 (nêvak): good, beautiful, virtuous; نیک.
- 𐬃𐬀 (nihān): secret, concealed; نهان.
- 𐬄𐬀 (vafra): ice, snow, hail, sleet; برف.

𐬀 / 𐬁

Sound: i, y, e, d, j, g

Modern Persian equivalents: ی، د، ج، گ

Notes:

1. In the body of a word it retains its form ځ before ا, ځ, ځ, ځ as ځ, ځ, ځ, ځ and ځ; in all other cases it lapses into ځ.
2. ځ (ê or î): used as an izâfat اضافت to show relation between two words, as possessor and the person or a thing possessed, in which case ځ shows the genitive case.
3. Combines with all preceding letters except ا, ځ, ځ, ځ, ځ and with all succeeding letters except ا, ځ, ځ where it takes the forms ځ, ځ, ځ.
4. ځ used as the numeral "one" when it follows a substantive, e.g. ځ (gabrâ-ê) a man; ځ (mart-ê) a man; مردی.
5. ځ used to represent numeral "one", e.g. ځ (ê-raz): one hundred; ځ (ê-rag): one thousand; ځ هزار.

Examples:

1. ځ (dîv): satan, Dev, a demon, an evil spirit; ديو.
2. ځ (mâtar-î-pûsar): mother of the boy; مادر پسر.
3. Using izâfat is optional, and when it is dropped, it is necessary that the qualifying adjective or the thing possessed must precede the thing possessed or qualified; e.g. ځ (pûsar mâtar), and it is the rule that a ځ (zak) or ځ (zak-î) is added before the two words, so: ځ (zak-î pûsar mâtar).
4. It is also used as a rendering of Avesta relative pronouns ځ, ځ, ځ, who, which and what.

ځ / ځ

Sound: s

Modern Persian equivalent: س

Notes:

1. The ځ form of this letter is used when it is the final word of a simple word, or when that simple word is part of a compound word, e.g. ځ (râs), ځ (vînâs), ځ (vînâs-kâr).
2. The ځ form of this letter is also used when before ځ, ځ, ا, e.g. ځ (sût), ځ (asmân).
3. The ځ form of this letter is also used to represent the numerical cipher 40, forty ځ (chêhal); چهل.

Examples:

1. ځ (srôsh): one who obeys or hears; the name of the angel who protects mankind by night and day against the attacks of the Daevas, and guards the souls of the dead for the first three nights. He may be compared with Gabriel of Semitic mythology, as a principle messenger of God. He is always styled as ځ (srôsh-î-ahlôb): holy srosh; metaphorically means "obedience", "humility"; سروش.
2. ځ (spâhân): The city of Ispahan, former capital city of Iran; اصفهان.

ځ

Sound: š (sh)

Modern Persian equivalent: ش

Notes:

1. In Indian manuscripts this letter is generally given as ځ, which can be read as š, dâ, gâ, jâ, yâ, ih.

Examples:

1. ځ (šûi): a husband; شوی، شوهر.
2. ځ (šôstan): to wash, to cleanse, to purify; شستن.

3. شکوه (šikôh): pomp, grandeur, majesty, dignity; شکوه.

## د

Sound: a, â, kh, h

Modern Persian equivalents: آ، خ، ه

Notes:

1. Can be used as a prefix, denoting “not” or negation, e.g. آسین (a-vînâs): sinless.

Examples:

- د (hû): a prefix indicating “good”, “well”; opposite of دوش (dûš) bad
- دما (hû-mat): good thought
- دین (aîrân): the home of the Aryans, the Iran proper; ایران.
- دین (aêtiḥ): existence, being; هستی.

## ر

Sound: b, ê

Modern Persian equivalents: ب، ی

Notes:

- Can be added to words to mean “one”, e.g. رمار (mart-ê) a man; مردی.
- Does not combine with any succeeding letter, and only combines with preceding و، ی، ب، د، س.

Examples:

- ر (bûn): basis, root, beginning, bottom, foundation, extremity, end, origin; بن.
- ر (bôî): to smell, fragrance, smell, perfume, scent; بو، بوی.
- ر (ham-bast): bound together, connected together; همبست.
- ر / ر (brâtar / brât): brother; برادر.

## و

Sound: r, l

Modern Persian equivalents: ل، ر

Notes:

- Sometimes l is written as و to distinguish it from r, specially in Pazend.
- At the end of some Semitic words it is written as و, e.g. و (akhar).
- Used as the numerical cypher for number 20 (li = bist); بیست.
- Used as the first person singular pronoun (li=men): I, me, my, mine; من.

Examples:

- و (rûi): face, feature, countenance; رو، روی.
- و (levîn-û-âkhar = pêš-pas): more or less, before and after, first to the last; کم و بیش، پیش و پس، اول تا آخر.
- و (rat): lord, master, spiritual chief, principal, a Dastur or high priest;
- و (lagh / ragh): the numerical cypher for 1000; one thousand; هزار.

## ز

Sound: z

Modern Persian equivalents: ز

Notes:

1. Does not combine with any preceding letter but combines with all succeeding letters.

Examples:

1. زن (zan): a woman, a female, a wife; زن. The word is probably from the corresponding زادن or زائیدن (to give birth) from Avesta.
2. زنده (zand): great, vehement, powerful; زند.
3. زبندگی (zîvandakîh): Abstract; life, existence; زندگی.
4. زر (zar): gold; زر.
5. زک (zak): A semitic particle, extensively used in Pahlavi and signifying a Demon. Adjective and pronoun singular & plural: that, that one, also used in third personal pronouns: he, she or it, sometimes as a relative pronoun: that, which, who. The word is of frequent occurrence and invariably replaces Iranian word آن (ân). Also, as explained before, زک and زکور are used in the beginning of a genitive construction where the izafat "از" is dropped and the thing possessed or qualified is placed after the possessor or the qualifying adjective, e.g. زکور لی مویز (zak-î-li-môrv): my bird.

## و

Sound: k, rarely g and y

Modern Persian equivalents: ک، گاهی گ، ی

Notes:

1. Generally used as a sign of past participle at the end of a verb in preterite form, e.g. کرده or برده.
2. It is also used as a diminutive suffix, e.g. پسرک (pûsarak).

Examples:

1. کنون (kanû): now, at present, yet, still; کنون.
2. کوتاک خرد (kûtak-khrat): short-witted, foolish, silly; کوتاه خرد.
3. کین گرفتن (kînîtan): Denominative verb from کین (kîn) malice; to bear malice to, to take revenge on; کین گرفتن.
4. دندان (dandân): a tooth, teeth; Semitic equivalent of داندان (dandân).
5. کم (kam): less, little, small, a few, scarce, deficient; کم.
6. کد بانو (katak-banûk): the mistress of the house, mater-familias. کد بانو.
7. کد خدا (katak-khûtâi): the master of the house, pater-familias, a chief. کد خدا.

## م

Sound: m

Modern Persian equivalents: م

Notes:

1. Does not combine with preceding ا, ب, پ, ت, ث, ج, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ع, غ, ف, ق, ک, گ, ی.
2. Even in its combined form, it keeps its full form, and it combines with all succeeding letters except ل.

Examples:

1. موی (mûy): hair; موی.
2. منگ (mang): a narcotic drug made from hemp-seed, hen-bane, a drug used for abortion, Cannabis Sativa; منگ، بنگ، پنج.
3. مینو (mînôy / mînûg): spiritual, heavenly, invisible, a spirit, a spiritual being; مینو، مینوی.
4. مآدمان (mâhmân): a guest, a visitor, one who is entertained; as adjective satisfied, pleased, gratified, agreeable.

welcome; مهمان.

- 5. مٲٲ (Mitra): the name of an Yazat: Meher Yazad; presiding over light, also over faith, friendship and contracts; مهر.

## ٲ

Sound: t, d

Modern Persian equivalents: ت, د

Notes:

- 1. Does not join any succeeding letter, and does not join with preceding ا, ر, و, ی, ل, ن, ء
- 2. Always appears whole in any formation.

Examples:

- 1. ٲٲ (tan): body, person, the corporal body as distinguished from ٲٲ the spiritual body; تن.
- 2. ٲٲٲ (tanand): a spider, a cobweb; تننده، تنندو.
- 3. ٲٲٲٲ (tôjîtan): to atone for a sin, to expiate, to undergo punishment, to plunder, to assault; توزیدن.
- 4. ٲٲٲٲ (tûbânkar): rich, powerful, able, opulent, competent; توانگر.
- 5. ٲٲٲٲٲٲ (khûn-tachišnîh): flowing out of blood.

## ٲ

Sound: pa, pha (if initial, also: cha, ja, za)

Modern Persian equivalents: پ، ف (اگر در ابتدا، همچنين: و، چ، ت، ز)

Notes:

- 1. Appears either as a whole, or as ٲ when joining the previous letter.

Examples:

- 1. ٲٲ (pavan = pa, pat): a semitic particle, used extensive as a preposition with meanings: to, by, from, through, according to, in, into, on, upon, with, among, about, at, for, as, as to, as if. It corresponds to Modern Persian پ، بر. It is the prefix for instrumental & genitive cases. e.g. ٲٲٲٲ (pavan-âkhar = pa-pas): in the end, at last; پٲٲ.
- 2. ٲٲٲ (pûst): the skin, a hide, a covering, a coating; پوست.
- 3. ٲٲٲ (frâz): A preposition with the meaning of: forth, further, forthwith, on, upon, above, upwards, aloft, back, down, after, again, opposite, contrary, before, near, forward, together; فرا، فرزان.
- 4. ٲٲٲ (frazand): an offspring, child, son, progeny; فرزند.
- 5. ٲٲٲٲ (patmân): measure, standard, regulation, moderation, plan, design, rule, proportion, estimate, compact, agreement, (golden) mean, metrical measure; پیمان.

## چ

Sound: ch, if initial: j, if medial or final: ch, j, z, zh, p, f, v

Modern Persian equivalent: چ، اگر ابتدا: ج، اگر میان یا انتها: چ، ج، ز، ژ، پ، ف، و

Notes:

- 1. Does not combine with any of the succeeding letters
- 2. Combines with preceding و, س, ٲ, ٲ as ٲ, ٲ, ٲ, ٲ

Examples:

- 1. چ (cha): an enclitic particle, meaning: and, also, likewise, even, too, yet, else, always, added to the word it connects; when it follows a word ending in a consonant, the vowel (i) is conveniently added to the consonant, e.g. (nari-cha), (kasi-cha); sometimes the vowel (a) is added to the consonant (hasta-cha).

2. چاند (chând): how much, how many, how long, of what length or duration, some, any indefinite quantity; چند.
3. چنار (chînâr): the poplar tree, plane tree, the sycamore; چنار.
4. چگونگی (chûnîh / chêgûnîh): abstract noun from چو (chûn): quality, qualification, description, whereabouts, peculiarity; چگونگی = کیفیت.

۹

Sound: gh

Modern Persian equivalent: ق

Examples:

1. ل (lagh / ragh): the numerical cypher for 1000; one thousand; هزار.
2. مغ (magh): a pit, a hole, a row or line of stones on which a "riman" or "contaminated" person sits successively during the ceremony of purification; مغ، مفاک.
3. مغان (mogh / magh): a magi, a mobed, one who practises magism; مغ.
4. سر (aghriya / aghrâya): this word is derived from سر meaning: top, head, summit, pertaining to top, pertaining to summit, topmost, of the first quality, the principal one.
5. سر (vaghtân): a head (of a good being), as opposed to سر (kamâr) head of an evil being.

## Letters mixed

The table below shows how different letters mix together ([Kapadia, 1953](#)):



14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰	۱۱	۱۲	۱۳	۱۴
۱۵	۱۶	۱۷	۱۸	۱۹	۲۰	۲۱	۲۲	۲۳	۲۴	۲۵	۲۶	۲۷	۲۸
۲۹	۳۰	۳۱	۳۲	۳۳	۳۴	۳۵	۳۶	۳۷	۳۸	۳۹	۴۰	۴۱	۴۲
۴۳	۴۴	۴۵	۴۶	۴۷	۴۸	۴۹	۵۰	۵۱	۵۲	۵۳	۵۴	۵۵	۵۶
۵۷	۵۸	۵۹	۶۰	۶۱	۶۲	۶۳	۶۴	۶۵	۶۶	۶۷	۶۸	۶۹	۷۰
۷۱	۷۲	۷۳	۷۴	۷۵	۷۶	۷۷	۷۸	۷۹	۸۰	۸۱	۸۲	۸۳	۸۴
۸۵	۸۶	۸۷	۸۸	۸۹	۹۰	۹۱	۹۲	۹۳	۹۴	۹۵	۹۶	۹۷	۹۸
۹۹	۱۰۰	۱۰۱	۱۰۲	۱۰۳	۱۰۴	۱۰۵	۱۰۶	۱۰۷	۱۰۸	۱۰۹	۱۱۰	۱۱۱	۱۱۲
۱۱۳	۱۱۴	۱۱۵	۱۱۶	۱۱۷	۱۱۸	۱۱۹	۱۲۰	۱۲۱	۱۲۲	۱۲۳	۱۲۴	۱۲۵	۱۲۶
۱۲۷	۱۲۸	۱۲۹	۱۳۰	۱۳۱	۱۳۲	۱۳۳	۱۳۴	۱۳۵	۱۳۶	۱۳۷	۱۳۸	۱۳۹	۱۴۰
۱۴۱	۱۴۲	۱۴۳	۱۴۴	۱۴۵	۱۴۶	۱۴۷	۱۴۸	۱۴۹	۱۵۰	۱۵۱	۱۵۲	۱۵۳	۱۵۴
۱۵۵	۱۵۶	۱۵۷	۱۵۸	۱۵۹	۱۶۰	۱۶۱	۱۶۲	۱۶۳	۱۶۴	۱۶۵	۱۶۶	۱۶۷	۱۶۸
۱۶۹	۱۷۰	۱۷۱	۱۷۲	۱۷۳	۱۷۴	۱۷۵	۱۷۶	۱۷۷	۱۷۸	۱۷۹	۱۸۰	۱۸۱	۱۸۲
۱۸۳	۱۸۴	۱۸۵	۱۸۶	۱۸۷	۱۸۸	۱۸۹	۱۹۰	۱۹۱	۱۹۲	۱۹۳	۱۹۴	۱۹۵	۱۹۶
۱۹۷	۱۹۸	۱۹۹	۲۰۰	۲۰۱	۲۰۲	۲۰۳	۲۰۴	۲۰۵	۲۰۶	۲۰۷	۲۰۸	۲۰۹	۲۱۰



## Phrases & Words

- 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Aûhr-mazd): The Supreme Creator, Lord Ormazd, of Zoroastrian philosophy. Formerly read as Anhômâ.
- 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Aharman) اهرمن, اهرمن, is the destructive / evil spirit in Zoroastrianism. The name is traditionally written upside down.
- 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (frôhâr): the guardian angel or spirit, a spiritual prototype, traditionally 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (rûbân) soul, and 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (frôhâr) are quite distinct. Ravan passes the Chinvat Bridge according to his or her deeds in this world, whilst fravashi is the sublime spirit which protects its counterpart in this world as a guardian angle. It is the highest of the five spiritual entities of which the human being is made up (ahu, daena, baodhang, urvan and fravashi). Also written 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; فروهر.
- 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (dîv): satan, Dev, a demon, an evil spirit; دیو.
- 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (yazišn): to worship, part of Zoroastrian sacred texts known as Yasna: a sacrificial prayer with offerings of Hom; یسنا.
- 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (ahlâyîh = aša): abstract noun for (ahlôb) righteous, i.e. truth, righteousness, holiness, sanctity, Asha; آشا.

## The Threefold Path of Asha

The three ethical pillars of Zoroastrianism, mentioned in Yasna Haptaŋhāiti 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Y. 35.4) are rendered in Pahlavi as such:

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (humînišn): good thought (منش نیک)

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (hukûnišn): good deeds (کنش نیک)

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (hugôîšn): good speech (گویش نیک)

Also see [HUMATA HÛXTA HUVARŠTA](#) for more information.

## Common Persian Names

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (vahârâm): name of the angel of victory, popularly known as Behram Yazat; also the name of the 20th day of the Zoroastrian month, over which Behram Yazat presides; the planet Mars is also known by the same name; بهرام.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (srôsh): one who obeys or hears; the name of the angel who protects mankind by night and day against the attacks of the Daevas, and guards the souls of the dead for the first three nights. He may be compared with Gabriel of Semitic mythology, as a principle messenger of God. He is always styled as 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (srôsh-î-ahlôb): holy srosh; metaphorically means “obedience”, “humility”; سروش.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Marva): name of the third of the goodly created places by Ahura Mazd according to Vendidad I: the modern “Marv”, “Margvan” of the classics; مرو، مهرو.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (mahest): the greatest, the grandest, the highest, the longest; میهن.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (mînôy / mînúg): spiritual, heavenly, invisible, a spirit, a spiritual being; مینو، مینوی.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (frakh / frakho): prosperous, auspicious; فرخ.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (yâsmen): a jasmine or jassemine, a kind of flower; یاسمن.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (vištâsp): one whose wealth consists of horses; name of the king of the Kananian dynasty, during whose reign Zoroaster propagated the Mazdayasnan religion; گشتاسپ.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (vohûman): of good mind, the supreme intelligence, the Angel or personification of the good mind, Behman Ameshaspand; بهمن.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (nîyânišn): praise, thanksgiving, adoration, benediction, bowing to salutation, obligation; نیایش.

𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (vârân): rain; باران.



𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (gêhân): the world, the earth, the material world, property, estate, also sometimes used in the sense of man-folds or settlements; جهان، گیتی، گیهان.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (sâyak): shade, shadow; سایه.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (stâyišn): to praise, to glorify; ستایش.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (spêndât): name of the son of King Vištâp (Gustâsp), the Kiyanian king during whose reign Prophet Zoroaster flourished and proclaimed the religion; اسفندیار.

𐬀𐬎𐬎 (star): a star, a constellation; ستاره.

𐬀𐬎𐬎 (yazdân): an epithet of God, one worthy of worship, praise, or sacrifice; یزدان.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (daryûš): poor, indigent, a darvish, a monk, a mendicant; درویش.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (khunâkgar): singer, a minstrel; خنیاگر.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (âsmân): the sky, the heavens, the firmament; آسمان.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (âsîm-âyîn): pertaining to silver; سیمین.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Albôrz): name of the celebrated lefty mountain-range of Persia, whose highest peak is Mt. Damavand, south of Caspian Sea; may be read as (harburz); البرز.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (bâmdâtân): of the family of Bam-dat; Bamdat was the ancestor of the family to which Mazdak, the notorious minister of Kobad belonged, from (bâmdât) meaning day-break, dawn; بامداد.

𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Rašna): The angel Rašna presiding over truth & justice and dealing cut reward and punishment at the chinvat Bridge; رشنا، رشنا.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (ramišn): verb, to give joy, delight, pleasure, cheer, joy, merriment; رامشن، رامش.

𐬀𐬎𐬎 (zand): great, vehement, powerful; a village, a town, or a city, a borough, a district; a heretic, a non-believer in Zoroastrian religion, a revolter against true religion; meaning or interpretation of a text, commentary of Avesta text in Pahlavi, explanation, interpretation; زند.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (zartûšt): name of the prophet of ancient Iran, whose creed is followed upto this day by Zoroastrians in India (Parsees) and Iran, the prophet flourished during the reign of the old Kyanian monarch Gushtaspa, who with his family was the first to accept Zoroastrianism; زرتشت، زردشت.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (kâûs): King Kaus, the second King of Kayanian Dynasti; کایوس، کی کایوس.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (mînôy): spiritual, heavenly, invisible, a spirit, a spiritual being; مینو، مینوی.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (morvârît): a pearl; مروارید.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pôrûšasp): a proper name, the name of the father of Zarathustra, composite word of 𐬀𐬎𐬎 full, leaden with + 𐬀𐬎𐬎 (asp) horse, that is to mean, having a large flock of horses; پوروشسپ.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (pûrnây / pûrnâik): a full grown young man, a young man of full age; بُرنا.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pêšdât): the title of Hoshang, the King next to Gayomard, whence his successors were called Pesdatyans until the accession of Kari-Kavat, the founder of Kai or Kayanian dynasty. The word may mean from 𐬀𐬎𐬎 before + 𐬀𐬎𐬎 created, or justice or creed- those believing in the creed, in vogue previous to that of Zoroaster, or previous rulers or administrators, or first established (rulers); پیشداد.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (pîrûz): Successful, victorious; فیروز، پیروز.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pârs): The provice of Fars in Persia (Iran); پارس.

𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (frôhâr): the guardian angel or spirit, a spiritual prototype; فروهر.

𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (parîk): a winged figure, a fairy, a witch, a sorceress; in Avesta it means a demones, a creature of Angra-Mainyu, whilst div is Masculine; پری.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Frêtûn): Feredun (proper name), the name of an illustrious monarch of the Pisdatyan family; فریدون.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (frakh): prosperous, auspicious; فرخ.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Frâsîâp): name of an unjust and tyrannical Turanian King, who incessantly troubled Iran, and had an hereditary enmity with the Kings of Iran; افراسیاب.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (frâhang): wisdom, learning, science, knowledge, intellect; فرهنگ.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (farjânak): wise, learned, noble, a wise man, an honourable man; فرزانه.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (patmân): measure, standard, regulation, moderation, plan, design, rule, proportion, estimate, compact, agreement, golden mean, metrical measure; پیمان.

## Persian Calendar Month Names

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Farvardîn): same as 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (farvartîn), belonging to Farvar or Fravashi, the name of the 1st month & 19th day of every month of Zoroastrian Year; فروردین.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (arta vahišt): name of the second Amahraspand (divine deity) in Zoroastrianism, "right"; اردیبهشت.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (amôrtat): immortal, name of the sixth Amahraspand (divine deity) in Zoroastrianism; مرداد.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (âbân): eighth month of the Zoroastrian calendar; آبان.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (vohûman): of good mind, the supreme intelligence, the Angel or personification of the good mind, Behman Ameshaspand; بهمن.

𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (spend-armat): name of an Amesha-spenta who has special charge of the Earth and women: sometimes it is the mother Earth, it is also the name of the 12th month of the year and also the fifth day of the month of Zoroastrian Calendar; اسفند، اسپندارم.

## Additional resources

- [Introduction to Pahlavi by Prods OKTOR SKJÆRVØ](#): a great resource with introduction to grammar, a lot of words and full text translations.
- [Avestan Digital Archive](#): a search engine for manuscripts
- [Avesta - Zoroastrian Archives](#): has some of the texts and other resources related to Avesta and Zoroastrianism
- [Persian to Pahlavi Dictionary by Bahram Farehvashi](#): a dictionary from modern Persian to Pahlavi (only includes transliterated Pahlavi)
- [Bundahišn Dictionary by Mehrdad Bahar](#): a dictionary from Pahlavi to Modern Persian
- [Name'e Pahlavi: Self-taught Pahlavi by Fereydoon Janidi](#): A book for self-taught Pahlavi in Persian
- [Small Dictionary of Middle Persian](#): A small dictionary of Middle Persian words, along with their Modern Persian equivalent and transliteration
- [A Concise Pahlavi Dictionary by McKenzie](#): A small dictionary of Middle Persian words, along with their Modern Persian equivalent and transliteration
- [An Old Zand-Pahlavi Glossary by Hoshang Jamaspji Asa](#): An Avestan to Pahlavi dictionary
- [Parsi Anjoman](#): a website and community full of resources dedicated to preservation of Persian language

## References

1. Kapadia, D. D. (1953). *Glossary of Pahlavi Vendidad*. Shahnamah Press Bombay.

