The Conjugation of Pashto Compound Verbs

DOI: https://doi.org/10.47175/rielsj.v4i2.691

| Zia Ul Islam Shirani¹ | Lalkhan Minapal² | Shafiqullah Amirzay³ |

INTRODUCTION

In this research, I talked about verb types and conjugation. When Pashto language speakers, especially Pashto language and literature students, don’t have knowledge about verb conjugation, they make mistakes and make the structural system slow. For this reason, it’s necessary to perform this research. The importance of this research is that, first, we will know compound verbs and their conjugation, and second, it will prevent us from making mistakes while speaking and writing. For example, if we use a masculine verb for a female subject, or conversely, it will be a mistake. So we will talk about this issue. Some research has already been done by Mohammad Saber Khweshkai and Mojawer Ahmad Zia; however, there was disagreement in the classification of nouns and verbs, so here we have described it with arguments.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this essay I have used Pashto books in addition Persian books as well, a lot of Pashto and Persian grammar books are studied, so generally it will help us in verb classification. We have used descriptive method with the help of library research.

In this essay, I have used Pashto books in addition to Persian books. A lot of Pashto and Persian grammar books are studied, so it will generally help us in verb classification. We have used the descriptive method with the help of library research.

ABSTRACT

Verb is a word which shows action happening time, generally has subject and time is known in verbs in fact this quality makes deference between verb and gerund. According to syntax, we have three types of verbs – Transitive verb, intransitive verb and Hukmi Motadi (Hukmi Transitive) verb. Most of the verbs has two roots (present and Past). According to structure, we have three types of verbs: simple verbs (as, root+suffix: ʣəm → ʣəm, χwrəm → χwrəm) derivative verbs (as, article+root+suffix: ra+i → raia → ahmad rai), and compound verbs (as, root+root+suffix: χpor+ked → [after changes of conjugation] χporə → wrdpnə ʃparə jwa). As well as, there are four categories of auxiliary verbs, as follow: "کېدل/ked/", "شول/kwil/", "ول/wol/" and "کول/kol/". Hereby, conjugation of verb in Pashto varies according to Number, Gender and Person. Meanwhile, both parts of compound verbs conjugate in which only one-part conjugates. Generally, the end of compound verbs is conjugated by the suffix according to the mentioned categories.

KEYWORDS

compound verb; conjugation; Pashto verb; types of verb.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Verb is a word which shows action happening time, generally has subject and time is known in verbs in fact this quality makes deference between verb and gerund. Gerund is just verb’s name but it is not a verb for example: eating (خورل/χwαɾֿл/), dirking (خښل/ʦxə́l/) … so the subject and time are unknown in here it’s just verb name in other word it just denominates a verb. On the other hand, verb specify the subject and time of an action; like: I’m eating (خورم/χwɾə́m/), I’m drinking(خښم/ʦxə́m/) in here our subject is the first person and time of happening is present progress. Another issue which made disagreement between our grammar teachers and grammars books is gerund. Most of grammarians consider gerund as a verb maker or basis of the verb, truly it is a deferent story, in fact infinitival (ing) (ل/əl/) combining with root and makes gerund (Ziar, 2015: 184). Accordingly, when gerund originated from root exactly other verbs originate form root not from gerund.

Types of Verb:

Syntactic Verbs

Intransitive verb: When a verb doesn’t have any object it’s called in intransitive verb; it means the verb is done only by the subject, and the verb conjugation for the subject in past tense and present tense. I have written this line because in transitive verbs the verb conjugation to the object, however there in no object in intransitive verbs so the verb should be conjugation to the subject.

Mohammad Saber Khweshkai synonymized the intransitive verbs’ definition and he said “when a verb conjugation for the first element of sentence in present tense and past tense or the verb accordance to the first element it is called intransitive verb.” First element means subject. Let’s see intransitive verb examples:

I go (زاږه خم/za dзə́m/)
I went (زاږه لارم/za láɾə́m/)

In above examples verb in past and present tense conjugation for the subject.

Transitive verb: When a sentence has object furthermore subject and verb; and verb conjugation for the subject in present tense but in past tense it conjugations for object. For example:

I eat the food. Present tense (ما دوډۍ خورم/ma ɖoɖə́i χwɾə́m/)
I ate the food. Past tense (ما دوډۍ وخوړه/ma ɖoɖə́i wə χwə́ɾə́/)

In above examples at present time verb is conjugation for the subject (I/زه) and in past tense it is conjugation for the object (food/ډوډۍ/ɖoɖə́i/)

Hukmi Transitive verb: Those verbs which have no accordance with any element of sentence at past time, but it changes the first element (subject) as transitive verb does. It means hukmi transitive verb has no connection with its subject (Khweshkai, 2015: 4). Like: Running (دانګل/dɑngə́l/), laughing (خندل/χə́ndə́l/), crying (ژړل/ʒə́ɾə́l/), dancing (نڅل/naʦə́l/), coughing (ټوخل/ʈuχə́l/) … in below examples:

I was laughing. (ما خندل/ma χə́ndə́l/)
I was crying. (ما ژړل/ma ʒə́ɾə́l/)
You were laughing. (تا خندل/ta χə́ndə́l/)
You were crying. (تا ژړل/ta ʒə́ɾə́l/)

-333-
But if we use them in present time they will have accordance with the subject; for example:

I laugh. (زه خاندم)
You laugh. (ته خاندې)

Here both verb have connection with the subject.

That is to say, this classification is according to the verb meaning, most of grammar writers categorizing verb according to its meaning in type of verb category but Pro. Mojawer Ahmad Ziar categorized under the syntactic topic, truly he is right; because a sentence can say whether there is a subject or not?

Another point is that he described hukmi Motadi (Hukmi Transitive) under an independent title, he also introduced us the third type by the name of compound verb (غبرګون يا غبرګوال کړ) for example: (ځان ژغورل/ ځان ګرمول) (Ziar, 2015: 143).

In compound verbs the doer and receiver of an action (subject and object) is one person. Like above examples.

**Type of verb according to their structure**

According to the verb structure has three type, simple verbs, derivative verbs and compound verbs.

**Simple verbs:** simple verbs are those verbs which created form one morpheme root and conjugaional suffix joined with it. Like: with the eat (خور/) root we are combining it with conjugational suffix; for example: I eat (خورم/ خورو/ خوراک/ خورکار/ خورکارک/ خورکارکار /خورکارکارک/ ... (Mahbob, 2017: 141).

**Derivative verbs:** About compound verbs we quote some lines from Pashto contemporary grammar book “derivative verbs are those verbs which made from one root and its basis is only one root and an affix, it means when an affix join with a root it gives a sense or meaning. In other word, according to the meaning and message of an affix it is part of root and we can’t separate from root; so if we separate it from root it will lost its original meaning and the meaning will change. Like below examples: راغلل/ درغلل/ ورغلل/ راتلل/ درتلل/ ورتلل/ شول/ کښېناستل/ کښې ایستل/ پورې کول/ پورې ایستل/ ... (Khweshkai, 2016: 172).

In short, I can say that derivative verb is made from an affix and root, so this affix is inseparable from root like above examples.

**Compound verbs:** Rishteen introduced the compound verbs like this “verbs which are made by the help of axillary verbs specially کړل/ شول/ کرک/ وک/ are compound verbs.” (Rishteen, 2010: 118).

These kind of verbs are combination of one lexical element and an axillary verb, in other word, the basis of these verbs is made from two or more morphemes (Ziar, 2015: 194). To rephrase it, these verbs are made from two part usually in creating compound verbs the axillary verb has main role.

This combination has three type;

1. **Lexical element + axillary verb** (کیدل/ کښې ایستل/...
In past progressive tense it is being conjugation in "کیدل/kedدل/" format for example:

وړخانه خپرېدل / wraʣپنا xaɾaw Cavalry/ The newspaper was publishing.
ورخانه خپرېدل و / wraʣپنا xaɾaw dəi. / They were publishing the newspaper.
ورخانه خپرېدل تو / wraʣپنا xaɾaw təə. / You were peeling the potato.
ورخانه خپرېدل دو / wraʣپنا xaɾaw do. / They got blind.
ورخانه خپرېدل د / wraʣپنا xaɾaw d. / Ahmad and Mahmood were getting blind.

But in other past time like (recent past, distant past, and simple past) it conjugation with the help of "کید /ked/" helping verb like:

وړخانه خپرېدل / wraʣپنا xaɾaw ʃəw / The newspaper had been published.
ورخانه خپرېدل و / wraʣپنا xaɾaw ʃə dəi / They had published the newspaper.
ورخانه خپرېدل تو / wraʣپنا xaɾaw təə / I had published the newspaper.
ورخانه خپرېدل دو / wraʣپنا xaɾaw do / They had gotten blind.
ورخانه خپرېدل د / wraʣپنا xaɾaw d / Ahmad and Mahmood had gotten blind.

To emphasis, all of these verbs are passive verb.

2. Lexical element+ Helping verb (کول/kaw/, کول/kol, کول/krol)

Blinding, hiding, publishing, peeling

زه وړخانه خپرېدل / zə wraʣپنا xaɾaw Cavalry / I am blindness Ahmad.
زه وړخانه خپرېدل و / zə wraʣپنا xaɾaw dəi / I was publishing the newspaper.
وړخانه خپرېدل تو / x̪aɾaw dəi / You are peeling the potato.

In above sentences the verb is conjugation for the subject, because happening at present time and the verb is transitive; so in past time the verb will be conjugation for the object.

In past progressive these verbs conjugation like present for example:

ما وړخانه خپرېدل / ma wraʣپنا xaɾaw / I was publishing the newspaper.
ما وړخانه خپرېدل تو / ma wraʣپنا xaɾaw təə / You were peeling the potato.

However, these verbs conjugation with “کول/krol” helping verb in recent past, distant past, simple past tenses. Like:

ما وړخانه خپرېدل / ma wraʣپنا xaɾaw / I made Ahmad blind.
ما وړخانه خپرېدل تو / ma wraʣپنا xaɾaw təə / I had made Ahmad blind.
ما وړخانه خپرېدل دو / ma wraʣپنا xaɾaw do / I have made Ahmad blind.
ما وړخانه خپرېدل د / ma wraʣپنا xaɾaw d / I published the newspaper.
ما وړخانه خپرېدل دو / ma wraʣپنا xaɾaw do / I had published the newspaper.
To remind, if the first part of these verbs have finished with the verb, so the first part doesn’t have any conjugation and the second part (helping verb) conjugation regularly in “<kaw/>” form at present tense and past progressive tense; but at recent past, distant past, simple past and other past tenses it conjugation with “<kɔr/>” form. For example:

**Present tense:**
- زه احمد خپه کړم./ I make Ahmad unhappy.
- za ahmad ɔrap kawɔm./ I make Ahmad unhappy.

**Past progressive tense:**
- دی وژل کېږي./ I was making Malalai unhappy.
- /waʒə le kɔrd/ څه خپه کړي /tu ahmad ɔrap kawɔ/. You make Ahmad unhappy.
- /waʒə le kɔrd/ ما ملالۍ خپه کړې ده/ I have published the newspaper.

**Simple past tense:**
- مړا وژلې کېږو./ We were killed.
- مړا وژلې کېږو./ We were killed.
- /wawɔzwal jfu/. We were killed.

**Female**

- زه وژلې کړم./ I am being killed.
- za wawɔzala kərd./ I am being killed.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/. We are being killed.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/. You are being killed.
- دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/ دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.

**Recent past**
- دی وژلې کېږو./ We were killed.
- مړا وژلې کړې ده/ I have published the newspaper.
- دی وژلې کېږو./ We were killed.

**Far past**
- دی وژلې کېږي./ I was killed.
- مړا وژلې کړې ده/ I have published the newspaper.
- دی وژلې کېږي./ I was killed.

In above sentences at present tense first part of compound verb is conjugation for male subject both singular and plural similar in one format; but for female subject it is conjugation according to gender and number. Like, being killed “<wawɔzala/ワツラ/>” and the helping verb is conjugation according to predicate. Now, the first part killed “<wɔl/>” is okay in one format for female subjects or plural male subjects as I mentioned in above examples.

This kind of verbs at all past tenses aspect from past progressive tense it conjugation with the help of “<ʃɔwl/>” helping verb (Khweshkai, 2007: 111).

**Type of verb based on root**

Root is the basis of verbs. Maroof Shah Shinwari said “root is the verb’s real basis like eat “<xɔr/>” and ate “<xɔrə/>” from this root two we can make such verbs: I eat “<xɔrəm/>”. we eat “<xɔrə/>” you eat “<xɔrə/>”... and I ate “<xɔrə/>”.

**3. Main verb + helping verb (کیدل/kedɔl)**

Being killed, being handcuffed, binge reproached, being dislodged.

**Male**

- زه وژلې کړم./ I am being killed.
- za wawɔzala kərd./ I am being killed.
- دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/. We are being killed.
- مړا وژلې کړې ده/ I have published the newspaper.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/. You are being killed.
- دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/ دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.

**Female**

- زه وژلې کړم./ I am being killed.
- za wawɔzala kərd./ I am being killed.
- دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/. We are being killed.
- مړا وژلې کړې ده/ I have published the newspaper.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/. You are being killed.
- دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.
- /wawɔzala kɔrd/ دی وژلې کېږي./ I am being killed.

**4. Type of verb based on root**

Root is the basis of verbs. Maroof Shah Shinwari said “root is the verb’s real basis like eat “<xɔr/>” and ate “<xɔrə/>” from this root two we can make such verbs: I eat “<xɔrəm/>”. we eat “<xɔrə/>” you eat “<xɔrə/>”... and I ate “<xɔrə/>”.

---
you ate “وَخُرْ الوخْر” and so on. We have two type of root, first present root like eat (خور) and second past root like (خور), so this two root together complete conjugation of one verb. Future tense doesn’t have specific root so it uses present root.”(Shinwari, 2016: 194).

Mohammad Hussain Yamin introduced the root like this “Root is the word that we combine the suffix with it and in result it creates a new word, in fact as we can read and research about root in noun part as we did in verb part.” (Yamin, 2013: 97) for example: 

- َسُبُمَانَ (winner), َفُتُيمَنَ (excelency, honorable), َكُوْرَ (hurt), َنُكَ (home), َكَابَرْـدَـجٌان (arrogant), َكُوْرَـهَ (host) and so on

As we realize that we have two type, now I will explain type of verb based on root; based on root we have two type of verb.

**A: Those verbs which don’t change their root in past tense and present tense.**

Like: Handcuffing, sewing, dislodging… In below sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present progressive tense</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/za ahmad taɾəm/ I am handcuffing Ahmad</td>
<td>/ma ahmad wātarə/ I handcuffed Ahmad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/za kamis qandəm/ I am sewing the cloth</td>
<td>/ma kamis waqanda/ I sewed the cloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/maiwand təsdar təndəj/ Maiwand shaking the shawl</td>
<td>/maiwand təsdrā wəsdrənə/ Maiwand shook the shawl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we see, in above examples that these verbs (نَزَّلَ/ Handcuffing, َسُبُمَانَ/sobmán/ sewing, َتُسَدَرَ/tsandar/ shaking) did not change their roots (تُزَلَ/tarəl, وُدَتَ/gandal, and َتُسَدَرَ/tsandar) at both tenses. For the more knowledge of reader I mentioned some more examples of these verbs in here: /puxtal/Asking, /baxtal/send, /baxtal/forgiving, /manstac/accepting, /waxtal/carrying, /liktal/ writing, /ʃəɾəl/ dislodging, /ʃəɾəl/ research, /zəmaməl/ tolerating, /ləwəft/ milking, /rebəl/ reaping and so on.

**B: Those verbs which changes their root in present tense and past tense.** Like: /əɾəʃəl/ Wearing, /əɾəʃəl/ alwatəl/ flying, /əɾəʃəl/ exiting, /ʃəɾəl/ climbing … in below sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/za kamis aɾəʃəndəm/ I wear the dress</td>
<td>/ma kamis wəɾəʃənt/ I wore the dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/atəl bəm tə ʃəzi/ Atal climbs up to roof.</td>
<td>/atəl bəm tə wəɾəʃənt/ Atal climbed up to roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/marəʃəl aləwəzi/ Bird flies.</td>
<td>/marəʃəl wəɾəʃənt/ Bird flew.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In above sentences we see that these verbs (نَزَّلَ/ Wearing, َجَتْلَ/ʒatəl/climbing, َنَزَّلَ/ alwatəl/ flying) change their root in present tense to “نَزَّلَ/əɾəʃəl/” and in past tense they change it to “نَزَّلَ/əɾəʃənt/”. For better understand I mentioned some more examples here: /nəɾəʃəʃəl/ Wearing, /əɾəʃəʃənt/ alwatəl/ entering, /ʃəɾəʃəʃənt/ dislodging, /ʃəɾəʃəʃənt/ research, /əɾəʃəʃənt/ tolerating, /məɾəʃəʃənt/ milking, /əɾəʃəʃənt/ reaping and so on.

In above examples of verbs their present and past roots are shown by arrows.

One important point, if the readers want to find the verb’s root that which one is present and past root, so with removing the gerund sign “/əɾəʃənt/” they can find the past root, then they can use it present tense and also they can find the present root through it. Like in
second group of above examples. It means, these verbs (اغوستل/ wearing, ختل/climbing, الوتل/ flying) are that kind of verbs, and those verbs which doesn’t change their root they have only one root so they don’t make any problem.

Dissention: The type of verb and conjugation are explained, Pashto language and literature learners should know the conjugation and usage of verbs; if they don’t have knowledge they will make mistakes. we talked about verb and compound verb very well, so we understood what is verb and how many kinds does it has. Before it was not regulated now it is regularized and writers will not make mistakes like they will not conjugation a masculine verb for a female subject. Some Pashto language grammarian has researched about it, but in some places their opinions were different, in here, the best way have chosen. Clearly we classified the noun and verb in regular category. Of course, this research has done under the other researches lighting.

CONCLUSION
Verb is a word which shows action happening time, generally has subject and time is known in verbs in fact this quality makes deference between verb and gerund. Based on syntax we have three kind of verb: 1) Intransitive verb: When a verb doesn’t have any object it’s called in intransitive verb; 2) Transitive verb: When a sentence has object furthermore subject and verb; and verb conjugation for the subject in present tense but in past tense it conjugations for object; 3) Hukmi Transitive verb: Those verbs which have no accordance with any element of sentence at past time, but it changes the first element (subject) as transitive verb does. It means hukmi transitive verb has no connection with its subject. According to the verb structure has three type, simple verbs, derivative verbs and compound verbs. simple verbs are those verbs which created form one morpheme root and conjugational suffix joined with it. derivative verbs are those verbs which made from one root and its basis is only one root and an affix, it means when an affix join with a root it gives a sense or meaning. Verbs which are made by the help of axillary verbs specially "کړل/ and شول/" are compound verbs.

Type of verb based on root: Root is the basis of verbs, like eat (خور/χwr/) and ate (خوړ/χoɽ/); I eat (خورم/χwrəm/), we eat (خوری/χwru/), you eat (خوړ/χoɽ/)… and I ate (وخوړ/wəχoɽ/), you ate (وخوړ/wəχoɽ/), and so on. We have two type of root, first present root like eat (خور/χwr/) and second past root like (خوړ/χoɽ/), so this two root together complete conjugation of one verb. Future tense doesn’t have specific root so it uses present root. In conclusion, we have explained what was important in Pashto grammar, and we have tried to find and explain the best data.

REFERENCES