

The Conjugation of Pashto Compound Verbs

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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: $\acute{a}z+\acute{a}m \rightarrow \acute{a}z\acute{a}m$, $\chi wr+\acute{a}m \rightarrow \chi wr\acute{a}m \rightarrow za \acute{d}o\acute{d}\acute{a}i \chi wr\acute{a}m$.) derivative verbs (as, article+root+suffix: $ra+b+\acute{a}i \rightarrow r\acute{a}b\acute{a}i \rightarrow ahm\acute{a}d r\acute{a}b\acute{a}i$), and compound verbs (as, root+root+suffix: $\chi por + ked\acute{a}l \rightarrow$ [after changes of conjugation] $\chi p\acute{a}red\acute{a}l \rightarrow wr\acute{a}z\acute{p}\acute{a}\eta a \chi p\acute{a}r\acute{a} \text{ } \acute{f}wa$). As well as, there are four categories of auxiliary verbs, as follow: “كيدل/ked\acute{a}l/”, “شول/šw\acute{a}l/”, “ول/w\acute{a}l/”, “كول/kaw\acute{a}l/” and “كل/kl\acute{a}l/”. 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.

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 Ziar; 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.

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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/χwarǎl/), dirking (خېنل/txǎl/) ... 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/χwrǎm/), I'm drinking (خېنم/txǎm/) in here our subject is the first person and time of happing is present progress. Another issue which made disagreement between our grammar teachers and grammars books is gerund. Most of grammarian consider gerund as a verb maker or basis of the verb, truly it is a deferent story, in fact infinitival (ing) (ل/ǎl/) 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 (زه/زə dzǎm/)
I went (لارم/لارə lářǎm/)

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 (زه ډوډی خورم/زə ɖɔɖǎi χwrǎm/)
I ate the food. Past tense (ما ډوډی وخوره/ma ɖɔɖǎi wǎ χwǎřǎ/)

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/ډوډی/ɖɔɖǎi/)

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 (دانگل/dangǎl/), laughing (خندل/χandǎl/), crying (ژړل/žǎřǎl/), dancing (نځل/natsǎl/), coughing (توخل/tuχǎl/) ... in below examples:

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

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

I laugh. (زه خاندم/zə χándəm/)

You laugh. (ته خاندې/tə χánde/)

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 (غبرگون) /χbargun/ or /χbargwál kəɾ/ for example: (خان ژغورل/χan ʒɔrəl/, خان رسول/χan rasawál/, خان گرمول/χan garmawál/....) (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 conjugational suffix joined with it. Like: with the eat (خور/χwr/) root we are combining it with conjugational suffix; for example: I eat (خورم/χwrəm/), we eat (خورو/χwru/), you eat (خوري/χwre/), they eat (خوري/χwri/) or I go (م/دژəm/), we go (م/دژu/), you go (م/دژe/)...(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/ráɽləl/,

درغلل/dáraɽləl/,

اورغلل/wáraɽləl/, راتلل/ratləl/, درتلل/dartləl/, ورتلل/wartləl/, كښناستل/kxenastəl/, كښي ايستل/kxeistəl/, پورې ايستل/poreistəl/... (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 ‘كرل/kɾəl/’ and ‘شول/ʃwəl/’ 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 (كېدل/kedəl/ and شول/ʃwəl/)

کېدل/χpor kedál/ → خپرېدل /χparedál/, جگ کېدل /dʒəg kedəl/ → جگ کېدل /dʒəgedál/, سپک کېدل /spək kedál/ → سپک کېدل /spəkedál/ and ...

.کار سپکېږي /kar spēkəyi/ (The work reducing.)

.ورځپاڼه خپرېږي /wrəɖpáŋə χparéyi/ (The newspaper is publishing.)

.پښه خوړېږي /pxa xwəyéyi/ (The leg is hurting.)

In above examples both part of verb is conjugation for the predicate, and we lost first consonant of axillary verb. If we don't lose the first consonant; so if we don't lose the first consonant it will conjugation for predicate according to Number and Gender, like:

.کار سپک کېږي /kar spēk kéyi/

.ورځپاڼه خپره کېږي /wrəɖpáŋə χpará kéyi./

In above examples the verb has accordance with the first element (subject) according to Number and Gender. In past progressive tense it is being conjugation in “کېدل/kedál/” format for example:

.ورځپاڼه خپره کېده. /wrəɖpáŋə χpará kéda./ The newspaper was publishing.

.ورځپاڼي خپرې کېدې. / wrəɖpáŋə χparé kéde./ The newspapers were publishing.

.احمد روڼد کېده. /ahmád rúnd kedə./ Ahmad was getting blind.

.احمد او محمود راڼده کېدل. /ahmád aw mahmúd rāndə kedəl./ 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 “شول/šwəl/” helping verb like:

.ورځپاڼه خپره شوه. / wrəɖpáŋə χpará šwa./ The newspaper had been published.

.ورځپاڼه خپره شوي ده. / wrəɖpáŋə χpará šwé da./ The newspaper has been published.

.ورځپاڼه خپره شوي وه. /wrəɖpáŋə χpará šwé wa./ The newspaper was published.

.دوی راڼده شول. /dui rāndə šwəl./ They got blind.

.دوی راڼده شوي دي. /dui rāndə šwí di./ They have gotten blind.

.دوی راڼده شوي وو. /dui rāndə šwí wu./ They were gotten blind.

To emphasis, all of these verbs are passive verb.

2. Lexical element+ Helping verb (ول/wəl/, کول/kawəl/, کړل/krəl/)

Blinding, hiding, publishing, peeling

.زه احمد روڼدوم. /zə ahmád rāndawóm./ I am blinding Ahmad.

.زه ورځپاڼه خپروم. /zə wrəɖpáŋə χparawóm./ I am publishing the newspaper.

.تو کچالو سپینوي. /tə kaʃalú spinawé./ 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 احمد روڼدواوه. /ma ahmád rāndawá. I was blinding Ahmad

.ما ورځپاڼه خپروله. /ma wrəɖpáŋə χparawála./ I was publishing the newspaper.

.تا کچالو سپینول. /ta kaʃalú spinawál./ You were peeling the potato.

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

.ما احمد روڼد کړ. /ma ahmád rānd kər. I made Ahmad blind.

.ما احمد روڼد کړی و. /ma ahmád rānd kərɔi wo./ I had made Ahmad blind.

.ما احمد روڼد کړی دی. /ma ahmád rānd kərɔi dəi./ I have made Ahmad blind.

.ما ورځپاڼه خپره کړه. /ma wrəɖpáŋə χpará kɔa./ I published the newspaper.

.ما ورځپاڼه خپره کړي وه. /ma wrəɖpáŋə χpará kərɔe wa./ I had published the newspaper.

ما ورځپاڼه خپره کړې ده. /ma wradzpáŋa ɣpará kíte da./ I have published the newspaper.

To remind, If the first part of these verbs have finished with the vowel, so the first part doesn't have any conjugation and the second part (helping verb) conjugation regularly in “کړ/kawó” form at present tense and past progressive tense; but at recent past, distant past, simple past and other past tenses it conjugation with “کړ/kəɽ” form. For example:

Present tense:

زه احمد خپه کوم. /zə ahmád ɣpará kawém./ I make Ahmad unhappy.

ته احمد خپه کوي. /tə ahmád ɣpará kawé./ You make Ahmad unhappy.

Past progressive tense:

ما ملالی خپه کوله. /ma malalái ɣpará kawóla./ I was making Malalai unhappy.

تا ملالی او تورپېکی خپه کولي. /ta malalái aw torpekái ɣpará kawóle. You were making unhappy Malalai and Torpekai.

Simple past tense

ما احمد خپه کړ. /ma ahmád ɣpará kəɽ./ I made Ahmad unhappy.

ما ملالی خپه کړه. /ma malalái ɣpará kɽa. I made unhappy Malalai.

Recent past

ما احمد خپه کړی دی. /ma ahmád ɣpará kɽai dəi./ I have made Ahmad unhappy.

ما ملالی خپه کړی ده. /ma malalái ɣpará kɽe dəi./ I have made unhappy Malalai.

Far past

ما احمد خپه کړی و. /ma ahmád ɣpará kɽai wo./ I had made Ahmad unhappy.

ما ملالی خپه کړی وه. /ma malalái ɣpará kɽe wa. I had made unhappy Malalai.

All of these verbs are active transitive verbs.

3. Main verb + helping verb (کېدل/kedól)

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

Male

زه وژل کېږم. /zə wəzól kéyəm./ I am being killed.

ته وژل کېږي. /tə wəzól kéye./ You are being killed.

موږ وژل کېږو. /muɣ wəzól kéyu./ We are being killed.

تاسو وژل کېږئ. /táso wəzól kéyoi./ You are being killed.

دی وژل کېږي. /dəi wəzól kéyi./ He is being killed.

دوی وژل کېږي. /dui wəzól kéyi./ They are being killed.

Female

زه وژله کېږم. /zə wəzóla kéyəm./ I am being killed.

ته وژله کېږي. /tə wəzóla kéye./ You are being killed.

موږ وژلي کېږو. /muɣ wəzóle kéyu./ We are being killed.

تاسو وژلي کېږئ. /táso wəzóle kéyoi./ You are being killed.

دا وژله کېږي. /də wəzóla kéyi./ She is being killed.

دوی وژلي کېږي. /dui wəzóle kéyi./ They are being 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 “وژله/wəzóla/، وژلي/wəzóle/”, and the helping verb is conjugation according to predicate. Now, the first part killed “وژل” 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 “شول/fwəl/” helping verb (Khweshkai, 2007: 111).

Male

زه ووژل شوم. /zə wəwəzól fwəm./ I was killed.

موږ ووژل شوو. /muɣ wəwəzól fwu./ We were killed.

Female

زه ووژله شوم. /zə wəwəzóla fwəm./ I was killed.

موږ ووژلي شوو. /muɣ wəwəzóle fwu./ We were 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 “خور/ɣwr/” and ate “خور/ɣot/, /ɣwəɽ/”; from this two root we can make such verbs: I eat “خور/xwrəm/”. we eat “خورو/xwru/”. you eat “خوري/xwre” ... and I ate “خور/xot/”,

you ate “وخور/wáxor”, 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: سوبمن/sobmán/ (winner), پتمن/patmán/ (excellency, honorable), دردمن/dardmán/ (hurt), کور/kor/ (home), کوربه/korbá/ (host) and so on – سوبه/sóba, پت/pat/, درد/dard/, کوربه/korbá/ and کور/kor/ are the roots, which من/man/, نی/nai, دن/dan/ and به/ba/ are their particles (Haqpal, 1394: 78).

As we realize that we have two type of root, 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

Present progressive tense

زه احمد ترم./zə ahmád tařəm./ I am handcuffing Ahmad
يس گندم./zə kamís gəndəm./ I am sewing the cloth
ميوند خادر خندي./maiwánd tsadár tsəndí./ Maiwand
shaking the shawl

Past tense

ما احمد وتاره./ma ahmád wátarə./ I handcuffed Ahmad.
ما کاميس وگنده./ma kamís wəgəndə./ I sewed the cloth.
ميوند خادر وخوانده./maiwánd tsadár wətsəndə./ Maiwand
shook the shawl.

As we see, in above examples that these verbs (تارل/tářəl/ Handcuffing, گندل/gəndəl/ sewing, خندل/tsəndəl/ shaking) did not change their roots (تار/tař/, گند/gənd/, and خند/tsənd/) at both tenses. For the more knowledge of reader I mentioned some more examples of these verbs in here: پوئستل/puxtəl/Asking, ليرل/leyəl/sending, بئتل/baxəl/forgiving, منل/manəl/accepting, وړل/wřəl/ carrying, ليکل/likəl/ writing, شرل/řarəl/ dislodging, خپرل/xpřəl/ researching, زغمل/zkáməl/ tolerating, لوشل/lwařəl/ milking, رېل/rebəl/ reaping and so on.

B: Those verbs which changes their root in present tense and past tense. Like: اغوستل/ařwəstəl/ Wearing, الوتل/alwatəl/ flying, وتل/watəl/ exiting, ختل/xatəl/ climbing ... in below sentences:

Present Tense

زه کاميس اغوندم./zə kamís ařwəndəm./ I wear the dress
اتل بام ته خبزي./atál bam ta řézi./ Atal climbs up to roof.
مرغی الوزي./mərǵi alwəzi./ Bird flies.

Past Tense

ما کاميس واغوست./ma kamís wářwəst/ I wore the dress.
اتل بام ته وخوت./atál bam ta wəřot./ Atal climbed up to roof.
مرغی والوته./mərǵi wálwata./ Bird flew.

In above sentences we see that these verbs (اغوستل/ařwəstəl/ Wearing, ختل/xatəl/ climbing, الوتل/alwatəl/ flying) change their root in present tense to “اغوند/ařwənd/, خبز/řez/, and الوز/alwəz/” and in past tense they change it to “اغوست/ařwəst/, خوت/řot/, and الوت/alwət/”. For better understand I mentioned some more examples here: نيول/niwəl/→ نيس/nis/and نيو/niw/, ليدل/lidəl/→ وين/win/ and ليد/lid/, ويشتل/wiřtəl/→ ول/wəl/and ويشت/wiřt/, موندل/mudəl/→ موم/mum/ and موند/mund/, and اوئستل/awəxtəl/→ اور/awř/ and اوئست/awəxt ...

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 “ل/əl/” they can find the past root, then they can use it in present tense and also they can find the present root through it. Like in

second group of above examples. It means, these verbs (اغوستل/akwəstəl/ wearing, ختل/χatəl/ climbing, الوتل /alwatəl/ 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 “کرل/krəl/ and شول/šwəl/” are compound verbs.

Type of verb based on root: Root is the basis of verbs, like eat (خور/χwr/) and ate (خور/χor/); I eat (خورم/χwrəm/), we eat (خورو/χwru/), you eat (خوري/χwre/)... and I ate (خورو/wəχor/), you ate (خورو/wəχor/), and so on. We have two type of root, first present root like eat (خور/χwr/) and second past root like (خور/χor/), 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.

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