

An Overview of the Verbal System of Northeastern Pashto

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1 Introduction

This paper seeks to consolidate various works that describe the verbal system of Pashto and its dialects, with specific comparison to our own data from the Northeastern dialect of Pashto (/pəχto/). As David (2014) attests, the verbal morphology of the language is uncharacteristically intricate for an Iranian language, and thus our goal is to provide the reader with a general understanding of the features that interact within the domain of Pashto verbal morphology. Additionally, we seek to add to the literature on Pashto verbs by introducing data from the Northeastern dialect of Pashto, which illustrates some differences from previous descriptions.

For this work, the consultant originates from Peshawar, Pakistan, where he was born in 1983, and subsequently raised. Despite his knowledge of Urdu and English, the speaker tells us that Pashto is his dominant home language, used frequently amongst family, friends, and acquaintances. Thus, the forms elicited in this squib are representative of his variety of the language, and may vary in several ways from other dialects, among them the Central dialect (see Robson & Taghey, 2009 for description), and the Western (see Shafeev, 1964 for description) and Southwestern branches of the family (see David, 2014 for description).

In Section 2, we present a brief overview of David's (2014) account of Pashto verbal morphology; section 2.1 discusses how verbs are classified based on internal structure, and section 2.2 discusses how the internal structure and classification of verbs result in the various verbal stem forms based on tense and aspect, which are key to Pashto verbal morphology; and in section 2.3 we discuss the various person, number, and gender suffixes that interact with verbal conjugation. In section 3, we provide an account of our own data, collected for the present study. Finally, in section 4, we summarize our findings, the differences between dialects that we have observed through the presented data, as well as some of the shortcomings of current research on Pashto verbal morphology.

2 Previous Literature on the Pashto Verbal System

2.1 Verb Classification The following subsections will introduce the three different ways in which Pashto verbs can be classified based on previous descriptions. David (2014) suggests the following three categories: 1) strong or weak stems, based on the presence or absence of stem allomorphy; 2) simplex or complex stems, based on the verb's morphological structure; and 3) the way in which aorist bases are formed, which is separated into three distinct conjugation classes.

2.1.1 Weak and Strong Verbs David (2014) describes the way in which Pashto verbs may be categorised as strong or weak, depending on whether the verb stems have tense and aspect-influenced allomorphs. These are also referred to as regular or irregular verb classes. Weak verbs do not have stem allomorphs based on tense and aspect, and instead, are noted to have suffixes indicating past tense, for both transitive and intransitive verbs. A similar tense-marking suffix for present tense only applies to intransitive verbs, whereas no suffix is attributed to transitive verbs in the present tense. This suffixation pattern is given in (1). Interestingly, the past tense marker /-əl-/ is the same suffix used to denote the infinitive form for all verbs.

(1)	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
Transitive	∅	/-əl-/
Intransitive	/-eg-/	/-ed(-əl)-/

The suffixation in (1) are illustrated with the verbs /winzəl/ 'to wash' for the transitive, and /rasedəl/ 'to arrive' for the intransitive in example (2). This example only accounts for the verb bases in the form of the imperfective aspect.

(2)		<u>Present</u>	<u>Imperfective</u>	<u>Past Imperfective</u>
	Transitive	1st	winz-ám	winz-ál
		2nd	winz-é	winz-ál
		3rd	winz-í	winz-ál
	Intransitive	1st	ras-ég-əm	ras-éd-əm
		2nd	ras-ég-e	ras-éd-e
		3rd	ras-ég-i	ras-éd-o

As shown in (2), the past tense form for /winzál/ is identical to the infinitive, with the /-ál/ suffix attached, where it is otherwise deleted in the present tense form. Similarly, for /rasedál/, the suffixes /-ég-/ and /-éd-/ are attached to the verb stem /wínz/ in the present and past tense forms respectively. The suffixes in (2) may also be followed by other suffixes, such as the person, number, and gender (i.e. PNG suffixes, see Section 2.3) agreement-marking suffixes, as well as the mood-markers, such as the imperative, optative, and adjectival suffixes. In (2), the PNG suffixes indicating first, second, and third person, singular, masculine gender are attached to the verb stem or tense markers. While /-əm/ and /-e/ are insensitive to tense, third person singular masculine suffix alternates between /-i/ and /-o/ for the present and past tense forms. Strong verbs, then, can be identified based on the allomorphs for the present and past tense. For example, the elicited data with our consultant revealed that /kinastál/ ‘to sit down’ has the following stem allomorphs in the present and past tense forms for the imperfective aspect, as shown in example (3).

(3)		<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
	1st	ken	kenast
	2nd	ken	kenast
	3rd	kin	kenast

A more detailed table presenting the data for verb stems in the different tenses and aspects, as well as both singular and plural forms is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Stem allomorphs for strong verb /kinastál/ ‘to sit down’

Aspect	Number	Singular		Plural	
		Present	Past	Present	Past
Imperfective	1st	ken	kenast	kin	kenast
	2nd			ken	
	3rd	kin		kin	
Perfective	1st	kən		kin	
	2nd	ken		ken	
	3rd	kin		kin	

To reiterate, tense for weak verbs is marked through different suffixes, whereas tense in strong verbs is marked through the different stem allomorphs.

2.1.2 Simple and Complex Verbs In addition to its inflectional features, David (2014) also makes a distinction in terms of the morphological structure of verbs, and suggests the categories of simplex and complex verbs. Simplex verbs are verbs that feature a monomorphemic stem. Some examples of simplex verbs that David provides are given in (4) (adapted from David, 2014, p. 212). In all examples in (4), a single morpheme constitutes the entire verb stem, with the infinitive suffix /-ál/ attached.

(4)	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
	/wah-ál/	‘to hit’
	/lik-ál/	‘to write’
	/lid-ál/	‘to see’

Complex verbs, on the other hand, can be split into three categories: 1) *a*-initial stems, 2) prefixed stems, or verb stems which have derivational prefixes attached, and 3) denominal verbs, which are nominal or adjectival complements that are attached to a verbaliser. Since stem-only verbal constructions are not allowed in Pashto, all of these verb stems are usually followed by an infinitive, PNG, or mood-marking suffix, or any combination of the three.

Most verbs that begin with /a/ in the verb stem can be considered as *a*-initial stems, with the exception of denominal verbs. A key difference between *a*-initial verbs and other complex verb stems is that while most verbs cannot take on stress in the onset of constructions for the imperfective aspect, *a*-initial verbs may carry stress on any syllable of the word. Additionally, *a*-initial verbs may be distinguished from prefixed verbs through the constructions for the perfective aspect, where the perfective aspect *a*-initial verbs is indicated with the prefix /wə-/. The elicited data from the consultant, however, does not account for any *a*-initial complex verbs, and as such this paper will focus on the following two types of complex verbs: prefixed and denominal verbs.

Prefixed verb stems are characterised by verb stems that are modified by a derivational prefix. Some of these prefixes are deictic, with directional reference to the speaker or addressee. The examples that David provides for General Pashto are quoted in (5).

(5)	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
	/ra-/	‘here; to me’
	/dər-/, /dar-/	‘there; to you’
	/wər-/, /war-/	‘there (yonder); to him/her/it/them’

An example of a prefix verb is also seen in the data we elicited, given in (6).

(6)	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Morphology</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
	/ra-tl-əl/	here.to go-INF	‘to come’

Both the /a-/ morpheme in *a*-initial verbs and prefix in prefixed verbs are able to separate from the verb stem, with the presence of a clitic or negative morpheme. This separation by clitic or negative morpheme would result in a shift in stress for the verb, namely to the initial syllable.

The final type of complex verb that David (2014) identified, is the denominal verb. As mentioned above, these verbs are formed with a nominal or adjectival complement and the verbalisers /kedəl/ ‘to do’ for transitive verbs and /kawəl/ ‘to become’ for intransitive verbs. The complement contains the semantic information of the verb, whereas the verbaliser describes transitivity and also inflects for tense, aspect, and PNG agreement. Although denominal verbs may appear as two separate words orthographically, they inflect and behave as single words, not unlike the other verb classes. Apart from transitivity, denominal verbs may also be divided based on whether they are contracted or uncontracted, but only in the imperfective aspect. Contracted denominals are consonant-final adjectival stems with *k*-deletion of the verbaliser of imperfective forms, thus eliminating the possible consonant cluster that would result otherwise. Uncontracted denominals are typically verbs comprising a nominal or vowel-final adjectival complement.

However, there exists exceptions to this rule, and certain denominal verbs containing nominal complements may allow *k*-deletion in the verbaliser. David (2014) also notes that verbal contraction does not occur in perfective formations. An example of the contracted and uncontracted denominals, /ḍʒoɾawəl/ ‘to build’ and /prekawəl/ ‘to cut’ is given in (7). All data is of the first person, singular, present tense construction, in both imperfective and perfective aspect.

(7)			<u>Verb</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
	Contracted	Imperfective	/ḍʒoɾ-óm/	‘am building’
		Perfective	/ḍʒoɾ kəm/	‘when... finish building’
	Uncontracted	Imperfective	/pré-kom/	‘am cutting’
		Perfective	/pré-kəm/	‘when... finish cutting’

From (7), contraction, or *k*-deletion, occurs for the present imperfective form of /ḍʒoɾawəl/ ‘to build’, but not in the perfective form. No *k*-deletion occurs for the present imperfective form of /prekawəl/ ‘to cut’.

Denominal verbs differ from *a*-initial and prefixed complex verbs in that they do not exhibit the same separability that the latter two do in the imperfective aspect, and neither clitic nor negative marker may be inserted in between the complement and verbaliser.

2.1.3 Conjugation Classes The third way of classifying verbs according to David (2014) is perfective formation; In other words, we can group them based on their conjugation patterns in the perfective aspect. There are three main conjugation patterns, and David coins them as the first, second, and third conjugation classes. As we will show, this classification is dependent on whether a verb is a simplex or complex verb (cf section 2.1.1).

The first conjugation class consists mainly of simplex verbs, such as /legól/ ‘to send’, which has the /leg-/ stem attached to the /-ól/ infinitive suffix. In the perfective aspect, a prefix /wá-/ is attached to the /leg-/ stem to form the perfective base /wáleg-/. This perfective base can then be suffixed with tense suffixes and also PNG suffixes to form a full perfective base. David (2014) also includes a-initial verbs in this conjugation class, but it is not discussed in this paper.

The second conjugation class consists of complex verbs that have the shape *prefix + derivational stem*, i.e. prefixed verbs (cf. section 2.1.2). An example of this is /ratlól/ ‘come’, where the /tlól/ stem which means ‘come’ is prefixed with /ra-/ ‘here; to me’. The perfective of these prefixed verbs are formed by stress shifting; stress shifts to the prefixes to form the perfective base.

The third conjugation class consists of complex denominal verbs, as set out above in section 2.1.2, which are made up of adjectival or noun complements attached to the transitive verbalizer /kawól/ ‘to do’ or intransitive verbaliser /kedól/ ‘to become’ depending on transitivity. An example of this is /ḍzor/ ‘whole’, which is attached to /kawól/ to form the transitive verb /ḍzor-awól/ ‘to build’ and attached to /kedól/ to form the intransitive verb /ḍzor-edól/ ‘to be built’.

The perfective base of these verbs are formed by attaching the complements to the perfective forms of the verbalizers /kawól/ and /kedól/. The perfective forms of these verbalizers, however, are irregular and change according to tense, person, and plurality. This also changes depending on the dialect. As a general principle, /kawól/ becomes /k(r)-/ in the perfective aspect and /kedól/ becomes /s(v)-/ in the perfective aspect, and they both attach to PNG suffixes. Hence, the perfective form of /ḍzor-awól/ ‘to build’ would be /ḍzor-krēm/ ‘to build (PERF.1st.sg.)’. Note also that stress shifting occurs - the stress on the verbalizer is shifted to the complement in the perfective forms.

2.2 Four Tense and Aspect As we have previously detailed, Pashto verbs may be categorized as either strong or weak verbs based on stem allomorphy—meaning, the number of stem forms that exist within the verb class dictates its categorisation. David (2014) elects to call those verbs with multiple stems strong and those with none weak. In the case of strong verbs, stem allomorphs may number anywhere from two to four forms, whereas in the case of weak verbs, a single allomorph is employed. Examples of such variance are given in Table 2 (selected from David, 2014, as well as our own data).

Table 2: The four tense and aspect bases with example verbs

Stem Class	Verb & Gloss	Present Perfective	Present Imperfective	Past Perfective	Past Imperfective
Strong	a. /biwól/ ⁷ ‘to lead away’	/bóz-/	/byáy-/	/biw-/	/bót-/
	b. /kinastól/ ‘to sit (down)’	/k(e i)n-/		/kénast-/	
Weak	c. /rasedól/ ‘to arrive’	/ras-/			
	d. /winzól/ ‘to wash’	/wínz-/			

The four stems that one observes in verbs like /biwól/ ‘to lead away’ (David, 2017, p. 213) illustrate the maximal way in which verbs may undergo allomorphy in the language. Other verbs, such as /kinastól/ ‘to sit (down)’ do not employ a unique verb base for use in each of these environments, though are nevertheless considered strong verbs as they employ more than a single stem allomorph. Finally, no matter how many allomorphs a verb possesses, it is still subject to suffixal inflection. Thus, the weak verbs, like the strong verbs just mentioned, are also subject to suffixation of a range of suffixes (discussed

⁷ David, 2017, p. 213

at further length in section 2.3). The remainder of this section will thus detail the semantic uses and patterns of the construction of each of the four primary tense-aspect bases.

2.2.1 Present Perfective The present perfective form is used to indicate a hypothetical event in which an action has been completed. Our consultant offers the English approximation “When Kenta sits down on the tiger” for the sentence in the subsequent example.

- (8) /tʃe kenta zməri bande kɪn-i/
 when Kenta tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-AOR-PRST.3SG.M
 ‘When Kenta sits down on the tiger’

It must be noted however that while we assume this verb to take the shape of *prefix + stem* in terms of its classification, we must also assert that its meaning is difficult to distinguish, which is consistent with David’s (2014) observation of second conjugation verbs.

2.2.2 Present Imperfective David (2014) refers to this construction as the present continuous. Regardless of name, the present imperfective form, as in English, is used to describe ongoing activities. As such, our consultant offers the translation “Kenta is sitting down on the tiger” for the form presented in (9):

- (9) /kenta zməri bande kɪn-i/
 Kenta tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-PRST.3SG.M
 ‘Kenta is sitting down on the tiger’

Unlike the past perfective and past imperfective conjugations of this verb, (9) takes a different stem. This is indicated in the gloss by ‘PRST_Stem’. We point the reader to the table 2, where we observe that the verb /kinastəl/ ‘to sit (down)’ delineates between two stem allomorphs, one for the present perfective and imperfective, and another for the past perfective and imperfective constructions. Finally, as indicated in table 2, the present perfective and imperfective conjugations of this verb take one of either /kén/ or, in this case, /kɪn/ (see section 3.2 for further details).

If we compare the present tense conjugation /kɪn-i/ in (8) to the present imperfective /kɪn-i/ in (9), we observe that they are distinguished only by the location of stress. In 2.2.1, it is located in the stem, whereas above, it is located on the PNG suffix. David (2014) notes that this stress shift occurs due to the verb belonging to the second conjugation class, wherein stress movement is necessary to forming the aorist construction (see section 2.1.3 for more details). As such, we see the stress move from the PNG suffix (in 2.2.1, denoted by ‘AOR’) to what is theoretically the prefix component of the verb stem.

2.2.3 Past Perfective David (2014) describes the past perfective tense-aspect class as a form “with focus on completion, or on the event per se rather than its duration or multiple instances of the event” (p. 281). She provides an example of this verb in example 8.60, in which the verb /kinastəl/ ‘to sit (down)INF’ surfaces as /kénost-Ø/ ‘AOR\sit-PST-PST.3SG.M’ (p. 282). This is highly similar to what we observe in our own elicitation: /kénast-o/ ‘AOR\sit-PST-PST.3SG.M’. The exception to these similarities lies in the 3rd person singular male suffix, which in David (2014), surfaces as a null morpheme, and in our own data, surfaces as /-o/.

- (10) /kenta zməri bande kénast-o/
 Kenta tiger on PST_Stem\sit-PST.3SG.M
 ‘Kenta just sat down on the tiger’

Finally, we can note that in all our data in which past perfective-conjugated verbs were elicited, the speaker offered the English approximation of ‘I/you/they/etc. (just) V_{PST-PERF} (e.g. danced)’. This indicates that the past perfective tense-aspect form also projects the semantic notion of a recently completed past event. These translations also differ somewhat from those found in David (2014), in which the temporal adverb ‘just’ is missing. Rather, it would appear that the recentness of the event is informed by context, or is otherwise left indeterminate with respect to recentness in the translator’s gloss.

2.2.4 Past Imperfective The past imperfective is also known as the past continuous in David (2014), in which she notes that the form “is used for continuous or habitual events in the past” (p. 279). Our consultant translates sentences with such constructions as “was V_{PST-IMPF} (e.g. dancing)”. As observed, in the table in section 2.2, the past imperfective base stem allomorph for the verb /kinastəl/ ‘to sit (down)’

is identical to its past perfective counterpart; in other words, it takes /kénast-/ prior to suffixation. This is observable in elicitations of our own, one of which is presented (11):

- (11) /kenta zməri bande kenast-ál-o/
 Kenta tiger on PST_Stem\sit-PST-PST.3SG.M
 ‘Kenta was sitting down on the tiger’

Comparing the example above with that in section 2.2.3, we can observe that the only point of differences in conjugation comes down to the addition of the past tense suffix /-ál/ in the present entry. Naturally, this would appear to be necessary in distinguishing the two forms, given their identical stem allomorphs and PNG suffixes (taking the PST.3SG.M in the previous two examples). However, it must be noted that in general, this suffix is not required in order to encode past tense in constructions where it would otherwise prove superfluous. David (2014) notes that among these such constructions are the “strong verbs, as they encode tense through allomorphic stems” (p. 254).

2.3 PNG Suffixes The PNG suffixes, first introduced in section 2.1.1, are suffixes marking agreement for person, number, and gender. Unlike the infinitive or past tense-marking /-ál/ suffix, PNG suffixes do not inherently carry stress, and stress differs according to roots. David (2014, p. 191) notes that these suffixes differ in tense only for the 3rd person suffix, as the 3rd person past tense suffixes account for gender, person, and number as well. The first and second person suffixes do not account for tense, unlike the 3rd person suffixes.

Examples for suffixation based on person and number are extracted from the elicited data with our consultant, while those for gender are quoted from David (2014), as we were only able to elicit grammatically masculine constructions. In (12) the inflections for tense, person, and number for /kinastól/ ‘to sit down’ in the imperfective aspect.

(12)	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>PNG</u>
	/ken-ám/	/-ám/	1st, singular, present
	/ken-é/	/-é/	2nd, singular, present
	/kin-í/	/-í/	3rd, singular, present
	/kenast-ál-əm/	/-əm/	1st, singular, (past)
	/kenast-ál-e/	/-e/	2nd, singular, (past)
	/kenast-ál-o/	/-i/	3rd, singular, (past)
	/kin-ú/	/-ú/	1st, plural, present
	/ken-éj/	/-éj/	2nd, plural, present
	/kin-í/	/-í/	3rd, plural, present
	/kenast-ál-i wu/	/-i wu/	1st, plural, (past)
	/kenast-ál-i we/	/-i we/	2nd, plural, (past)
	/kenast-ál-i wu/	/-i wu/	3rd, plural, (past)

From (12), it can be seen that the first, second, and third person singular suffixes do not inflect for tense, whereas the plural counterparts inflect differently across present and past tense. More specifically, the past tense forms for plural constructions contain an additional inflection for the auxiliary verb ‘to be’, as seen in /wu/ and /we/ for the first and third, and second person plural constructions respectively. These are also inflected for past tense, and thus agree with the verb stems in terms of tense.

To illustrate the masculine and feminine suffixes, the following examples are extracted from David (2014, p. 250 & 255), using the verb /niwál/ ‘to catch’. Since the first and second person constructions do not inflect for grammatical gender, only third person constructions are reflected in (13). Similarly to (12), only constructions for the imperfective aspect are referenced.

(13)	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>PNG</u>
	/nis-i/	/-i/	3rd, present
	/niw-ál/	/-ál/	3rd, singular, (past), masculine
	/niw(-ál)-á/	/-á/	3rd, singular, (past), feminine
	/niw-ál(-á)/	Ø or /(-á)/	3rd, plural, (past), masculine
	/niw(-ál)-é/	/-é/	3rd, plural, (past), feminine

As seen in (13), the PNG suffix for the 3rd person present construction of /niwál/ does not inflect for number or gender, whereas in the past tense forms, the suffix varies for both number and grammatical gender.

3 Data from the Present Study

In this section, we will provide several verbs and their different bases and forms that have been elicited in the present study. We will then discuss them based on David's (2014) classification of verbs in Pashto. The verbs to be discussed are: /rasédəl/ 'to arrive', /kinastəl/ 'to sit down', /winzəl/ 'to wash', /dʒorawəl/ 'to build', and /prekol/ 'to cut'.

3.1 Verb Form: /rasédəl/ 'to arrive' This is a weak, simplex, intransitive verb belonging to the first conjugation class. /rasédəl/ is the infinitive form, and /ras-/ is the verb stem. The stem /ras-/ does not change for tense. Rather, it takes on the /-eg-/ affix for present tense and the /-ed-/ affix for past tense. This is consistent with the description of weak intransitive verbs in section 2.1.1. Examples from our data are shown in (14):

- (14) a. /zə ba ɤarma raségəm/
1SG will noon arrive-PRST.1SG
'I am arriving at noon.'
- b. /zə ba ɤarma rasédəm/
1SG will noon arrive-PST.1SG
'I was arriving at noon.'

/rasédəl/ is also a simplex verb, as it does not attach to the verbalisers /kawəl/ 'to do' or /kedəl/ 'to become', nor does it exhibit any form of stress shifting in the perfective aspect. As it is a simplex verb, it also belongs to David's (2014) first conjugation class as its perfective bases are formed with the perfective prefix /ə-/ , which also takes on primary stress. It is proposed that the prefix /ə-/ is a different realisation of the /wə-/ prefix in David (2014) discussed in section 2.1.3 above, and that the difference can be attributed to dialectal variation. This is shown in (15):

- (15) a. /zə ɤarma ərasédəm/
1SG noon PERF-arrive-PST.1SG
'I (just) arrived at noon.'
- b. /tʃə zə Tokyo tə ərasegəm/
when 1SG Tokyo to PERF-arrive-PRST.1SG
'When I arrive in Tokyo.'

In terms of the PNG suffixes, the singular bases take on the /-əm/ suffix for first person, /-e/ for second person, and /-i/ suffix for third person, as shown in (16):

- (16) a. /zə ba ɤarma raségəm/
1SG will noon arrive-PRST.1SG
'I am arriving at noon.'
- b. /tə ba ɤarma rasége/
2SG will noon arrive-PRST.2SG
'You are arriving at noon.'
- c. /Kenta ba ɤarma raségi/
Kenta will noon arrive-PRST.3SG
'Kenta is arriving at noon.'

The PNG suffixes stay the same in past tense, except in the case of the third person past tense suffix, which surfaces as /-o/:

- (17) a. /Kenta ba ɤarma rasédo/
Kenta will noon arrive-PST.1SG
'Kenta was arriving at noon.'

In the plural forms, the singular bases take on the /-u/ suffix for first person, /-ej/ for second person, and /-i/ for third person. In the past tense, the third person suffix becomes /-el/ instead. Some examples are shown in (18):

- (18) a. /munɟ ba ɣarma raségu/
1PL will noon arrive-PRST.1SG
'We are arriving at noon.'
- b. /taso ba ɣarma raségej/
2PL will noon arrive-PRST.2SG
'You (all) are arriving at noon.'
- c. /haɣwi ba ɣarma raségi/
3PL will noon arrive-PRST.3SG
'They are arriving at noon.'
- d. /haɣwi ba ɣarma rasédəl/
3PL will noon arrive-PST.3SG
'They were arriving at noon.'

3.2 Verb Form: /kinastəl/ 'to sit down' This is a strong, complex, intransitive verb. As a strong verb, multiple stems are present, and thus the present verb alternates between /ken-/ for present tense and /kenast-/ for past tense. The examples are shown in (19):

- (19) a. /zə zməri bande kenəm/
1SG tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-1SG
'I am (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- b. /zə zməri bande kénastəm/
1SG tiger on PST_Stem\sit-PERF-1SG
'I (just) sat down on the tiger.'

Interestingly, the stem /kin-/ is also used, but only for present tense forms in the third person.

- (20) a. /Kenta zməri bande kiní/
Kenta tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-3SG
'Kenta is (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'

Additionally, the past tense suffix /-əl-/, usually not required in strong verbs, is also attached in the past imperfective base, as in (21):

- (21) a. /zə zməri bande kenastələm/
1SG tiger on PST_Stem\sit-PST.1SG
'I was (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'

This word is also a complex prefixed verb. As this word does not take on the /ə-/ perfective prefix (as per simplex verbs) nor does it attach to any verbaliser, it is a complex prefixed verb and belongs to David's (2014) second conjugation class. In the perfective bases, stress shifts to the initial syllable. The present imperfective base is given in (22a) while the present perfective base is given in (22b):

- (22) a. /zə zməri bande kenəm/
1SG tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-1SG
'I am (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- b. /zə zməri bande kénəm/
1SG tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-PERF-1SG
'When I sit down on the tiger.'

The PNG suffixes are the same as listed for /rasédəl/ 'to arrive' in section 3.1, and some examples are listed with singular forms in (23) and plural forms in (24).

- (23) a. /zə zməri bande kenóm/
1SG tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-1SG
'I am (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- b. /tə zməri bande kené/
2SG tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-2SG
'You are (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- c. /Kenta zməri bande kiní/
Kenta tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-3SG
'Kenta is (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- (24) a. /mʊŋg zməri bande kinu/
1PL tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-1PL
'We were (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- b. /taso zməri bande kenej/
2PL tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-2PL
'You (all) were (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- c. /həkwɪ zməri bande kini/
3PL tiger on PRST_Stem\sit-3PL
'They were (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'

Like /rasédəl/ 'to arrive', the PNG suffixes stay the same in past tense, except the third person past tense suffix which is /-o/:

- (25) a. /Kenta zməri bande kenastálo/
Kenta tiger on PST_Stem\sit-PST-PST.3SG
'Kenta was (in the act of) sitting down on the tiger.'
- b. /Kenta zməri bande kénasto/
Kenta tiger on PST_Stem\sit-PERF-PST.3SG
'Kenta (just) sat down on the tiger.'

3.3 Verb Form: /winzál/ 'to wash' This is a weak, complex, transitive verb. As it is a weak verb, the stem /winz-/ does not change for tense. Rather, it takes on the /-əl-/ affix in the past tense. This is shown in (26):

- (26) a. /zə loxi winzém/
1SG dishes wash-PRST.1SG
'I am washing the dishes.'
- b. /ma loxi winzál/
1SG dishes wash-PST.1SG
'I was washing the dishes.'

Like /kinastél/ 'to sit down', it is a complex prefixed verb, as it exhibits stress shift in the perfective forms to the initial syllable. It does not take on the /ə-/ prefix nor does it attach to any verbaliser, so it belongs to David's (2014) second conjugation class as well. This is shown in (27):

- (27) a. /zə loxi winzém/
1SG dishes wash-IMPRF.PRST.1SG
'I am washing the dishes.'
- b. /tʃe zə loxi wínzəm/
when 1SG dishes wash-PERF.PRST.1SG
'When I finish washing the dishes.'

The PNG suffixes here are again the same as exhibited in 3.1 and 3.2. Unlike /rasédəl/ 'to arrive' and /kinastəl/ 'to sit down', however, there is no discrepancy between third person forms with the first and second person forms. The examples are listed with singular forms listed in (28) and plural forms in (29):

- (28) a. /zə loχi winzəm/
1SG dishes wash-IMPRF.PRST.1SG
'I am washing the dishes.'
- b. /tə loχi winzé/
2SG dishes wash-IMPRF.PRST.2SG
'You are washing the dishes.'
- c. /Kenta loχi winzi/
Kenta dishes wash-IMPRF.PRST.3SG
'Kenta is washing the dishes.'
- (29) a. /mung loχi winzú/
1PL dishes wash-IMPRF.PST.1PL
'I am washing the dishes.'
- b. /taso loχi winzéj/
2PL dishes wash-IMPRF.PST.2PL
'You (all) are washing the dishes.'
- c. /haχwi loχi winzi/
3PL dishes wash-IMPRF.PST.3PL
'They are washing the dishes.'

3.4 Verb Form: /prekól/ & /prekawól/ 'to cut' This is a weak complex denominal verb. Unlike the verbs above, it is made up of the complement /pre/ attached to the verbaliser /kawól/ 'to do'. In the present study, the consultant provided the word for 'to cut' as /prekol/, which likely corresponds to /prekawól/ 'to cut' listed in David (2014). The existence of these alternate forms are important for us to understand the following conjugation forms, so we shall reference both realisations.

This word belongs to David's (2014) third conjugation class. In the perfective aspect, the complements /pre/ and are separated from the verbaliser, and /kawól/ inflects to its perfective form, /k(l)-/, which is attached to a PNG suffix. Hence, the perfective bases are formed in this manner: /pre/ + /k(l)-/ + PNG suffix. This is shown in (30):

- (30) a. /tʃe zə koáχa prékəm/
When 1SG meat cut-PERF.PRST.1SG
'When I finish cutting the meat.'

For imperfective bases, since the stem of /kawól/ itself is /kaw/, the expected formation of imperfective bases is /pre/+ /kaw/ + PNG suffix in the present tense, and /pre/+ /kaw/ + /-əl-/ + PNG suffix for past tense, with /-əl-/ being the past tense suffix. This formation is generally seen in both singular and plural forms:

- (31) a. /tə koáχa prekawé/
2SG meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.2SG
'You are cutting the meat.'
- b. /taso koáχa prekawéj/
2SG meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.2PL
'You are cutting the meat.'
- c. /tə koáχa prekawála/
2SG meat cut-IMPRF.PST.2SG
'You were cutting the meat.'

There are exceptions to this pattern, however. In the singular first person imperfective bases, the forms were /prékom/ for the present tense and /prekojá/ for the past tense, which seems to be conjugated from

/prekol/ rather than /prekawól/. Such patterns were not captured in David (2014) and are worth looking into. They are listed in (32):

- (32) a. /zə kəáχa prekóm/
1SG meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.1SG
'I am cutting the meat.'
- b. /zə kəáχa preko[á]/
1SG meat cut-IMPRF.PST.PST.1SG
'I was cutting the meat.'

Having established the conjugation pattern for imperfective bases, we can now look at the PNG suffixes themselves. In the present tense, the PNG suffixes are the mostly the same with the verbs listed above; For singulars, the first person suffixes is /-om/ (for imperfective only) and /-əm/, the second person suffix is /-e/, and third person suffix is /-i/. For plurals, the first person suffix is /-u/, the second person suffix is /-ej/, and third person suffix is /-i/. Examples are shown in (33):

- (33) a. /zə kəáχa prekóm/
1SG meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.1SG
'I am cutting the meat.'
- b. /tə kəáχa prekawé/
2SG meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.2SG
'You are cutting the meat.'
- c. /Kenta kəáχa prekawí/
Kenta meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.3SG
'Kenta is cutting the meat.'
- (34) a. /munɣ kəáχa preko[á]/
1PL meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.1PL
'We are cutting the meat.'
- b. /tə kəáχa prekawéj/
2PL meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.2PL
'You (all) are cutting the meat.'
- c. /haɣwi kəáχa prekawí/
3PL meat cut-IMPRF.PRST.3PL
'They are cutting the meat.'

In the past tense, unlike the verbs above, there is only one PNG suffix that applies in all aspects, person, and plurality. This is the suffix /-a/, as shown in (35):

- (35) a. /zə kəáχa preko[á]/
1SG meat cut-IMPRF.PST.PST.1SG
'I was cutting the meat.'
- b. /tə kəáχa prekawóla/
2SG meat cut-IMPRF.PST.PST.2SG
'You were cutting the meat.'
- c. /Kenta kəáχa prekawóla/
Kenta meat cut-IMPRF.PST.PST.3SG
'You were cutting the meat.'

3.3 Verb Form: /ḍʒoɽawól/ 'to build' Like /prekawól/ or /prekol/, this verb is also made up of the adjectival complement /ḍʒoɽ/ 'whole' attached to the verbaliser /kawól/ 'to do', and is a weak complex denominal verb. The difference here is that k-deletion occurs, where the /k/ from /kawól/ is deleted. This can be attributed to the fact that unlike /pre/, the stem /ḍʒoɽ/ ends in a consonant.

As such, /d̪ʒoɾawəl/ also belongs to David's (2014) third conjugation class, and conjugates for the perfective aspect in the same way that /prekawəl/ does: /d̪ʒoɾ/ + /k(l)-/ + PNG suffix, as shown in (36):

- (36) a. /t̪ʃe zə kor d̪ʒóɾ kəm/
 when 1SG house whole to do-PRF.PRST.1SG
 'When I finish building the house.'

In orthography, /d̪ʒoɾ/ is written separately from the verbaliser in the perfective aspect, but this is not the case for /pre/. We can attribute this to occurrence of k-deletion - as k-deletion occurs in /d̪ʒoɾawəl/, the two constituents need to be separated for the /k/ to be reinstated in the perfective aspect. The imperfective bases are also formed in the following way: /d̪ʒoɾ/ + /kaw/ + PNG suffix. Taking k-deletion into account, the resulting forms would be as shown in (37):

- (37) a. /tə kor d̪ʒoɾawé/
 2SG house build-IMPRF.PRST.2SG
 'You are building the house.'

There are again a few exceptions to this, however, and they lie in the singular first person present imperfective base /d̪ʒoɾóm/, and the past imperfective bases /d̪ʒoɾólo/. This is similar to the patterns we see in /prékom/ and /prekoɭá/, which suggests that there is a relationship between these forms and the denominal verbs in general, and deserves to be looked into. The verbs are shown in (38):

- (38) a. /zə kor d̪ʒoɾóm/
 1SG house build-IMPRF.PRST.1SG
 'I am building the house.'
- b. /ma kor d̪ʒoɾólo/
 1SG house build-IMPRF.PST.1SG
 'I was building the house.'

It is also worth noting that for the imperfective bases, stress is assigned to the suffixes as the stem is not separated from its verbaliser. In perfective bases, however, stress is assigned to the stem as the verbaliser is separated. Regarding the PNG suffixes, the present tense suffixes are the same as the ones listed out for /prekawəl/. Note that again, /-om/ is used only for the imperfective first person. Some examples are shown, with singular forms in (39) and plural forms in (40):

- (39) a. /zə kor d̪ʒoɾóm/
 1SG house build-IMPRF.PRST.1SG
 'I am building the house.'
- b. /tə kor d̪ʒoɾawé/
 2SG house build-IMPRF.PRST.2SG
 'You are building the house.'
- c. /Kenta kor d̪ʒoɾawí/
 Kenta house build-IMPRF.PRST.3SG
 'Kenta is building the house.'
- (40) a. /munɟ kor d̪ʒoɾawú/
 1PL house build-IMPRF.PRST.1PL
 'We are building the house.'
- b. /taso kor d̪ʒoɾawéj/
 2PL house build-IMPRF.PRST.2PL
 'You (all) are building the house.'
- c. /haɽwi kor d̪ʒoɾawí/
 3PL house build-IMPRF.PRST.3PL
 'Kenta is building the house.'

In past tense, again we see one suffix being applied for all aspects, person, and plurality, but the suffix here is /-o/. Examples are shown in (41) using the past perfective bases:

- (41) a. /tʃe zə kor dʒóɽ k|o/
 when 1SG house whole to do-PRF.PST
 ‘When I finish building the house.’
- b. /tʃe tə kor dʒóɽ k|o/
 when 2SG house whole to do-PRF.PST
 ‘When you finish building the house.’
- c. /tʃe Kenta kor dʒóɽ k|o/
 when Kenta house whole to do-PRF.PST
 ‘When Kenta finishes building the house.’

4 Summary

In this paper we have sought to consolidate previous descriptions of Pashto’s verbal system, while simultaneously incorporating our own data from the Northeastern variety of the language and observing intermittent differences between dialects. The bases of verb classification in Pashto relies on distinctions made in three categories; between strong and weak verbs, which vary in their employment of tense and aspect allomorphy in verb stems; simplex and complex stems, reliant upon the morphological structure of verbs; and finally, the formation of aorist (also known as perfective) bases, which are separated into three conjugation classes.

In (2), we provide two weak verbs, the former /winzəl/ ‘to wash’, being transitive, and the second, /rasedəl/ ‘to arrive’, intransitive. Here, we observe the different pattern of tense and aspect marking they receive. Next, we observe the strong verb /kinastól/ ‘to sit down’. As a strong verb, it does not conform to the affixation patterns observed in (2), but rather, illustrates allomorphy in the verb bases which themselves encode tense and aspect. Simplex and complex verbs vary in whether or not they are constructed from a monomorphemic stem or a polymorphemic stem in the verb base. Complex verbs can further be divided into three categories; a-initial stems; prefixed stems (or those containing derivational prefixes); as well as denominal verbs (constructed from nominal or adjectival complements affixed by a verbaliser). Finally, the third form of categorization concerns the conjugation classes. As David (2014) points out, verb classes may be grouped by their conjugation in the perfective aspect. These, like the simplex and complex verbs, are delineated into three distinct groups.

Next, we describe the four tense and aspect bases that influence the allomorphy patterns of pashto verbs, and also distinguish strong from weak verbs in the language. In (2.2), we note an example elicited from our own data, /kinastól/ ‘to sit (down)’, a strong verb that shows two allomorphs in the verbal base, one corresponding to the present perfective and imperfective, and another corresponding to the past perfective and imperfective. In the subsequent subsections, the various tense-aspect conjugations are described, and English approximations are given to illustrate their semantic use in the spoken language. This is followed by a description of the person-number-gender (PNG) conjugational suffixes.

In Section 3, we explore a number of verbs elicited in our own recording sessions, which vary in a number of ways, including in their use of stem allomorphy, conjugation classification, and transitivity. Examples are provided using a number of different tense-aspect combinations, as well as person and number variations in the sentence subject position. Collectively, these illustrate in greater detail the complex conjugation paradigm of Pashto verbal morphology, and serve to clarify their practical use in language as well as some of the differences Northeastern conjugation patterns may exhibit when compared to other Pashto dialects that have previously been described.

5 Appendix

1. Intransitive Verbs (verbs are highlighted in red)

Intr. Verbs	Base	P	Sing., Masc.			Pl., Masc.		
			Verb	Pashto	Gloss	Verb	Pashto	Gloss
/rasəda/ 'to arrive'	Present Imperfective	1	ras-əc-əm	za ba karmā ras-əc-əm	I am arriving at noon.	ras-əc-ai	muṅg ba karmā ras-əc-ai	We are arriving at noon.
		2	ras-əc-ə	ta ba karmā ras-əc-ə	You are arriving at noon.	ras-əc-ai	ta so ba karmā ras-əc-ai	You (all) are arriving at noon.
		3	ras-əc-i	Kentā ba karmā ras-əc-i	Kentā is arriving at noon.	ras-əc-i	ba kwi ba karmā ras-əc-i	They are arriving at noon.
	Past Imperfective	1	ras-əd-əm	za ba karmā ras-əd-əm	I was arriving at noon.	ras-əd-ai	muṅg ba karmā ras-əd-ai	We were arriving at noon.
		2	ras-əd-ə	ta ba karmā ras-əd-ə	You were arriving at noon.	ras-əd-ai	ta ba karmā ras-əd-ai	You (all) were arriving at noon.
		3	ras-əd-o	Kentā ba karmā ras-əd-o	Kentā was arriving at noon.	ras-əd-ai	ba kwi ba karmā ras-əd-ai	They were arriving at noon.
	Present Perfective	1	ś-ras-əc-əm	ūc za Tokyo ta ś-ras-əc-əm	When I arrive in Tokyo.	ś-ras-əc-ai	ūc muṅg Tokyo ta ś-ras-əc-ai	When we arrive in Tokyo.
		2	ś-ras-əc-ə	ūc za Tokyo ta ś-ras-əc-ə	When you arrive in Tokyo.	ś-ras-əc-ai	ūc ta so Tokyo ta ś-ras-əc-ai	When you (all) arrive in Tokyo.
		3	ś-ras-əc-i	ūc Kentā Tokyo ta ś-ras-əc-i	When Kentā arrives in Tokyo.	ś-ras-əc-i	ūc ba kwi Tokyo ta ś-ras-əc-i	When they arrive in Tokyo.
	Past Perfective	1	ś-ras-əd-əm	za karmā ś-ras-əd-əm	I (just) arrived at noon.	ś-ras-əd-ai	muṅg karmā ś-ras-əd-ai	We just arrived at noon.
		2	ś-ras-əd-ə	ta karmā ś-ras-əd-ə	You (just) arrived at noon.	ś-ras-əd-ai	ta so karmā ś-ras-əd-ai	You (all) (just) arrived at noon.
		3	ś-ras-əd-o	Kentā karmā ś-ras-əd-o	Kentā (just) arrived at noon.	ś-ras-əd-ai	ba kwi karmā ś-ras-əd-ai	They (just) arrived at noon.

Intr. Verbs	Base	P	Sing., Masc.			Pl., Masc.		
			Verb	Pashto	Gloss	Verb	Pashto	Gloss
/kinastál/ 'to sit down'	Present Imperfective	1	ken-ám	za zmaṛi bande kenám	I am sitting down on the tiger.	kin-ú	munḡ zmaṛi bande kiní	We are sitting down on the tiger.
		2	ken-é	Te zmaṛi bande kené	You are sitting down on the tiger.	ken-éi	taso zmaṛi bande kenéi	You (all) are sitting down on the tiger.
		3	kin-í	kenṭa zmaṛi bande kiní	Kenta is sitting down on the tiger.	kin-í	bakwi zmaṛi bande kiní	They are sitting down on the tiger.
	Past Imperfective	1	kenast-ál-am	za zmaṛi bande kenastáloṃ	I was sitting down on the tiger.	kenast-ál-i wu	munḡ zmaṛi bande kenastáli wu	We were sitting down on the tiger.
		2	kenast-ál-e	te zmaṛi bande kenastále	You were sitting down on the tiger.	kenast-ál-i we	taso zmaṛi bande kenastáli we	You (all) were sitting down on the tiger.
		3	kenast-ál-o	kenṭa zmaṛi bande kenastálo	Kenta was sitting down on the tiger.	kenast-ál-i wu	bakwi zmaṛi bande kenastáli wu	They were sitting down on the tiger.
	Present Perfective	1	kin-am	úe za zmaṛi bande kinám	When I sit down on the tiger.	kin-u	úe munḡ zmaṛi bande kinu	When we sit down on the tiger.
		2	kin-e	úe te zmaṛi bande kiné	When you sit down on the tiger.	kin-ei	úe taso zmaṛi bande kinéi	When you (all) sit down on the tiger.
		3	kin-i	úe kenṭa zmaṛi bande kiní	When Kenta sits down on the tiger.	kin-i	úe bakwi zmaṛi bande kiní	When they sit down on the tiger.
	Past Perfective	1	kenast-am	za zmaṛi bande kenastámoṃ	I just sat down on the tiger.	kenast-u	munḡ zmaṛi bande kenastu	We just sat down on the tiger.
		2	kenast-e	te zmaṛi bande kenasté	You just sat down on the tiger.	kenast-e	taso zmaṛi bande kenastéi	You (all) just sat down on the tiger.
		3	kenast-o	kenṭa zmaṛi bande kenastálo	Kenta just sat down on the tiger.	kenast-i	bakwi zmaṛi bande kenastáli	They just sat down on the tiger.

2. Transitive Verbs (verbs are highlighted in red)

Tran. Verbs	Base	P	Sing., Masc.			Pl., Masc.		
			Verb	Pashto	Gloss	Verb	Pashto	Gloss
/wɪnzəl/ 'to wash'	Present Imperfective	1	wɪnz-əm	za lozi wɪnzəm	I am washing the dishes.	wɪnz-ə	munḡ lozi wɪnzə	We are washing the dishes.
		2	wɪnz-é	ta lozi wɪnzé	You are washing the dishes.	wɪnz-əi	taso lozi wɪnzəi	You (all) are washing the dishes.
		3	wɪnz-i	Kenta lozi wɪnz-i	Kenta is washing the dishes.	wɪnz-i	hakwi lozi wɪnz-i	They are washing the dishes.
	Past Imperfective	1	wɪnz-əl	ma lozi wɪnzəl	I was washing the dishes.	wɪnz-əl	munḡ lozi wɪnzəl	We were washing the dishes.
		2	wɪnz-əl	te lozi wɪnzəl	You were washing the dishes.	wɪnz-əl	taso lozi wɪnzəl	You (all) were washing the dishes.
		3	wɪnz-əl	kenta lozi wɪnzəl	Kenta was washing the dishes.	wɪnz-əl	hakwi lozi wɪnzəl	They were washing the dishes.
	Present Perfective	1	wɪnz-am	ūḡe za lozi wɪnzam	When I finish washing the dishes.	wɪnz-ə	ūḡe munḡ lozi wɪnzə	When we finish washing the dishes.
		2	wɪnz-a	ūḡe ta lozi wɪnzə	When you finish washing the dishes.	wɪnz-əi	ūḡe taso lozi wɪnzəi	When you (all) finish washing the dishes.
		3	wɪnz-i	ūḡe Kenta lozi wɪnz-i	When Kenta finishes washing the dishes.	wɪnz-i	ūḡe hakwi lozi wɪnz-i	When they finish washing the dishes.
	Past Perfective	1	wɪnz-əl	ma lozi wɪnzəl	I (just) washed the dishes.	wɪnz-əl	munḡ lozi wɪnzəl	We just washed the dishes.
		2	wɪnz-əl	te lozi wɪnzəl	You just washed the dishes.	wɪnz-əl	taso lozi wɪnzəl	You (all) just washed the dishes.
		3	wɪnz-əl	kenta lozi wɪnzəl	Kenta just washed the dishes.	wɪnz-əl	hakwi lozi wɪnzəl	They just washed the dishes.

Tran. Verbs	Base	P	Sing., Masc.			Pl., Masc.		
			Verb	Pashto	Gloss	Verb	Pashto	Gloss
/prekəwəl/ ‘‘ta cut’’	Present Imperfective	1	pre-kəw-ən	za kəwəza prekəwən	I am cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-ú	munge kəwəza prekəwú	We are cutting the meat.
		2	pre-kəw-éi	ta kəwəza prekəwéi	You are cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-éi	tasə kəwəza prekəwéi	You (all) are cutting the meat.
			pre-kəw-é	ta kəwəza prekəwé	You are cutting the meat. [formal]			
	Past Imperfective	3	pre-kəw-i	kənta kəwəza prekəwí	Kənta is cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-i	hakwi kəwəza prekəwí	They are cutting the meat.
		1	pre-kəw-á	ma kəwəza prekəwá	I was cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-á	munge kəwəza prekəwá	We were cutting the meat.
		2	pre-kəw-ə	ta kəwəza prekəwə	You were cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-ə	tasə kəwəza prekəwə	You (all) were cutting the meat.
	Present Perfective	3	pre-kəw-ál-a	kənta kəwəza prekəwál-a	Kənta was cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-ál-a	hakwi kəwəza prekəwál-a	They were cutting the meat.
		1	pre-kəw-ən	úe za kəwəza prekəwən	When I finish cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-ən	úe munge kəwəza prekəwən	When we finish cutting the meat.
		2	pre-kəw-e	úe ta kəwəza prekəw-e	When you finish cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-e	úe tasə kəwəza prekəw-e	When you (all) finish cutting the meat.
	Past Perfective	3	pre-kəw-i	úe kənta kəwəza prekəwí	When Kənta finishes cutting the meat.	pre-kəw-i	úe hakwi kəwəza prekəwí	When they finish cutting the meat.
		1	pre-kəw-á	ma kəwəza prekəwá	I just cut the meat.	pre-kəw-á	munge kəwəza prekəwá	We just cut the meat.
		2	pre-kəw-á	ta kəwəza prekəwá	You just cut the meat.	pre-kəw-á	tasə kəwəza prekəwá	You (all) just cut the meat.
		3	pre-kəw-á	kənta kəwəza prekəwá	Kənta just cut the meat.	pre-kəw-á	hakwi kəwəza prekəwá	They just cut the meat.

Tran. Verbs	Base	P	Sing., Masc.			Pl., Masc.		
			Verb	Pashto	Gloss	Verb	Pashto	Gloss
/دکورول/ / 'to build'	Present Imperfective	1	دکور-ول-م	za kor dīkor-om	I am building the house.	دکور-ول-ئ	mung kor dīkor-ol	We are building the house.
						دکور-او-ئ	mung kor dīkor-aw-ol	We are building the house.
			2 دكور-او-ئ	ta kor dīkor-aw-ol	You are building the house.	دكور-او-ئ	tasor kor dīkor-aw-ol	You (all) are building the house.
	Past Imperfective	3	دكور-او-ئ	kenta kor dīkor-aw-ol	Kenta is building the house.	دكور-او-ئ	hakwi kor dīkor-aw-ol	They are building the house.
			1 دكور-ول-م	ma kor dīkor-ol-m	I was building the house.	دكور-ول-م	mung kor dīkor-ol-m	We were building the house.
			2 دكور-ول-م	ta kor dīkor-ol-m	You were building the house.	دكور-ول-م	tasor kor dīkor-ol-m	You (all) were building the house.
	Present Perfective	3	دكور-ول-م	kenta kor dīkor-ol-m	Kenta was building the house.	دكور-ول-م	hakwi kor dīkor-ol-m	They were building the house.
			1 دكور-ك-م	ūe za kor dīkor k-m	When I finish building the house.	دكور-ك-م	ūe mung kor dīkor k-m	When we finish building the house.
			2 دكور-ك-م	ūe ta kor dīkor k-m	When you finish building the house.	دكور-ك-م	ūe tasor kor dīkor k-m	When you (all) finish building the house.
	Past Perfective	3	دكور-ك-م	ūe kenta kor dīkor k-m	When Kenta finishes building the house.	دكور-ك-م	ūe hakwi kor dīkor k-m	When they finish building the house.
			1 دكور-ك-م	ma kor dīkor k-m	I just built the house.	دكور-ك-م	mung kor dīkor k-m	We just built the house.
			2 دكور-ك-م	ta kor dīkor k-m	You just built the house.	دكور-ك-م	tasor kor dīkor k-m	You (all) just built the house.
		3	دكور-ك-م	kenta kor dīkor k-m	Kenta just built the house.	دكور-ك-م	hakwi kor dīkor k-m	They just built the house.

6 References

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