

2. Greetings روغیر

Hello. (Peace be upon you.)	salaam aalaikum.	سلام علیکم.
Hello to you too. (And Peace be upon you.)	waalaikum salaam.	وعلیکم سلام.
Welcome. (May you not be tired.)	steRai / steRay meh shay.	ستړی / ستړې مه شې. (fem) / (masc)
Welcome. (Come with blessing.)	peh khair raaghlei.	په خیر راغلی.
Thank you. (May you not be poor.)	khwaar / khwaarah meh shay.	څوار / څواره مه شې. (fem) / (masc)
How are you?	tsengah yay / yaast?	څنگه یې / یاست؟ (pl, s-form) / (s-inf)
Are you okay? (Are you healthy?)	joR / joRah yay?	چور / چوره یې؟ (fem) / (masc)
Are you okay? Are you in peace/prosperity?	peh khair yay?	په خیر یې؟
(It is your) kindness.	mehraabaanee.	مهربانې.
Thank you.	manenah / tashakur.	مننه / تشکر.
Nice to see / meet you.	peh leedo mo khushaalah shwom.	په لیدو مو خوشاله شوم.
Nice to see / meet you too.	zeh hum khushaalah shwom.	زه هم خوشاله شوم.
Have a good day/night.	wraz / shpah mo/day peh khair.	ورځ / شپه مو/دې په خیر. s. inf / s.form, pl.
In God's safety	de khudai peh amaan.	د خدای په امان.
May you face goodness (goodbye)	peh mekhah mo xhah.	په مخه مو بڼه.
See you tomorrow.	sabaa bah sarah weweenoo / wegooroo.	سبا به سره وویڼو/وگورو.

4. Ordinal Numbers - د پښتو ترتیبي شمېر

1 st	lomRai (awal)	لمری (اول)	7 th	owam	اووم
2 nd	dwaham	دوهم	8 th	atam	اتم
3 rd	drayam	درېم	9 th	naham	نهم
4 th	tsaloram	څلورم	10 th	lasam	لسم
5 th	pinzam	پنجم	100 th	selam	سلم
6 th	shpaGam	شپږم	1000 th	zeram	زرم

5. Days of the week (اونۍ) ورځې

Saturday	shambah	شنبه
Sunday	yakshambah	یکشنبه
Monday	doshambah	دوشنبه
Tuesday	sayshambah	سه شنبه
Wednesday	chaarshambah	چهارشنبه
Thursday	panjshambah	پنجشنبه
Friday	jumaah	جمعه

6. Months of the year د کال میاشتې

3/21-4/20	Hamal	حمل
4/21-5/20	Sawar	ثور
5/21-6/20	jawzaa	جوزا
6/21-7/20	sarataan	سرطان
7/21-8/20	asad	اسد
8/21-9/20	sunbalah	سنبله
9/21-10/20	meezaan	میزان
10/21-11/20	aaqrab	عقرب
11/21-12/20	aws	قوس
12/21-1/20	jaddee	جدی
1/21-2/20	dalwah	دلوه
2/21-3/20	Hoot	حوت

Note: The above names of the months are commonly used; although, pure Pashto words for months also exist.

3. Cardinal Numbers












د پښتو شمېر

1	yau	یو	۱
2	dwah	دوه	۲
3	dray	درې	۳
4	tsalour	څلور	۴
5	pinzhah	پنځه	۵
6	shpazh/shpaG	شپږ	۶
7	oweh	اووه	۷
8	ateh	اته	۸
9	nah/nahah	نه/نه	۹
10	las	لس	۱۰
11	yauoolas	یوولس	۱۱
12	dowolas	دوولس	۱۲
13	deyarlas	دیارلس	۱۳
14	tswarlas	څوارلس	۱۴
15	pinzhalas	پنځلس	۱۵
16	shpaaRas	شپاړلس	۱۶
17	owualas	اوولس	۱۷
18	atalas	اتلس	۱۸
19	nolas/nonas	نولس	۱۹
20	shul	شل	۲۰
21	yau weesht	یوویشت	۲۱

30	dayrsh	دېرش	۳۰
31	yau dayrsh	یو دېرش	۳۱
40	tsalwayxht	څلوېښت	۴۰
41	yau tsalwayxht	یو څلوېښت	۴۱
50	panzhos	پنځوس	۵۰
51	yau panzhos	یو پنځوس	۵۱
60	shpayteh	شپپته	۶۰
61	yau shpayteh	یو شپپته	۶۱
70	auyeeaa	اويا	۷۰
71	yau auyeeaa	یو اويا	۷۱
80	atyeeaa	اتيا	۸۰
81	yau atyeeaa	یو اتيا	۸۱
90	nauee	نوي	۹۰
91	yau nauee	یو نوي	۹۱
100	sil	سل	۱۰۰
101	yau sil au yau	یو سل او یو	۱۰۱
200	dwah sawah	دوه سوه	۲۰۰
201	dwah sawah au yau	دوه سوه او یو	۲۰۱
1000	zir	زر	۱۰۰۰
100000	sel zarah / yau lak	سل زره / یو لک	۱۰۰۰۰۰
1000000	yau miloon	یو میلیون	۱۰۰۰۰۰۰

7. Colors

رنگونه

	Black	tour	تور
	White	speen	سپین
	Red	soor	سور
	Green	sheen / zarghoon	شین / زرغون
	Blue	aaabee / aaasmaanee	آبی / آسمانی
	Yellow	zayR / jhaR	زیر / ژر
	Rose	gulaabee / gulaabee	گلایې / گلایې
	Brown	naswaaree	نصواری
	Gray	kheR	خړ
	Purple	baanjaanee	بانجانی
	Orange	naaranjee	نارنجی

8. Time - وختونه

8.1: Current - حال / اوس / دا مهال

Now	oss	اوس
Today	nun	نن
This week	daa / daghah haftah (onei)	دا / دغه هفته (اونی)
This month	daa / daghah meyiaasht	دا / دغه میاشت
This year	saG kaal	سپر کال

8.2: Past - تیرمهال / ماضی

Yesterday	paroon	پرون
The day before yesterday	weRmah wraz / paroon nah haghah bel paroon	ورمه ورخ / پرون نه هغه بل پرون
Last week	tayrah haftah (onei)	تیره هفته (اونی)
Last month	tayrah meyiaasht	تیره میاشت
Last year	tayr kaal	تیر کال
The year before last	weRem kaal	ورم کال

8.3: Future - راتلونکی

Tomorrow	sabaa	سبا
The day after tomorrow	sabaa nah bel sabaa	سبا نه بل سبا
Next week	raatloonkay haftah (onei)	راتلونکی هفته (اونی)
Next month	raatloonkay meyiaasht	راتلونکی میاشت
Next year	raatloonkai kaal	راتلونکی کال

8.4: Times of the day - د ورځې وختونه

Day	wraz	ورځ
Night	shpah	شپه
Morning	sahaar	سهار
Late morning	tsaaxht mahaal	ځاینت مهال
Noon	gharmah	غرمه
Afternoon	maaspaxheen	ماسپښین
Late afternoon	maazdeegar	مازديگر
Evening	maaxhaam	ماينام
Late evening	Maakhustan / maaskhutan	ماخستن/ماسختن
Midnight	neemah shpah	نیمه شپه

8.5: What time is it? - څو بجې دي؟

What time is it?	tso bajay dee?	څو بجې دي؟
It is 1:00.	yawah bajah dah.	یوه بجه ده.
It is quarter past one.	paau baanday yawah bajah dah.	پاو باندي يوه بجه ده.
It is 1:30.	yawah neemah bajah dah.	یوه نیمه بجه ده.
It is quarter to two.	paau kam dway bajay dee.	پاو کم دوي بجې دي.
It is 2:00.	dway bajay dee.	دوي بجې دي.
It is 10 past one.	las baanday / baalaa yawah bajah dah.	لس باندي/بالا يوه بجه ده.
It is ten to one.	las kam yawah bajah dah.	لس کم يوه بجه ده.

9. Seasons - موسمون/ فصلونه

Spring	pesarlai	پسرلی
Summer	dobai / owRai	دوبی/ اوری
Fall	menai	منی
Winter	jhemai	ژمی

10. Weather - هوا

How is the weather?	hawaa tsengah dah?	هوا څنگه ده؟
It is sunny / nice.	hawaa saafah dah. / hawaa xhah dah.	هوا صافه ده/ هوا ښه ده.
What is the temperature outside?	debaanday de hawaa darajah tso dah?	دباندي د هوا درجه څو ده؟
The weather outside is 2 degrees.	debaanday hawaa dwah darajay dah.	دباندي هوا ۲ درجي ده.
It's warm / hot.	hawaa tawdah/garmah dah.	هوا توده / گرمه ده.
It's cold.	hawaa saRah / yakhah dah.	هوا سړه / یخه ده.
It's windy.	baad lagayGee.	باد لگېږي.
It's cloudy.	hawaa wrayz dah.	هوا وړېخ ده.
It's stormy.	hawaa toofaanee dah.	هوا طوفاني ده.
It's raining.	baaraan aorayGee.	باران اورېږي.
It's snowing.	waawrah aorayGee.	واوره اورېږي.
It's foggy.	hawaa kheRah dah.	هوا څړه ده.

11. Directions - خواوي / سمتونه

North	shamaal	شمال
South	junoob (sohail)	جنوب (سهیل)
East	sharq (khateez) (lmarkhateh)	شرق (ختیخ) (المرخاته)
West	gharb (lwaydeez) (lmarpraywateh / lmar lwaydeh)	غرب (لويديخ) (المړ پرېواته / المړ لوپده)
Northeast	shamaal sharq (shamaal khateez)	شمال شرق (شمال ختیخ)
Northwest	shamaal gharb (shamaal luaydeez)	شمال غرب (شمال لويديخ)
Southeast	junoob sharq (junoob khateez)	جنوب شرق (جنوب ختیخ)
Southwest	Junoob gharb (junoob lwaydeez)	جنوب غرب (جنوب لويديخ)
Right	xhai laas (raastah laas)	بښي لاس (راسته لاس)
Left	keeN laas (chap laas)	کښي لاس (چپ لاس)
Straight	mekhaamekh (seedah)	مخامخ (سیده) / مخه خوا
Back	shaa tah (woroostah)	شاته (وروسته) / شا خوا

Do's and Don'ts in Pashtoon culture:

Do's	Don'ts
Offer <i>salaam</i> to those you know and those you don't know. Greet from a standing position.	Do not stare, touch or shake hand with women unless they extend their hands first.
If invited for food, try every dish offered, unless you can't eat due to your diet or belief.	Don't say that you do not like the food; instead, say you do not eat such food.
Search women by female staff, if needed.	Don't ask men about their wives, daughters or sisters.
Treat religious objects, such as Quran, prayer rugs, etc. with respect.	Do not criticize religion or religious observances.

4. VERBS فعلونه

Verbs describe actions.

4.1: Infinitives مصدر

All infinitives in Pashto end with (laam - ل).

Exception: The verb To Be has no infinitive. For conjugation, please see *Tenses and conjugations*.

4.2: Types of verbs: In Pashto, there are two groups of verbs: **Simple verbs** and **Derivative verbs**.

a. Simple verbs بسيط فعلونه

to read	Iwustel	لوستل
to eat	khwaRel	خوړل

b. Derivative verbs مشتق فعلونه

Verbs that are made of two or more elements (compound verbs and prefixed verbs).

b-1. Compound verbs مرکب فعلونه

By adding auxiliary verbs (kawel) or (kaydel) to the stem of nouns or adjectives,

to hurt	jhobul kawul jhoblawul	ژوبل کول (ژوبلول)
to get hurt	jhobul kaydul jhoblaydul	ژوبل کېدل (ژوبلېدل)
to die	meR kaydul	مړ کېدل

b-2. Prefixed (directional) verbs: When the directional pronouns (raa - را , dar - در , war - ور) are used with a verb, the meaning of the verb changes accordingly: **Example:** (to take - wRel - وړل)

to bring (to me/us)	raawRal	راوړل
to bring (to you) s./pl.	darwRal	دروړل
to bring (to him/her/it/them)	warwRal	وروړل

4.3: Transitive and Intransitive verbs:

All verbs whose infinitives end in (yaydel-پدل) are **intransitive**. The verbs that end in (wel - ول) are transitive, and those that end in (laam - ل) could either be transitive or intransitive. Compound verbs that end with (kawel - کول) are transitive and those that end with (kaydel - کېدل) are intransitive.

a. Intransitive Verbs لازمي فعلونه

An intransitive verb requires only the subject and the verb itself:

I wake/get up.	zuh paatsayGam	زه پاڅېږم.
I sit down.	zuh kxhaynam.	زه کښېښم.

b. Transitive Verbs متعدي فعلونه

A transitive verb transmits action to a direct object:

I read (a) book.	zuh kitaab Iwalum.	زه کتاب لولم.
I eat food.	zuh DoDei khorum.	زه ډوډی خوړم.

4.4: Imperfective and Perfective forms of verbs: All verb forms involve *Tense* and *Aspect* (completion of action). Aspect could either be *Imperfective* or *Perfective*. The Perfect form is generally made by adding و at the beginning of the Imperfective form of a verb.

Tenses	Imperfective	Perfective (Imperfective + و)
Present	I write / am writing a letter. (continuously or habitually) زه خط لیکم.	I should write a letter. زه باید خط ولیکم.
Present Potential	I am able to / can write a letter. زه خط لیکلی شم.	I should be able to write a letter. زه باید خط ولیکلی شم.
Future	I will be writing a letter. زه به خط لیکم.	I will write a letter. زه به خط ولیکم.
Future Potential	I will be able to be writing a letter. زه به خط لیکلی شم.	I will be able to write a letter. زه به خط ولیکلی شم.
Past	I was writing a letter. ما خط لیکه.	I wrote a letter. ما خط ولیکه.
Past Potential	I was able to be writing a letter. ما خط لیکلی شو.	I was able to write a letter. ما خط ولیکلی شو.
Imperative	Keep writing a / the letter. خط لیکه.	Write a letter. خط ولیکه.

Note1: Most of the actions in the Present tense e.g. (I write/I am writing) are expressed using the Imperfective form of verbs. Perfective form is used only in subjunctive mode using the words, shall/should - باید , hope - کاشکې , may - چې , etc.

Note2: The perfective form of (to become-kayGem-کېږم) is (shem-شم).

Imperfective	I get tired.	zeh steRai kayGam.	زه ستړی کېږم.
Perfective	I may get tired.	zeh xhaayee steRai sham.	زه ښايي ستړی شم.

4.5: Present Tense حال / حالیه زمانه

a. Verb TO BE:

Singular				Plural			
I am	zuh yum	یم	زه	we are	moonG yoo	یو	مونږ
you are	tuh yay	یې	ته	you are	taasay/taaso yaast / yei / yaastei	یاست /	تاسې /
he is	dai dai	دی	دی			یئ /	یاستئ
she is	daa dah	ده	دا	they are	dooi dee	ډي	دوی

Note1: Subject pronouns (ته , زه , etc.) are often omitted. Therefore, (یم , یې , etc.) would also mean (I am, you are, etc.)

Note2: Other verbs also conjugate based on the affixed personal pronouns or personal endings. These endings are always attached to the stem of each verb, which is often different from the infinitive form.

b. Affixed personal pronouns or Personal endings for other verbs in Pashto (Present tense):

Singular				Plural			
um	م	zuh	زه	oo	و	moonG	مونږ
ay	ې	tuh	ته	ei	ئ	taasay / taaso	تاسې / تاسو
ee	ي	dai/daa	دی / دا	ee	ي	dooi	دوی

c. Intransitive verbs لازمي فعلونه

c-1. Stem does not change - Imperfective: The stem is the same as the infinitive stem. Replace the last (dul - دل) to ږ plus the personal endings. e.g.: to live - osaydul - اوسيدل

Singular			Plural		
I live	zuh osayGum	زه اوسېږم	we live	moonG osayGoo	مونږ اوسېږو
you live	tuh osayGay	ته اوسېږي	you live	taasay/taaso osayGei	تاسې/تاسو اوسېږئ
he/she lives	dai/daa osayGee	دې/دا اوسېږي	they live	dooi osayGee	دوي اوسېږي

Perfective: Add و to the beginning of the imperfective form, e.g.: I may live here - zuh xhaayee deltah weosayGum- زه ښايي دلته واوسېږم

c-2. Stem changes - Imperfective: The stem is different from the infinitive. e.g.: to go - tlul - تلل: The stem/root is (zhuh - ځ).

Singular			Plural		
I go	zuh zem	زه ځم	we go	moonG zoo	مونږ ځو
you go	tuh zay	ته ځي	you go	taasay/taaso zei	تاسې/تاسو ځئ
he/she goes	dai/daa zee	دې/دا ځي	they go	dooi zee	دوي ځي

Perfective: The perfective form is (wlaaR - ولاړ) plus the conjugated auxiliary verb (shwul - شول). e.g.:

I should go - zuh baayad wlaaR shum - زه بايد ولاړ شم

d. Transitive verbs

d-1. Stem does not change - Imperfective: The stem is the same as the infinitive stem. Infinitive without the final ل is the stem: Replace the last ل with the personal endings. e.g.: to do

- kawul - کول:

Singular			Plural		
I do	zuh kawum	زه کوم	we do	moonG kawoo	مونږ کوو
you do	tuh kaway	ته کوي	you do	taasay/taaso kawei	تاسې/تاسو کوئ
he/she does	dai/daak awee	دې/دا کوي	they do	dooi kawee	دوي کوي

Note: All the compound verbs that end with (kawul - کول) follow the above conjugation rules. e.g.: (khaberay kawul - خبرې کول), (kaar kawul - کار کول), (lowbay kawul - لوبې کول).

Perfective: The perfective form is و + (kRul - کړل).

I should work - zuh baayad kaar wekRum - زه بايد کار وکړم

d-2. Stem changes - Imperfective: The stem is different from the infinitive. e.g.: to look - katel - کتل: The stem/root is (gor - گور).

Singular			Plural		
I look	zuh gorum	زه گورم	we look	moonG goroo	مونږ گورو

Perfective: The perfective form is: و + the imperfective:

I should look - zuh baayad wegorum - زه بايد وگورم

e. Present Potential: The particle (ai - اى or - اى) plus the conjugated auxiliary verb (shwul - شول) are added to the infinitive of a verb. e.g.: (to talk - khaberay kawul - خبرې کول)

Potential Imperfective (able to / can speak)					
Singular			Plural		
-ai shum	خبرې کولی شم	زه	-ai shoo	خبرې کولی شو	مونږ
-ai shay	خبرې کولی شي	ته	-ai shei	خبرې کولی شئ	تاسې / تاسو
-ai shee	خبرې کولی شي	دې / دا	-ai shee	خبرې کولی شي	دوي

Note1: The same rules apply to the Perfective forms of verbs.

ښايي خبرې وکولى شم / ښايي خبرې وکړای شم
ښايي خبرې وکولى شو / ښايي خبرې وکړای شو

Note2: (kawulai - کولى) is also used as (kawulaai - کولای) and (kawai - کوى).

Potential Imperfective					
I am able to / can speak.	zuh khaberay kawulai shum.	زه خبرې کولی شم.	I should be able to speak.	zuh baayad khaberay wekawulai shum.	زه بايد خبرې وکولى شم.

f. Negation: The particle (nuh - نه) is used either before or inside verbs to form negation. e.g.: tsexhul - څښل, raawRul - راوړل, to lie - derwaagh wayul - درواغ ويل, (to talk - khaberay kawul - خبرې کول)

Negation of Imperfective Verbs	Simple verb	I do not drink tea.	zuh chaai nuh tsexhum/cheshum.	زه چای نه څښم/چيښم.
	Prefixed	I do not bring office computer home.	zuh de daftar kampeuTar kor tah nuh raawRum.	زه د دفتر کمپيوټر کور ته نه راوړم.
	Compound	He does not lie.	haghah derwaagh nuh waayee.	هغه درواغ نه وايي.
	Potential	I am not able/can not speak.	zuh khaberay kawelai nuh shum / khaberay nuh shum kawelai.	زه خبرې کولی نه شم / خبرې نه شم کولى.
Negation of Perfective Verbs	Simple verb	I should not drink tea.	zuh baayad chaai we nuh tsexhum/cheshum.	زه بايد چای و نه څښم/چيښم.
	Prefixed	I should not bring office computer home.	zuh baayad de daftar kampeuTar kor tah raa nuh wRum.	زه بايد د دفتر کمپيوټر کور ته را نه وړم.
	Compound	He should not lie.	haghah baayad derwaagh we nuh waayee.	هغه بايد درواغ و نه وايي.
	Potential	I may not be able to	zuh xhaayee khaberay wekawelai nuh shum / khaberay wayul nuh shum kawulai.	زه ښايي خبرې وکولى نه شم/خبرې و نه

4.6: Future Tense راتلونکي زمانه

a. Imperfective and Perfective Forms: The future tense is formed from the present tense by adding the particle (bah به) after the subject both in perfective and imperfective case of a verb. e.g.: Transitive verb - to write - leekul - لیکل

Future Imperfective			Future perfective		
I will be writing a letter.	zuh bah khat leekum.	زه به خط لیکم.	I will write a letter.	zuh bah khat weleekum.	زه به خط ولیکم.
You will be writing a letter.	tuh bah khat leekay.	ته به خط لیکي.	You will write a letter.	tuh bah khat weleekay.	ته به خط ولیکي.
He/She/I will be writing a letter.	dai/daa bah khat leeke.	دی / دا به خط لیکي.	He/She will write a letter.	dai/daa bah khat weleek.	دی / دا به خط ولیکي.

Note1: Omission of the subject pronouns, e.g. (I, He/She, etc.) is common. (See chart below):

Note2: Generally, the particle (bah به) takes the second position in a sentence with or without the subject pronouns, as listed below:

Future Imperfective			Future perfective		
I will be writing a letter.	khat bah leekum.	خط به لیکم.	I will write a letter.	khat bah weleekum.	خط به ولیکم.
I will be writing a letter next week.	bulan haftah bah khat leekum.	بله هفته به خط لیکم.	I will write a letter next week.	bulan haftah bah khat weleekum.	بله هفته به خط ولیکم.

b. Potential Forms: The future potential is formed following the same rules as present tense.

Future Potential Imperfective			Future Potential Perfective		
I will be able to keep speaking.	zuh bah khaberay kawulai shem.	زه به خبري کولی شم.	I will be able to speak.	zuh bah khaberay wekawulai shem.	زه به خبري وکولی شم.

c. Negation in Future: It is formed following the same rules as present tense. e.g.: (خط به نه لیکم), (خط به نه ولیکم).

4.7: Past Tense ماضي / تېره زمانه

a. Verb TO BE:

Singular				Plural			
I was	wum	وم	زه	we were	woo	وو	مونږ
you were	way	وي	ته	you were	wei	وي	تاسي / تاسو
he was	wu (wuh)	و (وه)	دی	they were	woo (wuh)	وو (وه)	دوی / هغوی
she was	wah	وه	دا				

b. Intransitive Verbs (vi): Subjects determine the endings. The following endings are added to the end of infinitives (all imperfective and most of the perfective) and to the stem of some perfective verbs.

Singular				Plural			
um	م	zuh	زه	oo	و	moonG	مونږ
ay	ي	tuh	ته	ei	ئ	taasay / taaso	تاسي / تاسو
o/uh	و / ه	dai	دی	No endings needed		dooi	دوی / هغوی (m)
ah	ه	daa	دا	ay	ي	dooi	دوی / هغوی (f)

c. Past Imperfective (Continuous) استمراري ماضي

e.g.: to live - osaydul - اوسېدل (vi)

Singular			Plural		
I was living	zuh osaydum	زه اوسېدم	we were living	moonG osaydoo	مونږ اوسېدو
you were living	tuh osayduy	ته اوسېدي	you were living	taasay/taaso osaydei	تاسي/تاسو اوسېدئ
he was living	dai osaydo/ osaydai	دی اوسېدو / اوسېدي	they were living	dooi osaydel	دوی اوسېدل
she was living	dai/daa osaydah	دا اوسېده	they were living	dooi osayday	دوی اوسېدي (f)

Note: The final ل is often omitted (for shortening purposes): (osaydum - اوسېدم) is also pronounced as (osaydelum - اوسېدللم).

d. Past Perfective (Simple Past) مطلقه ماضي

d-1. In general, add و to the past imperfective / continuous form:

Imperfective	I was living	zuh osaydum	زه اوسېدم
Perfective	I lived	zuh weosaydum	زه واوسېدم

d-2. For some irregular verbs, add the personal endings to the stems of the verbs in the present perfective form.

e.g.: stem of present perfective for (to go-tlul - تلل) is (wlaaR - ولاړ).

Imperfective	I was going	zuh tlum	زه تللم
Perfective	I went	zuh wlaaRum	زه ولاړم

d-3. A few irregular verbs will change the **stress** from the last syllable (imperfective/continuous) to the first syllable

(perfective/simple past). e.g.: (to get up - paatsaydul - پاڅېدل)

Imp.	I was getting up	zuh patsaydul	زه پاڅېدل
Perf.	I got up	zuh paatsaydul	زه پاڅېدم

e. **Transitive verbs (vt) (Imperfective/Continuous):**
The ending of the verb is based on the gender and number of the **direct object**. e.g.: (to see - leedul - لیدل)

I/you/they ... was seeing a boy	maa/taa/dooi ... halak leeduh/leedai	ما/تا/دوی... *1 هلک لیده / لیدی *2
I/you/they ... was seeing the boys	maa/taa/dooi ... halak leedul	ما/تا/دوی... هلکان لیدل
I/you/they ... was seeing a girl	maa/taa/dooi ... njelei leedah / leedulah	ما/تا/دوی... نجلی لیده / لیدله *3
I/you/they ... was seeing a girls	maa/taa/dooi ... njoonay leeday / leedulay	ما/تا/دوی... نجونې لیدی / لیدلې *3

*1. The personal pronouns (zuh - زه, tuh - ته, etc.) change to their oblique/indirect forms, (maa - ما, taa - تا, etc.). **See chart # 2.1, a.**

*2. The verb endings for 3rd person singular **masculine** (direct object "a boy" in the chart) vary in different regions:
Eastern/Central: Colloquial - (leeduh - لیده), or formal - (leedelo / leedo - لیدلو/ لیدلی).
Southwest: Colloquial - (leedai - لیدی), or formal - (leedulai - لیدلی)

*3. The final ل is often omitted (for shortening purposes):
f. Transitive Verbs (vt) (Perfective/Simple Past): In general, add و to the past imperfective / continuous form:

Imperfective	I/you/they ... was seeing a girl	maa/taa/dooi ... njelei leedah / leedulah	ما/تا/دوی... نجلی لیده / لیدله
Perfective	I/you/they ... saw a girl	maa/taa/dooi ... njelei weleedah / weleedulah	ما/تا/دوی... نجلی ولیده / ولیدله

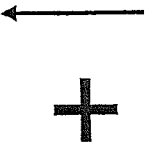
4.8: Present Perfect

نېردي ماضي

This tense refers to an action that started in the past and continues to occur to the present moment or the action ended at some earlier time. The Present Perfect is formed by the **Past Participle** of a verb plus the verb **TO BE** (Present tense). To form Past Participle of most intransitive verbs, add (ai - ی, ee - ي, ay - ي) at the end of their infinitive forms.

a. **Intransitive verbs:** Past Participle + TO BE (present tense) - conjugated based on the **gender** and **number** of the subject.
e.g.: The past participle of (to live - osaydul - اوسېدل):

The verb
TO BE
(Present Tense)



Transliteration	Past Participle	Gender/Number
osaydulai	اوسېدلی	m. s.
osaydulee	اوسېدلي	m. pl.
osaydulay	اوسېدلې	f. s./pl.

Add the verb **TO BE** (present tense) to the Past Participle of a verb. e.g.:

Masculine				Singular
I have stayed	zuh osaydulai yum	يم	زه	
You have stayed	tuh osaydulai yay	يي	ته	
He has stayed	dai/haghah osaydulai dai	دی	دی/هغه	
Feminine				Plural
We have stayed	moonG osaydulee you	يو	مونږ	
You have stayed	taasay/taaso osaydulee yaast	یئ / یاست	تاسې/تاسو	
They have stayed	dooi/haghooi osaydulee dee	دي	دوی/ هغوی	

Note1: In **Southwestern** dialect (osaydulee - اوسېدلي) is used for both masculine and feminine plurals.
Note2: To make the past participle of the verbs with (kaydul - کېدل), change (kaydul) to (sho - شو) plus (ai - ی, ee - ي, ay - ي).
e.g.: (to become tired - steRai kaydul - سترې کېدل)

I have become tired.	zuh steRai shuwai yum.	زه سترې شوی يم.
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b. Transitive verbs: Past Participle + TO BE (Present tense) - conjugated based on the gender and number of the direct object.
 e.g.: The Present Perfect of (to buy - akheestul - اخیستل).

	Transliteration	To Be Verb	Past Participle	Example	Direct Object	Subject
(subject) has/have bought a book.	(subject) + kitaab akheestai dai.	دی	اخیستی	کتاب	m. s.	ما تا
(subject) has/have bought books.	(subject) + kitaaboonh akheestee dee.	دی	اخیستی	کتابونه	m. pl.	ده دی هغه
(subject) has/have bought a notebook.	(subject) + kitaabchah akheestay dah.	ده	اخیستی	کتابچه	f.s.	هغی مونږ
(subject) has/have bought notebooks.	(subject) + kitaabchay akheestay dee.	دی		کتابچي	f.pl.	تاسو/تاسی دوی هغوی

Note1: In Southwestern dialect (akheestee - اخیستی) is used for both masculine and feminine plurals.

Note2: (akheestulai - اخیستلی) is also used instead of (akheestai - اخیستی). Omission of ل is common with many verbs.

Note3: To make the past participle of the verbs with (kawul - کول), change (kawul) to (keR - کر) plus (ai - ی, ee - ی, ay - ی) in accordance with the gender and number of the direct object. e.g.: (to work - kaar kawul - کار کول)

You have done a lot of work.	taa Dayr kaar kuRai dai.	تا ډېر کار کړی دی.
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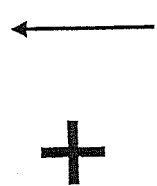
4.9: Past Perfect

لېږي (لري) ماضي

Past Perfect is used for an action that continued to occur until a moment in the past. The Past Perfect is formed by the Past Participle of a verb plus the verb **TO BE (Past tense)**. Please refer to the chart number 4.8 for the formation of the past participle.

a. Intransitive verbs: Past Participle + TO BE (Past tense) - conjugated based on the gender and number of the subject.

The verb
TO BE
(Past tense)



Transliteration	Past Participle	Gender/Number
osaydulai	اوسېدلی	m. s.
osaydulee	اوسېدلي	m. pl.
osaydulay	اوسېدلي	f. s./pl.

Add the verb **TO BE (present tense)** to the Past Participle of a verb. e.g.:

Masculine					
I had stayed	zuh osaydulai wum	وم	اوسېدلی	زه	Singular
You had stayed	tuh osaydulai way	وي		ته	
He had stayed	dai/haghah osaydulai wuh/wo	وه / و		دی/هغه	
We had stayed	moonG osaydulee woo	وو	اوسېدلي	مونږ	Plural
You had stayed	taasay/taaso osaydulee wei/waast	وي / واست		تاسی/تاسو	
They had stayed	dooi/haghooi osaydulee woo/wuh	وو / وه		دوی/هغوی	
Feminine					
I had stayed	zuh osaydulai wum	وم	اوسېدلی	زه	Singular
You had stayed	tuh osaydulai way	وي		ته	
She had stayed	dai/haghah osaydulai wah	وه		دا/هغه	
We had stayed	moonG osaydulee woo	وو	اوسېدلي	مونږ	Plural
You had stayed	taasay/taaso osaydulee wei/waast	وي / واست		تاسی/تاسو	
They had stayed	dooi/haghooi osaydulee way	وي		دوی/هغوی	

Note1: In Southwestern dialect (osaydulee - اوسېدلي) is used for both masculine and feminine plurals.

Note2: To make the past participle of the verbs with (kaydul - کېدل), change (kaydul) to (sho - شو) plus (ai - ی, ee - ی, ay - ی).

e.g.: (to become tired - stuRai kaydul - ستړی کېدل)

I had become tired.	zuh stuRai shuwai wum.	زه ستړی شوی وم.
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b. Transitive verbs (Past Perfect): Past Participle + TO BE (Past tense) - conjugated based on the gender and number of the direct object. e.g.: The Past Perfect of (to buy - akheestul - اخیستل).

	Transliteration	To Be Verb	Past Participle	Example	Direct Object	Subject
(subject) had bought a book.	(subject) + kitaab akheestai wuh/wu.	و/و	اخیستی	کتاب	m. s.	ما تا
(subject) had bought books.	(subject) + kitaaboonh akheestee woo / wuh.	وو/و	اخیستی	کتابونه	m. pl.	ده دې هغه
(subject) had bought a notebook.	(subject) + kitaabchah akheestay wah.	وۀ	اخیستی	کتابچه	f.s.	هغې موندې تاسو/تاسې
(subject) had bought notebooks.	(subject) + kitaabchay akheestay way.	وې		کتابچې	f.pl.	دوی هغوی

Note1: In Southwestern dialect (akheestee - اخیستی) is used for both masculine and feminine plurals.

Note2: (akheestulai - اخیستلی) is also used instead of (akheestai - اخیستی). Omission of ل is common with many verbs.

Note3: To make the past participle of the verbs with (kawul - کول), change (kawul) to (keR - کر) plus (ai - ی, ee - ی, ay - ی) in accordance with *gender* and *number* of the **direct object**. e.g.: (to work - kaar kawul - کار کول)

You have worked a lot.	taa Dayr kaar kuRai dai.	تا ډېر کار کړی دی.
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4.10: Imperative امریه

An Imperative sentence is a request or command for an action to be performed.

a. Direct Commands: In Pashto, different endings are used to 2nd person singular ټه and 2nd person plural /singular formal تاسو/تاسې.

a-1. Regular verbs:

Imperfective			Perfective			To	Infinitive
keep writing	leekah	لیکه	write	wuleekah	ولیکه	2 nd s.	لیکل
	leekei	لیکئ		wuleekei	ولیکئ	2 nd pl./s.form	
to make something running	zghulawah	خغلوه	to make something run	wuzghelawah	وخغلوه	2 nd s.	خغلول
	zghulawei	خغلوئ		wuzghelawei	وخغلوئ	2 nd pl./s.form	

a-2. Irregular verbs:

Imperfective			Perfective			To	Infinitive
keep going	zah	خه	go	wlaaR shah	ولار شه	2 nd m.s.	تلل
				wlaaRah shah	ولاره شه	2 nd f.s.	
	zei	خئ		wlaaR shei	ولار شئ	2 nd m.pl./s.form	
				wlaaRay shei	ولارې شئ	2 nd f.pl./s.form	
keep coming	raa zah	را خه	come	raa shah	را شه	2 nd m/f s.	راتلل
	raa zeï	را خئ		raa shei	را شئ	2 nd m/f pl./s.form	

Note1: For Negative command forms (2nd person), use the particle (muh - مه) before the imperfective form of command. e.g.:

Don't go	muh zeï / meh zah	مه خه / مه خئ	Don't write	muh leekei/muh leekah	مه لیکه / مه لیکئ
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Note2: A polite command is formed by adding the word/phrase, e.g.: (please-lutfan-لطفا) at the beginning of a command form.

Please keep coming	lutfan raazeï	لطفاً راخئ	Please come	lutfan raashei	لطفاً راشئ
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Other polite phrases are: (please - merabaanee wukRei - مهرباني وکړئ), (pardon me - wu baxhei - وبخښئ), etc.

b. Indirect Commands (Regular verbs): In Pashto, indirect commands are used to direct a 3rd person/party through a 2nd person/party. This is similar to sentences, such as: "Have him come." or "Let him come." The particle (day - دې) is used in the second position of the sentence. Verbs are conjugated based on the third person.

a-1. Regular verbs:

Imperfective			Perfective			Infinitive
Let him/her/it/them keep writing the letter	khat day weleekee	خط دې لیکي	Let him/her/it/them write the letter	khat day weleekee	خط دې وليکي	لیکل
Let him/her/it/them keep running the horse	aas day zghelawee	آس دې خغلوي	Let him/her/it/them run the horse	aas day wezghelawee	آس دې وخغلوي	خغلول

a-2. Irregular verbs:

Imperfective			Perfective			Infinitive
Let him/her/it/them keep going	zee day	خي دي	Let him/her/it/them go	wlaaR day shee	ولار دي شي	تلل
Let him/her/it/them keep coming	raazee day	راخي دي	Let him/her/it/them come	raa day shee	را دي شي	راتلل

Note1: The particl (day – دي) is spelled as (dee – دي) in the Southwestern dialect.

a-3. Negative Indirect Commands: Use the particle (nuh – نه) before the imperfective form of command. e.g.:

Regular Verbs:

Have him/her/it/them not run the horse	aas day nuh zghelawee	آس دي نه خغلوي
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Irregular Verbs:

Have him/her/it/them not come	nuh day raa zee	نه دي راخي
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4.11: Passive Voice

مجهول حالت

The Passive voice is used when the agent (doer) of the action is not emphasized. Passive voice sentences must have a direct object, thus the verb can only be transitive. In Pashto, the agent (doer) is often omitted. Most Passive voice verbs are made from the active voice verbs by changing the (kawul-کول) to (kaydul-کېدل) or (wul-ول) to (yadul-پدل). Here are some verbs in active & passive voice:

Active Voice (Infinitives)			Passive Voice (Infinitives)		
to reconcile	pukhla kawul	پخلا کول	to be reconciled	pukhla kaydul	پخلا کېدل
to speak / talk	khabera y kawul	خبرې کول	to be spoken	khabera y kaydul	خبرې کېدل
to draw	rasmawul	رسمول	to be drawn	rasmaydul	رسمېدل
to make happy	khushaalawul	خوشالول	to become happy	khoshaalaydul	خوشالېدل
to use	istemaalawul	استعمالول	to be used	istemaalaydul	استعمالېدل
to make / fix	joRawul	جوړول	to be made / fixed	joRaydul	جوړېدل
to cook	pakhawul	پخول	to be cooked	pakhaydul	پخېدل
to burn	swazawul	سوځول	to be burnt	swazaydul	سوځېدل
to sell	khartsawul	خرځول	to be sold	khartsaydul	خرځېدل
to make old	zaRawul	زړول	to become old	zaRaydul	زړېدل

The above infinitives need to be conjugated differently in Imperfective and Perfective aspects. For Imperfective, conjugate the infinitives based on the rules of “kaydul/yadul – کېدل / پدل”. For Perfective, replace “kaydul/yadul – کېدل / پدل” with “become - shwul – شول” and conjugate it using the personal endings. Conjugation of (kaydul/shwul) in different tenses:

Passive Voice (Imperfective)			Passive Voice (Perfective)		
The book is being written.	kitaab leekel kayGee	کتاب ليکل کېږي	The book may be written.	kitaab xhaayee wuleekel shee	کتاب بنيايي وليکل شي
The book will be being written.	kitaab bah leekel kayGee	کتاب به ليکل کېږي	The book will be written.	kitaab bah wuleekel shee	کتاب به وليکل شي
The book was being written.	kitaab leekel kaydeh	کتاب ليکل کېده	The book was written.	kitaab wuleekel sho	کتاب وليکل شو
Note1: No Imperfective form for Present and Past Perfect. Note2: The verb infinitives, e.g.(leekel – ليکل) are sometimes conjugated based on the number and gender of the object. e.g.: کتاب ليکلی کېږي			The book has been written.	kitaab leekel shewai dai	کتاب ليکل شوی دی
			The book had been written.	kitaab leekel shewai wo	کتاب ليکل شوی و/ وه

4.12: Subjunctive Mood

التزامي حالت

Subjunctive mood is used to indicate that there is an uncertainty of an event taking place. More specially, it is used to express:

- a. Possibilities: (it's possible-kaydai shee – کېدای شي – imkaan laree-امکان لري- , maybe-shaayad-شايد- , xhayee-بنايي- , God willing-inshaallah-انشاءالله-),
- b. Necessities/Responsibilities: (should/must-baayad-بايد- , necessary-laazemah-لازمه- , certainly-Hatman-حتما-),
- c. Wishes/Desires: (hope-omaid-اميد- , heelah-هيله- , (I) wish-kaashkay-کاشکي-),
- e. Questions/Inquiries with should/must-bayad-بايد-
- e. Permissions:(May I-ijazah dah-اجازه ده- , could I-kawulai shum-کولی شم-)
- f. Warnings: (to be cautious/careful-iHteyaat kawul-کوښښ کول- , to be diligent-zeyaar eestul-زيار ايستل- , to try-hatsah kawul-هڅه کول- , koxhexh kawul-کوڅڅ کول-),
- g. Conditional Clauses: (If-keh-که- , then-no-نو-). **Note:** The Perfective form of the verbs is used in the Subjunctive mood.

It is possible that I (will) come.	kaydai shee chay darshum.	کېدای شي چې درشم.	With whom should I go?	luh chaa sarah wlaaR shum?	له چا سره ولاړ شم؟
I should go.	zuh baayad wlaaR shum.	زه بايد ولاړ شم.	You may/could go.	taaso kawulai shei chay wlaaR shei.	تاسو کولی شئ چې ولاړ شئ.
I hope you come.	heelah larum chay raachav	هيله لرم چې راشي.	Try to go.	koxhaxh wukRah chay wlaaR shay.	کوښښ وکړه چې ولاړ شئ.

g. Conditional Clause: maazee shartiah شرطیه

Conditional Clause (Imperfective)			Conditional Clause (Perfective)		
If you are coming then come.	keh the raazay no raashah.	که ته راخي نو راشه.	If you come will be good.	keh the raashay (no) xheh bah shee.	که ته راشي (نو) ښه به شي.
If you were going then let me know.	keh the tlay (no) maa tah wuwaayah.	که ته تلې (نو) ما ته ووايه.	If you go I will get angry.	keh the wlaaRay, (no) zeh bah khafah shum.	که ته ولاري (نو) زه به خفه شم.
No Imperfective form			If you have not had your meal, then tell me.	keh day DoDei neh wee khwaRelay (no) raa tah wu waayah.	که دي ډوډۍ نه وي خوري (نو) راته ووايه.
			If I had worked hard so I would have passed.	keh maa koxhexh keRai waai (no) baryaalai shuwai bah waai.	که ما کوښښ کړی وای (نو) بريالی شوی به وای.

5. ADVERBS قیود

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. The adverbs are divided into different groups.

5.1: Adverbs of Time: د زمان او مهال قید

continuously	pur lah pesay	پرله پسي	always	har kalah/tul hamayshah	تل/هرکله همپشه	now	os	اوس
forever	tur tulah	تر تله	never	haytskalah	هېڅکله	today	nun	نن
once	yaw zul	يو ځل	up to now	tur osah	تر اوسه	yesterday	paroon	پرون
sometimes	kalah kalah	کله کله	at each moment	shaybah puh shaybah	شېبه په شېبه	tomorrow	saba	سبا
repeatedly	puh waar waar/ puh karato	په وار وار / په کراتو	quickly	puh bayRah	په بېره	the day before yesterday	paroon nah bul paroon	پرون نه بل پرون
			before/ at an earlier time	puhkhwa	پخوا	the day after tomorrow	saba nah bul saba	سبا نه بل سبا

5.2: Adverbs of Place: د ځای يا مکان قید

every where	har charay	هر چېري	above / up	poortah	پورته	here	dultah	دلته
where	chayray	چېري	far	layray	لېري	there	haltah	هلته
behind /after	wroostah	وروسته	near	neGday	نږدې	under	laanday	لاندي
before	wRaanday	وړاندې	this side	day khwa	دې خوا	over / on	baanday	باندي

5.3: Adverbs of Quantity: مقداری قید

greatly	khora	خورا	how much / how many	tsoomrah	څومره	much / more	Dayr	ډېر
completely	baykhee	بېخي	this much	doomrah	ډومره	few / less	leG	لږ
much / more / many / excess / most	zyaat	زیات	that much	hoomrah	هومره	so much/ unmeasure	bay andaazay	بې اندازې

5.4: Adverbs of Action: د عمل قید

like this	daasay	داسې	suddenly	naatsaapah	ناڅاپه	strongly	Puh klakah	په کلکه
quickly	puh chaTakei sarah/ jhur	ژر/په چټکي سره	how	tsengah	څنگه	slowly	wro	ورو

5.5: Adverbs of Cause: د علت قید

what for	du tsuh lupaarah	د څه لپاره	because of	luh sababah	له سببه	why	walay	ولی
for this sake	puh day khaater	په دې خاطر	because of	luh amalah	له امله	because	zukah	ځکه

6. PREPOSITIONS

اضافي توري

Tell me something about your family.	د خپلي کورنۍ په باره کې يو څه ووايه.	puh baarah ki	په باره کې
The book is on the table.	کتاب پر مېز پروت دی.	lwaR / baandi / pur	پر / باندې / لور
Ahmad went to Kabul with his brother.	احمد د ورور سره کابل ته ولاړ.	sarah	سره
My father is setting among his brothers.	زما پلار د ورورونو په مينځ کې ناست دی.	tur mainz / puh mainz ki	په مينځ کې / تر مينځ
There are mountains around Herat.	د هرات شاوخوا غرونه پراته دي.	shaa wu khwaa	شا و خوا
My brother is not at home today.	زما ورور نن په کور کې نشته.	puh ...ki / puh ... kxhi	په ... کې / په ... کېنې
You go ahead (of me/us).	تاسو مخکې شئ.	wRaandi / mukhki	مخکې / وړاندې
There is a big market behind our house.	زمونږ د کور شا ته يو لوی مارکېټ دی.	shaa tah	شا ته
The note book is under the table.	کتابچه تر مېز لاندې پرته ده.	tur ... laandi	تر ... لاندې
Hameed sets next to/beside his father.	حميد د خپل پلار څنګ ته ناست دی.	tsang tah / tsang tur tsang	څنګ / څنګ ته تر څنګ
I read with glasses.	زه د عینکو په واسطه خط لولم.	puh waaseteh / puh zareeah / puh waseelah	په واسطه / په وسیله / په ذریعه
I buy ten books for the students.	زه د شاگردانو لپاره لس کتابونه اخلم.	lapaarah/du paarah/puh khaatur	لپاره/دپاره/په خاطر
Despite his hunger, he didn't eat.	سره له دې چې وږی و، بیا یې هم ډوډی ونخوره.	luh day sarah / sarah du day/ sarah luh day	له دې سره/ سره د دې /سره له دې
Ahmad went three times to Kabul during one month.	احمد د یوې میاشتې په موده کېښي درې ځله کابل ته ولاړ.	puh modah kay	په موده کې
It takes one day to go from Kabul to Peshawar.	له کابل نه پېښور ته تک یوه ورځ غواړي.	luh tsukhah / luh nah	له ... نه / له ... څخه
They have maney trees inside the house.	دوی د کور په دننه کې ډېرې ونې لري.	danunah	دتنه
This man looks like my brother.	دغه سړی لکه زما ورور داسې ښکاري.	puh shaan / lakah	لکه/ په شان
Out garden is near the road.	زمونږ باغ سړک ته نژدې دی.	nuzday/ nuGday/ nujhday	نژدې/ نژدې/ نژدې
My brother's home is in Herat.	زما د ورور کور په هرات کې دی.	du	د
How (through which way) can I get to your home?	ستا کور ته له کومې لارې درشم؟	luh laaray	له لارې
It is 100 miles till Jalalabad city.	د جلال اباد تر ښار پورې سل میلې لار ده.	tur.....poray	تر ... پورې
I am going to nengrahar tomorrow.	زه سبا ننګرهار ته ځم.	tuh	ته
Don't take this medicine without water.	دغه دوا بې له اوبو مه خوره.	bay luh	بې له
Come back after three hours.	پس له درېو ساعتو بېرته راشئ.	pas	پس
What do you do after lunch?	د غرمې تر ډوډی وروسته څه کوئ؟	wroostah	وروسته
My father works in the garden.	پلار مې په باغ کې/کښې کار کوي.	kxhi / ki	کې / کېنې
Ahmad went to bazaar with his brother.	احمد د خپل ورور سره بازار ته ولاړ.	du ...sarah	د ... سره
Some books are under the table.	ځینې کتابونه تر مېز لاندې پراته دي.	tur ...laandi	تر ... لاندې
There is a large village behind this mountain.	د دغه غره تر شا یو لوی کلی پروت دی.	tur ...shaa	تر ... شا
There is a happiness after every hardship.	د هرې سختې پسې خوشالي وي.	du pasay	د ... پسې
He has put many fruits in front of his store.	هغه د دوکان په مخکښې ډېرې مېوې ایښي دي.	dupuh makhki / du...puh makhki	د ... په مخکښې / د ... په مخکې
He thanked every body before anything else.	تر هر څه د مخه یې د ټولو څخه مننه وکړه.	du... damukhah tur damukhah	د ... دمخه تر ... دمخه
My friend went from Heart to Kabul yesterday.	ملګری مې پروڼ له هرات څخه کابل ته ولاړ/ ولاړی.	du...tsakhah	د ... څخه /
I am taking a car from my brother.	د خپل ورور نه موټر اخلم.	du ... nah	د ... نه

Part 2 (Pashto Grammar Overview)

1. NOUNS نومونه

Nouns are names for people, places, and things.

People:	father	plaar	پلار	boy	halek	هلک
Places:	Kabul	kaabel	کابل	house	koar	کور
Animals:	sheep	peseh	پسه	cow	ghwaa	غوا
Things:	desk	mayz	میز	car	moTar	موټر
Ideas:	pride	ghuroor	غرور	unity	yauwalai	يووالی

1.1: Gender and number of Nouns:

Nouns in Pashto have gender (masculine or feminine), number (singular or plural), and case (direct or oblique/indirect).

1.1.1: Masculine Nouns:

Generally, nouns that end with consonants are masculine. Nouns that end with letters below are also considered masculine:

soft yai (ai - ی), hard yai (ee - ی), soft wah (wah- و), hard wah (woo- و), soundless (hah- ه):

Examples		
boy / hand	halek / laas	لاس / هلک
man / sheep	saRai / worai	وری / سړی
dry-cleaner / men	dobee / saRee	سړي / دوټي
harvest / gap	lau / kanDau	کنډو / لو
palaw / container	chaaqoo / patoo	پټو / چاقو
sheep / heart	Peseh / zReh	زړه / پسه

Exceptions to Masculine Nouns: Nouns ending with ai - ی, ee - ی, heh- ه, and masculine-gender though ending with vowels are masculine:

dry cleaner	dobee	دوټي	man	saRai	سړی
barber	naayee	نايي (دلاک)	clay pot	mangai	منگي
uncle	akaa	اکا	sheep	peseh	پسه
father	abaa	ابا	crew	kaargheh	کارغه

1.1.2: Feminine Nouns: Generally, nouns that end with the letter hah (ah - ه) and the letter yai (ei - ی) are feminine nouns. In addition, nouns ending with the following letters are also considered feminine:

hard hay (hah- ه), soft hay (heh- ه), alif (aa - ا), hard yai (ee - ی), long yai (ay - ی), feminine yai (ei - ی), long waw (o- و), and the letters zhay (zhah - خ) and noon (nah - ن).

Examples		
woman / earth	xhezah / mzekah	مخکه / بنخه
mouth / knife	kholeh / chaaReh	چاره / خوله
back / cow	shaa / ghwaa	غوا / شا
brotherhood / friendship	wroree / dostee	دوستي / وروړي
bride / girlfriend	naaway / malgeray	ملگري / ناوي
dog (f) / window	spei / keRkei	کړکي / سپي
cradle / monkey	zaango / beezo	بيزو / زانگو
comb / handmill	gemanzh / maychen	مېچن / پرمخ

Exceptions to Feminine Nouns: The following nouns are feminine though they end with a consonant:

comb	Gumanz	پرمخ	needle	sten	ستن
leather	tsarman	خرمن	elbow	tsangal	خنجل
cloud	wrayz	ورېخ	month	mayaasht	مياشت
way	laar	لار	day	wraz	ورخ

1.2: Formation of Plurals (Masculine Nouns):

a. Nouns ending in consonants and designating inanimate objects take the suffix "oonah - ونه" in the plural.

Plural			Singular		
books	kitaaboonah	کتابونه	book	kitaab	کتاب
pens	qalamoonah	قلمونه	pen	qalam	قلم

b. Animate objects take the suffix "aan - ان" in the plural

Plural			Singular		
boys	halekaan	هلکان	boy	halek	هلک
camels	ooxhaan	اوبیان	camel	ooxh	اوبیس

c. Nouns that end with vowels, take the suffix "gaan - گان" :

Plural			Singular		
old men	babaagaan	باباگان	grandfather	babaa	بابا
knives	chaaqoogaanm	چاقوگان	knife	chaaqi	چاقو

d. Changing the ending "yai - ی" to "yee - ی" or sometimes to "yaan - یان" as:

Plural			Singular		
men	saRee	سړي	man	saRai	سړی
youth	zalmee	زلمی	youth	zalmai	زلمی
men	saRyaan	سړیان	man	saRai	سړی
youngs	zalmyaan	زلمیان	young	zalmai	زلمی

e. One syllable nouns take "eh - ه" in plural

Plural			Singular		
donkeys	khreh	خره	donkey	khar	خر
guilty (plural)	pReh	پړه	guilty	peR	پړ

1.3: Formation of Plurals (Feminine Nouns):

a. By changing the last letter of the feminine nouns "ah-ه" to "ay-ی".

Plural			Singular		
apples	maNay	مڼي	apple	maNah	مڼه
women	xhezay	بنخي	woman	xhezah	بنخه

b. By adding "way - وي" (mainly in SW) or "gaanay - گانې" (mainly in Eastern D.) to the feminine nouns that end in "aa - ا, ei - ی".

Plural			Singular		
backs	shaaway / shaa gaanay	شاوي / شاگانې	back	shaa	شا
lights	raNaaway / raNaa gaanay	رناوي / رناگانې	light	raNaa	رنا
cows	raNaaway / ghwaa gaanay	غواوي / غواگانې	cow	ghwaa	غوا
coats	kurtei / kurtei gaanay	کورتي / کورتي گانې	coat	kurtei	کورتي
bullets	marme / marme gaanay	مرمي / مرمي گانې	bullet	marme	مرمی

c. By replacing the last letter "yei - ی" of the feminine nouns to "yaanay - یانې", such as:

Plural			Singular		
females from Kabul	kaabelyaanay	کابلینانې	female from Kabul	kaabelei	کابلې

d. By adding “yanday – ینډې” or “anday – نډې” to the end of real feminine nouns.

Plural			Singular		
mothers	mainday	مینډې	mother	mor	مور
sisters	khwainday	خوینډې	sister	kho	خور

e. By changing the “yee – ی” to “yei – ۍ”.

Plural			Singular		
plays	baazei	بازی	play	baazee	بازي

1.4: Mass (non-countable) nouns: The following nouns are non-countable nouns and they are treated as:

a. Masculine

Plural			Singular		
wheat	ghanem	غنم	cream	payrewai	پپروی
oil	ghwaRee	غوري	tea	chaai	چای
corn	jwaar	جوار	rain	baaraan	باران
flour	owReh	اوره			
frosted nuts	nuqol	نقل			
grass	waaxheh	واښه			

b. Feminine

Plural			Singular		
water	owbeh	اوبه	coffee	kaafee	کافي
rice	wreejay	وریجی	sugar	boorah	بوره
gypsum	gach	گچ	salt	maalgh	مالغه
			snow	waawrah	واوره
			air	hawaa	هوا
			sleet	Galei	ړلی

Exceptions: “rain – baraan – باران” and “snow – waawrah – واوره” also take plural forms: “بارانونه” and “واورې” when referring to the frequency of the events: (Last year it rained and snowed a lot = many times – tayr kaal Dayr baraanonah aw waawray weorayday – تېر کال ډېر بارانونه او واورې واورېدې –)

1.5: Indirect/Oblique form of Nouns: Nouns in Pashto take the indirect/oblique form if:

- A preposition is used with a noun. (i.e., when talking about the noun indirectly.)

Indirect/Oblique Singular			Direct Singular		
Tell the man.	saRee tah wewaayah	سړي ته ووايه.	This is a man.	daa saRai dai.	دا سړی دی.
The color of the room is green.	de koTay rang sheen dai.	د کوټې رنگ شين دی.	This is a room.	daa koTah dah.	دا کوټه ده.

Exception: Most nouns will not change to indirect/oblique form with the preposition “in/at – peh ... kay – په ... کې”.

I am in the room.	zeh peh koTah kay yim.	زه په کوټه کې يم.	This is a room.	daa koTah dah.	دا کوټه ده.
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- A noun is used as a subject with a transitive verb in the past tense.

Indirect/Oblique Singular			Direct Singular		
The man wrote a book.	saRee kitaab weleek.	سړي کتاب وليک.	The man writes a book.	saRai kitaab leekee.	سړی کتاب ليکي.
The woman said.	xhezay wewayel.	ښځې وويل.	The woman says.	xhezah waayee.	ښځه وايي.

a. Formationa of Indirect / Oblique form (Masculine nouns): Generally, singular nouns that end with consonants have the same form in indirect/oblique singular case. Singular nouns that end with the letter yai (yay - ی) changes to indirect/oblique form by replacing the yai (yay - ی) to yee (yay - ۍ). To form plural indirect/oblique nouns, the letter o (waw - و) replaces the last letter of the plural noun, such as:

Indirect/Oblique Plural		Direct Plural		Indirect/Oblique Singular		Direct Singular			
mayzoono	مېزونو	tables	mayzoonah	مېزونه	mayz	مېز	table	mayz	مېز
saRo	سړو	men	saRee	سړي	saRee	سړي	man	saRai	سړی
largo	لرگو	sticks	largee	لرگي	largee	لرگي	stick	largai	لرگی

Exception: Some nouns that end with (nah – ن) change to indirect/oblique form as follows:

paxhtano	پښتنو	Pashtoons	paxhtaneh	پښتانه	paxhtaneh	پښتانه	Pashtoon	paxhtoon	پښتون
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b. Formationa of Indirect / Oblique form (Feminine Nouns):

Plural Oblique		Singular Oblique		Plural		Singular			
koTo	کوټو	koTay	کوټي	rooms	koTay	کوټي	room	koTah	کوټه
xhezo	ښځو	xhezay	ښځي	women	xhezay	ښځي	woman	xhezah	ښځه
jhebo	ژبو	jhebay	ژبي	tongues	jhebay	ژبي	tongue	jhebah	ژبه

2. PRONOUNS

ضمایر

Pronouns are noun substitutes and take the places of nouns.

Noun	Boy	Book	Laila
	هَلَك	کتاب	لیلا
	halek	kitaab	lailaa
Pronoun	He	It	She
	دا / هغه	دا / دغه / هغه	دا / هغه
	haghah / daa	haghah / daghah / daa	haghah / daa

2.1: Personal Pronouns شخصی ضمایر

a. Subject pronouns فاعلی ضمایر

- **Group 1-a (Direct):** These pronouns can be used independently without being attached to any other words.

- **Group 1-b (Indirect/Oblique form):** These pronouns are considered subject pronouns when used with **transitive** verbs in the **past tense**, (to emphasize the subject.)

- **Group 2 (Weak pronouns):** These pronouns are used as subject pronouns only with **transitive** verbs in the **past tense** to emphasize the **direct object** of the sentence. It often takes the **second position** in a sentence.

Example:

I see Ahmad.	zeh aHmad weenam.	زه احمد وينم.	Group 1-a
I saw Ahmad.	maa aHmad weeled.	ما احمد وليد.	Group 1-b
	aHmad may weeled.	احمد مي وليد.	Group 2

Group 1-a (Direct)			Group 1-b (Indirect/Oblique form of 1-a)		Group 2 (Weak pronouns)	
I	zeh	زه	maa	ما	may	مي
You (Thou) (inf. s.)	teh	ته	taa	تا	day	دي
He	dai	دي	deh	ده	yay	يي
She - It	daa	دا	day	دي		
He - She - It (out of sight)	haghah	هغه	hagheh	هغه	yay	يي
			haghay	هغي		
We	moonG	مونډر	Same as Group 1-a		mo	مو
You (frm. s/p)	taasay/taaso	تاسي/تاسو				
They	dooi / daghooi	دوي / دغوي			yay	يي
They (out of sight)	haghooi	هغوي				

b. Object Pronouns مفعولی حالت

- **Group 1 (Strong Object Pronouns):** These pronouns are used as object pronouns in the **present** and **future** tenses. They emphasize the **direct object** (the pronouns themselves).

- **Group 2 (Weak Object Pronouns):** These pronouns are used to **emphasize** the **subject (doer)** or the **indirect object** in a sentence. These pronouns usually take the **second place/segment** in a sentence.

Example:

Ahmad takes me.	aHmad maa beyaayee.	احمد ميا بيابي.
	aHmad may beyaayee.	احمد مي بيابي.

Object Pronouns

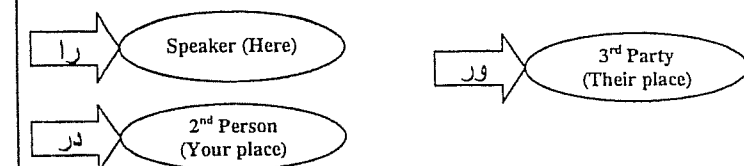
Group 1 (Strong Object Pronouns)			Group 2 (Weak object pronouns)	
me	maa	ما	may	مي
you	taa	تا	day	دي
he	dai	دي	yay	يي
she - it	daa	دا		
he - she - it (out of sight)	haghah	هغه	mo	مو
us	moonG	مونډر		
you	taasay	تاسي/تاسو	yay	يي
them	dooi / daghooi	دوي / دغوي		
them (out of sight)	haghooi	هغوي		

- **Group 3 (Strong Object Pronouns in Oblique form):** The subject pronouns (Group 1-b) become object pronouns when a **preposition / postposition** is used with the pronoun.

Group 3 (Strong Object Pronouns in Oblique form)			Examples	
me	maa	ما	to me	ما ته
you	taa	تا	with you	له تاسره
him	deh	ده	on him	پر ده باندې
her	day	دي	on her	په دي باندې
him (out of sight)	hagheh	هغه	with him	له هغه سره
her (out of sight)	haghay	هغي	without her	بي له هغي
us	moonG	مونډر	after us	پس له مونډر
you	taasay	تاسي/تاسو	before you	مړ تاسي/تاسو دمخه
them	dooi / daghooi	دوي / دغوي	of them	د دوي / دغوي
Them (out of sight)	haghooi	هغوي	from them	له هغوي څخه

Exceptions: Some prepositional phrases such as (about - په باره كي - in front of - په مخ كي - , etc.) are not used with object pronouns. Instead, possessive pronouns, such as (my - زما - your - ستا - , etc.) are used.

c. Directional Pronouns: These pronouns demonstrate the direction of an action. They are used with certain verbs (to go - تلل , to give - ورکول , to bring - راوړل , etc.) or prepositions (to - ته - with - سره , from - له/څخه - , etc.)



Directional Pronouns			
Bring the book to me.	kitaab raawRah.	کتاب راوړه.	را
He tells me.	haghah raatah waayee.	هغه راته وايي.	raa
I bring the book to you.	kitaab darwRem.	کتاب دروړم.	در
I tell you.	dartah waayam.	در ته وایم.	dar
I bring the book to him/her/them/it.	kitaab warwRem.	کتاب وروړم.	در
I tell him/her/them/it.	wartah waayam	ور ته وایم.	war

d. Demonstrative Pronouns د اشاري ضمائر

Remote			Proximate		
that	haghah	هغه	this (he/she/it)	daa / daghah	دغه / دا
those	hagho	هغو	these	daa / dagho	دغو / دا

Remote (Inflected/Oblique)			Proximate (Inflected / Oblique)		
that (m)	hagheh	هغه	this (m)	dagheh	دغه
that (f)	haghay	هغې	this (f)	day / daghay	دغې / دې
those	haghooi	هغوی	these	dagho	دغو

This is a notebook.	daghah kitabcha dah.	دغه کتابچه ده.
Look at this notebook.	daghay kitabchay tah wegorei.	دغې کتابچې ته وگورئ.

e. Possessive Pronouns ملکي ضمائر

Possessive pronouns show possession.

Group 1 (Strong Possessive pronouns): These pronouns are used to emphasize the possession/ownership.

Group 2 (Weak possessive pronouns): These pronouns are used to emphasize the object in a sentence. These pronouns usually take the second place/segment in a sentence

Group 1 (Strong Possessive Pronouns)			Group 2 (Weak possessive pronouns)	
my	zmaa	زه	may	مې
your (inf-s)	staa	تو	day	دې
your (form-s)	staaso/staasay	تاسو/تاسې	mo	مو
his	de deh	ده	yay	بې
her	de day	دې		
his (out of sight)	de hagheh	هغه		
her (out of sight)	de haghay	هغې	our	موږ
your (frm-s, pl)	staaso	تاسو		
	staasay	تاسې	mo	مو
their	de dooi / de daghooi	دوی/دوی		
their (out of sight)	de haghooi	هغوی	yay	بې

Give me my book.	zemaa kitaab rakRah.	زه کتاب راکړه.
	kitaab may raakRah.	کتاب مې راکړه.

* Other words to express ownership.

my own, self	m-s/pl	khpah	خپل
	f-s	khpalah	خپله
	f-s oblique / f-pl	khpalay	خپلې
	m/f - pl. oblique	khpelo	خپلو

Examples:

I go to my own house.	zeh khpel kor tah zem.	زه خپل کور ته ځم.
I study my own lessons	zeh khpel darsoonah lwalem.	زه خپل درسونه لولم.
Take your own notebook.	khpelah kitaabchah day waakhlah.	خپله کتابچه دې واخله.
Clean your own rooms.	khpelay koTay mo paakay kRei.	خپلې کورنۍ مو پاکې کړئ.

Oblique of "khpel - خپل":

Go to your own tent. (f-s)	khpelay khaymay tah wlaaR shah.	خپلې خېمې ته ولاړ شه.
Write in your own notebooks. (f-pl)	peh khpele kitaabcho kay welekei.	په خپلو کتابچو کې ولیکئ.
Come with your own friends. (m-pl)	de khpele malgero sarah raashah.	خپلو ملگرو سره راشه.

Note: The possessive pronoun can not be omitted when (khpel - خپل) is used with demonstrative pronouns, (daa - دا, etc.)

This is my own book.	da zma khpel kitab di.	دا زما خپل کتاب دی.
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f. Reflexive Pronouns انعکاسي ضمائر

Reflexive pronouns are used when a person or thing acts upon itself.

my/your/our/them/him/her/it self (selves)	peh khpalah	پخپله
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Example:

I am doing it by myself.	zeh yay pakhpelah kawom.	زه یې پخپله کوم.
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g. Indefinite Pronouns مبهم ضمائر

Indefinite pronouns substitute for unknown things.

English	Transliteration	Pashto
another one	bel yaw	بل یو
another person/ somebody else	bel tsok	بل څوک
each one/anyone	har yaw	هر یو
everyone/everybody	har tsok	هر څوک
everyone (oblique)	har cha	هر چا
everything / whatever / anything	har tseh	هر څه
no one (oblique)	haycha / hayts cha	څ چا / هېچا
no one / nobody	haytsok / hayts tsok	هېڅ څوک / هېڅوک
nothing	hayts	هېڅ
nothing else	nor hayts	نور هېڅ
others	nor tsok	نور څوک
some	zeenay	ځینې
someone / somebody	(yaw) tsok	(یو) څوک
something / anything	tseh	څه
something else / some more ...	nor tseh	نور څه
which one	koom yaw	کوم یو
somebody/anybody	koom tsok	کوم څوک

Examples:

Give me another one.	bel yaw raakRah.	بل یو راکړه.
Everyone said something.	har chaa yaw tseh wewayel.	هر چا یو څه وویل.
No one is coming.	haystok neh raazee.	هېڅوک نه راځي.
What else do you want?	nor tseh ghwaaRee?	نور څه غواړئ؟
Do you want anything else?	nor tseh ghwaaRee ?	نور څه غواړئ؟
I want nothing else.	nor hayts neh ghwaaRem.	رر هېڅ نه غواړم.
Someone is coming.	koom tsok raazee.	کوم څوک راځي.

h. Relative Pronouns رېطي ضمير

Relative pronouns have a connective function in a sentence. The interrogative pronouns, such as "what - tseh - څه , who-tsok-څوک, etc." combined with particle "that - chay - چې" form relative pronouns.

English	Transliteration	Examples	Relative Pronouns
Do <u>as much</u> as you can.	<u>tsoomrah chay</u> kawelai shay we yay kRah.	څومره چې کولی شي و یې کړه.	څومره چې
Eat <u>as much</u> as you can.	<u>hoomrah chay</u> khwaRai shay we yay khorah.	هومره چې خوری شي و یې خوره.	څونه چې *
You do not work <u>as much</u> as I do.	<u>domrah chay</u> zeh kaar kawom teh yay neh kaway.	دومره چې زه کار کوم ته یې نه کوي.	مړه / هغومره چې دومره چې / دونه چې *
<u>Whoever</u> wants can leave.	<u>tsok chay</u> ghwaaRee wlaaR day shee.	څوک چې غواړي ولاړ دی شي.	څوک چې
I will be here <u>till</u> you come	(<u>ter</u>) <u>tso</u> chay teh raazay zeh bah deltah yim.	(تر) څو چې ته راځي زه به دلته يم.	(تر) څو چې
You reap <u>what</u> you sow.	<u>tseh chay</u> karay haghah bah raybay.	څه چې کړي هغه به رېښي.	څه چې
I will do <u>what</u> you say.	<u>tseh rangah</u> chay teh waayay hahasay bah wekRem.	څرنګه چې ته وايي هغسي به وکړم.	څرنګه / څرنګه چې
<u>Since/As</u> I am sick I cannot go to work today.	<u>tseh rangah</u> chay zeh naarogh yim nen kaar tah neh shem raatlai.	څرنګه چې زه ناروغ يم نن کار ته نشم تللی.	
I will go <u>when</u> you come	(<u>kalah</u>) <u>chay</u> teh raashay zeh bah wlaaR shem.	(کله) چې ته راشي زه به ولاړ شم.	(کله) چې
<u>Whoever</u> said it did it.	<u>chaa chay</u> tseh wewayel haghah yay wekRel.	چا چې څه وویل هغه یې وکړل.	چا چې
This is the book <u>which</u> you had given to me.	daa haghah kitaab dai <u>koom chay</u> taa raakeRai weh.	دا هغه کتاب دی کوم چې تا را کړی وه.	کوم چې / کم چې *

* Southwestern dialect

3. ADJECTIVES صفت

Adjectives describe nouns or nouns equivalents. Pashto adjectives follow the rules of nouns they modify in terms of gender, number, and case (direct or indirect/oblique).

3.1: Gender and Number

a. Adjectives for Masculine Nouns (Singular to Plural):

a-1: Change the ending (ai - ی) of the singular forms to (ee - ي) to make plural forms.

Examples		Plural (m)		Singular (m)	
My house is small.	zmaa kor koochnai dai.	small	koochnee	koochnai	کوچنی
Our houses are small.	zmoonG koroonah koochnee dee.				زما کور کوچنی دی. زمونږ کورونه کوچنی دي.

a-2: Many adjectives that end with consonants do not change in masculine plural.

ارزان	لوړ	ټيټ	جوړ	روغ	لنډ	تور	خراب	بد
arzaan	lwaR	TeeT	joR	rogh	lanD	tor	kharaab	bad
inexpensive	high	low	healthy	healthy	short	black	bad	bad

a-3: Some Exceptions:

Plural		Singular		
draandeh	درانده	heavy	droond	دروند
khwaaGeh	خواره	sweet	khoG	خور
kaaNeh	کانه	deaf	kooN	کون

b. Adjectives for Feminine Nouns (Singular to Plural): Change the masculine singular form as follows:

b-1: Adjectives that end in consonants: Generally, add (hah - ه) to the end of adjectives to make feminine singular forms (sometimes, the last vowel is dropped). Add (yay - ي) for feminine plural.

Examples		Plural (F)		Singular (F)		MS
I have a white notebook.	zeh yawah speenah kitaabchah larem.	white	speenay	سپينې	speenah	سپين
I have white notebooks.	zeh dray speenay kitaabchay larem.					
You eye is red.	staa stergah srah dah.	red	sray	سري	srah	سره
You eyes are red.	staa stergay sray dee.					

b-2: Adjectives that end in (ai - ی): Replace the last (ai - ی) with (ay - ي) to form feminine singular.

Examples		Feminine Plural		Feminine Singular		MS
I have a new cup.	zeh yawah neway peyaalah larem.	new	neway	نوي	neway	نوي
I have new cups.	zeh dray neway peyaalay larem.					

b-3: Some adjectives that end in (ai - ی) take (ei - ي) to form feminine singular.

Examples		Feminine Plural		Feminine Singular		MS
This is a small room.	da koTah koochnei dah.	small	koochnei	کوچنی	koochnei	کوچنی
These are small rooms.	daa koTay koochnei dee.					

Feminine (Plural)		Feminine (Singular)		Masculine (Plural)		Masculine (Singular)		
koochnei	کوچنی	koochnei	کوچنی	koochnee	کوچنی	Small/little	koochnai	کوچنی
xhkulay	ښکلې	xhkulay	ښکلې	xhkulee	ښکلې	beautiful	xhkulai	ښکلې
weGay	وړې	weGay	وړې	weGee	وړې	hungry	weGai	وړې
neway	نوي	neway	نوي	newee	نوي	new	newai	نوي
speenay	سپينې	speenah	سپينه	speen	سپين	white	speen	سپين
toray	توري	torah	توره	tor	تور	black	tor	تور
sray	سري	srah	سره	sreh	سره	red	soor	سور
lanDay	لنډې	lanDah	لنډه	lanD	لنډ	short	lanD	لنډ
roghay	روغې	roghah	روغه	rogh	روغ	healthy	rogh	روغ
joRay	چورې	joRah	چوره	joR	چور	healthy	joR	چور
lwaRay	لورې	lwaRah	لوره	lwaR	لور	high/up	lwaR	لور
arzaanay	ارزاني	arzaanah	ارزانه	arzaan	ارزان	inexpensive	arzaan	ارزان
TeeTay	تيټې	TeeTah	تيټه	TeeT	تيټ	down/low	TeeT	تيټ
kharaabay	خرابې	kharaabah	خرابه	kharaab	خراب	bad/not good	kharaab	خراب
baday	بدي	badah	بده	bad	بد	bad	bad	بد
dranday	درندې	drandah	درنده	draadeh	درانده	heavy	droond	دروند
kaNay	کني	kaNah	کنه	kaaNeh	کانه	deaf	kooN	کون
khwaGay	خوړې	khwaGah	خوړه	khwaaGeh	خوړه	sweet	khoG	خوړ

3.2: Adjectives in Oblique/Indirect case: Adjective forms change to agree with the Oblique/Indirect forms of nouns.

Feminine (Plural)		Feminine (Singular)		Masculine (Plural)		Masculine (Singular)		
koochneyo	کوچنیو	koochnei	کوچنی	koochneyo	کوچنیو	Small/little	koochnee	کوچنی
xhkulay	ښکلیو	xhkulay	ښکلې	xhkulay	ښکلیو	beautiful	xhkulee	ښکلې
speeno	سپینو	speenay	سپینې	speeno	سپینو	white	speen	سپین
khwaGo	خوړو	khwaGay	خوړې	khwaGo	خوړو	sweet	khwaaGeh	خوړه

Note: Please refer to the NOUNS section for more information regarding the oblique form.

Examples:

This is a small boy.		daa koochnai halek dai.	دا کوچنی هلک دی.		
These are the small boys' books.	daa de koochneyo halekaano kitaaboonaah dee.	دا د کوچنیو هلکانو کتابونه دي.	This is the small boy's book.	daa de koochnee halek kitaab dai.	دا د کوچنی هلک کتاب دی.
This is a small girl.		daa koochnei njelei dah.	دا کوچنی نجلی ده.		
These are the small girls' books.	daa de koochneyo njoono kitaaboonaah dee.	دا د کوچنیو نجونو کتابونه دي.	This is the small girl's book.	daa de koochnei njelei kitaab dai.	دا د کوچنی نجلی کتاب دی.

b-1. Comparative Degree: Two nouns with an adjective can be compared: In Pashto, the noun you make a comparison to is placed inside the له...نه, له...څخه, or before تر.

Your cup is bigger than my cup.	staa chawkei zmaa leh chawkei tsekhah loyah dah.	ستا پيال له زما له پيالي څخه لويه ده.
His house is bigger than your house.	de hagheh kor staa leh kor nah loai dai.	د هغه کور ستا له کور نه لوی دی.
His car is smaller than your car.	de hagheh moTar staa ter moTar kochnai dai.	د هغه موټر ستا تر موټر کوچنی دی.

b-2. Superlative Degree: When comparing more than two nouns with an adjective, use the superlative: In Pashto, (to/of all – ter Tolo – تر ټولو) is added before the adjective.

Your house is bigger than mine, but his is the biggest.	staa chawkei zmaa leh chawkei tsekhah loyah dah, kho de hagheh peyaalah ter Tolo loyah dah.	ستا پيال له زما له پيالي څخه لويه ده، خو د هغه پيال تر ټولو لويه ده.
Your house is bigger than mine, but his is the biggest.	staa kor zmaa leh kor nah loai dai, kho de hagheh kor ter Tolo loai dai.	تا کور زما له کور نه لوی دی، خو د هغه کور تر ټولو لوی دی.
His car is smaller than yours, but your father's car is the smallest.	de hagheh moTar staa ter moTar koochnai dai, kho staa de plaar moTar ter Tolo koochnai dai.	د هغه موټر ستا تر موټر کوچنی دی، خو ستا د پلار موټر تر ټولو کوچنی دی.