Pashto Sentences

Simple Sentences
Have No Main Verb
Structure: S + Predicate+ HV

Verbal Sentences
Have Main Verb
Structure: S+ O + V

In Both Simple & Verbal Sentences The Subject Comes First & The Helping Verbs(in Simple Sentences) & Verbs(in Verbal Sentences) Always Come at the End in Different Form According To The Subjects . Between Them(S & HV/V) we Either Place Predicate(Vocab: Adv of Time, Place & Manner/Adjectives/Nouns/Interrogative Pronouns/Prepositions) or Object(Any Noun) and If Adjectives are ending in Consonant They Will Change According To The Gender of The Subjects.Like: Hagha Masroofa Da(She is Busy)Here Masroof Changes into Masroofa Because The Subject is Female and if they end in Vowels they will remain the same.
In Crude Word We can Say In Both Kind Of Sentences We Have Beginnings & Endings(According To Beginning) Are Fixed and Memorizing or Cramming Them Out with Practice 50% To 90% Sentences are Covered while in-between are Variables that require Some Practice To Get Familiar with.
Let's Learn These Fixed Structures First and Later, We will Fill The Blanks(In-between) with Vocabulary as needed.

Simple Sentences

Present
Za.....Yam = I am .....
Te..... Ye = You Are.....
Tasu.....Yai = You(Poilte) are.....
Hagha/Da.....Day =He/This is.....
Hagha/Da .....da = She/This is.....
Haghvee/Duwi.....di = They/These are....
Mung.....U = We are.....

Future
Za Ba .....Yam = I Shall Be .....
Te Ba ..... Ye = You Will Be.....
Tasu Ba .....Yai = You(Poilte) Will Be .....
Hagha/Da Ba .....Wi = He/This Will Be .....
Hagha/Da Ba.....Wi = She/This Will Be .....
Haghvee/Duwi Ba ....Wi = They/These Will Be ....
Mung Ba .....U = We Will Be .....

Past
Za.....Wum = I was .....
Te..... We = You were.....
Tasu.....Way = You(Poilte) were.....
Hagha/Da.....Wo =He/This was.....
Hagha/Da .....Wa = She/This was.....
Haghvee/Duwi...Woo = They/These were....
Mung.....Woo = We were.....

Negative Sentences: *In Order To Make Them, We Have To Place* ***"Na"*** *Right Before The HV/Verbs.*
Like: Za Dalta Na Yam(I am not here), Hagha Ba Masroof Wi(He Will Be Busy), Mung Khapa Woo(We were Sad)
Interrogative Sentences: *In Order To Make Them, We Just Have To Change* ***Tone/Expression/Body Language.***
Like : Te Kor Ki Ye? (Are You At Home ?), Hagha Starhay Wo?(Was He Tired?) Haghvee Ba Uzgar wi?(Will They Be Free?)
Future Sentences: *In Order To Make Them, We Add Right After The Subjects in Present Setences* ***"Ba"*** *and Change The* ***Helping Verbs(Day, Da, Di)*** *into* ***"Wi"*** *while Rest of The Helping Verbs Remain The Same. Like: Za Ba Masroof Yam(I will Be Busy),Hagha Ba Khapa Wi(He will be Sad).*
In The Possessive Sentences,The Helping Verbs At The End Are Determined According To The Receiving Objects(The Nouns Come After Pronouns)
Like: Da Zama Mor Da(This is My Mom). So "da" at the end is Helping Verb which is Determined According To "Mor"(That comes after "zama").
Male Objects(Things): *Usually The Nouns Ending in Consonants are Considered Male. Like: Kor(House), Khaar(City), Kitab(Book) & We Make Their Plural Adding* ***"Oona"*** *at the End of Them as: Kitab into Kitaboona(Books), Kor into Koroona(Houses).*
Female Objects(Things): *Usually The Nouns Ending in Non-Consonants(Vowels) are Considered Female. Like: Starga(Eye), Kouta(Room) & We Make Their Plural Adding* ***"ey/ay"*** *at the End of Them as: Starga into Stargey(Eyes), Kouta into Koutey(Rooms).*
Oblique Case of Singulars & Plurals : *In Oblique Case The Words Ending in "a/ah" replaced By "ey/ay" and The Endings of Plural are Replaced By "oo".Like: Starga into Stargey ki(in eye),Stargey into Stargo ki(in eyes), Kor into Korono ki(in the Houses)*

Present+Past

Da Zma Kitab Day/Wo	= This is/was My Book
Da Sta Kursay Da/Wa	= This is/was Your Chair
Da Stasu Kor Day/Wo	= This is/was Your House
Da d'Hagha Qalam day/Wo	= This is/was his Pen.
Da d'Haghe Plar day/Wo	= This is/was his Dad.
Da d'da Kar day/Wo	= This is/was the job of this Person(M).
Da d'de Kar day/Wo	= This is/was the job of this Person(F).
Da d'Haghvee Mor Da/Wa	= This is/was Their Mom.
Da d'duwee Korona Di/Woo	= These are/were the Houses of these people
Da Zmung Kusey Di/Wi	= These are/were our Streets

Nominative Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
Za(I)	Zama(My)
Te(You)	Sta(Your)
Tasu(You Polite)	Stasu(Your Polite)
Hagha(He)	D'Hagha(His)
Hagha(She)	D'Haghee(Her)
Da(This Male)	D'Da(of This Male)
Da(This Female)	D'De(of This Female)
Haghvee(They)	D'Haghvee(Their)
Duwee(These)	D'Duwee(of These)
Mung(We)	Zmung(Our)
Sok(Who)	D'cha(Whose)

Positive adjectives: *Stand alone. They are the sole modifier of a noun or pronoun. They do not compare the noun/pronoun with any other. Even though they are called "positive" adjectives they can describe something negative.Like : Da Alak Kha day(This Boy is good)*
Comparative adjectives *are used when describing the differences between ONLY two items. To Express The Comparison We just Place Right After The Thing/Person we are doing the Comparison with "Na(than)".Like: Ali* ***ma(hagha,Haghee,Haghvee,mong,ta) na*** *kha day(Ali is better* ***than me.(him, her, them, us, you)****.*

Superlative adjectives *are used when describing three items or more. Superlative adjectives are never used with two items. They are used to express the highest degree of the item you are expressing in comparison to the other items. They are the most extreme in the group of items. To Express The Superlative Form of Adjectives we just place Right Before the Adjectives "Tolo Na(than all)/Tolo Plurals+"oo" na(Than All Houses(For Example)".Like : Za tolo na Kha yam(I am the Best).Zama Kor Tolo Korono Na Arzan day(My House is The Cheapest(Than All the Houses).*

Comparison of Adjectives

Positive Adj

Za Kha yam = I am good
Za Masroof yam = I am Busy
Da Kitab Zorh Day= This Book is old.
Zama Kor Laray day= My house is far.

Comparative Adj

Za Ta Na Kha yam = I am Better Than You
Te Haghe Na Kashar Ye= You are Younger Than Her.
Hagha Ta Na Mashar Day = He is Older than you.
Da Kor Sta Kor na Arzan Day= This House is Cheaper Than Yours.

Superlative Adj

Za Tolo na kashar yam = I am the eldest.
Zama Plar Tolo na Kha day = My Dad is the Best
Sok Tolo na Kashar day? = Who is the Youngest?
Da Kitab Tolo na Spak day= This Book is the lightest.

Verbal Sentences

The Pashto Present Tense can express =Present Habitual(I eat, She Drinks, We go) or Progressive(I am eating, She is drinking, We are going) or Would Like To Do. In Pashto Present Tense The Verbs Come at the end & Their Endings Keep Changing According to The Subjects. Like: Za Khuram(I eat/am eating/would like to eat). Hagha/Haghvee/Da Khuri(He/She/They/It eat/is or are eating/would like to eat).

Simple Present

Za Dodai Khuram =I eat/am eating/would like to eat meal.
Te Chay Ske? = Do you Drink/Are You drinking/Would you like to Drink Tea.
Tasu Charta Zay? =Where Do you go/are you going/would like to go?
Hagha/Da Film Gori = He or She/This watches/ is watching/would like to watch Film.
Haghve/Duwi Kitab Leki =They/These People write/are writing/would like to write a book.
Mung Kor Akhloo = We buy/are buying/ would like to buy the house.

Future : *In Order To Make The Future Sentences we just add "ba(will/shall)" Right after the Subjects of The Present Sentences.*

Simple Future

Za Ba Dodai Khuram =I shall eat meal.
Te Ba Chay Ske? = Will you Drink Tea.
Tasu Ba Charta Zay? =Where will you go?
Hagha/Da Ba Film Gori = He or She/This will watch Film.
Haghve/Duwi Ba Kitab Leki =They/These People will write a book.
Mung Ba Kor Akhloo = We will buy the house.

Present & Past Perfect Both Have Helping Verbs at the End That Keep Changing According To Either Objects(in Transitive) or Subjects(in Intransitive).
While The Verbs Remain in Two Forms Ending in either "ay" or "li/l" as they are illustrated in The Following Boxes.
Subjects in Transitive Sentences Change(in Objective Forms) From Za To "Ma" , Te To "Ta", Hagha(She) To "Haghe", Sok To "Cha" while in Intransitive The Subjects Remain the Same(in Nominative Case).

Present Perfect(Transitive)

Ma Dodai Khwarhalay Da	= I Have eaten meal.
Ta Chay Skale da?	= Have you Drunk Tea?
Tasu Kar Karhay day?	= Have you Done the job?
Hagha or Haghee/Da Film Katalay Day.	= He or She/This has watched Film.
Haghve/Duwi Kitaboona Lekali di	=They/These People have written the books.
Mung Kor Akhastay day.	= We have bought the house.
Cha Ooba Skali Di?	=Who Has Drunk Water?

Present Perfect(Intransitive)

Za Bazar Ta Talay yam.	= I Have gone to the Market.
Te Kor Na Raghale ye?	= Have you Come From Home?
Tasu Charta Talay yai?	= Where Have you Gone?
Hagha/Da Dalta Osedalay Day.	= He/This has Lived Here
Hagha/Da Dalta Osedalay Da.	= She/This has Lived Here
Haghve/Duwi uss Pasedali di	=They/These People have Now got up.
Mung Kor na Takhtedali you.	= We have Escaped from the house.
Sok Dalta Rarasedalay Di?	=Who Has Reached Here?

Future Perfect(Transitive)

Ma Ba Dodai Khwarhalay Wi	= I Will Have eaten meal.
Ta Ba Chay Skale Wi?	= Will Have you Drunk Tea?
Tasu Ba Kar Karhay Wi?	= Will Have you Done the job?
Hagha or Haghee/Da Ba Film Katalay Wi.	= He or She/This will have watched Film.
Haghve/Duwi Ba Kitaboona Lekali Wi	=They/These People will have written the books.
Mung Kor Ba Akhastay wi.	= We will have bought the house.
Cha Ba Ooba Skali Wi?	=Who will have Drunk Water?

Future Perfect(Intransitive)

Za Ba Bazar Ta Talay yam.	= I Will Have gone to the Market.
Te Ba Kor Na Raghale ye?	= Will Have you Come From Home?
Tasu BaCharta Talay yai?	= Where Will Have you Gone?
Hagha/Da Ba Dalta Osedalay Day.	= He/This will have Lived Here
Hagha/Da Ba Dalta Osedalay Da.	= She/This will have Lived Here
Haghve/Duwi Bauss Pasedali di	=They/These People will have Now got up.
Mung Ba Kor na Takhtedali you.	= We will have Escaped from the house.
Sok Ba Dalta Rarasedalay Di?	=Who will Have Reached Here?

Past Perfect(Transitive)

Ma Dodai Khwarhalay Wa	= I Had eaten meal.
Ta Chay Skale Wa?	= Had you Drunk Tea?
Tasu Kar Karhay Wo?	= Had you Done the job?
Hagha or Haghee/Da Film Katalay Wo.	= He or She/This had watched Film.
Haghve/Duwi Kitaboona Lekali Woo	=They/These People had written the books.
Mung Kor Akhastay Wo.	= We had bought the house.
Cha Ooba Skali Wi?	=Who Had Drunk Water?

Past Perfect(Intransitive)

Za Bazar Ta Talay wum.	= I Had gone to the Market.
Te Kor Na Raghale we?	= Had you Come From Home?
Tasu Charta Talay way?	= Where Had you Gone?
Hagha/Da Dalta Osedalay Wo.	= He/This had Lived Here
Hagha/Da Dalta Osedalay Wa.	= She/This had Lived Here
Haghve/Duwi uss Pasedali woo	=They/These People had Now got up.
Mung Kor na Takhtedali woo.	= We had Escaped from the house.
Sok Dalta Rarasedalay wo?	=Who Had Reached Here?

Simple Past is Like Present & Past Perfect. The Only Difference is That in Simple Past We use Only Verbs and Their Endings Keep Changing According To Objects/Subjects(As Mentioned in Perfect Tense).
In Simple Past Most of The Verbs(Except Some Intransitive Verbs) Have "Wu" Before Them.
Past Progressive: If "wu" Before The Verbs is removed it becomes Past Progressive & Some of The Verbs change Altogether. Like : larho into Tlo, Raghlo into Ratlo, Wukrho into Kawalo etc.
Used To: Adding "Ba" After The Subjects in Past Progressive Expresses "Used To" as shown in the boxes below.

Simple Past(Transitive)

Ma Dodai Wukhwarha	= I ate meal.
Ta Chay Wuskala?	= Did you Drink Tea?
Tasu Kar Wukrho?	= Did you Do the job?
Hagha or Haghee/Da Film Wukato.	= He or She/This watched Film.
Haghve/Duwi Kitaboona Wulekal	=They/These People wrote the books.
Mung Kor Wakhasto.	= We bought the house.
Cha Ooba Wuskali?	=Who Drank Water?

Simple Past(Intransitive)

Za Bazar Ta Larham.	= I went to the Market.
Te Kor Na Raghale?	= Did you Come From Home?
Tasu Charta Larho?	= Where did you Go?
Hagha/Da Dalta Osedo	= He/This Lived Here
Hagha/Da Dalta Oseda	= She/This Lived Here
Haghve/Duwi uss Pasedal	=They/These People just got up.
Mung Kor na Larhoo.	= We went from the house.
Sok Dalta Rawurasedo?	=Who Reached Here?

Past Progressive(Transitive)

Ma Dodai Khwarha	= I was eating meal.
Ta Chay Skala?	= Were you Drinking Tea?
Tasu Kar Kawalo?	= Were you Doing the job?
Hagha or Haghee/Da Film Kato.	= He or She/This was watching Film.
Haghve/Duwi Kitaboona Lekal	=They/These People were writing the books.
Mung Kor Akhasto.	= We were buying the house.
Cha Ooba Skali?	=Who was Drinking Water?

Past Progressive(Intransitive)

Za Bazar Ta Tlam.	= I was going to the Market.
Te Kor Na Ratle?	= Were you Coming From Home?
Tasu Charta Tlay?	= Where did you Go?
Hagha/Da Dalta Ratlo	= He/This was Coming Here
Hagha/Da Dalta Ratla	= She/This was Coming Here
Haghve/Duwi uss Tlal	=They/These People were Coming now .
Mung Kor na Tloo.	= We were going from the house.

Used To (Transitive)

Ma Ba Dodai Khwarha	= I used to eat meal.
Ta Ba Chay Skala.	= You used to Drink Tea?
Tasu Ba Kar Kawalo	= You used to Do the job?
Hagha or Haghee/Da Ba Film Kato.	= He or She/This used to watch Film.
Haghve/Duwi Ba Kitaboona Lekal	=They/These People used to write the books.
Mung Ba Kor Akhasto.	= We used to buy the house.
Cha Ba Ooba Skali?	=Who used to Drink Water?

Used To (Intransitive)

Za Ba Bazar Ta Tlam.	= I used to go to the Market.
Te Ba Kor Na Ratle.	= You used to Come From Home?
Tasu Ba Kor Ta Tlay.	=You used to Go Home ?
Hagha/Da Ba Dalta Ratlo	= He/This used to Come Here
Hagha/Da Ba Dalta Ratla	= She/This used to Come Here
Haghve/Duwi Ba halta Tlal	=They/These People used to Go there .
Mung ba Kor na Tloo.	= We used to go from home.

Imperative Verbs(Dos) *End in "a/ah"(If Single Person is Addressed) or "ay".*

Negative Commands (Don'ts) *: Adding "Ma" Before Dos will Make Don'ts.*

Dos(Imperatives)

Kor Ta Larh Sha = Go Home.
Chay Wuska = Drink Tea.
Dalta Rashay = Come Here.
Pa Kursay Kenay= Sit on The Chair
Zama Yo Kar Wuka = Do Me a Favor.
Da kitab Wakhla= Buy this book.
Kar Shoro ka = Begin The job.

Don'ts(Negative Command)

Kor Ta Ma Za = Don't Go Home.
Chay Ma-ska = Don't Drink Tea.
Dalta Ma Razay =Don't Come Here.
Pa Kursay Ma Kenay= Don't Sit on The Chair
Mata Email Ma Kawa = Don't email Me
Da kitab Ma-akhla= Don't Buy this book.
Kar Ma Shoro kawa = Don't Begin The job.