

# Lesson 3

The Balochi nominal system, part 2

The verb in the present indicative

# The genitive

The genitive expresses the owner or some owner-like relation. In English this relation is sometimes expressed by the 's-genitive (the girl's father) sometimes with the of-genitive (the colour of the book).

In Balochi the ending -ay is added to a noun to form the genitive:

mard مرد > marday مردئے  
lóg لوگ > lógay لوگئے etc.

# Examples of nouns in the genitive

lógay darwázag دروازگے لوگئے ‘the door of the house’

É lógay darwázag haráb ent. ‘The door of this house is broken.’

اے لوگئے دروازگ ہراب انت۔

shahray nám شہرئے نام ‘the name of the town’

Á shahray nám Pahra ent. ‘The name of that town is Pahra (Iranshahr, in Western (Iranian) Balochistan).’

آ شہرئے نام پھرہ انت۔

# more examples

chokkay pet چڱے پت ‘the child’s father’

Chokkay pet edá naent. ‘The child’s father is not here.’

چڱے پت ادا نه انت.

jenekay brát جنڱے برات ‘the girl’s brother’

Jenekay brát Swidhaná/Suedá ent. ‘The girl’s brother is in Sweden.’

جنڱے برات سويڈنا (سوئدا) انت.

## more examples

gókay gósht گوڭئے گوڭشت 'beef (=cow's meat)'

Gókay gósht grán ent. 'Beef is expensive.'

گوڭئے گوڭشت گران انت.

pasay rang پسئے رنگ 'the colour of the sheep'

Pasay rang syáh ent. 'The colour of the sheep is black.'

پسئے رنگ سیاہ انت.

# Some colour words

syáh سیاہ 'black'

espét اسپیت 'white'

sawz سئوز 'green, blue' (note that the traditional colour name for green and blue is one word in Balochi)

zard زرد 'yellow'

sohr سهر 'red'

# Back to the genitive

It is possible to have several genitives after one another:

É jenekay petay nám Mir Kambar ent. ‘The name of this girl’s father is Mir Kambar.’

اے جنکے پتے نام میر کمبر انت.

# Combining é and ay

It is fully possible to combine the individuation clitic =é and the genitive ending -ay.

mardéay ‘a man’s’ مردیئے

shahréay ‘of a town, a town’s’ شہریئے

dega bádsháhéay molk ‘another king’s country’

دگہ بادشاہیئے مُلک

mardéay lóg ‘a man’s house’

مردیئے لوگ



# Genitive plural

In the plural, the ending -áni (consisting of the oblique ending -án and the genitive ending -i) is added to the basic form of the noun.

chokk چکّ 'child' > chokkáni pet پت چگانی 'the children's father'

lóg 'house' لوگ > lógáni rang رنگ لوگانی 'the colour of the houses'

# Pronouns, review

SG

PL

1p. man من 'I'

má ما 'we'

máshomá ماشما 'we.INCL'

2p. taw تَو 'you'

shomá شما 'you'

(3p. á آ 'he/she/it')

á آ 'they')

# Pronouns are not compulsory

I am a man.

(Man) mardé án. (من) مردے آن.

You are a girl.

(Taw) jeneké ay. (تئو) جنکے ائے.

She is a woman.

(Á) janéné. (آ) جننئے.

We (but not necessarily  
you) are doctors.

(Má) dhákthar én. (ما) ڈاکٹر این.

We (definitely including  
you) are doctors.

(Máshomá) dhákthar én.

ماشما ڈاکٹر این.

You are sisters.

(Shomá) gohár ét. (شما) گھار ایت.

They are brothers.

(Á) brát ant. (آ) برات أنت.

# Pronouns after prepositions

The basic (unchanged) form of the 1 and 2 person pronoun is used after a preposition.

gón man گۆن من 'with me'

pa taw په تئو 'for you.SG'

cha má چه ما 'from us (but not you)'

gón máshomá گۆن ماشما 'with us (including you)'

cha shomá چه شما 'from you.PL'

# Pronouns after prepositions

The 3 person pronoun (in fact a demonstrative pronoun from the beginning) gets a new form (oblique form) when it is used after a preposition.

áiá آيا 'him/her/it (that one)'

(also eshiá اشيا 'this one')

áyán آيان 'them'

(also eshán اشان )

gón áia گون آيا 'with him/her/it (that one)'

gón eshiá گون اشيا 'with this one'

pa áyan په آيان 'for them (those ones)'

pa eshán په اشان 'for these ones'

# Pronouns as direct objects

When a pronoun is a direct object, it has these forms:

SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup> maná منا	márá مارا, máshomárá ماشمارا
2 <sup>nd</sup> tará ترا	shomárá شمارا
3 <sup>rd</sup> áiá آيا	áyán آيان

(These are the selected standard forms, there are many variants in different dialects.)

# Pronouns as direct objects

Maná gendit. 'He sees me.' منا گندیت

Tará nagendán. 'I don't see you.' ترا نگندان

Áiá genday? 'Do you see her?' آیا گندئے؟

Mará nagendét. 'You don't see us.' مارا نگندیت

Máshomára nagendant. 'They don't see us (including the addressee(s))' ماشمارا نگدنت

Áyána gendén. 'We see them.' آیان گندیں

# Pronouns in the genitive

When a pronoun is the owner (or in an owner-like relation, i.e. genitive form), it has these forms:

SG	PL
1 <sup>st</sup> mani منى	may مئى, mayshomay مئيشمئى
2 <sup>nd</sup> tai تئى	shomay شمئى
3 <sup>rd</sup> áiaiy آيئى	áyáni آيانى

(These are the selected standard forms, there are many variants in different dialects.)



# Pronouns in the genitive

mani gohár منى گهار 'my sister'

tai brát تئیی برات 'your brother'

áiay mát آییئے مات 'his/her mother'

may eskul مئے اسکول 'our (but not necessarily your) school'

mayshomay eskul مئیشمئے اسکول 'our (and your) school'

shomay shahr شمئے شهر 'your town'

áyáni pet آیانی پت 'their father'

# Present-future indicative of the verb

The present indicative form is used for events that are REAL, CERTAIN. They may either happen or not happen, or there may be a question about whether they are happening or not. They happen now (present) or in the future. There is no special future verb form in Balochi, but there are other ways of expressing something as ONLY future (not present), which will come later in the course.

# Verb stems

The Balochi verbs have two stems:  
present-future stem and past stem

The **present-future stem** consists of the infinitive (the form in any dictionary or wordlist) minus -ag.

The **past stem** is normally irregular and must be learnt separately for each verb.

E.g. kanag کنگ 'to do' (present stem: kan; past stem kot)

rawag رڼوگ 'to go' (present stem: raw; past stem: shot)

# Present-future indicative

The present-future indicative is formed by:

- \* Adding -a to the previous word in the sentence. (If there is no previous word or if the previous word ends in á and in some other instances, this -a is not present.)

- \* Constructing the actual verb form which consists of the present-future stem + person endings.

# kanag كنگ 'to do'

kanán 'I do' كنان

kanay 'you.SG do' كنئے

kant 'he/she/it does' كنت

kanén 'we do' كنئین

kanét 'you.PL do' كنئیت

kanant 'they do' کننت

For this verb the ending in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is -t.

# gendag گندگ 'to see'

gendán 'I see' گندان

genday 'you.SG see' گندئے

gendit 'he/she/it sees' گندیت

gendén 'we see' گندیں

gendét 'you.PL see' گندیٔ

gendant 'they see' گندنت

For this verb the ending in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is -it.

# barag برگ 'to take'

barán 'I take' بران

baray 'you.SG take' برئے

bárt 'he/she/it takes' بارت

barén 'we take' برین

barét 'you.PL take' بریت

barant 'they take' برنت

For this verb the ending in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is -t and the vowel in the stem is lengthened. The 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is somewhat irregular for several verbs.

# Negation and question

The verb is negated by adding na- to the verb form.

nakanán 'I don't do' نڪنان

nabaray 'you.SG don't carry' نبرئے etc.

Questions are formed by rising intonation.

 Raway? 'Will you go? / Are you going?' رئوئے؟



# The full form with the -a added to the previous word

ká**a** kanán کارَ كنان 'I work (lit. do work)'

ká**a** kanay کارَ كئى 'you.SG work (lit. do work)'

ká**a** kant کارَ كنت 'he/she works (lit. does work)'

ká**a** kanén کارَ كنين 'we work (lit. do work)'

ká**a** kanét کارَ كنيت 'you.PL work (lit. do work)'

ká**a** kanant کارَ كننت 'they work (lit. do work)'

# Some more examples

Taw kojá kára kanay? ‘Where do you work?’

تو کجا کار کنئے؟

Man espéthálá (bimárestáná) kára kanán. ‘I work in the hospital.’

من اسپیتالا (بیمارستانا) کار کان.

Mani brát Karáchiá kára kant. ‘My brother is working in Karachi.’

منی برات کراچیا انت.

Má Éráná zendegia nakanén. ‘We don’t live (lit. do life) in Iran.’

ما ایرانا زندگی نکنین.

Máshomá Swidhaná (Suedá) zendegia kanén. ‘We (and you) live in Sweden.’

ماشما سویڈنا (سوئدا) زندگی کنین.

Shomá kojá zendegia kanét? ‘Where do you live?’

شما کجا زندگی کنیت.

Á Pákestáná zendegia kanant? ‘They live in Pakistan.’

آ پاکستانا زندگی کننت.

The red variant is more common in Western Balochistan (Iran), the English loanword in blue is more common in Eastern Balochistan (Pakistan).