

Lesson 4

adjectives

more verbs in the present indicative

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that qualify nouns, give more information about nouns. They can be placed in:

attributive position (i.e. together with the noun): a big book, the green car, some important facts, our youngest brother;

predicative position (separated from the noun by a verb): the book is big, our car is green, these facts are important, his mother is older than my mother.

Comparison of adjectives

Most adjectives can take three forms. We call these forms

positive

comparative

superlative

big

bigger

biggest

interesting

more interesting

most interesting

Some adjectives cannot take more than one form:
dead (you cannot say more dead or deader)

Some adjectives in Balochi

- mazan مزن 'big'
kasán كسان 'small'
grán گران 'heavy, difficult'
sakk سڪّ 'firm, hard, difficult'
ásán آسان 'easy'
azgár ازگار 'rich'
nézgár نيزگار 'poor'
garm گرم 'warm'
sard سرد 'cold'
wassh وشنّ 'happy'
nawassh نوشّ 'unhappy'
zántkár زانتكار 'knowledgeable, well informed'
nazánt نزانت 'ignorant, stupid'
chopp چپّ / betawár بے تئوار 'silent'
hoshk هشك 'dry'
tarr ترّ 'wet'

Some more adjectives

mahtal مهتل 'delayed'

bazzag بزگ 'poor'

deljam دلجم 'reassured, certain'

trond ترند 'fast, quick, hot-tempered'

árám آرام 'quiet, calm'

pédák پیداک 'visible, appearing'

porr پرّ 'full (=not empty)'

hálik هالیک 'empty'

shodig شدیگ / gozhnag گژنگ 'hungry'

tonnig تنیگ 'thirsty'

sér شیر 'full (=not hungry)'

bad بد 'bad'

jwán جوان 'good'

zahr زهر 'angry'

Adjectives in predicative position

Adjectives in predicative position (see slide 2) always appear in their basic form. They don't take any plural ending either:

É shahr mazan ent. 'This town is big.'

اے شہر مزن انت.

Á bachak mazan ant. 'Those boys are big (=old).'

آ بچک مزن أنت.

May kár grán ent. 'Our work is heavy.'

مئے کار گران انت.

Shomay pocch tarr ant. 'Your clothes are wet.'

شمئے پیچ ترّ انت.

Adjectives in attributive position

Adjectives in attributive position (see slide 2) always add the ending -én to their basic form:

É mazanén shahré. 'This is a big town.'

اے مزنین شہرے۔

(note that there is no verb here)

Mazanén bachak ant. 'They are big (=old) boys.'

مزنین بچک آنت۔

gránén kár 'heavy/hard work' گرانین کار

tarrén pocch 'wet clothes' ترین پیچ

Comparison of adjectives

The Balochi adjective can add -ter تر to get a comparative form. The preposition cha چه is used to denote 'than'.

gránter گرانتر 'heavier, more difficult'

ásánter آسانتر 'easier'

Mani kár cha tai kára gránter ent. 'My job is more difficult/heavier than your job.'

منی کار چه تئی کارا گرانتر انت.

É ketáb cha á yakká ásánter ent. 'This book is easier than that one.' (yakk یک = the one)

اے کتاب چه آ یگا آسانتر انت.

The ending -terén

If the adjective is found in attributive position

-terén -ترین is added:

Ásánterén ketábé maná beday. 'Give me an easier book.'

آسانترین کتابے منا بدئے۔

garmterén pocch 'warmer clothes' گرمترین پیچ

This form in -terén -ترین can also give a superlative meaning (depending on context):

Ásánterén ketáb esh ent. 'This is the easiest book.'

آسانترین کتابِ اِس اِنْت۔

Two irregular adjectives

kasán كسان 'small' has the comparative form
kaster كستر 'smaller'

É shahr cha Estokholmá kaster ent.

'This town is smaller than Stockholm.'

اے شہر چہ استکھلما کستر انت.

kasterén chokk کستریں چکّ 'a younger child, the
youngest child'

Two irregular adjectives

mazan مزن 'big' has the comparative form
master مستر 'bigger'

É shahr cha Estokholmá master ent.

'This town is bigger than Stockholm.'

اے شہر چہ استکہلما مستر انت.

masterén chokk مسترین چکّ 'an older child, the
oldest child'

To get the superlative form

The superlative form in predicative position is formed by the phrase

cha sajjahénán چه سَجَّهِنَان / cha drostán چه درستان ‘than everybody’ or some synonym is used:

É ketáb cha sajjahénán ásánte ent. ‘This book is the easiest one (lit. is easier than all).’

اے کتاب چه سَجَّهِنَان آسانتر اِنْت.

or:

É ketáb cha drostán ásánte ent. ‘This book is the easiest one (lit. is easier than all).’

اے کتاب چه درستان آسانتر اِنْت.

rawag 'to go'

rawán رٲوان

rawén رٲوٲن

raway رٲوٲے

rawét رٲوٲت

rawt رٲوت

rawant رٲونت

Ex.

Kojá raway? 'Where are you going?' كجا رٲوٲے

Dege molkéá rawt. 'He goes (will go) to another country.'
دگه مٲلكٲا رٲوت.

Mani brát Pákestáná narawt. 'My brother does (will) not go to Pakistan.'

منٲ برات پاكستانا نرٲوت.

gwashag ‘to say’

gwashán گوشان gwashén گوشین
gwashay گوشئے gwashét گوشیت
gwashit گوشیت gwashant گوشنت

Ex.

Má é habará nagwashén. ‘We don’t say this (lit. this word).’

ما اے هبرا نگوشین.

Ché gwashay? ‘What are you saying?’

چے گوشئے؟

Hecchi nagwashant. ‘They don’t say anything (lit. nothing).’

هچی نگوشتنت.

áyag ‘to come’

káyán كايان

káén كائين

nayáyán نيان

nayáén نيائين

káay كائے

káét كائت

nayáay نيائے

nayáét نيائت

kayt گئيت

káyant كائنت

nayayt نيئيت

nayáyant نيائنت

Ex.

Man gón taw káyán. ‘I will come with you.’

من گون تئو كايان.

Taw nayáay? ‘Aren’t you coming?’

تئو نيائے؟

Mayshomay dósta káyant. ‘Our friends are coming.’

مئيشمئے دوست كائنت.

árag 'to bring'

kárán	کاران	kárén	کارین	nayárán	نیاران	nayárén	نیارین
káray	کارئے	kárét	کاریت	nayáray	نیارئے	nayárét	نیاریت
kárit	کاریت	kárant	کارنت	nayárit	نیاریت	nayárant	نیارنت

Ex.

Áiay mát may ketábána kárit. 'His mother will bring our books.'

آئیئے مات مئے کتابان کاریت.

Pa má hecchi nayárét? 'Won't you bring anything (lit. nothing) for us?'

پہ ما ہچی نیاریت؟

bayag 'to become'

bán بان	bén بئن
bay بئے	bét بیت
bit بیت	bant بنت

Ex.

Chokk zut mazana bant. 'Children grow up quickly.'

چکّ زوت مزنّ بنت.

Taw cha man zahra nabay? 'Won't you get angry with me?'

تئو چہ من زھر نبئے؟