

Lesson 5

More verbs in the present indicative

Verbs with two elements

Progressive form (ongoing right now)

warag ورگ ‘to eat, to drink’

warán وران

warén ورین

waray ورئے

warét وریت

wárt وارت

warant ورنٹ

Taw ché waray? ‘What are you eating/drinking?’

تتو چے ورئے؟

Cháha warán. ‘I drink tea.’

چاہ وران.

Nán o nároshta warán. ‘I eat bread and stew.’

نان و نارشت وران.

nán نان = bread (but also sometimes used for any food)

nárosht نارشت = any dish cooked with some meat and vegetables in a stew, normally eaten with bread and sometimes also rice

Nána waray? ‘Do you (want to) eat?’ (There are no words for “want to”)

نان ورئے؟

nóshag نۆشگ 'to drink'

nóshán نۆشان nóshén نۆشین
nóshay نۆشئے nóshét نۆشیت
nóshit نۆشیت nóshant نۆشنت

This verb is not very commonly used, at least not in the spoken language, where warag is normally used both for eating and drinking

wánag وانگ 'to read'

wánán وانان

wánén وانين

wánay وانئے

wánét وانيت

wánit وانيت

wánant واننت

Ché wánay? 'What are you reading? / What do you read (study)?'

چے وانئے؟

Nókén ketábé wánán. 'I read a new book.'

نوڪين كتابے وانان.

Darsa wánán. 'I am studying / I study.'

(I am reading lesson, dars = lesson)

درس وانان.

Angrezi darsa wánán. 'I am studying English.'

انگریزی درس وانان.

Balóchi darsa nawánay? 'Aren't you studying Balochi?'

بلوچی درس نوانئے؟

nebisag نبيسگ 'to write'

nebisán نبيسان

nebisén نبيسين

nebisay نبيسئ

nebisét نبيسيت

nebisit نبيسيت

nebisant نبيسنت

(There is also a verb likkag لگگ which is common for 'to write' in Pakistan, but which we have not chosen to employ in the written language.)

Pa tai brátá kágadé nebisán. 'I am writing a letter to your brother.'

په تئی براتا کاگدے نبيسان.

Pa ché ketábé nanebisay? 'Why don't you write a book?'

په چه کتابے نبيسئ؟

dayag دئیگ 'to give'

dayán دئیان	dayén دئیین
dayay دئیے	dayét دئییت
dant دنت	dayant دئینت

Má áyáni pocchán shomará dayén. 'We will give you their clothes.'

ما آیانی پچان شمارا دئیین.

Chokká pa waragá chizé dayán. 'I will give the child something to eat.'

چگا پہ ورگا چیزے دئیان.

gerag گرگ 'to get'

gerán گران

gerén گرین

geray گرے

gerét گریت

gipt گیپت

gerant گرنت

Taw pa che jana nageray? 'Why don't you get married?'
(lit. Why don't you get a wife?)

تو پہ جے جن نگرے؟

Cha bázará kamme nibaga (mévaga) gerén. 'We buy
some fruit from the bazaar.'

چہ بازارا کمے نیبگ (میوگ) گرین.

janag جنگ 'to hit, to beat, to strike'

janán	جانان	janén	جنین
janay	جئے	janét	جئیت
jant	جنت	janant	جنتت

Chokk har wahd yakdomiá janant. 'The children are beating each other all the time.'

چکّ هر وهد یکدومیا جنتت.

Pa ché maná janay? 'Why do you beat me / why are you beating me?'

په چه منا جئے؟

zánag زانگ 'to know'

zánán زانان	zánén زانین
zánay زانئے	zánét زانیت
zánt زانت	zánant زاننت

Má shomará nazánén. 'We don't know you.'

ما شمارا نزانین.

Á zánt ke man déra káyán. 'He knows that I will come late.'

آ زانت که من دیر کایان.

Verbs with two elements

There is a limited number of Balochi verbs. Many “verbs” in Balochi are constructed with a noun/adjective/adverb/preposition + verb. This verb phrase takes on a new meaning, where the non-verbal part is crucial to determine what the expression means. There are many verbs that can make phrasal verbs of this kind. The most common grammatical term for these verbs is complex predicates. You can also see the name compound verbs in different grammatical descriptions.

Some complex predicates with *kanag* کنگ ‘to do’

kár kanag کار کنگ ‘to work’

band kanag بند کنگ ‘to close, to finish’

hayál kanag هئيال کنگ ‘to imagine’

jetá kanag جتا کنگ ‘to separate’

jost kanag جست کنگ ‘to ask’

dar kanag در کنگ ‘to take out’

tawár kanag تئوار کنگ ‘to call’

mán kanag مان کنگ ‘to put (something) into
(something)’

Some complex predicates with *bayag* بئىگ 'to become, to be'

mán bayag مان بئىگ 'to enter'

dar bayag در بئىگ 'to come out'

bétrán/behayál bayag بے تران/ بے هئىال بئىگ
'to forget'

chest bayag چست بئىگ 'to arise, to come up'

hór bayag هور بئىگ 'to get together, to join'

dóst bayag دوست بئىگ 'to like'

paddar bayag پدّر بئىگ 'to be evident, to become
clear'

Some complex predicates with *dayag* دئیگ 'to give'

chér dayag چیر دئیگ 'to hide'

rawán dayag رئوان دئیگ 'to send (off)'

dawr dayag دئور دئیگ 'to throw (away)'

sój dayag سۆج دئیگ 'to instruct, to advise'

sáh dayag ساه دئیگ 'to die (lit. to give (up) soul)'

dém dayag دیم دئیگ 'to send'

Some complex predicates with
warag ورگ 'to eat, to consume'

sawgand warag سؤگند ورگ 'to take an oath'

sarkech warag سرکچ ورگ 'to understand'

rad warag رد ورگ 'to be mistaken'

latth warag لٹ ورگ 'to get beaten up'

dard warag درد ورگ 'to be of use'

Some complex predicates with

janag جَنَگ 'to hit'

jáh janag (jah janag) (جَه جَنَگ)
'to rise up'

gwánk janag گوانک جَنَگ 'to shout, to cry out'

chak janag چک جَنَگ 'to make a sudden move'

rad janag رد جَنَگ 'to make a mistake'

dap janag دپ جَنَگ 'to taste'

Progressive form

The progressive form of the verb shows that something is going on right now. It is similar to the English -ing form (I am working - at this very moment), but the English -ing form can sometimes be used also for things that are not going on right now (I am studying in Uppsala - but I am not studying right now).

The progressive form in Balochi

The progressive form in Balochi is only used for actions that are going on at the very moment of speech. It is formed by adding -á to the infinitive (e.g. kanagá کنگا , rawagá رڻوگا , gendagá گندگا) + the present copula (I am etc.)

It is also possible to use the present indicative form for actions that are ongoing right now, but then there is no focus on the fact that the action is ongoing.

The progressive form of the verb *kanag* 'to do'

kanagá án 'I am doing' کنگا آن

kanagá ay 'you are doing' کنگا اے

kanagá ent 'he/she is doing' کنگا انت

kanagá én 'we are doing' کنگا این

kanagá ét 'you are doing' کنگا ایت

kanagá ant 'they are doing' کنگا أنت

The negative progressive form

nakanagá án 'I am not doing' نڪنڱا آن

nakanagá ay 'you are not doing' نڪنڱا ائے

nakanagá ent 'he/she is not doing' نڪنڱا ڀنت

nakanagá én 'we are not doing' نڪنڱا اين

nakanagá ét 'you are not doing' نڪنڱا ايت

nakanagá ant 'they are not doing' نڪنڱا انت

Examples of progressive forms

Man tará nagendagá án. 'I am not seeing you.' من ترا نگندگا آن
(gendag گندگ 'to see')

Che kár kanagá ay? 'What are you doing?' چه کار کنگا ائے؟

Ahmad warák waragá ent. 'Ahmad is eating.' احمد وراک ورگا انت.

Má edá neshtagén o watá garm kanagá én. 'We are sitting here and making ourselves warm.' ما ادا نشتگین و وتا گرم کنگا این.
(neshtag نشتگ 'sitting', wat وت 'self', garm گرم kanag 'to warm up, to make warm')

Nun dar áyagá ét? 'Are you coming out now?' نون در آیگا ایت؟

Pa ché gréwagá ant? 'Why are they crying?' پہ چے گریوگا انت؟