

MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF BALOCHI VERBS

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the properties of Balochi verbs in Makrani dialect. Verbs in Balochi are focused to see their properties in terms of derivations and inflections along with tense, aspect, number, person, voice, and mood. For this qualitative study (Creswell, 2014), the data have been collected through recording of unstructured interviews from native participants. The data have been analysed through Radford's (2009) 'theory of agreement'. In this process, it is found that Balochi, being a pro-drop language, subject agrees with the verb and verb with its subject. It is also found that verbs in Balochi have various properties and these properties are generalized by tense, number, mood, voice, and person. It is found that there are four moods in Balochi which are indicative, subjunctive, imperative and optative. The analysis of the study also shows that future simple and present simple have equal range of tense structure; in other words, they have the same structure. Numbers in Balochi sometime have zero formats and sometime singular nouns carry suffix 'ا=a/e=agreement' and plural suffix 'ان=aan=agreement'. Voice in Balochi always carries infinitive form of the verb. The study also finds that Balochi has different personal ending suffixes for each person.

Keywords: Balochi, Inflections, Makrani, Morphology, Suffixation, Verbs.

INTRODUCTION

As far as the origin of Balochi is concerned, local and non-local linguists agree with the idea that Balochi is an Iranian language. According to Korn (2003) Balochi is a language of the North-Western group of Iranian family. Balochi is a north-western Iranian language (Jahani, 2003). Most of the Baloch population lives in Pakistan, India, Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Iraq, Masqat, Bahrain, and Dubai.

Dialects of Balochi

Balochi language with many variations distributed through different dialects. These dialects were further defined by linguists in different ways. Baloch (1987) divides "Balochi language into two major dialects, "Eastern and Western" Balochi. He further explains that eastern dialect belongs to the people of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and two great Balochi tribes Bugti and Mari, and some speaker of Balochi in Sindh. The second major dialect is western Balochi which is a dialect between Karachi to Kirman (Iran). The dialect has borrowed several words from neighbouring language, such as Turkaman, Persian, Pashto, and Arabic. Elfenbein (1989) categorizes Balochi into six sub-dialects, which are Sarawani, Lashari, Rakshani, Kechi, Eastern Hill Balochi and, coastal dialects. According to Jahani (2003) and Baloch (2009), there are three main dialects of Balochi: Rakshani, Makrani and Sulemani". Jahani (2003) argues that the speakers of Rakshani dialect are in the north and north-east of Balochistan such as Kharan, Sarawan, panjgor, Kalat, Awaran, Chaghi, Noshki, Quetta division of Pakistan, in Iran they are found in Sistan, Sarhad, Nimrooz, and in some parts of Afghanistan. Axenov (2006) mentioned

that the Baloch people in Turkmenistan and Khorasan (Iran) speak Rakshani dialect. Sulamani dialect is spoken in eastern parts of Balochistan such as Kohe Soleiman region, Mari and Bugti regions Bolan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Naseer Abad, Saravan, Sibi, and Dera Ismail Khan and some Baloch tribes speak it in various parts of Sindh. Makrani dialect is spoken in district Kech, Gawadar, Lasbela, Karachi, and Arabistan, including coastal areas of Iran.

THE BACKGROUND LITERATURE

As soon as human vocabulary enlarged, new kinds of arrangement of word order started in grammar by one of the branches of linguistics named morphology. Words are presented with different shapes to make them more usable for human. According to Fromkin et al. (2007) “words are important part of our linguistic knowledge and mental grammar, without words we are unable to convey our thoughts in language. Embick & Noyer (2007) argue that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words.

Most of the languages of the world do have inflections to know the tense, aspect, voice, and mood of the verb and how a verb agrees with a person, gender and number of a subject and an object of the tense such as Urdu, Balochi and Persian because they are morphologically rich languages (Jahani, 2003). According to Bashir (1999), Urdu verbs are conjugated for tense, number, gender mood. In Urdu language the infinitive form of the verb carries suffix ‘na’ as in ‘jana (to go), kana (to eat), padna (to read), likna (to write) etc. Naim (1999) presents his concerns that “tenses in Urdu impacted by the gender in verb formation where masculine and feminine have different verb formation, though subject of the verb in Urdu is same but differentiated in the nature of gender”. As present simple tenses in Urdu for verb ‘go’ is ‘jata hon’ and ‘jati hon’ present continuous ‘Jara hon’ (is going) masculine ‘jarai hon’ (is going) feminine, past continuous for masculine is ‘jar aha tha’ and for feminine ‘ja rahi thi’.

Morphology of Balochi language

Barjasteh (2003) argues that “Balochi is morphologically well-established language including its verb, noun and adjective.” Balochi has many inflections and derivational morphemes for noun like English language. Axenov (2006) defined “Balochi verb has rich data regarding morphology”. Jahani (2013) has the opinion that “Balochi is verb-final language which is generally called as free order language”. She further added that adjuncts in Balochi language are case marker phrase or postpositional phrase that’s why it is called a case marker language. Balochi language follows subject-object-verb. (*mn S, nan O, waran V*) unlike English which follows subject-verb-object (*i S, drink V, water O*). Balochi language has postpositions which are inflected on a noun to show location (Bakhtiari, 2013). Jahani (2013) is of the opinion that “Balochi language has transitive verb and intransitive verb”. Sentences like ‘Aa wapsant’ (they sleep) where Wapsag (to sleep) is an intransitive verb and ‘Aa nan warat’ (He eats food) and warag (to eat) is transitive one which requires an object which is “nan” (food).

Verb conjugation is a process in which verb is changed according to tense, person, gender, number, aspect, mood, and voice It may also be seen in the studies of Veesar, Srinivass & Kadhim (2015); Veesar, Kadhim & Bagudu (2015); Veesar, Kadhim & Srinivass (2015); Veesar et al. (2016); Ali, Z. (2021), Ali, Z. et al. (2021) and Amin & Ali (2021); Veesar & Mustafa(2021); Ali, et al. (2022). Verb conjugation takes place when inflectional morphemes are added to the root word that doesn’t change the grammatical category of main word but only show tense, person, mood, voice, number, and gender of main word.

Properties of Balochi Verbs

Every language of the world has various properties in terms of verbs, as Balochi has multiple properties in respective of verb for instance, tense, aspect, person, number, mood, and gender-marker-less features and properties. They play a key role for the development, enhancement of any language or for the description and categorization of the that language (Korn, 2003). Balochi according to Baranzehi (2003), has tenses like other languages. It is further added by the said author that Balochi language does follow or carry three tenses as past, present and future which are further subdivided into four branches of each one.

Balochi possesses personal pronouns as compared with other morphological rich languages of the universe as “Aa” (he, she, it, they), “Mn” (I), “Tu” (You-sg), “Shoma” (You-pl), “Ma (We-pl). It also has the identical functioning as other languages. In terms of aspect, Balochi contains aspects like

other languages such as present indefinite tense, progressive tense, perfect tense, and perfect and progressive tense. Mood is also one of the properties of Balochi as subjunctive, optative, and interrogative. Number is one of the fundamental properties of Balochi verb, where it helps us out in several ways for the identification, inferring and recovery of the hidden subject or object. Inflections share a momentous role in identification and recovery of omitted arguments. They play a vital role in subject verb agreement. In terms of gender marker, Balochi has been declared as a gender-marker-less language, because it does not have gender marker to follow (Jahani, 2003).

Table 1. English language

Type of inflection	grammatical category	function/meaning	word class	Examples
Conjugation	number, person	3 rd pers.sg	Verb	eat-s
Conjugation	Tense	regular, simple/past	Verb	at-e
Conjugation	Tense	Regular past participial	Verb	eat-en
Conjugation	Tense	Present participial	Verb	eat-ing

(Fromkin-et al., -Ch. 2-Morphology: the word of languages 2007: 4)

Table 2. Balochi language

Type of inflection	grammatical category	function/meaning	word class	Examples
Conjugation	number, person	3rd person plural present/future simple	Verb	wanant
Conjugation	Tense	1st person plural Past simple	Verb	wanten
Conjugation	Tense	2nd person plural Perfect	Verb	wanit
Conjugation	Tense	Progressive future	Verb	wanagaban

(Source: Baloch, 2019. 231-261)

There are also verbs in Balochi which have multiple stems that change function and grammatically categories according to the affixation they are attached with, examples are; ‘ropag’ (to sweep) its stems are *rop-*(ropey, you sweep), *ropth-* (*roptha*, swept), *ropthag-* (*ropthagitant*, *marop-* (*maropey*, don,t sweep), *pat o pol kanag*(to search) its stems are *pat-* (*patit*, searched), *patag-* (*patagaant*, they are searching), *napat-* (*napetey*, why do not search it), *naptit-* (*naptitaga*,you did not search it/him), ‘charag’ (to see) its stems are *char-* (*charan*, I see/I will see), *nachar-* (*nacharey*, you do/ will not see), *charith-* (*charitha*, seen), *bechar-* (*becharan*, can I see). Most of the Balochi verb stems change when the tense changes infinitive into present, past, future, subjunctive, optative, imperatives, and imperative negative.

Table 3. Balochi Verbal Stems

Verb form	Examples in Balochi	Glossary
<i>Infinitive verb</i>	<i>Nendag</i>	<i>To sit</i>
<i>Past verb stem</i>	<i>Nesht</i>	<i>Sat</i>
<i>Present verb stem</i>	<i>Nend</i>	<i>Sit</i>
<i>Imperative verb</i>	<i>Benend</i>	<i>Sit down</i>
<i>Present participle verb</i>	<i>Nendag</i>	<i>Is/are/am Sit</i>
<i>Past participle verb</i>	<i>Neshtag</i>	<i>Was/were Sit</i>

(Baloch, 2019. 231-261)

Research concern

Languages of the world have their own characteristics and features for morphological analysis and description. It is a hard nut to crack to do research on such sort of languages which are morphologically rich languages differing dialectally. According to Jahani (2013), it takes hard working for bring in discussion any phenomenon of Balochi language without making constant reference to its dialect because of their phonological, morphological, and syntactical differences. Linguists have not had great focus of area of the integral part of sentences structure in terms of Balochi verbs. This research article strains to investigate Balochi verbs of Makrani dialect in respective of morphemes and its characteristics. How Makrani people treat Balochi verbs through its tense, aspects, moods, number, gender etc. The research concerns will analyze and describe morphological issues pertaining to Balochi verbs in this concerned research article. Some of the instances are hereby being analyzed as under.

Balochi Base Form

First form	second form	third form
kandag (to laugh)	kandath (laughed)	kandetha (laugh)
nibishta kanag (to write)	Nibishta koth (Wrote)	Nibishta kotha (Written)

It is very tough or hard for Balochi speaker to produce ending suffixation of the regarded verbs 'ath/oth' in 'kandath' and 'nibishta koth' in second forms of verbs and 'tha' in 'kandetha', and 'nibishta kotha' in third form of verbs. This research paper further brings in focus whether these morphological properties/ features, morphological inflections are morphemes which are used with all verbs. This research will also find out how inflections in Balochi vary from verbs in different situation/tenses in respective of morphological characters. Some more examples are being presented below for further clarification in this regard.

Table 4. Verb stem with different personal ending suffixes

Subject	Verb	Glosses	personal ending suffixes
man (i)	Wanaga-	Read	An
tu (you)	Wanaga -		Ey
aa (he, she, it)	Wanaga -		Ent
ma (we)	Wanaga -		En
shoma (you, 2 nd person plural)	Wanaga -		Ey
aa (they)	Wanaga -		Ant

This is one of the problems that Balochi language faces with subject of verb that carries different morphological personal ending suffixes. These sort of morphological issues regarding Balochi verbs will be highlighted throughout the research article in terms of morphological properties of Balochi verbs. Therefore, the current study attempts to analyze morphological properties of Balochi Verbs along with investigating the role of affixation in form and meaning of Balochi.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researchers have adopted a qualitative method and a descriptive and analytical approach for data analysis and description. Unstructured interviews were conducted from native speakers of Makrani dialect living in the district Turbat which is the headquarter of Makran Division. The participants were between 17-23 age group. The collected data were transcribed from oral form into written form and were translated to analyze the properties of Balochi verbs to encounter the inflectional morphemes of Balochi verbs like, number, person, aspect, mood, tense. A smartphone was used for recording in which various questions were asked concerning their personal lives such as their childhood, present and past lives, studies, unforgettable memories and their wishes and dreams for future. The participants were given friendly atmosphere to be free from any sort of hesitation. Researchers, being natives and native-like speakers of Balochi, created a pleasant environment for the respondents so that they may feel in comfort zone during interview. Verbs were given more focus in data collection. The candidates' data

from selected sentences were analyzed to encounter the properties of Balochi verb through different addition of morphemes with verb stem in different tenses. The properties of Balochi verb were analyzed in terms of number, tense, aspect, mood, and voices.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Radford's (2009) theory of Agreement has been applied to analyse the data. This theory is used in many research studies earlier and is useful to describe data of this study. According to this theory, in traditional grammar, finite auxiliaries are said to be agree with their subjects since (within the framework used here) finite auxiliaries occupy the head T position of TP, and their subjects are in Spec-T. However, there are both theoretical and empirical reasons for doubting that agreement involves a spec-head relation. From theoretical perspective, Minimalist considerations lead us to the conclusion that we should restrict the range of syntactic relations used in linguistic description, perhaps limiting them to the relation c-command. From a descriptive perspective, a spec-head account of agreement is problematic in that it fails to account for agreement between the auxiliary *were* and the nominal *several prizes* in passive structures such as:

- (1) There **were** awarded several prizes

Since the auxiliary *were* occupies the head T position of TP in (1) and the expletive pronoun *there* is in spec-T, A spec-head account of agreement would lead us to expect that '*were*' should agree with '*there*'. But instead, *were* agrees with the complement *several prizes* of the passive participle *awarded*. What is going on here? The quantifier *several* merges with the noun *prizes* to form the QP *several prizes*. This quantifier phrase (QP) is merged with the passive verb *awarded* to form the VP *awarded several prizes*. Based on Radford's theory, the following example explains agreement in Balochi sentence: **SOV**

Mn	naan	waran
I	food	eat

In above sentence of present simple, the subject 'mn=I' agrees with verb inflection (an) in 'waran' and verb also agrees with subject 'mn=I'.

Data Analysis

Based on the above-mentioned theoretical framework, the following sections will show analysis of Balochi verbs in present, past and future tenses.

Present Future/Simple

According to Baloch (2019) "Balochi language has similar morphological stem pattern for present and future simple, which carries the present verb root. Such types of sentences are also called imperfect present sentences."

- i. *Mn hame goshag lotan.*
 man=I; hmy=that; goshan=say/will say
 I will say/ say that.

Verb mentioned in above sentence are '*goshan*' (say). Verb '*goshan*' indicates both present and future sample tense. verb itself. The tense of the verb is present, and aspect of verb is simple form. Verb '*goshan*' is combination of two morphemes, free morpheme '*lot*' which is the base word and suffix '*an*' which is used as personal ending for first person singular '*man*'.

- ii. *Mn charan.*
 Mn=I; charan=see/will see
 I see/will see.

Verb in above sentence shown as '*charan*' (see/will see). Verb in the sentence giving a present and future sense. Most of native speaker of Balochi follows a me sentence structure for both present simple and future simple tense. Verb '*charan*' in the given sentence, derived from infinitive verb '*charag*' (to watchor to see). Verb '*charan*' is combination of two morphemes; main verb '*char*' which is present root of the verb, and the second morpheme is personal ending suffix '*an*' which is used with verb stem in present/future simple tense for first person singular. The mood of the tense is indicative.

Past Simple

Past simple tense is also known as preterit. Past simple tense in Balochi has similar personal endings like present perfect suffixes but differs from its verbal stem, as in present perfect sentence

- iii. *Mn economics zorthan.*
 Mn=I; economics; zorthan=chose.
 I chose economics.

The verb 'zorthan' is derived from infinitive 'zorag' (to choose). verb 'zorthan' is combination of three morphemes; Base word 'zor' (choose/ take) is a free morpheme which has further two bound morphemes, suffix 'th' with verb root making it past tense and the second morpheme is suffix 'an' which is used as personal ending suffix for first person singular 'mn' (I). The sentence mentioned above is a complete sentence, has subject, verb, and an object. The tense of the verb is from past tense and aspect of the verb is simple. Verb 'zorthan' is used here as transitive verb.

- iv. *Mn wantan.*
 Mn=I; wantan=studied.
 I studied.

The tense of the verb is in past, and aspect is simple. Verb 'wantan' is performing the role of main verb in the sentence. Verb 'wantan' is combination of two morphemes: verb 'want' which is the verb stem used in all past simple and second morpheme is the suffix 'an' which is used with verb stem in the sentence to indicate personal ending suffix for first person singular. The mood of the verb is indicative.

Present progressive

- v. *Aa action zoraga na'ant.*
 Aa=they; action; zoraga na'ant=are not taking.
 They are not taking action.

Verb 'zoraga na'ant' in above sentence is derived from the infinitive verb 'zorag' (to take). The tense of the verb is present from continuous aspect. Verb 'zoraga naant' is combination of four morphemes (zorag+a+na+ant): the base word 'zorag' (to take) which is free morpheme, copula word 'a' which is used with verb stem in all progressive cases, prefix 'na' (not) which shows negation of the verb and last the bound morpheme suffix 'ant' (are) which is attached with verb stem for third person plural in gerund form. The mood of sentence is indicative.

- vi. *Tu kitab wanagaey.*
 Tu=you; kitab=book; wanagaey=are reading.
 You are reading books.

Verb 'wanagaey' in above sentence, is derived from infinitive 'wanag' (to read). The tense of the verb is present, and the aspect is progressive. Verb 'wanagaey' is combination of three morphemes; free morpheme 'wanag' which the base word, copula suffix 'a' which is attached with the verb stem in gerund form and the third morpheme is suffix 'ey' which is a bound morpheme and used in the personal ending suffix for the second person singular. All progressive verb in Balochi carry copula 'a' that comes between the verb stem and personal ending suffix as 'wanag+a+ey' becomes 'wanagaey'.

Past progressive

- vii. *E tema mn Gawader a rawagaitan.*
 E tema=that time; mn=I; Gawader=to gawader; rawagaitan=was going.
 That time I was going to Gawader.

The sentence mentioned above is in continuous form. Verb 'rawagaitan' has personal ending suffix 'itan' which is used for first person singular. The tense of the verb is in past and the aspect of the verb progressive. Verb 'rawagaitan' is combination of three morphemes, verb stem 'rawag', cupola word 'a' which is most of the time used with verb in progressive form and last the personal ending 'itan' which is used for first person singular. The mood of tense is indicative.

- viii. *Aa pad hayagatant.*
 Aa=they; pad hayagatant=were waking up.

They were walking up.

Verb '*pad hayagatant*' in above sentence is a null subject and null object but still giving complete sense. Verb '*pad hayagatant*' is derived from infinitive '*pad hayag*' (to wake up/to stand up). The verb '*pad hayag*' is a nominal verb, combination of noun '*pad*' (foot) and verb '*hayag*' (to come) have different meaning individually but when they come together as '*padhayag*' become nominal verb as 'to wake up'. Verb is directed to the third person plural in indicative mood because verb stem '*pad hayag*' has personal ending suffix '*tant*'. The tense of the verb is in past and the aspect it carries is progressive.

Future progressive

- ix. *Char sala pad mn yak sharen dacter e jod bowaga ban.*

Char=four; sala=year; pad=after; mn=I; yak=one sharen=good; dacter=doctor; jod bowaga=becoming; ban=will be.

After four years I will be becoming a good doctor.

The sentence mentioned above is in future form where subject of the verb 'man' (I) is assuming what he will be becoming after four years. Verb 'jod bowaga' is combination of two morphemes; infinitive form of the verb '*jod bowag*' (to become) which is used as the main verb and personal ending cupola 'a' which is used with verbal stem in gerund form. Verb '*jod bowag*' is also combination of two verbs 'jod' which means (to make something together or to attach something) and verb 'bowag' which means (to become) word 'jod' is borrowed from Urdu language. The verb 'bowag' in Balochi has different usage 'sar bowag' (to reach), gar bowag (to become lost), sheng bowag (to spread). Word 'ban' in the sentence showing the tense of verb which is future, and it is also used as personal ending for first person singular in future progressive aspect.

- x. *Eh tima aa wanaga banth.*

Eh=this; tima=time; aa=they; wanaga banth=will be studying.

They will be studying this time.

The sentence of the verb is '*wanaga banth*' is combination of four morphemes: main verb '*wan*' (to read) which is lexical word and free morpheme; suffix '*ag*' which is attached with verb stem in all infinitive verb; capula '*a*' which is used with all progressive tense in Balochi; at last, the bound morpheme '*banth*' which is used as personal ending suffix for third person plural in future progressive tense. The mood of the verb is indicative.

Present Perfect

Present perfect tense according to Baloch (2019) has similar personal ending as other present indicative moods have but difference is in its verbal stem. He further explains that the verbal stem of present perfect tense is like past perfect verbal stems but not with personal endings.

- xi. *Mn marchi ida rasthagan.*

Mn=I; marchi=today; ida=at this place; rasthagan=have reached.

I have reached at this place.

Verb '*rastagan*' is derived from the infinitive verb '*rasag*' (to reach). Verb '*rastagan*' is combination of two morphemes; free morpheme '*rastag*' and suffix '*an*' which is used as bound morpheme. The tense of the verb is in present form from perfective aspect. Verb '*rastagan*' carry personal ending suffix '*an*' which is used with first person singular in present perfect tense. Verb '*rastagan*' in sentence agree with subject '*man*' and vice versa.

- xii. *Ma kirket lab kothagen.*

Ma=we; kirket=cricket; lab kothagen=have played.

We have played cricket.

The sentence mentioned above is a present perfect tense. Word '*lab kanag*' is combination of noun '*lab*' and verb '*kanag*' is a nominal verb but give meaning of (to play), that's why it is counted as nominal verb, In Balochi many times verb '*kanag*' is used with nouns and they come as nominal verb, as '*nach kanag*' (to dance), '*pad kanag*' (to wake up), '*ish kanag*' (to listen) etc. Verb '*lab kothagen*' in (xii) is derived from infinitive '*lab kanag*' (to play) is combination of three morpheme: '*lab kothag*'

which is the past stem of the verb, used in perfective aspect in Balochi; capula 'a' and personal ending suffix 'en' that is used with verb stem to indicate for first person plural.

Past Perfect

- xiii. *Ma e maslae sara bazen jang kothagiten.*

Ma=we; e=this; maslae sara=on issue; jang kothagiten=had fought

We had fought on this issue.

The verb '*jang kothagiten*' in above sentence is derived from infinitive '*jang kanag*' (to fight). Verb '*jang kothagiten*' is combination of two morphemes. The verbal stem '*jang kothag*' which is the past root from verb '*jang kanag*' used as free morpheme. The second morpheme is the bound suffix '*iten*' which is attached with as verb stem as personal ending to modify the person of the action which is first person plural. The tense of the verb is past form from perfective aspect. The mood of the tense is indicative.

- xiv. *Ayan wati ustadan izat kothagitant.*

Ayan=they; wati=their; ustadan=teachers; izat kothagitant=had respected.

They had respected their teachers.

Verb '*izat kothagitant*' sentence, used as the second form of the verb which is '*izat kothag*' and it is derived from the infinitive verb '*izat kanag*' (to respect). Word '*izat kothagitant*' is combination of three morphemes: verb '*izat koth*' which is second of the verb; infinitive suffix '*ag*' and personal ending suffix '*itant*' which is used with verb stem in past perfect tense to indicate the verb of third person plural.

Moods

- xv. *Mn bollywood e film charan.*

Mn=I; Bollywood; e=of; film; charan=watch

I watch Bollywood movies.

Verb '*charan*' in above sentence is combination of two morphemes; main verb '*char*' (to see/to watch) and personal ending suffix '*an*' which is used with first person singular '*mn*' (I). Verb of the sentence has simple aspect from present tense. Verb '*charan*' is derived from infinitive '*charag*' (to watch). Word '*be*' (just before verb) is not used as to make verb stem imperative, optative, and subjunctive mood in Balochi but here the word '*be*' is used to carry the meaning of 'also' from the speaker word. It means speaker has liked something else before liking Bollywood movies. Word '*be*' used in Balochi as borrowed word from Urdu language. The mood of the tense is indicative.

- xvi. *Shoma sharen wadia taleem hasil bekanit.*

Shoma=you; sharen wadia=in a good way; taleem=education; hasil bekanit=may get.

You may get education in a good way.

The verb '*hasil bekanit*' is a nominal verb compromise with word '*hasil*' (N) and '*bekanit*' (V). Verb '*hasil bekanit*' derived from infinitive verb '*hasil kanag*' (to get). In Balochi most of the subjunctive, optative and imperative sentences are directed to the second person singular or plural. Another similarity between these moods is that '*be*' or '*bo*' prefixes are always used with verb stem. The nominal verb '*hasil bekanit*' carry prefix '*be*' and suffix '*it*' attached with verb to make the sentence into subjunctive mood from simple aspect. Personal ending suffix '*it*' from verb '*hasil bekanit*' is inflected morpheme for second person plural.

- xvii. *Allah e amana a.*

Allah e=of God; amana e=bless you

God bless you.

Above sentence mentioned is a complete sentence. Verb '*amana e*' is making the sentence as present/future optative mood. In optative mood prays and blessing type of sentences are used. In above sentence speaker is praying to God to bless the person he is speaking with. The tense of the verb is present simple from optative mood.

- xviii. *Betalema mayar gon.*

Betalema=uneducated people; mahar=do not bring; gon=with.

Do not bring uneducated people with you.

The verb '*mayar*' is derived from the infinitive '*harag*' (to bring). The tense of verb is in order form is categorized as imperative mood. The tense of the verb '*mayar*' is combination of two morphemes, the main verb '*har*' which is the base form of the word and prefix '*ma*' which is added with the verb stem to make it negative impression in imperative mood. In imperative sentences most of the time directed to the second person whether singular or plural. The subject of the verb is not mentioned in the sentence, but it shows direction to the second person singular. In Balochi language all the optative, imperative and subjunctive mood carry '*ma*' prefix with verb stem in negative sentences as '*magosh*' (do not say), '*maro*' (do not go), '*makn*' (do not do) etc unlike indicative cases which are used to carry prefix '*na*' in negative cases. The tense of the verb is present from simple aspect.

Numbers

xix. *Ma kitaban nacharant.*

Ma=we; kitaban=books; nacharant=do not see

We do not see books

Verbs '*nacharant*' in above sentence is derived from infinitive '*charag*' (to see). The verb in this sentence is a combination of three morphemes; prefix '*na*' attached with verb stem, which is making the sentence into negative form, the verb stem '*char*' (see) and the bound morpheme '*ant*' which is used to show the personal ending of first personal plural '*ma*' (we). Word '*kitab*' (books) is combination of noun '*kitab*' and suffix '*an*' that is used with plural noun. Singular nouns carry suffix '*a*' as '*kitaba*' and sometime with suffix '*e*' as '*kitabe*'. Tense of the verb is in present form from simple aspect. The mood of tense is in indicative mood.

xx. *Bachak kandagen.*

Bachak=boy; Bachak kandagen=is laughing.

Boy is laughing.

The tense of the verb from above sentence is mentioned in present progressive form but without object. The meaning of sentence is still clear because the verb '*kandagen*' (is laughing) is used as intransitive verb in the sentence. Verb '*kandagen*' is combination of two morphemes '*kandag*' (laugh) as free morpheme or base word and the personal ending suffix '*en*' which is attached with verb stem to nominate that the subject of verb is used singular noun. Although plural noun verb carries suffix '*yan*' or '*an*' along with capula '*a*' for plural noun. As. '*bachak kandagayan*', '*bachak kandagaan*' (boys are laughing).

Person

xxi. *Fail bothan.*

Fail=fail; bothan=got

Got failed.

The sentence mentioned above does not have subject, but sentence is still directing to first person singular because it contains '*an*' as personal ending suffix for first person singular. The tense of the verb '*bothan*' is in past form from simple aspect. Verb '*bothan*' is derived from infinitive '*bowag*' (to get/ to become). Verb '*bothan*' is combination of two morphemes, free morpheme '*both*' from the past stem of verb and the other morpheme is '*an*' which is bound morpheme. Tense of the verb is in indicative mood.

xxii. *Mn fotball lab kanan o shoma hum football lab kanit.*

Mn=I; football; lab kanan=play; o=and; shoma=you; hum=also; football; lab kanit=play

I play cricket and you also play cricket.

The sentence (xxvi) is present simple tense. The sentences are combination of two clause, first clause carry subject '*mn*' (I) that is used as subject for the first person singular and '*shoma*' (you) as in second person plural. Both clauses in sentences carry same verb '*lab kan*' (play) but have different person ending suffixes. Subject '*mn*' ends with suffix '*an*' and '*shoma*' carry suffix '*it*' with verb stem. In Balochi through the verb stem, the subject is analysed.

Gender

xxiii. *Mn bazen medical kitab wanan*

Mn=I; bazen=a lot; medical=medical; kitab=book; wanan=study.
I read lot medical books.

Sentence mentioned above is present tense and aspect of tense is simple. Verb 'wanan' is a combination of two morphemes: verbal stem 'wan' (read) which is free morpheme, and second morpheme is personal ending suffix 'an' which is used with verb stem for first person singular. Verb 'wanan' (read) does not give any gender marker to prove that the subject is masculine and feminine, but it only talks about first person singular 'man' (i). Although in Baloch masculine and feminine have same gender marker. The mood of sentence is indicative.

xxiv. *Math hum zanth o peth hum zanth*

Math=mother; hum=also; zanth=know; peth=father; hum=also; zanth=know
Mother knows and father also knows.

Sentence mentioned above is present tense and aspect of tense is simple. The sentence in xxvii is combination of two clause where both clauses carry same verb 'zanth' (know). Word 'o' (and) used as in conjunction to connect the two clauses together for formation of sentence. Word 'math' (mother) and 'peth' (father) follow the same syntactic structure. It is noticed from the sentence in xxvii that there is not any morphological marker that distinguishes a sentence to be masculine or feminine to identify the person which is being discussed.

Active Voice

xxv. *Ma wathi kashy chagerd a becharen.*

ma=we; wathi=our; kashy chagerd=society; becharen=see it
We ought to see our society.

The sentence mentioned above is an active voice sentence because subject of the verb is the doer of an action. Verb 'becharen' is derived from infinitive 'charag'. Verb 'becharen' is combination of three morphemes; imperative prefix 'be', verb stem 'char' which is free morpheme personal ending suffix 'en' which is used as personal ending for first person plural. In Balochi language prefix 'be' and 'bo' are attached to the verb stem to make sentences imperative, subjunctive, and optative mood. Here 'be' morpheme is used as subjunctive. One thing about Balochi language is that some pronouns like 'ma wathi' give a singular meaning when they are attached together and become meaning for English 'we'. These two pronouns 'ma' and 'wathi' means differently when used individually. Verb 'becharen' has present tense and the aspect of the verb used is present simple.

xxvi. *Mana science dost beth mana aarts hm dost beth.*

Mana=I/to me; science=science; dost beth=like; Mana=I/to me; aarts=arts; hm=also; dost beth=like
I like science and I also like arts.

Sentence mentioned above is combination of two clauses is active voice. Subject 'man' (I) in both sentences used as the doer of action and subject who is performing the active role in both clauses. Main verbs in both clauses are 'dost beth'. Verb 'dost beth' is derived from infinitive 'dost bowag' (to like) which is nominal verb, combination of noun 'dost' (friend) and verb 'bowag' (to become) means different individually. Verb 'dost beth' is used as state verb. Both clauses have equal range of sentences are independent clause. The subject of the verb is 'mana' (I) in both clauses, but personal ending of the verb is directed to third person singular as object of the verb are 'science' and 'arts'. The tense of the verb is in present form from simple aspect.

Passive voice

xxvii. *Aap warag beth.*

Aap=water; warag=to drink/eat; beth=is.
Water is drunk.

Sentence mentioned above is passive voice. The subject of the verb is replaced by the object of verb. The sentence of the verb 'warag' which means 'to drink' has different usage. Sentence like 'man warag waragaon' (I am eating food). In Balochi language single word 'warag' is used for both drinking and eating unlike English (*drink, eat*) and Urdu (*pena, kana*) which have different words for 'warag'. Verb 'warag' is also used as noun for the word 'food' in Balochi. The tense of the passive verb is in

present simple form. Passive form in Balochi most of the time carry helping verb ‘beth’ which is used to show the tense of the verb in passive sentences.

xxviii. *Rod eshani goma sap beth.*

Rod=road; eshani goma=by them; shar=good; beth=become

Road is/will be cleaned by them.

This sentence mentioned above is clearly a passive sentence where subject of the verb is being acted or affected by the verb. Verb ‘sap beth’ is combination of adjective ‘sap’ (clean) and ‘beth’ (become). Verb ‘sap beth’ is derived from “sap bowag” (to become clean) (have). The voice of the action is passive form and tense of the verb is in present/future simple. One of the interesting things in Balochi language is that the passive subject of the verb is also changes (active voice ‘Aa’ into passive ‘ashani’) like English language does (active voice ‘they’ to passive ‘them’) in passive cases.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

In Balochi, tenses have great impact on personal ending suffixes of the verb stem. Most of the languages including Balochi change different personal ending suffixes according to the subject of verb in sentences. Different tenses carry different personal endings that help us identify tense of verbs. According to the morphological pattern of verbal stem, we can generalize the tenses of the language. Present/future simple and past simple tenses share common personal ending suffix for all subjects but difference among verbal stems ‘*nend*’ (sit) in present/future simple and ‘*nesht*’ (sat) in past simple. Present progressive, past progressive and future progressive share common verbal stem which is infinitive form of the verb ‘*gardag*’ with cupola word ‘*a*’ becomes ‘*gardaga*’ but different in personal ending suffixes. Present perfect and past perfect have similar verbal stem but difference in personal ending suffixes. Future perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous and future perfect continuous tense does not exist or used in Balochi language. Following table identifies the tense system of Balochi language. key words; verb stem (VS), personal ending (PE).

Table 5. Tenses in Balochi

Subject	Simple				Progressive				Perfective		
	Present/ future	PE	Past	PE	verb stem	present PE	past PE	future PE	present, past VS	present PE	past PE
Man	Nend	an	Nesht	An	Nendaga	An	Itan	Ban	neshtag	an	itan
Tu	Nend	ey	Nesht	Ey	Nendaga	Ey	Ity	Baey	neshtags	ey	ity
Aa	Nend	et	Nesht	zero suffix	Nendaga	Int	At	Beth	neshtag	zero suffix	at
Ma	Nend	en	Nesht	En	Nendaga	En	Iten	Baen	neshtag	en	iten
Shoma	Nend	it	Nesht	It	Nendaga	It	Itet	Bith	neshtag	It	itet
aa, ayan	Nend	ant	Nesht	Ant	Nendaga	Ant	Itant	Banth	neshtag	ant	itant

Balochi consists of four moods: indicative, imperative, subjunctive and optative mood. As a linguist of Balochi and according to the data analysis it becomes clear that Balochi has more common in indicative and imperative mood in the speaker’s use. The other mood subjunctive and optative moods are rarely found. Besides that, Balochi has both active and passive voices. Sentence ‘*tu warag gradey*’ (you cook food) is in active form when it changes into passive it becomes ‘*warag gradag beth*’ (food is cooked by you).

It is found that verb stems for numbers in Balochi changes with singular and plural nouns in sentences. As. ‘*Bachak kandagen*’ (boy is laughing) and ‘*bachak kandagayan*’ (boys are laughing). In both sentences the italic word ‘*bachak*’ (boy/boys) being used in place of singular and plural noun. The only differences from the first and second sentence are singular and plural verb, that has different personal ending suffixes. First sentence carries suffix ‘*en*’ for singular noun and the second sentence carries ‘*yan*’ for plural noun. In some cases, singular and plural noun follow different stems. For example, with singular noun it becomes ‘*kitab biyar*’ (bring the book) and with plural noun ‘*kitaban biyar*’ (bring the books). In following sentences, the noun ‘*kitab*’ have personal ending suffix ‘*a*’

became singular noun as '*kitab 'a*' and with addition of suffix '*an*' with noun it become '*kitabān*' when it was changed into plural noun.

Gender in Balochi has zero formats unlike Urdu language which have different personal ending suffixes such as '*larky khana khaaty hain*' for masculine and '*larkiyan khana khati hain*' for feminine. In Balochi, masculine and feminine have same nominal stem. '*Aa*' which is used for the subject '*he*' and '*she*' both as a subject. Sentences in Balochi like '*Aa naan warth*' means both (She/he eats food) have no identification of gender differences except the subject is nominated with masculine and feminine words '*bachak*' (boys) and '*ganik*' (girl) itself, but the remaining predicate does not give a single sign for gender differences

CONCLUSION

Verbs in Makrani Balochi have different properties as active and passive, regular and irregular, gerund, and infinitive form, all these forms have different morphological patterns. It is found that present simple and future simple tense have similar sentence structure in Balochi. The progressive sentence in all tenses has a gerund form of the verb along with a cupola *-a* and personal ending suffixes according to the subjects and tenses of the verb. Perfect tenses do exist in Balochi but are rare in use by speakers. Different moods are used to define tenses in Balochi. Most of time indicative mood and imperative moods are used in speaking. One of the specific things found about Balochi passive sentences is that these sentences always take infinitive form of the verb, e.g., '*godh shodag banth*', (clothes are washed) '*film charag beth*' (film is watched). In Balochi, masculine and feminine follow the same gender marker. Number is marked with suffix '*en*' for singular noun, as '*waragen*' and suffix '*an*' or '*yan*' is used to mark plural nouns '*waragaan*' or '*waragayan*'.

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