

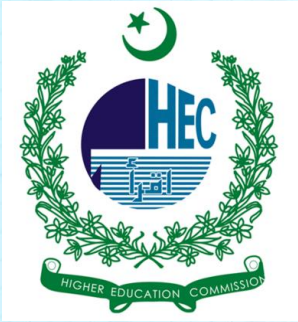
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**QUALITATIVE STUDY BALOCHI VERBS AND ITS
MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**



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Abstract

This study intends to find out the properties of Balochi verbs in the Makrani dialect. In Balochi language, verbs are seen in their specific properties with regard to derivations and inflections with aspect, number, person voice, number, and tense. To carry out this study qualitative method is used. Unstructured interviews were conducted in order to record the data of native speakers. To analyze the 'theory of agreement' Redford (2009) has been used. The study concludes that Balochi as a pro-drop language subject come to an agreement with the verb and verb with the subject. Further, it is also discovered that in Balochi language verbs have numerous properties which are generalized by number, tense, voice, mood, and person. This study also came with the result Balochi language consists of four moods in Balochi which are optative, imperative, subjunctive, and indicative. The findings of the study also display that future simple and present simple have the same series of structure of tense. Numbers in Balochi sometimes have zero formats and sometimes singular nouns carry the suffix 'ا=a/e=agreement' and the plural suffix 'ان=aan=agreement'. Voice. Thus, the study also helped to find out every personal has different personal ending suffixes.

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.

The Background Literature

It is with the start of human language and the enlargement of vocabulary that new fields in linguistics emerged like Morphology. In Morphology words are presented differently and more suitably. Fromkin (2007) states that words play an essential role in linguistic knowledge and the use of language and without words human cannot convey their thoughts. Moreover, Embick and Noyer (2007) say that morphology is

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the study of the structure of words. According to Jahani (2003), almost all languages have inflections to know the tense structure, voices, and moods of there and how verbs agree with person, number, and gender. Additionally, Urdu, Baloch Sidhi, and Persian languages are rich in this aspect. Bashir (1999) Urdu is a rich language. It is conjugated for tense, number, and gender. The infinitive form of the verb carries suffix 'na' as in 'jana' (to go) Khana (to eat) Parhna (to read) Sohna (to sleep) . Moreover, Naim (1999) shows his idea that all the tenses in the Urdu language are affected by gender in verb formation where masculine and feminine have separate verb formation, though the subject of the verb is same but different like gender. Further, as simple present tense in Urdu for the verb 'go' is 'jata ho' and 'jati ho' present continuous 'jara hon' (is going' masculine 'jara hi ho' (is going) feminine, past continues for masculine is 'jara tha' and for feminine 'jara thi'

Morphology of Balochi Language

Barjasteh (2003) states that Balochi is morphologically a strong language with its verbs, nouns and adjectives. It has numerous inflectional and derivational morphemes for nouns like English language and other European languages. Additionally, Axenov (2006) argues that Balochi verbs have rich data when it comes to morphology. In the same manner, Jahani (2013) opines that Balochi is a verb-final language which is called a free-order language. She also argues that adjuncts in Balochi languages are case marker phrases or a positional phrase that is why it is called a case marker language. Balochi languages follow subject, verb, and object (i S, drink V, water O). Moreover, the Balochi language has postpositions that are inflected on and nouns to show locations too (Bakhtiari, 2013). Additionally, Jahani (2013) has an opinion that the Balochi language has both transitive and intransitive verbs. Sentences like 'As wapsant' (they sleep) where Wapsg (to sleep) is an intransitive verb and 'Aa nan warat' (He eats food) and warang (to eat) is transitive one which requires an object which is 'nan' (food). Verb conjugation is a process in which the verb is modified or changed to the tense structure, person, gender aspect mood, and voice. It may also be seen in the studies of Veasar, Srinivass & Kadhim (2015); verb conjugation takes place when inflectional morphemes are added to the root word that doesn't change the grammatical category of the main word but only show tense person, mood voice, number, and gender.

Properties of Balochi Verbs

Every language of the word carries different properties when it comes to verbs. Balochi has also multiple properties of verbs. For instance, tense, aspect, person, number, mood, and gender make fewer features and properties. They play an essential role in the development and enhancement of any language for description and categorization. (Korn, 2003). Balochi language according to Baranzeh (2003) has tenses like other languages. It is further added by the said author that Balochi language does follow three tenses structure as past, present and future which are further divided into four categories. Balochi possess personal pronouns as compare with other morphological rich languages of the universes as ‘Aa ‘ (he ,she, it they). ‘ Mn’ (I), ‘Tu’ (you-sg) ‘ shoma’ (you-pl) , ‘ Ma (We-pl). It also has the identical functioning lie interlanguages. In terms of aspect like other languages such as present indefinite tense, progressive tense, perfect tense, and perfect and progressive tense. Moreover, 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).

You can find a large number of Baloch verbs with different stems that change their grammatically function due to the affixation they work work with, for example; ‘Grewag’ (to weep) its stems are *begre*(you weep), (*gretha ,wept*), *grethage-* (*he/she wept*), (*magre,don,t weep*), *Nend o Gind kanag* (to meet together) its stems are *nind to sit-* (*nishta, sat*), *nindag-* (*nindagayan, they are sitting*), *manind(don’t sit)-* (*maninde, no one should sit*), (*Gindag to see-* (*ginda ,I can see*)(*gindagayan ,I am seeing*). It is understood that Balochi verbs stems introduces changes when the form of the tense changes in accordance with , subjunctive, optative, imperatives, and imperative.

Table 1. Balochi Verbal Stems

Verb form	Examples in Balochi	Glossary
<i>Future verb</i>	<i>Charahan</i>	<i>Will see</i>
<i>Past verb stem</i>	<i>Charit</i>	<i>Saw</i>
<i>Present verb stem</i>	<i>Bechar</i>	<i>To see when someone says to do</i>
<i>Imperative verb</i>	<i>Charag</i>	<i>To see</i>
<i>Present participle verb</i>	<i>Charagaen</i>	<i>Is/are/am seeing</i>
<i>Past participle verb</i>	<i>Charagya</i>	<i>Was/were seeing</i>

Research Concern

Every language in the world has its own characteristics and features in order to do descriptive and morphological analysis. Balochi language is morphologically a rich language due to which it becomes hard nut to do research with respect to different dialects within the language. There has been lack of research in Balochi language and the linguists have not worked deep to analyze the sentence structure of Balochi language. The purpose of this research article is to find out the different use of the Balochi dialects within district Gwadar. This will investigate how the Makrani people living at the coastal built area treat Balochi verbs in terms of use of tense, number and gender. Morphological issues relating to formation of verbs with respect to different patterns of sentences will be the main focus of research concern.

Balochi Base Form

First form (to beat)	Second form jath (beat)	Third form jath(beat)	janag
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Dil baddi deg (to console) dil baddi dath(consoled) dil baddi datha(consoled)

This is as compared to other languages is a bit difficult for Balochi speakers come with ending suffixation It is very tough or hard for Balochi speaker to produce ending suffixation of the regarded verbs 'ath/tha' in 'janag' and 'dil baddi dath represent the second form of verb and 'tha' in the verb 'jatha' and dil baddi datha shows the third form of the verb. This research article will furthermore focuses the morphological properties with inflectional morphemes used in different verbs.

This paper will also present the inflected forms of Balochi verbs and their uses in different sentences especially the use of tenses. A table down shows some clarification

related to the inflectional morphology.

Table 4. Verb Stem With Different Personal Ending Suffixes

Pronoun/Subject	Verb	Glosses	personal ending suffixes
Man 'I'	Kandaga-	Read	Yan
Tu 'YOU'	Kandaga -		Ey
Ha He, She, It'	Kandaga -		EN/Ent
Mah 'We'	Kandaga -		En
Shoma 'You' plural	Kandaga -		Ey
Ha 'They'	Kandaga -		Yan/anth

As it is shown in table no.4 that verbs in Balochi language come with different personal ending suffixes. The purpose of this research is analyze the different morphological properties of Baloch verbs and to investigate how Balochi verbs works with different affixation with regard to their meaning and form.

Tu Loga Boro

You Home Go

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'.

Research Methodology

Qualitative research method was applied to in order to analyze the data on the basis of descriptive and analytical approach. It was unstructured based interviewed research from the speakers of coastal built areas in Gwadar. The most importantly known Balochi dialect of coastal area is termed as historically very important due some of the well-known Balochi poet like Syed zahoor Shah Hashmi and Mullah Fazul. The age criteria of the participants varied from person to person, however people with some good knowledge were asked questions related to the research concerned. The participants were asked in their Balochi language and later on the data was transcribed into English for the analysis of the data. This research mainly focused on the area of using Balochi verb while moving different situation to situation. These questions were related to their personal experiences, live style and childhoods events which helped them express the views while the shifting from one tense to another tense. A smartphone was used to record the interviews of the participants in their settings and pleasant environment was given to participant so that they should not feel any kind of

hesitation while giving interviews.

Theoretical Framework

For analysis of the data theory of Agreement Radford (2009) has been used to carry out this study. This particular theory has already been used in many research works like theses and research articles. According to this theory in traditional grammar, finite auxiliaries are said to agree with their subjects since (within the framework used here) finite auxiliaries have a head T position of TP in Spec-T their subjects are established. On the contrary, there are both theoretical and empirical reasons for uncertainty that agreement has a spec-head relationship. Further, from a theoretical perspective, Minimalist considerations lead us to the conclusion that we should limit the range of syntactic connection. Further, it is from a theoretical view, that minimalist consideration guides to the conclusion that range should be restricted from being used in linguistic elucidation related to c-command and so on. Moreover, from a vivid perspective, a spec-head account of agreement is difficult in that it goes wrong to account for agreement between the auxiliary was and the nominal many prizes in a passive structure and form. For example

(1) There were presented many prizes

As the auxiliary and helping were got the head *T position* of TP IN (1) and the expletive pronoun there is in spec-T, A spec head account of the agreement would lead to expect that 'were' should agree with 'there'. However, in lieu, 'were' agrees with complementing several prizes of passive participation and involvement. What goes here? The qualifier several messages with nouns *prizes* to form QP *many prizes*. This quantifier phrase (QP) is merged with the passive verb *awarded to form the VP awarded*. *The following examples illustrate agreement in a Balochi sentence: SOV*

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 Simple /Future Simple

In accordance with (Baloch, 2019) there is morphological stem similarity while using present simple/ future simple tense in Balochi language because the verbs that are used show the verb root. These kinds of sentences are called imperfect sentences.

i. Man Tra Charag Lotan

man=I; tra=you; charag=see/will see

I will see you/ see

Verb mentioned in above sentence is 'charan'(see). Verb 'charan' represent present as well as future simple tense. The form of the tense showing present and aspect of verb is simple form.

The verb 'charan' is combined with two morpheme, 'char'and 'lot' are free morphem and 'an' is suffix a bound morphem used at the end of the word.

Present Progressive

Ha film charaga na yan/ant

Ha=they, film=film , charaga= to watch, na yant/na ant= not (continuous)

They are not watching film.

In the above sentence the verb 'charaga' is basically an infinitive verb which means to watch. The aspect of tense is in present continuous form. The verb 'charaga nayant/naant' is consisting of three morpheme 'charag to watch, the word 'a' which is copula is always inserted at the end of the word when the sentence is in progressive form. Na is a prefix representing negative marker, yan and ant are two different dialectical suffixes using by different people of same language user. Balochi speaker living at the coastal built area mostly used yan at the end of word when in progressive form. The suffix 'yan' is used for 'I' first person singular and 'they' third person plural. The tense is in indicative mood.

Past Continuous

Zeeki soba man cricket laibaitan

Zeeki =yesterday, soba =morning, man=I, circket, laibaitan=was playing

I was playing cricket yesterday

The above sentence represent that the aspect of tense in past continuous form. The verb in the sentence is 'labaitan' which consist of three morphems , 'laib' 'a' 'itan'. The word 'laib' is base word and 'a' is a copula which is used at the end of the word when it is progressive, and 'itan' is suffix used for first person singular. The tense is in indicative mood.

Future Progressive

Banda man yak iPhone mobile geraga ban

Banda =tomorrow, man=I, yak=one, iPhone mobile, geraga ban =will be buying

Tomorrow I will be buying one iPhone mobile

The sentence is representing about the future continuous tense. The verb of the above sentence is geraga ban, which consists of three morphemes. The base word is 'gerag' which is infinitive means to buy, and 'a' is suffix used for progressive form at the end of the word, 'ban' is a suffix used in progressive for first person singular and third person plural .

The suffix 'ban' in progressive form changes when subject of the sentence is changed from I and they to other

Present Perfect

In accordance with to Baloch (2019) says that there is similarity in personal ending while using present perfect tense in balochi as mood comes with other present indicative but verbal stem becomes different. He explained more that there is no difference in verbal stem while using present perfect and past simple, personal endings may differ. But according to speaker living at coastal areas do not agree on this point because it depends upon word to word.

Ayan cricket lab kotha

Ayan= they, cricket, lab kotha =have played

They have played cricket.

In accordance with the research of (khan,ali,2022) explained some of the words which are not applied in context with people living at coastal built areas or it may due to unawareness about the language, because when we analyze the present perfect or past simple the end of the word become very similar or may vary from word to word as well, like word 'kotha=did/done, shothegen=went/gone, athkegen=came/come but word borthagan=took/taken, charitha= watched/ed. We can be analyze it when we are present perfect and past simple, the base remains the same but changes occurs from pronoun to pronoun.

Discussion and Findings

It has been observed throughout the research that there is quite an effective impact on

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Balochi verbs when it comes about the form of sentences in different tenses. It has been noticed that languages other than Baloch are also treated with suffixes at the end of word when in order to identify the form of the tense. The generalization of tense of the language can be done In accordance with the morphological design of verbal stem. Personal ending suffixes are same for the all subject while dealing with present/future simple and past simple but on the other hand differences can be seen among verbal stems like , the verb ‘nend’ to sit with personal ending suffix ‘an’ in present tense and ‘nesht’ the second form of the verb with same suffix ‘an’ to show the past tense. Present continuous, past continuous and future continuous come out with same verbal stems but differ in personal ending suffixes, like verb ‘gardag’ an infinitive verb with copula ‘a’ which becomes ‘gardaga’ to roam. This study showed that Balochi language come with personal endings while using the tenses in different situation. The analysis of this research as compared with of (Baloch, 2019) is to some extent quite different in terms of dialectical form of the language because most of the people of balochi language user living at the coastal built area pronounce the word “botha” as “bitha” which means happened.

Conclusion

It is concluded with the analysis of the data of properties of Balochi language verbs. Balochi language has different verbal properties when sentences changes from active to passive voice, use of regular and irregular verbs. This study concluded that the concerned language has similar personal endings while present and future simple tenses. The continuous form of all tenses consists of gerund verb form and the cupola ‘a’ is put as a personal ending suffix at the end of subject and verb.

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