

The Grammar

of



Balochi Language

By

Agha Mir Naseer Khan

Ahmadzai Baloch



BALOCHI ACADEMY
QUETTA

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I feel proud to dedicate this book to the memory of Mir Gul Khan Naseer the renowned poet and historian of the Baloch people who devoted his whole life for their betterment.



P R E F A C E

This Grammar Book is the English version of the 'Balochi Brahui Grammar', published in 1967, in Urdu. The reasons for writing the English version of this book is, that those worthy readers who are not well conversant with Urdu may be benefitted from the English version of the book.

For learning a language, it is very essential, that the learner should duly acquaint himself with the knowledge of Grammar of that language. As the Grammar is the science of the right use of a language, it deals with the rules which go to make the language correct.

For learning these languages (Balochi and Brahui) so far no authentic and useful Grammar Books are available. No doubt in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the British scholars of the European Colonial Powers made much research work in Balochi and Brahui languages, but none of them succeeded in writing a complete Grammar of these languages, which may help a beginner to gain mastery over them. In no way we can blame them, as neither Balochi nor Brahui was their mother tongue. In this regard one European Colonial Scholar Mr. Denys Bray, a British Political Officer, during his service in Balochistan, has done some labourious work in

the field of Brahui language, explaining its Grammatical rules in his book, 'THE BRAHUI LANGUAGE-INTRODUCTION AND GRAMMAR. 'Here again we see, as Brahui was not his mother tongue, the minute Grammatical details of the rules are not explained but avoided. As Mr. Brays Grammar book put much emphasis on this point, that Brahui language too much resembles the Dravidian stock of the languages and belong to that family of languages.

Non-availability of complete Grammars of Balochi and Brahui is the main incentive, which urged me to undertake the writing of the English version of the Grammar of the Balochi and Brahui languages, so that the zealous seekers of Grammatical knowledge may be able to get proper help from the Grammar of both these languages. Keeping in view the special bilingual characteristic of the Baloch tribes of the central zone of Balochistan, the first Urdu edition of the Balochi and Brahui Grammar was compiled in one book and named, 'Balochi Brahui Grammar, 'which was published in 1967. The Urdu edition was checked and audited by late Malik Mohammad Pana, vice Chairman of the Balochi Academy, Quetta (1970—1980) who is a

bilingual tribal man like myself. I will be failing in my moral duty if I do not acknowledge with deep gratitude the assistance given to me by late Malik Pana, while undertaking the painstaking job of checking the first Urdu edition of this book.

In English edition the Balochi and Brahui Grammars are separately compiled, as pattern of this work is totally changed and the rules are explained in detail. If both the books are put together, it would become too much bulky, In the end I hope and expect if my worthy readers come across some flaws in the book, they would very kindly inform the undersigned, so that in the coming editions these flaws may be removed.

Dated. 29-9-1983 With regards to my worthy
readers,

Agha Naseer Khan Ahmadzai Baloch,
18, Sariab Road, Quetta.

INTRODUCTION

Agha Naseer Khan who hails from Central Baluchistan published his first Grammar of Balochi and Brahui languages in Urdu in 1967. It may be of interest to readers that in Central Balochistan almost all the Baloch tribesmen are Bi-lingual. When this book ran out of the Market its new edition contained only Grammar of Balochi language in a new pattern which was published by Balochi Academy Quetta in 1981.

The present book is the English version of the Balochi Grammar also being published by the Balochi Academy. I am certain that this English version would enable a much larger number of readers, students of Balochi language and research Scholars to know about it. Besides this Grammar the author has written another Book with the Caption "INFINITIVES OF BALOCHI LANGUAGE" in four languages that is Balochi, Brahui, Urdu, and English.

The author has been associated with broadcasting since the establishment of Radio Pakistan Quetta in 1956. He was introduced to writing in Balochi language through the medium of Broadcasting for he had never written in Balochi prior to his talks for b'cast. He therefore belongs to the Pioneer group of Balochi writers in Quetta for radio. He has been participating in Radio

Programmes as talker and writer on different subjects like history of the Pakistan movement with particular reference to Baluchistan, development of Balochi and Brahui languages, literary works of Classical Poets etc etc, I may not be wrong to say, that with the introduction of Balochi broadcasts from Radio Pakistan, Karachi in 1949 and later on as a result of establishment of the Radio Station at Quetta Balochi language and its literature received a fillip which helped a great deal in promoting its advancement and development in every aspect. The station provided opportunities and incentives to Baloch writers, Poets and research Scholars to come forward and bring their mother tongue at par with other regional languages to the main stream of Pakistani literature and culture. Through the medium of Radio many popular classics, folk songs, and folk lore were collected from the professional bards and singers belonging to different localities of all Baluchistan, representing a variety of dialects which heretofore had remained confined to their place of origin. Besides being a broadcaster Agha Naseer Khan Ahmadzai is also a linguist. He is a prolific writer of Balochi and Brahui languages and possesses good knowledge of Pashto and Persian literature as well, which places him in a very advantageous position than many of his contemporary writers. He is there-

fore one of the Senior members of Balochi Academy.

It may be of interest to readers to know that during the British reign quite a few books and articles on the Grammar of Balochi language were published. Some of the important publications are listed below :—

1. R. Leech - An Epitome of the Brahoviky the Balochky and the Punjabi languages. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. VII 1838. It contains grammar and vocabulary.
2. Masson - C. Narrative of a journey to Kalat, contains Balochi vocabulary, (London 1843).
3. Kamalan Gichki.
Kitab Lauz Balochi in Parsian and Balochi, 1871.
4. Gladstone C. E.
Balochi Hand Book-Lahore 1874.
5. Bruce R. I. Manual and vocabulary of the Balochi dialect 1874.
6. Pierce E. A description of the Mekranee Balochi dialect. Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society VOL. XI 1873.

7. Mockler E. Major.
A grammar of Balochi language as spoken in Mekran. London 1877.
8. Marston E. W.
Grammar and vocabulary of the Mekranee Baloochee dialect Karachi 1888.
9. Dames M. Longworth.
A sketch of the Northern Balochi Grammer Vocabulary and specimens of the language, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal VOL. XIX. 1880.
10. -do-
A text Book of the Balochi language Lahore 1891/1922.
11. Grierson G. A. Dr.
Linguistic Survey of India Vol. X Chapter on Balochi mainly deals with its grammar and vocabulary 1907.
12. H. Niccle.
A grammar of Balochi Language Lahore 1912.
13. Gilbertson C. W.
The Balochi language-A Grammar and Manual 1923.

A few important publications by Baloch authors have also appeared after Independence.

1. Haji Abdul Quyum.

Balochi Boomiya-Balochi guide in English and Urdu-1959.

2. Mohammad Qasim Aini.

Guide of Balochi language in Urdu.

3. Abdul Samad Shaheen.

HEL-O-BALAD. A guide to Balochi and Brahui in Urdu. Quetta 1981.

4. Maulana Khair Mohammad Nadvi.

Balochi^o Moallim - And Urdu Balochi guide, 1981.

5. Aziz Mohammad Bugti,

Balochi-Urdu Bolchal. Kalat Publishers Quetta 1980.

Another important and welcome development has been the publication of Balochi books from Iranian Balochistan after the revolution overthrowing the Monarchy in 1981. During the reign of Shahinshah it was unthinkable to print anything in Balochi in Iran.

A Balochi Persian Grammar entitled "Dastur Tatbiqui" "Zubane Balochi Ba Farsi" was compiled and published by Mohammad Zarrin Nigar from Iranshahr, original name "BAMPUR", the capital of Baloch Chief Mir Dost Mohammad Baranzai captured and hanged by Raza Shah Kabir in 1929.

Dated September, 25th 1983.

BASHIR AHMAD BALOCH
STATION DIRECTOR
Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
Quetta.

CHAPTER I

(LAUZ RAHBAND)

GRAMMAR. It is the science of the right use of language. It deals with the rules that go to make the language correct.

Baluchi Grammar, therefore teaches us how to speak and write correct Baluchi.

In Baluchi the Grammar is called "Lauz Rah-band"

(LAUZ ZAANTEE) It deals with words, and **ETYMOLOGY** treats of the modifications they are required to undergo.

(AAB ZAN-TEE) It treats of the letters and **ORTHOGRAPHY.** vowel points and discusses their nature and properties.

BALUCHI LETTERS. (Baluchi Aab or Harf).

According to Roman Character Balochee alphabets are made up of five vowels and twenty five consonants.

A guide to pronunciation is given below against each letter.

CHART OF THE BALUCHI LETTERS

Balochee Letters.	Balochee Pronunciation	Roman Equivalent	Approximate Pronunciation in English.
A	Alif.	A	A=As in Alms. As in Lava.

Balochee Letters.	Balochee Pronunciation	Roman Equivalent	Approximate Pronunciation in English.
B	Bay.	B	B=As in Bud. As in Tub.
P	Pay.	P	P=As in Pot. As in Top.
T	Tay.	Th	Th=As in Thin. As in Pith.
T	Tay.	T	T=As in Tip. As in Pit.
J	Jeem.	J	J=As in Jar. G=As in Rage.
Ch.	Chay.	Ch.	Ch=As in Church.
H.	Hay.	H.	H=As in Hat. As in Hole.
Kh.	Khay.	Kh.	Kh=As in Khan.
D.	Daal.	D.	D=As in That. As in They.
D.	Daal.	D.	D=As in Dock. As in God.
Z	Zaal. Zay.	Z	Z=As in Zero. As in Bronze.
R	Ray.	R	R=As in Road. As in Pair.

Balochee Letters.	Balochee Pronunciation	Roman Equivalent	Approximate Pronunciation in English.
R	Ray	R	R Hard R. This sound does not occur in Roman.
Z	Zay	Z	Z=As in Azure.
S	Seen	S	S=As in Sing. As in Host.
SH	Sheen.	Sh	Sh=As in Show. As in Dash.
GH	Ghain	Gh	Gh=It is guttural G pronounced in the throat.
F	Fay	F	F=As in Fat. As in Soft.
K	Kaaf	K	K=As in King. As in Knock.
G	Gaaf	G	G=As in Gap. As in Bag.
L	Laam	L	L=As in Lap. As in Pull.
M	Meem	M	M=As in Mother. As in Loam.
N	Noon.	N	N=As in Number. As in Moon
W	Vav	V-W	W=As in Word. V=As in Void.

KASH - SHAAB. (Baluchi Vowels).

The Vowels in Baluchi go in pairs, short and long. Beside these there are round vowels. Their sounds are produced with rounded protruded lips. That is why they are called round vowels.

A detailed chart of the Vowels is given below, which should be thoroughly read and memorized. In Baluchi Vowels are called "Kash-shaab or Jorai-nok".

THE CHART OF BALUCHI VOWELS
KASH-SHAB. (Vowels).

Baluchi Vowels.	Class of Vowels.	Examples.	Approximate Pronunciation in English.
-----------------	------------------	-----------	---------------------------------------

LONG VOWELS.

AA	Long.	Aach — Fire. Aask — Deer. Maa — We Ayaan—Them.	AA=As in Far Father Farther.
----	-------	---	------------------------------------

EE	Long.	Sheer —Milk. Peer —Old. Leembo—Lemon Pish-shee—Cat.	E=As in Keep Peep Eel.
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SHORT VOWELS.

A	Short.	Ach—From At—Was Dap—Mouth Kap—Half.	A=As in About But. Cut.
---	--------	--	-------------------------------

Baluchi Vowels.	Class of Vowels.	Examples.	Approximate Pronunciation in English.
E	Short.	Esh — This. Et — Fie Pesh — Before Begaah— Evening.	E=As in Ebb Edge Before
Y	Short.	Yaat—Remem- berance Ayaan—Them	Y=As in Yacht Yard. Yet.

SHORT VOWELS

I	Short.	Ida —Here. Illag—To allow Rid —Sentence. Mirag—To die.	I=As in Itch In let. Bid Lid.
---	--------	---	--

ROUND VOWELS

O	Short.	Kor—Blind. Do —Two Oshtag—To stand. Oda —There	O=As in Rope. Row Open. Oar. Colt.
U	Short.	Ushtir—Camel. Ul —Publish Kuja —Where Pul —Flower.	U=As in Put. Pull Should. Push.
OO	Long.	Koor—Ditch. Zoom—Scorpion. Mood—Hair. Bu-loo—Monkey.	OO=As in Moon. Noon. Ooze.

DIPHTHONGS.

A union of two vowels sounds pronounced together is called diphthong. It is also one syllable.

AU(au) Diphthong. Kaur—Stream. au—As in Gout.
 Jauz—Walnut. Bout.
 Haur—Rain. Trout.
 Haup—Disease.

AI(ai) Diphthong. Shair—Poem ai—As in Raid.
 Khair—(Peace) Rain.
 Sail—Outing. Pain.
 Aib—Flaw.

EI(ei) Diphthong. Sheir—Tiger. ei—As in Bake.
 Seir—Satiated. Lake.
 Leizg—Filth Take.
 Leigaar—Dirty

DOUBLING OF LETTER. (Shad)

The doubling of a letter is called Shād.

RR Doubling. Kar-rag —To scrape DD—As in
 Bidding.

LL Il-lag —To Put. Cunning.

NN Man-nag—To accept. Running..

Wak-kag—To bark

KK Karr —Deaf.

Kapp —Half.

BALUCHI DIALECTS.

The Baluchi language has two dialects, that is, Eastern and Western. The language is the same but there are some minor differences in the use of some letters, in certain words.

In Eastern dialect the letters which are used in certain words are "gh, F, E, Sh, Z, Kh, S". In Western dialect these letters are replaced by "g, p, o, ch, j, k, b, t". So this change of letters, in these words changes the pronunciation, only, the meaning of the word does not change.

The chart given below, will further elucidate the difference.

CHART OF DIFFERENCE OF LETTERS
BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN
DIALECTS.

Letters Eastern dialect. Western Dialect Letters.

1. gh	Waragh —to eat	Warag —to eat.	g
	Nindagh—To sit.	Nindag —To sit	
	Kushagh—To kill.	Kushag—To kill.	
	Janagh —To beat.	Janag —To beat.	

2. F	Aaf —Water.	Aap —Water.	p
	Daf —Mouth.	Dap —Mouth.	
	Shaf—Night.	Shap—Night.	
	Taf —Fever.	Tap —Fever.	
	Laaf—Belly.	Laap—Belly.	

3. e	Zeer—Take it	Zoor—Take it	o
	Deer—Far away	Door—Far away.	
	Seet —Profit.	Soot —Frofit.	

In Western Dialect also it is pronounced in the same manner, in the coastal area,

in Western Makran and Irani Baluchistan.

Letters Eastern Dialect. Western Dialect. Letters.

	Heert—Small.	Hoort—Small.	
	Meed—Hair.	Mood—Hair.	
4. sh	Marshee —To day.	Marchee—To day.	ch.
	Rosh —Day	Roch —Day.	
	Sha —From	Cha —From	
	Nemrosh—Noon.	Nemroch—Noon	
	Seeshin —Needle.	Soochin —Needle.	
5. Z	Waza—Master.	Waja—Master	j
	Waaz—Gait	Waaj—Gait.	
6. S	Beesa—has been done	Boota—has been done	t
	Deesa—have seen	Deeta—have seen	
	Kusa —has done	Kuta —has done.	
7. Kh	Aakht—Came	Aat —Came	h
	Bokht—Opened.	Botk—Opened.	
8. Kh	Ganokh—Mad.	Ganok—Mad.	k
	Gokh —Cow	Gok —Cow.	
	Mirokh—Dead.	Mirok—Dead.	
	Tashokh—| Running ;	Tachok— Running .	

in Eastern dialect the words are abbreviated which is not practised by the speaker of the Western dialect.

Eastern Dialect.

Western Dialect.

From	Gosheet—Sheet—says.	Gosheet—Says.
	Bi-kan —Kan —Do	Bikan —Do
	Burau —Rau —Go	Burau —Go
	Buwar —War —Eat	Buwar —Eat.

CHAPTER II

LAUZ. (Words).

The language consists of significant words, that is, the words with meaning. So we have two kinds of words, the significant words and the insignificant words.

Maa-naa Daa-rain+Lauz.

Significant Words.

A word with meaning is called a significant word.

Example :—Log kapta—The house has fallen.

BE-MAA-NAA-AIN-LAUZ . (Insignificant Words).

A word without meaning is called an insignificant word.

Example :—Kap log ta—Means nothing, Fallen house has.

RID. (Sentence).

A sentence is a group of sufficient and properly arranged words which makes a complete sense.

Examples :—

1. (a) Gok logee saahdaare int.
(A cow is a domestic animal.) Sentence.
- (b) Logee gok saahdaare int.
(Domestic cow animal is.) Not a sentence.
2. (a) Kuchak wak-kant.
(The dogs bark.) Sentence.
- (b) Kuchak (Dogs) Not a sentence.

LAUZ AAZAA. (Parts of Speech).

The words are divided into different kinds or classes according to the purpose that they are used for. So these different kinds of words are called, "Lauz Aazaa" parts of speech. Baluchi language has eight different parts. They are described below.

1. NAAM. (Noun)

A word used for naming anything is called a (Naam) Noun.

Example :—Aapee goraab (Ship), Tulag (Jackal), Gis (House) Mardum (Man).

2. EVAZEE NAAM. (Pronoun).

A word used instead of a noun is called a (Evazee Naam) Pronoun.

Example :—

1. Muraad watee kitabaa gaar kurt. Aa bazaar-aa shut kitaabe gipt.

1. Muraad lost his book. He went to bazaar bought a book.

In the above sentence, aa (he) is used instead of the noun "Muraad" to save the repetition of a noun.

3. SIFATEE NAAM. (Adjective).

The word used for the qualification of the noun, is called (Sifatee Naam) adjective. Adjective means "adding", it is so called because it adds something to the meaning of a noun.

Example :—1. Manee suhrain kulaa meje saraa int. (1) My red cap is on the table.

4. KAAR-GO-NA-GAIN NAAM. (Verb).

OR

KAAREE NAAM.

Words used for saying something about some person or thing are called verbs.

Example :— 1. Juwaanain aapee guraab ziraa shut. 1. A fine ship went out to sea.

5. KAAR SIFATEE NAAM. (Adverb).

It is a word used to qualify any part of speech except a noun or pronoun.

Example :—(1) Aa manee saraa juwaan saat. (1) He shaved well my head.

The word "Juwaan" well add to the meaning of verb saat (Shaved).

6. NIYAAM LAUZ. (Preposition).

It is a word placed before a noun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the noun stands to something else.

Example :—(1) Taraane tahaa gon burwaank ishaarat makan.

(1) Don't make signs with eyebrows while talking.

The preposition "tahaa" and "gon" show their relations to "Taraan" talking and "burwaank" eyebrows respectively.

7. AWAAR LAUZ. (Conjunction).

It is a word used to join words or clauses or phrases together.

Example :—

1. Gon cham ishaarat makan au gon zubaan durogh maband.

1. Don't wink with eyes and don't tell lies with tongue.

The word au (and) joins two clauses.

8. TAWAAR LAUZ. (Interjection).

It is a word or sound thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind.

Example :—(1) Et-ray durogh burretai.

(1) Fie! you told a lie.

CHAPTER III PART—I

NAAM. (Noun).

According to the classification of the meaning of the words, Noun has five different kind in Baluchee. Their Baluchee and English names are given below.

Baluchee.	English.
1. Khaas Naam.	Proper Noun.
2. Las Naam.	Common Noun.
3. Gal Naam.	Collective Noun.
4. Hardaa tee Naam.	Material Noun.
5. Haalee Naam.	Abstract Noun.

1. KHAAS NAAM. (Proper Noun)

It is the name of a particular person or thing which is distinct from every other.

EXAMPLES GIVEN BELOW :—

Baluchee.	English.
1. Dil Muraad.	1. Name of a particular person.
2. Maa-raan.	2. Name of a particular mountain.
3. Hingol.	3. Name of a particular river.
4. Shap Chiraag.	4. Name of a particular book.

Again Khaas Naam (Proper Noun) has five forms in Baluchee. The different five forms are explained below. They all come under Proper Nouns, as they refer to particular persons.

The five kinds of Proper Noun (Khaas Naam) are given below :—

Baluchee.	English.	Example
Daa-ta-gain Naam.	Title.	Nawaab-Shaaghaasee.
Pir-bas-ta-gain Naam.	Epithet.	Sar-machaar- (Brave) Zahm jan-(Swordsman).
Shaa-hi-ree Naam.	Poetic Name.	Naseer-Shaad.
Zur-ta-gain Naam.	Filonymic.	Lashko-ai-pis (Lashko's father).
Zaana-gee Naam.	Alias.	Karain—Gulloo

(2) LAS NAAM. (Common Noun).

It is the name of a person or thing of the same kind. It does not denote one person or thing.

EXAMPLES GIVEN BELOW

Baluchee.	English.	Baluchee.	English.
Ushtir.	— Camel.	Pashk.	— Shirt.
Ukaa-taar.	— Dagger.	Pul	— Flower.
	— Eye.	Mardum	— People.

(3) GAL NAAM. (Collective Noun).

It refers to a group or collection of similar things, considered as one complete whole.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Baluchee.	English.	Baluchee.	English.
Lashkar	— Army	Raaj	— Nation.
Ramag	— Flock (of sheep)	Bagg	— Herd (of camel).
Go-rum	— herd (of cattle).	Wal-lar-band	(of birds).

(4) HAR-DAA-TEE NAAM. (Material Noun).

It denotes the matter or material from which a thing is made.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Baluchee.	English.	Baluchee.	English.
Aarth	— Flour.	Daar	— Wood
Suhr	— Gold.	Sheer	— Milk.
Aasin	— Iron.	—	—

(5) HAA-LEE-NAAM. (Abstract noun).

This Noun refers to some quality, state or action.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Baluchee.	Kind.	English.
Sarpa-dee.	Quality.	Wisdom.
Bur-zee.	Quality.	Height.

Baluchee.	Kind.	English.
Be-was-see.	Quality	Helplessness.
Naa-daa-ree.	State.	Poverty.
Gu-laa-mee.	State.	Bondage.
War-naa-hee.	State.	Youth.
Khandag.	Action.	Laughter.
Baal.	"	Flight.
Bair.	"	Revenge.

PART II

NAAM. (Noun).

When the structures of the words are taken into account, the nouns are subdivided into three categories. The three categories are given below :—

Baluchee.	English.
Bun Lauzee Naam.	— Infinitive.
Dar-kap-ta-gain Naam.	— Derivative.
Kunain Naam.	— Primitive.

(1) BUN LAUZEE NAAM. (Infinitive).

It is a noun that merely denotes an action with no reference to "time" whatsoever. In Western dialect of Baluchee its ending is (G) and in Eastern Dialect is (Gh).

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Western Dialect.		Eastern Dialect.		English.
Wa-rag.	G	Wa-ragh.	Gh	To eat.
Ta-chag.	„	Ta-chagh.	„	To run.
Ku-shag.	„	Ku-shagh.	„	To kill.
Aa-hag.	„	Aa-hagh.	„	To come.
Ba-rag.	„	Ba-ragh.	„	To take.
Da-yag.	„	Da-yagh.	„	To give.
Mi-rag.	„	Mi-ragh.	„	To fight.
Ja-nag.	„	Ja-nagh.	„	To beat.
Gi-rag.	„	Gi-ragh.	„	To catch.
Pat-tag.	„	Pat-tagh.	„	To search.
Ka-pag.	„	Ka-pagh.	„	To fall.

(2) DAR-KAP-TA-GAIN NAAM. (Derivative).

It is derived directly or indirectly from some infinitive. It has five main sub-divisions, which are given below :—

Baluchee.	English.
1. Kanok	Active Participle.

Baluchee.	English.
2. Bayok.	Passive Participle.
3. Jaahee Naam.	Noun of Time and place.
4. As-baa-bee Naam.	Instrumental Noun.
5. Bun Lauzai Haasil	Verbal Noun.

(1) KANOK. (Active Participle).

It is the noun of Agency. It is formed in Baluchee by removing the last word of infinitive that is, (G or Gh) and suffixing (OK) to it.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Bun Lauz—Infinitive.	Kanok-Active Participle.	English Meaning.
1. Ku-shag —To kill.	Kushok	Murderer.
2. Ni-bee-sag—To write.	Ni-bee-sok.	Writer.
3. Gu-wa-fag—To weave.	Gu-wa-fok.	Weaver.
4. Ji-hag —To run.	Ji-hok.	Deserter.
5. Wa-rag —To eat.	Wa-rok.	Glutton.
6. Mi-rag —To fight.	Mi-rok.	Fighter.

(ii) BAYOK. (Passive Participle).

This is the noun of object. It is usually formed by removing the final letter of the infinitive, that is, (G or Gh) and then substituting the Word (ta-gain) in its place.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Bun-Lauz	Infinitive	Bayok	Passive Participle	English Meaning
1. Ku-shag	—To kill.	Kush-ta-gain		Slain.
2. Sha-wishkag	—To sell.	Sha-wish-ta-gain.		Sold.
3. Su-chag	—To burn.	Su-ta-gain.		Burn.
4. Gu-wa-fag	—To weave.	Gu-waf-ta-gain.		Woven.
5. Ja-nag	—To beat.	Ja-ta-gain.		Beaten.
6. Wa-rag	—To eat.	Waar-ta-gain.		Eaten.

(iii) JAA-HEE-NAAM. (Noun of Time and Place).

This noun shows the time or place in which an action takes place.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Bun Lauz	—Infinitive.	Jahee Naam	— English Noun of Place.	Meaning.
1. Dast-sho-dag	To wash hands	Dast-shod.		Basin for washing hands.
2. Daan-cho-pag	To pound corn.	Daan-chop.		Mor-tar.
3. Geichin kanag	—To sift	Ge-chin.		Sieve.

(iv) AS-BAA-BEE-NAAM. (The instrumental Noun).

It denotes a means to perform an action. It is formed by dropping the final letter of the infinitive that is (G or Gh) and suffixing (A) to it.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Bun-Lauz	Infinitive	As-baa-Bee-Naam	English.
		Instrumental Noun.	Meaning
1. Ropag	—To sweep	Ro-pa.	Broom.
2. Taa-pag	—To heat.	Taa-pa.	Iron plate for baking bread
3. Sum-bag	—To bore.	Sum-b..	An auger.
4. Kach-ka- nag	To measure	Kach.	Measuring tape.

(v) **BUN LAUZAI—HAA-SIL.** (Verbal Noun).
It denotes state or quality. It is always a
derivated noun.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Bun Lauz	Infinitive.	Bun Lauzai haa-sil.	English Meaning.
1. Gindag	— To see	Ginduk.	Visit
2. Aaz-maa- hag	— To test.	Aazmaat.	Test.
3. Ru-maa- hag	— To orden	Ru-maat.	Order

3. **KUNAIN NAAM.** (Primitive noun)

This is a noun which cannot be referred to
any verbal root.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Baluchee.	English.	Baluchee.	English.
1. Maa-ree	—A palace.	2. Cham	— An eye.
3. Gis	—A house.	4. Ponz	— A nose.
5. Meij	--A table.	6. Dap	— A mouth

HISAAB-KACH. (Number).

In Baluchee there are two numebers.

(YAK—SINGULAR. Baaz—Plural.

(YAK—Singular).

It shows that only one thing is meant.

(BAAZ—Plural).

It shows that two or more things are meant.

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF PLURALS.

In Baluchee there are two rules for the formation of the plurals.

- (i) In case of animate as well as in-animate objects the plural is formed by adding (aan) to the singular.

BA-DANE AAZAAHANE NAAM. (Parts of Body).

Yak	— Singular.	Baaz	— Plural.	Yak	— Singular.	Baaz	— Plural.
Zu-baan—	Tongue.	Zu-baa-naan—	Tongues.	Sar	— Head.	Saraan	— Heads.
Gardin	— Neck.	Gar-di-naan	— Necks.	Sagar	— Head.	Sagaraan	— Heads.
Cham	— Eye.	Cham-aan	— Eyes.	Dast	— Hand.	Das-taan	— Hands.
Ponz	— Nose.	Pon-zaan	— Noses.	Gosh	— Ear.	Goshaan	— Ears.
Dap	— Mouth.	Da-paan	— Mouths.	Dem	— Face.	De-maan	— Faces.
Dan-taan—	Tooth.	Dan-taa-naan—	Teeth.	Mood	— Hair.	Moo-daan	— Hairs.
Paad	— Foot.	Paa-daan	— Feet.	Meed	— Hair.	Meedaan	— Hairs.
Lan-kuk—	Finger.	Lan-ku-kaan	— Fingers.	Baask	— Arm.	Baas-kaan	— Arms.
Ko-pag	— Shoulder.	Ko-pa-gaan	— Shoulders.	God	— Knee.	Go-daan	— Knees.

Yak	— Singular.	Bjaz	— Plural.	Yak	— Singular.	Baaz	— Plural.
Raan	— Thigh.	Raa-naan	— Thighs.	Si-rain	— Waist.	Si-rainaan	— Waists.
Pusht	— Back.	Push-taan	— Backs.	Ma-suk	— Shoulder blade.	Ma-su-kaan	— Shoulders blades.

SAADAA-RAA-NEE-NAAM. (Names of Animals).

Buz	— Goat.	Bu-zaan	— Goats.	Gok	— Ox.	Go-kaan	— Oxen.
Asp	— Horse.	Aspaan	— Horses.	Har	— Donkey.	Ha-raan	— Donkeys.
Pas	— Sheep.	Pa-saan	— Sheep.	Kuchak	— Dog.	Kuchakaan	— Dogs.
Ushtir	— Camel.	Ushtiraan	— Camels.	Beeng'	— Dog.	Beeng-aan	— Dogs.
Tulag'	— Jackal.	Tulaagaan	— Jackals.	Siyaa-pas	— Goat.	Siyaa-pa-saan	— Goats.
Ispe-pas	— Sheep.	Ispe-pa-saan	— Sheep.	Sheir	— Lion.	Sheiraan	— Lions.

Yak	—	Singular.	Baaz	—	Plural.	Yak	—	Singular.	Baaz	—	Plural.
Dag-gee	—	Cow.	Dag-gee-aan	—	Cows.	Me-hee	—	Bufallow.	Me-hee-aan	—	Bufallows
Gurk	—	Wolf.	Gur-kaan.	—	Wolves.	Ro-baa.	—	Fox.	Ro-baa-aan	—	Foxes.
Pachin	—	He-goat.	Pa-chinaan	—	He-goats.	Aask	—	Deer.	Aaskaan	—	Deer.
Gaḍ	—	Wild she goat.	gaḍ- daan	—	Wild she goats.	Gu- raand	—	Ram.	Gu-raan- daan	—	Rams.
Daa-chee	—	She camel.	Daa-chee-aan	—	She camels.	Laagh	—	Male Donky.	Laaghaan	—	Male Donkeys.
Lei-ṛau	—	Male camel	Lei-ṛauaan	—	Male camels.	Mazaar	—	Tiger.	Ma-zaa-raan	—	Tigers.
Peel	—	Elephant.	Peelaan	—	Elephants.	Maadiyaan	—	Mare.	Maadiyaanaan	—	Mares.
Nar-yaan	—	Stallion.	Nar-yaa-naan	—	Stallions.		—			—	

SI-YAA-DEE NAAM. (Name of Relations).

Yak	Singular	Baaz	Plural.	Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.
Pis or Pit—	Father.	Pisaan	— Fathers.	Maas	— Mother.	Maa-saan	— Mothers.
		or Pitaan		or Maat		or Maa-taan	
Bi-raas	— Brother	Bi-raasaan	— Brothers.	Guwaar—	Sister.	Gu-waa-raan—	Sisters.
		or Biraataan					
Zamaas	— Son-in-	Zamaasaan—	Sons-in-	Janik	— Girl.	Ja-nik-aan	— Girls.
or Zamaat	law.	or Zaamaataan	law.				
Tu-roo	— Aunt.	Turoo-aan	— Aunts.	Bach	— Son.	Bach-aan	— Sons.
or Ti-ree		or Ti-ree-aan					

Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.	Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.
	Naaku-zaak	Cousin.	Naakozaakaan—	Cousins.	Nishaar—	Daughter	Nishaa-raan—
	or		or			in-law	Daughters- in-law.
	Naaku-zaakh		Naakozaakhaan				
	Turoo-zaak	Cousin.	Turoozaakaan—	Cousins.	Naako—	Uncle.	Naako-aan —
	or		or				Uncles.
	Ti-ree-zaakh		Ti-ree-zaakhaan		Naakho		Naakh-aan
	Peeruk	Grand-father.	Peerukaan —	Grand	Baluk —	Grand	Bal-lu-kaan —
				fathers.		Mother.	Mothers.
	Jan or zaal	Wife.	Ja-naan	—	Wives.	Mard .—	Husband. Mar-daan —
	or						Husbands.
	Zaa-laan.						
	Ha-pok	Co-wife.	Ha-po-kaan	—	Co-wives.	Dus-keech—	Sister. Dus-kee-chaan—
							Sisters-in- law.

Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.	Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.
Wa-sirk	Father-in-law.	Wa-sir-kaan	Fathers in-law.	Wasirk	Brother in-law.	Wa-sirk-zaa	Brothers-in-law.
Zaag	Child	Zaagaan	Children.	Chuk.	Child.	Chuk-aan	Children
Numaasag	Grand-child.	Numaa	Grand Children	Baa-nuk	Mistress.	Baa-nu-kaan	Mistresses.

MUR-GHAA-NEE NAAM. (Names of Birds).

Jingul — Sparrow. Jingulaan — Sparrows. Tu-tee — Parrot. Tu-tee-aan — Parrots.

Ka-pot — Pigeon. Ka-po-taan — Pigeons. Kapodar — Pigeon. Ka-po-da-raan — Pigeons.

Shaa-tul — Dove. Shaa-tu-laan — Doves. Ku-ros — Cock. Ku-ro-saan — Cocks.

Ni-kaink — Hen. Ni-kainkaan — Hens. Bat — Duck. Ba-taan — Ducks.

Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.	Yak	Singular	Baaz	Plural.
Baa-roo	— Quail	Baa-roo-aan	— Quails	Kabk	— Partridge.	Kab-kaan	— Patridges.
Anj	— Duck.	An-jaan	— Ducks.	Go-raab	— Crow.	Go-raa-baan	— Crows.
Baanz	— Hawk.	Baanzaan	— Hawks.	Cheepuk	— Chicken.	Cheepukaan	— Chickens.

RULE No. 2.

2". If the noun ends in (a) then the suffix (gaan) is added instead of (aan) to form the plural.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Ga-la	— Herd.	Gala-gaan	— Herds.	Choo-cha	— Child.	Choo-chagaan	— Children.
Rama	— Flock.	Rama-gaan	— Flocks.	Paa-da	— Foot.	Paa-da-gaan	— Feet.
Koo-cha	— Valley.	Koo-cha-gaan	— Valleys.	Ro-fa	— Broom.	Ro-fa-gaan	— Brooms.
Ko-pa	— Shoulder.	Ko-pa-gaan	— Shoulders.	Tola	— Jackal.	To-la-gaan	— Jackals.

Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.	Yak	Sing.	Baaz	Plural.
Pieya	— Wheel.	Pieya-gaan —	Wheels.	Ro-ta	— Intestine.	Ro-ta-gaan	— Intestines.
Pan-ja	— Claw.	Pan-ja-gaan —	Claws.	Mora	— Beed.	Mo-ra-gaan	— Beeds.
Dar-ra	— Pass.	Dar-ra-gaan —	Passes.	Par-ra	— Wing.	Par-ra-gaan	— Wings.
Par-da	— Curtain.	Par-da-gaan —	Curtains.	Kee-sa	— Pocket.	Kee-sa-gaan	— Pockets.
Na-ree-na	— Male-man.	Na-ree-nagaan	Males- men.	Zaaee-fa	— Female.	Zaa-ee-fa-gaan	Females. Women.

CHAPTER III PART IV

ZAAAT. (Gender).

The difference of sex in Grammar is called Gender (Zaat). In Baluchee, there are four kinds of Gender.

1. Nar Zaat. (Masculine).
2. Maa-dah-Zaat. (Feminine).
3. Ho-rain-Zaat. (Common).
4. Be-saayain Zaat (Neuter).

(1) NAR-ZAAT. (Masculine Gender).

Nouns denoting male animals are called masculine Gender.

(2) MAA-DAH-ZAAT. (Feminine Gender)

Nouns denoting female animals are called Faminine Gender.

(3) HORAIN ZAAAT. (Common Gender).

Nouns denoting animals of either sex.

(4) BE-SAAYAIN ZAAAT. (Neuter Gender).

Nouns denoting things without life.

(1) NAR-ZAAT. (Masculine Gender).

There are different ways of distinguishing Nar-Zaat (Masculine Gender) from Maadah Zaat (Faminine Gender).

1. The first is to distinguish Masculine Gender from Faminine Gender in the use of different words.

2. Sometimes for distinguishing Masculine from Faminine Gender of animals, the word (Narain) and (Maa-da-gain) is prefixed to common gender respectively.

3. For distinguishing of male and female of human beings the words (Mardain and Janain) or (Nareenah and Zaa-ee-fah) are prefixed to common gender respectively.

1. By using different words to differentiate between (Nar-Zaat) Masculine and (Maadah-Zaat) Faminine.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW
 CHART-I (I) BY USING DIFFERENT WORDS.

Different Names of Human Beings

Nar-zaat—Masculine. Maadah-zaat—Feminine. Narzaat—Masculine. Maadah-zaat—Feminine.

Pis or —Father. Maas or Maat—Mother. Mardain—Male or Janain or —Female or
 Pit. or Man . Zaa-ee-fah Woman.
 Na-ree-nah

Biraas —Brother. Gu-waar —Sister. Mard —Husband. Jan or Zaal —Wife.
 or
 Biraat.

Bach or —Son. Janik or —Daughter. Ghulaam—Slave. Molid —Slave-maid.
 Zaag. Mind.

Nar-zaat—Masculine. Maadah-zaat—Feminine. Nar-zaat —Masculine. Maadah-zaat—Feminine

Naako —Uncle. Turoo or —Aunt. Saalonk —Bridegroom. Baa-nor —Bride.
or
Tiree.
Nakho

Waajah —Lord or Baanuk or —Lady or Zaamaas—Son-in-law. Nishaar —Daughter-
or master. Gudee. —Mistress or
Waazah Zaamaat.

Wasirk —Father-in- Was-soo or —Mother- Bachak —Boy. Janik or —Girl.
law. Was-see. in-law or Chorau Mind.

Biraazaak—Nephew. Guwaarzaak—Niece. Wasirkzaag—Brother Dus-keech—Sister in
or in-law law.

Biraazaakht. Guwaarzaakht

Pis-so —Stepfather. Maa-to —Step- Jid Biraas —Step Jid-guwaar—Step-sister.
Mother. or Brother
Jid Biraat.

CHART II. USING DIFFERENT WORDS FOR THE NAMES OF
ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Nar-zaat	—	Masculine.	Maa-Dah-Zaat.	—	Feminine.
Gok	—	Ox.	Dug-gee	—	Cow.
Naryaan	—	Stallion.	Maa-dian	—	Mare.
Laag	—	Ass.	Har	—	She-ass.
Gu-raand	—	Ram.	Meish	—	Ewe
Lei-rau	—	Male-camel.	Daa-chee	—	Dromedary.
Kuchak Beeng or Na-raaz	—	Dog.	Mind or Hind	—	Bitch.
Ku-ros	—	Cock.	Ni-kaink	—	Hen.
Paa-chin	—	He-goat.	Buz	—	She-goat.

- (2) For distinguishing (Masculine) Nar-Zaat from (Feminine) Maa-da Zaat of animals and birds, the words (Narain and Maa-da-gain) are prefixed to the common gender.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

(2) PREFIXING OF WORDS NARAIN AND MAADAGAIN TO THE NAMES OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Nar-zaat —Masculine.	Maadahzaat —Feminine.	Narzaat	Masculine	Maadahzaat —Feminine
Narain —Tiger.	Maadagain —Tigeress.	Narain —Lion.	Maadagain —Lioness	
Ma-zaar	Mazaar.	Sheir.	Sheir.	
Na-rain —He-bear.	Maa-da-gain -She bear.	Narain —Male buffalo.	Maadagain —Female	
mam	Mam.	Meihee	Mei-hee.	Buffalo
Narain —He-wolf.	Maadagain —She-wolf.	Narain —Drake.	Maa-da-gain —Duck.	
Gurk	Gurk.	Bat.	Bat.	

Nar-zaat — Masculine. Maadah zaat — Famine. Narzaat — Masculine. Maadah zaat — Famine.

Narain — Male-pigeon. Maadagain — Female. Narain — He-parrot. Maadagain — She
Kapot. Pigeon Tu-tee. parrot.

Narain — He-peacock. Maadagain — She-Peacock —
Mor

(3). For distinguishing of male and female of human beings the words (Mardain and Janain) or (Na-ree-nah and Zaa-ee-fah) are prefixed to common Gender.

(3). Prefixing of words (Mardain and Ja-nain) and (Naree-nah and Zaa-ee-fah) to the names of human beings.

Nar-zaat — Masculine. Maadah zaat — Famine. Narzaat — Masculine. Maadahzaat — Famine.

Mardain — Poet. Janain — Poetess. Mardain — Doctor. Janain — Lady
Shaahir Shaahir Daaksar Daaksar. Doctor.

Naree-na — Poet. Zaa-ee-fa — Poetess. Na-ree-nah — Doctor. Zaaee-fah — Lady
Shaahir Shaahir Daak-sar Daak-sar — Doctor.

Nar-zaat —Masculine. **Maadah-zaat**—Feminine. **Narzaat**—Masculine. **Maadahzaat**—Feminine.

Mardain —Teacher. **Janain** —Teachress. **Nareenah**—Teacher. **Zaa-eefah** —Teacheress
Ustaad **Ustaad**

HORAIN ZAAT. (Common Gender)

These Nouns denote Human Beings and animals of either sex.

Horain-Zaat	Common Gender.	English Meaning.
Siyaal or Siyaad-	— Relative.	A relative can be a male or female
Sangat	— Friend.	A friend can be a male or female.
Nako-zaat	— Cousin.	
Choocha	— Child.	A child can be a male or female.
Nunno	— Infant.	An infant can be a male or female.
Murgh	— Bird	It also can be a male or female.
Olaak	— Beast.	It also can be a male or female.
Saa-daar	— Animal.	It also can be a male or female.
Naukar	— Servant.	It also can be a male or female.
Shaagird	— Pupil.	It also can be a male or female.

(4). **BESAAYAIN ZAAT** (Neuter Gender).

It is the Noun, denoting things without life.

EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN BELOW

Baluchee-Word.	English Meaning.	Baluchee Word.	English Meaning.
Baamb	—Roof.	Suhr	—Gold.
Dar or Ga-lee	—Door.	Zar	—Silver.
Sa-gaar	—Sword	Pogh	—Coal.
Too-pak	—Gun.	Sheer	—Milk.
Sing	—Stone.	Gosht	—Meat.
Pashk or Jaa-mag.	—Shirt.	Ro-gin.	—Butter oil.
Koh.	—Mountain.	Brinj.	—Rice.
Dar-yaab.	—River.	Gal-iaa	—Wheat.
Zir.	—Ocean.	Saaw.	—Barley.

CHAPTER III
PART V

HALL—CASE

HALL—CASE. It denotes the relation of a noun with some other word or the change of form by which this relation is indicated.

There are three cases in Baluchee. (i) Kanokee Haal (Nominative Case), (ii)

Bayokee Haal (Accusative or Objective Case), (iii) Waaz-daa-ree Haal (Genative or Possessive Case).

1. KANOKEE HAAL. (Nominative case).

When a noun is used as the subject to a verb, it is said to be in the Nominative Case.

Examples.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Aur gu-waa-reet. | 1. Rain falls. |
| 2. Man eshaa kurtun. | 2. I did this. |
| 3. Tau dam burtagai. | 3. You are tired. |
| 4. Meer hamdasbandee kurtant. | 4. The lords also submitted. |

2. BAYOKEE HAAL. (Objective or Accusative Case).

Bayokee Haal. Objective case. When a noun is the object to a verb or to a preposition, it is said to be in the Accusative Case.

Examples.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mard muskh-e kusht. | 1. The man killed a rat. |
| 2. Aur-raa Daghaar tar kurt. | 2. The rain moistened the earth |
| 3. Ustaad hisaab waa-ne-neet. | 3. The Master teaches Maths. |
| 4. Aa manee biraa-saa kusht. | 4. He killed my brother. |
-

3. WAAZ-DAA-REE-HAAL. (Genitive Case or Possessive Case).

Waaaz-daa-ree Haal. Genitive Case. When the noun shows its relation to its preceding governing noun, to which it is annexed, is called the Genitive Case. The genitive relation is denoted by a " ai " (ai), which is placed after the governing noun.

Examples.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Janik-ai-paad. | 1. The girl's foot. |
| 2. Asp-ai-gardin. | 2. The horse's neck. |
| 3. Koh-ai-sunt. | 3. The peak of the mountain. |

DILGOSH—Note.

When the noun is plural the sign of relation is (ee) (ee).

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Janikaan-ee paad. | 1. The girl's feet. |
| 2. Aspaan-ee gardin. | 2. The horses' necks. |
| 3. Kohaan-ee sunt. | 3. The peaks of the mountains. |
-

CHAPTER IV

IWAZEE NAAM.

OR

NAAM BADAL (Pronoun)

IWAZEE NAAM. (Pronoun).

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Examples.

1. Lash-karaan baazaar-aa shut. 1. Lashkaran went to bazar, put his things
Aahee cheezaan mejai saraa er on the table.
2. Mazaar aat, aahee biraasaa 2. Mazar came call his brother.
tawaar kan.
3. Man'aatun. 3. I came.

Aahee (his), Man (I).

The above pronouns are used instead of Nouns Lashkaran, and Mazar.

IWAZEE NAAM-AI V/AR. (Kinds of Pronouns).

There are five different kinds of pronouns.

1. JINDEE NAAM BADAL. (Personal Pronouns).

They refer mainly to persons.

CHART

Jindee	Person.	Yak	—	Singular.	Baaz	—	Plural.
Gushok.	Ist. Person.	(Noun)	Man	—	I	—	We
		(Obj)	Manaa	—	Me	—	Us
		(Passe)	Manee	—	My	—	Our
					Amai		
Saaree.	2nd Person.	(1)	Ta or Tau	—	You	—	
		(2)	Taraa	—	You	—	You
		(3)	Tahee	—	Your	—	Your
					Shuwaa	—	
					or Shumaa		You
					Shumaaraa	—	You
					Shumhee	—	Your

Jindee	Person.	Yak	Singular.	Baaz	Plural.
Naa-saa-ree.	3rd Person.	(1) Aa	He	Aahaan	They
		(2) Aayaa	Him	Aayaan	Them
		(3) Aahee	His	Aahaanee	Their.

(i) **GUSHOK (1st. Person).**

It denotes the person speaking as Man (I), Maa (We).

(ii) **SAA-REE (2nd Person).**

It denotes the person spoken to, as Tau or Fa (You), Shumaa or Shuwaa (Thou).

(iii) **NAA-SAA-REE. (3rd Person).**

It denotes the person spoken of, as Aa or E (He), Aa or E (They).

(2) **ZOR-PIRRAIN NAAM BADAL. (Reflexive or Emphetic Pronouns).**

It denotes that a person or thing does some-thing to himself. Secondly it is used to make the pronoun more emphatic. They are formed by adding the word "Jind" or "Wat" to a personal pronoun.

The reflexive pronouns are as follow :—

Haal	— Case	Yak	Singular	Baaz	— Plural	Jind	— Person
Kanokee	— Bayokee	Manee jind	Myself.	Mahee jind	Ourselves.	Goshok.	1st Person.
Nominative	— Occusative	or Man wat		or Maa wat			
Waaz-daaree	— Possessive.						
„		Tahee jind	Theyself.	Shumahee	— Yourselves.	Saaree	
		or Tau wat .		or Shumaa wat			2nd Person.
„		Aayee jind	Himself	Aayaa nee	Themselves.	Naa-saaree	
		or Aa wat		or Aa wat.			3rd Person

Examples :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Aa wat manaa gusht. | 1. He himself told to me. |
| 2. Aa wat udaa shutant. | 2. They themselves went tither. |
| 3. Tau wat kalamaa zurtai. | 3. You yourself took the pen. |
| 4. Shumaa wat edaa ahtagit. | 4. You yourself have come over here. |
| 5. Man wat duzzaa giptun. | 5. I myself caught the thief. |
| 6. Maa wat gisaa yala daatan. | 6. We ourselves vacated the house. |
3. **JUSTEE NAAM BADAL.** (Interrogative Pronouns).

It asks a question. They are as follows :—

Kai	Chai.	Kujaam or Taam	Kujaa or Buko	Perchai or Pa-chai	Kaig.	Kai-yaa or Kai-raa
Who	What.	Which.	Where.	Why.	Whose.	*Whom.

Examples :—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. E mard ka int ? | 1. Who is this man ? |
| 2. Doshee ka ahtagat ? | 2. Who came last night ? |
| 3. E che int ? | 3. What is this ? |
| 4. Che lotai ? | 4. What do you want ? |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. Logai taha kujaam kas int ? | 5. Which person is in the house ? |
| 6. Taam pashkaa lotai ? | 6. Which shirt you want ? |
| 7. Kujaa ravai ? | 7. Where you go ? |
| 8. E kitaab kaig int ? | 8. Whose book is this ? |
| 9. Kaiaa daate ? | 9. To whom he gave it ? |
| 10. Kaiaraa kushtai ? | 10. Whom you killed ? |

4. PESH DAARAIN NAAM BADAL. (Demonstrative Pronouns).

These pronouns point to some noun going before them, and they are used instead of them.

They are :

Yak.	Singular.	Baaz.	Plural.
E—Eshaa. Esheeya	— Esh. This.	Eshaan.	These.
Aa—Aayaa — Aahaa.	That.	Aayaan Aawaan—Aahaan.	Those.

Examples :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. E Bachak-aa go-waank jan. | 1. Call this boy. |
| 2. Eshaa dah rupai bedai. | 2. Give him ten rupees. |
| 3. Esh kai int. | 3. Who is this man. (he) ? |
| 4. Eshaan bigallain. | 4. Drive off these. (cattle). |

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. Aa manee birass int. | 5. That (man) is my brother. |
| 6. Aahaa biyaar. | 6. Bring that. |
| 7. Aayaan dem dai. | 7. Send those. |
| 8. Aawaan bulo-taayain. | 8. Send for those. |

5. CHIKAAREE NAAM BADAL (Relative Pronouns).

It denotes the relation of one noun with another noun or pronoun. They are :-

Hammake	Hamaa	Hamaa	Har-Chee-ke.	Hamaa-hee-ke.
Who-Whom.	Whose.	Which.	Whatever Whichever.	Whose.

Examples :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Hamaa-ke faahm daareet pachaar na kant. | 1. He who has wisdom, does not backbite. |
| 2. Harchee-ke beda-ye khudaahee daad int. | 2. Whatever you give, is God send. |
| 3. Maa hamaa mardu-maan dost daaran hamaake go maa shar ant. | 3. We love those persons who are good to us. |
| 4. Hamaa kalam ke sare purshtagat, jor kanag boot. | 4. The pen whose point was broken has been mended. |
| 5. E. hamaa mardum int, hamaa-ke zee deestane. | 5. This is the man whom we saw yesterday. |

6. Che-e - kaarche-int, hamaa ke man watee demaa gindaga un. 6. Is this a dagger which I see before me?
7. Maa hamaa logaa yala daatan hamaa-hee-ke taha umree mantan. 7. We left the house in which we had long lived.
8. E puchchaanee petee-aa gaar kurt hamaa ke man aartun. 8. He lost the box of clothes which I brought.
9. Hamaa zag ke maasopise murtagant choree int. 9. The child whose parents are dead is an orphan.
10. Hame hamaa-ke man tahaai maaneen juwaanain-ne int. 10. This house in which I live is a good one.

CHAPTER V.
PART I.

SIFATEE NAAM. (Adjective).

An adjective qualifies a noun. It denotes that whether the noun is good or bad. What is its colour or quantity

There are altogether five different kinds of adjectives.

Haalee Sifat.	Kisaasee Sifat.	Hisaabee Sifat.	Pesh Daarain Sifat.	Chikaaree Sifat.
1	2	3	4	5
Adjective of quality.	Adjective of quantity.	Adjective of Number.	Demonstrative adjective.	Adjective of relation.

1. HAALEE SIFAT. (Adjective of Quality).

It simply denotes the nature or quality of noun it qualifies.

EXAMPLES :-

Yalain Mard.	(The brave man).
Gan-da-gain Bachak.	(The bad boy).
Borain asp.	(The brown horse).
Zardain rang.	(The yellow colour).
Wash-shain amb.	(The sweet Mango).
Diraajain saad.	(The long rope).

2. KISAASEE SIFAT. (The Adjective of Quantity).

The Adjectives which express the quantity of the nouns are called adjectives of quantity.

EXAMPLES :-

Baaz — Much. Kullain)
 Durustain) All Kam — Little
 Tee wa-gain)

Cheeze) Alittle. Har — Every.
 Cheehe)

Bas — Enough. Nema — Half.

Hich-na — Nothing. Har-yak- Everyone.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Manee laapaa baaz dard int. | 1. I have severe pain in my tummy. |
| 2. Manaa cheeze darm-aan bedai. | 2. Give me a little medicine. |
| 3. E naan manaa bas int. | 3. This bread is enough for me. |
| 4. Man hich-na loteen. | 4. I want nothing. |
| 5. Aa watee durustain hastiyaa gaar kurt. | 5. He lost all his wealth. |
| 6. Har zaag kitabe loteet. | 6. Every boy wants a book. |
| 7. Man nema rochaa watee iskoolaa guwa-azaintun. | 7. I spent half the day in my school. |
| 8. Manee Sobainee-ai-kam omet int. | 8. There is little hope of my success. |
| 9. Har yake zahr at. | 9. Everyone was angry. |
| 10. Bahraam cheehe zar par tau loteet. | 10. Bahram wants some money for you. |

3. HISAABEE SIFAT (The Adjective of Number).

It denotes number or their order.

It is subdivided into four parts.

- (i) Poorau Hissab. (Cardinal Numbers).
- (ii) Rid Hisaab. (Ordinal Numbers).
- (iii) Kach Baaze. (Multiplicative Numbers).
- (iv) Kappee Chundee (Fractional Numbers).
Hisaab.

(i) POORAU HISAAB (Cardinal Numbers).

They show how many things there are.

Do asp. Panch mard. Yaanzdaa log. Da Ruppaae. Awal Domee
Two horses. Five persons. Eleven Houses. Ten Rupees First. Second.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Manee do asp ant. | 1. I have two horses. |
| 2. Panch mard pedaa-kant. | 2. Five men are coming. |
| 3. Yaanzda log sutant. | 3. Eleven houses are burnt. |
| 4. Manaa da ruppaae bedai. | 4. Please give me ten rupees. |

(ii) RID HISAAB. (Ordinal Numbers).

They show the serial order in which a thing stands. They are formed by adding the suffix (humee) to the cardinals.

Dohumee asp Panchumee Yaanzda-humee log.
Mard.

The second horse. The fifth person. The eleventh house.

Examples.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Dohumee asp go-aa kattit | 1. The second horse won the race. |
| 2. Punchumee mard manaa jat. | 2. The fifth person beat me. |
| 3. Yanzda-humee log-aa duz tung kurt. | 3. The thief burgled the eleventh house. |
| 4. E kissau shash-humee bahre taha lik-kok int. | 4. This story is written in the sixth chapter. |

(iii) KACH BAAZEE (Multiplicative Numbers).

They show how often a number is repeated, as.

Dahbar Dahsar Sai wand. Haft hameenkas.
 Ten-times. Ten-times. Three fold. Seven fold.

They are formed by adding the words (bar-sar or wand or Hameenkas) at the end of the cardinals.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chammag-ai aap da sar waddit. | 1. The water of the spring increased ten times. |
| 2. Ach guhaa-raa bra-asai bahr sai wand ziyaat int. | 2. A brother gets three fold the share of a sister. |
| 3. Gok ach guwaskaa haft hameenkas mastir int. | 3. A bull is seven fold bigger than a calf |

4. Tau da baraan biyaa- 4. You may come
ye manaa na gindai. ten times but you
will not find me.

(iv) **KAPPEE CHUNDEE. (Fractional Numbers).
HISAAB.**

They denote the fraction of a number as:

Sai yak.	Chaar yak.	Panch do.	Shash yak.
One third.	One fourth.	Two fifth.	One sixth.
1. E dagaa-rai sai yak maneeg int.	1. The one third of this land is mine.	2. Man paidaawa ³ -rai chaar yak-aa taraa dayaan.	2. I will give you the one fourth of the produce.
3. Zahgaanee panch do bahr naa saaree ant.	3. Two fifth of the boys are absent.	4. E zar-raanee shashik maneeg int.	4. One sixth of this amount is mine.

4. **PESH DAARAIN SIFAT. (The Demonstrative Adjective).**

They are put before those nouns that are intended to be pointed out by the adjective. as :

Yak	—	Singular.	|	Baaz	—	Plural.
E	—	Aa	|	E	—	Aa
This	—	That	|	These	—	Those.

Note :- The demonstrative adjective is always

singular, whatever may be the number of its noun.

Examples :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. E pishshee int | 1. This is a cat. |
| 2. E ushtir ant. | 2. These are camels. |
| 3. Bigind aa bachak-aa | 3. Look at that boy. |
| 4. Biyaar aa mardu-
maan. | 4. Bring those men. |
| 5. Man e kitaabaan
pasund kaneen. | 5. I like these books. |
| 6. Ustaad aa zaagaan
naa pasund kant. | 6. The teacher hates
those boys. |

5. CHIKAAREE SIFAT. (The Adjective of Relation).

They are formed from nouns to which they must show some relation in point of residence-family, religion. These adjectives are generally formed by suffixing (ee) to the nouns.

Relation of place. Jaahee chikaar	Bijjaar Sooraabee	Bijjar of Soorab
Relation of family. Raajee Chikaar	Muraad Kalandraanee.	Murad belong- ing to Kalandar- ani tribe.
Relation of Religion. Mazzabee Chikaar.	Hajbat Zigree.	Haibat belong- ing to Religious sect of Zigree.

PART II.

SIFAT-AI DARJABANDEE. (Degrees of Comparison).

Except the adjectives of quality the other adjectives have no degrees of comparison. So adjectives of quality have three degrees.

Awalee Darja	Dohmee Darja	Saimee Darja.
The Positive Degree.	The Comparative Degree.	The Superlative Degree.

1. AWALEE DARJA. (The Positive degree).

It denotes the simple quality of an object without any kind of comparison.

Examples :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Braahim dilavar int. | 1. Abraham is bold. |
| 2. Baano shar-rangain janike int. | 2. Bano is a pretty girl. |
| 3. E burzain darakche int. | 3. This is a tall tree. |
| 4. Man patakain ba-chake un. | 4. I am a small boy. |

2. DOHMEE DARJA. (The Comparative Degree).

It denotes the higher degree of quality when two objects are compared. It is formed by suffixing (tir) to the positive, or prefixing (baaz) to the positive.

Examples :

1. Braahim ash Beebak-raa dilaawartir int.

OR

Braahim ash Beebak-raa baaz dilaavar int.

1. Abraham is braver than Beebakr.
2. Baano ach Maa-naaz-aa shar-rangtir int.

OR

Baano ach Maanaazaa baaz shar-rang int.

2. Bano is prettier than Manaz.
3. E darakch ach aayaa burz-tir int.

OR

E darakch ach aayaa baaz burz int.

3. This tree is taller than that.
4. Man cha aa bachakaa patak-tir un.

OR

Man cha aa bachakaa baaz patak un.

4. I am smaller than that boy.

3. **SAIMEE DARJA. (The Superlative degree)**

It denotes highest degree of the quality. This is used when one thing is compared with all other things of the same class. It is formed by suffixing (tirain) to the positive or prefixing

(kullaan) to the positive

Examples :
Braahim dilaawartirain mard int.

OR

Braahim ash kullaan dilaawar int.

1. Abraham is the bravest of all men.
Baano shar rangtirain janik int.

OR

Baano ash kullaan sharrang int.

2. Bano is the prettiest of all girls.
E burztirain darachk int.

OR

E darachk ash kullaan burz int.

3. This is the tallest of all trees.
Man pataktirain bachak un.

OR

Man ash kullaan patakain bachak un.

4. I am the smallest of all the boys.

SOME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES COMPARED

Awalle Darja Positive Degree.	Dohumee Darja Comparative Degree.	Saihumee Darja Superlative Degree.
Juwaan-shar Good.	Juwaantir-shar- tir. Better.	Juwaantirain shartir-ain Best.
Bad. Bad	Bat-tir. Worse.	Bat-tir-ain Worst.
Mazan-Too Great.	Mazantir-Too-tir. Greater.	Mazantirain Tootirain Greatest.
Kasaan— Guwaand Small--Short.	Kasaantir— Guwaandtir. Smaller—Shorter.	Kasaantir-ain Guwaandtir-ain Smallest-Shortest
Kam. Little.	Kamtir. Less	Kamtir-ain Least.

Siyaa.	Siyaa-tir—Baaz	Siyaa-tirain
Black.	Blacker.	Blackest.
Juhl.	Juhltir + Baaz	Juhl. Juhltirain + Ash Kullaan Juhl.
Deep.	Deeper.	Deepest.
Awallee Darja.	Dohumee Darja.	Saihumee Darja.
Positive Degree.	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree.
Dad.	Dadtir + Baaz	Dad. Dadtirain + Kullaan Dad.
Hard.	Harder.	Hardest.
Burz.	Burztir + Baaz	Burz. Burztirain + Kullaan Burz
High.	Higher,	Highest.
Diraaj.	Diraajtir + Baaz	Diraajtirain + Kullaan Diraaj.
Tall.	Taller.	Tallest.
Zand.	Zandtir + Bazz	Zand. Zandtirain + Kullan Zand.
Thick.	Thicker.	Thickest.
Nizor.	Nizortir + Baaz	Nizortirain + Kullaan Nizor.
Weak.	Weaker.	Weakest.

Sarpad.	Sarpadtir + Baaz Sarpad.	Sarpadtirain + Kullaan Sarpad.
Wise.	Wiser.	Wisest.
Wash.	Washtir + Baaz Wash.	Washtirain + Kullan Wash
Happy- Sweet.	Happier-Sweeter.	Happiest— Sweetest.
Giraan.	Graantir + Baaz Giraan.	Giraantirain + Kullaan Giraan.
Heavy.	Heavier.	Heaviest.

CHAPTER VI

PART I

KAARGONA-GAIN NAAM. (The Verbs).

Kaar-gona-gain Naam (The Verbs).

A verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing.

Verbs are sub-divided into two classes :

1. Pooravain Kaar Lauz. (Intransitive).
2. Naa pooravain Kaar Lauz. (Transitive).

1. POORAVAIN KAAR LAUZ. (Intransitive).

When the action stops with the agent and does not pass from the agent to anything else, the verb is called Intransitive.

Examples :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bash-shaam aat. | 1. Bashshaam came. |
| 2. Baa-laach shut. | 2. Baalaach went. |
| 3. Motal oshtaat. | 3. The car stopped. |
| 4. Mureed tez tacheet. | 4. Mureed runs fast. |
| 5. Gul Jan gap jant. | 5. Gul Jan speaks. |
| 6. Murgh baal kanagaa ant. | 6. Birds are flying. |
| 7. Aa shar laib kant. | 7. He plays well. |

(ii) NAA POORAVAIN KAAR LAUZ.

(Transitive).

It shows that the action passes from the doer to the object.

Examples :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hammal naan waart. | 1. Hammal took meals. |
| 2. Backak janikaa jat. | 2. The boy beat the girl. |
| 3. Motalwaan motal-aa daasht. | 3. The driver stopped the car. |
| 4. Aa Kirkit guwaazee kant. | 4. He plays cricket. |
| 5. Chapraasee iskoolaa pach kant. | 5. The peon opens the school. |
| 6. Gamshaad kalame aawurt. | 6. Gamshad brought a pen. |
| 7. E janik topaa sot. | 7. This girl burnt the cap. |

(iii) **KAAR LAUZAANEE WAR PAASE ROO-AA.** (Classes of Verb as Regard time).

Verb is of three main kinds according to the three principal divisions of time. They show that when the action has taken place.

Noon	Gowastagain.	Aayokain.
Present.	Past.	Future.

(i) **NOONAIN PASS.** (Present Tense).

It denotes that the action is taking place just now.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Man raveen or ravaan. | 1. I go. |
| 2. Kuchak wak-keet. | 2. The dog barks. |
| 3. Guwaat kash-sheet. | 3. The wind blows. |
| 4. Roch baramsheet. | 4. The sun shines. |
-

(ii) GUWASTAGAIN PASS. (Past Tense).

It denotes that the action was taken place in the past time.

Examples:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Man shutun or shut-aan. | 1. I went. |
| 2. Kuchak wak-kit. | 2. The dog barked. |
| 3. Guwaat kash-shit. | 3. The wind blew. |
| 4. Roch baramshit. | 4. The sun shone. |
-

(iii) AAYOKAIN PASS. (Future Tense)

It signifies that an action will take place in the future time.

Examples :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Man raveen or ravaan | 1. I will go. |
| 2. Kuchak wak-keet. | 2. The dog will bark. |
| 3. Guwaat kashsheet. | 3. The wind will blow. |
| 4. Roch baramsheet. | 4. The sun will shine. |

Note :- In Balochee language the present and Future tenses are formed in the same way.

(iv) There are two other forms of verbs.

- (i) IMPERATIVE (Parmaan)
 (ii) PROHIBITIVE (Manaa).
 (i) PARMAAN. (Imperative).

It denotes that somebody is desired, requested or commanded to perform an action.

Examples :—

- (i) Duzzaa bijan (i) Beat the thief.)
 or jan.) Command.
 (ii) Naan buwar or (ii) Eat meal.)
 war.
 (iii) Manaa cheeche zar (iii) Please give)
 bidai or dai. me some)
 money.) Request
 (iv) Maneegaa biyaa. (iv) Please come)
 to me.)
 (v) Watee sabakaa yaat (v) Learn your)
 bikan, or yaat kan lesson.) Advice
 (vi) Watee dapaa (vi) Wash your) Desire.
 bushod or shod. mouth.)

Bijan or Jan Beat.	Buwar or war Eat.	Bidai or dai Give.	Biyaa Come.
Yaate bikan or yaate kan. Learn.	Bushod or shod. Wash	—	—

It is formed by removing of the final letter of infinitive (which is always G), and the letters (bi or bu) is prefixed to the same. Sometimes these letters are not prefixed, simply the final letter of infinitive is removed, and the remaining word is (imperative).

Examples :-

Janag = To beat = Bijan or jan = Beat.
 Wařag = To eat = Buwar or War = Eat.
 Dayag = To give = Bidai or Dai = Give.

(ii) MANAA. (Prohibitive).

It denotes that somebody is prohibited to perform an action.

Examples. :-

- | | | |
|--|----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Duzzaa majan
najan. | or | 1. Do not beat the
thief. |
| 2. Naan mawar
nawar. | or | 2. Do not eat meals. |
| 3. Manaa zar madai
nadai | or | 3. Do not give me
money. |
| 4. Maneegaa mayaa
nayaa. | or | 4. Do not come to me. |
| 5. Watee sabakaa yaat
makan or nakan. | | 5. Do not learn your
lesson. |
| 6. Watee dapaa mashod
or nashod. | | 6. Do not wash your
mouth. |

Majan or najan. Do not beat.	Mawar or nawar. Do not eat.	Madai or nadai. Do not give.
Mayaa or Nayaa. Do not come.	Yaata makan or yaat nakan. Do not learn.	Mashod or nashod. Do not wash.

It is formed by dropping the final letter of the infinitive (which is always G) and the word (Ma or Na) is prefixed to the same.

Examples :—

Janag = To beat Majan or Najan = Do not beat.
 Warag = To eat Mawar or Nawar = Do not eat.
 Dayag = To give Madai or Nadai = Do not give.

(V) As regard occurrence and non-occurrence of the action, the verbs have two forms.

(i) **BOOTAGAIN KAAR** (Affirmative verbs)

(ii) **Nabootagain Kaar.** (Negative verbs).

(i) **BOOTAGAIN KAAR.** (Affirmative Verbs).

It denotes that the action is taken place.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Aa shut. | (i) He went. |
| (ii) Man raveen | (ii) I will go. |
| (iii) Aa jat. | (iii) He beat. |
| (iv) Tau gretagatai | (iv) You had wept. |

(ii) **NA BOOTAGAIN KAAR.** (Negative Verbs).

It shows that the action is not occurred.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Aa na shut | (i) He did not go. |
| (ii) Man naraveen | (ii) I will not go. |
| (iii) Aa na jat. | (iii) He did not beat. |
| (iv) Tau nagretagatai | (iv) You had not wept. |

Affirmative verb is turned into negative verb by prefixing to it the Negative particle (Na).

(VI) KUMAK KAARAIN KAAR LAUZ. (Auxiliary Verbs).

They are used in the formation of the tenses or moods of other verbs.

THE CHART IS GIVEN BELOW.

Kumakee Kaar Lauz. Auxiliary verb.	Baluchee.	English meaning.	Different Tenses
Eet	Wasp'eet	He sleeps.	Present tense.
Aa-int.	Waspag+aa+int.	He is sleeping.	Present continuous.
ta	Wap+ta	He has slept.	Present perfect.
T	Wap+t	He slept.	Past tense.
aa-at.	Waspag+aa+at.	He was sleeping.	Past continuous.
tagat.	Wap+tagat:	He had slept.	Past perfect.
EET.	Wasp-eet.	He will sleep.	Future Tense.
aa+beet	Waspag+aa+beet.	He will be sleeping.	Future continuous.

Kumakee Kaar Lauz.
Auxiliary Verb.

Baluchee. **English meaning.** **Different Tenses**

ta + boota + beet.

Wapta + boota +
beet.

He will have slept. **Future Perfect.**

ta + beet.

Wap + ta + beet.

He might have slept. **Doubtful Past.**

bu + tenat.

bu-wap + tenat.

He should have slept. **Optative Past.**

Kant.

waspag + kant.

He can sleep. **Able to do. Present**

Kurt.

waspag + kurt.

He could sleep. **Able to do. Past**

bu + eet.

bu + wasp + eet.

He should sleep. **Necessity. Present**

bu + tenat.

bu + wasp + tenat.

He should have slept. **Necessity. Past.**

aa + isht.

waspag + aa + isht.

He let me to sleep. **Permission.**

(vii) HAAL. (Mood).

Haal = Mood.

The mood shows the mode or manner of the action expressed by a verb. There are four different moods in Baluchee language.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) Gushtinee Haalat. | (i) The indicative mood). |
| (ii) Parmaanee Haalat. | (The imperative mood). |
| (iii) Waahagee Haalat. | (The subjunctive mood). |
| (iv) Bun lauzee Haalat. | (The infinitive mood). |

(i) GUSHTINEE HAALAT. (The Indicative Mood).

The indicative mood expresses a statement or ask a question.

Examples :-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Man pa gardagaa raveen or ravaan. | 1. I go for a walk. |
| 2. Rail deraa kait. | 2. The train is late. |
| 3. Aa sobaa mahallau paad kait. | 3. He gets up early in the morning. |
| 4. Inispiktar mahee iskoolaa aat. | 4. The Inspector came to our school. |
| 5. Aa manegaa numaa shaamaa kait. | 5. He comes to me in the evening. |
| 6. Che tau shapaa naanaa kaayai ? | 6. Will you come to dinner tonight ? |
| 7. Tau kujaa maanai ? | 7. Where do you live? |

8. Tahee naam che int ? 8. What is your name ?
 9. A chon padaa 9. How will you come
 ayai ? back ?

(**IRMAANEE HAALAT.** (The Imperative mood).

This mood expresses a command, request or advice or a prayer.

Examples :-

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Watee kitaabaa paach kan. | 1. Open your) book.) | |
| 2. Ash manee kotau-aa dar kap. | 2. Get out of) my room.) | Command. |
| 3. Chup binind. | 3. Sit quietly.) | |
| 4. Manegaa biya. | 4. Please come) to me.) | Request. |
| 5. Manaa cheeze zar bedai. | 5. Please give) me some) money. | |
| 6. Watee waktaa pok makan. | 6. Do not) waste your) time.) | Advice. |
| 7. Watee sabakaa yaat kan. | 7. Learn your) lesson.) | |
| 8. O Khudaa mahee gunaa-aan pehl-kan. | 8. O. God for-) give our) sins) | Prayer. |
| 9. Khudaa taraa jor kant. | 9. May you) get better.) | |

(iii) **WAAHAGEE HAALAT.** (The Subjunctive Mood).

The subjunctive mood expresses a wish or a desire or a purpose or condition.

Examples :-

- | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|------------|
| 1. Baluchistan
salaamat baat | 1. Long live
Baluchistan. |) | |
| 2. Tau sharrain
zinde buguwaa-
zenaatai | 2. May you pass
a happy life. |) | Wish |
| 3. Kaar kan
nawaa naakaam
bai. | 3. Work hard lest
you should
fail |)
) | |
| 4. Man loteen tau
awal dar kapai. | 4. I wish you
should top the
list. |)
) | Purpose |
| 5. Aga manaa zor
bootenat, man
aayaa sizaa
datun. | 5. If I were
strong, I would
have punished
him. |)
)
) | Condition. |

(iv) **BUN LAUZEE HAALAT.** (The Infinitive Mood.)

The infinitive mood simply expresses an action but is not limited by time.

Examples :-

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Gurgain kitaab waa-
nag pasund kant. | 1. Gurgain likes to
read books. |
| 2. Man kaul kaneenke
taraa bigindeen. | 2. I promise to visit
you. |
| 3. Omet int kitaabaa
marochee khalaas | 3. I hope to finish the
book today |

PART II. (DOHUMEE BAND)

PAAS = TENSE

PAAS—TENSE : Tense denotes the time of an action and its degree of completeness. The Baluchee tenses of the verbs are as follow.

THE CHART OF BALUCHEE TENSES

1. Noonain Paas	(i) Noon Present Tense.	(ii) Noon Mudaamee Present Indefinite.	(iii) Zoot Guwastagain Present Perfect.	(iv) Zoot. Guwastagain Mudaamee Present Perfect Continuous.
2. Guwastagain Paas.	(i) Guwastagain Past Tense.	(ii) Guwastagain Past Indefinite.	(iii) Der Guwastagain Past Continuous.	(iv) Der Guwastagain Mudaamee Past Perfect Continuous.
3. Aayokain Paas	(i) Aayinda Future Tense.	(ii) Aayinda Future Indefinite.	(iii) Aayinda Pooravain Future Perfect.	(iv) Aayinda Pooravain Mudaamee Future Perfect Continuous.
Total 12-Tenses	Shak-kee Guwastagain.	Waahaagce Guwastagain Optative Past.	Parmaan. Affirmative imperative.	Manaa. Negative Imperative.
+ 4 =	Doubtful Past.			
16 = Tenses				

NOTE :—The formation of various tenses is dealt with in a separate chapter.

THE CHART OF FIVE MORE BALUCHEE TENSES

(xviii)	Wasee Kaar Lauz	Present.	Past
	Verb of ability.		
(xviii)	Baayadee Kaar Lauz.	Present.	Past.
	Verb of necessity.		
(xix)	Binaa Kanagee Kaar Lauz.	Present.	Past.
	Verb of beginning.		
(xx)	Mokalee Kaar Lauz.	—	One form
	Verb of Permission.		
(xxi)	Mudaamee Kaar Lauz.	Present.	Past.
	Verb of continuity		

PART-III.

(SAIHUMEE BAND)

KAAR LAUZAANEE GUSHAG WAR = VOICE.

The Transitive verb (Naa-pooravain Kaar Lauz) has two voices (1) Active voice (Raastain Gushag War) (2) Passive Voice (Chappain Gushag War). In Baluchee the verb is mainly used in the active voice, and sometimes in the passive voice.

(1) ACTIVE VOICE (RAASTAIN GUSHAG WAR).

In active voice the subject is known and well expressed in a sentence.

Examples :-

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Zargul shair gusheet. | 1. Zargul sings a song. |
| 2. Nokaap kuchakaa dest. | 2. Nokaap saw the dog. |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 4. Zaag kissaue
gushagaa int. | 4. The boy is telling
a story. |
| 5. Raamain naan
waragaa at. | 5. Raamain was eat-
ing the meal |
| 6. Man darga-aa pach
kurtagun. | 6. I have opened the
door. |
| 7. Aa manaa naarinji
daat. | 7. He gave me an
orange. |
| 8. Gulbeg manaa kaag-
haze lik-kit. | 8. Gul Beg wrote me
a letter. |
| 9. Manee pis manaa jat. | 9. My father beat me. |

NOTE : In the above sentences the subjects are properly expressed.

(2) PASSIVE VOICE. (Chappain Gushag War).

In Passive Voice the object (Bayok) is known and the subject (Kanok) is ignored. So it is said that the verb is used in the passive voice.

We say "The thief was caught". "Duz girag boot". The man who caught the thief is not mentioned.

Examples :-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shair gushag beet. | 1. A song is sung. |
| 2. Kuchak gindag boot. | 2. The dog was seen. |
| 3. Maahee girag beet. | 3. The fish will be
caught. |
| 4. Kissau ye gushag
beet. | 4. A story is being
told. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. Naan warag bayagaa at. | 5. The meal was being eaten. |
| 6. Darga pach kanag boota. | 6. The door has been opened. |
| 7. Naarinji dayag boot. | 7. The orange was given. |
| 8. Kaaghaz manaa lik-kag boot. | 8. The letter was written to me. |
| 9. Man janag bootun. | 9. I was beaten. |

Note :- In the above sentences the subject (Kanok) is not mentioned.

CHAPTER-VII.

PART I

KAARGONAGAIN LAUZAANEE PAAS (TENSES OF VERBS).

(I) PRESENT TENSE. (Noonain Pass).

(i) NOON. (Present Indefinite)

It indicates the occurrence of an action in the present time.

Examples :-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa waaneet. | 1. He reads the book. |
| 2. Aa app waart. | 2. He drinks water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
beet. | 3. He rides on the
horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair j t. | 4. She sings sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-keet. | 5. He writes beauti-
fully. |
| 6. Guwaat kash-sheet. | 6. The wind blows. |
| 7. Roch baramsheet. | 7. The sun shines. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-keet. | 8. The dog barks. |

FORMATION OF PRESENT INDEFINITE (NOONAIN PAASE-JOR KANAGE WAR).

It is formed by dropping the last letter of the infinite verb, that is (G) and in its place (eet or t) is added.

Examples :-

(3rd Person Singular)

Waanag	(To read)	Waaneet	(He reads).
Janag	(To beat) :	Jant	(He beats).

(1) NOONAIN PAASE GARDAA.
(The Conjugation of Present Indefinite).

PERSON.	SINGULAR	PLURAL.
1st. Person.	1. Man waaneen or waanaan. I read.	Maa waanan. We read.
	2. Man wareen or waraan. I eat.	Maa waran. We eat.
2nd. Person.	1. Tau waanai. You read	Shumaa waanit. You read
	2. Tau warai. You eat	Shumaa warit. You eat.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waaneet. He reads.	Aa waanant. They read.
	2. Aa waart. He eats.	Aa warant.. They eat.

2. NOON MUDAAMEE: (Present Continuous.)

2. Noon Mudaamee. (Present Continuous).

It denotes that the event in present is still continuing and not yet complete.

Examples :-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aa kitaab waanagaa int. | 1. He is reading the book. |
| 2. Aa aap waragaa int. | 2. He is drinking water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar bayagaa int. | 3. He is riding on the horse. |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. Aa wash shair | 4. She is singing |
| 5. Aa zebaa likkagaa | 5. He is writing |
| 6. Guwaat kashshagaa | 6. The wind is blowing. |
| 7. Roch baramshagaa | 7. The sun is shining. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kagaa | 8. The dog is barking. |

**FORMATION OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS
NOON MUDAAMEE-AI JOR
KANAGE WAR**

It is formed by putting (aa-int) after the infinite verb.

Examples :

(3rd Person Singular).

Waanag (To read) = Waanagaa int. (He is reading.)

Janag. (To beat) = Janagaa-int. (He is beating.)

2. NOON-MUDAAMEE PAASE GARDAAN.

The Conjugation of Present Continuous.

	Singular.	Plural.
Ist. Person.	1. Man waanagaa un. I am reading.	Maa waanagaa an. We are reading.
	2. Man waragaa un. I am eating	Maa waragaa an. We are eating.

	Singular.	Plural.
2nd Person.	1. Tau waanagaa-ai. You are reading. 2. Tau waragaa-ai. You are eating.	Shumaa waanagaa-it. You are reading. Shumaa waragaa-it. You are eating.
3rd Person	1. Aa waanagaa int. He is reading. 2. Aa waragaa int. He is eating.	Aa waanagaa ant. They are reading. Aa waragaa ant. They are eating.

3. ZOOT GUWASTAGAIN. (Present Perfect).

3. Zoot Guwastagain : (Present Perfect).

It denotes the recent completion of the action, or it shows the event is in a complete state.

Examples :-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa waanta. | 1. He has read the book. |
| 2. Aa aap waarta. | 2. He has drunk water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar boota. | 3. He has ridden on the horse.back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jata. | 4. She has sung sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kita. | 5. He has written beautifully. |

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 6. Guwaat kashshita. | 6. The wind has blown. |
| 7. Roch baramshita. | 7. The sun has shone. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kita. | 8. The dog has barked. |

FORMATION OF PRESENT PERFECT (ZOOT GUWASTAGAINE-JOR KANAGE WAR).

It is formed by removing the last letter of infinitive, (G) and adding (ta) in its place.

Example :- (3rd Person singular)

Waanag. (To read) : Waanta. (He has read).

Janag. (To beat) : Jata. (He has beaten).

3. ZOOT GUWASTAGAIN PAASE GARDAN, THE CONJUGATION OF PRESENT PERFECT.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person.	1. Man waantagun I have read.	Maa waantagan. We have read.
	2. Man waartagun I have eaten.*	Maa waartagan. We have eaten.
2nd. Person	1. Tau waantagai. You have read.	Sumaa waantagit. You have read.
	2. Tau waartagai. You have eaten.	Shumaa waar tagit. You have eaten.

	Singular.	Plural.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waanta. He has read.	Aa waantant. They have read.
	2. Aa waarta. He has eaten.	Aa waartant. They have eaten.

(4) ZOOT GUWASTAGAIN MUDAAMEE.

(Present Perfect Continuous).

(4) Zoot Guwastagain Mudaamee (Present Perfect Continuous).

It denotes that an action has taken place earlier and it is still taking place and not finished.

Examples :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Aa sha-zee-yaa
kitaabaa waanaan
int. | 1. He has been reading
the book since yes-
terday. |
| 2. Aa taaskaan aap
waaraan int. | 2. He has been drinking
water upto now. |
| 3. Aa ash do rocha
aspaa suwaar
bayaan int. | 3. He has been riding
the horse for the
last two days. |
| 4. Aa ach sobaa wash
shair janaan int. | 4. She has been sing-
ing, sweetly since
morning. |
| 5. Aa sha doshe yaa | 5. He has been writing |

- zibaa lik-kaan int. beautifully since last night.
6. Guwaat ash haftagi 6. The wind has been
yaa kashshaan int. blowing for the last
one week.
7. Roch ach nemro- 7. The sun has been
chaa baramshaan int. shining since mid-day.
8. Kuchak sha do 8. The dog has been
bajagaa wakkaan , barking since two
int. o'clock.

**FORMATION OF PRESENT PERFECT
CONTINUOUS. ZOOT GUWASTAGAIN
MUDAAMEE PAASE JOR KANAGE WAR).**

It is formed by dropping the last letter of the infinite verb, that is (G) and adding the word (aan-int).

Examples :—

Waanag. (To read) = Waanaan int. (Has been reading).

Janag. (To beat) = Janaan int. (Has been beating).

**(4) ZOOT GUWASTAGAIN MUDAAMEE
PAASE GARDAN.**

(The Conjugation of Present Perfect Continuous.

	Singular	Plural.
Ist. Person.	1. Man waanaan un. I have been reading.	Man waanaan an. We have been reading.
	2. Man warraan un. I have been eating.	Maa waaraan an. We have been eating.

	Singular.	Plural.
2rd. Person.	1. Tau waanaan ai. You have been reading.	Shumaa waanaan it. You have been reading.
	2. Tau waaraan ai. You have been eating.	Shumaa waaraan it. You have been eating.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waanaan int. He has been reading.	Aa waanaan ant. They have been reading.
	2. Aa waaraan int. He has been eating.	Aa waaraan ant. They have been eating.

(ii). G UWASTAGAIN PAAS. (Past Tense).

(1) G UWASTAGAIN. (Past Indefinite).

It indicates that the action is taken place in the past time indefinitely.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa want. | 1. He read the book. |
| 2. Aa app waart. | 2. He drank water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar boot. | 3. He rode on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jat. | 4. She sang sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kit. | 5. He wrote beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshit. | 6. The wind blew. |
| 7. Rqch baramshif. | 7. The sun shone. |
| 8. Kucha wak-kit. | 8. The dog barked. |

FORMATION OF PAST INDEFINITE.

(Guwastagain Paase Jor Kanage War).

It is formed by omitting the final letter of infinite verb that is (G) and in its place (t-it) is added.

Examples :—

Waanag.	(To read).	=	Waant.	(He read.)
Janag.	(To beat)	=	Jat.	(He beat.)
Lik-ag.	(To write)	=	Lik-it.	(He wrote.)
Wak-ag.	(To bark)	=	Wak-it.	(He barked)

(1) GUWASTAGAIN PAASE GARDAN (The Conjugation of Past Indefinite).

	Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person.	1. Man waantun. I read.	Maa waantan We read.
	2. Man waartun. I ate.	Maa waartan. We ate.
2nd Person.	1. Tau waantai. You read	Shumaa waantit. You read.
	2. Tau waartai. You ate.	Shumaa waartit You ate.
3rd Person.	1. Aa waant. He read.	Aa waantant. They read.
	2. Aa waart. He ate.	Aa waartant. They ate.

(2) **GUWASTAGAIN MUDAAMEE.**
(Past Continuous).

(2) **Guwastagain Mudaamee.**
(Past Continuous).

It denotes that the action was continued in the past and was not completed.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Aa kitaab waanagaa at. | 1. He was reading the book. |
| 2. Aa aap waragaa at. | 2. He was drinking water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar bayagaa at. | 3. He was riding on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair janagaa at. | 4. She was singing sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kagaa at. | 5. He was writing beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshagaa at. | 6. The wind was blowing. |
| 7. Roch baramshagaa at. | 7. The sun was shining. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kagaa at. | 8. The dog was barking. |

FORMATION OF PAST CONTINUOUS

(Guwastagain Mudaamee Paase Jor Kanage War).

It is formed by suffixing (aa-at) to the infinite verb.

Examples :-

Waanag (To read) = Waanagaa at. (He was reading).

Warag (To eat) = Waragaa at. (He was eating).

GUWASTAGAIN MUDAAMEE PAASE
GARDAAN

The Conjugation of Past Continuous.

	Singular.	Plural
1st. Person.	1. Man waanagaa atun. I was reading.	Maa waanagaa atan. We were reading.
	2. Man waragaa atun. I was eating.	Maa waragaa atan. We were eating.
2nd. Person.	1. Tau waanagaa atai. You were reading.	Shumaa waanagaa atit. You were reading.
	2. Tau waragaa atai. You were eating.	Shumaa waragaa atit. You were eating.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waanagaa at. He was reading.	Aa waanagaa atant. They were reading.
	2. Aa waragaa at. He was eating.	Aa waragaa atant. They were eating.

(3) DER GUWASTAGAIN. (Past Perfect).

It denotes the remote completion of the action.

Examples :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Aa aap waartagat. | 1. He had drunk water. |
| 2. Aa kitaabaa waan-tagat. | 2. He had read the book. |
| 3. Aā aspaa suwaar bootagat. | 3. He had rode on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jatagat. | 4. He had sung sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zeebaa lik-kitagat. | 5. He had written beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshitagat. | 6. The wind had blown. |
| 7. Roch baramshitagat. | 7. The sun had shone. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kitagat. | 8. The dog had barked. |

FORMATION OF PAST PERFECT.

(Der Guwastagain Paase Jor KanageWar)

It is formed by dropping the last letter of infinite verb, that is (G) and adding the word (tagat) in its place.

Examples :—

Waanag. (To read). = Waantagat. (He had read).
 Janag. (To beat.) = Jatagat. (He had beaten)

DER GUWASTAGAIN PAASE GARDAAN. (The Conjugation of Past Perfect).

	Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person.	1. Man waantag-atun. I had read.	Maa waantagatan. We had read.
	2. Man waartag-atun. I had eaten.	Maa waartagatan. We had eaten.
2nd. Person.	1. Tau waantagatai. You had read.	Shumaa waantag-atit. You had read.
	2. Tau waartagatai. You had eaten.	Shumaa waartag-atit. You had eaten.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waantagat. He had read.	Aa waantagatant. They had read.
	2. Aa waartagat. He had eaten.	Aa waartagatant. They had eaten.

(4) DER GUWASTAGAIN MUDAAMEE.

(Past Perfect Continuous).

It denotes that an action was taking place in the past and was not finished when it was being mentioned.

Examples :—

1. Aa Kitaabaa waan- 1. He had been
aan boota. reading the book.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2. Aa aap waraan
boota. | 2. He had been drinking water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
bayaan boota. | 3. He had been riding on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair janaan
boota. | 4. He had been singing sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kaan
boota. | 5. He had been writing beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshaan
boota. | 6. The wind had been blowing. |
| 7. Roch baramshaan
boota. | 7. The sun had been shining. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kaan
boota. | 8. The dog had been barking. |

FORMATION OF PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

(Der Guwastagain Mudaamee Passe Jor Kanage War)

It is formed by adding (aan-boota) to the infinite verb, after dropping the last letter of the infinite verb that is (G).

Examples. :-

Waanag = (To read). = Waanaan boota (He had been reading).

Janag. = (To beat) = Janaan boota (He had been beating)

(4) DER GUWASTAGAIN MUDAAMEE
PAASE GARDAN.

(The Conjugation of Past Perfect Continuous.)

	Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person.	1. Man waanaan bootagun. I had been reading.	Maa waanaan bootagan. We had been reading
	2. Man waraan bootagun. I had been eating.	Maa waraan bootagan. We had been eating.
2nd Person.	1. Tau waanaan boota-gai. You had been reading.	Shumaa waanaan boota git. You had been reading.
	2. Tau waraan boota gai. You had been eating.	Shumaa waraan boota git. You had been eating
3rd Person.	1. Aa waanaan boota gat He had been reading.	Aa waanaan boota gant. They had been reading.
	2. Aa waraan boota. gat He had been eating.	Aa waraan boota- gant. They had been eating.

(iii) AAYOKAIN PAAS. (Future Tense).

(1) Aayokain or Aayinda : (Future Indefinite).

It denotes that the action will take place in future.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa waa-neet. | 1. He will read the book. |
| 2. Aa aap waart. | 2. He will drink water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar beet. | 3. He will ride on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jant. | 4. She will sing sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-keet. | 5. He will write beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashsheet. | 6. The wind will blow. |
| 7. Roch baramsheet. | 7. The sun will shine. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-keet. | 8. The dog will bark. |

FORMATION OF FUTURE INDEFINITE.

(Aayinda Paase Jor Kanage War).

It is formed by dropping the final letter of the infinite verb, that is (G) and in its place (eet or t) is added. In balochee language Present Indefinite and Future Indefinite are formed in the same way.

Example :—

- Waanag = (To read). Waaneet. (He will read).
 Janag. = (To beat) Jant. (He will beat).

(1) AAYINDA PAASE GARDAAN

(The Conjugation of Future Indefinite).

	Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person.	1. Man waaneen. I will read.	Maa waanan. We will read.
	2. Man wareen. I will eat.	Maa waran. We will eat.
2nd Person.	1. Tau waanai. You will read.	Shumaa waanit. You will read.
	2. Tau warai. You will eat.	Shumaa warit. You will eat.
3rd Person.	1. Aa waaneet. He will read.	Aa waanant. They will read.
	2. Aa waart. He will eat.	Aa warant. They will eat.

(2) AAYINDA MUDAAMEE.

(Future Continuous).

(2) Aayinda Mudaamee. (Future Continuous).

It indicates that the event in future time is still continuing and not complete.

Examples :—

1. Aa kitaab waanagaa 1. He will be reading
beet. the book.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2. Aa aap waragaa
beet. | 2. He will be drink-
ing water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
bayagaa beet. | 3. He will be riding
on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair janag-
aa beet. | 4. She will be sing-
ing sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kagaa
beet. | 5. He will be writ-
ing beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshagaa
beet. | 6. The wind will be
blowing. |
| 7. Roch baramshagaa
beet. | 7. The sun will be
shining. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kagaa
beet. | 8. The dog will be
barking. |

FORMATION OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS.

(Aayinda Mudaamee Passe Jor KanageWar).

It is formed by suffixing (aa-beet) to the infinitive.

Examples :—

Waanag. (To read). Waanagaa beet. (He will be reading).

Janag. (To beat). Janagaa beet. (He will be beating).

(2) AAYINDA MUDAAMEE PAASE GARDAAN.
(The conjugation of Future Continuous).

	Singular	Plural.
1st. Person.	1. Man waanagaa been. I will be reading	Maa waanagaa ban. We will be read- ing.
	2. Man waragaa been. I will be eating	Maa waragaa ban. We will be eating.
2nd Person.	1. Tau waanagaa bai. You will be read- ing.	Shumaa waanagaa bit. You will be read- ing.
	2. Tau waragaa bai. You will be eatin _g .	Shumaa waragaa it. You will be eat- ing.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waanagaa beet. He will be reading.	Aa waanagaa bant. They will be read- ing.
	2. Aa waragaa beet. He will be eating.	Aa waragaa bant. They will be eat- ing.

3. AAYINDA POORAVAIN. (Future Perfect).

It denotes that the event in future time is in a complete or perfect state.

Examples :—

1. Aa kitaabaa waanta boota beet. 1. He shall have read the book.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2. Ah aap waarta boota beet. | 2. He shall have drunk water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar boota beet. | 3. He shall have ridden on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jata boota beet. | 4. She shall have sung sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kita boota beet. | 5. He shall have written beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshita boota beet. | 6. The wind will have blown. |
| 7. Roch baramshita boota beet. | 7. The sun will have shown. |
| 8. Kuchak wakkita boota beet. | 8. The dog will have barked. |

(FORMATION OF FUTURE PERFECT).

(Aayinda Pooravain Paase Jor Kanage War).

It is formed by dropping the last letter of the infinite verb and adding the words "ta-boota beet".

Examples :—

Waanag. (To read). = Waanta boota beet (He will have read).

Janag. (To beat). = Jata boota beet. (He will have beaten).

3. AAYINDA POORAVAIN PAASE GAR-
DAAN. (The Conjugation of the Future
Perfect Tense).

	Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person.	<p>1. Man waanta boota been. I shall have read.</p> <p>2. Man waarta boota been. I shall have eaten.</p>	<p>Maa waanta boota ban. We shall have read.</p> <p>Maa waartaa boota ban. We shall have eaten.</p>
2nd. Person.	<p>1. Tau waanta boota bai. You shall have read.</p> <p>2. Tau waarta boota bai. You shall have eaten.</p>	<p>Shumaa waanta boota bit. You shall have read.</p> <p>Shumaa waarta boota bit. You shall have eaten.</p>
3rd. Person.	<p>1. Aa waanta boota beet. He shall have read.</p> <p>2. Aa waarta boota beet. He shall have eaten.</p>	<p>Aa waanta boota bant. They shall have read.</p> <p>Aa waarta boota bant. They shall have eaten.</p>

4. AAYINDA POORAVAIN MUDAAMEE. (Future Perfect Continuous).

It denotes that the action in future time is taken place and is still continuing till it is completed.

Examples :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa waan-
aan beet. | 1. He will have been
reading the book. |
| 2. Aa aap waraan beet. | 2. He will have been
drinking water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
bayaan beet. | 3. He will have been
riding on the
horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jan-
aan beet. | 4. She will have been
singing sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kaan
beet. | 5. He will have been
writing beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshaan
beet. | 6. The wind will have
been blowing. |
| 7. Roch baramshaan
beet. | 7. The sun will have
been shining. |
| 8. Kuchak wakkaan
beet. | 8. The dog will have
been barking. |

FORMATION OF FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

(Aayinda Pooravain Mudaamee Paase Jor
Kanage War).

It is formed by dropping the last letter of
infinite verb, and suffixing the (aan-beet) to it.

Examples :—

Waanag (To read). = Waanaan beet. (He will have been reading).

Janag. (To beat). = Janaan beet. (He will have been beating).

AAYINDA POORAVAIN MUDAAMEE
PAASE GARDAN.

The Conjugation of Future Perfect Continuous.

	Singular.	Plural
1st. Person.	1. Man waanaan been. I will have been reading.	Maa waanaan ban. We will have been reading.
	2. Man waraan been. I will have been eating.	Maa waraan ban. We will have been eating.
2nd. Person	1. Tau waanaan bai. You will have been reading.	Shumaa waanaan bit. You will have been reading.
	2. Tau waraan bai. You will have been eating.	Shumaa waraan bit. You will have been eating.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waanaan beet. He will have been reading.	Aa waanaan bant. They will have been reading.
	2. Aa waraan beet. He will have been eating.	Aa waraan bant. They will have been eating.

(IV). SHAKKEE GUWASTAGAIN. (Doubtful Past Tense).

It indicates a doubt as the occurrence of the action, and does not denote exactly of the completion of the action.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa waanta beet. | 1. He might have read the book. |
| 2. Aa app waarta beet. | 2. He might have drunk water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar boota beet. | 3. He might have ridden on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jata beet. | 4. He might have sung sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kita beet. | 5. He might have written beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshita beet. | 6. The wind might have blown. |
| 7. Roch baramshita beet. | 7. The sun might have shone. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kita beet. | 8. The dog might have barked. |

FORMATION OF DOUBTFUL PAST

(Shakkee Guwastagain Paase Jor Kanage War).

It is formed by dropping the final letter of the infinite verb and adding (ta-beet-) to it.

Examples :—

waanag. (To read) = waanta beet. (He might have read).

Janag. (To beat). Jata, beet (He might have beaten).

(IV). SHAKKEE GUWASTAGAIN PAASE
GARDAAN.

(The Conjugation of the Doubtful Past).

	Singular.	Plural
1st. Person.	1. Man waanta been. I might have read. 2. Man waarta been. I might have eaten.	Maa waanta ban. We might have read. Maa waarta ban. We might have eaten.
2nd. Person.	1. Tau waanta bai. You might have read. 2. Tau waarta bai. You might have eaten.	Shumaa waanta bit. You might have read. Shumaa waarta bit. You might have eaten.
3rd. Person.	1. Aa waanta beet. He might have read. 2. Aa waarta beet. He might have eaten.	Aa waanta bant. They might have read. Aa waarta bant. They might have eaten.

(V). WAAHAGEE GUWASTAGAIN.
(Optative Past).

It denotes a wish or desire of some action in the past time.

Examples :-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa buw-
aantenat. | 1. Had he read the
book?
I wish he had read
the book. |
| 2. Aa aap buwaartenat. | 2. Had he drunk
water? |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
butenat. | 3. Had he ridden on
the horse back? |
| 4. Aa wash shair be-
jatenat. | 4. Had She sung
sweetly? |
| 5. Aa zebaa belik-
ketenat. | 5. Had he written
beautifully? |
| 6. Guwaat be-kashshe-
tenat. | 6. Had the wind
blown? |
| 7. Roch baramshe-
tenat. | 7. Had the sun
shone? |
| 8. Kuchak bu-wak-
ketenat. | 8. Had the dog
barked? |

FORMATION OF OPTATIVE PAST

(Wahagee Guwastagain Paase Jor Kanage
War).

It is formed by dropping the last letter of the infinite verb, and then prefixing (be) and suffixing (tenat) to it.

Examples :—

Waanag (To read). = Buwaantenat. (Had he read).

3 (To beat). = Beja tenat. (Had he eaten).

WAAHAGEE GUWASTAGAIN PAASE GARDAN.

The Conjugation of Optative Past.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st. Person.	1. Man buwaantenatun. Had I read?	Maa buwaantenatan. Had we read?
	2. Man buwaartenatun. Had I eaten?	Maa buwaartenatan. Had we eaten?
2rd. Person.	1. Tau buwaantenatai. Had you read?	Shumaa buwaantenatit. Had you read?
	2. Tau buwaartenatai. Had you eaten.	Shumaa buwaartenatit. Had you eaten?
3rd. Person.	1. Aa buwaantenat. Had he read?	Aa buwaantenant. Had they read?
	2. Aa buwaartenat. Had he eaten?	Aa buwaartenenant. Had they eaten?

(VI) PARMAAN. (Affirmative Imperative).

It denotes that somebody is required or desired or requested or commanded to perform an action.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kitaabaa waan or
buwaan. | 1. Read the book. |
| 2. Aap war or buwaar. | 2. Drink water. |
| 3. Aspaa suwaar boo. | 3. Ride on the horse
back. |
| 4. Wash shair jan or
bejan. | 4. Sing sweetly. |
| 5. Zebaa lik or belik. | 5. Write beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kash or
bekash. | 6. The wind blows. |
| 7. Roch baramsh. | 7. The sun shines. |
| 8. Kuchak wak or
buwak. | 8. The dog barks. |

FORMATION OF AFFIRMATIVE**IMPERATIVE**

(Parmaane Jor Kanage War).

It is formed by removing the final letter of the infinite verb, and prefixing (bu or be) to it. Some-time the word (be or bu) is not prefixed to the infinite verb, after removal of final letter.

Examples :—

Waanag. (To read) = Waan or buwaan. (Read).
 Janag. (To beat) = Jan or bejan. (Beat).

Note :—In conjugation, it is used in the 2nd person singular and plural.

PARMAANE GARDAAAN. (The Conjugation Affirmative Imperative).

	Singular.	Plural.
2nd Person.	Tau waan or buwaan.	Shumaa waanir or Buwaanit
	You read.	You read.
	Tau war or buwar.	Shumaa warit or buwarit.
	You eat.	You eat.

(VII). **MANAA.** (Negative Imperative).

It shows that somebody is prohibited to perform an action.

Examples :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Kitaabaa mawaan
or na waan. | 1. Do not read the
book. |
| 2. Aap mawar or
nawar. | 2. Do not drink
water. |
| 3. Aspaa suwaar maboo
or naboo. | 3. Do not ride on
the horse back. |
| 4. Wash shair majan or
najan. | 4. Do not sing
sweetly. |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. Zebaa malik or nalik. | 5. Do not write beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat makash or nakash. | 6. The wind does not blow. |
| 7. Roch ma baramsh or na baramsh | 7. The sun does not shine. |
| 8. Kuchak mawak or nawak. | 8. The dog does not bark. |

FORMATION OF NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE (Manaa-ye Jor Kanage War).

It is formed by removing the final letter of the infinitive verb and prefixing (Ma or Na) to it.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Waanag. (To read). | = Mawaan or Nawaan. |
| | Do not read. |
| Janag. (To beat). | = Majan or Najan. |
| | Do not beat. |

In conjugation, it is used in the 2nd Person singular and plural.

MANAA-YE· GARDAN.

The Conjugation of Negative Imperative.

	Singular.	Plural
2nd Person.	1. Tau ma waan or Nawaan. Do not read.	Shumaa Mawaanit or Nawaanit. Do not read.
	2. Tau mawar or	Shumaa mawarit

SOME PARTICULAR VERBS.

(Cheeze Khasain Kaar Gonagain Lauz).

(I). WASSEE KAAR LAUZ. (Verb of Ability).

It denotes the ability of doing a work. They are derived from the infinitive verb (Kanag— to be able).

Examples :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Aa kitaab waanag kant. | 1. He can read the book. |
| 2. Aa aap warag kant. | 2. He can drink water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar bayag kant. | 3. He can ride on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair janag kant. | 4. She can sing sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kag kant. | 5. He can write beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshag kant. | 6. The wind can blow. |
| 7. Roch baramshag kant. | 7. The sun can shine. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kag kant | 8. The dog can bark. |

FORMATION OF THE VERB OF ABILITY

(Wassee Kaar Lauze Jor Kanage War).

The infinitive (Kanag— to be able) is suffixed to other infinitive verbs.

Examples :—

Waanag. (To read). = Waanag Kanag (Can read. To be able to read).

Janag. (To beat). = Janag Kanag. (Can beat. To be able to beat).

The verb of ability (Wasee Kaar Lauz) has got two forms "Present" and "Past"

Examples :—

Noon — Present.	Guwastagain—Past.
1. Aa waanag Kant. He can read.	Aa waanag kurt. He could read.
2. Aa aap warag kant. He can drink water.	Aa aap warag kurt. He could drink water.
3. Aa aspaa suwaar bayag kant. He can ride on the horse back.	Aa aspaa suwaar bayag kurt. He could ride on the horse back.
4. Aa wash shair janag kant. He can sing sweetly.	Aa wash shair janag kurt. He could sing sweetly.
5. Aa zebaa lik-kag kant. He can write beautifully.	Aa zebaa lik-kag kurt. He could write beautifully.

Noon—Present.	Guwastagain—Past.
6. Guwaat kash-shag kant. The wind can blow.	Guwaat kash-shag kurt. The wind could blow.
7. Roch baramshag kant. The sun can shine.	Roch baramshag kurt. The sun could shine.
8. Kuchak wakkag kant. The dog can bark.	Kuchak wakkag kurt. The dog could bark.

The verb of ability is formed by putting the infinitive (Kanag) after the required infinitive.

(II) BAAYEEDĒ KAAR LAUZ.

(Verb of Necessity).

It denotes the sense of (should—ought—must).

Examples :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Aa kitaabaa baayed
buwaanēet. | 1. He should read
the book. |
| 2. Aa aap baayed
buwaart. | 2. He should drink
water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa baayed
suwaar beet. | 3. He should ride on
the horse back. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 4. Aa wash shair | 4. He should sing |
| baayed bejant. | sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa baayed | 5. He should write |
| belik-keet. | beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat baayed | 6. The wind should |
| bekashsheet. | blow. |
| 7. Roch baayed baram- | 7. The sun should |
| sheet. | shine. |
| 8. Kuchak baayed | 8. The dog should |
| buwak-keet. | bark. |

FORMATION OF THE VERB OF NECESSITY (Baayedee Kaar Lauze Jor Kanage War.)

It is formed by prefixing the word (baayed-bu-be) to the present indefinite verb.

Examples :—

Infinitive.	Present Indefinite.	Verb of Necessity.
Waanag.	Waaneet.	Baayed buwaaneet
(To read)	(He reads)	(He should read).
Janag.	Jant.	Baayed bejant.
(To beat).	(He beats).	(He should beat).

The verb of necessity (Baayedee Kaar Lauz) has got two forms "Present" and "Past".

Examples. :-

Noon - Present.

Guwastagain - Past

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Aa baayed buwaan-
neet.
He should read. | Aa baayed buwaantenat.
He should have read. |
| 2. Aa baayed buwaart.
He should eat. | Aa baayed buwaartenat.
He should have eaten. |
| 3. Aa baayed wash
shair bejant.
He should sing
sweetly. | Aa wash shair baayed
bejatenat.
He should have sung
sweetly. |
| 4. Aa baayed suwaar
bebeet.
He should ride. | Aa baayed suwaar
bootenat.
He should have ridden. |
| 5. Aa baayed zebaa
belik-keet.
He should write
beautifully. | Aa zebaa baayed belik-
ketenat.
He should have written
beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat baayed
bekashsheet.
The wind should
blow. | Guwaat baayed beka-
shetenat.
The wind should have
blown. |
| 7. Roch baayed bara-
msheet.
The sun should
shine. | Roch baayed bara-
mshetenat.
The sun should have
shone. |

8. Kuchak baayed Kuchak baayed buwak-
 buwak-keet. ketenat.
 The dog should The dog should have
 bark. barked.

(III) BINAA KANAGEE KAAR LAUZ.

(The Verb of Beginning).

It denotes that the action has begun. They are derived from the infinitives (laggag or kapag). They are formed by prefixing to them the required infinitives.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Aa kitaabai waana-
gaa laggeet or kapeet. | 1. He begins to read
the book. |
| 2. Aa aap-ai waragaa
laggeet or kapeet. | 2. He begins to
drink water. |
| 3. Aa asp-ai suwaar
bayagaa laggeet or
Kapeet. | 3. He begins to ride
on the horse
back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair janagaa
laggeet or kapeet. | 4. He begins to sing
sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa likkagaa
laggeet or kapeet. | 5. He begins to
write beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshagaa
laggeet or kapeet. | 6. The wind begins
to blow. |
| 7. Roch baramshagaa
laggeet or kapeet. | 7. The sun begins to
shine. |
| 8. Kuchak wakkagaa
laggeet or kapeet. | 8. The dog begins to
bark. |

FORMATION OF VERB OF BEGINNING

Examples :—

Waanag (To read). = Waanagaa laggag or
Kapag. (To begin to read).

Janag. (To beat). = Janagaa laggag or kapag.
(To begin to beat).

The verb of beginning (Binaa kanagee Kaar Lauz) has got two forms (Present) and (Past).

Note :—The word (aa-) is always used after the first infinitive.

Examples :-

Noon — Present.

Guwastagain — Past.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Aa waanagaa laggeet
or kapeet.
He begins to read. | Aa waanagaa laggit
or kapt.
He began to read. |
| 2. Aa aap waragaa
laggeet or kapeet.
He begins to drink. | Aa aap waragaa laggit
or kapt.
He began to drink. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
bayagaa laggeet or
kapeet.
He begins to ride on
horse back. | Aa aspaa suwaar
bayagaa laggit or
kapt.
He began to ride
on horse back. |

Noon — Present.

Guwastagain—Pasta

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Aa wash shair janagaa
laggeet or kapeet.
He begins to sing
sweetly. | Aa wash shair janagaa
laggit or kapt.
He began to sing
sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kagaa
laggeet or kapeet.
He begins to write
beautifully. | Aa zebaa likkagaa
laggit or kapt.
He began to write
beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshagaa
laggeet or kapeet.
The wind begins to
blow. | Guwaat kashshagaa
laggit or kapt.
The wind began to
blow. |
| 7. Roch baramshagaa
laggeet or kapeet.
The sun begins to
shine. | Roch baramshagaa
laggit or kapt.
The sun began to
shine. |
| 8. Kuchak wak-kagaa
laggeet or kapeet.
The dog begins to
bark. | Kuchak wakkagaa
laggit or kapt.
The dog began to
bark. |

(IV). MOKALEE KAAR LAUZ.

(The Verb of Permission).

It denotes that the permission is given to do an action. They are derived from the infinitive (illag-to give-to leave-to permit) and

indicate the force of "to let". They are formed by prefixing to (illag) the required infinitives.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Aa manaa kitaabai wanagaa isht. | 1. He let me read the book. |
| 2. Aa manaa aap waragaa isht. | 2. He let me drink water. |
| 3. Aa manaa aspai suwaar bayagaa isht. | 3. He let me ride on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa manaa wash shair janagaa isht. | 4. He let me sing sweetly. |
| 5. Aa manaa zebaa likkagaa isht. | 5. He let me write beautifully. |
| 6. Aa guwaataa kashshagaa isht. | 6. He let the wind blow. |
| 7. Aa rochaa baramshagaa isht. | 7. He let the sun shine. |
| 8. Aa kuchakaa wakka-gaa isht. | 8. He let the dog bark. |

Examples :—

waanag. (To read). = waanagaa illag (To let to read).

Janag. (To beat). = Janagaa illag. (To let to beat).

Note :— The word (aa-) is always used after the first infinitive.

Noon. (Present). Aa manaa waanagaa na-illeet.
He does not let me read.

Guwastagain (Past). Aa manaa waanagaa na-isht.
He did not let me read.

Aayinda (Future). Aa manaa waanagaa na-illeet.
He will not let me read.

Parmaan Manaa waanagaa bill.

Affirmative.

Imperative. Let me read.

Manaa : Manaa waanagaa na-ill.

Negative

Imperative. Do not let me read.

(V). MUDAAMEE KAAR LAUZ (The Verb of Continuity).

It expresses the sense of continuity of an action. They are derived from the infinitive (Rawag- to go on). They are formed by prefixing to infinitive (Rawag) the required infinitive

Examples :—

1. Aa kitaab waanaan 1. He goes on reading
raut. the book.
2. Aa aap waraan raut. 2. He goes on drink-
ing water.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
bayaan raut. | 3. He goes on riding
on the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jan-
aan raut. | 4. He goes on singing
sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa lik-kaan
raut. | 5. He goes on writing
beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshaan
raut. | 6. The wind goes on
blowing. |
| 7. Roch baramshaan
raut. | 7. The sun goes on
shining. |
| 8. Kuchak wakkaan
raut. | 8. The dog goes on
barking. |

Examples :

Waanag. (To read). = Waanaan rawag (To go on reading).

Janag. (To beat). = Janaan rawag. (To go on beating).

FORMATION OF THE VERB OF CONTINUITY

(Mudaamee KaarLauzaijorKanage War).

It is formed by replacing the last letter of the infinitive with the word (aan) and adding the infinitive (rawag) to it.

The verb of continuity (Mudaamee Kaar Lauz) has got two forms Present and Past.

Noon - Present.

Guwaatagain - Past.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aa waanaan raut.
He goes on reading. | 1. Aa waanaan shut.
He went on reading |
| 2. Aa aap wataan raut.
He goes on drinking
the water. | 2. Aa aap waraan shut.
He went on drinking
water. |
| 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
bayaan raut.
He goes on riding on
the horse back. | 3. Aa aspaa suwaar
bayaan shut. He
went on riding on
the horse back. |
| 4. Aa wash shair jan-
aan raut.
He goes on singing
sweetly. | 4. Aa wash shair jan-
aan shut
He went on singing
sweetly. |
| 5. Aa zebaa. likkaan
raut.
He goes on writing
beautifully. | Aa zebaa likkaan
shut.
He went on writing
beautifully. |
| 6. Guwaat kashshaan
raut.
The wind goes on
blowing. | Guwaat kashshaan
shut.
The wind went on
blowing. |

Noon — Present

Guwastagain—Past.

7. Roch baramshaan Roch baramshaan
 raut. shut.
 The sun goes on The sun went on
 shining. shining.

8. Kuchak wakkaan Kuchak wakkaan
 raut. shut.
 The dog goes on The dog went on
 barking. barking.

CHART OF BALOCHEE TENSES.

Balochée Paasaanee Nashkha.

Noonain Paas.
 Present Tense.

Examples.

1. Present Indefinite. 1. Aa kitaab waaneet.
 Noonain Paas. He reads the book.

2. Present Continuous. 2. Aa Kitaab waan-
 agaa int.
 Noon Mudaamee. He is reading the
 book.

3. Present Perfect. 3. Aa kitaab waanta.
 Zoot Guwastagain. He has read the
 book.

Noonain Paas.

Present Tense.

Examples.

- | | | |
|--|---------|--|
| 4. Present
Continuous.
Zoot Guwastagain
Mudaamee. | Perfect | 4. Aa kitaab waanaan
int.
He has been read-
ing the book. |
|--|---------|--|

GUWASTAGAIN PAAS

(Past Tense).

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 5. Past Indefinite.
Guwastagain Paas. | , | 5. Aa kitaab waant.
He read the book. |
| 6. Past Continuous.

Guwastagain Mud-
aamee. | , | 6. Aa kitaab waanagaa
at.
He was reading the
book. |
| 7. Past Perfect.

Der Guwastagain. | , | 7. Aa kitaab waant-
agat.
He had read the
book. |
| 8. Past Perfect Conti-
nuous.
Der Guwastagain
Mudaamee. | , | 8. Aa Kitaab waan-
aan boota.
He had been read
ing the book. |

AA YOKAIN PAAS.
Future Tense.

Examples

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 9. | Future Indefinite.
Aayinda. | 9. | Aa kitaab waaneet.
He will read the book. |
| 10. | Future Continuous.

Aayinda Mudaamee. | 10. | Aa kitaab waanaga beet.
He will be reading the book. |
| 11. | Future Perfect.

Aayinda Pooravain. | 11. | Aa kitaab waanta boota beet.
He shall have read the book. |
| 12. | Future Perfect Continuous.
Aayinda Pooravain Mudaamee. | 12. | Aa Kitaab waanaan beet.
He shall have been reading the book. |
| 13. | Doubtful Past.

Shakkee Guwastagain. | 13. | Aa kitaab waanta beet.
He might have read the book. |
| 14. | Optative Past.

Waahagee Guwastagain. | 14. | Aa kitaab buwan-tenat.
Had he read the book? |

Examples

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| 15. Affirmative Imperative.
Parmaan. | 15. | Kitaab waan or
buwaan.
Read the book. |
| 16. Negative Imperative.
Manaa. | 16. | Kitaab mawaan
or nawaan.
Do not read the
book. |
| 17. Verb of ability (Present).
Wassee Kar Lauz.

(Past). | 17. | 1. Aa kitaab waanag
kant.
He can read the
book.

2. Aa kitaab waanag
kurt.
He could read the
book. |
| 18. Verb of Necessity.
(Present).

Baayedee Kaar Lauz.

(Past). | 18. | 1. Aa kitaab baayed
buwaneet.
He should read
the book.

2. Aa kitaab baayed
buwaantenat.
He should have
read the book. |

Examples

19. Verb of beginning.

(Present).

19. 1. Aa kitaab waan-
agaa laggeet or
kapeet.He begins to read
the book.

Binaa Kanagee Kaar Lauz.

(Past).

2. Aa kitaab waan-
agaa laggit or
kapt.He began to read
the book.

20. Verb of Permission.

20.

Aa manaa kitaab
waanagaa killeet.He let me read
the book.

Mokalee Kaar Lauz

21. Verb of the Continuity

(Present).

21

1. Aa kitaab waan-
aan raut.He goes on read-
ing the book.

(Past).

2. Aa kitaab waan-
aan shut.He went on read-
ing the book.

CHAPTER-VIII.

KAAR SIFATEE NAAM. (An Adverb).

An adverb is a word used to qualify a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Examples :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mardak tez tachit. | 1. The man ran swiftly. |
| 2. E baaz zebaayain pulle int. | 2. It is a very beautiful flower. |
| 3. Aa baaz saaf likkeet. | 3. She writes very neatly. |
| 4. Aa aaraamaa waab kant. | 4. He sleeps soundly. |
| 5. Aa madaam tachit. | 5. She ran slowly. |
| 6. Gok baaz faidaman-dain saadaare int. | 6. The cow is a very useful animal. |
| 7. Roch baaz roshnaa at. | 7. The sun was quite bright. |
| 8. Aa baaz madaam raut. | 8. He walks very slowly. |
| 9. Aa gomaa baaz ganda soolook kurt. | 9. He treated us quite badly. |

In the above sentences (1) The adverb (Tez) adds to the meaning of verb (Tachit).
(2) The adverb (Baaz) adds to the meaning of

the adjective (Zebaayain). (3) The adverb (Baaz) adds to the meaning of the adverb (saaf). Similarly in the other sentences the adverbs qualify an adjective or a verb or another adverb.

KAAR SIFATEE NAAMAANEE WAR.

(The Kinds of Adverbs).

There are seven kinds of adverb.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kaarai wakt. | (Adverb of Time). |
| 2. Kaarai and. | (Adverb of Place). |
| 3. Kaarai War. | (Adverb of manner) |
| 4. Kaarai Sawab. | (Adverb of Cause). |
| 5. Kaarai Kisaas. | (Adverb of Degree). |
| 6. Bootagain Kaar. | (Adverb of Affirma-
tion). |
| 7. Nabootagain Kaar. | (Adverb of Nega-
tion). |

(1) KAARAI WAKT. (Adverb of Time).

It shows the time of action, that at which time the action took place.

Examples :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Aa deraa aat. | 1. He came late. |
| 2. Ameen kitaabaa marochee waaneet. | 2. Ameen shall read the book today. |
| 3. Aa mahalla waab kant. | 3. He goes to bed early. |
| 4. Man watee naako aiga harroch raveen. | 4. I go to my uncle daily. |

5. Mance pit beest saal pesh murta. 5. My father died twenty years ago.
6. Man damaaniyaa pad kaayeen. 6. I shall be back soon.
7. Aa gaah pa gardaiga ravant. 7. They go sometimes for a walk.
8. Aayaa tau idaa deestai ? 8. Have you seen her here ?
9. Man watee kaare saraa baandaa kaayeen. 9. I will return to my work tomorrow.
10. Man noon iskoolaa raveen. 10. Now I go to school.

Kaarai—Wakt

(Adverbs of time).

Der	— Late.	Mahalla	—	Early.	Pesh —
Maroshee	— Today.	Har-roch	—	Daily.	Damaan—
Maroshee	— Today.				Soo

Kaarai-Wakt.

Adverbs of Time.

Gaahe-Gaahe	—	Sometimes:	Baandaa) Baangaa)	—	Tomorrow. Zoot	—	Soon.
Idaa	—	Here.	Noon	—	Now.	Zee	— Yesterday
Udaa	—	There:	Neen) Annee)	—	Now.		
Kad-Kad	—	Sometimes.	Saaree) Pesaraa)	—	Before.	Mudaam	— Always.
Kadain-kadain	—	Sometimes.	Peshaa	—	Before.	Yakdaul	— Often.
Kadee-kadee	—	Sometimes.		—	—	—	—
Chamaa waktaa	—	Since.	Baaz bar	—	Many times.	Doshee	— Last night.
Shamaa waktaa	—		Baaz waar	—	Many times.	Paran	— The night. doshee before last

Kaarai-Wakt.**Adverbs of Time.**

Pameshaa	—	Therefore.	Abaid	—	Besides.	Aakhir Ke	—	At last.
Har-daul	—	Anyhow.	Siwaa	—	Besides.	Dam-o-saat	—	Every moment.
Har-paim	—	Anyhow.						
Har-chon	—	Anyhow.	Asul	—	Never.	Yakbar	—	Once.
Duwaara	—	Again.	Ad	—	Never.	Yakwaar	—	Once.
Dega waar	—	Again.	Padaa	—	After.	Randaa	—	After.
Poshee	—	Day after tomorrow.	Subaa or Sabaahihaa	—	Morning.	Begaa	—	Evening.

(2) KAARAI AND. (Adverb of Place).

It denotes the place of the occurrence of the action.

Examples :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (1) Aa daraa gardagaa int. | (1) He is wandering outside. |
| (2) Bachak taha aat. | (2) The boy came in. |
| (3) Bas idaa koshteet. | (3) The bus stops here. |
| (4) Kuchak daraa shut. | (4) The dog went outside. |
| (5) Maa pa naanai waragaa jahlaa nishtan. | (5) We sat down to take meals. |
| (6) Idaa biyaa-manee bach. | (6) Come hither, my son. |
| (7) Demaa burau. | (7) March forward. |
| (8) Aa jaaghai shutaa. | (8) She has gone somewhere. |
| (9) Manee kirraa banid. | (9) Sit near me. |
| (10) Door marau. | (10) Do not go far-away. |

Kaarai and

Adverb of Place.

Tahaa-Andaraa	—	Inside	—	Nazeekaa)	—	Near	Burzaa)	—	Above
Tokaa-Lafaa		Within.		Kirraa .)	—	Beside.	Chakaa)		
				Guwaraa)			Saraa)		
				Gushagaa . —		Near.			

Kasrai and

Adverb of Place.

Idaa	—	Here	Hamidaa	—	Here	Door	)	—	Far.
Udaa	—	There	Hamudaa	—	There	Deer)		
						Chaagird)			
						Chaarkund)		—	Around
Daraa	—	Outside.	Dewaa	—	Before.	Padaa	—	—	Behind.
Dannaa			Aggaa			Randaa			
			Demaa			Pushtaa			
Cheraa	—	Under-beneath.	Kundaa	—	Side.	Jahlaa	—	—	Down.
			Kashaa						
			Pallavaa						
			Nemagaa.						

(3) KAARAI-WAR. (Adverb of Manner).

It denotes the manners of the action.

Examples :—

- (1) Man ganda laib kurtun.
- (2) Peerain maid madaam raut.
- (3) Janik tez tachagaa int.
- (4) Aa wash shair jant.
- (5) Tau shapaa baaz kaar kanai.
- (6) Aa peyaada shut.
- (7) Watee Kaaraa zoot khalaas kan.

- (1) I played badly.
- (2) The old man walks slowly.
- (3) The girl is running fast.
- (4) She sings sweetly.
- (5) You work hard at night.
- (6) He went on foot.
- (7) Finish your work soon.

Kaarai War

Adverb of Manner.

Naa gat	—	Suddenly.	Naa zaantee	—	Foolishly.	Zuraa	—	By
Naa gumaan			Naa sarpadee			paa		force

Kaarai War.

Adverb of Manner.

Cherukaahce	—) Secretly.	E-daul	— Like	Zoot	— Quickly
Andareeyaa	)	E-war	Thus	Zeet	
Dak-kokeyyaa	)	E-pem	In this		
		E-rgaa	way.		
		Erangaa			
Pa zaant	—) Purposely.	Daraa dar	— Openly.	Pa tit	— By guess
Pa kast.		Roomalaas		Pa khiyaaal	
Chon	—) How.	Pa-juwaance	— nicely	Wash-wash—	Slowly
Chergaa	)	Pa-sharree		Madaam	—
	)			Madaam	
Che pem-	)	Pa-zabrec		Araam-araam	
Cho-chun	)			Karaar-karaar	

(4) KAARAI SAWAB. (Adverb of Cause).

It shows the cause of the action or used for asking question.

Examples :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Aa kadain kait ? | (1) When will he come back ? |
| (2) Tau kujaa ravagaa ai ? | (2) Where are you going ? |
| (3) Tau chon ai ? | (3) How do you do ? |
| (4) Aayaan chekadar pa-kaar int ? | (4) How much do they require ? |
| (5) Iskool chekadar door int ? | (5) How far is the school ? |
| (6) Tau chunt waar logaa ravai ? | (6) How often do you go home ? |
| (7) Tau chekadar zar lotai ? | (7) How much money do you want ? |
| (8) Kai aat ? | (8) Who came ? |

Kaarai Sawab

= Adverb of Cause.

Kadee
Kadain.

— When.

Kujaa
Buko

— Where.

Chekadar
Chekhtar
Chekadar

— How much

Kaarai Sawab

Adverb of Cause.

Kai—Who. Pameshaa—Therefore. Parche—Why.
 Pamishkaa—
 Pame khaatiraa Pacha
 Pache

Chunt — How many. Che — What. Cheenkas — How much.
 Cheenchuk

5. KAARAI KISAAS. (Adverb of Degree or Number).

It denotes that how many times an action took place.

Examples :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sabakaa do gash-taan buwaan. | 1. Read the lesson twice. |
| 2. Aa har wakt manee gisaa kaat. | 2. He came often to my house. |
| 3. Aa yak waar daraa takkit. | 3. He knocked at the door once. |
| 4. Aa zaagaa sai bar jat. | 4. He beat the boy thrice. |
| 5. E manaa bas ant. | 5. This is sufficient for me. |

KAAARAI KISAAS — Adverb of Degree.

Ziyaat-Geshtir-Baaz. More.	Bekach-bekisaas-behisaab. Too much.	Kam-Kammoro Little— Kamuk. Little.
Har wakt. Often.	Yak waar-Yak bar. Once.	Bas. Sufficient.
Tushuk-Pashshe- Kammokee. A little.	Eenchuk. A little.	Baaz-Illaa- heenai. Much. Too many.

BOOTAGAIN KAAR. (Adverb of Affirmation).

It denotes the affirmation of the taking place of an action or it affirms that an action has taken place.

Examples :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Au aa aat. | 1. Yes, he came. |
| 2. Beshak aa tara salam dant. | 2. Certainly he will salute you. |

Bootagain Kaar. — Adverb of Affirmation.

Jaahee	Beshak.	Au- aan.
Raastee kaan	Certainly.	Jeehaan.
uely.		Yes.

7. NABOOTAGAIN KAAR. (Adverb of Negation).

It denotes that the action has not taken place.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sangeen ash baazaa-
raa nayaata. | 1. Sangeen has not
come from
bazaar. |
| 2. Tahee kitaabaan
kas naburta. | 2. Nobody has taken
away your books. |
| 3. Man sailaa naraveen. | 3. I will not go for
seeing the show. |
| 4. Ustaad manaa najat. | 4. The teacher did
not punish me. |

Nabootagain Kaar — Adverb of Negation.

Na- inna
No

Asual Na
Nay

Had na
Not at all

CHAPTER-IX.

NIYAAM LAUZ. (Prepositions).

A preposition is a word placed after a noun or a pronoun to show its relation to some other words in the sentences.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kitaab mejai cha-
kaa int. | 1. The book is on
the table. |
| 2. Man gon watee kala-
maa lik-keen. | 2. I write with my
pen. |
| 3. Manee biraat iskoo-
laa ravagaa int. | 3. My brother is
going to school. |
| 4. Kuchak aahee ran-
daa tachit. | 4. The dog ran after
him. |
| 5. Hammal manee kirraa
ushtata. | 5. Hammal is stand-
ing near me. |
| 6. Mardak aapee tahaa
daur kurt. | 6. The man jumped
into the water. |
| 7. Rail tesanaa sar
boot. | 7. The train arrived
at the station. |

In the above sentences (1) "Chakaa-On" shows the relation between (Mejai-Table) and Kitaab (Book) and similarly "gon (With)" 'aa (to)'-randaa (After)' "Kirr (Near)" 'tahaa (into)' "aa-at" show their relations to other words in the sentences.

KINDS OF PREPOSITION. (Niyaam Lauz War).

There are two kinds of (Niyaam Lauz) Prepositions, (1) Principal Prepositions (Asulee Niyaam Lauz) (2) Nominal Prepositions (Panaa-main Niyaam Lauz).

1. ASULEE NIYAAM LAUZ.

(The Principal Prepositions).

Asulee Niyaam Lauz. The Principal Preposition.	R I D. Sentence
1. Ash-Ach-sha (From).	1. Kalaat ash Mastungaa chunt meel int. 1. How many miles is Kalat from Mastung.
2. (On account of)	2. Man ach shudaa miragaa un. 2. I am dying on account of hunger.
3. Ache-Ashe- Shaye. (Out of)	3. Ache cheezaan cheeye buzoor. 3. Take something out of these things.
4. (Than).	4. Tau sha man delair tir na atai. 4. You were not braver than me.
5. (made of).	5. E chaukee ash daaraa jor (boota)

Asulee Niyaan Lauz.
The Principal Prepositions.

R I D.
Sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | 5. This chair is made of wood. |
| 6. Go-Gou
(With). | 6. Aa zaag go watee pissaa ash Soorabaa aata. |
| | 6. That child has come with his father from Sorab. |
| 7. (With). | 7. Kiptaan sai mardumaa gon zahmaa kusht. |
| | 7. Captain killed three persons with the sword. |
| 8. Tahaa (In)
Laaffa
(Into)
Andaraa
Tokaa. | 8. Ancho ke man kotau ai tahaa putri-tun aa manaa zaa dayagaa laggit. |
| | 8. As soon as I entered in the house he began to abuse me. |
| 9. Pa- (For). | 9. Man e kitaabaa pa sai ruppaicee bahaa zurtagun. |
| | 9. I have bought this book for three rupees. |
| 10. Pa- (For the sake) | 10. Pa Khudaahee naamaa manaa yala dai. |
| | 10. For the sake of God leave me. |
| 11. Sara-Chakaa
(On). | 11. Watee kitaabaa ghaalee ai sara bil-o-biyaa. |
| | 11. Put your book on the carpet and come. |

Asulee Niyaam Lauz.
The Principal Prepositions.

R I D.
Sentence.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|---|
| 12. | (By) | 12. | Khudaahee sara man durogh nabandee. |
| | | 12. | By God I do not lie. |
| 13. | Be (Without) | 13. | Be tau man udaa na raveen. |
| | | 13. | I would not go there, without you. |
| 14. | Taa - taan - daan (Till) | 14. | Man ash sobaa taa shamaa pat tau had kurtun. |
| | | 14. | I waited for you from morning till evening. |
| 15. | (Upto) | 15. | Ash Hind taa Sind gash-tun maga tahee warain mardum nadeestun. |
| | | 15. | I travelled from Hind up to Sind, but I did not see a man like you. |
| 16. | Par or Pa (For) | 16. | Par tahee khaatiraa udaa shutun. |
| | | 16. | For your sake I went there. |
| 17. | Tahaa-Tokaa (in - Inside) | 17. | Gudaan paitee ai taha bil. |
| | Lafaa-And-araa. | 17. | Put the clothes in the box. |
| 18. | Aiai (Of) (Sing) | 18. | Baadishaa asp. |
| | | 18. | The horse of the king. |
| 19. | EE- (Of) (Plu) | 19. | Baadishaan-ee aspaan bigind. |
| | | 19. | See the horses of the kings. |

Asulee Niyaam Lauz.

(The Principal Prepositions).

Ash-Ach-Sha.	From.	Go-Gon	—	With.	Be	—	Without
Ash-Ach-Sha.	On account of.	Tahaa Tokaa Lafaa Andaraa	—	In	Taa-Taan— daan	—	Till Upto
Ashe-Ache-Shaye Ash-Ach-Sha	— Out of — Than.	Pa or Par	—	For the sake of For.	'Ai (Sin)— EE (Plu)—	—	Of Of
Ash-Ach-Sha	— Made of	Sara-Chakaa	—	On-above by.			

2. PANAAMAIN NIYAAM LAUZ (The Nominal Prepositions).

They are in reality Nouns, Adjectives or Adverbs followed by prepositions which are sometimes expressed and sometimes understood.

Examples :—

Panaamain Niyaam Lauz. The Nominal Prepositions.	R I D. Sentences.
1. Waastaa- Khaatiraa. (For)	1. Guwando-aanee waastaa ash baazaaraa che aurtai ?
	1. What have you brought for the children from bazar ?
	2. Man shumai-ee khaatiraa chaa pachagaa un.
	2. I am making tea for you.
2. Barawaa-Bar- agaa. (About) (Concerning)	3. Eshee barawaa hich nagu- shtun.
	3. I did not say anything con- cerning this fellow.
3. Dan-naa-Da- raa. (Out-Outside)	4. Shaaraa ach dannaa, zan- dain goke deestun.
	4. Out of the city, I saw a fat cow.
4. Niyaamaa-Miy- aanjeenaa. (Between).	5. Raa ai miyaanjeenaa-e- jaamagaa deestun.
	5. I found this shirt bet- ween the road.

Panaamain Niyaam Lauz.
The Nominal Prepositions.

R I D.
Sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. Dempa dem.
(Opposite) | 6. Gontau dem pa dem kai oshtata? |
| | 6. Who has stood opposite you ? |
| 6. Pushtaa-Rand-
aa-Padaa.
(After) | 7. Aa da roch randaa aat. |
| | 7. He returned after ten days. |
| | 8. Manee padaa beyaa. |
| | 8. Come after me. |
| | 9. Dewaalai pushtaa bosht. |
| (Behind) | 9. Stand behind the wall. |
| 7. Nemagaa-Kund-
aa. | 10. E naaduraaahaa doksarai nemagaa bebar. |
| (To) | 10. Take this patient to the Doctor. |
| 8. Nemagaa-Kund-
aa. | 11. Eshaa taam takkaa baragaa ai ? |
| Pallaawaa-Kashaa-
Takkaa-Wattaa. | 11. To which direction you are taking him. |
| (Direction) (Side). | |
| 9. Kirraa-Guwaraa
Nazzeekaa-Rahaa. | 12. Manee kirraa binind. |
| (Beside—Near
By the side of) | 12. Sit near me. |

Panaamain Niyaam Lauz.
The Nominal Prepositions.

R I D.
Sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 10. Peshaa-Pesaraa
Saareeyaa
(Before) (Formerly) | 13. Peshaa mahlook
reesh daashtant.
13. Formerly people
grew beards. |
| 11. Demaa.
(In front of) | 14. Maseetai demaa duk-
kaane int-ke udaa
sheer bahaa kanant.
14. In front of the
Mosque there is a
shop, where milk is
sold. |
| 12. Cheraa-Cheragaa
Bunaa.
(beneath) | 15. Tahee biraat darach-
kai cheragaa nindok
at.
15. Your brother was sitt-
ing beneath a tree. |
| 13. Jaa-haa-Andaa.
(In place of) | 16. Tau jaamagai jan-haa
shalwar-aa aurtai.
16. You brought the
trousers in place of
shirt. |
| 14. Khaatiraa.
(On account of) | 17. Aa manaa zaa daat
tahee khaatiraa hech
nagushtune.
17. He abused me, on
account of you I did
not say anything to
him. |

Paenaamain Niyaam Lauz.
Nominal Preposition.

R I D.
Sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. Karrak-Kandee.
(Bank-Brink). | 18. Marochee durustain
roch kaurai karrakaa
nindok bootagun. |
| | 18. To-day all the day
long I had been sitting
by the brink of a stream. |
| 16. Abaid-Siwaa.
(Except) | 19. Abaid ash tau, gon
dega kassaa naraveen. |
| | 19. Except you, I will not
go with any other man. |
| 17. Cho-Chush.
(As) | 20. Rustum cho shairaa
pattaa dar aat. |
| | 20. Rustum came to the
plain like (as) a lion. |
| 18. Waaree (Like). | 21. Waaree shairaa jang
kan. |
| | 21. Fight like a lion. |
| 19. Daul-War-Pem.
(Like) | 22. E daul jore bekan. |
| | 22. Make it like this. |
| 20. Choshain-Cho-
nain.
(Such as). | 23. Man choshain zor watee
umraa nadeestagun. |
| | 23. I have not seen a cloak
such as in my life. |
| 21. Jahlaa.
(Down). | 24. Ko-ye jahlaa kai osht-
aata ? |
| | 24. Who has stood down
the hill ? |

Pa-Naamain Niyaam Lauz. (The Nominal Prepositions).

Tahaa-Tokaa-Andaraa-
Lafaa. (In). Sarbira
(On-Above-Over) Saraa — Chakkaa Waastaa — Khaatiraa
(For)

Barawaa-Baragaa. Danna— Daraa. Niyaamaa — Miyaanjeena.
(About-Concerning) (Out-outside) (Between).

Dem pa Dem. Pushtaa—Randaa Nemagaa—Kundaa.
(Opposite). Padaa. (To)
(After-Behind)

Nemagaa-Kundaa-Pallawaa-
Kashaa-Tokaa-Wattaa. Kirraa-Guwaraa-
Nazzeekaa-Rahaa. Peshaa-Pesaraa-Saareeyaa.
(Direction-side). (Beside-Near). (Formerly-Before).

Pa-Naamain Niyaam Lauz.

(The Nominal Prepositions).

Demaa.

(In front of).

Cheraa-Cheragaa.
(Beneath)

Jaahaa.

(In place of)

Khaatiraa

(On account of)

Karrakaa-Kandiyaa.
(Bank-Brink).

Abaid-Siwaa.
(Except).

Cho-Chush.

(As).

Daul-War-Pem.
(Like).

Jahlaa.
Down

CHAPTER-X.

LAUZ AWAAR. (The Conjunctions)

A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Haalee astomand au eemaandar int.</p> | <p>1. Halee is rich and honest.</p> |
| <p>2. Jeeyandee baayid koshist kant aga na naakaam beet.</p> | <p>2. Jeyandee should work hard or he will fail.</p> |
| <p>3. Man deraa shutun pameshaa manaa sizaa daatant.</p> | <p>3. I was late therefore I was punished.</p> |
| <p>4. Yaa Jummaa yaa Muraad kitaabaa duzzita.</p> | <p>4. Either Juma or Murad has stolen the book.</p> |

In the above sentences the words "and (au), agana (or), therefore (Pameshaa), Either, (Yaa) or (Yaa), are words, which join words or sentences together.

Lauz Awaar.
Conjunctions.

RID.
Sentences.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| <p>Au — and.</p> | <p>1. Aa baanai tahaa shut au amudaa nisht.</p> <p>1. She went in the room and sat there.</p> |
|------------------|---|

**Lauz Awaar.
Conjunctions.**

**R I D.
Sentences.**

- | | | | | |
|---------|---|------------------|----|--|
| Ham | — | Too. | 2. | Man gokaa giptun
ham haraa. |
| | | | 2. | I bought the cow and
the donkey too. |
| Che-che | — | As well as. | 3. | Che mard che janain
kul naawaaninda
atant. |
| | | | 3. | The men as well as
the women, all of
them were illiterate. |
| Yaa-yaa | — | Either-or) | 4. | Yaa chup binind yaa
daraa burau. |
| | | | 4. | Either sit quiet or go
away. |
| Na-na | — | Neither-
Nor. | 5. | Na man raveen na
tara killeen. |
| | | | 5. | Neither I will go nor
will allow you. |
| Maga | — | But. | 6. | Ayaa pant daatun
inaga aa gosh
nadasht. |
| | | | 6. | I advised him but he
did not listen. |
| Yaa | — | Or. | 7. | Kutavaa ash dar-kap
yaa wataara chair
dai. |

Lauz Awaar
Conjunctions.R I D.
Sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| | 7. Leave the room or hide yourself. |
| Agache—Although. | 8. Aga che aa tahee sangat int, dilai raazaan madegai. |
| | 8. Although he is your friend, yet do not disclose your secrets to him. |
| Aga na
(If not). | 9. Logai tahaa mayaa aga na tahee honaan recheen. |
| | 9. Do not enter the room otherwise I will shed your blood. |
| Her-chekadar.
(Though). | 10. Raamat her chekadar ke yalat maga jangaa nashut. |
| Maga
(Yet) | 10. Though Raamat was brave Yet he did not go to Battle. |
| Percheke.
(Because) | 11. Man devaanaa na shutun percheke man najor atun. |
| Pecheke
(Since). | 11. I did not attend the meeting because I was ill. |

Lauz Awaar. Conjunctions.	RID. Sentences.
Taake. (that)	12. Cheeze gaam demaa shutun taake wash aate kaneen. 12. I advanced a few steps forward so that I may welcome him.
Pame sawabaa. (For the reason).	13. Shair baaz jatagun pame sawabaa manee gut nishta. 13. I had sung too much for this reason my throat became hoarse.
Aga. (If)	14. Aga Mastungaa shutai manee kotaa be-barai. 14. If you went to Mas- tung take my coat.
Ke. (That)	15. Ach eshaan ushkutagun ke 'Bashshaam' ash Landanaa padaa aata. 15. I had heard from them, that Bashsham had returned from London.

	Lauz Awaar.	Conjunctions.
Au - and.	Che-che—As well as.	Herchekadar — Though.
Ham - Too.	Yaa-yaa—Either-or Na-na —Neither- nor.	Maga — Yet. Percheke)Because. Pecheke)
Maga—But. Yaa —Or.	Aga che—Although. Aghana—If not Otherwise	Pame Sawabaa— For the reason.
	Ke — That.	Agha — If.

CHAPTER-XI.

TAWAAR LAUZ. (The Interjections).

It is a word or sound thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind.

Examples :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Waa ! Waa ! Manee teem kattit.</p> <p>2. Armaan ! ke manee dost murt.</p> <p>3. Shaabaas ! Tau shar kurtai.</p> <p>4. Ah ! ghalghal makan.</p> <p>5. Akh ! che juwaan-ain nidaarage.</p> <p>6. Aai ! biraas naikee bekan.</p> | <p>1. Hurrah ! my team won.</p> <p>2. Alas ! my friend died.</p> <p>3. Bravo ! you have done well.</p> <p>4. Hush ! do not make noise.</p> <p>5. Oh ! what a pretty sight this is.</p> <p>6. O ! brother do good.</p> |
|---|---|

TAWAAR LAUZ. (The Interjections).

Waa-waa (Hurrah)	Armaan (Alas)	Shaabaas. (Bravo : Well done)	Uf-Ufara (Ho)
Et-re Shame.	Aai - O ! Yaa - Oh !	Dilgosh kan. Hark-Mind.	Shaalaa. Would that.
Pakho. Pity.	Che wash. How fine.	Ajab Wonderful.	Pit-rai Pooh.
		Aafareen. Bravo.	

CHAPTER-XII.
CHEEZE YAAT DAARAGEE RA-BAND.

(Some Important Rules).

- (1) In Balochee language, when the subject is plural, it is always used in all the tenses in its singular form, but the Verb changes from singular to plural. This rule does not apply to imperative sentences. When a subject refers to many things, it is used in its plural form and agrees with its verb.

OR

In all the tenses of Balochee language a plural verb takes the subject in its singular form. Except in imperative sentences, where the plural verb takes a plural subject.

Examples. :—

Present Tense	Singular Sentence	Plural Sentence.
Indefinite.	E mard jaṅgaa raut. This man goes to battle.	E mard jaṅgaa ravant. These men go to battle.
Continuous.	Kuchak wakka-gaa int. The dog is barking.	Kuchak wakka-gaa ant. The dogs are barking.

Present Tense.	Singular Sentence.	Plural Sentence.
Present Perfect.	Zaag shuta. The boy has gone	Zaag shutagant. The boys have gone.
Past Tense. Indefinite.	Janik wapt. The girl slept.	Janik waptant. The girls slept.
Continuous.	Asp aap waragaa at. The horse was drinking water.	Asp aap waraagaa atant. The horses were drinking water.
Past Perfect.	Aa waantagat. He had read.	Aa waantagant. They had read.
Future Tense. Indefinite.	Zaal tacheet. The woman will run.	Zaal tachant. The women will run.
Continuous.	Gok kaa waragaa beet. The cow will be eating grass.	Gok kaa waragaa bant. The cows will be eating grass.

Present Tense.	Singular Sentence	Plural Sentence.
Future Perfect.	Shair nahardita boota.	Shair nahardita boota bant.
	The lion will have roared.	The lions will have roared.

In all the above plural sentences of the tenses, only the verb takes the plural form, and the subject remains in its singular form.

(2) But with the imperative sentences, the case is quite different. The plural takes a plural subject.

Examples :—

Imperative Tense.	Singular Sentences.	
	Gokaa biyaar. Bring the cow.	Gokaan biyaar. Bring the Cows.
	Kitaabaa waan. Read the book.	Kitaabaan waan. Read the books.
	Aspaa sanj kan. Saddle the horse.	Aspaan sanj kan. Saddle the horses.
	Mardaa guwaank jan. Call the man.	Mardaan guwaan- nk jan. Call the men.

3. SECOND RULE :

When pronouns of different persons occur together as subject or object the 1st person is mentioned first then the 2nd in the last the 3rd person.

Examples :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Man, tau, aa udaa rawan. | 1. I, you, he will go there. |
| 2. Zaagaa, man, tau, aa jatan. | 2. I, you and he beat the boy. |
| 3. E rabandaan man, tau, aa jor kurtagan. | 3. I, you and he had made these rules. |
| 4. Na man, na tau, na aa gon e chikaar daaran. | 4. Neither I nor you and he has any concern with him. |

4. All the cardinal numeral adjectives (Kullain baraabar Hisaab Gushain Sifatee naam) are placed before singular Nouns.

Examples :—

Cardinal Number :	Baaraabar Hisaab.
-------------------	-------------------

Cardinal. No :

Da — Ten Da janik — Ten Girls.

See — Thirty. See Pas — Thirty Sheep.

Haft — Seven, Haft gidaan — Seven tents.

Chil — Forty. Chil Log — Forty Houses

5. The words (Kullain—all) (Durustain—all). Teewagain (all). Muchchain (all) are always placed before plural Nouns.

Examples :—

Kullain (all).

Kullain kontaan bar.

Take away all the Durries.

Durustain (all).

Aa durustain pindokaan tawaar kurt.

He called all the beggars.

Teewagain. (all).

Man taraa teewagain zaaraan daieen.

I will give you all the money.

Muchchain. (all).

Gurk muchchain buzzaan kusht.

The wolf killed all the goats.

6. The word chunt, cheenchuk, cheenkas (How many) (How much) precedes a singular noun.

Examples :—

Chunt — How many. Chunt kaush ant.

There are how many shoes.

Cheenchuk—How many. Cheenchuk mardum
aata gant ?
How many persons
have come ?

Cekhadar—How many. Chekhadar gis kapta-
gatat ?
How many houses had
fallen down ?

7. The prepositions (Pusht, Pad, Rand, Pesh, Nemag, Saaree, Chair, Bun, Laaf, Burz, Sar, Chak, Jahl, Nazzeek, Kir, Gowar, Kund, Wat, Tak, Dem) when preceded by a noun or pronoun, the letter (aa) is added to them.

Pusht — Behind. Pardagai pushtaa che
int.
What it is behind the
curtain ?

Pad — Behind. Haibat padaa nisht.
Haibat sat behind.

Rand — After. Aa watee biraasai rand-
aa shuta.
He has gone after his
brother.

Pesh	— Before.	Ash tau peshaa haakim kai at ? Who was the officer before you ?
Nemag	— Towards.	Aa maihee nemagaa aayaagaa int. He is coming towards us.
Chair	— Beneath.	Darachkai chairaa gudaa deestun. I found the sheet beneath the tree.
Nazzeek	— Near.	Manee nazzeekaa biyaa. Come near me.
Saaree	— First. Before.	Shaano saaree-yaa at. Shano came first.
Bun	— Down.	Guwaat paagaa bunaa daur daat. The wind threw the turban down.
Laaf	— In.	Logai laafaa kai pehit. Who entered in the room?

Burz	— Above.	Aur burzaa sha richagaa-int. The rain is falling from above.
Sar	— On.	Dastaa mejai sar-aa bill. Put your hand on the table.
Chak	— On.	Barceeyaa manee sare chakaa erkan. Put the bundle on my head.
Jahl	— Down.	Potagaa jahlaa daur dai. Throw the ball down.
Kir	— Near.	Ganokaanee kirraa murdum nanindant. The people do not sit near the mad persons.
Gowar	— Near.	Manee gowaraa kai nindok int ? Who is sitting near me?
Kund	— Side.	E kundaa mayaa. Do not come this side.

Wat	— Side.	Baalee guraab aa wataa shut. The airplane went that side.
Tak	— Side.	Mancee takaa biyaa. Come to my side.
Dem	— Before.	Meraan ash man demaa ravagaa int. Meraan is going ahead of (before me).

8. The preposition (ai) changes its form in plural sentences, into (aan-ee).

Examples :—

Singular.	Plural.
Aspai paad purusht. The leg of the horse broke.	Aspaan-ee paad purush-tant. The legs of the horses broke.
Aa mardumai dem siyaa int. That man's face is black.	Aa mardumaanee dem siyaa ant. Those men's faces are black.

9. In Balochce masculine and feminine nouns take the same kind of verbs. Like English it does not change its form with the sex.

Examples :—

Masculine. (1) aa ash gisaa dar aat.	(1) He came out of the house.
Feminine. (2) aa ash gisaa dar aat.	(2) She came out of the house.

CHAPTER-XIII

BUN LAUZ. (The Infinitive).

It denotes an action with no reference to time or subject or object. Its ending in Balochee's Western dialect is (G) and in Eastern dialect is (Gh).

Examples :—

Infinitive. Balochee Western Dialect	Balochee Eastern Dialect.
Aarag.	Aaragh — To bring.
Rawag.	Rawagh — To go.
Tachag.	Tachagh — To run.
Grewag.	Grewagh — To weep.
Jihag.	Jihagh — To flee.

(2) AS REGARD STRUCTURE—KINDS OF INFINITIVES

Jor bayag ai roo— aa bun lauze war

1. Simple Infinitive. = Yak lauzee bun lauz.
2. Compound infinitive = Du lauzee bun lauz.

Simple Infinitive.

These infinitives are single, they cannot be split into parts. The chart of the simple infinitives are given below :—

Bun Lauz.	Infinitive.
(A) 1. Aapurag.	To swell.
2. Atkag.	To quarrel.

	Bun Lauz	Infinitive
	3. Ajik-kag.	To shrink back.
	4. Aajainag.	To tatto.
	5. Aarag.	To bring.
	6. Arzag.	To worth.
	7. Arag.	To stumble
	8. Aazmaainag.	To test.
	9. Alash-shag.	To pant.
	10. Ambazag.	To embrace.
	11. Aawaanag.	To yawn
	12. Aayag.	To come.
(B)	13. Bajjag.	To back out.
	14. Bach-chag.	To remain-unspent.
	15. Badag.	To freeze.
	16. Buddag.	To sink.
	17. Burrag.	To cut.
	18. Barag.	To take away.
	19. Brejag.	To roast.
	20. Bojag.	To open.
	21. Bandag.	To tie, to build
	22. Bayag.	To be.
	23. Bishkandag.	To smile.
	24. Bashkag.	To forgive.
(P)	25. Paachag.	To peel.
	26. Paadaahag.	To get up, to stand.
	27. Paasag.	To be entangled.
	28. Paakaalag.	To sift.
	29. Pubbag.	To usurp.
	30. Pa-taahag.	To roll.
	31. Put-rag.	To enter.

	Bun Lauz	Infinitive
	32. Pit-tag.	To mourn, to drip
	33. Pat-tag.	To search.
	34. Pajjaarag.	To recognize.
	35. Phujjag.	To come up to.
	36. Pachag.	To cook.
	37. Pursag.	To ask.
	38. Purshag.	To be broken.
	39. Purushag.	To break.
	40. Pu-lag.	To snatch.
	41. Pindag.	To beg
	42. Poshag.	To wear.
	43. Perag.	To roll, to fold
	44. Pehag.	To enter.
(T)	45. Taapag.	To warm before fire.
	46. Tachag.	To run.
	47. Tata-rag.	To stagger.
	48. Ta-raashag.	To peel.
	49. Ta-rak-kag.	To burst.
	50. Tur-sag.	To fear.
	51. Ti-rik-kag.	To sprout.
	52. Tar-rag	To walk, to turn.
	53. Tireen-zag.	To be scattered.
	54. Tu-rai-nag.	To unsew.
	55. Tusag.	To faint.
	56. Tas-sag.	To gasp.
	57. Taf-sag.	To glow.
	58. Tanchag.	To squeeze.
	59. Tau-rag.	To feel.
	60. Tingag.	To drink.

	Bun Lauz.	Infinitive.
(T)	61. Taa-pu-rag.	To wander.
	62. Taa-lai-nag	To put off.
	63. Taan-du-rag.	To be cramped.
	64. Tap-pag.	To strike.
	65. Ta-taa-hag.	To tighten.
	66. Ta-lag.	To be warded off.
	67. Tan-gag.	To hang up.
	68. Toom-bag.	To peck.
	69. Too-hag.	To wake.
	70. Ta-hag.	To compromise.
(J)	71. Jaa-hag.	To chew.
	72. Jup-pag.	To Jump.
	73. Jurag.	To be' joined.
	74. Ja-rag.	To rinse.
	75. Juz-zag.	To walk.
	76. Jas-kag.	To tremble.
	77. Jak-kag.	To cough.
	78. Jilish-kag.	To shine.
	79. Jalga-mag.	To glitter.
	80. Janag.	To beat.
(Ch)	81. Jihag.	To run.
	82. Je-rag.	To quarrel.
	83. Chaa-rag.	To see.
	84. Chaa-re-nag.	To cause, to graze.
	85. Chat-tag.	To lick.
	86. Chut-tag.	To be relieved.
	87. Char-rag.	To walk, to turn.
	88. Cha-rag.	To graze.
	89. Chur-rag.	To trickle.

	Bun Lauz	—	Infinitive.
	90.	Chi-rag.	To scold.
	91.	Chu-rag.	To be soaked.
	92.	Chash-shag.	To taste.
	93.	Chi-shag.	To sneeze.
	94.	Chak-kaa-sag.	To test.
	95.	Chik-kag.	To pull.
	96.	Chuk-kag.	To kiss.
	97.	Chal-lag.	To move.
	98.	Chan-dag.	To shake.
	99.	Chinag.	To pick.
	100.	Cho-pag.	To pound.
	101.	Chu-shag.	To suck.
	102.	Chon-dag.	To pinch.
(H)	103.	Haa-re-nag.	To scratch.
	104.	Hik-kag.	To hiccup.
	105.	Hees-kag.	To sob.
(Kh)	106.	Khut-tag.	To dig.
	107.	Khas-sag.	To throw.
	108.	Khul-lag.	To thread.
	109.	Khan-dag.	To laugh.
(D)	110.	Daa-rag.	To keep.
	111.	Daa-zag.	To brand.
	112.	Durush-shag.	To grind.
	113.	Dir-rag.	To tear.
	114.	Daran-jag.	To hang.
	115.	Darag.	To fall.
	116.	Duz-zag.	To steal.
	117.	Dochag.	To sew.
	118.	Doshag.	To milk.

	Bun Lauz	Infinitive
	119. Dayag.	To give.
(D)	120. Düb-bag.	To drown.
	121. Das-sag.	To tell.
	122. Dak-kag.	To hide.
	123. Do-hag.	To carry.
	124. Do-baa-rag.	To reproach.
(R)	125. Ra-tag.	To grumble
	126. Ra-jag.	To tan.
	127. Re-chag.	To flow.
	128. Rakhshag.	To shine.
	129. Ru-dag.	To grow.
	130. Ra-sag.	To reach.
	131. Ra-ghaa-mag.	To teach.
	132. Rüm-bag.	To run.
	133. Ran-dag.	To comb.
	134. Ru-nag.	To harvest.
	135. Ro-pag.	To sweep.
	136. Ra-wag.	To go.
	137. Repag.	To cheat.
	138. Rechag.	To let flow.
	139. Resag.	To spin.
(Z)	140. Zaa-nag.	To know.
	141. Zaa-hag.	To give birth.
	142. Zundag.	To sit.
	143. Zinag.	To snatch.
	144. Zoorag.	To take.
(S)	145. Saachag.	To be agreeable t
	146. Saazag.	To make.
	147. Saan-bag.	To bring up.

Bun Lauz	Infinitive
148. Sipaa-rag.	To entrust.
149. Sit-tag.	To leap.
150. Suchag.	To burn.
151. Su-rag.	To move.
152. Sa-rag.	To rot.
153. Sik-kag.	To learn (To yarn for)
154. Su-ka-rag.	To shrink.
155. Sag-gag	To endure.
156. Sambaalag.	To support (To look after)
157. Sumbag.	To bore.
158. Sochag.	To burn down.
159. Soo-hag.	To rub.
(Sh) 160. Shaa-nag.	To scatter.
161. Shi-ta-rag.	To slip.
162. Sham-pag.	To pine away.
163. Sha-mu-shag.	To forget.
164. Sho-dag.	To wash.
165. Sha-wish-kag.	To sell.
(Gh) 166. Ghaz-zag.	To swell.
167. Ghur-rag.	To roar.
(K) 168. Kub-bag.	To be pressed.
169. Ka-pag.	To fall.
170. Kit-tag.	To groan.
171. Kut-tag.	To pound.
172. Kat-tag.	To win.
173. Kaj-jag.	To bend.
174. Kar-rag.	To scrape.

Bun Lauz

Infinitive

	175. Kish-kag.	To break.
	176. Ku-shag.	To kill.
	177. Ki-shag.	To sow.
	178. Kanag.	To do.
	179. Kon-dag.	To dig.
(G)	180. Gaartag.	To belch.
	181. Gaasag.	To yawn.
	182. Gap-pag.	To bog.
	183. Gud-dag.	To trample down.
	184. Gid-dag.	To feel drowsy.
	185. Gi-raa-dag.	To cook.
	186. Gar-dag.	To walk.
	187. Gir-rag.	To drag.
	188. Gi-rag.	To catch.
	189. Gran-dag.	To thunder.
	190. Gre-wag.	To weep.
	191. Gushag.	To say.
	192. Gin-dag.	To see.
	193. Guwaa-rag.	To rain.
	194. Gu-wa-zag.	To pass by.
	195. Gu-wa-fag.	To weave.
	196. Gahag.	To rot.
	197. Gejag.	To pour. (to put).
	198. Gee-mu-rag.	To wither.
(L)	199. Laan-chag.	To tuck up.
	200. Lip-pag.	To be squeezed.
	201. Lut-tag.	To plunder.
	202. Lich-chag.	To stick.
	203. Lad-dag.	To depart.
	204. Lar-zag.	To shiver.

	Bun Lauz	Infinitive
	205. Lu-rag.	To slide.
	206. Lik-kag.	To write.
	207. Lotag.	To demand.
	208. Lojag.	To besmear.
	209. Letag.	To lie down.
	210. Lekag.	To regard as.
(M)	211. Maa-nag.	To live.
	212. Mirag.	To die.
	213. Mi-rag.	To fight.
	214. Mil-lag.	To meet.
	215. Man-nag.	To believe in.
	216. Menag.	To soak.
	217. Meesag.	To be soaked.
(N)	218. Naa-lag.	To moan.
	219. Nabee-sag.	To write.
	220. Nach-chag.	To dance.
	221. Nin-dag.	To sit.
	222. Nu-ran-dag.	To grumble.
(W)	223. Waape-nag.	To put to sleep.
	224. Waanag.	To read.
	225. Waa-ne-nag.	To teach.
	226. Wad-dag.	To increase.
	227. Wa-rag.	To eat.
	228. Was-pag.	To sleep.
	229. Wa-hag.	To flow.

2. DU LAUZEE KAARGONAG. (Compound Infinitives).

When the simple infinitive is preceded by

some other word, it is called compound Infinitive.

The chart of the Compound Infinitive is given below.

Compound Infinitive	—	English meaning.
1. Paad-aahag.	—	To stand
2. Wash-aahag.	—	To like.
3. Saib-aahag.	—	To suit
4. Yala-bayag.	—	To be released.
5. Ranj-bayag.	—	To be offended.
6. Tappee-bayag.	—	To be wounded.
7. Gap-janag.	—	To talk.
8. Laaf-janag.	—	To boast.
9. Gaam-janag.	—	To take step.
10. Bransh-dayag.	—	To shine.
11. Aas-dayag.	—	To set on fire.
12. Guwaazee-dayag	—	To amuse.
13. Sar-rechag.	—	To overflow.
14. Jaan-aa-rasag	—	To be tired off.
15. Saraa-rasainag.	—	To complete.
16. Dast shodag.	—	To wash hands.
17. Darkanag.	—	To expel.
18. Dast-kashag.	—	To renounce.
19. Waatar Kanag.	—	To return.
20. Raast gushag.	—	To tell truth.
21. Aas girag.	—	To catch fire.
22. Braanz girag.	—	To jump.
23. Dil lotag.	—	To yearn.
24. Bad lotag.	—	To wish ill.
25. Du-haa lotag.	—	To pray.

Compound Infinitive	English meaning
---------------------	-----------------

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 26. Man-nishtman-ag. | — To vow. |
| 27. Dard waa-rag. | — To bear trouble. |
| 28. Zahr-warag. | — To take poison. |
| 29. Pech warag. | — To convulse. |

BUN LAUZ-AI BIZAANTEE WAR.

(Classes of Infinitive as Regards Meaning).

As regards meaning it is of three classes.

1. Pooravain Bun Lauz. (Intransitive) (Infinitive).
2. Naa Pooravain Bun Lauz. (Transitive) (Infinitive).
3. Horain Bun Lauz. (Common) (Infinitive).

(1) POORAVAIN BUN LAUZ. (Intransitive).

When the action stops with the agent (subject) and does not pass from the agent to anything else, is called intransitive.

Examples :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Daryaab wahant. | 1. The rivers flow. |
| 2. Guwaat kashsheet. | 2. The wind blows. |
| 3. Asp tachant. | 3. The horses run. |
| 4. Murgh baal kanant. | 4. Birds fly. |
| 5. Duraahain saadaar waspant. | 5. All animals sleep. |
| 6. Kullain Jaandaar mirani. | 6. All animates die. |

To change an Intransitive infinitive.

(Pooravain Bun Lauz) into Transitive Infinitive.

(Naa-pooravain Bun Lauz) the word (enag) is suffixed to 2nd person singular imperative.

Examples :

Pooravain Bun Lauz.	Parmaan	Naa-Pooravain Bun Lauz.
Intransitive Infinitive	Imperative.	Transitive infinitive.
Bakshag	— To grant.	Baksh. Baksh-enag.
Chash-shag	— To taste.	Chash. Chash-enag.
Jaskag	— To rock.	Jask. Jask-enag.
Lar-zag	— To tremble.	Larz. Larz-enag.
Waspag	— To sleep.	Wasp. Wasp-enag.
Lik-kag	— To write.	Lik. Lik -enag.

DO NAA POORAVAIN BUN LAUZ.

(Double Intransitive).

When intransitive requires two objects it is called double intransitive.

To change a transitive into double transitive, (aaenag) is suffixed to 2nd person singular of imperative.

Examples :—

Pooravain Bun Lauz. Paarmaan. Do Naa Poora-		vain Bun Lauz.	
Intransitive.	Imperative.	Double Transitive.	
Bakshag	— To grant.	Baksh.	Bakshaaenag.
Tursag	— To fear.	Turs.	Turs-aaenag.
Chash-shag	— To taste.	Chash.	Chash-aa-enag.
Jaskag.	— To rock.	Jask.	Jaskaa-enag.
Lar-zag	— To tremble.	Larz.	Larz-aa-enag.
Waspag	— To sleep.	Wasp.	Wasp-aa-enag.
Lik-kag	— To write.	Lik.	Lik-aa-enag.

2. NAA POORAVAIN BUN LAUZ.

(Transitive Infinitive).

It requires subject and object both, then the sense is complete.

Examples :—

Wadee kanag. (To create).

Warag. (To eat).

Doshag. (To milk).

Posh: 𑂔 (To wear).

3. HOORAIN BUN LAUZ. (Common Infinitive).

It is intransitive as well as transitive as suchag (to burn or to be burnt).

1. Daar suchaagaa int.

1. The wood is burning.

Intransitive.

2. Manee dastaa ishkar sot..	| Transitive.
2. The coal burnt my hand.	
3. Aa habar kant.	| Intransitive.
3. He talks.	
4. Aa balochee habar kant.	| Transitive.
4. He talks Balochee.	

Transitive infinitives are sub-divided into two classes.

1. **ASULEE NAA POORAVAIN BUN LAUZ.**

(Direct or Primitive Transitive).

They are transitive in their very primitive form.

Examples :—

(1) Warag	—	To eat.
(2) Waspag	=	To sleep.
(3) Kapag	—	To fall.
(4) Suchag	—	To burn.
(5) Wahag	—	To flow.
(6) Mirag	—	To die.

2. **AD KURTAGAIN NAA-POORAVAIN BUN LAUZ.** (Changed or Indirect Transitive).

This kind of transitive is changed into transitive from Intransitive Infinitives.

Intransitive	Transitive.
Tachag — To run.	Taach-enag — To cause to run.
Tur-sag — To fear.	Turs-enag — To frighten.
Nindag — To sit.	Nindaar-enag — To cause to be seated.
Ushku-nag — To listen.	Ushkunaa-enag — To cause to listen.

I. KANOK NAAM. (Active Participle or Noun of Agency).

It signifies an agent or doer.

Examples :—

Verb.	Active Participle.	Verb.	Active Participle.
Kaar Lauz.	Kanok Naam.	Kaar Lauz.	Kanok Naam.
Guwafag — To weave.	Guwaf-ok — Weaver.	Jihag — To desert.	Jihok — Deserter.
Likkag — To write.	Likkok — Writer.	Waanag — To read.	Waanok — Literate.
Kushag — To kill.	Kushok — Murderer.	Zaanag — To know.	Zaanok — Wise.

Verb Kaaz Lauz	Active Participle Kanok Naam	Verb Kaar Lauz	Active participle Kanok Naam
Lotag — To seek.	Lotok — Seeker.	Dochag— To sew.	Dochok— Sewer. (Tailor)
Shodag— To wash.	Shodok — Washer.	Tursag — To fear.	Tursok — Coward.
Tarrag — To travel.	Tarok — Traveller	Warag — To eat.	Warok — Glutton.
Mirag — To fight.	Mirok — Fighter.	Tachag — To run.	Tachok—Runner.

It is formed by removing the (G) of the infinitive and adding (OK) in its place.

Tar-rainag — To translate.

Tar-rainok

— Translator.

2. The active participle (Kanok-Naam) is also formed by adding the following suffixes (Gir, G aar, Daar, Waan, Chee, Aan) to nouns.

Suffix.	Naam	Kanok Naam.	Suffix.	Naam.	Kanok Naam.
	Noun.	Active Participle.		Noun.	Active Participle.
Gir	Leb. Play.	Lebgir. Player.	Paan	Feel. Elephant.	Feelpaan. Elephant Driver.
"	Kaar. Work.	Kaareegir. Worker.	Chee	Jaar. Proclamation.	Jaarchee. Proclaimer.
"	Zar. Silver.	Zargir. Silver smith.	"	Top Gun	Topchee. Gunner.
"	Guwaazee. Play.	Guwaazeegir. Player.	"	Rapot. Report.	Rapotchee. Reporter.

Suffix.	Naam. Noun	Kanok Naam. Active Participle.
Gaar.	Khizmat. Service.	Khizmatgaar. Servant.
„	Gunaa. Sin.	Gunaagaar. Sinner (Culprit).
„	Paarez. Abstinence.	Paarezgaar. Abstinent.
Daar.	Mesh. Sheep.	Meshdaar. Flock master or owner
„	Taj Crown.	Tajdaar. King.
Waan.	Dar. Door.	Darwaan. Door-keeper.
„	Baag. Garden.	Baagwaan. Gardener.
„	Motal Motor car.	Motalwaan. Car Driver.
Paan.	Gala. Herd of horses.	Galapaan. Horse keeper. (A groom).

3. Active Participle (Kanok naam) is also formed by affixing (Imperative verb 2nd person singular) at the end of a noun.

Examples :

Imperative. Paarman.	Noun Naam.	Active Participle. Kanok Naam.
Bar. Take away.	Kullau. Message.	Kullau-bar Messenger.
"	Chuk. Child.	Chuk-bar Child-lifter.
"	Daa. Information.	Daa-bar. Informer.
Zoor. Take.	Bad. Bundle.	Bad-Zoor. Bundle Carrier.
"	Habar. Advice.	Habar-zoor. Obedient.
"	Ishkar. Embers or Burning charcoal.	Ishkar-zoor Tongs or Pincers.

2. BAYOK NAAM. (Passive Participle or Noun of Object).

It is the noun of object. It is formed by suffixing the word (gain) to the Past Indefinite of a verb.

As Guwafag
To weave.

Guwaf-tagain.
Woven.

Verb. Kaar Lauz.	Past Indefi- nite. Guwastagain.	Suffix. Rand Lauz	Passive Partici- ple. Bayok Naam.
Guwafag. To weave.	Guwaft. Wove.	Gain	Guwafta-gain. Woven
Lik-kag. To write.	Lik-kit. Wrote.	„	Likkita-gain. Written
Kush-ag. To kill.	Kusht killed.	„	Kush-ta-gain. Killed-Murdered.
Lotag. To demand.	Lo-tit. Demanded.	„	Lot-ti-ta-gain. Demanded.
Shodag. To wash.	Shusht. Washed.	Gain	Shush-ta-gain. Washed.
Daarag. To hold.	Daasht. Held.	„	Daashta-gain. Held-Imprisoned.
Zaa-nag. To know	Zaant. Knew.	„	Zaan-ta-gain. Known.
Dochag. To sew.	Dot. Sewed.	„	Do-ta-gain. Swon.
Tursag. To fear.	Turist. Feared.	„	Tursita-gain. Frightened.

Verb. Kaar Lauz.	Past Indefi- nite. Guwastagain.	Suffix. Rand Lauz	Passive Partici- ple. Bayok Naam
Janag. To beat.	Jat. Beat.	gain	Ja-ta-gain. Beaten.
Warag. To eat.	Wart. Ate.	„	Waar-ta-gain. Eaten.
Purshag. To break.	Purusht. Broke.	„	Purushtagain. Broken.

2. Some times a Noun is added at the beginning of a simple Passive Participle.

Examples :

Naam, Noun.	Passive Participle. Bayok Naam	Passive Parti- ciple.
Dil. Heart.	Purushtagain. Broken.	Dil+purushtagain. Broken-hearted.
Zang. Rust.	Jatagain. —	Zang+jatagain. Rusty.
Zahr. Poison.	Jatagain.	Zahr+jatagain. Poisoned.

3. JAAHEE NAAM. (Noun of Time & Place).

It denotes the place or time of the occurrence of the action.

1. JAAHEE NAAM : Noun of place.

It denotes the place, where the action is taken place.

1. It is formed by putting together two Nouns.

EXAMPLES :—

Noun.	Noun	Noun of Place.
Naam.	Naam.	Jaahee Naam
Jang.	Jaa.	Jang + jaa
Battle.	Place.	Battle field.
Kaar.	Jaa.	Kaar + jaa.
Work.	Place.	Factory.
Mal.	Jaa.	Mal + jaa.
Wrestling.	Place.	Arena.
Darmaan	Jaa.	Darmaan + jaa.
Medicine.	Place.	Hospital.

(2) It is also formed by putting imperative after a noun.

Noun.	Imperative.	Jaahee Naam.
Naam.	Paarmaan.	
Kaa — Grass.	Char — Graze.	Kaa + char — Pasture
Aap — Water.	War — Drink.	Aap + war — Drink- ing place.

3. It is also formed by putting the following suffixes to Nouns. Suffixes are, (Daan, Sitaan, Kaada).

Noun.	Suffix.	Jaahee Naam.
Naam.	Rand Lauz.	Noun of Place.
Atar —	Scent. Daan —	Atardaan — Scent Holder.
Naan —	Bread. Daan —	Naandaan — Tiffin-carrier.
Rek —	Sand. Istan —	Rekistaan — Desert.
Baloch —	Baloch. Istan —	Balochistan — Place of Baloches.
Mach —	Date. Kada —	Machkada — Oasis.

(II) PAASEE NAAM. (Noun of Time).

It denotes the time of the occurrence of the action.

Examples :—

Sabaahee. early morning	Sobaa. morning.	Shapaa. night.
Umama-shaam. Evening.	Rochaa. day.	Nemrochaa. mid-day,
Nemshap. Mid-night.	Deegar. Late after-noon.	Pesheem. After-noon

(4). ASBAABEE NAAM. (The Noun of Instrument).

It is the name of an instrumental Noun. It is of two kinds.

- (i) ASLEE NAAM. (Primitive Noun).
- (ii) JOR KURTAGAIN NAAM. Derivative Noun.

(1) ASLEE NAAM (Primitive Nouns).

Examples :—

Soochin. Needle.	Teer. Bullet.	Sagaar. Sword.	Kaataar. Daggar.
Langaar. Plough.	Bard. Shovel.	Tufak. Gun.	Zahm. Sword.

(ii) JOR KURTAGAIN NAAM. (Derivative Noun).

Ropag. To broom.	Ropa. Broom.	Dast shodag. To wash hand.	Dast shod Basin.
Taapag. To heat.	Taapa. Iron plate for baking bread.	Dast paak kanag. To clean hands.	Daspaak. Handker- chief. or Towel.

MAZAN NAAM : Augmental Noun.

It denotes the enlarge form of the noun. It is formed by Prefixing the word (Shah Mazan-Dev) to nouns.

Examples :—

Prefix — Dem Lauz	Noun — Naam	Augmental Noun. Mazan Naam —
Shah — Big	Toot — Mulburry	Shah Toot — Large Mulburry
Shah — Large	Suwar — Rider	Shah Suwar — Expert Rider
Shah — Big	Jo — Water Channel	Shah Jo — Big Water Channel
Mazan — Big	Dil — Heart	Mazan Dil — Brave
Mazan — Big	Magisk — Fly	Mazan Magisk — Gad Fly
Dev — Big	Baalaad — Structure	Dev-Baalaad — Big Structure

6. **KASAAN NAAM** :— The diminutive Noun.

It denotes the diminutive (Small) form of the noun. They are formed by suffixing (UK, URO, UREE) to nouns.

Examples :—

Naam	—	Noun	Suffix	—	Rand Lauz	Diminutive Noun—Kasaan Naam
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Gis	—	House	Uk	—	Small	Gisuk	—	A small house.
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Bachak	—	Boy	Uk	—	Small	Bachakkuk	—	A small Boy :
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Taal	—	Tray	Uree	—	Small	Taaluree	—	A small tray
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Janik	—	Girl	Uree	—	Small	Janikuree	—	A small girl
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Deg	—	Cooking Pot	Uree	—	Small	Deguree	—	A small Cooking Pot.
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(VIII) DEM LAUZ : Prefixes.

They are prefixed to nouns and adjectives. They are (Daar—With, Ham-(Co) Wat (Self), Be (Without), Naa (Un), Kam (little) Baaz (Too much).

Examples :—

Prefix	Noun	The word
Ham	— Co	Hamraa—Companion-Co-Traveller
Wat	— Self	Watrod—Wild
Wat	— Self	Wat Matlab—Selfish
Be	— Without	Benaan—Unemployed
Be	— Without	Bedij—Coward

Prefix	Noun	The word
Naa — Un	Zaant — Wisdom	Naazaant — Ignorant
Naa — Un	Poorau — Complete	Naapoorau — Uncomplete.
Kam — Little	Zaat — Race	Kamzaat — Mean.
Kam — Little	Khabar — Talk	Kamkhabar — Taciturn.
Baaz — Too much	Habar — Talk	Baazhabar — Talkative

RAND LAUZ: SUFFIXES

They are suffixes to nouns for making Nouns of Agency

Gaar	Khizmat — Service	Khizmat gaar — Service Performer or Servant
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Prefix	Noun		The word
Gaar	Yaad	— Memory	Yaad gaar — Memorial
Gir	Zar	— Gold or Silver	Zar gir — Gold smith
Gir	Taaroo	— Swimming	Taaroo gir — Swimmer
Gir	Keemiyaa	— Chemistry	Keemiyaa gir — Alchemist
Kaar	Bad	— Evil	Bad kaar — Evil doer
Kaar	Siyaa	— Adultery	Siyaa kaar — Adulterer
Waan	Baagh	— Garden	Baagh waan — Gardener

Prefix	Noun		The word
Waan	Dar	— Door	Darwaan — Door keeper
Chee	Top	— Gun	Topchee — Gunner
Chee	Jaar.	— Proclamation	Jaarchee — An Announcer.
Ee	Nek	— Good	Nekee — Virtue
Ee	Juwan	— Good	Juwancee — Goodness
Ee	Yal	— Brave	Yalee — Bravery.
Daan	Aach	— Fire	Aachdaan — Hearth

Prefix	Noun	The word
Daan	Haak — Dust	Haakdaan — Dustpen
Kada	Mach — Datetree	Machkada — Oasis
Istan	Kabr — Grave	Kabristaan — Graveyard.
Jaa	Waab — Sleep	Waabjaa — Bedroom
Jaa	Er — Halting	Erjaa — Halting place
Abaad	Naseer —	Naseerabad. —
Mand	Hosh — Wisdom	Hoshmand — Wise

Prefix	Noun		The word
Mand	Asto	— Wealth	Astomand — Wealthy.
Naak	Beem	— Fear	Beemnaak — Dreadful (Fearful)
Naak	Turs	— Fright	Tursnaak — Frightful
Naak	Gham	— Sorrow	Ghamnaak — Sorrowful
War	Peel	— Elephant	Peel war — Like elephant or Elephantine
War	Mard	— Man	Mard war — Manly.

ہماری دیگر مطبوعات

- ① بلوچی زبان و ادب کا تاریخ — میر شیر محمد مری
- ② تاریخ بلوچستان — لالہ مستورا م تالیف — ملک محمد پناہ
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