

Journal homepage: <https://jll.uoch.edu.pk/index.php/jll>**Morphosyntactic and Semantic Analysis of Balochi Verbs**¹Safar Khan, ²Khursheed Ahmad, ³Zahid Ali, ⁴Shahbaz Ahmed¹Lecturer, Department of English, Panjgoor Campus, University of Turbat, Balochistan, Pakistan. safarqumi27@gmail.com²Lecturer, Department of English, University of Swabi (New Campus), Anbar, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. khursheedlinguistic@gmail.com³Associate Professor, Department of English, Government college university, Hyderabad Sindh. zahiimahii85@gmail.com⁴Lecturer, Department of English, Panjgoor Campus, University of Turbat, Balochistan, Pakistan. shahbaz.ahmed@uot.edu.pk**Article Info**

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Abstract

Morphology is broader field of linguistics that studies the structure of words, forms of words and word-formation processes (Zeller, 2001; Zahid, A., 2016). Morphology studies morphemes (the smallest meaningful units of words) and how these morphemes shape words into different grammatical categories and meanings. The current study aims to explore the properties of Balochi verbs in Makrani dialect, and it also tries to find how these morphemes change the form and meaning of the verbs. The current study's main concern is to analyse and investigate the properties of Balochi morphemes and to find out how these morphemes change the meaning and form of the verbs. For this study, the data have been collected through unstructured interviews from the native participants of Balochi (speaking the Makrani dialect). The data have been analyzed through Radford's (2009) "theory of agreement". The study finds that Balochi, being a pro-drop language, works like English and other languages of the world where subject agrees with verb and verb with its subject. It is also found that verbs in Balochi have various properties and these properties are generalized by tense, number, mood, voice, and person.

Introduction

Morphemes are the limited units of meaning and they are the smallest grammatical elements in the language". Morphemes have two kinds' free and bound morphemes. The word 'cooked' is combination of lexical word 'cook' and past bound form 'ed'. [Nordquist \(2017\)](#) claims that, "morphology is an essential field of linguistics, which is used to describe the structure of word from different formation processes in language". Morphology is the study of morphemes (the smallest meaningful unit of word). Word 'cook' can stand of its own to be identified as free morpheme and 'ed' drives as a bound morpheme or dependent morpheme, which cannot stand of its own and needs other free morphemes to adjust a meaningful lexeme. Free morphemes are divided into lexical and functional words and Bound morphemes are further divided into inflectional and derivational morphemes. According to Yule (2016), "Bound morphemes are combination of four kinds of affixes, which are prefix (initial addition), suffix (ending addition), infix (middle of the word) and circumfix (around the word)".

Yule (2016) argues that formation of word order in different shapes is a process of free and bound morphemes. Morphemes are added with different content words including verb, noun, adjective, and adverb like (speak+ing, clear+ly, human+ity) and these words are brought into new category with new meanings. Grady et al. (1997) defined morphology as the study of exploration of word structure. Embick & Noyer (2007) call it the study of word-structure. Harley & Noyer (1999) named morphology as "the discipline of word structure." Stewart & Vaillet (2001) explain "it is the study of word construction from morphemes." The claim somehow seemed irrelevant because normally speakers think of words as indivisible units of meaning. This perception made since there are many words which are morphologically simple. For example, the, fierce, elephant, eat, boot, at, fee, mosquito etc. cannot be divided up into smaller units that are meaningful. As we see words like chair-s and door-s.

Related Literature

Fromkin et al (2007) also defined the study of the internal structure of word as morphology but he further added in the definition that the rules in which words are formed are called morphology. Syal & Jindal (2007) are of the opinion that “Morphology finds out pattern of forming words into smallest distinctive units of meaning by combination of sounds called morphemes.” Generally, it can be said that the term morphology is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function from which words are made up. According to Booij (2012), “morphology is done a great work to find a relevancy among words which have similar root word.” Spencer (1991) calls it “The words generator that generates different words from one root and brought them into different formation by adding some affixation to them.

Affixations

All the bound morphemes including inflectional and derivational are affixes. There are four types of affixations. (1) Prefix (2) suffix (3) infix (4) circumfix. Prefixes are those affixes which are attached before the main word or base word such as ‘un’ before the ‘fortunate’ as ‘unfortunate’. Suffix is a kind of affixation which comes exactly after the stem word or free morphemes. Affixation like ‘ed, s, ing, er’ are attached with verb like ‘point’ (pointed, points, pointing, pointer). Infixes are very rare in world’s languages. There is no infix in English language, but the other languages of world have this phenomenon of word formation. According to Fromkin et al. (2007), infixes are those morphemes which are inserted into other morphemes. Circumfixes are attached before and after the root word.

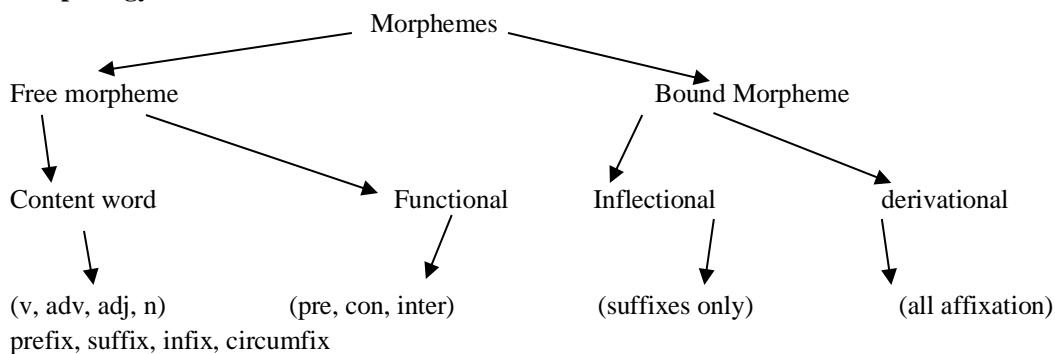
Free Morphemes

Free morphemes stand independently. The words ‘*Cat, fast, to, by, he, beautiful, etc.*’ are free morphemes (Zahid, 2016). Free morphemes are further divided into two types, lexical/content and functional. Words like *dog, weak, speak, eat, apple* are content morphemes. All verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs are lexical words. Function words are those free morphemes which show some grammatical information or logical relation in sentences.

Inflectional and Derivational Morphemes

Inflectional Morpheme is a type of bound morpheme that agrees with context in terms of tense, number, person etc. it brings a minimal change in the meaning of words. All inflectional morphemes are used as suffixes. According to Fromkin (2018), inflectional morphemes are used to show grammatical properties of words they are attached with.” It may also be seen in the studies of Ali, Z. (2021), Ali, Z. et al. (2021) and Amin & Ali (2021). Derivational morphemes are used to bring considerable semantic change or to change the class of words. For example: *play>player; loud>loudly; culture>cultural*. These morphemes can be prefixes, or suffixes (Zeller, 2001; Zahid, A., 2016; Veesar, at al., 2015a; 2015b; 2016). The chart mentioned blow is Morphemic chart in which Morphemes are further divided into two types, free and bound morpheme.

Morphology Tree



Main Verb of Balochi

Main verb is the most important verb in a sentence: without it the sentence would not give complete meaning (k12reader.com, 2008). According to Barjasteh (2003: 19), most of the dictionaries define that the verb formation will be first given to its infinitive form, although it is a nominal derivative of a verbal stem.” Main or basic form of Balochi verb stem is ‘*ag*’ (Baloch, 2015).

Table 1.

Balochi Verbs

Main verb in Balochi	Glossary	Infinitive form
<i>Nend</i>	Sit	<i>Nendag</i>
<i>waps/wasp</i>	sleep	<i>wapsag/waspag</i>
<i>char</i>	see	<i>charag</i>
<i>soch</i>	think	<i>sochag</i>
<i>gard</i>	walk	<i>gardag</i>

Barjaseth (2003) describes that a stem is a kind of morpheme which contains no inflectional affixes. In Balochi, there are verbs which contain two stems, one consists of consonants and the other carries a single vowel, e.g., stem. nend +ag ‘nendag’ (to sit) stem nesht+a ‘nestha’ (sit 3rd form), stem sind+ag suffix ‘sindag’ (to cut) stem sist+ a suffix ‘sista’ (cut 3rd form), stem raw+ag suffix (to go) stemshoth+a suffix ‘shotha’ (gone).

Table 2.*Balochi Verbal Stems*

Verb form	Examples in Balochi	Glossary
<i>Infinitive verb</i>	<i>Wapsag</i>	<i>To sleep</i>
<i>Past verb stem</i>	<i>Wapt</i>	<i>Slept</i>
<i>Present verb stem</i>	<i>Waps</i>	<i>Sleep</i>
<i>Imperative verb</i>	<i>Bowaps</i>	<i>Do sleep</i>
<i>Present participle verb</i>	<i>Wapsag</i>	<i>Is/are/am Sleep</i>
<i>Past participle verb</i>	<i>Waptag</i>	<i>Was/were sleep</i>

(Introducing Balochi Orthography by Zia Baloch, 2015. 145)

Research Concern

Every language of the world has its own way of using morphemes to show aspects. In the same way, Balochi also has its own pattern of using morphemes. We can find abundant literature on Balochi including phonology, syntax, and morphology, as Jahani (2003) studied the case system of Iranian languages including Balochi. Jahani (2013) investigated phonology, morphology, and syntax of different dialects of Balochi. According to her, it is impossible to discuss any phenomenon of Balochi without making constant reference to its dialects. It would be hard to work on a language having different variations in its dialects. Verb being an integral part of a sentence structure is not being given much focus in Balochi by the linguists. Thus, this study deals with Balochi verbal morphemes of Makrani dialect. How Makrani people treat Balochi verbs especially inflectional morphemes? Some morphological issues regarding Balochi verbs are highlighted below to be analyzed further in the research.

Balochi inflections of Makrani dialect

First form	second form	third form
Nendag (to sit)	neshth (sat)	neshta (sat)
Wanag (to read)	wanth (read)	wantha (read)

Most of Makrani speakers can be heard uttering suffix /ag/ in personal ending of the infinitive verb, /th/ in second form and /tha/ in third form. This research further focuses whether these inflections are word specific or used with all verbs. This research will also find out how inflections in Balochi vary from verbs in different situation/tenses. Balochi verb changes different personal endings according to the subject of verb in different tenses. As the following examples where verb stems in present progressive case added to different personal ending suffixes with subject of verb.

Table 3.**Verb Stem with Different Personal Ending Suffixes**

Subject	Verb	Glosses	Personal Ending Suffixes
man (i)	gardaga-	Walk	An
tu (you)	gardaga-		Ey
aa (he, she, it)	gardaga-		Int
ma (we)	gardaga-		En

shoma (2 nd person plural you)	gardaga-	It
aa (they)	gardaga-	Ant

This is one of the problems that Balochi language faces with subject of verb that carries different morphological personal ending suffixes. These kinds of morphological issues regarding Balochi verbs will be highlighted throughout the research. Negation in Balochi is another problematic issue which has different prefix ‘ma’ ‘magosh’ (do not say) ‘maro’ (do not go), ‘mayar’ (do not bring) in imperative cases but carry negation ‘na’ in other tenses. As ‘nagosh’ (do not say) ‘naro’ (do not go), ‘nayar’ (do not bring). Thus, the current looks to explore and investigate the role of affixation (especially inflectional morphemes) in form and meaning of Balochi language.

Research Methodology

The study uses descriptive and exploratory research designs to identify how the language is used rather than to tell participants how it should be used. The study applies qualitative method for this research (Creswell, 2014). Researchers focus on the spoken language of Balochi to analyze the properties of Balochi inflections. The purpose of choosing spoken language is to get primary data which are being used by the native speakers of Balochi language.

Unstructured interviews have been conducted to collect the data from native speakers of Balochi. The interviews are conducted at Chirag English Language Center, Absor Turbat Balochistan. The candidates’ ages are between 19-27. The interviews are taken and recorded through mobile. Candidates are asked different questions regarding their personal lives such as childhood, present and past life, studies, unforgettable memories and their wishes and dreams for future. The participants are given friendly atmosphere so that may speak more freely. Researchers, being natives and native-like speakers of Balochi, created a pleasant environment for the respondents so that they may feel in comfort zone during interview. The candidates’ data are analyzed to encounter the properties of Balochi verb through different addition of morphemes with verb stem in different tenses. The properties of Balochi verb are analyzed from number, tense, aspect, mood, and voices.

The first participant S is from Kalatuk. He is a native speaker of Makrani dialect of Balochi. He is 27 years old. He has completed his BS economics degree from LUAWMS, Uthal. The second participant D is from Absor. He is 19 years old.

Theoretical Framework

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

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

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

S	O	V
Maan	naan	waran
I	food	eat

In above sentence of present simple tense subject 'maan=I' agrees with verb inflectional (an) in 'waran' and verb also agrees with subject 'maan=I'.

Data Analysis

Following sections will analyse the Balochi sentences (mainly verbs) in various tenses.

Present/Future Simple

Present/Future simple tense in Balochi both are used in same way: habitual actions of everyday life and used as an action to become part of our future. In Balochi language it is difficult to recognize differences among present and future simple because both tenses follow similar sentence structure.

- i. *Poraen elaqa thaha tao becharey.*

Poraen=entire; elaqa=area; thaha=in; tao=you (singular); becharey=see

You see/will see in the entire area.

Verb 'becharey' is used as the main verb in above sentence, derived from the infinitive verb 'charag' (to see). The word 'becharey' is combination of three morphemes; prefix 'be' with verb stem, which is making the sentence into imperative mood, verb root 'char' itself which is free morpheme and suffix 'ey' which is used as personal ending for third person singular. The tense of the verb is in present/future simple tense. The action is directed to the second person singular 'tao' (you).

- ii. *Maan sharen number geran.*

Man=I; sharen=good; number=marks/number; geran=get/will get

I get/will get good marks.

The verb 'geran' in above sentence is derived from the infinitive 'gerag' (to get). The verb 'geran' is combination of two morphemes, main verb 'ger' (get) which is a free morpheme, and second morpheme is personal ending suffix 'an' which is used with verb stem. Suffix 'an' is used with verb stem to show that the verb is for first person singular in present/future simple tense. The mood of the tense is indicative.

Past Simple Tense

Past simple is a kind of tense which shows the action of recent past or a tense in which action duration is not that much important.

- iii. *Mana moka rasth.*

mana=I; moka=chance; rasth=got.

I got a chance.

Verb 'rasth' mentioned above sentence is derived from infinitive 'rasag' (to get/ to reach). Verb 'rasth' has inflectional morpheme 'th' of the second form of the verb. Doer of the action is first person singular 'mana=I'. In Balochi 'mana' and 'man' both are used for first person singular. The inflected number mentioned in the sentence by object noun which is singular. The tense of the verb is in past form and the aspect of verb is simple.

- iv. *Teachera sharen wadia wanenthen.*

Teacher=teacher; sharen=good; wadeya=way; wanenthen=taught.

Teacher taught in a good way.

The sentence mentioned above carries the verb of past tense. Verb 'wanenthen' is derived from infinitive verb 'wanenag' (to teach). Verb 'wanenthen' is a combination of three morphemes, free morpheme 'wanen' (teach) which is the verbal stem, suffix 'th' which is attached with verb stem making it second form of the verb and last bound morpheme 'en' which is used as personal ending suffix for third person singular. In Balochi infinitive verb 'wanenag' is derived from infinitive verb 'wanag' (to study) which is further added with an infix 'en' by the speakers to become 'wanenag' (to teach).

Present progressive Tense

The tense of the following sentences are examples of present progressive in Balochi. According to Sharvit (2003) "It is a kind of tense that tells an action is going on current situation, the of time sentence occurrence".

- v. *Mae nodarbar nashey hamach bowagaen.*

Mae=our; nodarbar=youth; nashey=drugs; hamach bowagaen=are addicting.

Our youth are addicting with drugs.

The main verb is 'hamach bowagaen' in above sentence, which is derived from infinitive verb 'hamach bowag' is combination of three morphemes 'hamach bowag+a+en'. Verb 'hamach bowag' is a combination of two words 'hamach' and 'bowag' giving meaning of 'addiction'. Verb has cupola 'a' as suffix which most of the time used with gerund form of the verb in Balochi and at last it also carries suffix 'en' (are) is used in personal ending for first person plural. The tense of the verb is in present from simple aspect. Word 'mae nodarbar' (our youth) is the subject of verb in the sentence.

vi. *Maa ingrezi sikkagaant.*

Ma=we; ingrezi=English; sikkagaant=are learning.

We are learning English.

Verb 'sikkagaant' in the sentence is originated from infinitive 'sikkag' (to learn). The verb 'sikkagaant' is combination of four morphemes (sikk+ag+a+ant); main verb 'sikk' (learn) has prefix 'ag' which is attached with verb stem in infinitive cases in Balochi, cupola suffix 'a' which is used to join infinitive 'sikkag' with personal ending suffix 'ant' and become 'sikkagaant'. Personal ending suffix 'ant' along with copula 'a' which shows the gerund inflection, and it shows the first-person plural. The tense of the verb is present from, and the aspect of the verb is continuous form.

Past Progressive Tense

The following example analyses the sentences in past progressive in Balochi.

vii. *Maan sak baz koshish kanagaitan.*

Man=I; sak baz=very hard; koshish kanagaitan=was trying.

I was trying very hard.

The verb of the tense is in indicative mood. Verb 'koshish kanaga itan' is combination of two morphemes, the first one 'koshish kanag' is free morpheme and it is also a nominal verb combination of 'koshish' (noun), and 'kanag' (verb). The second morpheme is used as the personal ending suffix of the verb stem 'itan' which is making the verb into gerund form, and it is also modifying the subject of verb. Suffix 'itan' is the personal ending for first person singular verb in past tense from progressive aspect.

viii. *Maan e babtha baz sochaga itan.*

Maan=I; e=this; babtha=about; baz=lot; sochaga itan=was thinking

I was thinking a lot about this.

The sentence mentioned above is complete sentence has a subject 'man' (I), verb 'sochaga' (thinking) object 'e babtha' (about this). Verb 'sochagaitan' is combination of four morphemes: verb stem 'sochag' (to think); cupola word 'a' which is most of the time used after verb stem in gerund form in Balochi; and personal ending 'itan' (was) which is attached with verb stem in past progressive form. The aspect of the verb is progressive. The mood of the tense is indicative.

Future progressive Tense

Future progressive is a kind of tense in which action happening or going on at some point in future. Following sentences analyse future progressive tense in Balochi.

ix. *Aa kar kanaga banth e tema.*

aa=they; kar kanaga=working; banth=will be.

They will be working this time.

The sentence mentioned above is a future progressive sentence. Verb 'kar kanaga' is derived from infinitive verb 'kar kanag' (to do/ to work). The verb 'kar kanaga' is a nominal verb combination of noun 'kar' (work) and verb 'kanag' (to do). Verb is combination of two morphemes; main verb 'kar kanag' which is a free morpheme, and bound morpheme cupola 'a' which is always used as the personal ending suffix with verb stem in gerund form. The mood of the tense is indicative.

x. *Maan wanaga ban.*

Man=I; wanaga=reading; ban=will be

I will be reading.

The sentence mentioned above is a complete sentence. The verb of the sentence is future tense from progressive aspect where verb stem 'wanag' (to read) has cupola word 'a' which is making it gerund form. Verb in the sentence 'wanaga' is combination of three morphemes: main verb 'wan' (read) is a free morpheme and the root word; Suffix 'ag' which is attached with verb stem "wanag" (to read) in infinitive cases; and last the cupola 'a' which is most of the time attached with verbal stem in progressive form. Word 'ban' is used personal ending for first person singular in future progressive cases. The mood of the tense is indicative.

Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense shows an action that is started in past and continuity of present. Declerk (1991) says that "Present perfective is kind of tense that links present with past. A time of action which is before or now but not specified. The following examples give an analysis of the sentences in present perfect tense in Balochi.

- xi. Mana novel wanag e shoq botagan.*

Mana=I; novel= novel; wanage=reading; shoq=likeness; bothagan=have become.

Reading novel have become my likeness.

The sentence mentioned above is combination of two verbs 'wanag' and 'bothagan'. Verb 'wanag' is used as infinitive to specify time between two verbs in a single sentence. The work of main verb is performed by 'bothagan' which is used in present perfect tense. In Balochi language subject 'man' and 'mana' both are used for first person singular. Verb 'bothagan' is combination of two morphemes the word 'bothag' which is the verbal stem in present perfect tense attached with suffix 'an' which is used as the personal ending for first person singular. The mood of the tense is indicative.

- xii. Ayan tewagen qanoon proshtaganth.*

Ayan=they; tewagen=all; qanoon=laws; proshtaganth=have broken

They have broken all laws.

The verb of sentence 'proshtaganth' is derived from infinitive 'proshag=to break'. verb 'proshtaganth' is combination of three morphemes: main verb 'prosh' (to break) which is free morpheme and root word; suffix 't' which makes it second form of the verb as 'prosh=t=broke'; third morpheme is suffix 'ag' which is used with first form of the verb stem in infinitive and progressive cases but here it is used with second form of the verb in perfective aspect; and last morpheme is suffix 'anth' which is used as personal ending suffix with verbal stem to modify third personal plural. The tense of the verb is present, and the aspect is perfective. The mood of the sentence is indicative.

Past perfect Tense

A kind of tense that tells an action is done in past some years ago. Elfenbein (1989), "This tense is the past of past". This tense is very rare in use from the native speaker of Balochi language.

- xiii. Sar o karaan mae molk taba kothagat.*

Sar o karaan=leaders; mae=our; molk=country; taba kothagat=had destroyed

Leaders had destroyed our country.

The verb 'taba kothagat' in the sentence is derived from infinitive 'taba kanag=to destroy'. The tense of the verb is in past from perfective aspect. Verb 'taba kothagat' is the past root from the verb 'taba kanag'. Verb in the sentence is a combination two morpheme, verb root itself 'taba kothag' and Personal ending suffix 'at' which is attached with the verb stem for third person singular 'mol' (the country). Suffix 'at' is used with verb stem 'kothagat' in past progressive cases. The mood of the tense is indicative.

- xiv. Maa e maslae sara bazen jang kothagiten.*

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

We had fought on this issue.

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

Being native speakers of Balochi, we could not find any material that could be a future perfect tense. We have searched the whole data; however, we could not see a single sentence that could be used as example of future perfect tense. Therefore, we may say that future perfect tense is not common in Makrani dialects of Balochi.

Auxiliary Verb

Sadler (1998) explained auxiliary verbs are those verbs which are used with main verb in the sentence to provide extra help or power when it is needed. Following examples analyse the sentences of auxiliary verb in Balochi.

xv. *Aa wathi qom a wasta bazen chezy koth kant.*

Aa=third person singular; wathi=his; qomey=nation; a=copula word in Balochi; wasta=for; bazen=many; koth kant=can do.

He can do many things for his nation.

The main verb in above sentence 'koth' is derived from infinitive verb 'kanag' (to do). In Balochi language word 'kant' is used in place of English model verb 'can' for third person singular only. In Balochi model verb 'kn' always come after verb and carry personal ending according to the subject matter. Verb with model verb 'koth kant' or some time 'koth kn' is combination of two morphemes. Verb stem 'koth kn' which is a free morpheme, and the second morpheme is the zero suffixation as the personal ending for third person singular. The tense of the verb is present form from the simple aspect. Word 'yak ma yaka' in the sentence, is a three-morphemic word but give a meaning of single word (daily).

Transitive Verb

According to Allen & Robert (1966), transitive verbs take direct object or the verb that always depends on object to give a complete sense of the sentence. The following examples analyse sentences of transitive verb in Balochi.

xvi. *Maan bollywood e film be charan.*

Maan=I; bollywood=Indian cinema; a=of; film=movies; be=also; charan=watch

I also watch Bollywood movies.

Verb 'charan' in above sentence is combination of two morphemes; main verb 'char' (to see/ to watch) and personal ending suffix 'an' which is used with first person singular 'maan=I'. Verb of the sentence has simple aspect from present tense.

Intransitive Verb

Word web dictionary (2006) explains intransitive verb is a kind of verb that does not require or take direct object.

xvii. *Marchi maan zanan.*

Marchi=Today; maan=I; zanan=know.

Today I know

Verb in the sentences mentioned 'zanan' is derived from infinitive 'zanag'. Verb 'zanan' is combination of two morphemes the verb stem 'zaan=know' itself and the personal ending suffix 'an' for first person singular in present simple tense. The tense of the verb does not carry object and used as intransitive verb to in the sentence.

Negation in Balochi

Negative sentences are used to state denial, prohibition, or refusal and that occurs with negation 'not' in English sentences. Axenov (2003) is of the opinion that negation in Balochi always carries prefix 'na' in indicative cases as word 'nagosh=do not say', 'natachey=do not run', 'nakanth=does not laugh', but different in other cases like subjunctive, optative and imperative sentences, negative sentences carry prefix 'ma' with verbal stem as 'magosh=do not say', 'matach=do not run', 'makand=does not laugh' though negation in both cases means similar.

xviii. *Baly ma hmy cheza nacharant.*

Baly=but; ma=we; hmy=these; cheza=things; nacharant=do not see

But we do not see these things

Verbs 'nacharant' in above sentence is derived from infinitive 'charag' (to see). The verb in this sentence is a combination of three morphemes; prefix 'na' attached with verb stem, which is making the sentence into negative form, the verb stem 'char' (see) and the bound morpheme 'ant' which is used to show the personal ending suffix of

first personal plural 'ma' (we). The tense of the verb is in present form from simple aspect. The mood of tense is in indicative mood.

Passive voices

Passive voices are those kinds of sentences in which subject of the verb receives an action (Yule, 2016).

xix. *Turbat e mohool garak kanag botha.*

Turbat e=of turbat; mahool=environment; garak kanag=spoiled; botha=was.

Environment of Turbat was spoiled

Sentence mentioned above is in passive form. The verb of sentence 'garak ganag' is a nominal verb combination of a noun 'garak' (unfavorable) and the verb 'kanag' (to do).

Discussion

Verb in Balochi changes its function according to the affixation added to the verb stem. As second form of the verb takes suffix 'th' and third form of the verb is suffix 'tha' with verb stem, there may be some verbs which does not carry these personal endings. However, most of the verbs follow the 'th' and 'tha' suffixes. Every language has different patterns for infinitive verb; suffix 'ag' is very special case used in Balochi, e.g., nendag=to sit, gerwag=to cry, hoshtag=to stand, etc.

Gerund form of the verb is formed, with infinitive form verb 'proshag' (to break), with addition of cupola suffix 'a' becomes 'proshaga' and personal ending suffix 'an, ey, int, it', etc. according to the subject of the verb. As 'maan rawagaan= I am going' has verbal stem 'rawaga' and personal suffix for the first person singular. Imperative verb does carry prefix 'ba' and 'bo' with verb stem in positive cases, as 'bekn=do it', 'boro=go', 'bejn=beat it', etc.

Table 4.

Verbs of Balochi

Main verb	Infinitive	2 nd form	3 rd form	Gerund form	Imperative	Causative
Jan (beat)	Janag	Jath	Jatha	Janagaan	Bejaney	Janenag
Soch (think)	Sochag	Sochith	Sochitha	Sochagaen	Bosoch	Sochenag
Ras (reach)	Rasag	Rasith	Rasitha	Rasagaint	Beras	Rasenag

Negation in Balochi always carry prefix 'na' which is attached with verb stem in all indicative mood. As 'nakanth' (will not do), 'nasochtha' (did not thought), naloty (do not want). This prefix 'na' give a negative sense or meaning in indicative mood. Negative sentence in other moods like subjunctive, optative and imperative prefix 'ma' is used with verbal stem such as 'maro' (don, t go), 'masor' (don, t move), bakshithey (forgive him). Prefix 'na' is used with verb stem in all indicative moods whether simple, progressive, or perfective cases.

Balochi language has all affixation like prefix, suffix, circumfix except infix. Prefixes are: 'bogosh' (say it), 'bekand' (laugh out) are an imperative form, suffixes morpheme 'goshag' (to say), kandag (to laugh) added with infinitive form of the verb and circumfix 'bogoshey' (say it) used as imperative verb which always carry prefix 'be' and 'bo' in positive cases and personal ending suffix 'ey' for second person singular subject. As main verb 'wan' (read) has different affixation. Suffix 'wanag', prefix 'bowan', and circumfix *bowanant*.

Conclusion

Verbs in Balochi have different properties as active and passive, regular and irregular, gerund, and infinitive form, all these forms have different morphological patterns. The study finds same sentence structure in present simple and future simple tense. The progressive sentence in all tenses in Balochi has a gerund form of the verb along with a cupola '-a' and personal ending suffixes according to the subjects and tenses of the verb. Perfect tenses do exist in Balochi but are rare. Negative sentences in Balochi follows prefix *-na* in all indicative moods as 'maan nanendan=I will/do not sit', 'nanendey=you will/do not sit', and all other moods like subjunctive, optative and imperative mood carry prefix *ma-* in negative cases as 'makan=don't do it', 'masooch=don't think'. Imperative, optative and subjunctive moods carry prefix *be-* and *bo-* in positive cases as *bekn* (do it), *bosooch* (do think). It is found that morphology does affect the meaning and form of the verb in Balochi. As main verb 'lik' (write), with the addition of suffix 'ag' make

its infinitive form of the verb 'likkag' (to write), 2nd form 'liketh' (wrote), 3rd form 'liketha' (written), gerund form 'likagaint' (writing), imperative form 'Belik' (write it), causative verb 'likkaenag' (make someone to write) shows that the morphological addition with verb stem change the meaning and form of the verb.

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