

# Lesson 10

progressive present and past

foreseen future

necessity/obligation present and past

# Past tense of copula

The copula verb 'to be' has the following past forms:

atán 'I was'

atay 'you were'

at 'he/she/it was'

atén 'we were'

atét 'you were'

atant 'they were'

# Progressive forms

There is a way in Balochi, just like the English -ing form (I am working, I am talking to you etc.) to mark that something is ongoing right now. In English, this form can also be used for things that are about to happen very soon (I am going in a minute), but this is not possible in Balochi. The event must be going on at the speech moment.

# Progressive present

The progressive present was already introduced in lesson 5 and reviewed in lesson 8. The forms are as follows:

(man) kár (na)kanagá án 'I am (not) working'

(taw) kár (na)kanagá ay 'you are (not) working'

(á) kár (na)kanagá ent 'he/she/it is (not) working'

(má) kár (na)kanagá én 'we are (not) working'

(shomá) kár (na)kanagá ét 'you are (not) working'

(á) kár (na)kanagá ant 'they are (not) working'

# Progressive past

In the past tense, this construction follows the present-future tense and intransitive verbs in the past tense when it comes to marking subject and object (not as in the past tense of transitive verbs, see lesson 8). The reason for this is that the copula is an intransitive verb. The construction denotes an ongoing event in the past.

The construction consists of the infinitive in the á-case + past forms of the copula

# Past progressive forms

(man) kár kanagá atán 'I was working'

(taw) kár kanagá atay 'you were working'

(á) kár kanagá at 'he/she was working'

(má) kár kanagá atén 'we were working'

(shomá) kár kanagá atét 'you were working'

(á) kár kanagá atant 'they were working'

# Negative past progressive forms

(man) kár **na**kanagá atán 'I was **not** working'

(taw) kár **na**kanagá atay 'you were **not** working'

(á) kár **na**kanagá at 'he/she was **not** working'

(má) kár **na**kanagá atén 'we were **not** working'

(shomá) kár **na**kanagá atét 'you were **not** working'

(á) kár **na**kanagá atant 'they were **not** working'

# Example sentences

Wahdé taw átkay man kár kanagá atán.

‘I was working when you came.’

Á dóshi ché kanagá at?

‘What was he busy doing last night?’

Mani hayálá kár nakanagá at.

‘I believe (lit. in my thought) he was not working.’

May chokk sajjahén róchá dars wánagá atant.

‘Our children were studying the whole day.’

# Foreseen future

In Balochi, normally the present tense is also used for the future, e.g.

Bándá kojá raway?

‘Where are you going tomorrow?’

But there is a way of marking an event as a foreseen future event. This makes it clear that the event does NOT take place now, it is a clear future time construction.

# Foreseen future

The foreseen future consists of the infinitive + i and the present copula:

(man) rawagi án 'I will go'

(taw) rawagi ay 'you will go'

(á) rawagi ent 'he/she will go'

(má) rawagi én 'we will go'

(shomá) rawagi ét 'you will go'

(á) rawagi ant 'they will go'

# Foreseen future, negated forms

The foreseen future consists of the infinitive + i and the present copula:

(man) narawagi án 'I will not go'

(taw) narawagi ay 'you will not go'

(á) narawagi ent 'he/she will not go'

(má) narawagi én 'we will not go'

(shomá) narawagi ét 'you will not go'

(á) narawagi ant 'they will not go'

(Some dialects prefer to negate the copula instead.)

# Examples of foreseen future

Taw kojá rawagi ay? ‘Where are you going (not right now, at some future time)?’

Man molká rawagi án. ‘I am going (some time in the future) to Balochistan (lit. “the land”).’

Mani hayálá hawr **na**gwáragi ent.

‘I think (lit. in my thought), it is **not** going to rain.’

gwárag, gwárt = to rain

# Necessity/obligation

There is a construction similar to the foreseen future, but with a subject in the á-case and the verb always in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person (singular or plural, see examples). This construction denotes necessity/obligation 'I should do, I must do, I have to do'. In this construction, the subject cannot be left out since it is not shown on the verb.

# Necessity/obligation present

maná wánagi ent/ant 'I have to read, I must read'

tará wánagi ent/ant 'you have to read, you must read'

áiá wánagi ent/ant 'he/she have to read, he/she must read'

márá wánagi ent/ant 'we have to read, we must read'

shomárá wánagi ent/ant 'you have to read, you must read'

áyán wánagi ent/ant 'they have to read, they must read'

# Necessity/obligation present

maná nawánagi ent/ant 'I should not/must not/don't have to read.'

tará nawánagi ent/ant 'you.SG should not/must not/don't have to read'

áiá nawánagi ent/ant 'he/she should not/must not/doesn't have to read'

márá nawánagi ent/ant 'we should not/must not/don't have to read'

shomárá nawánagi ent/ant 'you.PL should not/must not/don't have to read'

áyán nawánagi ent/ant 'they should not/must not/don't have to read'

# Examples of necessity/obligation present

Tará nun kojá rawagi ent?

‘Where do you have to go now?’

Maná bázará rawagi ent.

‘I have to go to the market.’

Chokkán eskulá rawagi ent.

‘The children should go to school.’

# Examples of necessity/obligation present

Maná é sajjahén ketáb wánagi ant.

'I have to read all these books.'

compare:

Maná é sajjahén ketáb wánagi ent.

'I have to read this whole book.'

Márá Éráná narawagi ent.

'We shouldn't go to Iran.'

É sajjahén ketáb shomára nawánagi ant.

'You.PL shouldn't/don't have to read any of these books.'

It is also possible to negate the copula, with a slightly different meaning:

É sajjahén ketáb shomára wánagi naant.

'You.PL shouldn't/don't have to read all these books.'

# Foreseen future, past!!!

The foreseen future can also be used for foreseen events in the past which may have happened or may eventually not have happened. This time the past copula is used:

(man) rawagi atán 'I was (about) to go'

(taw) rawagi atay 'you were (about) to go'

(á) rawagi at 'he/she was (about) to go'

(má) rawagi atén 'we were (about) to go'

(shomá) rawagi atét 'you were (about) to go'

(á) rawagi atant 'they were (about) to go'

# Foreseen future, past, negative

(man) narawagi atán 'I was not (about) to go'

(taw) narawagi atay 'you.SG were not (about) to go'

(á) narawagi at 'he/she was not (about) to go'

(má) narawagi atén 'we were not (about) to go'

(shomá) narawagi atét 'you.PL were not (about) to go'

(á) narawagi atant 'they were not (about) to go'

# Foreseen future, past Examples

Mani brát molká rawagi at, bale nájórh but.

‘My brother was to go to Balochistan, but he fell ill.’

Taw zi áyagi atay. Átkay?

‘You were to come yesterday. Did you come?’

May kár nahallagi at. ‘Our work was not about to finish.’ (hallag, hallet = to finish, itr.)

# Necessity/obligation past, affirmative

maná wánagi at/atant 'I had to read, I should have read'

tará wánagi at/atant 'you had to read, you should have read'

áiá wánagi at/atant 'he/she had to read, he/she should have read'

márá wánagi at/atant 'we had to read/we should have read'

shomárá wánagi at/atant 'you had to read/you should have read'

áyán wánagi at/atant 'they had to read/you should have read'

# Necessity/obligation past negative

maná nawánagi at/atant 'I shouldn't have/didn't have to read'

tará nawánagi at/atant 'you shouldn't have/didn't have to read'

áiá nawánagi at/atant 'he/she shouldn't have/didn't have to read'

márá nawánagi at/atant 'we shouldn't have/didn't have to read'

shomárá nawánagi at/atant 'you shouldn't have/didn't have to read'

áyán nawánagi at/atant 'they shouldn't have/didn't have to read'

# Examples of necessity/obligation past

Tará é kár kanagi at. Taw kort?

‘You had to do this job. Did you do it?’

Maná é ketáb wánagi at.

‘I had to read this book.’

Mára Éráná narawagi at.

‘We shouldn’t have gone to Iran.’