

Lesson 12

The present perfect

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The present perfect denotes something that has happened and is still relevant or a state in the present. It corresponds to the English 'I have done' and the Swedish 'jag har gjort'.

The present perfect in Balochi

- The present perfect uses the past participle (e.g. kortag, shotag, wártag) which is formed by adding -ag to the past stem of a verb, to which it adds the copula (except in the 3rd person singular).
- The formation of present perfect differs for intransitive and transitive verbs.

Intransitive verbs

shotagán 'I have gone'

shotagay 'you have gone'

shotag 'he/she has gone'

shotagén 'we have gone'

shotagét 'you have gone'

shotagant 'they have gone'

Transitive verbs

man kortag / kortagon 'I have done'
taw kortag / kortaget 'you have done'
áiá kortag / kortagi 'he/she has done'
má kortag / kortagen 'we have done'
shomá kortag / kortagó 'you have done'
áyán kortag / kortagesh 'they have done'

The verb can also take the plural ending, kortagant (if the direct object is a plural entity).

Man é kár kortagant. 'I have done these things (lit. works).'

Examples from the text, transitive verbs

Man hamé kammén rózig pa tayi omrá gisshéntag.
I have appointed this little portion for you [whole]
life. (gisshénag, gisshént = plan, appoint)

Hodáyá gwashtag...

God has said...

Man é rang o dhawlén sawdáé zortag. (zurag, zort)
I have taken on this kind of a business.

Examples from the text, intransitive verbs

Mani omr óshtátag. (óshtag, óshtát)

I am going to die. (lit. 'my life has stopped')

Yak gwandhén zarré mantag. (mánag, mant)

A little money is left.