

# Lesson 7

The present-future subjunctive

The imperative

# The present-future subjunctive

The present-future indicative form is used for events in the present and future that are REAL, CERTAIN (see lesson 3, slide 16 for review). The present-future subjunctive form is used for events in the present and future that are NOT CERTAIN, e.g. I can go (but it is not sure if I go or not), I want to go (it is not sure if I go or not), I must go (it is not sure if I go or not).

# Forms of the present-future subjunctive

The present-future subjunctive is formed as follows:

## **Positive forms**

The prefix *be-* (sometime reduced to *b-* or *by-* in spoken language) + the present-future stem + person endings.

## **Negative forms**

The negation *ma* + the present-future stem + person endings.

# The verb *kanag* کنگ 'to do' in the present-future subjunctive

**bekanán** 'I should do, if I do, I may do etc.' بکنان

**bekany** 'you.SG should do etc.' بکنئے

**bekant** 'he/she/it should do etc.' بکنت

**bekanén** 'we should do etc.' بکنین

**bekanét** 'you.PL should do etc.' بکنیت

**bekant** 'they should do etc.' بکننت

The verb *kanag* کنگ 'to do' in the negative present-future subjunctive

*makanán* 'I should not do, if I don't,

I may not do etc.' مکنان

*makanay* 'you.SG should not do etc.' مکنئے

*makant* 'he/she/it should not do etc.' مکنت

*makanén* 'we should not do etc.' مکنین

*makanét* 'you.PL should not do etc.' مکنیت

*makanant* 'they should not do etc.' مکننت

# The verb *áyag* آيگ 'to come' in the present-future subjunctive

**byáyán** 'I should come, if I come, I may come etc.' بيایان

**byáyay** 'you.SG should come etc.' بیائے

**byayt** 'he/she/it should come etc.' بیئیت

**byáén** 'we should come etc.' بیاین

**byáét** 'you.PL should come etc.' بیایت

**byáyant** 'they should come etc.' بیاینت

The verb *áyag* آيگ 'to come' in the negative present-future subjunctive

*mayáyán* 'I should not come, if I don't come, I may not come etc.' ميايان

*mayáy* 'you.SG should not come etc.' ميائے

*mayayt* 'he/she/it should not come etc.' ميئيت

*mayáén* 'we should not come etc.' مياين

*mayáét* 'you.PL should not come etc.' ميايت

*mayáyant* 'they should not come etc.' مياينت

# The verb *warag* ورگ 'to eat' in the present-future subjunctive

**bwarán** 'I should eat, if I eat, I may eat etc.' بوران

**bwaray** 'you.SG should eat etc.' بورئے

**bwárt** 'he/she/it should eat etc.' بوارت

**bwarén** 'we should eat etc.' بورین

**bwarét** 'you.PL should eat etc.' بوریت

**bwarant** 'they should eat etc.' بورنت

The verb *warag* ورگ 'to eat' in the negative present-future subjunctive

**mawarán** 'I should not eat, if I don't eat, I may not eat etc.' موران

**mawaray** 'you.SG should not eat etc.' مورئے

**mawárt** 'he/she/it should not eat etc.' موارت

**mawarén** 'we should not eat etc.' مورین

**mawarét** 'you.PL should not eat etc.' موریت

**mawarant** 'they should not eat etc.' مورنت

# Uses of the present-future subjunctive

The uses of the present-future subjunctive must be learnt one by one. As speakers of English and Swedish, it is important to pay attention to them (since there is no corresponding form in Swedish or English). Sometimes they correspond to an infinitive, sometimes to a present form of the verb in Swedish/English. True for all present-future subjunctive forms is that they don't present REAL FACTS.

## Present-future subjunctive after

*(na)báyad ent* باید/نباید انت 'must (not)'

Báyad ent berawén. 'We must go.' باید انت برئوین.

Nabáyad ent maróchi sharáb bwaray. 'You should not drink wine today.'

نباید انت مروچی شراب بورئے.

Báyad ent zut byayt. 'She should come quickly.'

باید انت زوت بیئیت.

It is impossible to use the present-future indicative after *(na)báyad ent* باید/نباید انت 'must (not)'.

# Present-future subjunctive after *balkén* بلكين ‘maybe’

Balkén má bándá byáén, balkén ham mayáén. ‘We may come tomorrow, or we don’t come.’

بلكين ما باندا بيائين، بلكين هم ميائين.

If *balkén* بلكين is stronger and has the meaning of ‘it is likely that, probably’ it is followed by a verb in the present future indicative.

Balkén wáb ent. ‘He is probably asleep.’

بلكين واب إنت.

# Present-future subjunctive after

*ke* کہ, *tán* تان, *agan* اگن

*Ke* کہ and *tán* تان are common conjunctions in Balochi. They link two clauses to each other. It is very common that the clause following *ke* کہ or *tán* تان has subjunctive, but it is not a rule. It depends on whether the action in the clause is certain or not. *Agan* اگن ‘if’ is normally followed by a verb in the present-future subjunctive, but also here a present-future indicative can be found, if the condition is weak (i.e. if it is almost sure that this thing is going to happen).

Present-future subjunctive after *ke* کہ

some examples

(the *ke* کہ can normally also be dropped)

Gwashit (ke) taw byáay.

‘He says that you should come.’

گوشیت (کہ) تئو بیائے۔

Nazánt (ke) é kára bekant yá makant.

‘She doesn’t know whether to do this or not.’

نزانت (کہ) اے کارا بکنت یا مکنت۔

# Present-future subjunctive after *tán* تان

## some examples

Má káen tán é dhawldárén shahrá gón wati jenday chammán begendén. ‘We will come to see this beautiful town with our own eyes.’

ما كائين تان اے ڈئولدارين شھرا گون وتي جندئے چمان بگنديں.  
dhawldár ڈئولدار ‘beautiful’  
jenday جندئے ‘own’

Man tai dastá gerán tán makapay. ‘I will take you hand so that you don’t fall.’

من تئي دستا گران تان مكيے.

# Present-future subjunctive after *agan* اگن some examples

Agan nun berawét, rasét. 'If you go now, you will arrive (on time).'

اگن نون برئوئیت، رسیٔت.

Agan taw byáay báz gala gerán. 'If you come, I will become very happy.'

اگن تئو بیائے باز گلَ گران.

(gal gerag گل گرگ 'become happy')

# The imperative

The imperative form is used for commands. For all commands in Balochi, except in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular the present-future subjunctive form is used:

Byáét! ‘Come!’ بیایت! (to several people)

Marawét! ‘Don’t go!’ مرئویت! (to several people)

Dars bwánét! ‘Study!’ درس بوانیت! (to several people)

Dars bwánén! ‘Let’s study!’ درس بوانین!

# The special imperative form

For the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular Balochi has a special imperative form without any person ending.

Byá! 'Come!' بيا! (to one person)

Maraw! 'Don't go!' مرئو! (to one person)

Dars bwán! 'Study!' درس بوان! (to one person)