

Lesson 11

Enclitic pronouns
to have

Full pronouns

In Balochi, in addition to the full pronouns:

man 'I'

taw 'you.SG'

á 'he/she/it'

má 'we'

shomá 'you.PL'

á 'they'

.....

Enclitic pronouns

... there are also enclitic pronouns. Enclitic pronouns must be attached to another word.

=on 'I, me'

=et 'you.SG'

=i 'he/she/it, him/her/it'

=en 'we, us'

=ó 'you.PL'

=esh 'they, them'

Enclitic pronouns in the present-future system

In the present-future system, the enclitic pronouns can be used for the direct object. This use is not very common.

tará gendán

or:

gendánet

‘I see you.SG’

Enclitic pronouns in the present-future system

In the present-future system, the enclitic pronouns can also be used for the indirect object (recipient). This use is not very common.

tará dayán

or:

dayánet

'I give (something) to you'

Enclitic pronouns in the past system

In the past system, the enclitic pronouns are used to denote the SUBJECT. This is a very common use, particularly in dialects spoken in the western parts of Balochistan. The enclitic pronoun is normally not placed on the verb but rather on the word preceding the verb (or even on a word that is found earlier in the sentence, basically the first constituent of the verb phrase). If there is nothing else to attach the enclitic pronoun to in the sentence, it is attached to the verb.

This enclitic pronoun replaces a noun or a pronoun. It is not used together with a noun or a pronoun.

Enclitic pronouns as subject

káron kort 'I worked'

káret kort 'you.SG worked'

kári kort 'he/she worked'

káren kort 'we worked'

káró kort 'you.PL worked'

káresh kort 'they worked'

Enclitic pronoun placed on the word preceding the verb

Man cha taw jost kort.

or:

Cha taw jost**on** kort.

'I asked you.'

Enclitic pronoun placed on the verb
(e.g. gwashag, gwasht ‘to say’)

Mani m^átá gwasht ke man byáyán.

‘My mother said that I should come.’

or:

Áiá gwasht ke man byáyán.

‘She said that I should come.’

or:

Gwashti ke man byáyán.

‘She said that I should come.’

“What I did yesterday”

Pád átkán. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘I got up (from the bed).’ (pád áyag, átk)

Ragbandon (náshtáon) wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘I had breakfast.’ (warag, wárt)

Rótákon wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘I read the newspaper.’ (wánag, wánt)

Randá eskulá shotán. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then I went to school.’ (rawag, shot)

Darson wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘I studied.’

Sáhat yakká sobáragon wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘At one o’clock I had lunch.’

Padá shotán dhanná. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then I went out.’

Kadamon jat. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘I took a walk.’ (kadam janag, jat)

Bégáhá waragon addh kort. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘In the afternoon, I made food.’ (addh kanag, kort)

Dém pa shapá gón wati sangatán felmon cháret. TRANSITIVE VERB (chárag, cháret)

‘Towards evening, I watched a film (or: films) with my friends.’

Sáhat yázdahá wáb kaptán. INTRANSITIVE VERB (kapag, kapt)

‘At eleven o’clock, I fell asleep.’

“What you.SG did yesterday”

Pád átkay. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘You got up (from the bed).’

Ragbandet (náshtáet) wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You had breakfast.’

Rótáket wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You read the newspaper.’

Randá eskulá shotay. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then you went to school.’

Darset wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You studied.’

Sáhat yakká sobáraget wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘At one o’clock you had lunch.’

Padá shotay dhanná. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then you went out.’

Kadamet jat. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You took a walk.’

Bégáhá waraget addh kort. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘In the afternoon, you made food.’

Dém pa shapá gón wati sangatán felmet cháret. TRANSITIVE VERB

‘Towards evening, you watched a film (or: films) with your friends.’

Sáhat yázdahá wáb kaptay. INTRANSITIVE VERB

‘At eleven o’clock, you fell asleep.’

“What he/she did yesterday”

Pád átk. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘He/she got up (from the bed).’

Ragbandi (náshtái) wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘He/she had breakfast.’

Rótáki wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘He/she read the newspaper.’

Randá eskulá shot. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then he/she went to school.’

Darsi wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘He/she studied.’

Sáhat yakká sobáragi wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘At one o’clock he/she had lunch.’

Padá shot dhanná. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then he/she went out.’

Kadami jat. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘He/she took a walk.’

Bégáhá waragi addh kort. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘In the afternoon, he/she made food.’

Dém pa shapá gón wati sangatán felmi cháret. TRANSITIVE VERB

‘Towards evening, he/she watched a film (or: films) with his/her friends.’

Sáhat yázdahá wáb kapt. INTRANSITIVE VERB

‘At eleven o’clock, he/she fell asleep.’

“What we did yesterday”

Pád átkén. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘We got up (from the bed).’

Ragbanden (náshtáen) wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘We had breakfast.’

Rótáken wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘We read the newspaper.’

Randá eskulá shotén. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then we went to school.’

Darsen wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘We studied.’

Sáhat yakká sobáragen wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘At one o’clock we had lunch.’

Padá shotén dhanná. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then we went out.’

Kadamen jat. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘We took a walk.’

Bégáhá waragen addh kort. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘In the afternoon, we made food.’

Dém pa shapá gón wati sangatán felmen cháret. TRANSITIVE VERB

‘Towards evening, we watched a film (or: films) with our friends’

Sáhat yázdahá wáb kaptén. INTRANSITIVE VERB

‘At eleven o’clock, we fell asleep.’

“What you.PL did yesterday”

Pád átkét. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘You got up (from the bed).’

Ragbandó (náshtáó) wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You had breakfast.’

Rótákó wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You read the newspaper.’

Randá eskulá shotét. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then you went to school.’

Darsó wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You studied.’

Sáhat yakká sobáragó wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘At one o’clock you had lunch.’

Padá shotét dhanná. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then you went out.’

Kadamó jat. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘You took a walk.’

Bégáhá waragó addh kort. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘In the afternoon, you made food.’

Dém pa shapá gón wati sangatán fermó cháret. TRANSITIVE VERB

‘Towards evening, you watched a film (or: films) with your friends.’

Sáhat yázdahá wáb kaptét. INTRANSITIVE VERB

‘At eleven o’clock, you fell asleep.’

“What they did yesterday”

Pád átkant. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘They got up (from the bed).’

Ragbandesh wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘They had breakfast.’

Rótákesk wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘They read the newspaper.’

Randá eskulá shotant. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then they went to school.’

Darsesh wánt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘They studied.’

Sáhat yakká sobáragesh wárt. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘At one o’clock they had lunch.’

Padá shotant dhanná. INTRANSITIVE VERB ‘Then they went out.’

Kadamesh jat. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘They took a walk.’

Bégáhá waragesh addh kort. TRANSITIVE VERB ‘In the afternoon, they made food.’

Dém pa shapá gón wati sangatán felmesh cháret. TRANSITIVE VERB

‘Towards evening, they watched a film (or: films) with their friends.’

Sáhat yázdahá wáb kaptant. INTRANSITIVE VERB

‘At eleven o’clock, they fell asleep.’

Enclitic pronouns for the genitive attribute (the owner)

The enclitic pronouns can also be used for the genitive attribute (the owner). This can happen both in present-future tense and past tense sentences, but it is not very common:

áiy nám / námi 'his/her name'

Man áiy námá nazánán. / Man námáia nazánán. (Uttalas oftast: Man námaya nazánán. But in spoken language námia nazánán is also common) 'I don't know his name.'

Man áiy nám jost kort. / Man námi jost kort.

'I asked his/her name'

'To have'

There is no verb 'to have' in Balochi. Instead, the construction 'to X there is' 'to X there was' is used, where X is the owner. E.g.

Maná chokk hast(ent). 'I have children (or possibly a child).' (lit. 'there is/are child/children to me') (in this sentence it is not clear if I have one or many children.)

Maná chokk nést(ent). 'I have no children.' (lit. 'there is not child to me')

Maná chokk hastat. 'I had children (or possibly a child).' (lit. 'there was/were child/children to me') (in this sentence it is not clear if I had one or many children.)

Maná chokk néstat. 'I had no children.' (lit. 'there was not child to me')

It is also possible to use the enclitic pronoun for the owner:

Chokkon hast(ent)/nést(ent).

Chokkon hastat/néstat.

Examples, present tense

Tará zarr hast(ent)? ‘Do you have money?’

Na, maná hech zarr nést(ent). ‘No, I don’t have any money.’

Áiá báz ketáb hast(ent). ‘He has many books.’

Márá do brát hast(ent). ‘We have two brothers.’

Shomárá lógé hast(ent)? ‘Do you have a house?’

Áyán pa waragá hech nést(ent). ‘They have nothing to eat.’

Mani mát o petá kuchaké hast(ent). ‘My parents (lit. mother and father) have a dog.’

Examples, past tense

Tará zarr hastat? 'Did you have money?'

Na, maná hech zarr néstat. 'No, I didn't have any money.'

Áiá báz ketáb hastat. 'He had many books.'

Márá do brát hastat. 'We had two brothers.'

Shomará lógé hastat? 'Did you have a house?'

Áyán pa waragá hech néstat. 'They had nothing to eat.'

Mani mát o petá kuchaké hastat. 'My parents (lit. mother and father) had a dog.'

Plural on the verb

Only if the number of things one has is in special focus is the verb put in the plural. This happens only in the present tense. In the past tense the verb is never put in the plural.

Maná do chokk **hastant** ke Swidhaná ant o do ke Éráná ant. 'I have two children who are in Sweden and two who are in Iran'

Maná do chokk **hastat** ke Swidhaná atant o do ke Éráná atant. 'I had two children who were in Sweden and two who were in Iran'