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* كنگ ‘to do’ in the present-future subjunctive

*be**kanán* ‘I should do, if I do, I may do etc.’  
*be**kanay* ‘you.SG should do etc.’  
*be**kant* ‘he/she/it should do etc.’  
*be**kanén* ‘we should do etc.’  
*be**kanét* ‘you.PL should do etc.’  
*be**kanant* ‘they should do etc.’
The verb *kanag* ‘to do’ in the negative present-future subjunctive

makanán ‘I should not do, if I don’t, I may not do etc.’

makanay ‘you.SG should not do etc.’

makant ‘he/she/it should not do etc.’

makanén ‘we should not do etc.’

makanét ‘you.PL should not do etc.’

makanant ‘they should not do etc.’
The verb áyag آيگ ‘to come’ in the present-future subjunctive

byáyán ‘I should come, if I come, I may come etc.’ بيايان

byáay ‘you.SG should come etc.’ بياي

byayt ‘he/she/it should come etc.’ بيايت

byáén ‘we should come etc.’ بياين

byáét ‘you.PL should come etc.’ بيايتن

byáyant ‘they should come etc.’ بياينت
The verb áyag آیگ ‘to come’ in the negative present-future subjunctive

mayáyán ‘I should not come, if I don’t come, I may not come etc.’ ميايان

mayáay ‘you.SG should not come etc.’ ميائي

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.’ بورئی

*bwárt* ‘he/she/it should eat etc.’ بوارت

*bwarén* ‘we should eat etc.’ بوریئن

*bwarét* ‘you.PL should eat etc.’ بوریئت

*bwarant* ‘they should eat etc.’ بورئئئت
The verb *warag* ‘to eat’ in the negative present-future subjunctive

- **mawarán** ‘I should not eat, if I don’t eat, I may not eat etc.’
- **mawaray** ‘you.SG should not eat etc.’
- **mawárt** ‘he/she/it should not eat etc.’
- **mawarén** ‘we should not eat etc.’
- **mawarét** ‘you.PL should not eat etc.’
- **mawarant** ‘they should not eat etc.’
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 ‘must (not)’

Báyad ent berawén. ‘We must go.’

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

Báyad ent zut byayt. ‘She should come quickly.’

It is impossible to use the present-future indicative after (na)báyad ent ‘must (not)’.
Present-future subjunctive after *balkén* ‘maybe’

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

If *balkén* 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.’
Present-future subjunctive after *ke* كه, *tán* تان, *agan* اگن

*Ke* كه and *tán* تان are common conjunctions in Balochi. They link two clauses to each other. It is very common that the clause following *ke* كه 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* ُکے some examples
(the *ke* ُکے can normally also be dropped)

Gwashit (ke) taw byáay.
‘He says that you should come.’

ِگوشیت (کے) نتو بیانیے.

Nazánt (ke) é kará bekant yá makant.
‘She doesn’t know whether to do this or not.’

ِنزانت (کے) اے کارا بکانت 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 کاّین تان ای دئلداریین شهرا گوّن وتی جنیئه چمّان بگنّین.

dhawldár دئلدار ‘beautiful’
jenday جنیئه ‘own’

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

من تئیی دستا گران تان مکپئیّ
Present-future subjunctive after agan اگن some examples

Agan nun berawêt, rasét. ‘If you go now, you will arrive (on time).’

Agan taw byáay báž gala gerán. ‘If you come, I will become very happy.’

(gal gerag گل گرگ ‘become happy’)
The imperative form is used for commands. For all commands in Balochi, except in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} person singular the present-future subjunctive form is used:

Byáét! ‘Come!’ (to several people)  
Marawét! ‘Don’t go!’ (to several people)  
Dars bwánét! ‘Study!’ (to several people)  
Dars bwánén! ‘Let’s study!’
The special imperative form

For the 2\textsuperscript{nd} 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)