

Lesson 8

The present-future indicative

More on ...a

Progressive present indicativ

Present-future subjunctive

Imperative

Revision of the present-future tense

- We have learnt three different full verb forms in the present-future tense, present indicative, progressive present, and present subjunctive.
- Present-future indicative is used for real events which don't necessarily happen right now
- Progressive present is used for real events that happen right now
- Present-future subjunctive is used for non-real (uncertain) events
- There is also a separate imperative form used for orders, commands

Present-future indicative (see lessons 3, 4, 5)

...a kanán

...a nakanán

...a kanay

...a nakanay

...a kant

...a nakant

...a kanén

...a nakanén

...a kanét

...a nakanét

...a kanant

...a nakanant

(it is not possible to write the -a without any letter to place it on, therefore the Arabic-Balochi script variant is not given here)

Some cases where there is no ...a

∅ means that the ...a is missing in the present-future indicative tense in the examples that follow. Each slide deals with a special case where the ...a is missing

At the beginning of a clause

(where there is no previous word to attach it to)

∅ Zánán ke mani brátá kayt. ‘I know that my brother will come.’

زانان كه منى برات كئيت.

∅ Gwashit ke bándá rawt. ‘He/she says that he/she is going tomorrow.’

گوشيت كه باندا رئوت.

After a word ending in -á

Man tai **chokká**∅ gendán. 'I see your child.'

من تئی چگا گندان.

É **kára**∅ nakanay? 'Will you not do this?'

اے کارا نکنئے؟

Shahrá∅ rawt. 'He/she goes to town.'

شہرا رتوت.

Directly after all subject pronouns except *man* من

mana gendán	من گندان	mana nagendán	من نگندان
taw∅ genday	تئو گندئے	taw∅ nagenday	تئو نگندیے
á∅ gendit	آ گندیت	á∅ nagendit	آ نگندیت
má∅ gendén	ما گندیں	má∅ nagendén	ما نگندیں
shomá∅ gendét	شما گندیٔ	shomá∅ nagendét	شما نگندیٔ
á∅ gendant	آ گندنت	á∅ nagendant	آ نگندنت

But if there are other words between the pronoun and the verb, there is an ...a

This ...a is attached to the word just before the verb:

taw kára kanay تيو كارَ كنئى

má kára nakanén ما كارَ نكنين

á kára kant آ كارَ كنت

etc.

Directly after the individuation clitic =é

Bachaké∅ kayt. 'A boy comes.' بچکے کئیت.

Janéné∅ rawt. 'A woman goes.' جنینے رتوت.

But if there is a word to attach ...a to, it is there:

Bachaké maróchi^a kayt. 'A boy comes today.'

بچکے مروچی کئیت.

Janéné bégáh^a rawt. 'A woman goes in the afternoon.'

جنینے بیگاہ رتوت.

Directly after *ham* هم 'also'

Man ham∅ káyán. 'I will come too.'

من هم كايان.

May chokk ham∅ rawant. 'Our children will go too.'

مئے چكّ هم رنونت.

But if there is a word to attach ...a to, it is there:

Man ham maróchia a káyán. 'I will come today too.'

من هم مروچي كايان.

May chokk ham bégáha a rawant. 'Our children will go in the afternoon too.'

مئے چكّ هم بيگاه رنونت.

After the conjunction *ke* کہ (see lesson 7)

Mardoma **a** zánant ke \emptyset kayt. 'People know that he/she will come.'

مردمَ زاننت کہ کئیت۔

May sangat **a** gwashant ke \emptyset nayáyant. 'My friends say that they will not come.'

مئے سنگتَ گوشنت کہ نیاینت۔

Directly after *ché* چے ‘what’

Ché∅ gwashay? ‘What do you say?’

چے گوشتے؟

Ché∅ lóthit? ‘What does he want?’

چے لوٹیت؟

Progressive present (see lesson 5)

kanagá án كنگا آن

kanagá ay كنگا اے

kanagá ent كنگا انت

kanagá én كنگا این

kanagá ét كنگا ایت

kanagá ant كنگا أنت

nakanagá án نكنگا آن

nakanagá ay نكنگا اے

nakanagá ent نكنگا انت

nakanagá én نكنگا این

nakanagá ét نكنگا ایت

nakanagá ant نكنگا أنت

Present-future subjunctive (see lesson 7)

bekanán بكنان

makanán مكنان

bekanay بكنئے

makanay مكنئے

bekant بكنت

makant مكنت

bekanén بكنین

makanén مكنین

bekanét بكنیت

makanét مكنیت

bekanant بكننت

makanant مكننت

Omission of *be-*

be- can be omitted from the present subjunctive.

Agan kár bekanét shomay ostád wassha bit.

اگن کار بکنیت شمئے استاد وشن بیت.

or:

Agan kár kanét shomay ostád wassha bit.

اگن کار کنیت شمئے استاد وشن بیت.

‘If you work, your teacher will be happy.’

ma- cannot be omitted

ma- cannot be omitted from the negative present subjunctive.

Agan kár makanét shomay ostád wassh**a** nabit.

‘If you don’t work, your teacher will not be happy.’

اگن کار مکنیت شمئے استاد وشنّ نبیت.

Imperative (see lesson 7)

For the 2nd 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)

Other commands use the subjunctive form

For all commands in Balochi, except in the 2nd person singular the present-future subjunctive form is used:

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

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

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

Omission of *be-* but not of *ma-*

Also in the imperative form *be-* , but not *ma-*, is sometimes omitted.

Hamedá kár bekan! !همدا کار بکن!

or:

Hamedá kár kan! !همدا کار کن!

‘Work right here’

but only:

Edá kár makan!

‘Don’t work here.’ !ادا کار مکن!