Lesson 20

Subordination in Balochi

A subordinate clause

- is not a full argument

- cannot stand alone

- is a part of the main clause, e.g.
  - direct object: I heard <u>that he was ill</u>.
  - attribute: The boy <u>whom you met</u> is my brother.
  - adverbial: I want to see you tomorrow, <u>if you have time</u>.

Types of subordinate clauses

- Nominal clause (is subject, predicate, or direct object in the main clause)

- Relative clauses (is an attribute to the antecedent, to which it refers back)

- Adverbial clauses (give circumstantial information, e.g. the condition, purpose, time, manner, etc. of the main clause)

Nominal clauses

- Subject:
  <u>The fact that you did not come</u> made me upset.

- Predicate:
  To run away was <u>what you should have done</u>.

- Direct object:
  I have heard <u>that you are coming tomorrow</u>.
  I wonder <u>if you are coming tomorrow</u>.

Relative clauses

- Restrictive relative clauses (makes a selection, defines the antecedent, cannot be removed)
  The boys <u>that are standing here</u> are my friends. (Out of all possible boys, it is the ones standing here who are my friends.)

- Non-restrictive (descriptive) relative clauses (gives additional information about an already defined antecedent, can be removed and the sentence is still complete)
  My friend Mary, <u>who lives in London</u>, will come this weekend.

Adverbial clauses

- **Temporal clause** (specifies the time of the main clause)
  <u>When I have time</u>, I will travel to Balochistan.

- **Conditional clause** (specifies a condition for the main clause)
  <u>If I can afford it</u>, I will travel to Balochistan.

- **Final (purpose) clause** (specifies the purpose of the main clause)
  I will travel to Balochistan <u>in order to visit my Baloch friends</u>.

- **Causal clause** (specifies the reason for the main clause)
  <u>Since I am learning Balochi</u>, I want to travel to Balochistan.

Adverbial clauses

- **Concessive clause** (specifies an idea opposite of the main clause)
  <u>Even though you may not like it</u>, I will travel to Balochistan.

- **Consecutive clause** (specifies a consequence of the main clause)
  Balochistan is so beautiful <u>that I want to go there</u>.

- **Comparative clause** (specifies an element of comparison for the main clause)
  <u>It takes longer for you to come here</u> than it takes for me to go to you.

Nominal clauses as predicate or direct object

As predicate:

Sharterén sezá hamesh ent <u>ke man cha eshán yakké shekár bekanán</u>.

As direct object:

Bécháraga nazánant <u>ke malkamut har damán áyáni srápá ent</u>.

Nominal clause in Balochi conjunction ke or Ø

Yak róché, bádsháh lógá shot o disti <u>ke shahbánó sakk gal o shádán ent</u>. Zánti <u>ke maróchi yak mazanén habaré hast</u>. Delá kandán but o yakbará gwashti: Mana zánán <u>ke bahtet pád átkag</u>, bale begwash <u>bárén mardéné yá janén</u>?

Shekáray geragá mani bésóbiay nimmón esh at <u>ke awali róch man anchosh dhakk atán ke mani dán morgán bort bale nasraptán domi róchá man anchosh sonn atán ke watsará wat sraptán o neshtagén morgán wat bála kort o padá agan cha jóháná nashotant bale mani nazziká nayátkant</u>. Hayr. Nun mana zánán <u>ke talk chó dhakk mabit ke morg áiay koblokay dáná bwarant o angat masrapit o chó sonn ham mabit ke kawshay kasshagá besrappit</u>.

TAM-form in nominal clauses after verbs of thought or sensation is always the form of the though, sensation

- Yak róché, bádsháh lógá shot o disti <u>ke shahbánó sakk gal o shádán ent.</u> (Sensation)

- Mahmján o Nurjáná sharr zánt <u>ke é rázay páshk bayag áyáni markay jára bit</u>. (Thought)

After verbs of speech, direct quote is the most common strategy

- Mahmjáná gwasht: "Nurján! Nun berawén… nun berawén ke márá cha róchay thekk kanagá pésar cha é ábandá dar áyagi ent."

- Wahdé ke hósh átk, gwashti: Berawét, azhdiáyá byárét tán bezánán ke áyiá pa ché chosh kort? Wazirá gwasht: Ji, azhdiá thappig ent. Kammé ópár kanét, káréni. Bágpán dar but o, wazir áyiay padá kapt o gwashti: Annun, é wahdá bádsháh cha gayz o gazabá porjósh ent o sharrén shawré borreta nakant.

Relative clauses in Balochi conjunction ke

- Restrictive relative clauses often mark the antecedent with a demonstrative *hamé/hamá* or with an indefinite *-é*

Shántol gorhetant o bálesh kort o **hamá** kaléray sará shot o neshtant <u>ke áiay poshtá Badal neshtagat</u>.

Chiz**é** <u>ke mardomay lápá rawt</u> áiá sell o nápáka nakant, bale chiz**é** <u>ke cha delá dara kayt</u>, áiá nápáka kant.

The function of the antecedent in the relative clause determines if a pronoun is needed in the relative clause to refer back to it or not

- As a subject or agent, no pronoun needed to refer back to the antecedent

Badalá kapót cha mani dapá dar kort <u>ke mártósag butagat</u>.

Á yak béwass o nézgárén mardé at, <u>ke wati róch o rózgári yak halkéá, pa mozz o puryágeria gwázént</u>.

...áiay chamm panch moshkáni sará kapt <u>ke garhóéay tahá mortagant</u>.

Abéd cha taw, wati darbárá dega mardé nagendán <u>ke márá cha é baláhá bechotthénit</u>.

Mardé <u>ke cha panch mazáray koshagá bajja nawárt o thappiga nabit</u>, é yakkén mazáray koshag pa áiá káré naent.

...tahná chizé <u>ke dapá at </u>é gál at...

The function of the antecedent in the relative clause determines if a pronoun is needed in the relative clause to refer back to it or not

- As a direct object or patient, no pronoun needed to refer back to the antecedent

Man gón pashómáni kapótay némagá cháret <u>ke Badalá mohr dáshtagat</u>.

Hamá tohm <u>ke nákó Barkatá áwortagatant</u>, bágay tahá ham keshtantesh.

Hamé har warag o har nibagé <u>ke gendit</u>, zurit o wárti.

The function of the antecedent in the relative clause determines if a pronoun is needed in the relative clause to refer back to it or not

- As an adverbial, no pronoun needed to refer back to the antecedent

Time adverbial:

Sáláni sál at <u>ke áiay bádsháhi bágá yak azhdiáé mán at</u>.

Maná kesás sálé bit <u>ke edá borzén kahuréay thollá drang án</u>.

Chizé wahd ent <u>ke aspáni sará mazáré kaptag.</u>

Place adverbial (sometimes an adverbial appears):

...hamé borzén kahuray thollá <u>ke annun man drang án</u> neshtant.

Taminay halká bortant <u>ke **ódá** drachk o bág o bágichah báz at</u>.

The function of the antecedent in the relative clause determines if a pronoun is needed in the relative clause to refer back to it or not

- As an indirect object, full or enclitic pronoun needed to refer back to the antecedent

É Salmán at <u>ke taw **áiárá** ketábé dátagat</u>.

É chokk <u>ke man harwahd **áiá** ketába dayán</u>, tai brát ent?

The function of the antecedent in the relative clause determines if a pronoun is needed in the relative clause to refer back to it or not

- As the object of a preposition/postposition, full or enclitic pronoun needed to refer back to the antecedent

…hamá kaléray sará shot o neshtant <u>ke **áiay** poshtá Badal neshtagat</u>.

…hamá mardomay gwará shot <u>ke cha **áiá** ketáb geptagat</u>.

The function of the antecedent in the relative clause determines if a pronoun is needed in the relative clause to refer back to it or not

- As a genitive attribute, full or enclitic pronoun needed to refer back to the antecedent

…hastat mardé ke nám**i** Wájah Panchkosh at.

Péshkash pa molkay chokkán, ke **áyáni** omét o delwáhag o narmén máresht goláni dábá mehr o delgóshia lóthant…

Naryán ke tán é wahdi **áiay** poshtá kass swár nabutagat…

Temporal adverbial clauses
Common conjunctions: wahde (ke), ke

Har wahdá ke morg mani nazziká átkant, man watá srapént…

Wahdé kapótá Badal áyagá dist, nazziká kaléréay sará shot o nesht.

Doén bé trekk o tawár warh warhén hayálán sar o chér atant ke anágahá thithién morgéay tawárá paddrahéntant.

Har doén bádshááni lashkar jangá atant ke Wájah Panchkoshay naryán pa drekké cha yak kerré serrán pédák at.

Wahdé ke zánti habar chi ent, nun áiá deldári o delbaddhi dáti…

Conditional adverbial clauses
Possible conditions (present subjunctive)
Conjuction: agan

<u>Agan man yak róché edá mabán</u>, gorhá chón zendaga bán?

...<u>agan yak róché é azhdiá cha bágá dar kapit yá bemerit</u>, gorhá taw ché kanay?

...<u>agan azhdiáay jostá begipt</u>, chónén passawé péshi bekanán.

Conditional adverbial clauses
Impossible conditions (past subjunctive)
Conjuction: agan

Agan é jágahay badalá, taw dega bádsháhéay molká buténay, tai kadresh báz géshtera zánt o man ham ásudag o asráta bután.

Agan taw mani nám Wájah Panchkosh maeshtén o á wasp o satá makorténant, maróchi é baláh mani sará nakapt.

Agan é mayátkénant, allamá man wati zenday awali shekár geptagat.

Final adverbial clauses
Always subjunctive
Common conjunctions: ke, tán, tánke

… tak o tahná dém pa bágá shot <u>tán sáhaté gón hamé azhdiáyá bebit</u>.

Yak baré mani delá holl kort <u>ke watárá (be)srapénán</u>…

Zut kan, haré dar géj, <u>tán wati bár o bonagá beladdhén o cha edá berawén</u>.

Sohbay sará, janá mardomé kalátá rawán kort <u>tán bádsháhá begwashant ke Wájah Panchkoshá mazár geptag</u>…

Degarán ér majanét, <u>tánke shomá ér janag mabét</u>.

(Don't criticize others in order for you not to be criticized.)

Causal adverbial clauses
Common conjunctions: chiá ke, parchá ke, ke
Sometimes agan is used too (a causal clause in the form of a conditional clause)

Béshakk ke tai nám Wájah Panchkosh ent, <u>chiá ke á panchén moshk taw jatag o koshtagant</u>.

… yá ham balkén pa dombay borragay háterá cha mani démá sharmnák ent, <u>ke mani chokki wártag</u>.

Badalá shapá márá chéra nakort, <u>chiá ke shapá márá pogal o moshk o karhokána srapént yá mór o solórán dána bortant</u>.

Mardomán taháróki dóst at, <u>parchá ke áyáni kár sell atant</u>.

(People loved darkness because their deeds were evil.)

<u>Agan (if/now that/since) áyán mani dastay shekár baráéntag</u>, man ham edá áyán chénkay chenagá naylán.

Concessive adverbial clauses
Common conjunctions: harchont ke, bell ke
Sometimes agan is used too (a concessive clause in the form of a conditional clause)

Bell ke áyán gonáhé nakortagat, mehr o dósti kortagat, bale é mehr ke áyán kortagat eshiay drostén bázár doshmen at.

…harchont gón áiá mennat o záriésh kort, bale azhdiá pa rawagá rázig nabut.

…padá agan (if/even though) cha jóháná nashotant bale mani nazziká nayátkant

Consecutive adverbial clauses
Common conjunction: haminchok…ke

Salmán polláni <u>haminchok</u> shaydá butagat <u>ke pa wati nákóá kágadé nebesht o ráhi dát</u>…

…<u>haminchok</u> torsnák at <u>ke kasséá cha á ráhá gwasta nakort</u>.

(…he was so terrifying that nobody could pass by that road.)

Comparative adverbial clauses…
…seem not to exist in Balochi

It seems that the comparative element is reduced to a phrase.

…é béwasén janózámá **cha á sajjahénán géshter** zarr pétiá mán kort.

(This poor widow put in more money into the treasury than all the others did.)

…áyán, ensánay dátagén ezzat o satá **cha Hodáay dátagén ezzat o satáyá géshter** dósta but.

(…they loved the honour and praise given by men more than honour and praise given by God.)