

SYNTAX FORMATION IN THE BRAHUI AND BALOCHI LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This research article provides an overview of key concepts and issues that will recur throughout the article syntax formation in the Brahui and Balochi. In our discussion of individual perspectives on syntax formation, we offer preliminary definition of range of key term. This article is concerned with the rules used for constructing, or transforming the symbols and words of Brahui and Balochi languages, as contrasted with the semantics of both languages which is concerned with its meaning. Syntax formation in the Brahui and Balochi is usually associated with the rules (or grammar) governing the composition of texts. Those constitute the well-formed formulas of a formal system.

INTRODUCTION

A living language is thus a historical heritage and besides it has a convenience a medium to communicate meaning in existing group. The value of an existing language could not be miscalculated. One of the objects of educationist to communication the meanings of existing environment to a group in the language they speak and write.

Language is a by-product of integrated living of people for considerably extended period in a region. Although Brahui and Balochi languages are dissimilar while speaking but they both are the national languages of Baloch race. Balochistan included Balochi, Brahui, Sindhi (Jadgaali), Siriky (Jathki) and Pashto (Shaedai: 186: 1945). Balochi a language from North western Iranian language group of Indo European languages have various linguistic similarities with Brahui. A new question and a hypothesis bring both languages very near to each other.

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SYNTAX FORMATION

Balochi and Brahui both languages have same sentence structure: minor sentences, major sentences, nominal, verbal and interrogative and compound sentences are to be seen with common structure. The verbal system in Brahui and Balochi is formed on two sentences present and past. Present branches are based on the imperative, present indicative, present subjunctive, agent nouns and present participle. In both languages the past stems are used in the preterit indicative, in the compound tenses, such as past indicative, past subjunctive, past perfect, perfect participle, and infinitives.

VERB AS A UNIT OF BRAHUI AND BALOCHI LANGUAGE

If we talk about Brahui and Balochi, so phoneme is the basic unit for formulate a signal word which can be a noun, verb or an adverb etc. Words make syntax and the verb or infinitive is the main unit of sentence. It can be a declarative, assertive, optative, imperative, exclamatory, positive, negative and interrogative sentence. The formation of infinitive or simple verb in the Brahui and Balochi is shown as in verbal formula no. 1.

Imperative verb + symbol of verb = **infinitive (Verb)**

Symbol of verb	Brahui	Balochi
Positive	Ing	Ag, agh
Negative	P, F (Pak, fak)	Na, Ma

(Formula no. 1)

Example

Positive	Imp verb+sym ofverb	Verb	English
Brahui	Kun + ing	Kuning	to eat
Balochi	Var + ag	Varag	to eat
Brahui	Ka(n) + ing	Kaning	to do
Balochi	Kan + ag	Kanag	to do

Brahui Negative Verb = Imperative verb + symbol of verb

Negative	Imp verb+sym ofverb	Verb	English
Brahui	Kun + pa	Kunpa	Not to eat
Brahui	Ka + pa	Kappa	Not to do

Balochi negative verb = symbol of verb + Imperative verb

Negative	sym ofverb + imp verb	Verb	English
Balochi	Ma + Var	Mavar	Not to eat
Balochi	Ma + kan	Makan	Not to do

PRONOUN SYMBOLE IN THE CONJUGATION OF BRAHUI

The personal pronouns in the Brahui language would be identified by following pronouns symbol. These symbols denoted in the Brahui conjugations. The proper usage of conjugations builds the grammatical and standard language of Brahui.

	Pronoun	Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
1 st person singular	E (I)	Va	T	Ot
1 st person Plural	Nan (we)	Na	n	On
2 nd person singular	Ni (you)	Sa	S	Os
2 nd person plural	Num (you)	Ry	rery	Rory
3 rd person singular	O (he, she,)	Ek , ak	Ry	Ro
3 rd person plural	Ofk (they, near) Aefk (they for)	Ra	R	Or
3 rd person singular	Daa (it)	Ek , ak	Ry	Ro

(Brahui pronouns)

Kaning (To do):

	pronoun	Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
1 st person singular	E (I)	Keva	karet	Karot
1 st person Plural	Nan (we)	Kena	Karen	Karon
2 nd person singular	Ni (you)	Kesa	kares	Karos

2 nd person plural	Num (you)	Kery	karery	Karory
3 rd person singular	O (he, she)	Kek	kary	Karo
3 rd person plural	Ofk (they, near) Aefk (they for)	Kera	karer	Karor
3 rd person singular	Daa (it)	Kek	kary	Karo

Here is difference between their personal pronouns of Brahui and Balochi language. But the structure and syntax formation of both languages are the same (*Hashmi: 41: 2010*).

BALOCHI PRONOUNS

	Pronoun	Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
1 st person singular	Man (I)	An	An	An
1 st person Plural	ma (we)	Eyn	eyn	Eyn
2 nd person singular	tao (you)	Aey	aey	Aey
2 nd person plural	Num (you)	It	It	It
3 rd person singular	O (he, she,)	At	At	At
3 rd person plural	Ofk (they, near) Aefk (they for)	Ant	ant	Ant

Balochi Pronouns

Ravag (to go):

	Pronoun	Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
1 st person singular	Man (I)	Ravan	Ravan	Ravan

1 st person Plural	ma (we)	Raveyn	Raveyn	Raveyn
2 nd person singular	tao (you)	Ravaey	Ravaey	Ravaey
2 nd person plural	Num (you)	Ravit	Ravit	Ravit
3 rd person singular	O (he, she,)	Raoat	raoat	Raoat
3 rd person plural	Ofk (they, near) Aefk (they for)	Ravant	Ravant	Ravant

Although the verbal system in Brahui and Balochi is formed on two stems present and past. Brahui and Balochi have a high similarities regarding syntax formation, while the simple future tense in both languages describe in simple present tense too. And the past stems are used in the preterit indicative, in the compound tenses.

The sentence structure in Brahui and Balochi is similar, in both languages sentence begins with subject and ends with verb. The predicate comes between subject and verb.

V simple sentence

Brahui	Balochi	English
Kek	Kanag	Does
Keva	Kanagan	Do

S+V simple sentence with subject

Brahui	Balochi	English
E keva	Man kanan	I do
Ni kasa	Tao ravey	You go

V+Not simple negative sentence (Brahui)

Not+V simple negative sentence (Balochi)

Brahui	Balochi	English
Impara	Na ravan	I do not

S+V+Not simple negative sentence with subject (Brahui)

S+Not+V simple negative sentence with subject (Balochi)

Brahui	Balochi	English
E kappara	Man na kanan	I do not

Ni kappesa	Tao na kanay	You do not
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POLY SEMEY

Those words which are poly semantics, precede a phrase, suffix and prefix have same characteristic features in Brahui and Balochi languages. It is clear that the above the 50 % word roots are similar in the Brahui and Balochi languages. As the following poly semey words have same in meaning.

Poly Symey Verb = Noun + Verb

Noun	Brahui Verb	Balochi Ver	English meaning
Mehr	Kanning	Kanag	To give respect
Sham/ shaf	Tamming	Kapag	To become dark
Baa,Dab	Khalling	Janag	Useless discussion
Ust/ dil	Tining	Daiag	To give confidence

COMPOUND WORDS

Those synonyms which make a compound word in Brahui, always found similar with Balochi Language.

Padorand

The above compound word “Pad-o-Rand” has been made by both languages. “Pad” which means, after, back. Same meaning is sighted in the Balochi “Rand”. And the word “Rand” is used in the same meaning in Brahui too.

AGENT NOUNS

Agent nouns in both languages are formed by adding of /ok/ to the present stem, e.g.

Brahui	Balochi	Meaning
Karok	Kanok	Doer
Pulok	Pulok	Snatcher

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in Brahui commonly take suffix of /un/ and Balochi takes /en/ and precede the noun. Some common adjectives in Balochi are, draajen (long), mazanen (big), sohren (red), kohnen (old), noken (new).

while the main common adjectives in Brahui with the suffix of /un/ ballun (big), murgun (long), paalun (wet), peeun (white), kharrun (green), baasun (hot).

In Brahui an adding of /ingaa/ is used after adjectives i.e. baasun /baasningaa/, paalun /paaluningaa/ (Sabir: 2004: 151-60). The attributive adjective **mazan** in Balochi means (big) and for the abstract

noun the prefix of mazan is commonly used in all the dialects of Balochi. The same morphological construction is used in Brahui with a minor phonetic change by deleting the ending consonant of /n/, and remaining maza is used for the purpose before the noun (**Sabir: 2004: 151-60**).

Brahui	Balochi	Meaning
Mazabaamus	Mazanponz	the person having a big nose
Mazaduo	Mazandast	the person having a big hand

WORD ROOT

Being amalgamative languages Brahui and Balochi have same word root, which takes prefix, suffix or infix. Mostly those root words derived from Balochi language.

Dem (face, front)

This word makes unlimited words, phrases, adjectives, nouns, adverb, and compound words in Balochi. Same word makes its antonym in Brahui preceding prefix “aff, av”. i.e, avdem (unseen).

Paad(foot, standing up in Balochi language)

In Brahui language “paad” as prefix or suffix make new word. But the Paad is Balochi root word. Like

Paadenk (fire stand)

Nipaad (siting place, home)

Siyapaad (tribe name)

SIMILAR GENDER NOUNS

Balochi and Brahui both have no distinction of grammatical gender, in case of Brahui, all other Dravidian languages, except Toda and Brahui have kept the old gender system. About this construction in Brahui M.B. Emeneau says that "this loss of gender system in Brahui is to be ascribed to Balochi influence on Brahui" (**Emeneau: 1980: 319**).

Both languages have common use of different words to distinguish between male and female (**Sabir:1995**).

Balochi

Piruk (grandfather),

Baluk (grandmother)

Brahui

Pira (grandfather),

Balla (grandmother)

MINIMAL PAIRS

The minimal pairs in both languages make us to know and understand the phonemes and allophones of Brahui and Balochi. Phonemes which would be written in “/ /” symbol and the allophones in “()”. While changing of first consonant of a word, if it gives a clear meaning that is a phoneme otherwise it would be count as an allophone. It is essential that minimal pairs must contain same word or letter. Just it needs to change the very first letter of that word.

Balochi

Naan (bread) maan, /n/, /m/.

Log (house or home), mog /l/, (m).

Chuk (child) muk, /c/, (m).

Brahui

Iragh (bread) miragh, /i/, (m).

Uraa (house) muraa, /u/, (m).

Deer (water) meer, /d/, /m/.

KI AS A CONJUNCTION

The conjunction “Ki” is used in both Brahui and Balochi, which expresses “if” a conditional expression. According to J. Elfenbein "Iranian is by far most likely source for it in Brahui, since its use in the Indo-Aryan languages most likely to have influenced Brahui is much too restricted to account for the large variety of different functions it possesses in Brahui"(Elfenbein. J: 1981:77).

The following of the use of conjunction Ki,

Brahui: E ki makhaat oh hum makhaar.

Balochi: Man ki handitun a hum handitant.

(When I laughed they also laughed)

Kinava

Brahui: Uris ki navaa tamos

Balochi: chon ma bi ki bikapai (mind your steps)

Some of the conjunctions used in Balochi and Brahui are same and some of them are of Persian and Arabic origin. Important Brahui/Balochi common conjunctions are under:

Maga (but), Hum (too, also), Nai Na (neither...nor...), wakhtaski, Wahdeki (when), Aga (if), Padaa (behind) (*Sabir: 1994: 218*).

SIMILAR VOCABULARY

Brahui / Balochi	Meaning
Buht	Hill
Sunt	Top
Rek	Sand
Dahnz	Dust
Navarh	Lake
Jahmmar	Cloud
Jarhuk	A young camel
Kishaar	Field

Above are the few examples of similar vocabularies in the Brahui and Balochi. A number of thousands vocabularies could be found in both languages (Ahmadzai: 1988).

CONCLUSION

Similar syntax structure in the Brahui and Balochi shows the deep relationship of both languages. While framing compound words, minimal pairs, structure of simple, interrogative sentences, similar word roots, prefix, suffix and infix, adjective formation, gender notation, personal pronouns, symbol verb, negative verb symbols are the evidence that Brahui and Balochi languages belong from one language family, that is Ariyan family of languages.

It would help and support to control the lingual conspiracies regarding Brahui language. A confederacy had been built that the Brahui language belonged to Dravidian family of language. They have brought weaken hypothesis. Although Brahui reveals its Aryan origin, means they belong from indo-Iranian group. the grammatical system and its relations with noun are shown as in Balochi by means of suffixes are traceable to a Balochi source.

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