

A Description of Compound and compound-complex words in Sarhaddi Balochi of Granchin

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Abstract

The Sarhaddi Balochi dialect as a subdivision of Western (Rakhshani) Balochi, makes use of compounding and/or a combination of compounding and derivation as one of word formation processes. The aim of this paper is to present a synchronic description of these morphological processes based on a linguistic corpus collected through fieldwork carried out in Granchin district. The data were gathered from free speech of 10 uneducated native speakers including 5 males and 5 females of about 50-80 years old living in Granchin located at about 35Kms to the southeast of Khash city in Sistan and Baluchestan Province of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The results of the research denote that a group of non-simple words of this dialect are made through compounding or both compounding and derivation processes. Likewise, there are some compounds with coordinated or ezafe construction. Furthermore, the result of employing both processes of compounding and derivation is nominal, verbal, adjectival and adverbial compound-complex words as well.

Key words: Sarhaddi Balochi, Word Formation, Compound words, Compound-complex words, Granchin district.

1. Introduction

In spite of many studies on morpho-syntactic categories of different word classes included in inflectional morphology of some dialects of Balochi language, the derivational morphology of different dialects of this language especially those spoken in Iran has not yet been studied. Jahani (2003) has studied the case system in Iranian Balochi. Baranzehi (2003) has done a fieldwork on phonological, nominal and verbal systems of Sarawani Balochi. Mahmoodi Bakhtiari (2003) has compared Balochi and Standard Persian tense systems. Axenov (2006) has provided a linguistic description of phonological, morphological and syntactic structure of Turkmenistan Balochi but not its word formation. Ahangar (2007) has provided a synchronic description of the verbal system of Sarhaddi Balochi of Granchin. Korn (2008) looks for possibility of presenting a nominal system for all Balochi dialects through investigation of nominal systems of Balochi. Korn (2009) presenting data from different Balochi dialects including Eastern, Southern and Western Balochi has tried to update, complete and in some points, correct previous descriptions of the ergative system of Balochi. Jahani & Korn (2009) have investigated the phonology, morphology and syntax of different Balochi dialects with a brief part about word formation including just nominal and verbal word formations.

Because of widespread influence of Persian as the standard language of Iran on other languages and dialects including Balochi and its dialects spoken in this country, the investigation and record of the varieties of this language is of great importance. Sarhaddi Balochi is a subdivision of Western Balochi spoken in Iran in the east, in some parts of Khorasan and Golestan, then in southern parts in Sistan and northern parts of Balochistan around Zahedan and Khash (Jahani & Korn, 2009).

This article concerns with the synchronic description of compounding as one of word-formation processes in Sarhaddi Balochi¹, which results in making compound or compound-complex words. Apart from introduction, the article composes of two sections. Section (2) introduces some compound and compound-complex word structures. Section (3) is devoted to conclusion.

¹ - From now on, by Sarhaddi Balochi, we mean Sarhaddi Balochi spoken in Granchin district.

2. Compound and compound-complex words

Besides complex words of Sarhaddi Balochi derived through affixation, many non-simple words are made through compounding word- formation process. “A compound is a word that is made up of two or more elements, the first of which is either a word or phrase, the second of which is a word” (Benczes, 2006: 8). Some other non-simple words of Sarhaddi Balochi, namely, compound- complex ones are the result of both compounding and derivation processes or synthetic compounding. “Synthetic compounding can be seen as the simultaneous use of compounding and derivational morphology in coining a new compound” (Booij, 2007:90). Plag (2003) in his investigation of compounding in English has schematized the structure of compounds according to the nature of their heads in a table which was helpful in the present study. He has preferred to base his classification on syntactic category which gives a clear set of form classes whereas other possible classifications based on for example semantics involve more arbitrariness. He believes classification based on the syntactic category is not free of problems because many words belong to more than one category. Anyhow, based on combination of words from four major categories of noun, verb, adjective and particle together with number, we can classify Sarhaddi Balochi compounds as the following table shows:

Table1. Inventory of compound types in Sarhaddi Balochi

	N	Example	Meaning	V	Example		Adj	Example	Meaning	Prep	Num.
N	N	/henar dan/	“pomegranate seed (a kind of flavor)”	N	/ruə neʃt/	“sunset”	N	/dar zard/	“turmeric”	-	-
	Adj	/del guəʃ/	“amused”				Adj	/tʃam ruək/	“cause of grant”		
V	N	/da hoda/	“Dad hoda (a male name)”								
Adj	Adj	/dor danag/	“unique child, single pearl”	Adj	/bad gir/	“sulky”	N	/dor na(z)/	“female name”	-	-
	N	/dor gol/	“Dor danag (a female name)”	N	/pakir da(d)/	“male name”					
Prep	N	-		-			Adj	pa sar	“intelligent”	-	-
Num.	N	/hapt gol/	“the season of flower bloom”	Adj	/si riəs/	“crafty”	-			-	-
	Adj	/tʃar tʃamm/	“sharp-eyed”								

As you see, there are some gaps in the table which prove that all combinations of words are not possible or at least not attested in the provided data. In the case of particles, because of the split ability of their constituents, we should regard them as phrases not compounds. Some other compounds seem to be the result of word formation processes other than compounding. For example /da hoda/ as a male name is also made as /hoda da/ which can be regarded as a case of conversion not compounding. The next point to be mentioned is that the result of some combinations of words from the same category may result words of different categories e.g. combination of N + N may result a compound noun or a compound adjective. So, in Sarhaddi Balochi, it is not always the case that the head determines the category of the compound. On the other hand, in majority of cases adjectives and adverbs have a common form which makes it difficult to recognize the category of derived words(for example, /sar dar/ can be used as an adjective: /qji sar dara-ent/ "He is bareheaded." or as an adverb: / qji sar dar yaht/ " He came bareheaded."). As Plag (2003:145) claims "there are also a number of compounds which do not lend themselves easily to an analysis in terms of headness ". For instance, in Sarhaddi Balochi /del guəf/ "heart+ear" meaning 'amused', it is not possible to determine the head noun.

The following sections introduce verbal, nominal, adjectival, adverbial and particle compounds as well as some compound-complex word structures of Sarhaddi Balochi together with their constituent elements. Moreover, the meaning of each element is given, too.

2.1. Verbal compounds

Compound verbs of Sarhaddi Balochi are verbs which have a verbal element along with a word or more as non-verbal element in their structure. The head is always a verb which is the last constituent of the compound while the non-verbal element is usually a noun, an adjective or an adverb. Examples of these combinations of words are as follows:

1. N + V → V

(1) a. /nan warten/
bread + to eat
'to eat'

c. /ges korten/
house + to do
"to marry"

e. /ap daten/

b. /dar tʃeten/
wood + to pick up
'to collect firewood'

d. /se:l korten/
look + to do
"to look at"

f. /bal korten/

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water + to give “to water”	limb/wing + to do “to fly”
g. /dʒan ʃoʃten/ body + to wash “to bath”	h. /tʃakan korten/ needle work + to do “to embroider”
i. /gwat korten/ wind + to do “to inflate/to pump up”	j. /ʃi:r doʃten/ milk + to milk “to milk”
k. /dap korten/ mouth + to do “to pony”	l. /nam gepten/ name + to take “to suit”

Some Arabic nouns entered in Balochi directly or indirectly (especially through Persian) are also combined to Balochi verbs to make compound verbs. For example:

(2) a. /tabza gardiənten beadroll + to troll “to rosary”	b. /tarip korten/ plaudit + to do “to praise”
c. /taslim buten/ surrender + to be “to surrender”	d. /tammeh korten/ punishment + to do “to punish”
e. /azan gwaʃten/ azan + to say “to call to prayer”	f. /ebadat korten/ worship + to do “to worship”

2. Adj + V → V

(3) a. /ruək korten/ alight + to do “to light up”	b. /tatʃk korten/ flat + to do “to floor”
c. /tuh korten/ big + to do “to raise”	d. /pahk korten/ clean + to do “to clean”

e. /sohr² korten/

fried+ to do

“to fry”

f. /gal korten/

happy + to do

“to joy”

g. /redɔ̄l korten/

dirty³ + to do

“to dirty”

h. /hoʃk korten/

dry + to do

“to wipe”

i. /deradʒ kaʃʃeten/

long + to pull

“to lie down”

j. /garm korten/

warm + to do

“to warm”

k. /gran buten/

heavy / expensive + to be

“to be heavy, to be expensive”

l. /zomm buten/

dark + to be

“to be dark”

m. /sahi korten/

aware + to do

“to make aware of”

n. /sarpad buten /korten /

understand+ to become/to do

“to understand /to make someone understand”

o. /terit korten/

sop + to do

“to mince bread in watery food”

3. Adv + V → V

(4) a. /do:r daten/

away + to give

“to throw away”

b. /borz korten/

up + to do

“to raise”

c. /luəndʒ korten/

dangle + to do

“to hang”

d. /dʒahl korten/

down + to do

“to lower”

e. /lakatab korten/

dangle + to do

“to hang”

f. /dur korten/

distance + to do

“to separate/ to place at a distance”

² - Also meaning “red”.

³ - Also meaning “ugly”

g. /zut korten/

soon + to do

“to hurry up”

h. /diər korten/

late + to do

“to be late”

i. /jiər korten/

down + to do

“to put down”

j. /diər buten/

late + to be

“to get late/ to become late”

4. N + Adj + V → V

(5) a. /del sah korten/

heart + black + to do

“to bother”

b. /del bad korten/

heart + bad + to do

“to nauseate”

c. /tʃamm sohr daten/

eye + red + to give

“to glare at”

d. /lap siər korten/

tummy + full + to do

“to saturate, to make wealthy”

e. /diəm patʃ buten/

face + open + to be

“to be cheerful”

f. /zwan deradz buten/

tongue + long + to be

“to be abusive”

g. /del waf korten/

heart + happy⁴ + to do

“to cheer”

h. /fir hoʃk korten/

milk + dry + to do

“to stop or reduce lactating”

i. /sar garm korten/

head + warm + to do

“to entertain”

j. /giwar patʃ korten/

scalp + open + to do

“to part the hair”

k. /sar tʃest korten/

head + up + to do

“to perk”

l. /sar negun korten/

head + plummeting + to do

“to overthrow”

⁴ - Also meaning “sweet”

5. N + Prev V → V

(6) /sar dar borten/

head + out + to take

“to understand”

6. N + Prep + N + V → V

(7) a. /sar pa saldh buten/

head + for + peace + to be

“to be manageable”

b. /diəm pa diəm korten/

face + for + face + to do

“to confront”

c. /huər ta huər korten/

together + to + together + to do

“to mix”

d. /sar pa rāh korten/

head+ for + way + to do

“to conduct”

e. /dar pa dar buten/

door + for + door + to be

“ to wander”

2.2. Nominal compounds

Compound nouns of Sarhaddi Balochi are made in different ways. Some of these compounds have a verbal element in their structure while some others do not. There are also compound nouns with coordinate elements or nominal compounds with ezafe construction.

2.2.1. Nominal compounds with a verbal element

In these compounds, one element of the construction is a verbal stem⁵ as in what follows:

1. N + Past stem → N

(8) a. /ruə(tʃ) neʃt/

sun / day + sit

“sunset”

b. /huən bast/

blood + close

“blood-money”

⁵ - There are two forms of infinitive in Sarhaddi Balochi from which present or past stems are taken. Present stem is made through the omission of /-ag/ from one form of infinitive while past stem is made through the omission of /-en/ from another form of infinitive such as the following examples: present stem /dʒan/ from infinitive /dʒan-ag/ “to hit” or past stem /dʒat/ from infinitive /dʒat-en/.

2. Past stem + N → N

(9) a. /da(d) hoda/

give + God

“Hoda dad (a male name)”

b. /dad ollah/

give + God

“Dad hoda (a male name)”

3. Adj + Past stem → N

(10) a. /pakir da(d)/

poor + give

“male name”

c. /rahim da(d)/

merciful + give

“Rahim dad(a male name)”

b. /waf (j)ah/

sweet + come

“ welcome”

d. /karim da(d)/

generous + give

“Karim dad (a male name)”

4. N + Present stem → N

(11) a. /lap ruəp/

stomach + sweep

“the last child”

c. /mah tap/

moon + shine

“Mahtap (a female name)”

e. /jah bakf/

king + grant

“Shah bakhsh (a last name)”

g. /tjah dzuəf/

tea + boil

“kettle”

i. /dzan kaff/

body + stretch

“stretching the body/stretching the limbs”

b. /dab ger/

mouth + take

“lid”

d. /tadz bakf/

rostrum + grant

“Taj bakhsh (a male name)”

f. /dast fuəd/

hand + wash

“an instrument for washing the hands”

h. /dzuhan moj/

the place where stack is gathered+ rub

“to thrash, time of wheat thrashing”

5. Adj + Present stem → N

(12) a. /pir bakf/

b. /lal bakf/

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| old + grant | garnet + grant |
| “Pir bakhsh (a male name)” | “Lal bakhsh (a male name)” |
| c. /kader bakʃ/ | d. /karim bakʃ/ |
| mighty + grant | generous + grant |
| “Kader bakhsh (a male name)” | “Karim bakhsh (a male name)” |
| e. /rahim bakʃ/ | |
| merciful + grant | |
| “rahim bakhsh (a male name)” | |

2.2.2. Nominal compounds with non- verbal elements

In these compounds, none of the compound elements is a verb. Here a noun is combined with another noun, a number or an adjective. Some compound nouns are also the result of combination of two adjectives.

1. N + N → N

- | | |
|--|--|
| (13) a. /henar dan/
pomegranate + seed
“pomegranate bead (a kind of flavor)” | b. /hwad ap/
salt + water
“a kind of food” |
| c. /gallah dawar/
wheat + home
“harvest place” | d. /anbar atun/
amber + proper noun
“Anbar hatoon (a female name)” |
| e. /mah diam/
moon + face
“Mah dim (a female name)” | f. /fah bibi/
king + queen
“Shah bibi (a female name)” |
| g. /seriæn band/
waist + clamp
“seatbelt” | h. /gwar band/
side + dam
“a deviational dam for directing water in farming” |
| i. /malek hatun/
queen + proper noun
“Malek hatoon (a female name)” | j. /gol bibi/
flower + queen
“Gol bibi (a female name)” |
| k. /besera band/
truss + clamp
“a kind of cloth for enfolding bed” | l. /ballok zaht/
grandmother + child
“father or mother’s uncle or aunt” |

2. Adj + N → N

(14) a. /dor gol/

beautiful + flower

“Dor gol (a female name)”

c. /niək baht/

good + luck

“Nik baht (a male name)”

e. /so:z gaz/

green + tamarisk

“Sozgaz (name of an area around Khash)”

g. /sah mard/

black + man

“Sah mard (a male name)”

b. /dor bibi/

beautiful + queen

“Dor bibi (a female name)”

d. /pakir mammad/

poor + Mohammad

“Pakir mammad (a male name)”

f. /dor band/

earring⁶ + clamp

“eardrop tie”

3. N + Adj → N

(15) a. /dar zard/

wood + yellow

“turmeric”

c. /del bad/

heart + bad

“nausea”

e. /gam šad/

sorrow + happy

“Gamshad (a male name)”

g. limbuə hošk/

lemon + dry

“dried lemon”

b. /ap trošš/

water + sour

“Ap trosh (name of a village around Khash)”

d. /gam naz/

sorrow + demur

“female name”

f. /bib⁷ dorr/

queen + beautiful

“Bib dorr (a female name)”

4. Adj + Adj → N

(16) a. /dor na(z)/

b. /gera(n) naz/

⁶ - Also meaning “beautiful”.

⁷ - a short form of /bibi/

beautiful + demur

expensive + demur

“Dor naz (a female name)”

“Granaz (a female name)”

5. Adj / N + N → N

(17) a. /du:r bon/

distant + root

“Doorbon (an area around Khash)”

b. /gwar koh/

side + mountain

“Gwarkoh (name of an area at around 75km of Zahedan)”

c. /poft koh/

behind + mountain

“Posht koh (an area around Khash)”

6. Num + N → N

(18) a. /hapt gol/

seven + flower

“the season of flower bloom”

b. /pandʒ gu:r/

five + tomb

“proper noun (a place in the border of Iran and Pakistan)”

c. /si tal/

thirty + layer

“offal”

d. /tʃar ʃah/

four + horn

“sift (a farming instrument)”

e. /si parag/

thirty + par

“thirty chapters (*surah*) into which the Quran is divided”

f. /se padag/

three + foot

“three legged, an instrument put on the fire to hold the pot for cooking”

g. /tʃar tohmag/

four + seed

“a botanical drug consisting of four seeds”

2.2.3. Nominal compounds with coordinate elements

In coordinate compound nouns, two words of the same class are combined with a conjunction in between.

1. N + Conj + N → N

(19) a. /dʒan o mard/

b. /dʒarr o dar/

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- | | |
|--|---|
| woman + and + man
“woman and man” | plant + and + wood
“plant and tree” |
| c. /bras o gohar/
brother + and + sister
“brother and sister” | d. /mahr o labb/
tocher + and + dowry
“tocher and dowry” |
| e. /gap o gal/gap o jap/
conversation + and + dialogue
“conversation and dialogue” | f. /hak o polg/
soil + and + dust
“chit chat” |
| g. /nam o tawar/
name + and + call
“celebrity” | h. /lemp o lo:z/
snivel + and + saliva
“rheum and saliva” |
| i. /sang o band/
a gathering ⁸ + and + union
“relative-in-law” | |

2. Past stem + Conj + Present stem → N

- (20) /reht o paj/
pour + and + strew
“spillage, waste”

2.2.4. Nominal compounds with ezafe construction

This kind of compound nouns is made by combination of two nouns with ezafe construction. Some of these constructions are made under the influence of Persian words such as /dard-e lqp/ in Sarhaddi Blochi from /dard-e jekam/ “stomachache” in Persian or /dard-e goṭ/ in Sarhaddi Balochi from /dard-e galu/ “sore-throat” in Persian. The reverse forms /lqp dard/ or /goṭ dard/ are also common in Sarhaddi Balochi but not /sar dard/ or /del dag/.

N + ezafeh + N → N

- (21) a. /dard-e lqp/ b. /dard-e goṭ/
pain + ezafe + tummy pain + ezafe + throat

⁸ - /sang/ is a gathering of two families including parents and other relatives of both groom and bride in the bride’s father home before marriage in order to decide about the dowry and amount of gold, clothes, ... which should be provided for the bride and other conditions .

“stomachache”	“sore-throat”
c. /dard-e sar/	d. /dag-e del/ ⁹
pain + ezafe + head	heat + ezafe + heart
“headache”	“trouble, torture”

2.3. Adjectival compounds

Compound adjectives of Sarhaddi Balochi are the result of combination of two or more elements. In some compound adjectives, a verbal element is present while in some others is not. The latter compound forms are the result of the combination of a noun, an adjective, an adverb, a pronoun or a number with another non-verbal element. Some compound adjectives are made through coordination, as well.

2.3.1. Adjectival compounds with a verbal element

These compounds are made by combining a present stem of the verb which is always the last element and a noun, an adjective, an adverb, or a number as in the following words:

1. N + Present stem → Adj

(22) a. /del patʃ/	b. /del trakk/
heart + explode	heart + explode
“frightened to death”	“frightened to death”
c. /sar retʃ/	d. /ti:r band/
head + pour	shot + stop
“nasal drip”	“secure from shot”
e. /kalam huər/	f. /dast duətʃ/
God’s speech + eat	hand + sew
“someone who swears a lot”	“handmade”
g. /druæg borɪ/	h. /druæg band/
lie + cut	lie + close
“liar”	“liar”
i. /tah dʒof/	j. /sar ruəp/

⁹ This word is also used as an adjective meaning “bereaved/agonizing/bad-tempered”.

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in + boil

“someone who bothers in himself”

k. /sar borɾ/

head + cut

“having been cut from head”

head + sweep

“having been swept superficially”

l. /sar gwaz/

head + pass

“having passed by someone or something inattentively”

2. Adj+ Present stem → Adj

(23) /bad gir/

bad + take

“sulky”

3. Adv + Present stem → Adj

(24) a. /diər patf/

late + cook

“something that cooks late”

c. /dar ʃan/

out + vomit

“revealed”

b./zut rass/

soon + ripen

“precocious”

d./diər mən/

late + stay

“old”

4. Num + Present stem → Adj

(25) /si riəs/

thirty + spin

“crafty”

2.3.2. Adjectival compounds with non-verbal elements

These adjectives are made up of two non-verbal elements including noun, adjective, pronoun or number. Some adjectives can also be derived from the combination of two nouns.

1. Adj + N → Adj

(26) a. /dor danag/

beautiful + rash

“unique child, single pearl”

c. /bad baht/

b. /ganda raz/

bad + form

“ugly”

d. /sakaɽ dʒan/

bad + luck “unlucky” e. /ban nam ¹⁰ /	hard + body “die hard” f. /kam dzuən/
bad + fame “disreputable” g. /siər ləp/	little + body “weak” h. /buər pott/
full + stomach “full” i. /səh zwan/	blond + hair “blond” j. /bad zat/
black + tongue “someone whose curse is effective” k. /pəfə pəd/ ? ¹¹ + foot “barefoot”	bad + nature “naughty” l. /gran rang/ heavy + color “dark color”
m. /səgin rang/ heavy + color ¹² “dark color”	

2. N + Adj → Adj

(27) a. /tʃamm ruək/ eye + light “cause of grant”	b. /del səp/ heart + clear /flat “ingenuous”
c. /sar darə/ head + visible “bareheaded”	d. /ləp siər/ stomach + full “full”
e. /del səh/ heart + black “annoyed”	f. /zwan derədʒ/ tongue + long “abusive”
g. /kad dʒahl/	

¹⁰ Also literate people use /bad nam/.

¹¹ - The root of this word seems to be /pəd/ “foot” apart from /ʃa/ “from” but we are not sure about /pəfə/.

¹² - This word is made parallel to /gran rang/ but with /səgin/ which is also used in Persian but only meaning “heavy”.

height + down

“short”

3. N + N → Adj

(28) a. /del guəf/

heart + ear

“amused”

c. /gadq tʃamm/

gazelle + eye

“with eyes like gazelle eyes”

e. /sar dast/

head + hand

“man in power”

g. /sa¹³ gork/

dog + wolf

“wild”

i. /del ikim/

heart + peace

“relieving¹⁵”

b. /poll borwan/

flower + eyebrow

“ someone with connected eyebrows”

d. /ʃahr mardom/

town + person

“villager or urban (not mountainous)”

f. /sar tʃahr/

head + reel

“vertigo”

h. /tura godʒdʒ/

sack + cheek

“someone who has big cheeks”

j. /ʃiəpag¹⁴ pu:nz/

an instrument + nose

“with a sharp-pointed nose”

4. Pron + Adj → Adj

(29) /hwat bad/

self + bad

“being hatred of relatives and family members”

5. Num + N → Adj

(30) a. /do ru/

two + face

b. /do rang/

two + color

¹³ - /sa/ here is originally /sag/”dog”.

¹⁴ - A kind of thin shaft sometimes linked to the lid of a collyrium box in which kohl is kept. /kohl/ is a black or gray powder provided from antimony and is put in eyes by means of / ʃiəpag/ .

¹⁵ This compound adjective also means " disappointed" as in: /mə del ikim-iən/ " we are disappointed"

“insincere”	“insincere”
c. /jakk tal/ one + layer “open”	d. /tʃar tʃamm/ four + eye “sharp-eyed”
e. /jakk la/ one + layer “one-fold”	f. /tʃar bala/ four + clever “pawky”

2.3.3. Coordinate adjectives

In coordinate compound adjectives, two or more verbal or non-verbal elements of the same or different word categories are combined by means of a conjunction. Of course, depending on the context, such adjectives may be used as nouns as well.

1. Adj + Conj + Adj → Adj

(31) a. /lang o lotʃtʃ/ lame + and + palsy “lame and palsy, unable”	b. /karr o kuər/ deaf + and + blind “deaf and blind, unable”
c. /zomm o tahar/ dark + and + dim “dark and dim”	d. /karr o ganuək/ deaf+ and + crazy “deaf and crazy, ”
e. /sohr o spiət/ red + and + white “beautiful”	f. /lokk o drədʒ/ short + and + tall “short and tall, disharmonic”
g. /kapp o kaland/ half + and + mid “half and mid, not fit”	h. /tarr o hoʃk/ wet + and + dry “wet and dry, mixed”
i. /tuh o gwand/ big + and + small “big and small, disharmonic”	

2. N + Conj +N → Adj

(32) a. /sar o goʃt/ head + and + throat	b. /har o pas/ donkey + and + sheep
---	--

“very fat”

“of any kind, disharmonic”

c. /sar o garden/

head + and + neck

“with a broken neck”

3. Adj + Conj + N → Adj

(33) a. /hoʃk o dar/

dry + and + wood

“tired, moveless”

c. /saht o suər/

hardship + and + happiness

“hardship and happiness, someday hard or happy in future”

b. /ʃal o ʃahmat/

limp + and + slap

“laid-up”

4. Present stem + Conj + Present stem → Adj

(34) a. /tab o plietʃ/

kink + and + twist

“kinks and twist, indirect”

2.4. Adverbial compounds

Compound adverbs of Sarhaddi Balochi are the result of the combination of verbal and non-verbal elements or just non-verbal elements. Some other compound adverbs are made through coordination of these elements.

2.4.1. Adverbial compounds with non-verbal elements

None of the elements of these compound adverbs are verbal. They are the combinations of particles, demonstratives or interrogative pronouns, quantifiers, nouns or adverbs.

1. Prep + Dem + N/postp¹⁶ → Adv

Some of these words are lexicalized and cannot be analyzed into their constituent elements.

¹⁶ - Nouns used as landmarks or body parts together with the case marker are used as postpositions in Sarhaddi Balochi. Also, circumpositions are the result of the combination of some prepositions and postpositions.

- (35) a. /ta n¹⁷ a di/
until + HI + that + time
“thitherto”
- b. /ta n i di/
until + HI + this + time
“up to now”
- c. /ta n e dan/
until + HI + this + place
“hitherto”
- d. /ta n u dan/
until + HI + that + place
“up to there”

2. Quant + N → Adv

- (36) a. /har dam/
every + moment
“every moment”
- b. /har ʃap/
every + night
“every night”
- c. /hetʃtʃ wahd/
any + time
“any time”
- d. /har dʒa/
every + place
“everywhere”
- e. /har ruətʃ/
every + day
“everyday”
- f. /har mah/
every + month
“every month”

3. Prep + Interrogative Pron → Interrogative Adv

- (37) a. /pa tʃiə/
for + what
“why”

4. Dem + N → Adv

All words with this structure are lexicalized, that is, they cannot be separated to their constituent elements.

- (38) a. /e dan/
this + place
“here”
- b. /wu dan/
that + place
“there”
- c. /jiə rag/
this + how
- d. / a rag/
that + how

¹⁷ - /n/ in the first four examples is hiatus filler.

“so”	“like that”
e. /iən ka/ this + amount	f. / an ka/ that + amount
“so”	“so”

5. N + Prep +N → Adv

(39) a. /dam pa schat/ moment + for + hour “blow by blow”	b. /sohb ta biəgah/ morning + until + evening “from morning to evening(the whole day)”
c. /ruə(tj) ta biəgah/ day + until + evening “from morning to evening”	d. /mah pa mah/ month + for + month “monthly”

6. Adv + Prep + Adv → Adv

(40) a. /diər pa diər/ late + for + late “at long intervals”	b. /zu(t) pa zu(t)/ soon + for + soon “at short intervals”
--	--

2.4.2. Coordinate compound adverbs

In coordinate compound adverbs, two adverbs are combined by means of a conjunction. Of course, such adverbs depending on the contexts they may be used can function as a noun or an adjective, either. Further, some coordinate compound adverbs are used with a preposition, such as example (42).

1. Adv + Conj + Adv → Adv

(41) a. /borz o dʒahl/ up + and + down “up and down”	b. /tʃest o jiər/ up + and + down “up and down”
c. /jiər o balad/ down + and + up “down and up , care”	d. /sar o tʃiər/ on + and + under “bollix”

- e. /pad o piəf/
back + and + front
“back and front”

2. Prep + Present stem + Conj + Presentstem → Adj

- (42) a. /kaʃf o zabarr/
pull + and + drag
" to pull somebody forcefully"

2.5. Compound particles

Compound particles of Sarhaddi Balochi include compound circumpositions and compound conjunctions.

2.5.1. Compound circumpositions

According to Axenov (2006) circumpositional constructions are the result of combination of some prepositions and postpositions. Postpositions by themselves are nouns ending in $-\bar{a}[a]$ that is the ending of the oblique case in circumpositional constructions or the ending of the objective case in postpositional constructions. The following examples from Sarhaddi Balochi present this:

Prep + N → Circump

- | | |
|---|--|
| (42) a. /pa... hater- α /
for + sake -OBL ¹⁸
“because of” | b. /ʃa... babat- α /
from + regard-OBL
“because of” |
| c. /ʃa... diəm- α /
from+ face-OBL
“ from the front of” | d. /ʃa... pad- α /
from + back-OBL
“after” |
| e. /ʃa... sar- α /
from + head-OBL
“from beginning” | f. /pa... sar- α /
for + head-OBL
“on, upon” |

2.5.2. Compound conjunctions

Compound conjunctions consist of two simple conjunctions.

Conj + Conj → Conj

¹⁸ The suffix $-\alpha$ in these examples appears as an oblique case marker and not as a derivational suffix.

- (43) a. /ta ke/
until + that
“until”
b. /na ke/
not + that
“not”
c. /aga na/
if + not
“otherwise”

2.6. Compound- complex words

Some non-simple words of Sarhaddi Balochi are the result of both compounding and affixal derivation just in the form of suffixation .There are nominal, verbal, adjectival and adverbial compound-complex words made through the attachment of noun, adjective and adverb making suffixes.

2.6.1. Compound- complex nouns

As you will see, most compound-complex nouns are the result of the addition of noun making suffixes¹⁹ to compounds.

- (44) a. /pir-ok zaht/
old + NMSUF (grandfather) + child
“father or mother’s uncle or aunt”
b. /sar balad-i/
head + up + NMSUF
“uphill”
c. /bad baht-i/
bad + luck + NMSUF
“miserable”
d. /bannam-i/
bad+ fame + NMSUF
“disrepute”
e. /jad kam-i/
happy + wish + NMSUF
“welfare”
f. /tjar tjar-i/
four + clap + NMSUF
“a kind of dance”
g. /pa pliatf-ak/
foot + twist + NMSUF
“puttee”
h. /gwar sotf-ak/
side + burn + NMSUF
“heartburn”
i. /jah nowaz-i/
j. /sar kott-ok/

¹⁹ - Some of the suffixes attached to compound elements such as / -i/ are used in the derivation of nouns as well as adjectives and adverbs from other nouns, adjectives or adverbs.

king + caress + NMSUF “a last name”	head + beat + NMSUF “rail”
k. /sah podq-ok/ black + hair + NMSUF “very black”	l. /tjamm tʃær-aka/ eye + hide + ADVMSUF “hide-and-seeK”
m. /sar dzahl-i/ head + down + NMSUF “dejection”	n. /sar balad-i/ head + up + NMSUF “uphill”
o. /gond-a gwadz-uə testicle + INFSUF + cut out + NMSUF “insect, tarantula”	p. /seng tʃen-aka/ stone + pick up + ADVMSUF “a kind of play with stone”
q. /deradz band-ek/ long + tie + NMSUF “swaddling bandage”	r. /bon dar- pan/ root + door + NMSUF “watchman”
s. /gwar tof-ak/ side + cough + NMSUF “heart itching from inside”	

2.6.2. Compound-complex verbs

In compound-complex verbs of Sarhaddi Balochi, the first element in two word compounds or the second element in three word compounds is a noun or an adjective to which a noun making or an adjective making suffix is added.

(45) a. /tjamm-ok dzaten/ eye + NMSUF + to hit “to wrinkle”	b. /ʃir-ag dzaten/ milk + NMSUF + to hit “to produce sap (esp of date)”
c. /riʃf-ag dzaten/ beard + NMSUF + to hit “to root”	d. /tʃelim-i korten/ hookah + ADJMSUF + to do “accustom someone to using hookah”
e. /pa plitʃ-ak dat-en/ foot + twist + NMSUF + to give “to puttee”	f. /tʃell-i korten/ dirty + ADJMSUF + to do “to dirty”
g. /sar dzahl-i kaʃʃeten/ head + down + NMSUF + to pull	h. /zwan deradz-i korten/ tongue + long + NMSUF + to do

“to be ashamed of”

i. /sar-ok korten/

head + NMSUF + to do

“to peep”

k. /waradz-i korten/

talkative + NMSUF + to do

“to speak carelessly”

“to abuse”

j. /bazz-ak jahten/

tickle + NMSUF + to come

“to tickle”

2.6.3. Compound-complex adjectives

Adjective or noun making suffixes are attached to compound words to make compound-complex adjectives of Sarhaddi Balochi.

(46) a. /mard-iən²⁰ zahg-i/

man + INFSUF + child + ADJMSUF

“male”

b. /dʒan-iən adam-i/

woman + INFSUF + person + ADJMSUF

“female”

c. /gwand-iən zahg-i/

small + INFSUF + child + ADJMSUF

“little”

d. /do dʒan-i/

two + woman + ADJMSUF

“bigamist”

e. /do tawar-ag/

two + call + NMSUF

“timber”

f. /ʃaf tar-i/

six + filament + ADJMSUF

“a kind of sewing in needlework”

g. /poʃt koh-i/

behind + mountain + ADJMSUF

“from Posht Kooh(a district around Khash)”

h. /pas koh-i/

behind+ mountain + AJMSUF

“from Pas Kooh(an area around Sarawan)”

i. /sar torr-ak/

head + reel + NMSUF

“vertigo”

j. /hwab giən-ak/

sleep + see + NMSUF

“sleepy”

k. /do sal-ag/

two + year + NMSUF

“biennial”

l. /dor dan-ag/

beautiful + bean + NMSUF

“single pearl, unique child, very dear”

²⁰ - /-iən/ is an inflectional suffix added to adjectives. These attributive adjectives are used before the noun they describe.

- m. /jag sar-a(g)/
one + head + NMSUF
“indiscriminate”
- n. /se ruətʃ-ag/
three + day + NMSUF
“three days old”
- o. /tʃel koʃ-ak/
dirt + kill + NMSUF
“spotted cloth”
- p. /nam nest-ek/
name + ?²¹ + NMSUF
“to nominate a bad name or title to someone”
- q. /sar soʃ-ak/
head + burn + NMSUF
“singe”

2.6.4. Compound-complex adverbs

Compound-complex adverbs of Sarhaddi Balochi are made through adding adverb making suffix /-i/ to the last element of compounds.

- (47) a. /pir-an sar-i/
old + ADJMSUF + head + ADVMSUF
“in old age”
- b. /ʃa nuək-i/
from + new + ADVMSUF
“afresh”
- c. /pa dʒwan-i/
for + well + ADVMSUF
“well”
- d. /pa redq-i/
for + ugly + ADVMSUF
“in an unpleasant manner”
- e. /ʃa hwar-i/
from + calamity + ADVMSUF
“because of suffering and calamity”

3. Conclusion

This paper started with the aim of investigation and description of compound and compound-complex words of Sarhaddi Baloch as spoken in Granchin district. As the data revealed, the word formation process of non-simple words in the form of compounding is a productive process in this dialect. Furthermore, many non-simple words are also the result of both compounding and derivation. Compound verbs as well as compound nouns, compound adjectives and compound adverbs have either a verbal or a non-verbal element together with other elements in their

²¹ - It is not clear what they mean by /nest/ here. It may refer to “to nominate” or “to write”. In some dialects of Balochi, /nemis/ or /newis/ are used instead in this compound-complex word with the meaning “to write”.

A Description of Compound and compound- complex words in Sarhaddi Balochi of Granchin

construction. Some compound nouns are also found with ezafe construction. Some compound nouns, adjectives and adverbs are made through coordination of their elements by conjunctions. A limited number of compounds in Sarhaddi Balochi include compound particles, mainly consisting of circumpositions, and compound conjunctions. The use of two processes of compounding and derivation results in nominal, verbal, adjectival and adverbial compound - complex words. In such words, the noun, adjective or adverb making suffixes are basically added to the last element of compounds, except for verbs in which the suffix attaches to the first non-verbal element.

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List of Abbreviations

Adj	Adjective	N	Noun
Adv	Adverb	NMSUF	Noun making suffix
ADJMSUF	Adjective making suffix	Num	Number
		OBL	Oblique
ADVMSUF	Adverb making suffix	Postp	Postposition
Circump	Circumposition	Prep	Preposition
Conj	Conjunction	Prev V	Preverbal verb
Dem	Demonstrative	Pron	Pronoun
HI	Hiatus	Quant	Quantifier
INFSUF	Inflectional suffix	V	Verb