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

Abbas Ali Ahangar

Associate Professor, University of Sistan and
Baluchestan

ahangar@english.usb.ac.ir

Moosa Mahmoodzahi

Assistant Professor, Velayat University, Iranshahr

braataan@yahoo.com

Farzaneh Jamalzahi

M.A. in General Linguistics, University of Sistan and
Baluchestan

Farzaneh.jamalzehi@yahoo.com

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 5males 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 Balochi[1], 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.

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[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**	/henɑr dɑn/	"pomegranate seed (a kind of flavor)"	N	/ruə neʃt/	"sunset"	**N**	/dɑr zard/	"turmeric"	-	-
	Adj	/del guəʃ/	"amused"				**Adj**	/tʃam ruək/	"cause of grant"		
V	**N**	/dɑ hodɑ/	"Dad hoda (a male name)"								
Adj	**Adj**	/dor dɑnag/	"unique child, single pearl"	**Adj**	/bad gir/	"sulky"	**N**	/dor na(z)/	"female name"	-	-
	N	/dor gol/	"Dor danag (a female name"	**N**	/pakir dɑ(d)	"male name"					
Prep	**N**	-		-			**Adj**	pa sɑr	"intelligent"	-	-
Num.	**N**	/hapt gol/	"the season of flower bloom"	**Adj**	/si riəs/	"crafty"	-			-	-
	Adj	/tʃɑr 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 /dɑ hodɑ/ as a male name is also made as /hodɑ dɑ/ 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: /ɑji sar darɑ-ent/ "He is bareheaded." or as an adverb: / ɑji 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 guəʃ/ "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. /nɑn wɑrten/   b. /dɑr tʃeten/

        bread + to eat   wood + to pick up

        'to eat'   'to collect firewood'

      c. /ges korten/   d. /se:l korten/

        house + to do   look + to do

        "to marry"   " to look at"

      e. /ɑp dɑten/   f. /bɑl korten/

water + to give	limb/wing + to do
"to water"	"to fly"
g. /dʒɑn ʃoʃten/	h. /tʃakan korten/
body + to wash	needle work + to do
"to bath"	"to embroider"
i. /gwɑt korten/	j. /ʃiːr doʃten/
wind + to do	milk + to milk
"to inflate/to pump up"	"to milk"
k. /dap korten/	l. /nɑm gepten/
mouth + to do	name + to take
"to pony"	"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	b. /tɑrip korten/
beadroll + to troll	plaudit + to do
"to rosary"	"to praise"
c./taslim buten/	d. /tammeh korten/
surrender + to be	punishment + to do
" to surrender"	"to punish"
e. /ɑzɑn gwaʃten/	f. /ebɑdat korten/
azan + to say	worship + to do
"to call to prayer"	"to worship"

2. Adj + V → V

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

e. /sohr[2] korten/
   fried+ to do
   "to fry"

f. /gal korten/
   happy + to do
   "to joy"

g. /reɖɖ korten/
   dirty [3] + to do
   "to dirty"

h. /hoʃk korten/
   dry + to do
   "to wipe"

i. /derɑdʒ kaʃʃeten/
   long + to pull
   "to lie down "

j. /garm korten/
   warm + to do
   "to warm"

k. /grɑn 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 dɑten/
   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. /lakatɑb korten/
   dangle + to do
   "to hang"

f. /dur korten/
   distance + to do
   "to separate/ to place at a distance"

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[2] - Also meaning "red".
[3] - Also meaning "ugly"

g. /zut korten/

   soon + to do

   "to hurry up"

i. /jiər korten/

  down + to do

  "to put down"

h. /diər korten/

   late + to do

   "to be late"

j. /diər buten/

   late + to be

   "to get late/ to become late"

4. N + Adj + V → V

(5) a. /del sɑh korten/

    heart + black + to do

    "to bother"

  c. /tʃamm sohr dɑten/

    eye + red + to give

    "to glare at"

  e. /diəm patʃ buten/

    face + open + to be

    "to be cheerful"

  g. /del waʃ korten/

    heart + happy[4] + to do

    "to cheer"

i. /sar garm korten/

   head + warm + to do

   "to entertain"

  k. /sar tʃest korten/

   head + up + to do

   "to perk"

b. /del bad korten/

   heart + bad + to do

   "to nauseate"

d. /lɑp siər korten/

   tummy + full + to do

   "to saturate, to make wealthy"

f. /zwɑn derɑdʒ buten/

   tongue + long + to be

   "to be abusive"

h. /ʃir hoʃk korten/

   milk + dry + to do

   "to stop or reduce lactating"

j. /giwɑr patʃ korten/

   scalp + open + to do

   "to part the hair"

l. /sar negun korten/

   head + plummeting + to do

   "to overthrow"

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[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 salɑh buten/   b. /diəm pa diəm korten/

   head + for + peace + to be   face + for + face + to do

   "to be manageable"   "to confront"

   c. /huər ta huər korten/   d. /sar pa rɑh korten/

   together + to + together + to do   head+ for + way + to do

   "to mix"   "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 stem[5] as in what follows:

1. N + Past stem → N

(8) a. /ruə(tʃ) neʃt/   b. /huən bast/

   sun / day + sit   blood + close

   "sunset"   "blood-money"

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[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./dɑ(d) hodɑ/   b. /dad ollah/

    give + God   give + God

    "Hoda dad (a male name)"   "Dad hoda (a male name)"

3. Adj + Past stem → N

(10) a. /pakir   dɑ(d)/   b. /waʃ (j)aht/

      poor + give   sweet + come

      "male name"   " welcome"

    c. /rahim dɑ(d)/   d. /karim dɑ(d)/

      merciful + give   generous + give

      "Rahim dad(a male name)"   "Karim dad (a male name)"

4. N + Present stem → N

(11) a. /lɑp ruəp/   b. /dab ger/

      stomach + sweep   mouth + take

      "the last child"   "lid"

    c. /mah   tɑp/   d. /tɑdʒ   bakʃ/

      moon + shine   rostrum + grant

      "Mahtap (a female name)"   "Taj bakhsh (a male name)"

    e. /ʃah   bakʃ/   f. /dast ʃuəd/

      king + grant   hand + wash

      "Shah bakhsh (a last name)"   "an instrument for washing the hands"

    g. /tʃah   dʒuəʃ/   h. /dʒuhɑn moʃ/

      tea + boil   the place where stack is gathered+ rub

      "kettle"   "to thrash, time of wheat thrashing"

    i. /dʒɑn kaʃʃ/

      body + stretch

  "stretching the body/stretching the limbs"

5. Adj + Present stem → N

(12) a. /pir bakʃ/   b. /lɑl bakʃ/

old + grant   garnet + grant

"Pir bakhsh (a male name)"   "Lal bakhsh (a male name)"

c. /kɑder 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. /henɑr dɑn/   b. /hwɑd   ɑp/

pomegranate + seed   salt + water

"pomegranate bead (a kind of flavor)"   "a kind of food"

c. /gallah dawɑr/   d. /anbar   ɑtun/

wheat + home   amber + proper noun

"harvest place"   "Anbar hatoon (a female name)"

e. /mah   diəm/   f. /ʃah   bibi/

moon + face   king + queen

"Mah dim (a female name)"   "Shah bibi (a female name)"

g. /seriən band/   h. /gwar   band/

waist + clamp   side + dam

"seatbelt"   "a deviational dam for directing water in farming"

i. /malek   hɑtun/   j. /gol bibi/

queen + proper noun   flower + queen

"Malek hatoon (a female name)"   "Gol bibi (a female name)"

k. /besera   band/   l. /ballok   zaht/

truss + clamp   grandmother + child

"a kind of cloth for enfolding bed"   "father or mother's uncle or aunt"

2. Adj + N → N

(14) a. /dor gol/   b. /dor   bibi/

    beautiful + flower   beautiful + queen

    "Dor gol (a female name)"   "Dor bibi (a female name)"

    c. /niək   baht/   d. /pakir   mammad/

      good + luck   poor + Mohammad

      "Nik baht (a male name)"   "Pakir mammad (a male name)"

    e. /so:z gaz/   f. /dor   band/

      green + tamarisk   earing[6] + clamp

      "Sozgaz (name of an area around Khash)"   "eardrop tie"

    g. /sah   mard/

      black + man

      "Sah mard (a male name)"

3. N + Adj → N

(15) a. /dɑr zard/   b. /ɑp   troʃʃ/

    wood + yellow   water + sour

    "turmeric"   "Ap trosh (name of a village around Khash)"

    c. /del   bad/   d. /gam   nɑz/

      heart + bad   sorrow + demur

      "nausea"   "female name"

    e. /gam ʃɑd/   f. /bib[7]   dorr/

      sorrow + happy   queen + beautiful

      "Gamshad (a male name)"   "Bib dorr (a female name)"

    g. limbuə hoʃk/

      lemon + dry

      "dried lemon"

4. Adj + Adj → N

(16) a. /dor nɑ(z)/   b. /gerɑ(n) nɑz/

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[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/   b. /gwar koh/

    distant + root   side + mountain

    "Doorbon (an area around Khash)"   "Gwarkoh (name of an area at around 75km of Zahedan)"

   c. /poʃt koh/

   behind + mountain

  "Posht koh (an area around Khash)"

6. Num + N → N

(18) a. /hapt gol/   b. /pandʒ gu:r/

   seven + flower   five + tomb

   "the season of flower bloom"   "proper noun(a place in the border of Iran and Pakistan)"

  c. /si tal/   d. /tʃar ʃah/

   thirty + layer   four + horn

   "offal"   " sift (a farming instrument)"

  e. /si pɑrag/   f. /se pɑdag/

   thirty + par   three + foot

"thirty chapters (*surah*) into which the Quran is   "three legged, an instrument put on the fire to hold the pot for

divided"   cooking "

   g. /tʃɑr 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 dɑr/

woman + and + man

"woman and man"

c. /brɑs o gohɑr/

brother + and + sister

"brother and sister"

e. /gap o gɑl/gap o ʃap/

conversation + and + dialogue

"conversation and dialogue"

g. /nɑm o tawɑr/

name + and + call

"celebrity"

i. /sɑng o band/

a gathering[8] + and +   union

"relative-in-law"

plant + and + wood

"plant and tree"

d. /mahr o labb/

tocher + and + dowry

"tocher and dowry"

f. /hɑk o polg/

soil + and + dust

"chit chat"

h. /lemp o lo:z/

snivel + and + saliva

"rheum and saliva"

2. Past stem + Conj + Present stem → N

 (20) /reht o pɑʃ/

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 lɑp/ in Sarhaddi Blochi from /dard-e ʃekam/"stomachache" in Persian or /dard-e goṭ/ in Sarhaddi Balochi from /dard-e galu/ "sore-throat" in Persian. The reverse forms /lɑp dard/ or /goṭ dard/ are also common in Sarhaddi Balochi but not /sar dard/ or /del dɑg/.

N + ezafeh + N → N

(21) a. /dard-e lɑp/   b. /dard-e goṭ/

pain + ezafe + tummy   pain + ezafe + throat

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[8] - /sɑng/ 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. /dɑg-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 paʈʈ/   b. /del trakk/

    heart + explode   heart + explode

    "frightened to death"   "frightened to death"

  c. /sar reʧ/   d. /tiːr band/

    head + pour   shot + stop

    " nasal drip"   "secure from shot"

  e. /kalɑm huər/   f. /dast duəʧ/

    God's speech + eat   hand + sew

    "someone who swears a lot"   "handmade"

  g. /druəg borr/   h. /druəg   band/

    lie + cut   lie + close

    "liar"   "liar"

  i. /tah dʒoʃ/   j. /sar ruəp/

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[9] This word is also used as a an adjective meaning "bereaved/agonizing/bad-tempered".

in + boil   head + sweep

"someone who bothers in himself"   "having been swept superficially"

k. /sar borr/   l. /sar gwaz/

head + cut   head + pass

"having been cut from head"   "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 patʃ/   b./zut rass/

late + cook   soon + ripen

"something that cooks late"   "precocious"

c. /dar ʃɑn/   d./diər mɑn/

out + vomit   late + stay

"revealed"   "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 dɑnag/   b. /ganda rɑz/

beautiful + rash   bad + form

"unique child, single pearl"   "ugly"

c. /bad baht/   d. /sakaṭ dʒɑn/

    bad + luck   hard + body

    "unlucky"   "die hard"

e. /ban nɑm[10]/   f. /kam dʒuən/

    bad + fame   little + body

    "disreputable"   "weak"

g. /siər lɑp/   h. /buər poʈ/

    full + stomach   blond + hair

    "full"   "blond"

i. /sɑh zwɑn/   j. /bad zɑt/

    black + tongue   bad + nature

  "someone whose curse is effective"   "naughty"

k. /pɑʃa pɑd/   l. /grɑn rang/

    ? [11]+ foot   heavy + color

    "barefoot"   "dark color"

m. /sangin rang/

    heavy + color[12]

    "dark color"

2. N + Adj → Adj

(27) a. /tʃamm ruək/   b. /del sɑp/

    eye + light   heart + clear /flat

    "cause of grant"   "ingenuous"

c. /sar darɑ/   d. /lɑp siər/

    head + visible   stomach + full

    "bareheaded"   "full"

e. /del sɑh/   f. /zwɑn derɑdʒ/

    heart + black   tongue + long

    "annoyed"   "abusive"

g. /kad dʒahl/

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[10] Also literate people use /bad nɑm/.

[11] - The root of this word seems to be /pɑd/"foot" apart from /ʃa/ "from" but we are not sure about /pɑʃa/.

[12] - This word is made parallel to /grɑn rang/but with /sangin/ which is also used in Persian but only meaning "heavy".

height + down

"short"

3. N + N → Adj

(28) a. /del guəʃ/

heart + ear

"amused"

b. /poll borwɑn/

flower + eyebrow

" someone with connected eyebrows"

c. /gaɖɖ tʃamm/

gazelle + eye

"with eyes like gazelle eyes"

d. /ʃahr mardom/

town + person

"villager or urban (not mountainous)"

e. /sar dast/

head + hand

"man in power"

f. /sar tʃahr/

head + reel

"vertigo"

g. /sa ^{13} gork/

dog + wolf

"wild"

h. /tura godʒdʒ/

sack + cheek

"someone who has big cheeks"

i. /del ikim/

heart + peace

"relieving[15]"

j. /ʃiəpag[14] 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

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[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: /mɑ del ikim-iən/ " we are disappointed"

"insincere"	"insincere"
c. /jakk tal/	d. /tʃɑr tʃamm/
one + layer	four + eye
"open"	"sharp-eyed"
e. /jakk lɑ/	f. /tʃɑr balɑ/
one + layer	four + clever
"one-fold"	"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/   b. /karr o kuər/

    lame + and + palsy   deaf + and + blind

    "lame and palsy, unable"   "deaf and blind , unable"

  c. /zomm o tahɑr/   d. /karr o ganuək/

    dark + and + dim   deaf+ and + crazy

    "dark and dim"   "deaf and crazy, "

  e. /sohr o spiət/   f. /lokk o drɑdʒ/

    red + and + white   short + and + tall

    "beautiful"   "short and tall , disharmonic"

  g. /kapp o kalan̶d/   h. /tarr o hoʃk/

    half + and + mid   wet + and + dry

    "half and mid, not fit"   "wet and dry, mixed"

  i. /ʈuh o gwan̶d/

    big + and + small

    "big and small, disharmonic"

2. N + Conj +N → Adj

(32) a. /sar o goʈʈ/   b. /har o pas/

    head + and + throat   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 dɑr/   b. /ʃal o ʃahmɑt/

dry + and + wood   limp + and + slap

"tired, moveless"   "laid-up"

c. /saht   o   suər/

hardship + and + happiness

"hardship and happiness, someday hard or happy in future"

4. Present stem + Conj + Present stem→ Adj

(34) a. /tɑb   o   pliətʃ/

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/postp[16] → Adv

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

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[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 n^{17} ɑ di/   b. /ta n i di/

    until + HI + that + time   until + HI + this + time

    "thitherto"   "up to now"

    c. /ta n e dɑn/   d. /ta n u dɑn/

      until + HI + this + place   until + HI + that + place

      "hitherto"   "up to there"

2. Quant + N → Adv

(36) a. /har dam/   b. /har ʃap/

     every + moment   every + night

      "every moment"   "every night"

    c. /hetʃtʃ wahd/   d. /har dʒɑ/

     any + time   every + place

     "any time"   "everywhere"

    e. /har ruətʃ/   f. /har mah/

     every + day   every + month

     "everyday"   "every month"

3. Prep + Interrogative Pron →Interrogative Adv

(37) a. /pa tʃɪə/

  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 dɑn/   b. /wu dɑn/

     this + place   that + place

      "here"   "there"

    c. /jiə rag/   d. / ɑ rag/

     this + how   that + how

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

"so"	"like that"
e. /iən ka/	f. / ɑn ka/
this + amount	that + amount
"so"	"so"

5. N + Prep +N → Adv

(39) a. /dam pa sɑhat/   b. /sohb ta biəgɑh/

   moment + for + hour   morning + until + evening

   "blow by blow"   "from morning to evening(the whole day)"

   c. /ruə(tʃ) ta biəgɑh/   d. /mah pa mah/

   day + until + evening   month + for + month

   "from morning to evening"   "monthly"

6. Adv + Prep + Adv→ Adv

(40) a. /diər pa diər/   b. /zu(t) pa zu(t)/

   late + for + late   soon + for + soon

   "at long intervals"   "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/   b. /tʃest o jiər/

   up + and + down   up + and + down

   "up and down"   "up and down"

   c. /jiər o balɑd/   d. /sar o tʃiər/

   down + and + up   on + and + under

   "down and up , care"   "bollix"

e. /pad   o   piəʃ/

   back + and + front

   "back and front"

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

(42) a. / kaʃʃ 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 –ā[ɑ] 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… hɑter-ɑ/   b. /ʃa… bɑbat-ɑ/

   for + sake -OBL[18]   from + regard-OBL

   "because of"   "because of"

   c. /ʃa… diəm-ɑ/   d. /ʃa… pad-ɑ/

    from+ face-OBL   from + back-OBL

    " from the front of"   "after"

   e. /ʃa… sar-ɑ/   f. /pa… sar-ɑ/

    from + head-OBL   for + head-OBL

   "from beginning"   "on, upon"

2.5.2. Compound conjunctions

Compound conjunctions consist of two simple conjunctions.

Conj + Conj → Conj

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[18] The suffix /-ɑ/ in these examples appears as an oblique case marker and not as a derivational suffix.

(43) a. /ta ke/   b. /na ke/

    until + that   not + that

    "until"   "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 suffixes[19] to compounds.

(44) a. /pir-ok zaht/   b. /sar bɑlɑd-i/

    old + NMSUF (grandfather) + child   head + up + NMSUF

    "father or mother's uncle or aunt"   "uphill"

  c. /bad baht-i/   d. /bannɑm-i/

    bad + luck + NMSUF   bad+ fame + NMSUF

    "miserable"   "disrepute"

  e. /ʃɑd kɑm-i/   f. /tʃɑr tʃɑp-i/

    happy + wish + NMSUF   four + clap + NMSUF

    "welfare"   "a kind of dance"

  g. /pɑ pliətʃ-ak/   h. /gwar sotʃ-ak/

    foot + twist + NMSUF   side + burn + NMSUF

    "puttee"   "heartburn"

  i. /ʃah nowɑz-i/   j. /sar kott̪-ok/

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[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	head + beat + NMSUF
"a last name"	"rail"

k. /sah poḍḍ-ok/   l. /tʃamm tʃiər-akɑ/

   black + hair + NMSUF   eye + hide + ADVMSUF

   "very black"   "hide-and-seek"

m. /sar dʒahl-i/   n. /sar bɑlɑd-i/

   head + down + NMSUF   head + up + NMSUF

   "dejection"   "uphill"

o. /gonḍ-ɑ gwadʒ-uə   p. /seng tʃen-akɑ/

testicle + INFSUF + cut out + NMSUF   stone + pick up + ADVMSUF

   "insect, tarantula"   "a kind of play with stone"

q. /derɑdʒ band-ek/   r. /bon dar- pɑn/

   long + tie +NMSUF   root + door + NMSUF

   "swaddling bandage"   "watchman"

s. /gwar toʃ-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. /tʃamm-ok dʒaten/   b. /ʃir-ag dʒaten/

   eye + NMSUF + to hit   milk + NMSUF + to hit

   "to winkle"   "to produce sap (esp of date)"

c. /riʃʃ-ag dʒaten/   d. /tʃelim-i korten/

   beard + NMSUF + to hit   hookah + ADJMSUF + to do

   "to root"   "accustom someone to using hookah"

e. /pɑ plitʃ-ak dɑt-en/   f. /tʃell-i korten/

   foot + twist + NMSUF + to give   dirty + ADJMSUF + to do

   "to puttee"   "to dirty"

g. /sar dʒahl-i kaʃʃeten/   h. /zwan derɑdʒ-i korten/

   head + down + NMSUF+ to pull   tongue + long + NMSUF + to do

"to be ashamed of"   "to abuse"

  i. /sar-ok korten/   j. /baʒʒ-ak jahten/

    head + NMSUF + to do   tickle + NMSUF + to come

    "to peep"   "to tickle"

  k. /waradʒ-i korten/

    talkative + NMSUF + to do

    "to speak carelessly"

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-iən[20] zahg-i/   b. /dʒan-iən adam-i/

    man + INFSUF + child +ADJMSUF   woman + INFSUF + person + ADJMSUF

   "male"   "female"

c. /gwanɖ-iən zahg-i/   d. /do dʒan-i/

 small + INFSUF + child + ADJMSUF   two + woman + ADJMSUF

  "little"   "bigamist"

e. /do tawar-ag/   f. /ʃaʃ tar-i/

  two + call + NMSUF   six + filament + ADJMSUF

  "timber"   "a kind of sewing in needlework"

g. /poʃt koh-i/   h. /pas koh-i/

   behind + mountain + ADJMSUF   behind+ mountain + AJMSUF

"from Posht Kooh(a district around Khash)"   "from Pas Kooh(an area around Sarawan)"

i. /sar torr-ak/   j. /hwab giən-ak/

  head + reel + NMSUF   sleep + see + NMSUF

  "vertigo"   "sleepy"

k. /do sal-ag/   l. /dor dan-ag/

  two + year + NMSUF   beautiful + bean + NMSUF

  "biennial"   "single pearl, unique child, very dear"

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

m. /jag sar-a(g)/   n. /se ruətʃ-ag/

   one + head + NMSUF   three + day + NMSUF

   "indiscriminate"   "three days old"

o. /tʃel koʃ-ak/   p. /nɑm nest-ek/

   dirt + kill + NMSUF   name + ?[21] + NMSUF

   "spotted cloth"   "to nominate a bad name or title to someone"

q. /sar sotʃ-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-ɑn sar-i/   b. /ʃa nuək-i/

  old + ADJMSUF + head +ADVMSUF   from + new + ADVMSUF

"in old age"   "afresh"

c. /pa dʒwɑn-i/   d. /pa reɖɖ-i/

  for + well + ADVMSUF   for + ugly + ADVMSUF

  "well"   "in an unpleasant manner"

e. /ʃa hwɑr-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

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[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".

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**