

SOME ASPECTS OF WORD FORMATION IN BALOCHI

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Abstract

Word-formation is the study of the words, dealing with the construction or formation rules of words in a certain language. This paper studies and analyzes various ways of word formation in Balochi language.

Key words: language system, morphemes, compound; derivation; affixation; prefixation

Introduction:

The Balochi language system as any language system, consist of three basic levels: morphological (including morphs and morphemes as objects), lexical (including words as objects) and syntactic (comprising such objects as elements of the sentence syntax such as Subject, Predicate, etc.)

Balochi belongs to the Indo-European language family, and many words in modern Balochi language ultimately originate from Proto-Indo-European. Balochi has also had considerable contact with other languages, resulting in many borrowings. So, "It has been estimated that average speakers of a language know from 45,000 to 60,000 Words. This means that we as speakers must have stored these words somewhere in our heads, our so-called mental lexicon. But what exactly is that we have stored? What do we mean when we speak of 'words'? " (Ingo 2002: 4). Likewise, there are different words of Balochi which were borrowed by the other languages. For example, '*Pet*' later on modified and became '*peder*' in Persian. Moreover, '*Cell*' is also borrowed from Balochi to English.

Word is the smallest element that may be expressed in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content (with literal or practical meaning). A word may

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consist of a single morpheme or several. The term word may refer to a spoken word or to a written word, or sometimes to the abstract concept behind either (<http://en.wikipedia.org> (15/11/2012)).

Why are new words needed?

All languages change over time, and vary from place to place. They are changing due to the reasons that New objects and ideas arrive for which a name is needed, People are influenced by other cultures, there are changes in the ways how people use the existing words in a language

New vocabulary is required for the latest inventions, such as transport, domestic appliances and industrial equipment, or for sporting, entertainment and leisure pursuits. But a language can also change by less obvious means.

Like any other language, Balochi also is in need of new words – borrowed, derived or otherwise formed – simply because new things need new words. When new inventions and changes happened, language community needs of naming them and to communicate about them.

So, Language is dynamic, it changes constantly. Inter alia because native speakers like to play with their language, or because there are no 'wrong' words. The key here is usage: If a new word, however silly it may be, is frequently used by many speakers of a language, it will probably survive and it can happen one day, it would be an everyday word and entered our dictionaries. Especially in the last centuries, many words creations are spreaded amongst the language community. For example, if you take a look at the vast number of new inventions made in the 20th and 21st century, it is obvious that the words we knew before were not enough to cover all these things, and express or suggest the true meaning of those innovations.

If a new idea, concept, discoveries, innovations, changes emerged and the language community has no word for it, then they have to adopt many options to create a new

one. people used a variety of methods to create new words, such as compounding, derivation or coinage.

Word formation as process

In linguistics, the ways through which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes called Word formation.

Word formation is a process of forming new words by combining root and affixal morphemes according to certain patterns specific for the language (affixation, composition), or without any outward means of word formation (conversion, semantic derivation) (<http://www.ranez.ru> 21/11/2012).

The process involved certain method of creating a new word like using one or more old words, either by adding a prefix or suffix or by compounding. Most new words are actually old words in different forms or with fresh functions (<http://grammar.about.com> 15/11/2012).

Word formation is one of the main methods of enriching vocabulary in Balochi as it makes broad use of word building and combining affixes, stems nouns and adjectives.

Adding of the morphemes to the required stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes to form new terminology (word) is called derivation and it is the "the most common word formation process" (Yule 2006, 57). While prefixes like na - or be - usually do not change the lexical category of a word, suffixes, such as -ter or -ig, usually do.

Compound Words

A compound word is made when two words are joined to form a new word. A word that is itself the combination of two or more words is known as compound word (Booij, 2007: 310). In Balochi, compound words are divided into three parts: compound nouns, compound adjectives and compound verbs.

Compound Nouns constitute the majority of Balochi components. It is obtained by joining two or more nouns together. In this case, primary stress of the compound nouns falls on the last syllable of the second component and the secondary stress falls on the last syllable of the first component.

Combining the two nouns

V+V (V+V construction)	sardard
	sarzor
	lapshum
	dellap
	sarkar
	zarzawl
	shahsawar
	sargar
	guTlop

Compound adjectives are formed by the combination of two nouns or a noun accompanied with an adjective.

Combining noun and verb

N+V, N+Adj	sarmachari
	delwarag
	chamchari

	deltrak
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Combining noun with verb

N+V	maři sachi
	hunar zanti
	kesbzanti
	mardumzanti

The root is the basic part of any word; a prefix can be added to it at the beginning and/or a suffix at the end to change the meaning. For example, in the word "beapaali," the root is simply "apaal," while the prefix "be-" makes the word negative, and the suffix "-i" changes it from a verb into an adjective.

Pre-fix

One of most important method of word formation in Balochi is the pre-fixation i.e. words building with the help of prefixes. The majority of scholars treat pre-fixation as an integral part of word-derivation. Regarding prefixes as derivational affixes, which differ essentially from root-morphemes and non-derivational pre-positive morphemes. Opinion sometimes differs concerning the interpretation of the functional status of certain individual groups of morphemes, which commonly occur as first component parts of words (Marchand H 1974: 475).

Dar	daratkag
	darshutag
	darbarag
	daramad

	darkar
bun	bunjah
	bundar
	bunmal
	bunpad
	bungap
	bungal
sar	sarmachar
	sarzor
	sardar
	sarmast
	sarpad
na	nazantkaari
	nasarpadi
	nazanti
	nawashi
	naweskaar
be	besud
	betawaar

	bemayaar
	bekaar
	behaal
	beapaal
rah	rahdarbar
	rahshon

Suffix

A letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root (i.e., a base form) to form a new word or to function as an inflectional ending (<http://grammar.about.com> 15/10/2012).

The Process of formation of words using suffixes calls suffixation. A suffix is a derivative final element, which is productive in forming new words. Suffixes usually change the lexical meaning of the base and transfer words to a different part of speech. However in Balochi language there are many suffixes, which do not shift words from one part of speech into another; a suffix of this kind usually transfers a word into a different semantic group, e. g. a concrete noun becomes an abstract as is the case with kar — karzant, hunar — hunarzant, labz- labzank etc.

Every language has its own structural patterns of word formation. Words like "rahdarbar", "poriyagar" , " chamchar", "dildar" and many others follow the structural pattern of word formation "V+ar" "V+V+ ar" "V+ ok" "V+ on" "V+ ant" .

ok	wanok
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	charok
	garok
Ar	karigar
	zargar
	poriyagar
	Izmkar
	rahdar
	chamchar
	dildar
	sarkar
	hamkar
	betawar
	bezar
	bemayar
	rahdar
	zardar
	chamdar
	chamchar
	duwar
Ant	labzzant

	hunarzant
	shazant
	karzant
	tabzant
ank	labzank
	radank
	rajjank
	kasmank
	mehrank
	chamshank
	padyank
Ig	shudig
	kaaniig
ag	turag
	gurrag
	sarrag
	mallag
Ug	

Dan	tufdan
	puldan
	kahdan
	zardan
Wand	shakwand
	sobwand
	paywand
Band	serenband
	chamband
	dilband
	teerband
Und	niyazbund
	wahund
ari	Zarkari
	Tirkari
	Dahshatkari
	bezari
	mayari
Ter	mazanter
	sharter

	goanter
gonag	mahgonag
	hudagonag
	parigonag
ig	shudig
	tunig
	margig

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