

<i>Yak</i>	.	.	.	} one.
<i>Yá.</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Do</i>	.	.	.	two.
<i>Sai</i>	.	.	.	three.
<i>Chíár</i>	.	.	.	four.
<i>Phanch</i>	.	.	.	} five.
<i>Panj</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Pach</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Shash</i>	.	.	.	six.
<i>Hapt</i>	.	.	.	} seven.
<i>Hav</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Hard</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Hasht</i>	.	.	.	} eight.
<i>Hazhd</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Nuh</i>	.	.	.	nine.
<i>Dah</i>	.	.	.	ten.
<i>Yázhdah</i>	.	.	.	} eleven.
<i>Yázdah</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Dwázhdah</i>	.	.	.	} twelve.
<i>Dwázdah</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Señzdah</i>	.	.	.	} thirteen.
<i>Sezdah</i>	.	.	.	

<i>Chíárdah</i>	.	.	fourteen.
<i>Phánzdah</i>	.	.	fifteen.
<i>Shánzdah</i>	.	.	sixteen.
<i>Havdah</i>	.	.	seventeen.
<i>Hazhdah</i>	.	.	eighteen.
<i>Nozdah</i>	.	.	} nineteen.
<i>Nozd</i>	.	.	
<i>Gíst</i>	.	.	twenty.
<i>Gíst o yak</i>	.	.	twenty-one.
<i>Sí</i>	.	.	thirty.
<i>Chhil</i>	.	.	forty.
<i>Phanjáh</i>	.	.	fifty.
<i>Sai gíst</i>	.	.	} sixty.
<i>Shast</i>	.	.	
<i>Shastád</i>	.	.	
<i>Sai gíst o dah</i>	.	.	} seventy.
<i>Haftád</i>	.	.	
<i>Chíár gíst</i>	.	.	} eighty.
<i>Hashtád</i>	.	.	
<i>Chíár gíst o dah</i>	.	.	ninety.
<i>Sadh</i>	.	.	one hundred.
<i>Sadh o yak</i>	.	.	one hundred and one.
<i>Shazh gíst</i>	.	.	} one hundred and twenty.
<i>Shash gíst</i>	.	.	
<i>Hapt gíst</i>	.	.	one hundred and forty.
<i>Hasht gíst</i>	.	.	one hundred and sixty.
<i>Nuh gíst</i>	.	.	one hundred and eighty.
<i>Do sadh</i>	.	.	two hundred.
<i>Hazár</i>	.	.	} one thousand.
<i>Hadhár</i>	.	.	
<i>Lak</i>	.	.	one hundred thousand.
<i>Khór</i>	.	.	ten millions ; many thousands.

Obs. The numeral *khór* is from the Hindí *karor*, one hundred *lákhs*, Sanskrit *koṭi*. In Balochí it has the general meaning of "many thousands", "millions".

52. The ordinals are formed by the addition of the syllable

*mí* to the cardinals. This syllable *mí* is often heard pronounced *wí*. A few forms are irregular. After *gíst*, twenty, that is in the case of compound numbers, the particle *mí* is added to the second member : e.g., *gíst yakumí*, twenty-first, etc.

<i>Aulí</i>	.	.	.	} first.
<i>Pheshí</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Duhmí</i>	.	.	.	} second.
<i>Gudí</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Saimí</i>	.	.	.	} third.
<i>Sohmí</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Chíárumí</i>	.	.	.	fourth.
<i>Phanchumí</i>	.	.	.	fifth.
<i>Shashumí</i>	.	.	.	sixth.
<i>Haptumí</i>	.	.	.	seventh.
<i>Hashtumí</i>	.	.	.	eighth.
<i>Nuhmí</i>	.	.	.	ninth.
<i>Dahmí</i>	.	.	.	tenth.
<i>Yázdámí</i>	.	.	.	eleventh.
<i>Dwázdámí</i>	.	.	.	twelfth.
<i>Señzdámí</i>	.	.	.	thirteenth.
<i>Chíárdámí</i>	.	.	.	fourteenth.
<i>Phánzdámí</i>	.	.	.	fifteenth.
<i>Shánzdámí</i>	.	.	.	sixteenth.
<i>Havdamí</i>	.	.	.	seventeenth.
<i>Hazhdámí</i>	.	.	.	eighteenth.
<i>Nozdamí</i>	.	.	.	nineteenth.
<i>Gístumí</i>	.	.	.	twentieth.
<i>Síumí</i>	.	.	.	thirtieth.
<i>Chillumí</i>	.	.	.	fortieth.
<i>Sadhúmí</i>	.	.	.	hundredth.
<i>Hazárumí</i>	.	.	.	thousandth.

53. Fractional numbers end in *ak*, less frequently in *ik*. Another method of denoting fractions is by adding the word *bahar*, part, share, to the ordinals : e.g., *sadhúmí bahar*, one-hundredth.

<i>Nem</i>	.	.	.	} one-half.
<i>Nemaqh</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Saiak</i>	.	.	.	one-third.
<i>Chíarak</i>	.	.	.	one-fourth.
<i>Phanjak</i>	.	.	.	one-fifth.
<i>Sai páo</i>	.	.	.	} three-fourths.
<i>Yak o nem</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Dedh</i>	.	.	.	one-and-a-half.
<i>Sádhóañ</i>	.	.	.	one-half more.

Obs. *Dedh* is from the Hindi *derh*, and *sádhóañ* from *sárhe*. The meanings have not changed.

**54.** Multiples when they denote quantity, and answer to the English word "fold", are expressed by placing *yak-e* before the cardinal numbers: e.g., *yake sai*, three-fold; *yake chíar*, four-fold; *yake phanch*, fivefold, and so on. "Double," however, is *dúrá*, a corrupt form of the Urdú *dohrá*.

**55.** Another and less common method of expressing the multiple idiom is got by adding *sar* to the cardinals: e.g., *do sar*, double; *sai sar*, treble, threefold, and so on. The word *tal* is sometimes used to give this sense: e.g., *sai tal*, threefold; *chíar tal*, fourfold.

**56.** Multiples signifying time are expressed by adding the word *bar*, time, turn, season, to the cardinals: e.g., *do bar-áñ*, twice; *sai bar-áñ*, thrice; *chíar bar-áñ*, four times, and so on with the other numbers. "Once" makes, *yá bar-e*; again, *thí bar-e*; often, *báz-e bar-áñ*.

**57.** All adjectives, including the numerals, may be used substantively, and when so used may take the suffixes generally used with the noun: e.g., *duhmí-á gwashta ma na kh-á-añ*, the second said that he would not come (the-second-by it was said "I not shall come").

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