

## AGREEMENT MARKERS IN BRAHUI: A MORPHOSYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

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## Original Article

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**Abstract**

*The current study analyses and investigates the agreement markers in the Brahui language. Brahui is spoken in Pakistan, mainly in Balochistan and Sindh, and other countries like Iran and Afghanistan (Baranzehi, 2003). The purpose of this study is to see if agreement markers exist in various aspects of the Brahui language. Using Haegeman's (1994) theory of agreement, it tries to respond to the research question: How do number, person, and tense inflections interact with the phenomenon of agreement markers in the Brahui language? The agreement between a verb and its arguments is a significant subject to study in any language. Even though many studies have been carried on this aspect in many languages, to our knowledge, no one has done so in Brahui, which is why we consider it a research concern that needs to be explored. The researchers used a qualitative method based on secondary data for analyzing the use of agreement markers in Brahui. The relevant research study is descriptive and analytical in nature, dealing with its qualitative description, analysis, investigation, and discoveries. At the end, the study discovers that number, person, and tense markers are present in the Brahui language. However, these markers work differently from other languages of the country.*

**Keywords:** Agreement, Brahui, Inflections, Morphology, Subject-verb-agreement

**Introduction**

Language is particularly a human gift and vital to human existence (Boroditsky, 2011). A language is a tool or instrument for communication in written or spoken form, verbal or non-verbal, based on the well-formed and customary use of words. Language, as a tool to communicate, is not only a way to convey a message but is more than that. Without language, people are unable to think and speak. It is a broader term and there are many types of research that had happened in this field. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Language is a way to express our ideas and emotion to one another. It is a tool that makes us aware of the organization of

language, how it serves us, and the functions performed by it (Rahman, 2009). It has four major fields of study, which are: morphology, phonology, semantics, and syntax. Morphology is all about the study of morphemes. Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning. Semantic is concerned with the meaning of language. The study of sentence structure and its production can be studied in syntax, where we study relation among various constituents of sentences and agreement among those elements.

The term 'agreement' refers to the requirement that all the sentence's components agree with one another. It is a grammatical process in

which the subject and object of a sentence agree with the verb of the sentence to demonstrate the statement's grammatical true structure. Subjects and verbs must agree in number (singular and plural) and in person, according to the subject-verb-agreement rules (Martin & Wren, 2001; Zahid, 2016; Veesar, et al., 2015; Ali, et al., 2021). According to the definition above, a sentence's singular subject agrees with a singular verb, while a sentence's plural subject agrees with a plural verb. It's a rule for creating syntactically accurate sentence structure, and if it's not followed, the sentence will be incorrect.

### Origin of Brahui Language

Brahui community and its language is a symbol of great culture and civilization. As there are great myths regarding the origin of the Brahui language, likewise, there are a lot of debates about the meaning of the word Brahui. If we explain it in simple words, Brahui is used as a word for those people who speak Brahui language as their mother tongue. Brahui is one of the oldest languages that survive in Pakistan's province Balochistan and a few other areas of Pakistan Afghanistan and Iran (Pirkani, 2011). There are many debates regarding the origin and history of the Brahui language but still, it needs to be more explored because theories given regarding the origin of Brahui are based on supposition not on authentic proof.

There is no agreement on whether Brahui is a new language introduced to Balochistan or a vestige of a once-widely spoken Dravidian language family. The most frequent explanation, according to Elfenbein (1989; 2015), is that the Brahuis were part of a Dravidian migration into north-western India in the third millennium BC, but that, unlike other Dravidians who went south, they stayed in Sarawan and Jahlawan before 2000 BC (Bashir, 1999).

Most well-known Balochistan figures, such as linguists and historians Meer Gul Khan Naseer,

Agha Naseer Khan Ahmedzi, Haqil Khan Mengal, Saleh Muhammad Lehri, and Meer Khuda Baksh Marri, believe that Brahui is part of the Turko Aryan (Turrani) language family. Brahui is classified as an Aryan language since it incorporates vocabulary from Persian, Balochi, Pashto, Sindhi, Urdu, and Siraiki. This concept seems to be unrealistic and based on shaky footing. The unreliability of this notion is due to the fact that the syntax, sound moods, prepositions, and alphabetical special items of the Brahui, Balochi, Pashto, Sindhi, and Siraiki languages are completely different (Muhammad Jan, 1982; Baranzehi, 2003; Pirkani, 2011; Mengal, 2014).

According to Southworth (2012), Brahui is not a Dravidian language, but it can be linked to the other Dravidian languages and Elamite to form the "Zagrosian family," which originated in Southwest Asia (southern Iran) and was widely distributed in South Asia and parts of eastern West Asia before the Indo-Aryan migration. First time Brahui was declared as a Dravidian language by Ernest Trumpp in his publication, "A study of the language (1880)". Since 1880's after such declaration, all other historical scholars from different countries like Denys Bray, Andronov and Emerson started to link Brahui with the Dravidian language through their work.

According to Andronov (2006), Brahui belongs to the Dravidian language family. Brahui speakers can be found in Pakistan mainly in Kalat and in Quetta, Hyderabad, Karachi, and other parts of Pakistan and found beyond Pakistan's boundaries like in Afghanistan and Iran. The exact number of people who speak Brahui is unknown. Because majority of Brahuis are bilingual, they frequently confuse themselves with Balochis, resulting in inaccurate population estimates at censuses and other gatherings. The descendants of the Brahu is were the first to separate from the bulk of the proto-Dravidian tribal groups moving to the south and south-east during the historical migration of the ancestors of the modern

Dravidians into India, and they were given their name because they settled further north than all other kindred tribes.

Sabir (2009) writes that Mir Gul Khan Naseer, the Baloch poet and historian, rejects the theory which favors Brahui as Dravidian language. His opinions were changed from others. He believes Brahui was the language of ancient Sivai tribes who settled in the mountains of Kalat before the arrival of Balochi-speaking tribes or the kurdgali (present day Brahui) speaking tribes. Naseer called Brahui a Kushani language and dismissed its connection with the Dravidian languages as false and baseless.

Furthermore, Sabir (2009) mentions that Farooq Baloch wrote in his book, "Baloch aur unka watan", that since 1810 Brahui and Baloch were considered the same. The word Brahui emerged as a separate language after British rules. According to him, Pottinger was a British spy who came to Balochistan with a divide and rule policy. By that time, they started to call Brahui different languages and races from Baloch and Balochi. The same has been also claimed by Baloch & Sabir (2017).

In short, despite the Dravidian elements in the Brahui language, the possibility of its affiliation with Indo-Iranian and Altai languages is more obvious, however, further linguistic research on modern scientific lines is recommended.

### **Dialects of Brahui Language**

The word dialect is derived from the ancient Greek word 'dialetos' which means "discourse language, dialect". Dialects are standardized regional and social varieties of language by a speech community. Every language has multiple dialects and accents, which is a natural phenomenon. Because individuals are used to thinking in terms of distinct categories rather than ad hoc or continuum-type terminology, dialect continua might generate political challenges, social behaviors ethical manners, or owing to the marketability of that language dialect and accent are born because of

language social changes. As a result, there are three major dialects of Brahui: Sarwani, Jhalwani and Rakhshani (Sabir, 2009).

Sarwani dialect is the first major dialect of the language which is mainly found in the north part of Balochistan where it is being spoken in the district Mastung, Kalat, Drengarh, Mungochar, and a few parts of Bolan, Kachee, Naseer Abad and Jafar Abad. Other than that, it can be found in Quetta city. This dialect is known as the standard dialect since it is the most literary usable dialect of Brahui. All literary works have been written in an almost Sarawani dialect.

The Jhalwani dialect is spoken in the southeast of Balochistan which can be found in all over Jhalwan (Khuzdar, Nal., Karkh, Bela, Uthal, Hub chowki) Jahalmagsi, Naseerabad, Jafarabad and some areas of Sindh province (Mehar, Faridabad, Karachi, Jacobabad, Nawabshah and Hyderabad). This dialect of Brahui has been influenced by the Sindhi language, because Brahui speakers of mountainous areas of Jhalwan often travel to Sindh due to harsh weather and in such a way that the dialect of Brahui gets influenced by Sindhi.

Rakhshani dialect is also known as Reki or Noşki dialect which has been spoken in the northwest and west of Balochistan, the speakers of Rakshani dialect are spread in the whole Chaghi and Kharan division although there are a considerable number of speakers in Southern Afghanistan, Iranian Balochistan and in Turkmenistan.

### **Agreement and Morphology**

According to Nordquist (2020), agreement takes place between subjects and verbs of the given sentences. For example, as in the respect of 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular subject (e.g., Hassan) the verb has suffix -s at the end (Hassan eats food). As we see the verb has agreement with subject by having appropriate ending. Thus, 'Hassan eat food' is grammatically incorrect, the verb don't have agreement with subject. But Hassan eats food in correct sentence. Agreement also

happens in demonstratives and nouns in English language. Such as those/these books are old. With plural noun we must use those or these but with singular noun those and these do not agree with noun the sentence will be incorrect (DeLancey, 2013).

Yule (2010) explained morphology in his book "the study of language" by giving examples from the east African language Swahili. Word "nitakupenda" (I will love you), which seems a single word but is made up of several elements that appear as separate "words" in English. The following is an example of a rough correspondence:

- ni- ta- ku- penda  
"I will you love"

This Swahili "word" appears to be quite different from the English "word." Nonetheless, there is a clear parallel between the languages, as both contain similar elements of the overall message. Using this concept of "elements" in the message, rather than relying on identifying only "words," might be a better way of looking at linguistic forms in different languages.

The exercise Yule performed above is an example of morphology, which is the study of basic forms in languages. This term, which literally means "the study of forms," was first coined in biology and has been used to describe the type of investigation that examines all a language's basic "elements" since the middle of the nineteenth century. "Morphemes" are the technical term for what we've been referring to as "elements" in the context of a linguistic message (Embick & Noyer, 2007; DeLancey, 2013).

A morphosyntactic study of verbs in the Kalati Brahui (Shazia, 2018), describes that inflections are created when suffixes are added to a word to give it a certain grammatical feature. The essence of the verb is unaffected by inflectional suffixes. They offer verbs diverse qualities such as tense and plural. Inflectional morphemes in English include -s, -es, -ed, -etn, -ing, and -ives (Okeke, et al., 2018). Inflectional suffixes in the

Brahui language include -va, -ut, -ot, -esa, -gos, -os, -ing, -ena, -ra, -re, and -sus, among others (Bray, 1909).

Example (1)

- i. Kun - e - va (Kuneva= I eat)  
 |       |       |  
 Verb -Tense -1SG
- ii. Kun - g - ut (Kungut= I ate)  
 |       |       |  
 Verb - tense 1SG
- iii. Kun - o - t (Kunot= I will eat)  
 |       |       |  
 Verb - Tense -1SG

In the Brahui language, different inflectional suffixes are utilized in different ways. Brahui, like other eastern languages, has many inflections so it is rich inflectional language. The number and person of arguments and tense of a sentence can all be determined via inflections. As illustrated in the above example, the verb is the same in all cases, but the inflectional suffix is different, and we learn about the person, number, and tense solely through inflectional suffixes. Because 'va' is an inflectional suffix, it indicates that the argument (subject) is the first person, the number is singular, 'e' indicates the tense is present. Similarly, different inflectional suffixes are employed in other examples to create distinct meanings. Inflectional affixes are bound morphemes that provide the role of indicating grammatical or functional aspects to verbs. Write into writing, happy into unhappy are examples of inflectional affixes that enable to produce new form and words from old ones (Radford, 2004; Allana, 2010; Alshammiry, 2016; Yule, 2010; Zahid, 2016; Amin & Ali, 2021; Azam et al., 2022).

In some varieties of the Brahui language, there are few inflectional prefixes to convey negation. For example, adding the prefix 'be' to the word 'khawaning' (reading) results in 'bekhawaning' (not reading) (Shazia, 2018).

The act of constructing and deconstructing a language's words is known as morphological analysis, and it is based on the core grammatical units: stems, prefixes, suffixes, and

infixes. Brahui has a wide range of affixes and morphological traits. Andronov (2006) wrote in his book "*The Brahui language*" that the Brahui language shares similarities with its cognate languages and follow the pattern of nominative sentence structures like modern Indo-Aryan languages regarding sentence structures. The prevalence of the verb-end-structure of sentences and its word order with the predicate taking the final position, as well as a large proportion of one-part definite personal sentences and wide use of various types of verb nominal, are among the first of these characteristics.

### Research Concern/Purpose

The purpose of this research study is to define and examine Brahui agreement markers. It will help in the examination and exploration of the aspects and properties of the use of agreement markers in Brahui. In any language, agreement between a verb and its arguments is a crucial issue to investigate. Though many works have been done on this feature of many languages, to our limited knowledge, no one has conducted research on Brahui agreement markers with modern perspective of linguistics, which is why researchers see it as a research concern that needs to be analysed and explored. It is not simply a need to be addressed, but as a native speaker of Brahui, the researchers have a strong desire to learn more about their mother tongue.

### Objectives of Study

The purpose of this research is to investigate Brahui agreement markers. This research works tries to describe and analyse the agreement markers in Brahui. It attempts to answer the research question: How do number and person inflections interact with the phenomenon of agreement markers in Brahui language?

### Research Methodology

The relevant research study focuses on comparative analysis and descriptive study of Brahui in respect to agreement markers. The current research study is descriptive and analytical in its type which deals with its

description, analysis, exploration, and findings in a qualitative manner. Assistance, guidelines, and accurate research methodologies have been taken from the previous research on agreement marker in English. The data have been analyzed to explore the role of agreement marker Brahui.

The qualitative method is used in this study. It is based on secondary data (Creswell, 2014). The study design that is employed in the corresponding research is analytical, exploratory, and descriptive in nature. The researchers applied the qualitative method and addressed the use of agreement markers in Brahui. The investigators sought and grasped the central phenomenon from secondary data. The data for this study were collected with the help of previous research works: articles, books, journals, and websites. However, most of the Brahui examples were selected by observing daily conversation of native Brahui speakers.

### Theoretical/Analytical Framework

The current research work uses the theory of Agreement by Haegeman (1994) as theoretical/analytical framework to analyse and explore the Brahui data in terms of agreement markers. Haegeman (1994) proposed that there is a separate node INFL. As the label suggests, INFL is a node which is taken to contain all verbal inflection, i.e., including person and number properties. She argues that the past tense morpheme is -ed for regular verbs only and that irregular verbs form their past tenses differently (compare walk-walked, vs. eat-ate, or think-thought). The morpheme -ed is one realization of the abstract INFL with the feature [+past]. For irregular verbs the combination of this abstract INFL with the relevant verb gives rise to irregular forms.

In English the inflectional properties of verb conjugation are minimal, but other languages have richer paradigms of conjugation. Person and number agreement, which is present in other languages, often does not have any morphological realization in English. We can compare English examples with other language

to see how their inflectional properties vary from each other. Using theory of Agreement by Haegeman (1994), the current study, therefore, analyses the agreement markers in the Brahui language.

### Data Analysis and Discussion of Brahui

The English is the head initial language, with SVO sentence structure, while Brahui is the head-final language, with SOV sentence structure. According to Bray (1909), Brahui's structure begins with the subject, who is the performer of any action and ends with the predicate, which is the remainder of the sentence except the subject. In most sentences, the predicate is made up of an object and a verb. The Brahui structure is there for the following reasons: Subject + Object + Verb. The following example will assist us in comprehending the structure.

#### Example (2)

Peshi	palth	kun	- ek	(Cat
drinks	milk)			
Cat	milk	drink(s)	INF	
Subject	Object	Verb	3SG	

The subject of the sentence is always in the first position according to the structure. The word 'peshi' (cat) is a subject of the sentence that is present at the beginning, as seen in the example above. After the subject, there is the predicate, which is made up of the object and the verb. Brahui verbs, like Sindhi, Urdu, Punjabi, and Balochi verbs, usually arrive at the end, as seen in the example 'kunek' (drink), where the object is present between the subject and the verb. 'Palth' (milk) is the object of the sentence in the example above, which is present between the subject and the verb.

In the above discussion the sentence pattern of Brahui is different from the English language because English is head initial language which follows S-V-O sentence structure while Brahui is head final language with S-O-V sentence structure. The sentence of a Brahui proceeds with subject which might be a noun or a pronoun

and finishes with a verb. The object is always present in the center of a sentence in Brahui.

#### Example (3)

- i. English: I play a game.  
Brahui: Ee guwazi kewa.  
Ee= I; guwazi=game; kewa=play

When we look at the above sentence, we can see that the first one is written in English. The SVO structure is used in English, where the subject of the sentence is 'I' who is a doer of an action, followed by 'play' which is an action verb present at the center of the sentence, and finally 'a game' which is the object of the sentence. The latter is an example of Brahui, which has a sentence structure of SVO. The Brahui subject, like the English subject, appears at the beginning of the sentence and performs an activity. The subject of the sentence in the Brahui 'Ee' (I). After the subject, there is the object in the middle of the sentence 'guwazi' (game), and finally, the verb 'kewa' (play) is present at the end. In contrast to English, which uses the roman script and is written from left to right, Brahui, like Sindhi and many other languages, uses the Perso-Arabic script and is written from right to left. "ka", "ra", "aa" and "o" are auxiliaries in the Brahui language. Brahui auxiliaries come at the end of sentence. In contrast, English auxiliaries which are always found in middle of sentence. While the positioning of preposition of Brahui is also different from English which comes after object and in English object comes after preposition.

#### Example (4)

- i. English: He is playing in the garden.  
Brahui: O bagh te gawazi  
karingati aa. (O= he,  
baagh=garden, te=in,  
guwazi=game,  
karingati=playing, aa= is)

In the former example, the auxiliary is 'is' which is in the midst of the sentence, whereas in the latter example, the auxiliary is 'aa' (is) which appears at the end of the sentence. In both

sentences, the prepositional position shifts. The preposition 'te' (in) appears after the object 'bagh' (garden) in a Brahui phrase. In English, the preposition 'in' appears before the object 'garden'.

The Brahui language has a surplus of agreement markers. It changes the agreement marker for every tense, person, number, and aspect. Unlike Urdu, Sindhi Punjabi and Saraiki, Brahui does not have a gender agreement marker. However, Brahui does have agreement markers for negations.

Example (5) discusses various negations and agreement markers in the Brahui language. The core of the Brahui verb system consists of the tenses based on stem/root word. Several classes are formed from the base by adding inflection or agreement markers.

Example (5)

- i. Khal = Beat (stem/root)
- ii. Khal+pa = do not beat
- iii. Khal+o = S/he will beat
- iv. Khal+paro = S/he will not beat
- v. Khal+ing = to beat
- vi. Khal+paring = not to beat

Above examples in (5) shows various inflections which agree with person, number, and tense to show negations in Brahui having various variants like /pa/, etc. Above are examples to show how different words are formed from a single root verb by adding inflections in them. As 'Khal' is the root verb which means beat, 'pa' is a negation morpheme in Brahui, 'o' is an agreement marker which shows a person, and tense, 'paro' has negation morpheme 'pa' and an agreement marker to show tense and 'ing' is an infinitive inflection. Following sections will discuss various types of agreement in the Brahui language.

### Number Agreement

Like other languages of the country, the Brahui language also has two numbers for nouns: singular and plural. The arguments (subjects

and objects) of the sentences always agree with numbers and verb phrases in the sentences.

Example (6)

- i. O            barak    (She/he comes)  
|            |  
he/she comes  
Subj + verb
- ii. Ofk        barera    (They come)  
|            |  
They      come  
Subj + verb

In the above examples, the root verb is 'bar' (come) which is used differently in both sentences because of number agreement. 'O' (She/he) is singular in number so the number inflectional marker for singular number is 'k' while 'ra' is used as a number marker for plural nouns with ofk (they). Brahui has number agreement marker to show if the subject is singular or plural and the number marker is always used with the main verb of Brahui languages.

Example (7)

- i. Peshi pelth kunek (Cat drinks milk)  
|            |            |  
Cat      milk      drink  
Sub + Obj + Verb
- ii. Peshik pelth kunera (Cats drink milk)  
|            |            |  
Catsmilk            drink  
Sub + Obj + Verb

Here in the above examples, we can analyze how subjects of the sentences agree with the verbs. The root verb is 'kun' (drink) used in above sentences. In the first sentence, 'Peshi' (cat) is singular noun, so it agrees with singular verb which is 'kunek' (drinks) while in the second sentence 'Peshik' (cats) is plural noun, so it agrees with plural verb 'kunera'. The inflectional suffix 'k' with the verb of the first sentence shows singular number of the subject. The inflectional morpheme 'ra', in second sentence, has been used as suffix to show the plural number. Thus, the inflectional morphemes 'k' and 'ra' are used to show singular and plural

numbers in the Brahui language. As a result, it is demonstrated that number agreement is present in Brahui language to show if the subject is singular or plural and the number marker is always used with the main verb of Brahui. Thus, it can be argued that the English language does not take any inflections to show singular number (e.g., 'dog'), but to show plurals (e.g., dogs). However, Brahui does inflections to show both numbers.

### Person Agreement

The person markers are used in the Brahui language as they are used in other languages of the country. However, their use differs from each other. The following examples will illustrate how person agreement is used in Brahui.

#### Example (8)

- |      |     |          |                   |
|------|-----|----------|-------------------|
| i.   | Ee  | likh-ot  | (I will write)    |
|      |     |          |                   |
|      | Sub | Verb-1SG |                   |
| ii.  | Nan | likh-oon | (We will write)   |
|      |     |          |                   |
|      | Sub | Verb-1PL |                   |
| iii. | Ni  | likh-os  | (You will write)  |
|      |     |          |                   |
|      | Sub | Verb-2SG |                   |
| iv.  | Num | likh-ory | (You will write)  |
|      |     |          |                   |
|      | Sub | Verb-2PL |                   |
| v.   | O   | likh-o   | (S/he will write) |
|      |     |          |                   |
|      | Sub | Verb-3SG |                   |
| vi.  | Ofk | likh-or  | (they will write) |
|      |     |          |                   |
|      | Sub | Verb-3PL |                   |

The example (8) presents various examples to show singular and plural numbers in Brahui. We can witness a person agreement marker with the main verb 'likh' (write) in the Brahui language in which a person marker is attached as a suffix to show person. In the first sentence, 'ot' suffix at the terminal position of 'likh' is used as person marker for first 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, in second sentence 'oon' is used as 1<sup>st</sup> person plural marker, in third sentence, 'os' is used as a suffix for 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular, in fourth sentence, 'ory' is used with main verb as a suffix for 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural, in the fifth sentence, 'o' is used as suffix

for 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and in last sentence, 'or' is a suffix for 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural. From this discussion, it has been explored that person agreement is present in Brahui. Brahui has different markers for different persons attached with the main verb.

### Tense Marker

Like person and number markers, Brahui language also has a marker to show tense of a sentence. Different tenses have different markers in Brahui language.

Example (9).

#### Present Indefinite Tense

- |    |                |         |
|----|----------------|---------|
| i. | Kun + e + va   | (I eat) |
|    |                |         |
|    | Verb+Tense+1SG |         |

#### Past Indefinite Tense

- |     |                |         |
|-----|----------------|---------|
| ii. | Kun + g + ut   | (I ate) |
|     |                |         |
|     | Verb+Tense+1SG |         |

#### Future Indefinite Tense

- |      |                |              |
|------|----------------|--------------|
| iii. | Kun + o + te   | (I will eat) |
|      |                |              |
|      | Verb+Tense+1SG |              |

Above are examples of tense markers in the Brahui language. First sentence is in present tense, second is past tense while third one has been used in future tense. Here in above discussion's first sentence, the inflection 'e' is used as agreement marker for present tense. It shows that tense is in present indefinite form. The second sentence is showing past tense in which 'g' is used as tense marker for past indefinite tense, while in the last sentence 'o' is used as tense marker for future tense. In this way we can identify tense in Brahui language with the help of tense markers.

### Findings

This section presents the findings of the study's objective that have been determined. This research investigates the agreement markers of the Brahui language. Thus, from the above analysis and discussion, it is argued that Brahui, like other Asian languages, is a morphologically rich language. It has agreement markers for person, number, and tense while it lacks gender

marker. Number agreement markers are used in Brahui to indicate whether the subject is singular or plural, and the number marker is always used with the main verb of the Brahui. The following table presents number agreement markers in Brahui.

#### Number Agreement markers in Brahui

Agreement Marker	Number
"k"	Singular Number
"ra"	Plural Number

In Brahui, person agreement markers are used to indicate whether the speaker is speaking in the first, second, or third person, and the person marker is always used with the main verb. Person agreement markers in Brahui language are summarized in the table below.

#### Person Agreement markers of Brahui

Agreement Marker	Person
"ot"	First person singular
"on"	First person plural
"os"	Second person singular
"ory"	Second person plural
"o"	Third person singular
"or"	Third person plural

Tense agreement markers are used in Brahui to show if a statement is in the present, past, or future tense. The table below shows tense agreement markers in the Brahui language.

#### Tenses Agreement markers of Brahui

Agreement Marker	Tense
"e"	Present Indefinite Tense
"g"	Past Indefinite Tense
"o"	Future Indefinite Tense

These are the results of the objective of this study, which demonstrates the use of agreement markers in Brahui. These findings revealed that number, person, and tense markers are present in Brahui language.

#### Conclusion

The study analyses and investigates agreement and agreement markers in Brahui. It uses qualitative method along with exploratory

research design. The study applies the theory of agreement by Chomsky (1988). Towards the end, it is concluded, the study finds that Brahui, like English and other languages of the world, uses agreement markers to show agreement of number and person. It uses various inflections to show tense markers, agreement markers and negation. It can be seen in the preceding analysis that Brahui's subjects and verbs agree in a sentence. By identifying which elements of the sentence go together, the agreement allows us to show who is doing what in a sentence. In contrast to English, Brahui is a head-final language with an SOV sentence structure. We came to know that Brahui has an agreement marker for number, person, and tense based on the preceding examination of Brahui agreement markers. The study aligns with the results of Ali et al., 2014; Ali et al., 2021; Ali, Z., Khan, S. & Gulkhanda, 2021; Ameen and Ali, 2021.

This study also recommends further study to explore more agreement markers, tense aspects, suffixation, pronominal suffixes, etc. in future.

#### Contribution of the Study

This study will provide new insights into the discipline of linguistics, particularly in the morph syntactic realm. Brahui is one of the languages that need to be explored more because there has been very little research done on it. This research will benefit individuals interested in learning more about the Brahui language. It is particularly beneficial to linguistics students. It is also important for the Brahui community and students to learn more about the language. Furthermore, the analysis offered in this paper will provide useful information for future research into the many features of Brahui from a linguistic point of view.

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