

## Causative Constructions in Baluchi Language of Iran

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Baluchi is mainly spoken in Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, The Gulf States, and Turkmenistan. Linguistically, it belongs to the Western group of Iranian branch of the Indo-European languages. This work is a comparative study of causative construction types in two major dialects of Baluchi spoken in Iran including Rakhshani Sarhaddi (S) and Makorani (M).

The framework within which these structure will be analyzed are two main categories:

- 1) Lexical (simple) causatives
- 2) Periphrastic (complex) causatives

The kinds of constructions in which the causing action and its (caused) effect are expressed in a single (simple) sentence are referred to as lexical (simple) causative structures where the causee fills direct object or indirect object position.

They are discussed in three subgroups of verbal root causatives, morphological causatives, and auxiliary causatives.

1.1) Verbal root causatives:

a. Causative verbs of the same root:

	(S)	(M)	
(1)	prošten	prošæg	'to break'
(2)	pækketen	pæčæg	'to cook'

b. Causative verbs of different roots:

	(S)	(M)	
(3)	murten → kušten	mæræg → košæg	'to die → to kill'
(4)	šoten → borten	ræwæg → bæræg	'to go → to take'

c. Compound causative verbs of different roots:

	(S)	(M)	
(5)	yad gipten → nešan daten	yad giræg → nešan dæyæg	'to learn' → 'to teach'

	(S)	(M)	
(6)	pa raks dær aten → pa raks dær a(w)orten	na:č kənæg → na:č parwayenæg	'to dance' → 'to make sb dance'

1.2 Morphological causatives:

	(S)	(M)	
(7)	wæpten → wæpenten	wæpsæg → wæpenæg	'to sleep' → to make (sb) sleep'

