

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS IN LASI

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Abstract

Lasi is one of the dialects of Sindhi language, which is spoken in district Lasbela, Balochistan (Ali, Zafar & Brohi, 2021; Ali, et al., 2022). This study investigates the process of morphological properties of transitive and intransitive verbs in Lasi. Verb is a linguistic feature which means to express actions. The data are collected from the native speakers of Lasi through participant observation, informal talks, and unstructured interviews so that we may have primary data. Descriptive and exploratory research designs (Creswell, 2013) are used in the study. Using Haegeman's (1994) theory of agreement and X-bar theory, the current study finds that transitive and intransitive verbs in Lasi agree with their subjects in number, gender, and person in present and future tenses. It is also found that transitive verbs do not agree with subjects in past tense; in fact, agreement is seen between verb and object. However, intransitive verbs do agree with their subjects in present, past, and future tense. It is also found that passive forms do not require vivid subjects in the surface structure of sentences. The results show that Lasi allows dropping NPs in surface, but inflections with verbs show recover the hidden arguments (NPs).

Key words: Intransitive, Lasi, Morphology, Transitive, Verbs

Introduction and Background

Davi (2009) argues that Sindhi is the most widely spoken language all over the world. The number of speakers is almost 78 million; 25 million speakers are speaking Sindhi in India and 25 million speakers are speaking Sindhi in other different. There are three kinds of English verbs: transitive, intransitive, and auxiliary/helping verbs. Auxiliary/helping verbs are those which help the main verb (Ahmad, 1998). Every transitive verb has an active form and a passive form. In active voice sentence, the subject performs the action. For example, Ali defeated Salman. In passive voice sentence the subject receives the action of verb. Salman was defeated by Ali (Butt & Naz, 2017). Unlike Indo-European Language in English the verb ending is uncomplicated. The morpheme 's' or 'es' is added with singular nouns or pronouns and the morpheme 'ed' or 'en' is attached with regular verb to show the past tense (Nair, 2012). The past tense of irregular verb is formed by changing its spelling or some time same word or some time completely new word (Ahmed & Dilawar, 2016). According to Pirzado (2009), there are six dialects of Sindhi language: *Siroli*, *Vicholi*, *Lari*, *Kohistani*, *Thareli/Kuchhi* and *Lasi*. The dialect *Siroli* is spoken northern area and upper part of Sindh. The word "Siro" means in Sindhi 'Head' or upper. The dialect *Vicholi* is spoken in the central part of Sindh. The word "Vicholi" has been taken from Sindhi word "vich-u" which means center or middle. This dialect is said to be a standard dialect. It is used in education, media, and literature. The *Lari* dialect is spoken in lower Sindh including Hyderabad, Thatta, Badin and Indus Delta. The word *Lar* means sloping; it is applied to the lower Sindh.

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Kachi and *Thareli* are both mixed dialects. The Lasi dialect is spoken in Lasbela, Balochistan (Amin & Ali, 2021; Ali, 2021). Lasi verbs have a complex structure, and these verbs inflect for aspect (perfective, imperfective), mood (subjunctive, imperative), gender (masculine, feminine), tense (present, past, future), number (singular, plural) and person (first, second casual, second respect, third near, third distance). The verb is divided into two types of transitive and intransitive verbs: transitive verbs are those which demand an object.

Abro (1986) explains that transitive verbs have a subject and an object to indicate action like *Ali reads the book* while intransitive verbs are only related to their subject verb, like *Ali jumped*. Verbs are marked by gender number case, tense, aspect, and mood. Various categories of auxiliary verbs are also inflected by number, gender, and case, aspect, and tense. Transitive verbs are those which demand an object to give complete meaning of sentence. Examples in Lasi: *Ayoon kheer dentiyon* (Goats give the milk) and *Eyo parhayto* (He teaches). Intransitive verbs are those which do not need object to give complete meaning of sentence. For example, *Biyon sher ma bi achen tiyon* (Others come from city) and *Achy to ho* (He comes).

Rahman (2009) argues that morphology deals with word formation rules in a language. Morphology defines that how morphemes are attached to other words. According to Baurer (1983), the basic unit of morphology is a morpheme. A morpheme is divided into two types: free and bound. Free morpheme can occur in isolation while bound morpheme cannot occur in isolation (Zahid, 2016; Ali, Roonjho & Brohi, 2021; Ali, 2021; Aaliani, Ali & Khan, 2022; Ali, et al., 2022). According to Shay (2008), mood means the manner of the action. Mood expresses the manner or attitude of speaker what he/she is saying. It describes the relation of verb. Durrani and Jaddoon (2007) argue that the different ways in which a verb is used are called moods of verbs. There are three moods of verb in English: indicative, imperative, subjunctive. Indicative mood includes those suffixes with verb through which a simple assertion is made, e.g., she kicks the ball. Imperative mood shows an order or request is given. Subjunctive mood expresses condition, e.g., if she were here, I see her.

He goes to school. (Indicative mood)

Go to school. (Imperative mood)

If you go to school, I will come. (Subjunctive mood)

Baig (2006) argues that there are five types of mood in Sindhi: indicative, infinitive, imperative, potential, and subjunctive. Indicative mood is used to make assertion, statements, or express opinions for example, '*ho ayo*' (he came). In infinitive mood, verb uses as infinitive form for example '*sach ggalan changi adat ahy*' (it is good habit to speak truth). In imperative mood, the verb shows command or request for example, '*puta elam parh*' (son! get education). The potential mood expresses the power or possibility for example, '*ho hi kam kry saghay tho*' (he can do this work). The subjunctive mood in Sindhi is used for exploring conditional or imaginary situations for example, '*jay heyannr theyo ta poi kam thendo*' (if it starts now then the work will be done).

Karimi (2008) argues that there are three types of mood in Sindhi: imperative mood, subjective mood, and indicative mood. Verbs in imperative mood show the command and request. Verbs in imperative mood do not distinguish the gender. These are only inflected for second person singular and plural. The inflection '*U*' is added with verb for singular for example, in verb '*ach-u*' comes. In subjunctive mood, verbs denote the possibility of action.

Verbs in subjunctive mood are inflected for three persons and two numbers. These are not inflected for gender. In indicative mood, verbs are inflected for number, gender and persons of governing subject or object (Dixon, 2014; Hamid, 2015; ODA, 2009).

Problem Statement

We can see plenty of studies of Greirson (1919) and Baloch (2008) on Sindhi in general but very less work on Lasi in particular. According to them, Lasi phonologically and morphologically differs from standard Sindhi. In Lasi, like Lari dialect, words are shortened such as '*bbar*' (outside) for '*bbahar*' (outside). Thus, in Lasi aspirated consonant becomes unaspirated like '*bbudo*' for '*bbudho*' (heard), and auxiliary '*tho*' becomes '*to*' in Lasi. The interrogative pronoun '*chha*' what? is produced as '*chho*' 'what' in Lasi, and '*chho*' means 'why' in standard Sindhi. There are many things like morphological, phonetic, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic which make Lasi look different from many other languages. There are lexical and functional variations among Lasi and other languages, mainly Sindhi. The pattern of using inflectional and derivational morphemes in Lasi is different from Sindhi, Urdu, Balochi, Punjabi, etc. Based on the above-mentioned things and literature review, this study, therefore, attempts to describe and analyse the transitive and intransitive verbs in Lasi. The study focuses on the use of inflectional morphemes, and derivational morphemes, used with transitive and intransitive verbs in Lasi. This research study also attempts to analyze and explore such differences and their possible effect on sentence structure. Let's have a look at the following examples:

Lasi	English
Ahon wanjan to.	I go.
Howa maani khiey ti	She eats meal.

The above examples show that the verb differently inflected for the number gender and person in Lasi and English. The inflection '*to*' in Lasi is used to show a number, gender, and person of a subject. However, in English, verb is inflected with the morpheme *s, es* for third person singular. With other subjects, plain form is used. The inflection in the verb does not show the gender of its exact subject in English. Thus, keeping above things in view, this study aims to analyze morphosyntactic properties of transitive and intransitive verbs in Lasi.

Research Method and Design

Exploratory and descriptive research designs are used in this study; the method taken in this study is qualitative one, because this approach is used to explore and to understand individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. It involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particular to general themes (Creswell, 2014; Kumar, 2011).

Data Collection

The technique used to collect the data for the study is unstructured interview. In qualitative method, interviewing is a commonly used technique for collecting data from people. An interview is a face-to-face verbal conversation between interviewer and interviewee; it may be through telephone or recording (Kumar, 2011). Interview is the most direct and straight

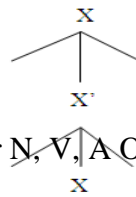
forward method to collect the detailed data regarding a particular problem. The data have been taken through recording, using mobile cell. The researcher provided a friendly atmosphere to participants for freely and in natural way speaking.

Data Selection

The oral data have been selected for this study. These types of data are useful for this study because the purpose of this study is to analyze different inflections in verbs and word order of arguments in sentence to see the subject verb agreement. Therefore, the oral form of the Lasi has been selected.

Theoretical Framework

The data have been analyzed through X' Theory of phrase structure by Haegeman (1994). This theory has been used to critically analyse verb phrases in the Lasi sentences focusing especially on INFL. X-bar theory brings out what is common in the structure of phrases. According to X-bar theory, all phrases are headed by one head. The head of the projection is a zero projection (X⁰). Heads are terminal nodes: they dominate words. Complements combine with X to form X'-projections; adjuncts combine with X' to form X' projections. The specifier combines with the topmost X' to form the maximal projection XP.

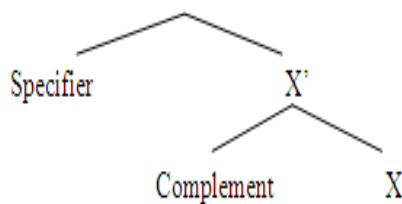


In the above tree diagram X stand for N, V, A OR P.

Lasi is head-last and specifier-first language. Therefore, its basic phrase structure rule is:

$$XP \longrightarrow \text{Spec}; X'$$

$$X' \longrightarrow \text{complement}; X$$



Data Analysis

XP= Maximal projection, X' Minimal projection and X Zero projection

This section deals with the study of different inflections in verbs in Lasi to see the agreement in subject, person, number, gender, and tense. Agreement is a linguistic feature which means how changes occur in verb according to their arguments (Zahid, 2016; Ali, et al., 2021; Ali, 2021; Veasar & Mustafa, 2021; Amin & Ali, 2021; Ali, et al., 2022). The present section analyses the inflections in transitive and intransitive verbs; these verbs are in indicative moods with simple tenses. Furthermore, the inflections in passive form of intransitive verbs are also analyzed to see the relationship between subject and verb in Lasi. It also addresses the structure of sentences (word order) to see whether verb shows agreement with subject in different word orders.

Transitive Verbs in Lasi

Subject is the doer of an action in a typical clause (Radford, 2004). Transitive verbs are those whose meaning is incomplete without a direct object (Butt, Haq & Naz, 2017). The following examples generally analyze the inflections in transitive verbs in present, past, and future simple tenses in Lasi.

Present Simple

- i. Ason khetamta kam karyoon.
We field in work do
We do work in field.

The subject '*ason*' (we) is third person pronoun having plural number and masculine gender and it has a nominative case. The verb '*karyoon ta*' (do) is transitive verb because it has subject '*ason*' (we) argument and object '*kam*' work argument.

The verb '*karyontaa*' (do) has been taken from infinitive form '*karan*' (to do) and infinitive is taken from root word '*kar*' which is the base form of Sindhi verb (Ali, 2016). There are two inflections in the verb '*karyontaa*' (do): the '*yon*' (agreement) inflection and '*taa*' (agreement) inflection. The speaker used '*taa*' inflection between subject and object. This inflection mostly comes at the end of verb, but it can be used before object and some time before verb in present tense without affecting on the meaning. The inflection '*yoon*' (agreement) in verb '*karyon*' (do) shows the first person of pronoun subject. With the changing of pronoun subjects, will result the changing of verb inflection in Lasi. For the second person pronoun subject, the inflection will be '*yo*' (agreement) in verb '*karyon*' (do); and for third person pronoun subject, the inflection will be '*un*' (agreement) in the verb '*karyon*' (do).

The second inflection '*ta*' (agreement) which has been used before the verb shows that subject is plural in number. With the changing of plural subject into the singular subject, the inflection '*taa*' will also change into '*to*' (agreement).

- ii. Po iye subziyo awen diyo kith taa?
Then these vegetables you give where agreement marker
Where do you give these vegetables?

The above presented sentence in example 2 is interrogative sentence of present simple tense. Against English, where WH word always comes at initial position in interrogative sentence but these words which are called j-initial, k-initial and t-initial in NIA are depending on the syntactic slots in which they appear (Wagha, 2014). In this sentence, the subject '*awen*=you' has appeared in middle the object '*subziyon*' vegetables at initial and the verb '*diyotaa*' (give) at the end and k-initial '*kith*'(where) has appeared between verb '*diyo*' (give) and inflection '*taa*' (agreement). The subject '*awen*' (you) is first person plural masculine having the nominative case. The verb '*diyonta*' (give) is transitive verb. It is taken from infinitive form '*diyan*' (to give) and infinitive form '*diyan*' (give) is taken from root form '*dei*' (give). The verb '*diyontaa*' (give) contains two inflections: '*yo*' (agreement) and '*taa*' (agreement). The inflection '*yo*' (agreement) with verb '*diyotaa*' (give) shows that the subject is second person pronoun. The replacement of second person pronoun with the first-person pronoun subject, the inflection will be '*yon*' (agreement) with the verb '*diyotaa*' (give) and for third person pronoun subject, the inflection will be '*een*' (agreement) with verb '*diyotaa*' (give).

Past Simple Tense

- iii. To monk taim dino
You me to time gave (past)
You gave me time.

The structure of the above sentence is SOV. The subject 'to' (you) is second person pronoun with oblique form, because according to Rehman (2009), the pronoun 'ton' (you) is nominative case and 'to' (you) is an oblique form in Sindhi/Lasi. The direct object 'time' is singular in number and masculine in gender, it has a nominative case.

The verb 'dino' (gave) takes its root from the infinitive verb 'dianu (to give)' the infinitive verb 'dianu' (to give) takes its root from the imperative word 'dy' (give).

The inflection 'o' (agreement) with verb 'dino' (gave) indicates the past simple tense. This inflection does not show the gender number and person of subject. However, it shows the gender, number, and person of the nominative object. With the changing the number and gender of the nominative object, the inflection 'o' changes. For example, with plural object, the inflection 'o' (agreement) with verb changes in 'aa' (agreement). Thus, with feminine object, the inflection 'o' (agreement) with verb changes in 'ee' (agreement).

- iv. Mon khadi.
I ate (past)
I ate

The above sentence presented in example 4 is past simple. The structure of this sentence is SOV. The subject 'mon' (I) is first person singular with oblique form, because according to Cole (2001), the pronoun 'ahon' (I) is nominative case and 'mon' (I) is oblique in Lasi. The first-person pronoun 'ahon' (I) becomes 'mon' me/i as a oblique form. In Urdu the case marker "ne" is used with subject in transitive verbs in past tense. The verb 'khadi' (ate) is a transitive verb because it has an object which is apparently hidden. This verb 'khadi' (ate) has been taken from infinitive 'khayan' (to eat) which has been taken from root form 'kha' (eat). The inflection 'di' (agreement) with verb 'khadi' (ate) shows the number and gender of object and past tense. With all noun or pronoun subjects same inflection 'di' (agreement) with verb 'khadi' (ate) will be used in past tense. The inflection 'di' (agreement) with verb 'khadi' (ate) shows that the number of objects is singular, and gender of object is feminine in lasi. While with plural object, the inflection 'di' (agreement) will change into 'da' (agreement) inflection, with feminine object, the inflection 'di' (agreement) will change into 'diyon' (agreement).

Future Simple

- v. Eyey punjeen pas kry po bailaym paranda.
They fifth pass after then Bela in will study
After passing the fifth, they will study in Bela.

The subject 'eyey' (they) is plural in number and masculine in gender and has a nominative case. The verb 'parhandu' (will study) is transitive verb because it has a subject argument and an object argument, but object is hidden. The verb 'parhandu' (will study) has been taken from infinitive form 'parhan' (study) which has been taken from imperative form 'parh' (study). The inflection 'da' (agreement) in verb 'parhandu' (will study) is used to

indicate the plural number and masculine gender of pronoun subject and it shows future simple tense too. With changing the person, number and gender of subject, the inflections change in lasi. In case of second person pronoun subject, the inflection 'da' (agreement) changes into 'dahon' (agreement) and with first person pronoun subject, the inflection changes into 'daseen' (agreement).

- vi. Bareenk sothi taleem deendaseen.
Children to good education will give
We will give good education to children.

The verb 'deendaseen' (will give) is transitive verb that has a subject 'ason' (we) which is hidden and object 'talim' (education). The verb 'deendaseen' (will give) is derived from infinitive form 'deyan' (to give) and infinitive is derived from imperative form 'dy' (give). The inflection 'daseen' (agreement) with verb 'deendaseen' (will give) is used to indicate the first-person plural number and masculine gender of hidden pronoun subject, and it also show future tense. Unlike English, where this verb (will give) is used with all noun and pronoun subjects either are singular or plural, but in Lasi the inflection 'daseen' changes according to each pronoun subject. For example, the replacement of first-person pronoun with the second person, the inflection 'daseen' (agreement) will change into 'dahon' (agreement). Thus, for third person pronoun subject, it will be 'da' (agreement).

Intransitive Verbs in Lasi

Intransitive verb is that which does not require a direct object (Zahid, 2016). Following examples will analyze the inflections and conjugations in intransitive verbs in Lasi.

Present Simple

- vii. Biyon sher maa bi achen tiyon.
Others city from too come (3rd-Pl-Fem)
Others come from city too.

The above sentence presented in example 7 is present simple. The structure of this sentence is SV. The subject 'biyon' (they) is third person pronoun having singular number and masculine gender and has come without any case marker, so it is a nominative in case. The verb 'achantiyon' (come) is intransitive because it gives complete meaning without object; it takes its root from infinitive form 'achan' (to come), and infinitive is taken from imperative form 'ach' (come).

This verb 'achantiyon' (come) has two inflections: 'un' (agreement) and 'tiyon' (agreement). The inflection 'un' in the verb 'achantiyon' (come) shows the third person of pronoun subject. This inflection changes according to the person of pronoun subject. The replacement of third person pronoun with second person pronoun, the inflection 'un' will change into 'een' (agreement). Thus, in case of first-person pronoun subject, it will be 'oon' (agreement).

- viii. Bailyt wanjanta.
Bela to go (3rd-Pl-Mas)
(They) go to Bela.

In the above sentence, the place of subject is empty. It is null subject sentence. The verb 'wanjanta' (go) is intransitive. It takes its root from infinitive form 'wanjan' (to go), and infinitive 'wanjanta' (go) takes it from imperative form 'wanj' (go). There are two inflections

with verb ‘wanjanta’ (go): one is ‘un’ (agreement) inflection and second ‘taa’ (agreement) inflection. The first inflection in the verb ‘an’ (agreement) indicates that the hidden subject is third person pronoun subject. This inflection changes according to the person of pronoun subjects. The replacement of third person pronoun with second person pronoun, the inflection ‘un’ (agreement) will be ‘een’ (agreement). Thus, with first person pronoun subject, it will be ‘oon’ (agreement).

The last inflection with verb ‘ta’ (agreement) shows the present simple tense and it also shows that the subject is plural in number. Like the first inflection, this inflection changes according to the number of a subject. If the subject is singular, the inflection ‘taa’ (agreement) will change into sg-Inflection ‘to’ (agreement).

Past Simple Tense

- ix. Wae**e** bijli.
Went light
Light went.

The above sentence presented in example 9 is past simple. The structure of this sentence is VO. The subject ‘bijli’ (light) is singular in number and feminine in gender and it has a nominative case. The verb ‘wae**e**’ (went) is intransitive. The inflection ‘ee’ (agreement) refers the past simple tense; it also indicates that subject is singular in number. This inflection in lasi changes according to the number and gender of subject, but in English, according to Aarts (2011), there is no agreement between subjects and verbs in past simple tense. The inflection ‘ee’ (agreement) shows that the subject is singular in number. For plural subject, the inflection ‘ee’ changes into ‘yon’ (agreement)

- x. Monk 2000 ma nokari mily.
Me to 2000 in job got
I was given job in 2000.

The structure of the sentence shows that the object has been used at the subject position because it is a passive voice sentence. The verb *mili=met/got*’ has been taken from the infinitive form *‘milanu=to get/to meet*’ and the infinitive form *‘milanu*’ has been taken from the imperative verb *‘milu*’ meet. The ‘ay’ infection with verb *‘milay*’ shows the gender and number of a nominative object *‘nokari*’ (job) and it shows that the action has been taken place in past time.

This inflection shows that the nominative object *‘nokari*’ job is singular in number. This inflection changes according to the number and gender of object. The replacement of singular object with plural object, the inflection ‘ay’ will change into pl-inflection ‘yon’. Thus, the replacement of feminine object with the masculine object, the inflection ‘ay’ (agreement) will change into ‘yo’ (agreement).

Future simple

- xi. Eyo soba eendo.
He tomorrow will come
He will come tomorrow.

The above tree diagram shows that the AGR and [Spec, AGRP] agree in person number and gender. The above sentence presented in example 27 is future simple. The structure of the

above sentence is SV. The subject 'eyo' (he) is third person pronoun having singular number and masculine gender. It has a nominative case.

The verb 'eendo' (will come) is intransitive because it gives complete meaning without object. The inflection 'do' (agreement) with verb 'eendo' (will come) is used to indicate the future simple tense; it also reflects that the subject is third person. By the replacing of third person subject with second person, the inflection 'do' (agreement) will change into 'dohen' (agreement). Thus, with first person pronoun subject, the inflection 'do' (agreement) will change into 'dos' (agreement).

This inflection shows that subject is singular in number. By the replacing of plural subject with singular subject, the inflection 'do' (agreement) with verb 'endo' (will come) will change into 'da' (agreement).

- xii. Baar khilanda
Children will laugh
The children will laugh.

The verb 'khilanda= will laugh' is derived from infinitive verb khilan= to laughed' and infinitive verb "khilan' is derived from base form 'khil=laugh. The verb 'khilanda=will laugh' is an intransitive because it does not require an object argument.

Findings

Many key findings are found during the analysis of the data. The following key findings are seen in the transitive and intransitive verbs in Lasi.

Number

The analysis of this study shows that subjects of transitive and intransitive verbs in present tense occur in nominative case which determine the agreement through verbal inflections in Lasi. The inflections with transitive and intransitive verbs in indicative mood change according to the number, gender, and person of a subject. When a subject is a singular, the verb terminates into sg- inflection 'to' (Sg-1st & 3rd-Masc) or 'ti' (Sg-1st & 3rd-Fem) but with plural subject, the inflection 'to' with verb changes into 'taa' (Pl-1st&3rd-Masc); and inflection 'ti' with verb changes into 'tiyon' (Pl-1st&3rd-Fem).

In past tense, the subject of intransitive verb receives nominative case in Lasi; the inflection with intransitive verb shows the number of pronoun or noun subject. When the subject is singular, the phonological inflection 'o' or 'ee' (agreement) is added with intransitive verb. But in case of plural subject, the inflection 'o' (Sg-1st & 3rd-Masc) changes into 'aa' (Pl-1st&3rd-Masc) and 'ee' (Sg-1st & 3rd-Fem) changes into 'yon' (Pl-1st&3rd-Fem).

Gender

The analysis of this study shows that transitive and intransitive verbs agree with their nominative subject in gender. The inflection that shows the number of a subject also shows the gender of a subject. In case of masculine subject, the conjugation with verb is 'to' (Sg-Masc) or 'taa' (Pl-Masc), but with feminine subject, the conjugation 'to' with verb changes into 'ti' (Sg-Fem) and the inflection 'taa' changes into 'tiyon' (Pl-Fem). While the conjugation with intransitive verb shows the gender of subject. Phonological inflection "o"

or “aa” shows the masculine gender of subject. Phonological inflections “ee” or “yon” shows the feminine gender of the subject.

Person

It has been seen that the inflection with verb changes according to person of a subject in Lasi. The result shows that there are two inflections with transitive and intransitive verbs in present tense. The first inflection in the verb shows the person of pronoun subjects. The inflections ‘ay’ (agreement) and ‘an’ (agreement) are added with verb to show third person of pronoun subject. The morphological inflections ‘dos’, ‘dias’, and ‘seen’ are added to verb to show first person in Lasi. As Zahid (2016) argues that the suffix ‘dos’ is used for masculine gender inflection and ‘dias’ for feminine in future tense in Lasi. The inflection ‘een’ and ‘aan’ with verb show the second person of pronoun subject. The finding shows that the inflections ‘do’, ‘di’ and ‘dias’ ‘dasen’ with verb show the third person of pronoun subject in future tense.

Tense Marker

The current study also shows that the inflections in transitive and intransitive verbs indicate the tenses in Lasi; these are tense markers. Tense markers indicate time and action are performed (Ali, 2021; Ali, et al., 2022). It is found that the inflections ‘ti’, ‘to’, ‘tioon’ and ‘taa’ with transitive and intransitive verbs are present simple tense markers, while in the past they are: ‘o’, ‘ee’, ‘aa’, ‘iyon’.

One of the interesting findings is that a subject never agrees with a verb in the past tense in Lasi. In fact, it is the object that the verb agrees with, e.g., *Mon amb khado*. The inflection ‘o’ in the verb ‘khado=ate’ agrees with the object ‘amb=mango’ but not with the subject ‘Mon=I’

Conclusion

The inflection with transitive and intransitive verbs in present simple tense in Lasi show full agreement with their subjects in tense, number, gender, and person. There are two inflections in verb in present tense. The first inflection in the verb indicates the person of subject. If subject is first person pronoun the verb terminates in 1p-Inflection. If subject is second person pronoun the verb terminates in 2p-inflection or if the subject is third person, the verb terminates in 3p-inflection. The last inflection in verb shows the number and gender of subject. If subject is singular the verb terminates in sg-inflection ‘ti’. If subject is plural the verb terminates into pl-inflection ‘tioon’. Thus, if the subject is masculine, the verb terminates in m-inflection ‘to’. If the subject feminine the verb terminates in f-inflection, ‘ti’.

In future tense, the inflections in transitive and intransitive verbs in Lasi are used to refer the person, number, and gender of a subject. If the subject is first person singular, the verb terminates in 1s-inflection ‘dos’, 2nd-inflection ‘dohen’, and 3rd-inflection ‘daa’. If the subject is plural, the inflection ‘dos’ with verb changes in ‘dasen’. Thus, with feminine subject the inflection ‘dos’ changes into ‘diyas’.

In past tense, the inflection with transitive verb in Lasi does not show the gender, number, and person of A subject. When the verb is transitive, the subject is inflected with case marker, and becomes oblique form, because in accusative, dative, post positional and genitive cases nouns are inflected. This inflected form is called oblique case (Rehman, 2009). The inflections with transitive verbs in past tense are showing the agreement with object as in

Sindhi, Urdu, and Hindi (Zahid, 2016; Ranjan, 2016). However, intransitive verb in past tense shows agreement with subject in person number and gender in Lasi.

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