

The Balochi Simple Noun Phrase Structure: An X-bar Perspective

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Abstract

The main purpose of this current study is to describe and analyze Balochi simple noun phrase within the framework of X-bar theory. The current study describes the simple noun phrases of Balochi with the help of tree diagram. Simple various phrases of Balochi are described in the current study. Chomsky's X-bar theory is used to answer the research questions. How Balochi simple noun phrases are used in daily spoken. The data are collected from natural oral form of Balochi phrases. In order to analyze the simple noun phrases of Balochi within the framework of X-bar theory in detailed with the help of tree diagram. In the current study the researcher used qualitative method by employing descriptive in nature based on primary data. Simple noun phrases are used within the framework of X-bar theory and this theory is obviously based on the assumption that prominent phrases have a head, which determines the name of that phrase. A simple Noun phrase is a phrase that contains nouns alone or a noun with other simple modifiers. Dryer (2007) sees simple noun phrase as one which contains nouns and pronouns only with simple modifiers such as articles, adjectives, demonstratives and numerals. Pronouns and nouns occur as head alone in Balochi noun phrases as well as the pronouns could be interrogative or personal. The

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sublime study therefore finds that Balochi has simple phrases which is similar to that of English.

Keywords: Simple Noun Phrase, X-bar Theory, Balochi, English, Noun Modifiers

1. Introduction

Kymlica and pattern (2003) as well as Lagerspetz (1998) thinks that language is an instrument of socioeconomic and political equality. For researchers and investigators for last many decades' natural languages of the world have been a great area of interest. They expounded that researchers like Noam Chomsky, Lis as well as Chew had a great contribution to the area of natural languages of the world late sixteen to nineteen years. Each language has a different structure. The structure of Balochi is different from other languages of the world. Balochi has an SOV structure (subject, object, and verb) which is different from English and some other languages of the world.

X-bar theory is obviously based on the assumption that prominent phrases have a head, which determines the name of that phrase. That phrase is also known as a terminal node Carnie (2006). Such as verb phrase, Noun phrase, adjective phrase etc. As the head of the phrase X-bar theory puts much emphasis on lexical category rather than functional categories. Obligatory part in any phrase is considered its head.

Shad (2011) affirms that Balochi language concerns to the Indo-European language, which is comprised and divided in the sub branch of Iranian language family. The author further clarifies that the Balochi language has its origin from the Median languages, old Parthian and as well as Balochi language existed during the 200 B.C to 700 A.D. Faridah further claimed that the Indo-European language family has originated from Aryan language. Bashir (1991) affirms that Balochi language belongs to the branch of Iranian Indo-European family. There are three types of phrases in Balochi, simple phrase, compound phrase as well as complex phrase.

Immensely, there are lots of books, articles, records, paper works, on Morphology, Phonology, as well as Parts of Speech, nevertheless there is little or no scholarly attention has been given to syntax. No scholarly attention has been given to the aspects of Balochi noun phrase within the framework of X-bar theory. In addition, how Balochi simple phrases are made and how they are used within the framework of X-bar theory. Yet, there is no comprehensive work on Balochi syntax, and many writers would highly recommend having an extensive work on the syntax and semantics (Badal Khan, 2013). The linguists and writers of Balochi grammar of the Balochi language compose about differences in dialectal variation, method of learning. Parts of speech, in addition to syntactical rules, syntax, semantics, and grammar.

As a consequence, the purpose of the study is to establish Balochi simple noun phrases and they are used with the help of tree diagrams within the framework of X-bar theory. In this concern, it will be an attempt to an additional work in Balochi grammar especially in the field of syntax.

1.2 Origin of Balochi language

Balochi language is one of the largest western languages which is spoken mainly in Baluchistan which is separated by political borders between Iran and Afghanistan assumed by Khan and Jahani (2003). Balochi is an Iranian language, accordingly have its place to the

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Indo-European language, Balochi is enunciated in south eastern Iran, and south western Pakistan as well as Balochi is spoken in Arab emirate as well as in some portions of the Arabian Peninsula, east Africa and India, Turkmenistan estimated by Grierson (1921 :327). Shad (2011) affirms that Balochi language concerns to the Indo-European language, which is comprised and divided in the sub branch of Iranian language family. The author further clarifies that the Balochi language has its origin from the Median languages, old Parthian and as well as Balochi language existed during the 200 B.C to 700 A.D. Bashir (1991) affirms that Balochi language belongs to the branch of Iranian Indo-European family.

Elfenbein (1960) estimated that neither Balochi was middle Persian nor Parthian (Sasanid pahlavi) was ancestor of Balochi language, relatively it was a lost language which shared a number of characteristic landscapes with either some or both and had expounded individuality of its own. Baloch (2014) estimated that Balochi is the oldest form of the modern Persian languages.

According to Mackenzie (1961), Pathan, M.S.K 2023 the speakers of Iranian languages Persian, Kurdish and Balochi have been in near contact ethnically and geographically. It can be observed by the works of Windfuhr (1975). He took out that numerous connections between Kurdish Persian and Balochi on morphological and cultural level. Korn (2003); Pathan, M.S.K 2023 kept the Balochi language among the western Iranian languages family. In the sense of being a third member he classified Iranian languages between north and southwestern of earliest language. Balochi language shares the same structures to both Parthian and middle Persian which is a historical region located in northeastern Iran.

Shad (2011) has classified and categorized Balochi language into three main dialects which are Makrani dialect, Rakhshani dialect and Kohe Sulamani dialect. Makrani dialect is spoken in district kech, Karachi to coastal areas of Balochistan including Gwadar, Pasani, Ormara, Lasbela, also coastal areas of Iran like Chabahar and Arabistan. Rakhshani dialect is spoken in North and North-east of Balochistan (Kharan, Kalat, Awaran, Chaghi, Noshki, Kharan, Panjgur and Quetta Division). The people of Kohe Sulieman, Bughti and Mari, Bolan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Naseer Abad, Sarawan, Dera Ismail Khan and Sibi speak Kohe Sulemani dialect. Balochi language is a very rich language of idiomatic phrases, vocabularies, lullabies, idioms, folk songs as well as folk literature. It is full of intellectual writers, researcher, poets, and linguists. Utas (2006, 206; 209), in the pre-literate society of the Baloch, before a century, the most significant and important literary form was oral literature. Jahani and Khan estimated that (2013), writing did not exist in written shape, in the pre-literate society of Baloch, Persian was used for keeping all records completely. There was someone who had enough knowledge of Persian in the entire village who was called "mullah" because of their basic and fundamental knowledge of the Holy Quran and also among them, they composed poetry in Balochi.

1.3 Dialects of Balochi

Baloch (1987) has classified Balochi language into two major dialects "Eastern dialect and western dialect" He was of the opinion that Eastern dialect is spoken by the people of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Bugti tribe and Mari tribe and some Baloch speakers of Sindh. The second major dialect is "western dialect" which is spoken by people from Kirman (Iran) and Baloch speakers living in Karachi. As well as Elfenbein (1989) has divided Balochi

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language into six sub-dialects. Shads (2011); Pathan, M.S.K 2023 has estimated Balochi language into three main dialects which are Makrani dialect, Rakshani Dialect, and koh-e-sulamani dialect.

1.3.1 Makrani dialect

According to Baloch (2014), each dialect of Balochi language has phonological and morphological variations due to which it is very difficult to determine rule for each dialect. Makurani dialect is spoken in district kech (turbat), Karachi and so far in coastal areas of Balochistan like Pasani, Gwadar, ormara, Lasbela, as well as in coastal areas ofiran such as Arabistan and Chabahr. Makurani dialect is mainly spoken in Sindh and gulf regions also.

1.3.2 Rakshani dialect

The second main dialect of Balochi language is Rakashani. According to shad (2011) estimated that residents of North and north east of Balochistan like the people of panjgur, kharan, kalat, awaran, Noshki, Chagi, and Quetta division speak Rakshani dialect. Rakshani dialect is also spoken mainly in Sistan Balochistan, and some other regions like Sarhad and Nimroz. Axenov (2003) estimated that Baloch people living in Turkmenistan and also in Khorasan that is in Iran, speak Rakshani dialect.

1.3.3 Koh-e-Sulemani dialect

The dialect of koh-e-sulemani is the third dialect of Balochi language. According to Shad(2011) states that eastern parts of Baluchistan, like people who they are living in Koh-e suleman region, bugti and Mari region, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bolan, Naseer Abad, Sarawan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Sibi regions they mostly speak koh-e-Sulemani dialect. The author further added, that some of Baloch tribes living in Sindh province they speak koh-e- suleman dialect.

1.4 Research concern/purpose

The aim of the current research work is to describe, analyze the simple noun phrase in Balochi language. These simple phrases are used within the framework of X-bar theory Chomsky (1970). The assignment of simple noun phrase in Balochi may help the researcher or investigator to understand this phenomenon in concerned of Balochi language. Several fresh grammarians and many other linguists gave their contribution in field of syntax. Morphology and Semantics but simple, compound and complex noun phrases are still missing by contemporary authors of Balochi grammar. In this apprehension, it is an effort to an additional work in Balochi grammar especially in the field of syntax. It is also significant to note that Balochi language is also one of the major and richest languages of the world; it is full of vocabularies Utas (2006, 206; 209).

The corresponding study deals with the simple noun phrase within the framework of X-bar theory. Balochi retains rich data concerning this article. The current study focuses to explore the use of Balochi simple noun phrase using X-bar theory. This study may also be helpful for the society and for Balochi language. In the intervening time, this descriptive study will internment commendable opportunities to bring to the world of linguists a very projecting and key element for Balochi language.

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1.5 Objective of the study

The main purpose of the current research is to scrutinize and arrange the phrase structure of Balochi language. It tries to understand the simple noun phrase structure in Balochi, as well as these phrases are used within the framework of X-bar theory proposed by Chomsky (1988). Altered Balochi simple noun phrases are illustrated with the help of tree diagram. It also tries to examine that how Balochi simple phrases play their role in field of syntax.

2.1 Morphology of Balochi Noun

According to Jahani (2019) a noun is a word which discusses a person, an animate means (living animal) or inanimate (nonliving things) object, or discusses an abstract concept. It can act as the subject of a verb, (for instance, the girl talks), direct object of a verb (for instance she saw the cake), indirect object of a verb, (for instance, he gave the girl a watch). A genitive attribute representing possession or an ownership-like relation to other word (for instance, I met the man's daughter), the object of an ad position which is known is postposition or preposition (for example, she has some news of the teacher), or an adverbial (we saw the man this evening). Such as English, but dissimilar from other languages.

Obviously, Balochi has no gender distinctions in the noun systems. A noun can be declined, which gives the meaning that its form is changed as soon as it is used in several syntactic roles in sentences. For instance, as a subject, as a direct object as well as a genitive attribute. In Balochi case forms are direct also called nominative case, oblique case, object case, genitive case, and vocative case (Veesar et al., 2015a; Veesar et al., 2015b; Zahid, A., 2016; Veesar & Mustafa, 2021; Ali, Z., 2021; Ali, Muhammad, S. K. P. (2023), Z., & Azam, 2021; Ali, Z., Roonjho, Z., & Brohi, 2021; Ahmed, M., & Veesar, 2022).

2.2 The Structure of the Noun Phrase

Radford (1993), estimated that English Noun phrases are of three types, as they are simple Noun phrases, complex noun phrases, and complex noun phrases. As Simple NP is made up by only a single pronoun or noun however, determiner is an elective features and the noun which is the head is obligatory component in the Noun phrase. A complex Noun phrase is made by a noun or noun modification. Noun modification may include any determiner, pre-modifiers, and post modifier. Pre-modifiers are frequently, adjectives which generally, look like before the head while, post modifiers involve; relative clauses, prepositional clause, adverb, adjective, and noun phrases in opposition which is constantly, positioned after the head estimated by (Huddleston, 1998).

According to Huddleston (1988) elucidates a noun phrases are essential elements, which is made by a noun as its head. A single Noun can stand alone and can be the head of the phrase. As well as it must be go together with one or more components as its dependent. Further he, added that some of the dependents come first the head while other follow the head. Huddleston (1988), clarifies that differentiates noun dependents as, a pre-head as well as post-head. Pre-heads made by determiner as well as modifier while, post-head made by complement, modifier and peripheral dependent.

2.3 Noun phrases within the framework of X-bar theory

X-bar theory is one of the modules of Principles and Parameters widely acknowledged as

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Government and Binding theory. There are other modules, under this theory, they are binding theory, Case theory, Bounding theory, Government theory, Theta theory, as well as Control theory. Chomsky proposed X-bar theory in (1970), further established by Jakendoff (1977) and after that by Radford (1988). In syntax an X-bar is understandable. This theory attempts to identify language specific features as well as language universal syntactic properties. It offers an opportunity for determining the dissimilarity between languages. This theory accounts for the type that is larger than a word and smaller than a full phrase that is the maximal projection, in-between projection and slight projection. X symbolizes specific syntactic categories such as V-Verb, N-Noun, P-Preposition, Adv- Phrase and Adj- phrase. XP is a cover term for Verb Phrase Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase and Adjectival Phrase. X-bar theory is endocentric; meaning that each head projects a phrase. For instance, in the noun phrase 'the computer, computer is the head.

A wide support for the presence of the intermediate category was given by Radford (1988) that (N-bar) is between word level and phrase level categories. Further he claims that there are nominal elements that are smaller than a full nominal phrase and larger than the noun. Further he added that adjunct and determiners PPs may become elective in phrases of noun, similarly he precise the rules that can work in the description of NP structure. Haegeman (1994) estimated that x-bar theory passes out what is common in the phrase structure. Further she claims that any part of grammar which is adaptable in the structure of the phrase that is called as an x-bar theory.

3 Research Methodology

In the current research work descriptive method was applied. This work has hired qualitative method of research (Creswell, 2013; Neumann, 2005; Kumar, 2011; 2014). The natural Balochi language spoken form or verbal form is designated in order to understand the terms, nature and normally the function of the nouns. The main purpose of this research is to study, describe that how noun phrases are used within the framework of X-bar theory. Descriptive research was employed to describe the features of a population, phenomenon, or situation.

The data are collected through interviews from specific native Balochi speakers. Unstructured interviews are the most popular primary data collection method with exploratory studies and this type of interview is selected during the study. The participants were asked personal questions, their names and about their family first. They have also been asked about their professional lives, and the participants had enough confident to communicate more freely, frankly, fluently, confidently in a natural way.

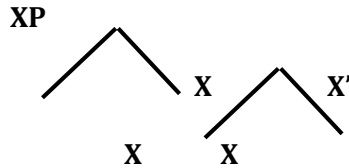
Through unstructured interviews to see and observe the role of generative grammar, morphology and syntax in oral form of Balochi. Oral form of Balochi language will be taken for the descriptive study of Balochi noun phrases within the framework of X-bar theory proposed by Chomsky (1970). The written part of ~~it~~ is free from mistakes and errors, the language written part is standardized that includes both reading and writing, where reading requires basic language abilities. Thus, keeping this aim in mind, the researcher conducts the study of formal syntax on the spoken Balochi focusing on the noun phrases.

3.1 Theoretical/Conceptual framework

The present study employed the X-bar theory of phrase structure and syntactic function.

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According to Carnie (2006), X-bar theory is the generative theory of grammar, in which internal structure of syntactic constituents concerns with this theory, which place constraints for the rules of phrase structure. This theory was first developed by Noam Chomsky (1970), later on it was developed by Jekendoff (1977) and after that it was developed by Radford (1988).



X-bar theory is obviously based on the assumption that prominent phrases have a head, which determines the name of that phrase. That phrase is also known as a terminal node Carnie (2006). Such as VP, NP, PP, adjP, and advP, are the maximal projection in the phrase. As the head of the phrase X-bar theory puts much emphasis on lexical category rather than functional categories. Obligatory part in any phrase is considered its head.

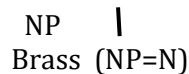
3.2 Data Analysis

The data were analyzed with the support of the theoretical framework. This theory was first developed by Noam Chomsky (1970), Pathan, M. S. K. (2022) later on it was developed by Jekendoff (1977) and after that it was developed by Radford (1988).

The Balochi simple noun were defined, and described to understand their task, place, and significance in phrases. The data were also described in order to understand how Balochi nouns are used within the framework of X-bar theory. Additionally, the data in this research were also analyzed permitted to see how the settings of the nouns pay with respect to the meaning of the noun in a phrase.

Example No 1; Balochi Simple noun phrase, Brass/brother is used within the framework of X-bar theory. Simple noun phrase, Brass/brother

- Brass (Roman)
- براس (Persian)
- Brother (Translation)
- Brass=Brother=براس (Transliteration)



In the above mentioned phrase, 'Brass= براس= brother' is a common noun in Balochi language. The common noun Brass/brother is used with the help of tree diagram, and used within the framework of X-bar theory. Evidently X-bar theory is based on the assumption that prominent phrases have a head which determine the name of that phrase. Universal grammar posits that all world languages have common universal principles specific rules or parameters (Chomsky, 1988). According to UG principle the head word of English exists at the initial position of any sentence or phrase and other languages are head last languages where the head word exists at the last of any phrase or sentence. As far Balochi is an ex-positional language, in which the head exists at the last, as far in this phrase, a single noun is used, and standing alone without following any adjective, adverb, adjunct, complement etc.

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On the other hand, simple phrase can contain other modifiers, adjunct, even adjectives and adverbs too. The aforementioned phrase is not conveying a complete meaning or sense, but making a complete phrase. According to Jahani C, (2019) estimated that common nouns are all other nouns that in themselves do not refer to a specific individual/animal/place or thing. In this simple noun phrase '**Brass= براس=brother**' is a common noun, which is used as the head of this phrase.

Example No 2: 'Nahko/uncle'

- Nahko (Roman)
 - براس (Persian)
 - Uncle (Translation)
 - Uncle=nahko=ناکو (Transliteration)
- NP |

Nahko (NP=N)

The above mentioned example is a noun which is used on perspective of X-bar theory. A noun phrase most commonly works as a complement, subject or object, as well as a word group of noun or pronoun as its head. In the above cited phrase, **Nahko/uncle/ ناکو** is a common noun in Balochi. A noun phrase refers to a phrase that is built upon a noun which works as the head word of that phrase. In this simple noun phrase **Nahko/uncle / ناکو** is a noun, which is also the head word of this phrase. Accordingly, the above cited Balochi simple phrase **Nahko/uncle/ ناکو** is standing alone without following any article, adjunct, determiners etc. The above common noun is standing alone and conveying a half meaning, thought or sense, but obviously making a complete phrase.

Huddleston (1988) exclaimed that there are two types of noun phrases, one of them is a noun headed phrase, and the other one is pronoun headed phrase, the cited phrase **Nahko/uncle/ناکو**, is a noun headed phrase, in which the single noun is standing and not following any other adjunct, modifiers article etc. the mentioned noun is working as the head of this phrase, where heads in X-bar theory are crucial or important elements in any phrase. They are the obligatory part in any phrase, in all natural languages of the world.

Example No 3: 'Ah oshter/that camel'

- Ah oshter (Roman)
 - ها اوشتتر (Persian)
 - That camel (Translation)
 - Ah=that=ها, oshter = اوشتتر =camel. (Transliteration)
- NP

Ah (D) — oshter (N) (NP=D+N)

The example 3 is a phrase of Balochi language. The above mentioned phrase is a simple noun phrase, which is following a demonstrative and a noun. As far Balochi is a head last language in which the head exists at the last. Apparently the entire noun phrase structure is consisting of a single noun, which is the head of this phrase. In this simple Balochi phrase a demonstrative is used at the initial to modify the head word of this phrase. In this simple Balochi phrase '**oshter= اوشتتر=camel**' is a simple noun, which works as the head of this phrase Jahani C (2019).

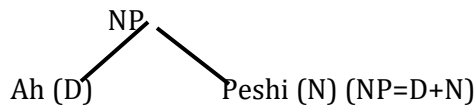
Universal grammar posits that all world languages have common universal principles and language specific rules or parameters. Languages differ from one each other within

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parametric setting Chomsky (1970). Head parameter is a common principle among all natural languages of the world, as according to uniformity and UG principle, Balochi is a head last language, in which the head exists at the last. The Balochi simple Noun phrases enclose the head noun and determiner. These determiners can be demonstratives, articles, quantifiers, possessives etc. Mostly these occur before the head noun in the phrase. In the above mentioned phrase, 'Ah=ها=that' is a demonstrative in Balochi. Demonstrative is used before the head word, like a pre-modifier to indicate definiteness and relatives used to add more information about the modified noun.

Example 4: 'Ah Peshi/that cat'

- Ah peshi (Roman)
- ها پيشی (Balochi)
- That cat (Translation)
- Ah =that=ها, peshi =cat= پيشی (Transliteration)

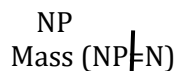


The above mentioned example is a simple noun phrase in Balochi, in which the noun is followed by a demonstrative. In a simple noun phrase a noun can stand alone, or can be modified by any modifier or adjunct. This simple noun phrase of Balochi is used within the framework of X-bar theory Chomsky (1970). The cited phrase is made with the help of tree diagram; the tree Diagram is assigned based on schematic form of X-bar theory from simple to complex noun phrases. Every phrase is known by its head. Which is the important element in every phrase, which plays a crucial role, due to the head of phrase, a phrase can be identified that can be projected maximally.

In the aforementioned phrase **peshi/cat/ پيشی** is the head word, where the speaker's main attention is on it. As in the cited phrase at the very first, demonstrative is used to modify the noun. A demonstrative is used to indicate the actual place. The main work of demonstrative as observed to locate the referent in relation to a speaker, person or an addressee Jahani (2019). Demonstratives in Balochi are used to show concordial agreement with the head word modified by taking the agreement.

Example 5: 'Mass/mother'

- Mass (Roman)
- ماس (Persian)
- Mother (Translation)
- Mother= mass= ماس (Transliteration)



The above presented example 5 is presenting the structure of Balochi simple noun phrase, where the interviewee utilizes it without any subject and any object. When he utters it without any modifiers, adjunct, complement, so the above mentioned phrase declares that object or other modifiers are hidden in this phrase. The aforementioned phrase is used within the framework of X-bar theory, proposed by Chomsky (1970). "X-bar is a theory of phrase

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structure grammar developed by Noam Chomsky as a way of incorporating cross category generalization". Thus the idea behind the formulation of X-bar theory is the recognition of the fact that all phrases have common structures or elements. The organization of a phrase in the X-bar framework can be seen clearly in the above cited phrase on a tree diagram. The cited phrase is NP, where only a single noun is standing and making a phrase. The single common noun **Mass=ماس=mother**, is standing without any article, adjunct, modifiers etc. According to Jahani (2019), common nouns are all other nouns that in themselves do not refer to a specific individual, place, or animal.

The theory of syntax known as X-bar theory, X-bar makes the claim that every single phrase in every single phrase in the mental grammar of all natural languages of the world has the same core organization. Seemingly in the cited phrase the tree diagram of this phrase show the basic organization of X-bar schema. According to X-bar theory every phrase or sentence has a head which is the obligatory element of that phrase. The head word of the cited phrase is **Mass=ماس=mother**, which is standing alone and working as the head word of the phrase.

Example 6: 'Bolan'

- Bolan (Roman)
 - بولان (Persian)
 - Bolan, name of a place
- (Translation)
- Bolan=بولان
- (Transliteration)

NP
 Bolan (NP=N)

In the mentioned phrase, a single noun is used that is standing alone without following any article, adjective, adverb etc. The above cited phrase Bolan that is not conveying a complete meaning, thought or sense but making a complete phrase. The interviewee uttered this phrase during unstructured interview without any other modifiers. Bolan is a proper noun and also working has a phrase here which is a famous place in province of Baluchistan, Pakistan. Bolan is a valley and a natural gateway through the Toba Karakar range. It is situated near Afghanistan border that is 120 km far from it. In the cited phrase Bolan is a single noun which is making a complete phrase. According to Krauss (2007) a noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun head in the sentence or phrase.

This phrase is used on perspective of X-bar theory. This theory deals with a relationship between the head word of a phrase and other dependents of phrase. A noun phrase mostly works as a complement, subject, or object. In the mentioned phrase Bolan is the only noun which has not been modified by any other modifiers. Evidently it's the only noun in the phrase, which is also working as the head word of this phrase.

Dryer (2007) sees simple noun phrase one which contains nouns, pronouns, articles or simple modifiers, such as adjective, adverb etc. Phrase is a group of two or more grammatically linked words without a subject or predicate. As it is seen in the aforementioned simple Balochi noun phrase '**Bolan/بولان**', in which it is not following any other modifiers. Huddleston (1988) described that there are two types of noun phrase, one of them is a noun headed phrase and the other is a pronoun headed phrase.

Example 7: 'Ormaag/ Date'

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- Ormaag (Roman)
- اورماگ (Persian)
- Date (Translation)
- Ormaag=Date=اورماگ (Transliteration)

N
 Ormaag (NP=N)

In the aforementioned Balochi simple noun phrase **ormaag=اورماگ=date** is a common noun which refers to common name Jahani, (2019). The cited Balochi simple phrase is used within the framework of X-bar theory. In the particular phrase only a single noun is used that is **ormaag=اورماگ=date**. Simple noun phrases always consist of single noun and sometimes some modifiers are used to modify the noun. In the above phrase only one noun is used to complete the existed phrase. The cited noun phrase does not convey a complete meaning, thought or sense but making a complete phrase.

Head is an obligatory element in any phrase, in the cited phrase **ormaag=اورماگ=date** is also working as the head word of this phrase. According to uniformity principle, Urdu and other such languages are head last languages, as in Urdu usually complement occupies the initial position making it head last language, while in English head word precedes the complement in phrases. The study of Offiong (2011) that grammatical affinity holds between syntactic constituents like determiner, complement and adjunct with the head of NPs by using X-bar theory. On the other hand, he states that a single noun can stand alone and make a complete phrase by providing half meaning. As it's shown in Balochi simple phrase **ormaag=اورماگ=date** is standing alone and working as a head, definitely making a complete phrase.

Example 8: 'kahsanin kohr/small river'

- Kaahsanin koohr
- (Roman)
- كسانين كور (Balochi)
- Small river
- (Translation)
- Kahsanin=كسانين =small, khor=كور =river
- (Transliteration)



Kaahsanin (adj) (noun) kohr (NP= Adj + N)

The above given example 8 is following an adjective and a noun. In this Balochi compound noun phrase 'kahsanin=كسانين=small' is an adjective, 'kohr=كور=river' is a noun. The cited phrase is used within the framework of X-bar theory, and explained with the help of tree diagram. The above cited phrase is noun phrase, where the head word is being modified by an adjective. The head word of this phrase is kohr=كور=river which is the head of this phrase. According to X-bar theory every phrase has a head, which is the obligatory element of that particular phrase. A phrase is always known by its head. Every natural languages of the world have their own head, some of them are in right and some of them are in left. According to

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universal Grammar which posits that all world languages have common universal principles and language specific rules, which differ from language to language Chomsky (1970).

Noun is a word that refers to a person, living and non-living things. Adjectives are words which qualifies noun, simultaneously gives additional information about adverb and noun Jahani, (2019). In this phrase **kahsanin**/small is an adjective which qualifies the noun that is **ko**hr/river, which is also working as the head word of this phrase.

According to uniformity principle some of the languages are head first languages and some are head last languages. English is head initial language while Urdu and other such languages are head last languages like Pashto and Balochi. Eventually Balochi is a head last language in which the head word exists at the last. The difference between Balochi and English phrase is the position of head word in word order. Meanwhile Balochi is head last language. The cited phrase was uttered by the interviewee during unstructured interview without any subject or helping verb etc. it's clear that the head word of this phrase is **ko**hr/river/کور. The head word is modified by an adjective that is **kahsanin**/small/کسانين.

Example 9: 'Gwadar'

- Gwadar (Roman)
 - گوادر (Persian)
 - Gwadar, name of a place
- (Translation)
- Gwadar=گوادر
- (Transliteration)

NP

Gwadar NP=N

The above cited noun is a proper noun in Balochi, the cited noun is standing alone without any modifiers. In the respect of noun phrase the above mentioned phrase is a proper noun that is used with the help of tree diagram using X-bar theory Chomsky (1970). The study discovered that a single noun can function as a noun phrase, where head is the obligatory element in the particular phrase. There are nominal constituents that are larger than full nominal phrases. Obviously the aforementioned phrase is a single noun, which plays the role of head word also. The cited phrase is not following any other modifiers, to add extra information about the phrase, the cited noun which is a phrase also, not conveying a complete meaning or sense but making a complete phrase. In the cited simple noun phrase of Balochi, **Gwadar**/گوادر is a proper noun, which is a name of a place, situated in Baluchistan province of Pakistan. Gwadar is a port city with the title capital of south Baluchistan. Gwadar is located in southwestern coast of Baluchistan, Pakistan. Jahani (2019) stated that simple noun phrase can stand alone and make a complete phrase, and further she described that simple noun can be followed by article, adjunct, modifiers etc. The cited proper noun '**Gwadar**/گوادر' was uttered by the interviewee during unstructured interview. The same noun is working as the head word of this phrase.

Example 10: 'panch zag

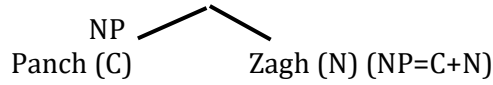
- Panch zag
- پنج زھگ (Persian)
- Five children

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(Translation)

- Panch=پنج=five, zagh=زھگ=children

(Transliteration)



The above captioned phrase is a simple noun phrase in Balochi language. In the perspective of the noun phrase that many simple noun phrases are modified with other modifiers like determiner, adjective etc. They add extra information about the phrase. The cited phrase is used within the framework of X-bar theory, Chomsky (1970) introduced the idea of X-bar theory, which was aimed at taking care of intermediate categories. According to this theory every phrase has a head which is the terminal node of the phrase.

In the cited phrase of Balochi at the very first a cardinal numeral is used to modify the head word that is noun. In the light of the above narrated noun phrase, panch=پنج=five, zagh=زھگ=child is a complete phrase but conveying a half meaning, a phrase never contains a subject and object, but always contains a head word, which is the obligatory element of that phrase, so in the cited phrase zagh=زھگ=children, is the head word. The mentioned phrase is not conveying a complete meaning and sense, but the Balochi speakers can utter such phrases, and the listeners have the linguistic competence to recover, infer and identify what the speaker wants to say.

According to uniformity principle some of the languages are head first languages like English and some are head last languages, like Urdu, Hindko, etc. (Zahid, 2016, Ali, et. Al, 2021; 2022). Eventually Balochi is a head last language in which the head word exists at the last. The difference between Balochi and English phrase is the position of head word in word order. Meanwhile Balochi is head last language, and it's clear in the aforementioned phrase panch=پنج=five, zagh=زھگ=child, the head word of this phrase is zagh=زھگ=child. The head word is modified by a cardinal number that is panch=پنج=five. Cardinal Numerals in Balochi involve the actual numbers which is used to indicate the actual numbers of a noun being modified. Semantically cardinal numerals are used to indicate definiteness of a noun.

4. Discussion and findings

The Main purpose of the corresponding research study is confirming as well as evaluating that in Balochi there are phrases like English, Persian, Urdu etc. on the basis of this the researcher investigated or explored the descriptive study of Balochi language for simple phrase. These phrases of Balochi were explained with the help of tree diagram using X-bar theory.

The current study drawn results and findings for simple phrase of Balochi, which was explained with the help of tree diagram. The explained phrases were used according to Chomsky's theory. X-bar theory is a theory of phrase structure which establishes a possible phrase mostly in natural languages of the world. In current study, simple phrase of Balochi was used with the help of tree diagram with different modifiers, like adjunct, adjective, cardinal numerals etc. These modifiers add extra information to the particular phrase.

X-bar approach to Balochi noun phrase in order to sure that Balochi noun phrases were examined and explored and all properties which make a noun phrase. X-bar theory of phrase structure was utilized in this theory Balochi Noun phrases were explained using phrase rules

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and this helped to understand the elements which made up Balochi noun phrases and their proper order. X-bar rule demonstrated that in noun phrases noun is the obligatory element and other all are optional elements. The findings of the current study align with Ali, Z., 2021; Ali, & Azam, 2021; Khan, et al., 2022; Pathan, M. S. K. (2023), Pathan, M. S. K. (2022) Ahmed, et al., 2022; Rasheed et al., 2023)

5 Conclusion

In the pursuit to understand linguistic theory, X-bar and noun phrase, an attempt is made to describe Balochi Noun phrase syntactically with the help of tree diagram. This study has successfully used the X-bar which was proposed by Chomsky (1970). The objectives of the study were accomplished in the current study. In accumulation, the research conventions were authenticated in that there are numerous elements that constitute the noun phrase structure in Balochi. The Balochi noun phrase can be accounted for using X-bar and that the Balochi noun phrase has syntactic functions within X-bar theory.

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