

ACADEMIA SINICA
Institute of Linguistics, Preparatory Office

Malagasy: Concluding Remarks – April 27, 2001

by

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Point # 1: Malagasy Bibliography

- More than 60 books/theses on Malagasy, but most not available.
- The vast majority of articles on Malagasy written by foreigners overseas as local academics usually cannot attend international conferences.
- Issue of quality of Malagasy data.
- Malagasy sources
- Second-hand sources

Point # 2: Feature [+ CONTROL] vs [- CONTROL]

See also Appendix A Note #1.

Case A: The relevant features F accompanying a given verb.

Bennett, Michael Eric. 1986. *Aspects of the simple clause in Malagasy. A stratificational approach*. Unpublished PhD dissertation. Department of Linguistics, and Germanic, Slavic, Asian, and African Languages, Michigan State University, Michigan, USA. 157 pages. From Handout # 1 (I am keeping the original numbers only for a few relevant examples):

(1)a. Mijery ny vehivavy ny lehilahy.

[+ CONTROL]

see the woman the man

"The man **sees** the woman."

[Bennett 1986:25, example 1]

b. Hita-n' ny lehilahy ny vehivavy.

[-CONTROL]

be-seen-by the man the woman

'The woman is seen by the man.' or

'The man sees the woman.'

[Randriamasimanana 1997: 483-495.]

(4) **No-jere-n'** ny lehilahy ny vehivavy.

PastPassive-sought-by the men the women

'The women were spied upon by the men.'

Case B: Feature [+ CONTROL] and (Obligatory) Incorporation.

Excerpts from Ileana Paul 2000 (Clefts and pseudoclefts in Austronesian, AFLA, Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands: May 12, 2000). AFLA = Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association.

→ adjuncts freely cleft, whatever the voice on the verb, ^{Fut cont. Ho} TT, or CT.

- (9) a. * ^{Fut cont. Ho} Tamin'ny antsy no nanapaka ity hazo ity i Sahondra.
 PST.P.GEN.DET knife NO PST.AT.cut this tree this Sahondra
 'It was with the knife that Sahondra cut this tree.'
- b. Tamin'ny antsy no notapahin'i Sahondra ity hazo ity.
 PST.P.GEN.DET knife NO PST.TT.cut.GEN.Sahondra this tree this
 'It was with the knife that this tree was cut by Sahondra.'
- c. Tamin'ny antsy no nanapahan'i Sahondra ity hazo ity.
 PST.P.GEN.DET knife NO PST.CT.cut.GEN.Sahondra this tree this
 'It was with the knife that Sahondra cut this tree.'

Point # 3: Feature [+/- CONTROL] & Ho As A Tense-marker.

Keenan, E. (1996). Properties of Malagasy perception verbs, ms.

Tübingen. Also see note # 2 in Appendix A.

- (2) ho hita-nareo fa **ho** tonga any **aho!**
 Fut see-2gen(pl) that fut arrive there (not.vis.) Inom
 'you will see that I will get there' (Keenan: 1996)
- (3) nihevitra an-dRaso'a **ho nanasa** lamba aho
 past think acc-Raso'a 'as' (=FUT) past.act.wash clothes Inom
 'I thought Raso'a to have washed the clothes.' (Keenan: 1996).

Quoted from 'Sprachtypologische Überlegungen zu Perzeptionskonstruktionen'
 Uwe Mönnich, Universität Tübingen, Seminar für Sprachwissenschaft, Wilhelmstr.
 113, 72074 Tübingen, 12. Mai 1999.

- (4) n-ahita [ny nanoloan-dRabe kodiacarana] ianao.
 Past-act-seen the past-act-change-circ-Rabe(gen) wheel 2nom
 'you saw Rabe change the tire 9Rabe's changing of the tire).' (Keenan: 1996)

Point # 3: Head-Spec Relation & Features [PUNCTUAL], [HABITUAL]...

'Raising from NP in Malagasy' by Edward L. Keenan, UCLA and B.
 Ralalaoheryony DLLM and DIFP Université d'Antananarivo. January 1998.

- (5) a. [Maty [ny vadin-dRabe]]
 PUNCTUAL Spec
 [died [the spouse-of-Rabe]]
 'Rabe's spouse died/is dead.'
 My tr. 'Rabe's wife died.'
- b. [[Maty vady] Rabe]
 HABITUAL Spec
 [[died spouse] Rabe]
 'Rabe was widowed.'
 'Rabe is a widower.'
- (6) a. Marary ny zana-dRabe
 Read Marary **ny zanak'i Rabe**
 PUNCTUAL Spec
 sick the child-of-Rabe
 'Rabe's child is sick.'
- b. Marary zanaka Rabe
Marary anaka i Rabe
 HABITUAL Spec
 sick child Rabe
 'Rabe has a sick child.'
- (7) a. Marary ny kiboko
 PUNCTUAL Spec
 sick the belly-my
 'My stomach aches'
 My tr. 'My stomach is aching.'
- a'. Marary kibo aho
 HABITUAL Spec
 sick belly I
 'I am sick in the stomach.'
 'I have a sick stomach.'

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>b. Róvitra ny vódin'ny hárona
PUNCTUAL Spec
torn the bottom-of-the basket
'The bottom of the basket is torn.'
My tr. 'The bottom of the basket got torn.'</p> | <p>b'. Ròvi-bódy ny hárona
HABITUAL Spec
torn bottom the basket
'The basket has a torn bottom.'
Same as above.</p> |
| <p>c. Téry ny trànonáy / Téry izy
Read Tery ny tranonay/Tery ilay izy
tight the house-our cramped it
'Our house is cramped.'</p> | <p>c'. Tèry tráno izaháy
* = ungrammatical
tight house we
'We live in cramped quarters.'</p> |
| <p>d. Ráva ny tránony
destroyed the house-his
'His house was destroyed.'</p> | <p>d'. Ràva tráno izy
destroyed house he
'He was house-wrecked.'</p> |
- (8) a. Ratsy ny fanahiny
?* Not very Malagasy
bad the spirit-his:gen
'His character is bad.'
- b. Ratsy fanahy izy
bad spirit he:nom
'He has a bad character.'
- (9) a. Maro ny (tovolahy) tia an'i Soa
many the (young-men) like:act acc'art Soa
'The people (young-men) who like Soa are many.'
- b. Maro (tovolahy) tia i Soa
many (y-men) like:act art Soa
(by numerous young-men)
'Soa is very well liked
(by numerous young-men)'
- a'. Be ny asa manahirana ahy
PUNCTUAL
much the work bothers:act me:acc
'The work that worries me is great.'
- b'. Be asa manahirana aho
HABITUAL
Much work bothers I:nom
'I have a lot of bothersome work
do.'
- My tr. '(Right now) I have got lots of problems.' I (usually) have lots of
problems.'

Point # 4: Head-Spec Relation & Verbal Voice.

Adapted from Handout of April 6, 2001.

- (10) N-**an**-didi-**an**' i Jeanne mofa ny antsy. **Instrumental**
Past-**Passive2**-cut-by art Jeanne bread the knife
Head **Specifier**
'The knife was being cut-the-bread-with by Jeanne.'
- (11) N-**an**-didi-**an**Rabe ny mofa. **Partitive**
Past-**Passive2**-cut-byRabe the bread
Head **Specifier**
'(Some of the) bread was being cut by Rabe.'
- (12) **No**-didi-**nd**Rabe ny mofa. **Punctual**
PastPassive1-cut-by Rabe the bread
Head **Specifier**
'The (whole) bread was cut by Rabe.'

28 a. ahesotra + ko (= ahesotro) amin' ny kanakana ny
 +intermediary
 rubbed-by-me on the duck the
 menaka
 grease
 "The grease is rubbed on the duck by me"
 b. anosorana + ko (= anosorako) ny menaka ny kanakana
 +circumstantial
 rubbed-on-by-me the grease the duck
 "The duck had grease rubbed on it by me"

From Keenan 1976: 259 examples (28)a. & b.

From Handout of April 6, 2001 – Appendix A:

- (13) N-i-vidi-an-dRabe ilay satroka Rasoa.
 pst-active-root-circ-Rabe that hat Rasoa
 Passive2 DP
 Head [+ Definite] Specifier
 [+ Definite]

'Rasoa was bought+for by Rabe that hat.'

From I. Paul, V. Phillips and L. Travis (1999: 27-48).
Formal Issues in Austronesian Syntax. Foris: Dordrecht.
 Also see Randriamasimanana (2000)b.

Point # 5: Binary Branching.

From Handout April 14, 2001 – Binary Branching is not respected:

Quoted from Keenan (1999: 34). Also see Appendix A and Appendix B.

- (14) Nanolotra vary **ho an'**ny vahiny t-amin'ny lovia vaovao aho
 Past-hand rice **to the guest** past-with the dish new I

'The intended meaning for (10) is: 'I presented rice to the guest on the new dishes.'
 However, the Malagasy sentence means something entirely different, i.e. 'I presented
 rice (which was destined) for the guest on the new dishes' with a relative clause kind
 of meaning.' From Randriamasimanana (2000)b.

- (15) N-anolotra [vary, ny vahiny] [t-amin'ny lovia vaovao ϕ_i] aho.
 Past-hand rice, the guest past-prep the dish new ϕ_i I

- (16) N-anolotra [ny vahiny vary,_i] [t-amin'ny lovia vaovao ϕ_i] aho
 Past-hand the guest rice,_i past-prep the dish new ϕ_i I

Binary Branching is not respected:

From Matthew Pearson (2001: 30) *The clause structure of Malagasy. A minimalist
 approach*. PhD dissertation in Linguistics, UCLA.

- (17) a. Nanolotra ny dite tamin'ny vahiny i Ketaka. = **
 Pst-NomP.offer Det tea Pst-to-Det guest Det Ketaka
 "Ketaka offered the tea to the guests" For literal meaning see (23).
 b. Natolotr'i Ketaka tamin'ny vahiny ny dite. = **
 Pst-TmP.offer-Det Ketaka Pst-to-Det guest Det tea
 "The tea, Ketaka offered (it) to the guests"

- c. Notoloran'i Ketaka ny dite ny vahiny
 Pst-DatP.offer-Det Ketaka Det tea Det guest
 "The guests, Ketaka offered (them) the tea"

My corrections of the above sentences follow immediately:

- (17')a. N-anolotra [ny vahiny dite] i Ketaka.
 Past-hand [the guest tea] art Ketaka
 Small Clause
 'Ketaka offered the guest tea.'
- b. N-anolotra [dite ny vahiny] i Ketaka.
 Past-hand [tea the guest] art Ketaka
- c. No-tolor-an'i Ketaka dite ny vahiny.
 Pastpassive-offer-by art Ketaka tea the guest
 'The guest was offered tea by Ketaka.'
- d. N-a-tolotr'i Ketaka ny vahiny ny dite.
 PastPassive-offere-by art ketaka the guest the tea

Point # 5.1: Small Clauses

Adapted from Handout April 14, 2001.

- (18) M-ihevitra azy ho mahay i Paoly'. From Hout Week 1.
 Pres-believe him' comp intelligent art. Paul'
 'Paul considers himself intelligent.'

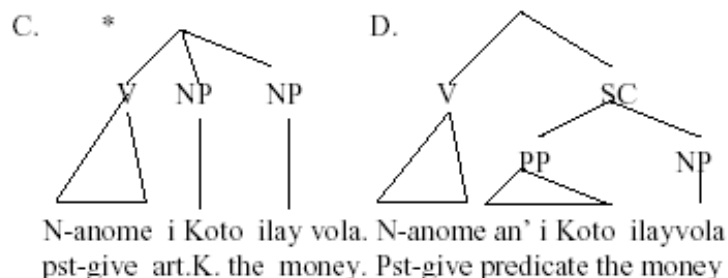
See Randriamasimanana (1986: 562-563) for details.

Adapted from Handout April 14, 2001 – Appendix B:

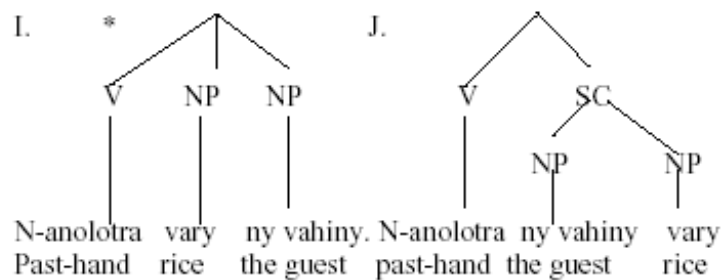
1-Di-transitive Verbs. From Randriamasimanana (2000)b.:

- (19) N-anome *an'i Koto ilay vola* i Jaona
 'pst-give ?DO K. art. money art. John'
 'John gave (little) Koto the money.'

- (20) *An'i Koto ilay vola*. = Small Clause (SC)
 Predicate article money
 'The money belongs to (little) Koto.'



2-To understand the ungrammaticality of sentence (10), we can represent the relevant structures in terms of a binary branching (J) and a non-binary branching tree (I):



Point # 5.2: Compare the sentences in (25) with the following from Handout # 4 of March 30, 2001(reproduced immediately below).

Point # 4.2: General Preposition *amin(a)* typically an adjunct, but can become an argument depending on [+/- CONTROL] feature accompanying V.1.

Point # 4.2.1: Preposition *Amin(a)* = ‘on, above, below, with, under, etc.’

(21) N-an-didy mofo **t-amin’** ny antsy i Jeanne. [= 8a.]

Past-prefix-cut bread **perf**-prep the knife art Jeanne
 V.1

[+ CONTROL]

‘Jeanne was cutting bread **with** the knife.’ PP *Amin(a)* = Instrument

(22) H-andeha i Jeanne **o-amin’** ny Alakamisy.

V.1 **nonperf**-prep the Thursday

[+/- CONTROL]

Fut-go art Jeanne prep the Thursday

‘Jeanne will go **on** Thursday.’ PP *Amin(a)* = Adjunct

(23) M-ipetraka eo **o-amin’** ny latabatra ny antsy.

Pres-sit there **nonperf-on/above/under/...** the table the knife

V.1

[- CONTROL]

‘The knife is lying **on the table/above the table/under the table/to the side of the table, etc.**’ PP *Amin(a)* = Location.’

Now applying the pattern above, we see that the verb is a [+ CONTROL] one so that the PP **t-amin’** will come out as the instrument:

(24) a. **Nanolotra** ny dite **tamin’ny vahiny** i Ketaka. (= 17)

[+ CONTROL] **Instrument**

Pst-NomP.offer Det tea Pst-to-Det guest Det Ketaka

‘Ketaka offered the tea to the guests’ for Pearson (2001: 30)

Literally: ‘Ketaka used the guest as the recipient in which to serve the tea.’

Point # 6: Grammatical Subject vs Agent

Adapted from Pearson (2001: 89) relative to Reflexivization

(25) *Novonoin’**ny lehilahy** ny tenany

Pst-AccP.kill-Det man Det self-3

Genitive self

‘The man killed himself’

* = This is my grammatical judgement for the above.

(25') N-amono tena **ny lehilahy**.

Past-kill self the man.

Self **Grammatical subject**

'The man killed himself.'

See Randriamasimanana. 1986: 236-286.

Point # 7: Head-Specifier Relation & Null Subjects.

Adapted from Pearson (2001: 93) where alternation Strong/Weak Tense is ignored.

(26) a. Mikasa [**hanasa** ny vilia ---] Rakoto
NomP.intend Irr-NomP.wash Det dish Null Rakoto

Weak Tense **ø**

"Rakoto intends to wash the dishes"

b. Kasain-dRakoto [**hosasana** ---] ny vilia
AccP.intend-Rakoto Irr-DatP.wash Null Det dish

Strong Tense **ø**

"The dishes, Rakoto intends to wash"

Compare with the following from Handout of April 20, 2001:

(27) Tia-ko **ho** entina **ilay fiara** (obligatorily overt subject).
be-liked-by-me **fut** be-driven **the car**

Strong T **Overt Su**

"I would like to drive the (previous mention) car."

(28) No-kasa-in' i Paoly **ho** entina **ilay fiara**.
past-intend-by deic Paul **future** be-taken **the car**

Strong T **Overt Su**

"Paul intended to take the (previous mention) car."

Randriamasimanana (1997: 490).

(29) N-ikasa (ny) **h-itondra** ilay fiara **ø** i Paoly.
Past-intend (comp) **fut**-drive the car **EC** art. Paul

Weak T **ø**

'Paul intended to drive the (previous mention) car.'

Randriamasimanana (2000b)

Additional data adapted from Pearson (2001: 115):

(30) a. Mikasa [**hanasa** ny zaza amin'ny savony] Raso
NomP.intend Irr-NomP.wash Det child with-Det soap Raso

"Raso intends [PRO to wash the child with the soap]"

b. Kasain-dRaso [**hosasana** amin'ny savony] ny zaza
AccP.intend-Raso Irr-DatP.wash with-Det soap Det child

"The child, Raso intends [PRO to wash (her) with the soap]"

c. Kasain-dRaso [**hanasana** ny zaza] ny savony
AccP.intend-Raso Irr-CrcP.wash Det child Det soap

"The soap, Raso intends [PRO to wash the child (with it)]"

My judgement for (77)c = *.

Adapted from Pearson (2001: 117) –Also see Appendix A Note# 3:

- (31) a. Mikasa [hanasa ny zaza amin'ny savony ---] Raso
 NomP.intend Irr-NomP.wash Det child with-Det soap --- Raso
Weak Tense **o**
 “Raso intends [PRO to wash the child with the soap]”
- b. Kasain-dRaso [hosasana amin'ny savony ----] ny zaza
 AccP.intend-Raso Irr-DatP.wash with-Det soap --- Det child
Srong Tense **o**
 “The child, Raso intends [PRO to wash (her) with the soap]”

Point # 8: Binary Branching & Verb Subtypes.

Recall from Handout April 20, 2001:

- (32) N-angataka [an'i Paoly h-amono tena ---] i Jaona.
 past-ask DO Paul fut-kill self ---] John
 “John asked Paul to kill himself.”

Also see Randriamasimanana 1986: 495-544.

Compare with Pearson (2001: 116)

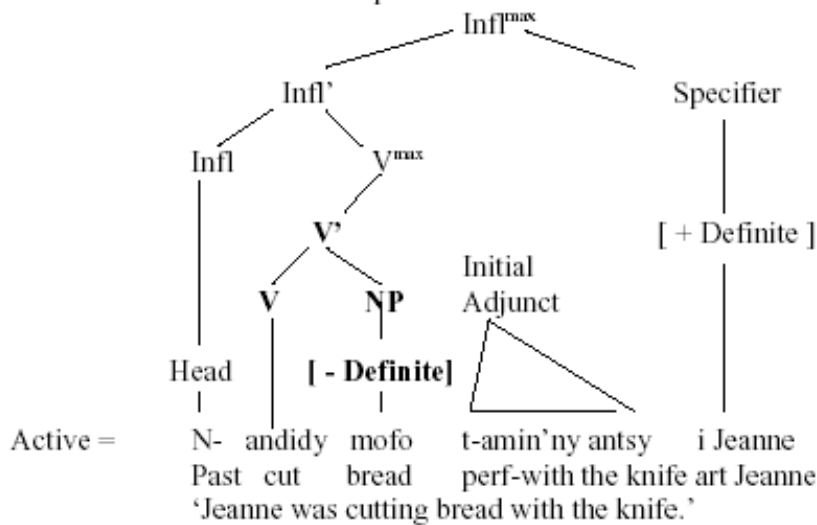
- (33) a. Maniraka an'ilay vehivavy [mividy mofo] Raso. = *
 NomP.send Obj-that woman NomP.buy bread Raso
 “Raso is sending that woman [PRO to buy bread]”
- b. Irahin-dRaso [mividy mofo] ilay vehivavy. = *
 AccP.send-Raso NomP.buy bread that woman
 “That woman, Raso is sending (her) [PRO to buy bread]”
- c. Anirahan-dRaso an'ilay vehivavy [vidina] ny mofo. =**
 CrcP.send-Raso Obj-that woman AccP.buy Det bread
 “The bread, Raso is sending that woman [PRO to buy (it)]”
- (34) a. Manosika anay [hividy mofo] ianareo
 NomP.push 1ex Irr-NomP.buy bread 2p
 “You are urging us [PRO to buy bread]”
- b. Atosikareo [hividy mofo] izahay. = ?*
 TrnP.push-2p Irr-NomP.buy bread 1ex
 “Us, you are urging [PRO to buy bread]”
- c. Anosehanareo anay [hovidina] ny mofo. = *
 CrcP.push-2p 1ex Irr-AccP.buy Det bread
 “The bread, you are urging us [PRO to buy]”

Point # 9: Double-layer VP Shell.

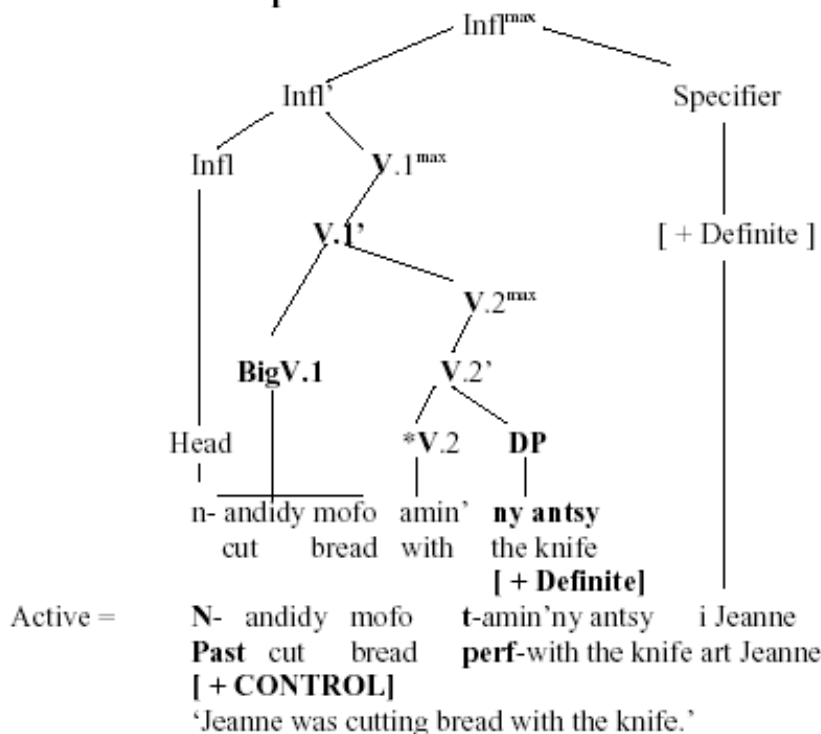
A. See Handout of April 6, 2001 Appendix B.

1- Before Incorporation has taken place:

Case A: Assume Oblique > Su



2- After Incorporation has taken effect:



*V.2 = [+ Nominal, + Verbal], i.e. a Malagasy preposition. This local set of features makes it quite explicit that the derived ?DO 'ny antsy' 'the knife' used to be part of an Oblique phrase. Hence the use of Passive 2 (and not Passive 1).

B. Embedding V.2 under a causative prefix (for V.1).
 See Handout of March 24, 2001 specifically Point # 1.5

Pearson (2001: 118)

- (35) **Manaseho** ny boky amin'ny ankizy ny vehivavy. = **
NomP.show Det book to-Det children Det woman
Caus + V
V.1 + V.2
‘The woman is showing the book to the children’
- (36')a. **M-amp-iseho** boky ny ankizy ny vehivavy. My own version of (35)
Pres-Caus-see book the child the woman
Pres-Caus + V
Pres-V.1+V.2
‘The woman causes the book to appear to the children.’
- b. **H-iseho** ny boky. The relevant V.2
Fut-appear the book
‘The book will appear.’
- (37) **Anasehoan'**ny vehivavy ny boky ny ankizy. = **
CrcP.show-Det woman Det book Det children
‘The children, the woman is showing the book (to them)’

Point # 10: The Notion of Adjunct & Incorporation.

Adapted from Pearson (2001: 138) – Also see Appendix C.

- (38) **T-any** an-tokotany ve no **n-amaky** boky ny mpianatra?
Pst-there Obl-garden Qu Foc **Pst**-NomP.read book Det student
Adjunct **Verb [- CONTROL]**
Active Voice
‘Was it in the garden that the student was reading a book?’

Yet Pearson (2001: 142 & 194)

- (39) a. **Tamin'** ny antsy no **namono** ny akoho ny mpamboly. = *
Pst-with-Det knife Foc **Pst**-NomP.kill Det chicken Det farmer
Argument **Verb [+ CONTROL]**
Active Voice
‘It's with the knife that the farmer killed the chicken’
- b. **Tamin'** ny antsy no novonoin' ny mpamboly ny akoho
Pst-with-Det knife Foc Pst-AccP.kill-Det farmer Det chicken
‘It's with the knife that the farmer killed the chicken’
- c. **Tamin'** ny antsy no namonoan' ny mpamboly ny akoho
Pst-with-Det knife Foc Pst-CrcP.kill-Det farmer Det chicken
‘It's with the knife that the farmer killed the chicken’

- (39') Tamin'inona, [PP-Op, no namaky akoho ny mpamboly] ? = *
 Pst-with-what Foc Pst-NomP.kill chickens Det farmer
 "With what did the farmer kill chickens?"

Point # 9: Hypercorrection & Embedding.

Also see Appendix B.

Adapted from Pearson (2001: 225)

- (40) Nanantena an' i Noro **ho** nianatra tsara Rakoto. = ?*
 Pst-NomP.hope Obj-Det Noro Pst-NomP.study well Rakoto
 "Rakoto hoped of Noro that she studied well"

My version of (40):

- (40') N-anantena Rakoto fa n-ianatra tsara i Noro.
 Past-hope Rakoto that past-study well art Noro
 'Rakoto was hoping that Noro studied well.'

Pearson (2001; 228) showing Complementizer *ho* on a [- CONTROL] predicate

- (41) a. Nilaza tamin-katezerana an-dRabe **ho mpangalatra** Rasoa
 Pst-NomP.say Pst-with-anger Obj-Rabe thief Rasoa
 ----- **Comp SC** -----
 "Rasoa said angrily of Rabe that (he was) a thief"

Point # 10: Head-Specifier Relation & No Missing F(eature) in Spec.

Adapted from Pearson (2001: 188 & 189):

- (42) Novangian' ny mpianatra tsirairay, ny rainy, omaly. = *
 Pst-DatP.visit-Det student each Det father-3 yesterday
Head Specifier
 [+ PUNCTUAL]
 "Hisi father, each student, visited yesterday"
- (43) (?) Novangian' ny rainy, ny mpianatra tsirairay, omaly. = *
 Pst-DatP.visit-Det father-3 Det student each yesterday
Head Specifier
 [+ PUNCTUAL]
 "Each student, hisi father visited yesterday"
- (44) **Samy** novangian' ny mpianatra tsirairay ny rainy.
 Asp P past-visit-Pass-by the student each the father-of-his/hers
Head Specifier
 [+ DISTRIBUTIVE] [Missing F(eature)]

Appendix A

1-From Keenan (1976: 269 & 271):

58 amin'ity sarovy ity Rasoa no manasa lamba
 +act
 with this soap this Rasoa cleft wash clothes

63 a. amin'ity sarovy ity no manasa lamba ny
 +act
 with this soap this cleft wash clothes the
 vehivavy
 woman
 "It is with this soap that the woman is washing
 clothes"

2-Compare Keenan, E. (1996). Properties of Malagasy perception verbs, ms. Tübingen.

- (3) nihevitra an-dRasoa **ho** nanasa lamba aho. = *
 past think acc-Rasoa 'as' (=FUT) past.act.wash clothes Inom
 'I thought Rasoa to have washed the clothes.' (Keenan: 1996).\

with his analysis of **ho** as a complementizer in Keenan (1976: 283):

104 a. nanantena [_S fa nanasa ny zaza Rasoa] Rabe
 +act
 past-hope that washed the child Rasoa Rabe
 b. nanantena an-dRasoa ho nanasa ny zaza Rabe
 hoped acc-Rasoa comp washed the child Rabe
 "Rabe hoped that Rasoa washed the child"

Compare with Matthew Pearson (2001: 214 & 225) where *ho* is either not glossed at all or glossed as Irrealis:

- (127) Nanantena an' i Noro **ho** nianatra tsara Rakoto. = ?*
 Pst-NomP.hope Obj-Det Noro Pst-NomP.study well Rakoto
 "Rakoto hoped of Noro that she studied well"

- (105) a. Ny mpianatra ve mamaky teny, ny mpampianatra ve mihaino?
 Det student Qu NomP.read word Det teacher Qu NomP.listen
 "Do the students read aloud, (while) the teacher listens?"

- b. Ialahy ve **ho** tonga any anefa izahay aza niverina?
 2s Qu **Irr** arrive there although 1ex even Pst-NomP.return
 "You will reach that place, though even we (were forced to) turn back?"

3- M. Pearson (2001: 127), note the overt subject of the matrix verb and null subject for the embedded verb despite the presence of the strong tense-marker **no**:

- (105) Heverinao novangian' ny zaza ve i **Koto**? = *
 AccP.think-2s Pst-DatP.visit-Det child Qu **Det Koto**
 "Koto, do you think the child visited (him)?"

Appendix B

Embedding. Data from Pearson (2001: 151):

- (160) a. Mihevitra ny mpianatra [ho mamaky ny boky] Rabe. = *
NomP.think Det student NomP.read Det book Rabe
“Rabe thinks of the student that (he) is reading the book”
or “Rabe believes the student to be reading the book”
- b. Mihevitra Rabe [fa mamaky ny boky ny mpianatra]. = *
NomP.think Rabe that NomP.read Det book Det student
“Rabe thinks that the student is reading the book”

Data quoted from Paul & Rabaovololona (1998), which show that the tense of the embedded verb may vary independently of the tense of the matrix verb:

- (161) a. Mihevitra an-dRabe [ho mamono ilay biby] aho. = *
NomP.think Obj-Rabe NomP.kill that animal 1s
“I believe of Rabe that he is killing that animal”
- b. Mihevitra an-dRabe [ho namono ilay biby] aho. = *
NomP.think Obj-Rabe Pst-NomP.kill that animal 1s
“I believe of Rabe that he killed that animal”
- c. Mihevitra an-dRabe [ho hamono ilay biby] aho. = *
NomP.think Obj-Rabe Irr-NomP.kill that animal 1s
“I believe of Rabe that he will kill that animal”

Yet Pearson (2001: 159):

- (178) a. Namono [ho faty] ny lehilahy izy
Pst-NomP.kill death Det man 3
“They killed the man dead”
- b. Mikapoka [ho fisaka] ny fantsika amin’ny maritona aho
NomP.hit flat Det nail with-Det hammer 1s
“I am hitting the nail flat with the hammer”

Appendix C

Adapted from M. Pearson (201: 33)

- (29) c. Namonoany ny akoho ny vahiny. = *
 Pst-CrcP.kill-3 Det chicken Det guest
 [+ DURATIVE] [+ PARTITIVE]???
 “She killed the chicken for the guests”
- d. Anaovany trano ny birikinay
 CrcP.make-3 house Det brick-lex
 [+ DURATIVE] [+ PARTITIVE]
 “He is building a house out of our bricks”
- e. Nanasan-dRakoto telo ny lovia
 Pst-CrcP.wash-Rakoto three Det dish
 [+ DURATIVE] [+ PARTITIVE]
 “The dishes, Rakoto washed three (of them)”

Examples showing clefted focused denoting a temporal location (30a), manner (30b), **cause/reason (30c)**, and **purpose (30d)**.

- (30) a. Amin’ny alarobia no handehananay. One of 2 possibilities.
 on-Det Wednesday Foc Irr-CrcP.go-lex
Argument [+ CONTROL]
 i.e. DURATIVE
 My tr. “We will be leaving on Wednesday”

Also okay:

- Amin’ny alarobia no handehananay. The other possibility.
 on-Det Wednesday Foc Irr-CrcP.go-lex
Adjunct [- CONTROL]
 i.e. PUNCTUAL
 “We will leave on Wednesday”

- b. Amin-kafaliana lehibe no iarahabanay anao. Again one of 2 poss.
 with-happiness great Foc CrcP.greet-lex 2s
 “It is with great joy that we greet you”
- c. Ny fitiavana no namonoany tena. = *
 Det love Foc Pst-CrcP.kill-3 self
 “He killed himself for love”
- d. Mba ho hendry no nanasaziako azy. = *
 so.that Irr well-behaved Foc Pst-CrcP.punish-1s 3
 “I punished them so that they’d behave”
 lit. “It is in order that [they] would be well-behaved that I punished them”

Appendix D

Excerpt # 1 from *Midi-Madagasikara* (on-line) of Thursday 19 April 2001:

Maty an-drano ilay zaza raha mbola variana nanjono ny raiamandreniny

Raha mbola variana nanjono izy mivady, ilay zaza kosa, izay vao telo taona monja, latsaka tany anaty rano ary tsy hitany akory. Efa afaka fotoana elaela vao notadiavina ka vatana efa tsy misy aina intsony no nitsingevana.

Solo Razafindramboa

T-amin' ny fetin' ny Paka t-eo no **n-iseho** izany zavatra mampalahelo izany
Past-on the feast-of-the-Easter past-there focus **past-happen** that thing sorrowful that
Adjunct----- particle **Active Voice** Grammatical Subject
[- CONTROL]

'It was during the last Feast of East that this sorrowful event occurred

t-eny amin'ny faritr'i Fenoarivo. Nandeha niala voly ohatran'ny olona rehetra ireto
past-there at the district-of Fenoarivo
in the district of Fenoarivo

Another Adjunct

fianakaviana iray, fety moa ny andro.

Excerpt # 2 from Randriamasimanana (1998) originally from *Takelaka Notsongaina* (*TN*, for short) or "Selected Texts", volumes 1 and 2, are an anthology of written texts compiled by Siméon Rajaona mostly from different Malagasy language newspapers and magazines. Both volumes serve as textbooks in the last two years of secondary school Malagasy in Madagascar. This is an excerpt from one text, i.e. text: "Jaona" by Zakaria in *Ny Akon'Iarivo*, n 77, 15 janvier 1925 in *Takelaka Notsongaina*, Ambozontany, Fianarantsoa, Madagascar 1969, pp 30-37. Page 31, line 26.

- (9) N-itady [... h-anjaka ---] Ravoniarisoa ...¹⁰
Past-seek [... fut-dominate EC] Ravoniarisoa
"Ravoniarisoa was seeking to dominate."
- (10) M-angataka anao aho[h-itondra ity any amin-dRama ---]¹¹
Pres-ask you I [.. fut-take this to Rama EC]
"I am asking you to take this to Rama."

¹⁰. From *TN*, page 50, lines 156-157.

¹¹. From *TN*, p 65, lines 57-60.