
Table 13

The Order of the Different Types of Oblique

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Su.</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>IO</th>
<th>Gen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Su = Subject; DO = Direct Object; IO = Indirect Object; Cobl. = Oblique; Gen = Genitive; Intern. = Intermediary; Instr. = Instrument; Benef. = Beneficiary; Loc. = Locative; Temp. = Temporal; Comit. = Comitative; Caus. = Causal; - Perf = Non-Perfective; + Perf = Perfective. } = Before, On Hierarchy; whereas ←——→ = Domain of Passive Affix(es) below the line, dotted lines indicating the cut-off point on either side.
Illustrative examples:

-DO promoted to Su

(1) N-an-didy (an)’ilay mofo i Jeanne.
    Past-prefix-cut (DO) the bread art Jeanne
    Active voice
    ‘Jeanne was cutting the (previously mentioned) bread.’

Case 1 – Nonperfective aspect:

(2) No-didi-n’ i Jeanne ilay mofo.
    PastPassive-cut-by’ art Jeanne the bread
    ‘The (whole) bread was cut by Jeanne.’

Case 2 – Perfective aspect:

(3) Voa-didi-n’ i Jeanne ilay mofo.
    Perfective-cut-by art jeanee the bread
    ‘The bread has been cut by Jeanne.’

-IO promoted to Su

(4) N-an-ome mofo an’i Petera i Jeanne.
    Past-prefix-give bread art Peter art Jeanne
    Active Voice
    ‘Jeanne was giving bread to Peter.’

Case 1 – Nonperfective aspect:

(5a) No-me-n’ i Jeanne mofo i Petera. Standard Malagasy
    PastPassive-give-by art Jeanne bread art Peter
    ‘Peter was given bread by Jeanne.’

b. N-a-me-n’ i Jeanne mofo i Petera. Colloquial Malagasy
    Past-aPassive-give-by art Jeanne bread art Peter.
    ‘Peter was given bread by Jeanne.’

Case 2 – Perfective aspect:

GAP as the verb manome ‘give’ entails some kind of Deliberate Activity. Voa on the other hand essentially introduces the notion of Accidental/NonDeliberate.

-Perfective Aspect Tafa & Shift from Deliberate Activity to Accidental

(6a) N-i-petraka i Jeanne.
    Past-prefix-sit art Jeanne
    ‘Jeanne sat down.’

b. Tafa-petraka i Jeanne.
    Perfective-sit art Jeanne
    ‘Jeanne (inadvertently) found herself sitting.’
Point # 1.3: The relevance of transitivity and aspect for the distribution of the Malagasy passive affixes. From The Causatives of Malagasy 1986-421.

Circumstantial Passive Voice or Passive2 illustrated:

(8)a. N-an-didy mofo t-amin’ ny antsy i Jeanne.
   Past-prefix-cut bread perf-with the knife art Jeanne
   Active Voice
   ‘Jeanne was cutting bread with the knife.’

   Past-Passive2-cut-by art Jeanne bread the knife
   ‘The knife was being cut-the-bread-with by Jeanne.’
Point # 2.1:  Relationship between Inflections for Voice/Tense/Aspect and the grammatical subject of the sentence – Semantic Interpretation.

The relevant constructions involve a passive voice verb with different inflections for voice, tense and aspect on them. There exist four basic cases to consider (See Randriamasimanana 2000b. for detail):

A. *No..in(a)* passive typically indicates a PUNCTUAL aspect. As a result of this, the subject is usually interpreted as an entity affected as an unanalyzed whole, i.e. Nonpartitive interpretation of the grammatical subject.

(9)  

\[
\text{No-didi-ndRabe} \quad \text{ny mofo.} \quad \text{Punctual meaning}
\]

\[
\text{pst-root-pass-byRabe the bread}
\]

\[
\text{‘The (whole) bread was cut by Rabe.’}
\]

B. *ø...in(a)* passive typically describes an ONGOING ACTIVITY, as in

(10)  

To: fbra2@bigfoot.com  
Date: Mon, 1 Feb 1999 01:10:24 -0500  
Subject: Ohabolana 21-30(V), 31-40(L), 1-10(F)  
From: Carol M Razafi... crazaf@juno.com

\[
\text{Ø-arabaina daholo indray ianareo rehetra,}
\]

\[
\text{Pass-saluted all once you-plural all}
\]

\[
\text{Literally: ‘You are all being saluted (by me)!’}
\]

Typically no overt reference to the referent of the subject is required, which is retrievable from the extralinguistic context of situation.

C. With an...in(a) circumstantial voice [or its i...in(a) variant consult Randriamasimanana (1986: 419-422], we have a DURATIVE aspect, hence partitive reading since the subject referent is only partially affected.

(11)  

\[
\text{N-an-didi-an dRabe} \quad \text{ny mofo} \quad \text{Partitive meaning}
\]

\[
\text{pst-active-root-circ-byRabe the bread}
\]

\[
\text{(Some of the) bread was being cut by Rabe.’}
\]

D. With *a...in(a)* passive, there is the notion of INCEPTIVE/BALLISTIC aspect. Only referents that contain this particular feature, i.e. which only requires an initial impulse will be able to appear in the grammatical subject position.

(12)  

\[
\text{N-a-tsipin-dRabe} \quad \text{ny rano.} \quad \text{Ballistic meaning}
\]

\[
\text{Past-pass-throw-by-Rabe the water}
\]

\[
\text{‘The water was thrown away by Rabe.’}
\]
Point # 4.2: General Preposition amín(a) typically an adjunct, but can become an argument depending on [+/- CONTROL] feature accompanying V.1.

Point # 4.2.1: Preposition Amín(a) = ‘on, above, below, with, under, to the side of, 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 Amín(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 Amín(a) = Adjunct

(23) M-ipetra ko o-amin’ ny latabatra ny antsy.
Pres-sit the 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 Amín(a) = Location

Point # 4.2.2: Case of Optional CONTROL (related essentially to verbal aspect).
V.1 prep
[+CONTROL] Argument
Fut-go art Jeanne prep the Thursday
‘Jeanne will be going on Thursday.’ INTERNAL VIEWING

b. Amin’ny Alakamisy no h-an-delhan-an’i Jeanne.
On Thursday part fut-Passive2-go-by art Jeanne
Argument Circumstantial voice
Passive 2
‘It is on Thursday that Jeanne will be going.’ DURATIVE

V.1 prep
[-CONTROL] Adjunct
Fut-go art Jeanne prep the Thursday
‘Jeanne will go on Thursday.’ EXTERNAL VIEWING

b. Amin’ny Alakamisy no h-andeha i Jeanne.
On Thursday part fut-go art Jeanne
Adjunct Active voice
‘On Thursday, Jeanne will go.’ PUNCTUAL
Point # 2.2: To Capture Relationship between Head and Specifier
From Randriamasimanana (1998: 303-315)

where head = lexical = \{ V, P, N, A \}; head = functional = \{ tense, aspect, agreement \}; NP = DP or bare noun

Figure 1: X-Bar Theory and Tree Geometry

The figure in 1 will enable us not only to capture the phenomena illustrated earlier under Point # 2.1, but also to summarize the distribution of empty categories in Malagasy.

Figure 2: Summary of Distribution of Empty Categories

(13)  **Ireo m-iday ireo ny zanakao.**
AGR pres- fight AGR the children-of-yours
Plural verb plural
'Voilà vos enfants qui se battent.' Origin: Abinal & Malzac 1888: 282)
From French to English: 'Your children are there, fighting.'
Literally: 'Your children are fighting — as we can see for ourselves.'

(14)  Date: Thu, 24 Dec 1998 06:52:17-0500
From: CRab114103.442@compuserve.com
Sender: CRab114103.442@compuserve.com
To: Charles Randriamasimanana
M-anoa ahoana indray o [Empty Subject]? [1 st S in message]
Pres-do how once-more Empty?
'How are (you)?'

From Randriamasimanana (2000b)
Point # 3: Tense/aspect markers (i) n-, m-, h- for active voice vs (ii) no-, o-, ho- for passive voice.

See Handout #2 dated March 16, 2001 for detail.

(15) N-ikasa (ny) h-andeha o i Paoly.
past-intend (comp) fut-go Empty deic Paul
"Paul intended to leave."

Randriamasimanana (1997: 488)

(16) Tia-ko ho entina ilay fiara (obligatorily overt subject).
be-liked-by-me fut be-driven the car
"I would like to drive the (previous mention) car."

(17) No-kasa-in’ i Paoly ho entina ilay fiara,
past-intend-by deic Paul future be-taken the car
"Paul intended to take the (previous mention) car."


(18) N-ikasa (ny) h-itondra ilay fiara o i Paoly.
Past-intend (comp) fut-drive the car EC art. Paul
‘Paul intended to drive the (previous mention) car.’

Randriamasimanana (2000b)

Point # 4.1: Argument vs Adjunct in Malagasy. [See Appendix A.]

(19)a. No-didi-nRabe ny mofo.
pst-root-pass-byRabe the bread
‘The (whole) bread was cut by Rabe.’

b. N-an-didy ny mofo Rabe.
Pastt-prefix-cut the bread Rabe
D.O.
‘Rabe was cutting the (previous mention) bread.’

(20)a. N-an-didi-andRabe ny mofo.
pst-active-root-circ-byRabe the bread
(Some of the) bread was cut by Rabe.’

b. N-an-didy t-amin’ ny mofo Rabe.
Past-prefix-cut perf-from the bread Rabe
Oblique
‘Rabe was cutting some of the bread.’
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 $amin(a) = \text{‘on, above, below, with, under, to the side of, etc.’}$
(21) N-an-didy mofo $t-amin\text{’} 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 $amin(a) = \text{Instrument}$

(22) H-andeha i Jeanne o-amin\text{’} ny Alakamisy.
V.1 nonperf-prep the Thursday
[ +/- CONTROL]
Fut-go art Jeanne prep the Thursday
‘Jeanne will go on Thursday.’ PP $amin(a) = \text{Adjunct}$

(23) M-ipetra ko o-amin\text{’} ny latatrapa ny antsy.
Press-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 $amin(a) = \text{Location}$

Point # 4.2.2: Case of Optional CONTROL (related essentially to verbal aspect).
Case A(24) a. H-andeha i Jeanne $amin\text{’} ny Alakamisy.
V.1 prep
[+CONTROL] Argument
Fut-go art Jeanne prep the Thursday
‘Jeanne will be going on Thursday.’ INTERNAL VIEWING

b. $amin\text{’} ny Alakamisy no h-an-dehan-an’i Jeanne.
On Thursday part fut-Passive2-go-by art Jeanne
Argument Circumstantial voice Passive 2
‘It is on Thursday that Jeanne will be going.’ DURATIVE

Case B (25) a. H-andeha i Jeanne $amin\text{’} ny Alakamisy.
V.1 prep
[-CONTROL] Adjunct
Fut-go art Jeanne prep the Thursday
‘Jeanne will go on Thursday.’ EXTERNAL VIEWING

b. $amin\text{’} ny Alakamisy no h-andeha i Jeanne.
On Thursday part fut-go art Jeanne
Adjunct Active voice
‘On Thursday, Jeanne will go.’ PUNCTUAL
Point # 5: Binary Branching, Mergers & Incorporation

Point # 5.1: Binary Branching & Verbal/Nonverbal Predicate Distinction.

In Malagasy, there exist two main types of clause. Rajaona (1972).

1- **Verbal** predicate type of clause, which can take **Tense as its head**

(26) **N-**andidy mofo i Paoly.
**Past**-cut bread art Paul
‘Paul was cutting bread.’

2- **Nonverbal** predicate type of clause, which can only take **Aspect as its head**

(27) **T-**any Antsirabe i Paoly.
**Perf**-at Antsirabe art Paul
‘Paul was at Antsirabe.’

(28) **o-**vaky ny fitaratra.  

**Root verb**

**Perf**-broken the glass
‘The glass has been broken.’

Point # 5.2: Mergers

(29) **N-**andeha i Paoly.
**Past**-go art Paul
‘Paul went.’

(30) **N-**andeha t-**any Antsirabe i Paoly.  

[Merging 29 as V.1 & 27 as V.2]
**Past**-go **perf**-at/to Antsirabe art Paul
**V.1** t **V.2**
‘Paul went to Antsirabe.’

(31) **N-**am-(v)aky ny fitaratra i Paoly.  

[Merging 28 as V.2 under V.1 Caus. an]
**Past-Caus-broken** the glass art Paul
**V.1** t **V.2**
‘Paul was breaking the glass.’

Point # 5.3: Malagasy $P = [+ V, + N]$, as suggested by the aspectual marker showing up on the PP predicate in (27) as well as by the following additional data:

(32) Tsara ny any Antsirabe.
**Nice the at Antsirabe**
$P$ $[+ Nominal]$
‘Antsirabe is nice.’

Contrary to the claim that $P = [- V, - N]$ as traditionally proposed in the literature. See, for example, Radford (1997: 64, 66).
Point # 6: Contrast No...ina Passive vs A...ina Passsive.

**Point # 6.1: No...ina Passive** (nonperfective aspeural form).

(33)a. N-am-(p)otika ny fitaratra i Paoly. **Active Voice**
  Past-Caus-broken the glass art Paul
  Tense-V.1-Aspect+V.2
  ‘Paul was breaking the glass.’

b. *a(n)(o) > am* = ‘do’ DURATIVE

c. *potika* = aspect + root V ‘broken,’ in this case aspect = PUNCTUAL

d. During the process of Passive 1, V.1 = re-interpreted as aspect of V.2

e. As a result of step d., the initial feature [+ DURATIVE] accompanying V.1 is wiped out, replaced by the feature [- PUNCTUAL] or [- DURATIVE] of V.2.

(34) No-poteh-in’ i Paoly ny fitaratra. **Passive voice**
  PastPassive-broken-by art Paul the glass
  PUNCTUAL
  ‘The glass was (attempted to be) broken by Paul.’

(35) No-poteh-in’ i Paoly ny fitaratra fa tsy poti-ny. **Passive Voice**
  PastPassive-broken-by art Paul the glass but not broken-by him
  PUNCTUAL
  ‘The glass was (attempted to be) broken by Paul, but was not broken by him.’
  English: ‘Paul attempted to break the glass, but did not manage.’

Note: PUNCTUAL does not refer to the OUTCOME nor the RESULT of the activity described by V.1 since (35) is perfectly grammatical in Malagasy.

**Point # 6.2:** A...ina Passsive (nonperfective aspeural form).

(36) N-an-defa ny entana t-any Antsirabe i Paoly. **Active Voice**
  Past-prefix-send the parcel perf-to Antsirabe art Paul
  DURATIVE
  ‘Paul was sending the parcel to Antsirabe.’

(37) N-a-lef-a-n’ i Paoly t-any Antsirabe ny entana. **Passive Voice**
  Past-Apassive-sent-by art Paul perf-to Antsirabe the parcel
  BALLISTIC
  ‘The parcel was sent to Antsirabe by Paul.’

Note: BALLISTIC = INITIAL IMPULSE to the Deliberate Activity described by the predicate in V.1, i.e. only the INCEPTION of the DURATION involved.
Point # 7: **Verbal Voice Selection in Malagasy.**

**Point # 7.1:** **General Considerations – Structure of the Malagasy Lexicon.**
Many if not most typical transitive verbs in Malagasy take the -an-prefix, which tends to correlate with DURATIVE aspect; by contrast, there is a finite set of so-called root verbs like lasa ‘gone’ or tonga ‘arriving’, which are essentially associated with PUNCTUAL aspect. In-between those two endpoints, a large class of intransitive verbs, which can go either way (either DURATIVE or PUNCTUAL).

**Point # 7.2:** **Obligatory Selection of Definite NP as Grammatical Subject.**
In particular, when a Definite NP not explicitly marked as previously identified – or antecedent-governed – occupies the DO position. This is mandatory, i.e. there is absolutely no choice whatsoever especially when the definite phrase is accompanied by a universal quantifier.

(38)a. N-ahita mpiranana i Paoly.
     past-see students at Paul
     'Paul saw (some) students.'

b. N-ahita ny mpiranana daholo/rehetra i Paoly.
     past-see the students all at Paul
     'Paul saw all the students.'

c. Hita-n'i Paoly daholo ny mpiranana (rehetra).
     pass-see-byat Paul all the students (all)
     Lit. 'All the students were (all) seen by Paul.'
     'Paul saw all the students.'

From Randreamisanarana 2000a.

(39) a. Mijery ny vehibavany ny lehilahy.
     see the woman the man
     "The man sees the woman."

     From Bennett 1986:25, example 1.

b. Hita-n’ ny lehilahy ny vehibavany.
     be-seen-by the man the woman
     "The woman is seen by the man," or
     "The man sees the woman."

     From Randreamisanarana 1994

**Point # 7.3:** **Crucial Importance of DURATIVE vs PUNCTUAL aspect.**
-A verbal predicate entry specified as PUNCTUAL is not very likely to have an argument – it is more than likely to only have an adjunct as already illustrated in Case B under Point # 4.2.2 above; by contrast, another verbal predicate, which is indicated as comprising a
DURATIVE aspect is very likely to be accompanied by an argument as already illustrated in Case A under Point # 4.2.2.

There seems to be a correlation between the feature [+ CONTROL] and DURATIVE aspect, on the one hand; and between the feature [- CONTROL] and PUNCTUAL aspect, on the other hand, as seen under Point # 4.2.2.

**Point # 7.4: Verbal Voice Selection. & Lexical Features of the Verbal Predicate.**

- Assume a verbal lexical entry comprising the specification [+ DURATIVE]. Then, we have the following four possibilities:

\[(40)\]

**Internal Viewing/Perspective:**

![Diagram](image)

> Beginning of tunnel \hspace{1cm} Middle \hspace{1cm} End of tunnel

*Case A.* The speaker wishes to highlight the DURATIVE nature of the deliberate activity described by the verbal predicate. S/he will select the **Active Voice** typically with the active prefix –*an-*., as in example (33)a. above.

*Case B.* The speaker wishes to highlight the PUNCTUAL nature of the deliberate activity described by the verbal predicate. S/he will select the **Passive Voice with the circumfix ro...ina,** in the nonperfective aspect as illustrated in (34) above.

*Case C.* The speaker wishes to highlight the BALLISTIC nature of the deliberate activity described by the verbal predicate, i.e. that only the initial impulse was provided to the activity being described. S/he will select the **Passive Voice with the circumfix u...ina,** also in the nonperfective aspect as shown in (37).

Note that in Cases A, B and C above, reference is exclusively to the lefthand side of the tunnel depicted in diagram (40) above and NOT to the end of the tunnel or the OUTCOME or RESULT of the activity being described.

*Case D.* If the speaker wishes to explicitly refer to the OUTCOME of the deliberate activity being described by the verbal predicate, s/he will have to use the **Passive Voice in the perfective aspect,** i.e. with the prefix *vøa-* for transitive verb as illustrated in example (3) above and with the prefix *tafa-* for intransitive verb as exemplified in (6)b above.

Point # 8: In Malagasy, Verbal Voice IS NOT Focus.

(41) a. No-vidi-\text{n}' i Paoly ny mofo. Passive\text{buy-by} by art Paul the bread

‘(All) the bread was bought by Paul.’

b. [Ny mofo] no no-vidi-\text{n}' i Paoly. The bread focus particle Passive\text{buy-by} by art Paul

‘It is the bread that was bought by Paul.’

c. Ny [mofo] no n-ivy\text{d} ----i i Paoly*. The bread focus particle past-buy ---- art Paul Active Voice

‘As far as bread is concerned, Paul bought some.’

Adapted from Randriamasimanana 1997b.

(42) N-i-petra\text{k}a t-any Antsirabe i Paoly. past-prf-stay perf-at Antsirabe art Paul

[ +/- CONTROL ] Argument/Adjunct

‘Paul stayed at Antsirabe.’

(43) T-any Antsirabe no n-i-petra\text{k}a i Paoly. Active Voice

Past-at Antsirabe part past-prf-stay art Paul

V.2

V.1

Adjunct** [ +/- CONTROL ]

‘It was at Antsirabe that Paul was living.’

(44) T-any Antsirabe no n-ipetrah-an’ i Paoly. Passive Voice2

Perf-at Antsirabe part pst-i-root-circ-by art Paul

V.2

V.1

Argument *** [ + CONTROL ]

‘It was at Antsirabe that Paul made his home.’

Randriamasimanana (1999b.)

\text{Argument}*** (Embedding) vs \text{Adjunct}** (Conjoining)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Past + V.1 & Aspect + V.2 & Past + V.1 \& Past + V.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

*Also see Sample 2 in Appendix A.
Appendix A

The relevant distinction between ‘argument’ and ‘adjunct’ appear to be a major problem in Malagasy data analysis. See for example two excerpts from Ilea na Paul 2000 (Clefts and pseudoclefts in Austronesian, AFLA, Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands: May 12, 2000). AFLA = Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association.

Sample 1:

1.2 Malagasy
+ Malagasy is VOS, with an elaborate voice system

(7) a. Actor Topic: agent is subject
Nanapaka ity hazo ity cimin’ny unany i Sahondra
PLAT cut this tree this PST:GEN DET knife Sahondra
‘Sahondra cut this tree with the knife.’

b. Theme Topic: themes is subject
Notapahin’i Sahondra cimin’ny unany ity hazo ity.
PST:TT cut GEN Sahondra PST:GEN DET knife this this
‘This tree was cut by Sahondra with the knife.’

c. Circumstantial Topic: something else (an oblique) is subject
Notapahin’i Sahondra ity hazo ity ny antany.
PST:TT cut GEN Sahondra this tree this DET knife
‘The knife was used by Sahondra to cut the tree.’

In sentence (7)a. the verb N-an-(t)apaka ‘past-causative an-be cut’ comprises the feature [+ CONTROL] and therefore, the accompanying PP t-amin ‘introducing an Instrument-Oblique must normally be an argument of the verb V.1 n-anapaka. If the PP t-amin’ is an argument of V.1, then it automatically follows that the t- prefix must be a perfective aspect-marker and NOT a tense-marker. If the prefix t- on amin’ was a tense-marker, then the PP t-amin’ would have to be an unincorporated adjunct. If this was true, then (7)b. and (7)c. should be ungrammatical since by definition an adjunct can NOT be promoted to grammatical subject!

Sample 2:

● subjects can cleft (not internal arguments)

(8) a. Ity hazo ity no nanapaka i Sahondra
this tree this NO PST:AT cut Sahondra
‘It was this tree that Sahondra cut.’

This example with a slight modification is rather similar to sentence (41)c. under Point # 8 in the text above: Ny hazo ‘the trees’ would be the internal argument of the verb.
**Appendix B**

Frequency counts of Passive from Randriamasimanana (1999)a. This is a version of a manuscript originally written in 1979.

**Table 1:** European Languages and Frequency Counts of Passive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Frequency of Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Personal Letters from native speakers</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Personal Letters from native speakers</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2:** Polynesian and Frequency Counts of Passive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Frequency of Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maori</td>
<td>Clark 1973</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maori</td>
<td>Chung 1978</td>
<td>75-85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4:** Malagasy Passive Frequency Counts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Occurrences of Passive</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male student</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>43 out of 133 verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>496 out of 1412 verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>94 out of 269 verbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C

From passive statistics provided in E.L. Keenan & Cecile Manorohanta (in preparation) – version available in pdf format from UCLA Department of Linguistics website under the name of Edward L. Keenan. This is an updated version of the paper originally presented by Manorohanta at AILSA V, Department of Linguistics, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii: March 26-29, 1998.

Quotes:

‘1.1.3 Prefix passives are of three varieties*: a-, voa- and tafa-.’

2. The text study

Our study consisted of two novels and some 53 short newspaper articles. The novels, NZ and IKM, are romantic/adventure in genre. They are well written, popular, with much dialogue. We did the first few chapters in each, yielding a sample of 23,241 words for NZ, and 20,985 for IKM, for a total sample of 44,226 words. A "word" here is just a segment of text between spaces, so nifampinanareo were caused to make each other learn by you and is one word (but 8 morphemes). The newspaper articles all appeared in 1995 in the capital Antananarivo. They are reports of current issues: car accidents, break-ins, and current social and political events. We report separately on the two classes of texts, as the results differ somewhat.

Results:

From Table 1 – Malagasy Novels.

‘Thus we have a total of 8,965 occurrences of verbs, of which 5,601 or 62% are active and 3,364 or 38% are non-active. The novels differ little among themselves: INIKM 64% of the verb occurrences are active, in NZ 61%. Contrast these figures with those for English from Svartvik (1966:46), also based on two novels.’

From Table 4 – Malagasy Newspaper Articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb forms</th>
<th>tokens</th>
<th>percent</th>
<th>types</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-active</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>3234</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1577</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Apparently the no...ina form of nonperfective aspect Passive has probably been inadvertently omitted.