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.


(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.

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.) 1nom
‘you will see that I will get there’ (Keenan: 1996)

(3)  nihevitra an-dRasoa ho nanasa lamba aho
past think acc-Rasoa ‘as’ (=FUT) past.act.wash clothes 1nom
‘I thought Rasoa to have washed the clothes.’ (Keenan: 1996)

Quoted from ‘Sprachtypologische Überlegungen zu Perzeptionskonstruktionen’

(4)  n-ahita [ ny nanoloan-dRabe kodiara] ianao.
Past-act-see the pasi-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]…**


(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 zana-k’i Rabe
PUNCTUAL  Spec
sick the child-of-Rabe
‘Rabe’s child is sick.’

(7) a.  Marary ny kiboko
PUNCTUAL  Spec
sick the belly-my
‘My stomach aches’
My tr.  ‘My stomach is aching.’

b.  Marary zanaka Rabe
Marary anaka i Rabe
HABITUAL  Spec
sick child Rabe
‘Rabe has a sick child.’
b. Rövitra ny védin'ny hárôna
   PUNCTUAL Spec
torn the bottom-of-the-basket
   ‘The bottom of the basket is torn.’
My tr. ‘The bottom of the basket got torn.’
b'. Rövi-bôdy ny hárôna
   HABITUAL Spec
torn bottom the basket
   ‘The basket has a torn bottom.’
   Same as above.

c. Téry ny trânontây / Téry izy
   Read Téry ny trânontây/Téry ilay izy
tight the house-our cramped it
   ‘Our house is cramped.’
c'. Téry trôna izahây
   *= ungrammatical
tight house we
   ‘We live in cramped quarters.’

d. Râva ny trânony
   destroyed the house-his
   ‘His house was destroyed.’
d'. Râva trôna izy
   destroyed house he
   ‘He was house-wrecked.’

(8) a. Ratsy ny fanahininy
   a*. Not very Malagasy
   bad the spirit-his:gen
   ‘His character is bad.’
b. Ratsy fanahizy 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
   ‘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 manahîmìna 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 mofo
    Past-Passive2-cut-by Jeanne bread
    Head
    Specifier
    ‘The knife was being cut-the-bread-with by Jeanne.’

(11) N-an-didi-andRabe ny mofo
    Past-Passive2-cut-byRabe the bread
    Head
    Specifier
    ‘(Some of the) bread was being cut by Rabe.’

(12) No-didi-ndRabe ny mofo.
    PastPassive1-cut-by Rabe the bread
    Head
    Specifier
    ‘The (whole) bread was cut by Rabe.’
28 a. aho ehoe toa + ke (- aho ehoe) amin'ny kanakana ny *intermediary rubbed-by-me on the duck the menaka grease

"The grease is rubbed on the duck by me"

b. aho ehoe toa + ke (= anosorako) ny menaka ny kanakana +intermediary rubbed-on-by-me the grease the duck

"The duck had grease rubbed on it by me"


(13) N-i-vidan-drabe ilay satroka Rasoa.
pst-active-root-circ-Rabe that hat Rath

Passive2

DP

Head [+ Definite] Specifier [+ Definite]

‘Rasoa was bought—for by Rabe that hat.’


Also see Randriamasimanana (2000)b.

Point # 5: Binary Branching.

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

Quoted from Keenan (1996: 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 o] aho.
Past-hand rice, the guest past-prep the dish new I

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

Binary Branching is not respected:


(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. Natolotra Ketaka tamin’ny vahiny ny dite.
Pst-TrmP.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-Dat: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 Paoly1. From Bout 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.’

C.  
D.  

N-anome i Koto ilay vola. N-anome an’i Koto ilayvola
Pst-give art.K. the money. Pst-give predicate the money

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 Anina(a) = ‘on, above, below, with, under, etc.’

(21) N-an-dily 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 Anina(a) = Instrument

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

(23) M-ipetraka eo o-amin’ ry latarana ny antsya.
Pres-sit there nonperf-on/above/under/to the table to 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 Anina(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. Nanotra 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.
Point # 7: HeadSpecifier 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 o
    "Rakoto intends to wash the dishes"

    b. Kasain-drakoto [ hosasana  --- ] ny vilia
    AccP.intend-Rakoto Irr-DatP.wash Null Det dish
    Strong Tense o
    "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 Over 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 Over Su
    "Paul intended to take the (previous mention) car."

(29) N-ikasa (ny) h-itondra ilay fiara o i Paoly.
    Past-intend (comp) fut-drive the car EC art. Paul
    Weak T o
    "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 ] Rasoa
    NomP.intend Irr-NomP.wash Det child with-Det soap Rasoa
    "Rasoa intends [PRO to wash the child with the soap]"

    b. Kasain-dRasoa [ hosasana amin'ny savony ] ny zaza
    AccP.intend-Rasoa Irr-DatP.wash with-Det soap Det child
    "The child, Rasoa intends [PRO to wash (her) with the soap]"

    c. Kasain-dRasoa [ hanasana ny zaza ] ny savony
    AccP.intend-Rasoa Irr-CrcP.wash Det child Det soap
    "The soap, Rasoa intends [PRO to wash the child (with it)]"
My judgement for (77)c = *.
Adapted from Pearson (2001: 117) — Also see Appendix A Note# 3:

“Rasoa intends [PRO to wash the child with the soap]”

b. Kasain-dRaso [ hosasona amin’ ny savony ---- ] ny zaza AccP.intend-Rasoa Irr-DatP.wash with-Det soap --- Det child Strong Tense o
“The child, Rasoa intends [PRO to wash (her) with the soap]”

Point #8: Binary Branching & Verb Subtypes.
Recall from Handout April 20, 2001:

"John asked Paul to kill himself."

Also see Randriamasimanana 1986: 495-544.

Compare with Pearson (2001: 116)

(33) a. Maniráka an’ilay vehivavy [ mividy mofo ] Rasoa. NomP.send Obj-that woman NomP.buy bread Rasoa
"Rasoa is sending that woman [PRO to buy bread]"

b. Ifahin-dRaso [ mividy mofo ] ilay vehivavy. AccP.send-Rasoa NomP.buy bread that woman
“ That woman, Rasoa is sending (her) [PRO to buy bread]”

“The bread, Rasoa is sending that woman [PRO to buy (it)]”

(34) a. Manosiaka anay [ hividy mofo ] ianareo NomP.push lex 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 lex
“Us, you are urging [PRO to buy bread]”

c. Anosehanareo anay [ hovida  ny mofo. CrcP.push-2p lex 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

```
Infl\^{\text{max}}

\text{Infl}' \quad \text{Specifier}
```

```
V^{\text{max}}

V \quad \text{Initial}
```

```
NP

\text{Adjunct}
```

Active = N- andidy mofo t-amin’ny antsy i Jeanne

Past cut bread perf-with the knife art Jeanne

‘Jeanne was cutting bread with the knife.’

2- **After Incorporation** has taken effect:

```
Infl\^{\text{max}}

\text{Infl}' \quad \text{Specifier}
```

```
V_{1}^{\text{max}}

V_{1}'
```

```
V_{2}^{\text{max}}

\text{BigV.1}
```

Active = N- andidy mofo t-amin’ny antsy i Jeanne

Past cut bread perf-with the knife art Jeanne

‘Jeanne was cutting bread with the knife.’

\( *V.2 = [ + \text{Nominal}, + \text{Verbal} ] \), 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-seho 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-ang 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 namoro 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
“It’s with the knife that the farmer killed the chicken”

c. Tamin’ ny antsy no namonean’ ny mpamboly ny akoho
“It’s with the knife that the farmer killed the chicken”
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-arantena 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 tamian-katezerana an-dRabe ho mpangalatra Rasoa
Pst-NomP.say Pst-with-anger Obj-Rabe thief Rasoa
----------- Comp SC---------
“Raso said angrily of Rabe that (he was) a thief’

Point # 10: HeadSpecifier Relation & No Missing F(eature) in Spec.
Adapted from Pearson (2001: 188 & 189):

(42) Novangian’ ny mpianatra tsiraiary ny rainy, omaly. = *
Pst-DatP.visit-Det student each Det father-3 yesterday
Head Specifier
[ + PUNCTUAL]
“His father, each student visited yesterday”

(43) (?) Novangian’ ny rainy, ny mpianatra tsiraiary omaly. = *
Pst-DatP.visit-Det father-3 Det student each yesterday
Head Specifier
[ + PUNCTUAL]
“Each student, his father visited yesterday”

(44) Samy novangian’ ny mpianatra tsiraiary 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 alternity savronity Rasoa no monasa Lambe 
with this soap this Rasoa cleft wash clothes
```

```
63 a. alternity savronity no monasa lambe my
+act
with this soap this cleft wash clothes the
vehiwavy
woman
"It is with this soap that the woman is washing
clothes"
```


(3) nihevitra an-dRasoah * ho nanasa lamba aho. =*
past think acc-Rasoah ‘as’ (=FUT) past.act.wash clothes Inom
‘I thought Rasoah to have washed the clothes.’ (Keenan: 1996).

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

```
104 a. nanantena [sa nanasa ny zaza Rasoa] Rabe +act
past-hope that washed the child Rasoa Rabe
b. nanantena sa-Rasoah ho nanasa ny zaza Rabe
hoped acc-Rasoah comp washed the child Rabe
"Rakoto hoped that Rasoah washed the child"
```

Compare with Matthew Pearson (2201: 214 & 225) where ho is either not glossed at all or glossed as Irrealis:

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

(165) a. Ny mpianiatratra ve mamaky teny, ny mpiapianiatratra ve mihaino?
Det student Qu NomP.read word Det teacher Qu NomP.listen
"Do the students read aloud, (while) the teacher listens?"

b. Jatohy ve ho tony any anefa izalahay aza niverina?
2s Qu Irreg arrive there although lex 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) Hiverinao novangan’ny zaza ve i Koto? =*
AccP.think-2s Pst-DaP.visit-Det child Qu Det Koto
“Koto, do you think the child visited (him)︖”

12
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 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 mamono 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 mamono 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 maritoca 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 tranony birikinay
   CreP.make-3 house Det brick-1ex
   [ + DURATIVE] [ + PARTITIVE]
   “He is building a house out of our bricks”

e. Narasan-dRakoto telony 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 alorobia no handchananay. One of 2 possibilities.
on-Det Wednesday Foc Irr-CrcP go-1ex
   Argument [ + CONTROL]
   i.e. DURATIVE
   My tr. “We will be leaving on Wednesday”

   Also okay:
   Amin’ny alorobia no handchananay. The other possibility.
on-Det Wednesday Foc Irr-CrcP go-1ex
   Adjunct [ - CONTROL]
   i.e. PUNCTUAL
   “We will leave on Wednesday”

b. Amin-kafatiana lehibe no irarahabanay anao. Again one of 2 poss.
   with-happiness great Foc CrCp.greet-1ex 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 *Midî-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, latasa tany anaty rano ary tsy hitany akory. Efa afaka fotontana 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 mampalanelo izany
past-on the feast-of-the-Easter past-there focus past-happen that thing sorrowful that
Adjunct--------------------------- particle Active Voice Grammatical Subj ect
[ - CONTROL]

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

t-eny amin'ny faritr'i Fenoarivo. Nandeha niala vohitra 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, Fiamarantsca, Madagascar 1969, pp 30-37. Page 31, line 26.

(9) N-itady [... h-anjaka ---] Raveniarisoa ...
Past-seek [... fut-dominante EC] Raveniarisoa
"Raveniarisoa was seeking to dominate."

(10) M-angataka anao ahohitondra ity any amin-dRama ---] Pres-ask you 1 [... fut-take this to Rama EC]
"I am asking you to take this to Rama."

11. From *TN*, p 65, lines 57-60.