

Finite Control in Malagasy?

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1 The Issue

Malagasy MISSING SUBJECT CONSTRUCTION (MSC) (Keenan 1976)—complement clause subject is missing under coreference with a higher element

- (1) a. manantena Rabe fa hividy fiara
hope.PRESENT Rabe that buy.FUTURE car
'Rabe hopes to buy a car.'
- b. [manantena Rabe_i [fa hividy fiara _i]]
hope Rabe that buy car

FINITE CONTROL ANALYSIS (Keenan 1976:276-278)

Malagasy permits control into a tensed, finite clause, as in some other languages missing subject in MSC arises from ordinary mechanisms of Control

NP DROP ANALYSIS (Keenan 1976:278)

Malagasy is a subject-drop language (Rahajarizafy 1960, Keenan 1976, Pearson 2005)

missing subject arises from NP drop in the embedded clause, licensed by higher matrix constituent

Outline of the talk:

- basic facts of Malagasy grammar
- arguments against the Finite Control analysis of the MSC
- MSC as an instantiation of NP Drop; Malagasy as a topic drop language

2 Malagasy Basics

predicate-initial (VOS) language

Philippine-style voicing system—verbal morphology registers the grammatical role of clause-final DP “subject”

- (2) a. n-i-vidy akoho i Bao AGENT TOPIC (AT)
PAST-AT-buy chicken Bao
'Bao bought the chicken.'
- b. no-vidi-n' i Bao ny akoho THEME TOPIC (TT)
PAST-buy-TT Bao the chicken
'The chicken was bought by Bao.'
- c. n-i-vidi-anan' i Bao ny akoho i Soa CIRCUMSTANTIAL
PAST-AT-buy-CT Bao the chicken Soa TOPIC (CT)
'Soa was bought a chicken by Bao.'

obligatory extraposition of complement clauses with overt C°

- (3) a. manantena Rabe [fa handeha ho any Frantsa aho]
hope.AT Rabe that go.AT LOC France 1SG.NOM
V S CP
'Rabe hopes that I will go to France.'
- b. *manantena [fa handeha ho any Frantsa aho] Rabe
hope that go LOC France 1SG.NOM Rabe
V CP S

obligatory tense morphology on verbs

- (4) Malagasy tense prefixes
past present future/irrealis
n(o)- ø- h(o)-

no dedicated non-finite verb forms, future/irrealis substitutes

- (5) a. te **h-ividy** fiara aho
want.AT FUT-buy.AT car 1SG.NOM
'I want to buy a car.'
- b. nanandrana **h-amono** akoho ilay vehivavy
tried.AT FUT-kill.AT chicken that woman
'That woman tried to kill a chicken.'

3 The Missing Subject Construction (MSC)

MSC—missing complement clause subject (represented atheoretically as) interpreted as coreferential with a higher DP

- (6) manantena Rabe_i [fa hividy fiara _i]
hope.AT Rabe that FUT.buy.AT car
'Rabe hopes to buy a car.'

3.1 Keenan's (1976) description

only subjects of AT verbs trigger deletion

- (7) a. *antenain-dRabe_i fa hividy fiara_i
 hope.TT-Rabe that buy car
 ('Rabe hopes to buy a car.')
- b. *manantena ny fianakavian-dRabe_i fa hanambady an-dRaso_a
 hope.AT thefamily-Rabe that marry ACC-Raso_a
 ('Rabe's family hopes that Rabe will marry Raso_a.')
- c. *manantena Rabe_i sy Rakoto fa hanambady an-dRaso_a
 hope.AT Rabe and Rakoto that marry ACC-Raso_a
 ('Rabe and Rakoto hope that Rabe will marry Raso_a.')

only subjects can be missing

- (8) a. *manantena Rabe_i [fa hamangy_i Raso_a]
 hope Rabe that visit.AT Raso_a
 ('Rabe hopes that Raso_a will visit him.')
- b. *manantena Rabe_i [fa hovangiana_i Raso_a]
 hope Rabe that visit.TT Raso_a
 ('Rabe hopes that Raso_a will be visited by him.')

3.2 The Finite Control analysis

MSC is an instance of Control into a finite clause

- (9) manantena Rabe_i [_{CP} fa hividy fiara PRO_i]
 hope Rabe that buy car
 'Rabe hopes to buy a car.'

- finite control is documented for other languages: Hebrew (Landau 2004), Japanese (Uchibori 2000), Persian (Hashemipour 1988, 1989, Ghomeshi 2001), Bulgarian, Albanian (Landau 2004), perhaps Greek (Terzi 1992)

Hebrew (Landau 2004)

- (10) hem_i kivu_e PRO_i yelxu ha-bayta mukdam
 they hoped that will.go.3PL home early
 'They hoped to go home early.'

- MSC shows basic characteristics of Obligatory Control (OC)

- (11) *obligatory control characteristics* (Hornstein 1999)
- does not allow an arbitrary reading of missing subject
 - does not allow a non-local antecedent
 - does not allow a non-c-commanding antecedent

3.3 The NP Drop analysis

Malagasy is a discourse-oriented, subject-drop language (Rahajarizafy 1960, Keenan 1976, Pearson 2005)

dropped NP's referent must have been previously established as topic of discourse

- (12) manantena Rabe_{topic} [_{CP} fa hividy fiara ~~izy~~]
 hope Rabe that buy car he
 'Rabe hopes to buy a car.'

(analysis to be developed in section 5)

4 Argumentation Against Finite Control

The MSC does not show properties of Obligatory Control, Finite Control, or attested Malagasy control structures

4.1 Unlike obligatory control

- (13) *obligatory control characteristics*
- does not allow an arbitrary reading of missing subject
 - does not allow a non-local antecedent
 - does not allow a non-c-commanding antecedent
 - controller choice governed by the Minimal Distance Principle
 - controllee must be complement clause subject
 - does not allow a split antecedent

- antecedent choice not governed by minimality restriction

- (14) *Minimal Distance Principle (MDP)* (Rosenbaum 1967)
 PRO is coindexed with the lowest DP that c-commands it

- (15)a. Sandy_i tried PRO_i to win SUBJECT CONTROL
 b. Sandy_i persuaded me_j PRO*_{i,j} to go OBJECT CONTROL

ordinary control in Malagasy obeys MDP

- (16)a. niteny tamin-dRasoaj [hianatra teny gasy *i_j] Rabe_i
 tell to-Rasoaj learn Malagasy Rabe
 ‘Rabe told Rasoaj to learn Malagasy.’
 *‘Rabe told Rasoaj that he (Rabe) will learn Malagasy.’
- b. nampahatsiahy ny zanany_j [hanidy ny varavarana *i_j] Rasoai
 remind thechild lock the door Rasoai
 ‘Rasoai reminded her children to lock the door.’
 *‘Rasoai reminded her children that she will lock the door.’
- c. nandresy lahatra an-dRabe_j [haka rivotra *i_j] aho_i
 persuade ACC-Rabe take wind I
 ‘I persuaded Rabe to take a vacation.’
 *‘I persuaded Rabe that I will take a vacation.’

exceptions are few and cross-linguistically stable (Larson 1991, Ruzicka 1999, Jackendoff and Culicover 2003)

- (17) Sandy_i promised me_j PRO_{i,*j} to leave

MSC triggered by a subject in presence of an object

- (18)a. niteny tamin-dRasoaj Rabe_i [fa hianatra teny gasy i]
 tell to-Rasoaj Rabe that learn Malagasy i
 ‘Rabe said to Rasoaj that he (Rabe) will learn Malagasy.’
- b. mampahatsiahy ny zanany Rasoai
 remind the children Rasoai
 [fa hanidy ny varavarana i]
 that lock the door i
 ‘Rasoai reminded her children that she (Rasoai) will lock the door.’
- c. nandresy lahatra an-dRabe ny ray aman-dreniko_i
 persuade ACC-Rabe the parent.1SG
 [fa tsy maintsy haka rivotra i]
 that should FUT.take wind i
 ‘My parents persuaded Rabe that they should take a vacation.’

- dropped subject can be further embedded in a relative clause: focus construction

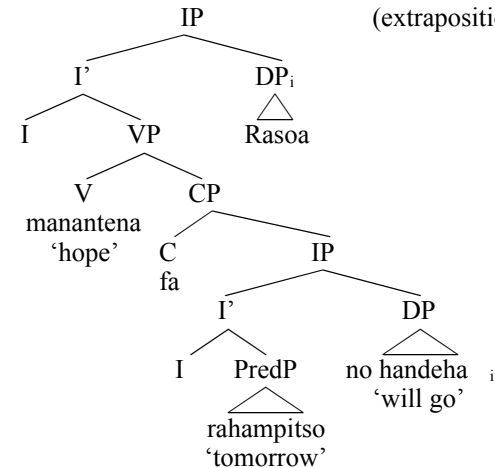
focus construction is a pseudocleft (Paul 2001)

- (19)a. Rasoaj no nihomehy
 Rasoaj PRT laugh
 ‘It’s Rasoaj who laughed’
- b. [IP [predicate Rasoaj] [DP/headless rel. Op_i no nihomehy t_i]]
 Rasoaj PRT laugh
 lit. ‘The one that laughed is Rasoaj.’

dropped subject can be inside headless relative clause of focus construction

- (20) manantena i Rasoai [fa rahampitso [no handeha i]]
 hope Rasoaj that tomorrow PRT go i
 ‘Rasoaj hopes that tomorrow she will go.’

- (21) (extraposition not shown)



- split antecedent allowed for dropped subject

ordinary control resists split antecedents (Hornstein 1999, pace Landau 2000)

- (22) *Kim_i persuaded Sandy_j PRO_{i+j} to respect each other

ordinary control in Malagasy does not permit split antecedents

- (23) *nampahatsiahy an-dRasoaj [hifanaja i+j] i Rabe_i
 remind ACC-Rasoaj respect.RECIP Rabe
 (‘Rabe reminded Rasoaj to respect each other.’)

MSC permits split antecedent interpretation

- (24)a. nandresy lahatra an-dRasoai i Rabe_j [fa hivity ilay fiara i+j]
 persuade ACC-Rasoaj Rabe that buy that car i+j
 ‘Rabe persuaded Rasoaj that they will buy this car.’
- b. nampahatsiahy an-dRasoai i Rabe_j
 remind ACC-Rasoaj Rabe
 [fa hifanaja manomboka androany i+j]
 that respect.RECIP begin today i+j
 ‘Rabe reminded Rasoaj that they will respect each other starting today.’

☞ The MSC does not have characteristics of obligatory control

4.2 Unlike finite control

(25) finite control characteristics

- irrealis interpretation of complement clause
- restriction to certain matrix predicates
- preference for third person controllers

- irrealis interpretation of complement clause not required
- temporal properties of control complements are restricted by the matrix predicate (Bresnan 1982, Varlokosta 1993, Stowell 1995, Martin 1996, Terzi 1997, Landau 2000, 2004, and others)

embedded verb in finite control has an irrealis interpretation (Landau 2004)

MSC does not show any temporal dependency

- (26)a. mihevitra i Rabe fa n-ahita gidro tany an-tsena
 think Rabe that PAST-see lemur LOC ACC-market
 'Rabe thinks he saw a lemur at the market.'
- b. mihevitra i Rabe fa h-ahita gidro any an-tsena
 think Rabe that FUT-see lemur LOC ACC-market
 'Rabe thinks he will see a lemur at the market.'

factive predicates allow MSC

- (27)a. nanadino i Rasoafa efa nividy vary
 forget Rasoafa that already buy rice
 'Rasoafa forgot that she already bought rice.'
- b. gaganympiasa fahandray valim-pitia
 be.surprised the worker that receive reward
 'The worker is surprised that he will receive a reward.'

- matrix predicate is semantically unrestricted
- finite control is restricted to certain matrix predicates (directive and commissive verbs in Hebrew (Landau 2004))

MSC is not restricted: propositional, factive, directive, desiderative, and others

(28) verbs that permit the MSC

manantena 'hope', milaza 'say', manenina 'regret', mino 'believe', mihevitra 'think', mieritreritra 'think', mikasa 'intend', manaiky 'agree', mahatadidy 'remember', mikiry 'insist', manadino 'forget', mitetika 'plan, plot', manambara 'announce', manapakevitra 'decide', manonofy 'dream', manontany 'demand, ask'

- (29) a verb allows the MSC iff it takes a CP complement

- 1st/2nd person controllers not dispreferred
- 1st and 2nd person controllers are not permitted in finite control with an overt complementizer (Landau 2004 for Hebrew, Hashemipour 1988 for Persian)

Persian

- (30)a. Leyla_i tæsmim gereft ke i mosaferæt ber-e
 Leyla decision took.3SG that i travel go.SUBJ-3SG
 'Leyla decided to go on a trip.'
- b. *pro_i tæsmim gereft-æm ke i mosaferæt ber-æm
 decision took-1SG that i travel go.SUBJ-1SG
 ('I decided to go on a trip.')

no restriction against 1st/2nd person in Malagasy

- (31)a. mihevitra aho fa handeha ho any Antsirabe
 think ISG.NOM that go LOC Antsirabe
 'I think I will go to Antsirabe.'
- b. manantena ianao fa hividy fiara amin' ny herin-taona
 hope 2SG.NOM that buy.AT car PREP the next year
 'You hope to buy a car next year.'

☞ The MSC does not have characteristics of finite control

4.3 Unlike Malagasy control

syntactic patterns of control in Malagasy are well documented (Keenan 1976, 1995, Law 1995, Paul and Ranaivoson 1998, Pearson 2001, Polinsky and Potsdam 2002a, 2003, 2005)

the controller-controllee relationship in the MSC is either more restricted or differently restricted than in ordinary control (see Appendix for data)

☞ The MSC does not pattern with ordinary control in Malagasy

5 NP Drop Analysis

5.1 Proposal

NP Drop is Topic Drop:

- Malagasy is a topic-drop language, with a Germanic-style topic drop

(see Richards 2000, Pearson 2001, 2005 for comparison between Austronesian and Germanic)

(see Balkenende 1995 for topic drop in Dutch, Vikner 1995, Rohrbacher 1999 for topic drop in German, Sigurdsson 1993 for topic drop in Old Icelandic, Diesing 1990, Santorini 1992 for topic drop in Yiddish, among others)

- constituents that are dropped must be in a privileged syntactic position
- referential identification of the (embedded) null topic is determined by an interpretive rule

5.2 Malagasy as a topic drop language

- clause-final DP is a structural topic

cannot be an existentially quantified or non-referential

- (32)a. *handeha ho any ny zaza
 go.AT LOC the child
 ('Some children/A child will go there.')
- ok: 'The child/children will go there.'
- b. *tsy handeha ho any na iza na iza
 NEG go.AT LOC anyone
 ('No one will go there.')

overtly marked for definiteness

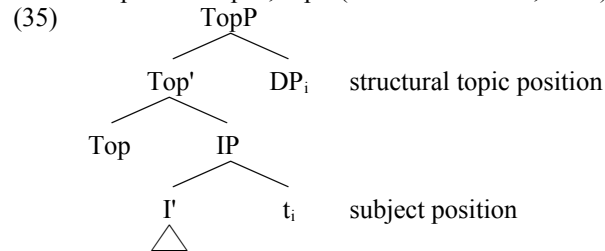
- (33) mitomany *(ny/ilay) zaza
 cry the/that child
 'The/that child is crying.'

cannot be focus

- (34) *mihinana trondro ilay zaza fotsiny
 eat fish [this child only]
 ('Only this child eats fish.')

must be specific (Keenan 1976:252-254, Paul 2000, Pearson 1996, 2001:19-20)

structural position: spec,TopP (see Pearson 2001, 2005)



- topic drop

under appropriate discourse contexts the subject may be dropped (Rahajarizafy 1960, Keenan 1976, Pearson 2005)

Rahajarizafy (1960:14) "Quand le sujet grammatical est suffisamment précisé par le contexte, surtout en parlant, il est souvent sous-entendu."

- (36) Tonga e!
 arrive
 'I/you/he arrive(s).' (according to context)
 *'Someone arrives.'
- Rahajarizafy 1960:14

null topic always interpreted as specific

5.3 A pro analysis of topic drop and the MSC

- topic drop in general

the Malagasy null topic is an instance of *pro*

pro must be licensed and identified (following Rizzi 1986)

- (37) *pro* in Malagasy is licensed by Top° in spec,Top

licensing: *pro* only occurs in spec,Top

- (38)a. *mamaky *pro* i Rabe
 read Rabe
 ('Rabe is reading it/them.')
- b. nangalarina *pro* ny vola-ko
 steal.TT the money-1SG.POSS
 'My money was stolen (*by him/you/me).'

pro licensed in spec,TopP is always a topic (specific, etc.)

- topic drop and the MSC

the missing subject is *pro* in the embedded subject/spec,TopP position

- (39) manantena i Rabe_i [fa [hividy fiara t_i]_{IP} *pro*_i]_{TopP}
 hope.AT Rabe that buy.AT car
 'Rabe hopes to buy a car.'

accounts for the categorical subject restriction in the MSC (= (8))

- (40)a. *manantena Rabe_i [fa hamangy pro_i Rasoa]
 hope Rabe that visit.AT Rasoa
 ('Rabe hopes that Rasoa will visit him.')
- b. *manantena Rabe_i [fa hovangiana pro_i Rasoa]
 hope Rabe that visit.TT Rasoa
 ('Rabe hopes that Rasoa will be visited by him.')

predicts NP Drop regardless of embedded verb voice morphology

- (41) manantena i Rabe_i fa hofidina pro_i
 hope Rabe that FUT.choose.TT
 'Rabe hopes that he will be chosen.'

5.4 referential identification of pro

the referential identity of the null topic is determined by an interpretive rule

- (42) *identification of pro in Malagasy embedded clauses (first try)*
 co-index *pro* with a c-commanding DP in spec,TopP (higher topic)

- (43) manantena Rabe_i fa hividy fiara pro_i
 hope.AT Rabe that buy.AT car
 'Rabe hopes to buy a car.'

only subjects of AT verbs trigger deletion (= (7))

- (44)a. *antenain-dRabe_i fa hividy fiara pro_i
 hope.TT-Rabe that buy car
 ('Rabe hopes to buy a car.')
- b. *manantena ny fianakavian-dRabe_i fa hanambady an-dRasoa pro_i
 hope.AT thefamily-Rabe that marry ACC-Rasoa
 ('Rabe's family hopes that Rabe will marry Rasoa.')
- c. *manantena Rabe_i sy Rakoto fa hanambady an-dRasoa pro_i
 hope.AT Rabe and Rakoto that marry ACC-Rasoa
 ('Rabe and Rakoto hope that Rabe will marry Rasoa.')

MSC is not possible with sentential subjects

- (45)a. *mahagaga an-dRasoa_i [fa nofidina pro_i]
 surprise ACC-Rasoa that choose.TT
 ('That she was chosen surprised Rasoa.')
- b. gaga i Rasoa_i [fa nofidina pro_i]
 be.surprised Rasoa that choose.TT
 'Rasoa is surprised that she was chosen.'

- (46) *antenain-dRabe_i [fa hividy fiara pro_i]
 hope.TT-Rabe that buy car
 ('That he will buy a car is hoped by Rabe.')

antecedent can be multiple clauses up (focus pseudocleft) (= (20))

- (47) manantena i Rasoa [fa rahampitso [no handeha pro_i]]
 hope Rasoa that tomorrow PRT go
 'Rasoa hopes that tomorrow she will go.'

intervening object permitted (= (18))

- (48)a. niteny tamin-dRasoa Rabe_i [fa hianatra teny gasy pro_i]
 tell to-Rasoa Rabe that learn Malagasy
 'Rabe said to Rasoa that he (Rabe) will learn Malagasy.'
- b. mampahatsiahy ny zanany Rasoa_i
 remind the children Rasoa
 [fa hanidy ny varavarana pro_i]
 that lock the door
 'Rasoa reminded her children that she (Rasoa) will lock the door.'
- c. nandresy lahatra an-dRabe ny ray aman-dreniko;
 persuade ACC-Rabe the parent.1SG
 [fa tsy maintsy haka rivotra pro_i]
 that should FUT.take.AT wind
 'My parents persuaded Rabe that they should take a vacation.'

MSC is impossible if matrix predicate has no topic position: nominalizations

- (49)a. ny fanantenan-dRabe_i [fa hitety any Madagasikara izy/*pro_i]
 the hope-Rabe that travel LOC Madagascar 3SG.NOM
 'Rabe's hope that he will travel in Madagascar'
- b. ny fanirian-dRabe_i [fa hanambady an-dRasoa izy/*pro_i]
 the desire-Rabe that marry.AT ACC-Rasoa 3SG.NOM
 'Rabe's desire that he marry Rasoa'

5.5 refinements

with some transitive predicates, the object can identify *pro*

- (50)a. nandresy lahatra ahy_k i Rabe_i fa tsy maintsy haka rivotra pro_{i/k}
 persuade me Rabe that should take wind
 'Rabe persuaded me that he/I should take a vacation.'
- b. mampahatsiahy ahy_k i Rabe_i fa hanidy ny varavarana pro_{i/*k}
 remind me Rabe that lock the door
 'Rabe reminded me that he/*I will lock the door.'

subject and object can both identify *pro*: split antecedent data (= (24))

- (51)a. nandresy lahatra an-dRaso_i i Rabe_j [fa hividy ilay fiara *pro*_{i+j}]
 persuade ACC-Raso_i Rabe that buy that car
 ‘Rabe persuaded Raso_i that they will buy this car.’
- b. nampahatsiahy an-dRaso_i i Rabe_j
 remind ACC-Raso_i Rabe
 [fa hifanaja *pro*_{i+j} manomboka androany]
 that respect.RECIP begin today
 ‘Rabe reminded Raso_i that they will respect each other starting today.’

syntactic basis of identifying *pro* (= (42))

- (52) *identification of pro in Malagasy embedded clauses (first try)*
 co-index *pro* with a c-commanding DP in spec,TopP (higher topic)

non-syntactic (discourse) factors that can influence choice of higher topic

- i. minimality: restricts topic domain (topic should not be far removed from *pro*)
- ii. topicality: [+Top] feature on a DP outside the spec, TopP position

non-syntactic factors lead to potential ambiguity and speaker variation

- (53) *identification of pro in Malagasy (second try)*
 co-index *pro* with a higher topic in spec,TopP unless some other DP is a discourse topic

5.6 Topic Drop and Finite Control: comparing the analyses

Properties of the MSC	Topic Drop	Finite Control
prohibits arbitrary reading of missing DP	✓	✓
missing DP must be subject	✓	✓
allows a non-local antecedent (as in clefts)	✓	✗
allows a non-c-commanding antecedent	✓	✗
allows a split antecedent	✓	✗
no tense dependency in the embedded clause	✓	✗
broad range of matrix predicates	✓	✗
no restriction to third person antecedent	✓	✗

6 Conclusions

6.1 summary

The missing subject construction in Malagasy is an instance of topic drop, not finite control

- (54)a. manantena Rabe fa hividy fiara
 hope.PRESENT Rabe that buy car
 ‘Rabe hopes to buy a car.’
- b. manantenaRabe_i [fa [hividy fiara t_i]_{IP} *pro*_i]_{TOPP} TOPIC DROP
- c. *manantena Rabe_i [fa hividy fiara PRO_i] FINITE CONTROL

The MSC further supports the analysis of Malagasy as a subject-drop language, with dropped subject limited to topic (similar to Germanic topic-drop)

The identification of *pro* in spec,Top position is syntactically determined but subject to overriding discourse factors

6.2 further questions

- ellipsis facts

the topic drop analysis predicts that the MSC should permit strict and sloppy readings under ellipsis (confirmed by preliminary data):

- (55) mino i Rabe_i fa hahomby *pro*_i. Mino izany koa i Raso_a
 believe Rabe that succeed believe that also Raso_a
 ‘Rabe believes that he will succeed. Raso_a also believes that she will succeed.’
 SLOPPY
 ‘Rabe believes that he will succeed. Raso_a also believes that Rabe will succeed.’
 STRICT

no strict reading under obligatory control

- (56) te hahomby i Raso_a. Tia izany koa aho
 want.AT succeed.AT Raso_a want.AT that also I
 ‘Raso_a wants to succeed and I do too’
 SLOPPY
 *‘Raso_a wants to succeed and I want her to also’ *STRICT

- predict impossibility of topic drop in embedded clauses lacking the topic projection

- variation in intervention data
'persuade' vs 'remind': can the overriding factors be lexically determined?

variation by person: non-subject discourse participants may be stronger
interveners than third person expressions

- *pro* in root clauses (no c-commanding higher topic): how is *pro* identified?

(57) mangatsiaka *pro*
be.cold.AT
'I am cold.'
?/*'It is cold.'

- licensing of arbitrary *pro*: spec,VP

(58) nangalarina *pro* ny vola-ko
steal.TT the money-1SG.POSS
'My money was stolen (by someone).'

- does Malagasy have finite control?

irrealis complementizer *mba* forces object control interpretation

(59)a. nandresy lahatra ahy_k i Rabe_i
persuade me Rabe
mba tsy maintsy haka rivotra *i_k
C.IRREALIS should take wind
'Rabe persuaded me that *he/I should take a vacation.'
b. nampahatsiahy ahy_k i Rabe_i
remind me Rabe
mba hanidy ny varavarana *i_k
C.IRREALIS lock the door
'Rabe reminded me that *he/I will lock the door.'

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Appendix

comparison of ordinary and finite control patterns in Malagasy

- intransitive verb
ordinary control

- (60)a. *subject—subject*
manantena [hividy ilay fiara i] Rabe_i
hope.AT buy.AT that car Rabe
- b. *agent—agent*
antenain-dRabe_i [hovidina i] ilay fiara
hope.TT-Rabe buy.TT that car
'Rabe hopes to buy that car'

MSC is more restrictive

- (61)a. *subject—subject*
manantena Rabe_i [fa hividy ilay fiara i]
hope.AT Rabe that buy.AT that car
- b. **agent—agent*
*antenain-dRabe_i [fa hovidina i ilay fiara]
hope.TT-Rabe that buy.TT that car
'Rabe hopes to buy that car.'

- transitive verb
ordinary control

- (62)a. *object—subject (AT)*
nampahatsiahy ahy_i [hanidy ny varavarana i] i Rabe
remind.AT me lock.AT the door Rabe
- b. **subject—subject (AT)*
*nampahatsiahy ahy [hanidy ny varavarana k] i Rabe_k
remind.AT me lock.AT the door Rabe
- c. *subject—subject (TT)*
nampahatsiahivin-dRabe [hanidy ny varavarana i] aho_i
remind.TT-Rabe lock.AT the door I
- d. *object—agent (CT)*
nampahatsiahivin-dRabe_k ahy_i [hohidiana i,*k] ny varavarana

remind.CT-Rabe me lock.TT the door
'Rabe reminded me to lock the door.'

MSC shows different patterns

- (63)a. **object—subject (AT)*
*nampahatsiahy ahy_i i Rabe [fa hanidy ny varavarana i]
remind.AT me Rabe that lock.AT the door
- b. *subject—subject (AT)*
nampahatsiahy ahy i Rabe_k [fa hanidy ny varavarana k]
remind.AT me Rabe that lock.AT the door
- c. *subject—subject (TT)*
nampahatsiahivin-dRabe aho_i [fa hanidy ny varavarana i]
remind.TT-Rabe I that lock.AT the door
- d. **object—agent (CT)*
*nampahatsiahivin-dRabe_k ahy_i [fa hohidiana i,k ny varavarana]
remind.CT-Rabe me that lock.TT the door
'Rabe reminded me that I/he will lock the door.'

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