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Causative -pa- in Minamanwa

Jeanne Miller

Causative aspect in Minamanwa is marked in the verb by the affix -pa- and indicates that there is a causer of the action in the clause. When the causative affix -pa- occurs, it usually co-occurs with any one of the 4 focus class affixes in the verb. The term FOCUS as applied to Minamanwa refers to the relationship that exists between the verb and the dramatis personae. The 4 focus class affixes and their relationship to their dramatis personae are-

an- signals subject as actor in focus (SF)

andara hao ka alat
 SF

will-bring I the basket

' I will bring the basket.'

-en signals object in focus (OF)

dadhen nao ya alat
 OF

will-bring I the basket

' I will bring the basket.'

-an signals referent or location in focus (RF) , or
object in focus (OF)

(RF) dadhan mo hao ka alat
 RF

will-bring you to me the basket

'You will bring the basket to me.'

(OF) sigi di nao bahegan ya mga bata
OF

continue I reprimand the children

'I continue to reprimand the children.'

i- signals the accessory (person or thing involved in the action) in focus (AccF), or object in focus (OF), or referent in focus (RF).

(AccF) ikomot o ya habel ka bata
AccF

will-cover I with-the-blanket the child

'I will cover the child with the blanket.'

(OF) ibilin di niran ya mga alat dini kanao
OF

will-leave they the baskets here with-me

'They will leave the baskets here with me.'

(RF) idara pen hao kining alat
RF

will-bring (you) yet for-me this basket

'You will bring yet this basket for me.'

When the causative affix -pa- co-occurs with any one of these 4 focus class affixes the relationship of the dramatis personae to the verb changes in the following ways-

an- + pa- signals causer of action in focus (CaF)

ampadara hao kan Melina ka kowarta
 CaF

will-cause-to-bring I Melina the money

'I will cause Melina to bring the money.'

pa-+ -en signals subject of the action in focus (SF)

padadhen kami ni ina ka kamatis
SF

will-cause-to-bring us by-mother the tomatoes

'Mother wants us to bring the tomatoes.'

pa+ -an signals referent or location in focus(RF),
or object in focus (OF)

(RF) paatdan kanao ni ina si Paping ka
 RF

cause-to-take I by-mother to-Paping the

kamoti

camote

'Mother wants me to take the camote

to Paping.'

(OF) pabahegan mo kan Daylinda ya mga bata
OF

cause-to-reprimand you Daylinda

the children

'You cause Da^ynda to reprimand

the children.'

i- + pa- signals accessory in focus (AccF) or
object in focus (OF)

(AccF) ipakomot o ining habel ka bata o
AccF

cause-to-cover I with-this-blanket
my child

'I will cause my baby to be covered
with this blanket.'

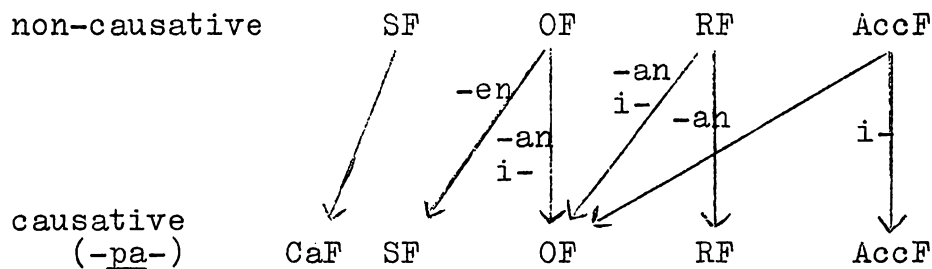
(OF) ipadara pen kan Holita ya raspador
OF

nin Mam

will-cause-to-bring Holita the grater
of Mam

'I will cause Holita to bring the
grater of Mam.'

The following formula summarizes the change in
relationship that occurs when the -pa- affix
co-occurs with the 4 focus affixes-



Rules resulting from the above formula-

1. Non-causative SF always shifts to CaF with -pa-.
2. Non-causative OF -en shifts to causative SF with -pa-; it never shifts to causative RF .
3. Non-causative RF may remain RF or may shift to OF with -pa-.
4. Non-causative AccF may remain AccF or may shift to OF with -pa-.
5. Non-causative OF may be manifested by affixes -en , -an and/or i- .
6. Non-causative RF may be manifested by affixes -an and/or i-.