

THE SECONDARY DIVISIONS.

MALAGASY VERBS, in the second place, are divided into five classes; viz.

The *REPERITIVE*, the *POTENTIVE*, the *INTENSIVE*, the *TRANSITIVE*, and the *RECIPROCATIVE*.

I. *REPERITIVE* VERBS express that the action is reflected, or thrown back on the agent, and are formed by prefixing *MI* to the root.

1. The Active Voice has the Direct, Emphatic, and Exclusive forms.

(1). The Direct form; as, *mihahatra aho*, I arrange myself, or, set myself in order.

(2). The Emphatic form; as, *Izaho mihahatra*, I arrange myself.

(3). The Exclusive form; as, *Izaho no mihahatra*, It is I, or, I am he that arranges himself.

2. The Passive Voice has the Direct, Emphatic, and Exclusive forms.

(1). The Direct form; as, *Iaharana aho*, I myself am arranged.

(2). The Emphatic form; as, *Izaho iaharana*, I myself am arranged.

(3). The Exclusive form; as, *Izaho no iaharana*, I myself am he that is arranged,

3. The Adjunctive is Passive in form but Active in Signification. It has three forms; Direct, Emphatic, and Exclusive.

(1). The Direct form; as, *Iaharako*, arranged by myself, i. e. I arrange myself.

(2). The Emphatic form; as, *iany vato iany miharako*, those stones were arranged, or, set in order by myself, i. e. I myself arranged these stones.

(3). The Exclusive form; as, *iany vato iany no miharako*, those are the very stones that were arranged by me myself, i. e. those very stones I arranged myself.

The other Tenses have these forms.

II. *POTENTATIVE* VERBS express power, will, liberty, or possibility of doing, or accomplishing what is expressed by the word in its primitive form, and are formed by prefixing *MANA* to the root.

1. The Active Voice has the Direct, Emphatic, and Exclusive forms.

(1). The Direct form; as, *mahaahatra aho*, I am able to arrange or set in order; *mahaonjny aho*, I am able to save, i. e. I have power, will, wisdom, and opportunity to save.

(2). The Emphatic form; as, *Izaho mahaahatra*, I am able to arrange; *Izaho mahaonjny*, I am able to save.

(3). The Exclusive form; as, *Izaho no mahaonjny*, I am he that is able to save; *Izaho no mahaahatra*, I am he that is able to arrange.

2. The Passive Voice has the Direct, Emphatic, Exclusive, and Adjunctive forms.

(1). The DIRECT form; as, ahalaharana aho, I am arranged by one that is able; ahavonjena aho, I am saved by one that is able to save.

(2). The EMPHATIC form; as, Izaho ahalaharana, I am arranged by one that is able; Izaho ahavonjena, I am saved by one that is able.

(3). The EXCLUSIVE FORM; as, Izalo no ahavonjense, I am he that is saved by one that is able; Izalo no ahalaharana, I am he that is arranged or set in order by one that is able.

3. The PRONOMINAL ADJUNCTIVE is Passive in form, but Active in signification, and has also its Direct, Emphatic and Exclusive forms.

(1). The DIRECT form; as, ahavonjeko mpanota, sinners can be saved by me, i. e. I am able to save sinners; ny miaramila ahalaharako, the soldiers can be arranged by me, i. e. I am able to arrange the soldiers.

(2). The EMPHATIC form; as, mpanota ahavonjeko, sinners can be saved by me, i. e. I am able to save sinners; ny miaramila ahalaharako, the soldiers can be arranged by me, i. e. I am able to arrange the soldiers.

(3). The EXCLUSIVE form; as, mpanota no ahavonjeko; sinners are the persons that can be saved by me, i. e. I am able to save none but sinners; ny miaramila no ahalaharako, the soldiers are the men that I am able to arrange.

The POTENTIALIVE Verb expresses absolute power.

1. Because it expresses all that an absolute sovereign could wish to be, or to possess.

2. Because the Noun, to which *make* is prefixed, is made a Potentialive Verb; as, Inona no mahandriamante Azy? what makes him a God? Inona no maholona azy? what makes or constitutes him a man? Inona no mahaliby azy? what makes him a beast?

3. Because it denotes that the agent has absolute power, perfect liberty, and a suitable opportunity to act or to do what is expressed; as, Izalo no mahaife ny sitra-poko, I am he that can do my own pleasure.

III. INTENSIVE Verbs express intensity, growth, or advancement, and are formed from Potentialive Verbs by changing MAN into MINI, as, mahatsara, to be able to better, to benefit, to beautify; mihiatsara, to get better, to become better, to grow better; hendry, wise; mihihendry ny olona, the people are getting wiser, or becoming wiser.

1. The ACTIVE VOICE.

(1). The DIRECT form; as, mihiatsara ny tany, the land is improving; mihihendry ny ankizy, the children are growing in wisdom.

(2). The EMPHATIC form; as, ny ankizy mihiatsara, the children are growing in wisdom; ny tany mihiatsara, the land is improving.

(3). The EXCLUSIVE form; as, ny ankizy no mihiatsara, it is the children that are growing in wisdom; ny tany no mihiatsara, it is the land that is improving.

2. The PASSIVE VOICE.

(1). The DIRECT form; as, ihiatsarana ny tany, the land is improved; ihihendrena ny ankizy, the children are made to grow in wisdom.

(2). The *Emprnatic* form; as, ny tany ihitsaraha, the land is improved; ny ankizy ihahendrena, the children are made to grow in wisdom.

(3). The *Exclusiv* form; as, ny ankizy no ihahendrena, it is the children that are made to grow in wisdom; ny tany no ihitsaraha, it is the land that is improved.

3. The PRONOMINAL ADJUNCTIVE.

(1). The *Direct* form; as, ihitsarako ny tany, the land is improved by me, i. e. I improved the land.

(2). The *Emprnatic* form; as, ny tany ihitsarako, the land is improved by me, i. e. I improved the land.

(3). The *Exclusiv* form; as, ny tany no ihitsarako, it is the land that is improved by me, i. e. it is the land that I improve.

IV. *TRANSITIVE VERBS* express the action passing from the agent to the object, and are formed by prefixing *MAM*, *MAN*, *MAMA*, *MANG*, and *MANA*, &c. to the root after the first radical letter is rejected; as, mandahaty ny miaramila aho, I arrange the soldiers, or I set the soldiers in order.

The *Passive* form of the transitive Verb expressing the circumstance of means, place, or time, is called *circumstantial*.

1. The ACTIVE VOICE.

(1). The *Direct* form; as, mandahaty ny miaramila aho, I arrange the soldiers.

(2). The *Emprnatic* form. as, Izaho mandahaty ny miaramila, I arrange the soldiers.

(3). The *Exclusiv* form; as, Izaho no mandahaty ny miaramila, I am he that arranges the soldiers.

2. The PASSIVE VOICE.

(1). The *Direct* form; as, andahana ny miaramila, the soldiers are arranged.

(2). The *Emprnatic* form; as, ny miaramila andahana, the soldiers are arranged.

(3). The *Exclusiv* form; as, ny miaramila no andahana, It is the soldiers that are arranged.

3. The PRONOMINAL ADJUNCTIVE.

(1). The *Direct* form; as, andahako ny miaramila, the soldiers are arranged by me, i. e. I arrange the soldiers.

(2). The *Emprnatic* form; as, ny miaramila andahako, the soldiers are arranged by me, i. e. I arrange the soldiers.

(3). The *Exclusiv* form; as, ny miaramila no andahako, It is the soldiers that I do arrange.

V. *RECIPROCAL VERBS* express a reciprocal action, and are formed from *Transitive Verbs*, by changing *h* into *ny*.

1. The ACTIVE VOICE.

(1). The *Direct* form; as, miandahatra ny miaramila, the soldiers arrange one another.

(2). The *Empanatic* form; as, ny miaramila mifandahatra, the *soldiers* arrange one another.

(3). The *Exclusive* form; as, ny miaramila no mifandahatra, it is the *soldiers* that arrange one another, or arrange themselves.

2. The Passive Voice.

(1). The *Direct* form; as, ifandaharana ny miaramila, the *soldiers* are reciprocally arranged.

(2). The *Empanatic* form; as, ny miaramila ifandaharana, the *soldiers* are reciprocally arranged.

(3). The *Exclusive* form; as, ny miaramila no ifandaharana, it is the *soldiers* that are reciprocally arranged.

3. The Pronominal Adjective.

(1). The *Direct* form; as, ifandaharanay izany, it is that which is arranged by us (inclusively) reciprocally, i. e. we arrange it reciprocally.

(2). The *Empanatic* form; as, izany ifandaharanao, *that* is arranged by you reciprocally, i. e. you arrange it reciprocally.

(3). The *Exclusive* form; as, izany no ifandaharanaisika, that is the very reason it is arranged by us (exclusively) reciprocally, i. e. we reciprocally arranged it on that very account.

ITS SUBDIVISIONS OR ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS.

The secondary divisions of the Malagasy Verbs are

subdivided into three classes: 1. CAUSATIVE. 2. RECIPROCATIVE CAUSATIVE. 3. POTENTIALIVE CAUSATIVE.

I. CLASS.

1. Causative Verbs express the making of another to act, or to do, and are formed by prefixing *man-*, and *am-* to the Simple Verbs.

1. The Causative of the Reciprocal Verb.

A. *Mampifandatra*, to cause to arrange themselves.

P. *Amplifandatra*, to be caused to be arranged of themselves.

2. Causative of the Potentialive Verb.

A. *Mampahalahatra*, to cause to be able to arrange.

P. *Ampehalahatra*, to be made able to be arranged.

3. The Causative of the Intensive Verb.

A. *Mampihatsara*, to cause to better, to beautify, to benefit himself, or itself.

P. *Amphiatsarana*, to be caused to be improved, or bettered.

4. The Causative of the Transitive Verb.

A. *Mamprandahatra*, to cause to arrange, or to set in order.

P. *Amprandaharana*, to be caused to be arranged.

5. The Causative of the Reciprocal Verb.

A. *Mampifandahatra*, to cause to arrange reciprocally.

P. *Amplifandaharana*, to be caused to be reciprocally arranged.

II. CLASS.

II. Reciprocal Causative Verbs express the causing, or, the making of persons, or things to act

reciprocally, and are formed by changing *m*, of the Causative of the Transitive Verb into *miv*.

1. The Reciprocal Causative of the Reflexive Verb.

A. *Mifampilahatra*, to cause reciprocally to arrange themselves.

P. *Iampilaharana*, to be caused reciprocally to be arranged.

2. The Reciprocal Causative of the Potentative Verb.

A. *Mifampalahatra*, to cause reciprocally to be able to arrange.

P. *Iampalaharana*, to be reciprocally made able to be arranged. [Verb.]

3. The Reciprocal Causative of the Intensive A. *Mifampihatsara*, to cause reciprocally to better, or, to become better.

P. *Iampihatsarana*, to be reciprocally caused to be bettered, or improved.

4. The Reciprocal Causative of the Transitive Verb.

A. *Mifampandahatra*, to cause reciprocally to arrange.

P. *Iampandaharana*, to be reciprocally caused to be arranged.

III. CLASS.

III. The POTENTATIVE CAUSATIVE of the Verbs express power, or ability to cause to act or to do.

1. The Potentative of the Causative Reflexive Verb. A. *Mahampampilahatra*, to have power or ability to cause to arrange themselves.

P. *Ahampampilaharana*, to be made able to be reciprocally arranged.

2. The Potentative of the Causative Potentative Verb.

A. *Mahampampalahatra*, to have power to cause to be able to arrange.

P. *Ahampampalaharana*, to be endowed with power to be made able to be arranged.

3. The Potentative of the Causative Intensive Verb. A. *Mahampampihatsara*, to have power to cause to grow better, to become better of themselves.

P. *Ahampampihatsarana*, to be endowed with power to be caused to become better.

4. The Potentative of the Causative Transitive Verb. A. *Mahampampandahatra*, to have power to cause to arrange.

P. *Ahampampandaharana*, to be endowed with power to be caused to be arranged.

5. The Potentative of the Causative Reciprocal Verb.

A. *Mahampampifandahatra*, to have power to cause to arrange reciprocally.

P. *Ahampampifandaharana*, to be endowed with power to be caused to be reciprocally arranged.

The preceding Verbs, like the Primitive have their Direct, Emphatic, and Exclusive forms in all the Moods and Tenses of both Active and Passive voices.

IV. ITS MOODS.

THERE are five MOODS, or MODER, which are usually called,—the INDICATIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the SUBJUNCTIVE, or Conditional, and the IMPERITIVE.

1. The INDICATIVE Mood declares, or questions;—*miasa aho, I work; antsoina hianao, thou art called; mandeha v' izy? did he go? manjipianatra moa hianareo, do you teach?*

2. The IMPERATIVE Mood commands, exhorts, entreats, permits;—*mandehana, begone; miralozana, repent, confess thy sins, and cry for mercy; tabio aho, let me be blessed, i. e. bless me; avaleho handeha izy, allow him to go; soka aho hanoratra, let me write.*

1. The IMPERATIVE Mood expresses prohibition, when the negative word, *asa*, is placed before the Verb; as, *asa mangalatra hianao, thou shalt not steal, i. e. steal not thou. Asa miampanga laingia hianao, thou shalt not bear false witness, i. e. bear thou not false witness.*

2. The Imperative Mood changes the position of the Emphasis, and transfers it into the last syllable, but when a vowel, or a syllable is added, it is placed on the Penultimate; as, *mandeha, to forbid, to prohibit; mandrara, forbid, prohibit; mandeha, to go, to walk; mandehana, to go away, begone.*

3. As the terminations of the Imperative Mood vary in both the Active and Passive voices, the following classification of the Verbs ending in each Consonant, should be thoroughly learnt and remembered.

EXAMPLES.

The Emphasis is on the Italic vowel *a* of the Imperative.

English Infinitive Imperative Imperative
signification. Present. Active. Passive.

B. Ba, be, by, bo; ba, beaza, ba, beazo, bazo, boy. bazo, boe;

To adhere, Momba, mombol, ombao.

— magnify, Mahabe, mahabeaza, ahabeazo, lehibeazo.

— hire, Mamambo, manambaza, anambazo, tambazo.

— fatter, Mandrobo, mandroboe, androbo, roboy.

D. Da, dy, do; da, dava, dia, dao, davao, lavao, dio, doe;

To cry out, Midadadada, midadadada, dadadadao, idadadadao.

— deny, Manda, mandava, andavao, lavao.

— command, Mandidy, mandidia, andidio, ditio.

— run, Midodododo, midododode, idodododoy, dodododoy.

Dra, dry, dro; dre, dria, drao, drio, droy, draso, sa, drosa;

To look up, Miantandrira, miantandrira, iandrindrao, andrindrao.

— bein chain, Migadra, migadra, igadro, gadrao.

— lie down, Mandry, mandria, andrio.

— wait, to Miandry, miandrasa, iandraso, andraso.

— watch, Mandro, mandroa, androy.

F. Fa, fy, fo, foy, fa, faza, foa, fao, fazo, foy, izo, oy; iza, foize; foizo.

To wipe, Mamafa, mamafa, amafao, fafao.

— sow, Mamafy, mamafaza, amafazo, fafazo.

— bespeak, Mamofy, mamofa, amofoy, fofoy.

— despand, Mamoy, mamoiiza, amoiizo.

— forsake, Mahafy, mahafoiiza, ahafoiizo, foizo.

Examples (continued).

English Signification.	Infinitive Present.	Imperative Active.	Imperative Passive.
G. Ga, <i>gy</i> , <i>go</i> ;	<i>ga</i> , <i>gla</i> , <i>gosa</i> ;	<i>gao</i> , <i>gio</i> , <i>goy</i> .	
To be amazed,	<i>Migaga</i> ,	<i>migaga</i> ,	<i>igaga</i> , <i>gaga</i> .
— visit,	<i>Mamanga</i> ,	<i>mamanga</i> ,	<i>amanga</i> , <i>vangia</i> .
— cry loud,	<i>Migogogogo</i> ,	<i>migogogoa</i> ,	<i>igogogoy</i> , <i>gogogo-</i> <i>goy</i> .
H. Ha, <i>hy</i> , <i>ho</i> ;	<i>ha</i> , <i>heza</i> , <i>hoa</i> ;	<i>hao</i> , <i>hezo</i> , <i>hoy</i> .	
To get loose,	<i>Mivaha</i> ,	<i>mivaha</i> ,	<i>ivaha</i> , <i>valao</i> .
— tie,	<i>Mamehy</i> ,	<i>mamehaza</i> ,	<i>amehezo</i> , <i>fehazo</i> .
— slow,	<i>Maneho</i> ,	<i>manehoa</i> ,	<i>aneho</i> , <i>seho</i> .
J. Ja, <i>ja</i> , <i>jo</i> ;	<i>ja</i> , <i>jia</i> , <i>joa</i> ;	<i>jao</i> , <i>jio</i> , <i>joy</i> .	
To respect,	<i>Manaja</i> ,	<i>manaja</i> ,	<i>anajao</i> , <i>hajo</i> .
— examine,	<i>Mikajy</i> ,	<i>mikajia</i> ,	<i>ikajio</i> , <i>kajio</i> .
— be wanton,	<i>Mijejo</i> ,	<i>mijejoe</i> ,	<i>ijejoy</i> , <i>jejoy</i> .
K. Ka, <i>ky</i> , <i>ko</i> ;	<i>ka</i> , <i>ha</i> , <i>ke</i> , <i>koa</i> ;	<i>kao</i> , <i>ho</i> , <i>keo</i> , <i>koy</i> ,	
To rejoin,	<i>Manjaka</i> ,	<i>manjaka</i> ,	<i>anjaka</i> , <i>zaka</i> .
— ask a favor,	<i>Mangetaka</i> ,	<i>mangetaha</i> ,	<i>angalaho</i> .
— consent,	<i>Maneky</i> ,	<i>manekoa</i> ,	<i>anekeo</i> , <i>ekeo</i> .
— portion,	<i>Manoko</i> ,	<i>manokoa</i> ,	<i>anokoy</i> , <i>tokoy</i> .
L. La, <i>la</i> , <i>ly</i> , <i>lo</i> ;	<i>lava</i> , <i>laova</i> , <i>le-</i> <i>zo</i> , <i>lia</i> , <i>loa</i> ;	<i>lavro</i> , <i>lavoy</i> , <i>lezo</i> , <i>lio</i> , <i>loy</i> .	
To be able to			
— deny,	<i>Mahala</i> ,	<i>mahalava</i> ,	<i>shalavao</i> , <i>halavao</i> ,
— play,	<i>Milalao</i> , or <i>milalao</i> ,	<i>milalava</i> ,	<i>ilalavy</i> , <i>lalavy</i> .
— answer,	<i>Mamaly</i> ,	<i>mamalia</i> ,	<i>amalo</i> , <i>valio</i> .
— strike,	<i>Mamely</i> ,	<i>mameleza</i> ,	<i>amelezo</i> , <i>velezo</i> .
— replace or substitute,	<i>Manolo</i> ,	<i>manoloe</i> ,	<i>anoloy</i> , <i>soloy</i> .

Examples (continued).

English Signification.	Infinitive Present.	Imperative Active.	Imperative Passive.
To pass by,	<i>Mandalo</i> ,	<i>mandalova</i> ,	<i>andalovy</i> , <i>lalovy</i> .
— spin,	<i>Mamoly</i> ,	<i>manoleza</i>	<i>amolezo</i> , <i>folezo</i> .
M. Ma, <i>me</i> , <i>my</i> , <i>ma</i> , <i>meza</i> , <i>mia</i> , <i>mno</i> , <i>mezo</i> , <i>meo</i> , <i>mle</i> , <i>mo</i> ;	<i>ma</i> ;	<i>moa</i> ;	<i>mo</i> .
To cry aloud,	<i>Mimama-</i> <i>ma</i> ,	<i>mimama-</i> <i>me</i> ,	<i>imamama-</i> <i>mo</i> .
— give,	<i>Manome</i> ,	<i>meomezera</i> ,	<i>anomezo</i> , <i>omeo</i> .
— soften,	<i>Mandemy</i> ,	<i>mandemia</i> ,	<i>andemio</i> .
— play with the finger,	<i>Mandemole-</i> <i>mo</i> ,	<i>mandemole-</i> <i>mea</i> ,	<i>andemolenoy</i> .
N. Na, <i>ne</i> , <i>ny</i> , <i>na</i> , <i>nea</i> , <i>neva</i> , <i>no</i> , <i>neo</i> , <i>nio</i> , <i>noy</i> , <i>no-</i> <i>noa</i> , <i>nle</i> ;	<i>nia</i> , <i>noa</i> , <i>no-</i> <i>sa</i> , <i>noava</i> , <i>niva</i> ;	<i>ny</i> , <i>noavy</i> , <i>loavy</i> , <i>nivy</i> , <i>siavy</i> , or <i>si-</i> <i>vy</i> .	
To silence,	<i>Mampangina</i> ,	<i>mampangina</i> ,	<i>ampangino</i> ,
— raise,	<i>Mananga</i> ,	<i>manangana</i> ,	<i>anangano</i> , <i>tsangano</i> .
— cry aloud,	<i>Mihinea</i> ,	<i>mihenea</i> , or <i>henea</i> , <i>nenea</i> .	
— weep,	<i>Mikasa</i> ,	<i>mikasana</i> ,	<i>ikomasio</i> , <i>tomasio</i> .
— kill,	<i>Mamono</i> ,	<i>manomoa</i> ,	<i>amonoy</i> , <i>vonoy</i> .
— wrap, to swallow,	<i>Mamono</i> ,	<i>manomosa</i> ,	<i>amonosy</i> , <i>fonosy</i> .
— support,	<i>Manoa</i> ,	<i>manoa</i> ,	<i>anosy</i> , <i>toavy</i> ,
— go out of the way,	<i>Maniva</i> ,	<i>maniva</i> ,	<i>aniva</i> , <i>siavo</i> .
P. Pa, <i>py</i> , <i>po</i> ;	<i>pa</i> , <i>paza</i> , <i>poi</i> ;	<i>pao</i> , <i>pazo</i> , <i>po</i> .	
To hop, to hobble,	<i>Mipapapa</i> ,	<i>mipapapapa</i> ,	<i>ipapapapo</i> , <i>papapa-</i> <i>pao</i> .
— throw, to cast,	<i>Mamipy</i> ,	<i>manipera</i> ,	<i>anipazo</i> , <i>tsipazo</i> .
— serve,	<i>Manompo</i> ,	<i>manompoa</i> ,	<i>anompo</i> , <i>kompo</i> ,

M

Examples (continued).

English Signification.	Infinitive Present.	Imperative Active.	Imperative Passive.
R.	Ra, re, or re-ny, ry, ro;	ra, rana, ra, roa;	rao, reneso, rita, roy.
To forbid,	Mandra, mandray, mandray,	mandray, mandray,	andrayo, ranao.
— hear,	Mandra, or mandray,	mandray,	andrayeso, reneso.
— plait mats,	Mandray,	mandray,	andrayo, rario.
— burn,	Mandro, mandro,	mandro,	androy, doroy.
— point out,	Manoro, manoro,	manoro,	anoro, toroy.
S.	So, sy, so, soa;	sa, sia, soa, soava;	seo, sio, soy, soavy.
To reckon, to leave a residue,	Manisa, manisa,	manisa,	aniso, iso, isao, siso.
To create,	Manisy, manisy,	manisa,	aniso, isio.
— upbraid,	Maneso, maneso,	maneso,	anesoy, esoy.
— bless, to benefit,	Mahaso, mahaso,	mahaso,	hasoavy, soavy.
T.	Ta, ta, ty, to; tova;	ta, tara, tara, taha, taha;	tao, tavo, tezo, toavy.
To cry for in- dulgence,	Mihanta, mihanta,	mihanta,	ihantao, hantao.
— drop as water,	Miele, miele,	miele, televo,	ielevo, televo.
— shear,	Manety, manety,	manetaza,	anelero, helero.
— obey,	Manka, manka,	mankatava,	ankatovy, toavy.
Tr.	Tra, tira, hira, nira;	tra, tara, tara, tara, tara, tara, tara, tara;	trao, taro, tero, hero, nero.
To commit a crime,	Miantra, miantra,	miantra,	iantrao, antrao.
— know,	Mahafatra, mahafatra,	mahafatara, hafa- fatra,	fahafatra, fantrao.
— send a present,	Manatira, manatira,	manatera,	anatero, atero.

Examples (continued).

English Signification.	Infinitive Present.	Imperative Active.	Imperative Passive.
— oppose,	Manohira, manohira,	manohira,	anohero, telero.
— reimburse,	Manonira, manonira,	manonira,	anonero, onero.
Tr.	Ta, ty, tao;	tao, taha, taoa;	tao, taho, tao.
To set rice plants,	Manesa, manesa,	manesa,	anetsao, ketso.
— rectify,	Manisa, manisa,	manisa,	aniso, hiso.
— make white,	Manotsy, manotsy,	manotsia,	anotsio, fotsio.
— call,	Mantso, mantso,	mantso,	iantsoy, antsoy.
V.	Va, vy, vo;	va, via, voa;	vao, vio, voy.
To open,	Miva, miva,	miva,	iva, vio, vavo.
— ask,	Miangavy, miangavy,	miangava,	iangavy, angavy.
— bark,	Mivo, mivo,	mivo,	ivo, voy, vovoy.
Z.	Za, zy, zo;	za, zia, zoa;	zao, zio, zoy.
To hunt,	Mihaza, mihaza,	mihaza,	ihazao, hazao.
— laugh at,	Mivazy, mivazy,	mivazia,	ivazio, vazio.
— obtain,	Mahazo, mahazo,	mahazo,	ahazoy, azoy.

3. The POTENTIAL, Mood implies power, will, liberty, possibility, obligation, or duty.

(1). When power, will, or liberty is implied, the Potential Verb is used; as, mahasotro aho, I can drink, i. e. I have power and liberty to drink.

(2). When possibility, obligation, or duty is either implied or expressed, the Verbs mahay, *is able*, or, *capable*, mety, *is proper*, right, or *possible*, mahazo, *may have*, or *may obtain*, tokony *ought*, or *worthy of*, tsy *may*, *must*, or *ought*, are used as auxiliaries.

4. The SUBJUNCTIVE or Conditional Mood implies doubt, uncertainty, or condition, and the Verb is preceded by a Conjunction, either expressed, or understood; as, raha azy hianao, dia faly aho, if you come, I shall be glad; raha tonga izy, dia handeha aho, when he arrives, I will go.

V. The IMPERATIVE Mood is simply the Radical form of the Verb, and expresses existence or action indefinitely without any reference to NUMBER, or PERSON; as, mividy, to buy, mivarotra, to sell, misy, to be, or to exist; mandeha, to walk, mangataka, to ask, to beg a favour.

The Verb has the same form in the Infinitive Mood, Present Tense, with the Present Tense of the Participle, and of the Verb in the Indicative Mood.

VI. TENSES, OR TIMES.

VERBS have three Simple and three Compound Tenses.

1. The SIMPLE TENSES are the Present, Perfect, and Future.

(1). The Present Tense represents what is now passing, or existing, and is expressed by the Verb in its Primitive State; as, misotro aho, I drink; mifaly hianareo, you rejoice; miasa izareo, they work; eo isotraony ny rano, the water is drunk by them there.

(2). The Perfect Tense represents what is past, or completed, and is expressed by the letter *x*, in both the Active and Passive Voices: as, misotro aho, I

drank: homeko, was given by me; teo hisotroany ny rano, the water was drunk by them there.

(3). The Future Tense represents an action, or event, as yet to come, and is expressed by the letter *h*, in both the Active and Passive Voices; as hisotro aho, I shall or will drink; homeko, shall or will be given by me; eo hisotroany ny rano, the water will be drunk by them there.

(4). The letter *x*, the sign, or characteristic of the Present Tense in the Active voice is changed into the letter *n*, to express the Perfect Tense, and into the letter *h*, to express the Future Tense in both Active and Passive Voices; as, misotro aho, I drink, misotro aho, I drank; hisotro aho, I shall, or will drink.

2. The COMPOUND TENSES are the PRESENT PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, and the FUTURE PERFECT, and are formed by the word *efa*, done, completed, and precedes the Verb in its Present, Perfect and Future Tenses.

(1). The Present Perfect Tense represents an Action, or event as commenced, but is still going on; as, efa miasa aho, I began working or I have worked.

(2). The Pluperfect Tense represents an action, or event as perfectly passed long ago; as, efa miasa aho, I had worked.

(3). The Future Perfect Tense represents the certainty of an action being done, or an event coming to pass immediately; as, efa handeha aho, I am on the point of going, I am about going, I am going.

VII. AUXILIARIES.

THE AUXILIARIES consist of VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and ADVERBS.

1. OF VERBS. They are *EFA*, *VOA*, *TAVA*, *MAHAY*, *MEY*, *MAHAZO*, *AVELAO*, also.

(1). *EFA* signifies *done*, effected, completed; and it forms the Compound Tenses, the Present Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future Perfect Tenses.

(2). *VOA*, shot, struck, killed; and *TAVA*, which implies perfection, as to union and completion. Both these Auxiliaries are prefixed to roots, and render Nouns and Adjectives, Verbs and Participles in the Passive Voice. *VOA*, forms an imperfect Tense, or Indefinite Past Tense; as, *voa soratra*, is or was written, *voa soratra*, is, or was written by me.

(3). *TAVA* forms a Pluperfect Tense, or a Perfect past tense; as, *tafany ny olona*, the people have been perfectly united together, from *tafa*, and *iray*, one; *tafangona ny olona*, the people had come together, or had all assembled, from *tafa*, complete, and *angona*, gathering.

(4). *MAHAY*, is able or capable; *MEY*, is proper, lawful, suitable, expedient, or willing; *MAHAZO*, is attainable, may, or can have, or obtain, are often used as Auxiliaries to express the Potential Mood.

(5). *AVELAO*, *let be*, *granted*, *permitted*, *allowed*, and also, *is preferable*, a wish to prefer one thing to another, are often used as Auxiliaries to Verbs in the 1st. and 3rd. persons of the Imperative Mood.

2. OF ADJECTIVES. They are *tokony*, worthy, expedient, and *mendrikia*, proper, suitable, becoming.

3. OF ADVERBS. They are, *aza*, *let not*, *be not*; *soka*, *enough*, let it suffice; *mainkia*, *rather*, and *tsy maintsy*, it signifies absolutely necessary, must be of necessity.

(1). *Aza* is used as an Auxiliary, principally to Verbs of the 2nd. Person in the Imperative Mood and expresses an absolute prohibition.

(2). *Aoxa* is used as an Auxiliary to Verbs of the 1st. and 3rd. Persons in the Imperative Mood.

(3). *MAINKIA* and *tsy maintsy* are used as Auxiliaries to Verbs, either in the Indicative, Subjunctive, or Potential Mood.

VIII. PARTICIPLES.

THE PARTICIPLES, like the Verbs, have three Simple and three Compound Tenses. It is, because they have no NOMINATIVE case that they are called Participles, for there is nothing else to distinguish them from the Verbs.

TENSES.

1. Present Active. *Mandahatra*, arranging.

Passive. *Andaharana*, arranged.

2. Perfect Active. *Nandalahatra*, having arranged.

Passive. *Nandalarana*, having been arranged.

3. Future Active. *Handahatra*, being about to arrange.

TENSES (continued).

3. Future Passive. *Ihandaharana*, being about to be arranged.
4. Present Perfect Active. *Efa mandahatra*, beginning to arrange.
 _____ Passive. *Efa andaharana*, beginning to be arranged.
5. Pluperfect Active. *Efa nandahatra*, having had arranged.
 _____ Passive. *Efa nandaharana*, having had been arranged.
6. Future Perfect Active. *Efa handahatra*, having been about to arrange.
 _____ Passive. *Efa handaharana*, having been about to be arranged.
2. There are six Tenses belonging to Participles of the Potentative Passive Voice,—Present, Perfect, Future, Present Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.
- Present Passive. *Alahatra*, arranged.
 Perfect _____ *Nalahatra*, having been arranged.
 Future _____ *Ihahatra*, being about to be arranged and,
 Perfect Passive. *Voa lahatra*, having been arranged.
 Pluperfect _____ *Tafalahatra*, having been completely arranged.
3. All Participles become Participial Common Nouns by prefixing the Article *ny* to them, and the Proper Names by prefixing the Articles *i*, or *na* to them, viz.

PARTICIPIAL NOUNS.

- Common Nouns; *as*, *ny mandahatra*, he that arranges.
 _____ *ny nandahatra*, he that arranged,
 _____ *ny handahatra*, he that is about to arrange.
 _____ *ny voa lahatra*, they that were arranged.
- Proper Names; *as*, *Imandahatra*, or *Ramandahatra*, the name of a person.
 _____ *Ilahatra*, or *Ralahatra*, name of a person.

IX. VERBAL NOUNS.

THERE are three kinds or Classes of Verbal Nouns, formed from Regular Verbs, and are specified by the Prefixes *p* and *r*, and the affix *na*, viz. *Mandahatra*, to arrange.

1. *Mandahatra*, arranger, or the person, or persons that arrange; *mpamoratra*, writer.
2. *Fandahatra*; *mode*, or *manner of arranging*, or of setting in order; *fanoratra*, *mode of writing*.
3. *Fandaharana*, *parade*. The former is formed by changing *m*, into *r*, and the latter by prefixing *p* to the Circumstantial Verb, and by affixing *na* to the Imperative of the Active Voice.

X. CONJUGATIONS.

THE Conjugation of a regular Malagasy Verb, is the arrangement of its various forms, moods, and tenses. There are four Conjugations. First, the

Active; second, the Passive; third, the Pronominal Adjunctive; fourth, the Circumstantial.

The first is called *Active Voice*, because it shows the Inflections of Reflective and Transitive Verbs; as, *mampianatra*, to teach.

The second is called *Passive Voice*, because it shows the Inflections of Passive Verbs in their simplest form; as, *ampianarina*, to be taught.

The third is called the *Pronominal Adjunctive*, because it shows the Inflections of Verbs with the Pronominal Affixes, which are Passive in form, but Active in signification; as, *soratako*, written by me, i. e. I write.

The fourth is called the *Circumstantial*, because it shows the Inflections of Verbs which express the circumstance of means used, or of place where, or of time, when a thing is done; and which are Passive in form, but Active in signification, for they govern the Objective Case; as, *penisily nanoratako ny taratasy*, I wrote the letter with a pencil, i. e. pencil is the instrument employed, or the means used; *omaly nanoratako izany*, I wrote it yesterday.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

The Conjugation of a regular Verb Active; *mampianatra*, to teach. The English of the first person Singular of the different tenses alone is given in the conjugation of the verbs.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1st Person. <i>Mampianatra aho</i> , I teach.	1st Person. <i>Mampianatra izahay</i> , we teach.

Exclusive.
haiy.
Inclusive.
hia.

2nd — *Mampianatra hianao*. 2nd — *Mampianatra hianareo*.
3rd — *Mampianatra izy*. 3rd — *Mampianatra izareo*.

Perfect.

1. <i>Nampianatra aho</i> , I taught.	1. <i>Nampianatra izahay</i> , Ex. Nampianatra isik'ia. In.
2. <i>Nampianatra hianao</i> .	2. <i>Nampianatra hianareo</i> .
3. <i>Nampianatra izy</i> .	3. <i>Nampianatra izareo</i> .

Future.

1. <i>Hampianatra aho</i> , I shall, or will teach.	1. <i>Hampianatra izahay</i> , Ex. Hampianatra isik'ia. In.
2. <i>Hampianatra hianao</i> .	2. <i>Hampianatra hianareo</i> .
3. <i>Hampianatra izy</i> .	3. <i>Hampianatra izareo</i> .

Present Perfect.

1. <i>Efa mampianatra aho</i> , I have taught.	1. <i>Efa mampianatra izahay</i> , Ex. <i>Efa mampianatra isik'ia</i> . In.
2. <i>Efa mampianatra hianao</i> .	2. <i>Efa mampianatra hianareo</i> .
3. <i>Efa mampianatra izy</i> .	3. <i>Efa mampianatra izareo</i> .

CONJUGATION (Continued).

Present Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Efa nampianatra aho, I teach. | 1. Efanampianatrazahay. Ex. |
| 2. Efa nampianatra hianao. | 2. Efa nampianatra isikita. In. |
| 3. Efa nampianatra izy. | 3. Efa nampianatra izareo. |

Future Perfect.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Efa hampianatra aho, I shall or will have taught. | 1. Efa hampianatrazahay. Ex. |
| 2. Efa hampianatra hianao. | 2. Efa hampianatra isikita. In. |
| 3. Efa hampianatra izy. | 3. Efa hampianatra izareo. |

Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Izaho nampianatra, I teach. | 1. Izahay nampianatra. Ex. |
| 2. Hianao nampianatra. | 2. Hianareo nampianatra. In. |
| 3. Izy nampianatara. | 3. Izareo nampianatra. |

Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Izaho no nampianatra, It is I that teaches, or I am he that teaches. | 1. Izaahy no nampianatra. Ex. |
| 2. Hianao no nampianatra. | 2. Hianareo no nampianatra. In. |
| 3. Izy no nampianatra. | 3. Izareo no nampianatra. |

Note. By retaining the letter *n*, for the Perfect Tense, and *h*, for the Future, the other Tenses follow in like manner.

Conjugation (continued).

Imperative Mood.

Direct Form.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Aoka hampianatra aho, let me teach. | 1. Aokahampianatrazahay.* |
| 2. Mampianatra hianao. | 2. Mampianatra hianareo. |
| 3. Aoka hampianatra izy. | 3. Aoka hampianatra izareo. |

Emphatic Form.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Aoka aho hampianatra, let me teach. | 1. Aoky izahay hampianatra. Aoky isikita hampianatra. |
| 2. Aoky hianao hampianatra. | 2. Aoky hianareo hampianatra. |
| 3. Aoky izy hampianatra. | 3. Aoky izareo hampianatra. |

Exclusive Form.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Aoky izaoh no hampianatra, let me be he that is to teach. | 1. Aoky izahay no hampianatra. Aoky isikita no hampianatra. |
| 2. Aoky hianao no hampianatra. | 2. Aoky hianareo no hampianatra. |
| 3. Aoky izy no hampianatra. | 3. Aoky izareo no hampianatra. |

Subjunctive Mood. Direct form.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Raha nampianatra aho, If I teach. | 1. Raha nampianatrazahay, Raha nampianatra isikita. |
| 2. Raha nampianatra hianao. | 2. Raha nampianatra hianareo. |
| 3. Raha nampianatra izy. | 3. Raha nampianatra izareo. |

* The first line of the Plural is *Exclusive*, the second *Inclusive*.

N

CONJUGATION.

Perfect. Singular. Plural.

1. Raha nampianatra aho, if I taught, or did teach. 1. Raha nampianatra izalahy. Raha nampianatra isikia.
2. Raha nampianatra hianao. 2. Raha nampianatra hianareo. Raha nampianatra izareo.
3. Raha nampianatra izy. 3. Raha nampianatra izareo.

Future.

1. Raha hampianatra aho, if I shall or will teach. 1. Raha hampianatra izalahy. Raha hampianatra isikia.
2. Raha hampianatra hianao. 2. Raha hampianatra hianareo. Raha hampianatra izareo.
3. Raha hampianatra izy. 3. Raha hampianatra izareo.

Present Perfect.

1. Rehefa mampianatra aho, if I have taught. 1. Rehefa mampianatra izalahy. Rehefa mampianatra isikia.
2. Rehefa mampianatra hianao. 2. Rehefa mampianatra hianareo. Rehefa mampianatra izareo.
3. Rehefa mampianatra izy. 3. Rehefa mampianatra izareo.

Pluperfect.

1. Rehefa nampianatra aho, if I had taught. 1. Rehefa nampianatra izalahy. Rehefa nampianatra isikia.
2. Rehefa nampianatra hianao. 2. Rehefa nampianatra hianareo. Rehefa nampianatra izareo.
3. Rehefa nampianatra izy. 3. Rehefa nampianatra izareo.

Future Perfect.

1. Rehefa hampianatra aho, if I shall or will have taught. 1. Rehefa hampianatra izalahy. Rehefa hampianatra isikia.
2. Rehefa hampianatra hianao. 2. Rehefa hampianatra hianareo. Rehefa hampianatra izareo.
3. Rehefa hampianatra izy. 3. Rehefa hampianatra izareo.

CONJUGATION.

Emphatic and Exclusive Form.

Present Tense. Singular. Plural.

1. Raha izaho no mampianatra, if I be he that is teaching. 1. Raha izalahy no mampianatra. Raha isikia no mampianatra.
2. Raha hianao no mampianatra. 2. Raha hianareo no mampianatra. Raha izareo no mampianatra.
3. Raha izy no mampianatra. 3. Raha izareo no mampianatra.

Present Perfect.

1. Rehefa izaho no mampianatra, if I be he that is to have been teaching. 1. Rehefa izalahy no mampianatra. Rehefa isikia no mampianatra.
2. Rehefa hianao no mampianatra. 2. Rehefa hianareo no mampianatra.
3. Rehefa izy no mampianatra. 3. Rehefa izareo no mampianatra.

See the note page 136.

Potential Mood. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

1. Mahampianatra aho, I can teach, or I have ability to teach. 1. Mahampianatra izalahy. Mahampianatra isikia.
2. Mahampianatra hianao. 2. Mahampianatra hianareo.
3. Mahampianatra izy. 3. Mahampianatra izareo.

Perfect.

1. Nahampianatra aho, I could teach, or I had power to teach. 1. Nahampianatra izalahy. Nahampianatra isikia.
2. Nahampianatra hianao. 2. Nahampianatra hianareo.
3. Nahampianatra izy. 3. Nahampianatra izareo.

CONJUGATION.

Singular. Future Perfect. Plural.

- 1. Hahampianatra aho, I shall or will be able to teach. 1. Hahampianatra izahay- Hahampianatra isikia.
- 2. Hahampianatra hianao. 2. Hahampianatra hianareo.
- 3. Hahampianatra izy. 3. Hahampianatra izareo.

Present Perfect.

- 1. Efa mahampianatra aho, I could have taught, or I have had ability to teach. 1. Efa mahampianatra izahay- Efa mahampianatra isikia.
- 2. Efa mahampianatra hianao. 2. Efa mahampianatra hianareo.
- 3. Efa mahampianatra izy. 3. Efa mahampianatra izareo.

Pluperfect.

- 1. Efa nahampianatra aho, I had had ability to teach. 1. Efa nahampianatra izahay- Efa nahampianatra isikia.
- 2. Efa nahampianatra hianao. 2. Efa nahampianatra hianareo.
- 3. Efa nahampianatra izy. 3. Efa nahampianatra izareo.

Future Perfect.

- 1. Efa hahampianatra aho, I shall or will have had ability to teach. 1. Efa hahampianatra izahay- Efa hahampianatra isikia.
- 2. Efa hahampianatra hianao. 2. Efa hahampianatra hianareo.
- 3. Efa hahampianatra izy. 3. Efa hahampianatra izareo.

Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

- 1. Izaho mahampianatra, I have ability to teach, or I can teach. 1. Izahay mahampianatra. Isikia mahampianatra.
- 2. Hianao mahampianatra. 2. Hianareo mahampianatra.
- 3. Izy mahampianatra. 3. Izareo mahampianatra.

CONJUGATION.

Exclusive Form.

Singular. Present Tense. Plural.

- 1. Izaho no mahampianatra, I am he, or it is I that is able, or have power to teach. 1. Izahay no mahampianatra. Isikia no mahampianatra.
- 2. Hianao no mahampianatra, 2. Hianareo no mahampianatra.
- 3. Izy no mahampianatra. 3. Izareo no mahampianatra.

See the note page 136.

Infinitive Mood, or Participles.

Simple.

Present. Mampianatra, to teach, or teaching.	Present. Mahampianatra, to be able to teach, or teaching.
--	---

Perfect. Nampianatra.	Perfect. Nahampianatra.
Future. Hampianatra.	Future. Hahampianatra.
Pre. Per. Efa mampianatra.	Pre. Per. Efa mahampianatra.
Pluper. Efa nampianatra.	Pluperfect. Efa nahampianatra.
Fut. Per. Efa hampianatra.	Fut. Perf. Efa nahampianatra.

Participial Nouns.

The Participial Noun has the Article ny, placed before each Participle in its respective Tense.

Verbal Nouns.

Mpampianatra, Teacher, tutor. Mpahampianatra, he that is able to teach.

Fampianatra, mode, or manner Fahampianatra, mode of being able to teach.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

THE SIMPLE PASSIVE.

Ampianarina aho, or Izafo ampianarina, I am taught.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ampianarina aho, I am taught. | 1. Ampianarina izahay.* |
| 2. Ampianarina hianao. | Ampianarina isikia. |
| 3. Ampianarina izy. | 3. Ampianarina izareo. |

Perfect.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nampianarina aho, I was taught. | 1. Nampianarina izahay. |
| 2. Nampianarina hianao. | Nampianarina isikia. |
| 3. Nampianarina izy. | 3. Nampianarina izareo. |

Future.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Hampianarina aho, I shall or will be taught. | 1. Hampianarina izahay. |
| 2. Hampianarina hianao. | Hampianarina isikia. |
| 3. Hampianarina izy. | 2. Hampianarina hianareo. |
| | 3. Hampianarina izareo. |

Present Perfect.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Efa ampianarina aho, I have been taught. | 1. Efa ampianarina izahay. |
| 2. Efa ampianarina hianao. | Efa ampianarina isikia. |
| 3. Efa ampianarina izy. | 2. Efa ampianarina hianareo. |
| | 3. Efa ampianarina izareo. |

* The first line of the Plural is *exclusive*, the second *inclusive*.

Second Conjugation.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Efa nampianarina aho, I had been taught. | 1. Efa nampianarina izahay. |
| 2. Efa nampianarina hianao. | Efa nampianarina isikia. |
| 3. Efa nampianarina izy. | 2. Efa nampianarina hianareo. |
| | 3. Efa nampianarina izareo. |

Future Perfect.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Efa hampianarina aho, I shall have been taught. | 1. Efa hampianarina izahay. |
| 2. Efa hampianarina hianao. | Efa hampianarina isikia. |
| 3. Efa hampianarina izy. | 2. Efa hampianarina hianareo. |
| | 3. Efa hampianarina izareo. |

Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Izafo ampianarina, I am taught. | 1. Izahay ampianarina. |
| 2. Hianao ampianarina. | Isikia ampianarina. |
| 3. Izy ampianarina. | 2. Hianareo ampianarina. |
| | 3. Izareo ampianarina. |

Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Izafo no ampianarina, It is I that is taught, or I am he that is taught. | 1. Izahay no ampianarina. |
| 2. Hianao no ampianarina. | Isikia no ampianarina. |
| 3. Izy no ampianarina. | 2. Hianareo no ampianarina. |
| | 3. Izareo no ampianarina. |

See the note page 136.

Second Conjugation.

Imperative Mood. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. Aoka hampianarina aho,
let me be taught.

Plural.

1. Aoka hampianarina izahay,
Aoka hampianarina isikia.
2. Ampianaro.
3. Aoka hampianarina izy.

Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

1. Aoka aho hampianarina,
let me be taught.
2. Aoky hianao no hampianarina.
3. Aoky izy hampianarina.

Exclusive Form.

Future.

1. Aoky izaho no hampianarina, 1. Aoky izahay no hampianarina,
let me be the one that shall na.
be taught. Aoky isikia no hampianarina.
2. Aoky hianao no hampianarina. 2. Aoky hianareo no hampianarina.
3. Aoky izy no hampianarina. 3. Aoky izareo no hampianarina.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

1. Raha ampianarina aho, 1. Raha ampianarina izahay,
if I be taught. Raha ampianarina isikia.
2. Raha ampianarina hianao. 2. Raha ampianarina hianareo.
3. Raha ampianarina izy. 3. Raha ampianarina izareo.

Second Conjugation.

Perfect.

Singular.

1. Raha nampianarina aho,
if I were taught.

Plural.

1. Raha nampianarina izahay,
Raha nampianarina isikia.
2. Raha nampianarina hianao. 2. Raha nampianarina hianareo.
3. Raha nampianarina izy. 3. Raha nampianarina izareo.

Future Tense.

1. Raha hampianarina aho, 1. Raha hampianarina izahay,
if I shall be taught. Raha hampianarina isikia.
2. Raha hampianarina hianao. 2. Raha hampianarina hianareo.
3. Raha hampianarina izy. 3. Raha hampianarina izareo.

Present perfect.

1. Rehefa ampianarina aho, 1. Rehefa ampianarina izahay,
if I have been taught. Rehefa ampianarina isikia.
2. Rehefa ampianarina hianao. 2. Rehefa ampianarina hianareo.
3. Rehefa ampianarina izy. 3. Rehefa ampianarina izareo.

Pluperfect.

1. Rehefa nampianarina aho, 1. Rehefa nampianarina izahay,
if I had been taught. Rehefa nampianarina isikia.
2. Rehefa nampianarina hianao. 2. Rehefa nampianarina hianareo.
3. Rehefa nampianarina izy. 3. Rehefa nampianarina izareo.

Future perfect.

1. Rehefa hampianarina aho, 1. Rehefa hampianarina izahay,
if I shall have been taught. Rehefa hampianarina isikia.
2. Rehefa hampianarina hianao. 2. Rehefa hampianarina hianareo.
3. Rehefa hampianarina izy. 3. Rehefa hampianarina izareo.

Second Conjugation.

Emphatic and Exclusive Form.

Singular. *Present.* Plural.

1. Raha izaho no ampianarina, if I be he that is taught. Raha isikia no ampianarina.
2. Raha hianao no ampianarina. Raha hianareo no ampianarina.
3. Raha izy no ampianarina. Raha izareo no ampianarina.

Present perfect.

1. Rehefa izaho no ampianarina, if I be he that is to be taught. Rehefa izahay no ampianarina.
 2. Rehefa hianao no ampianarina. Rehefa isikia no ampianarina.
 3. Rehefa izy no ampianarina. Rehefa hianareo no ampianarina.
- See the note page 136.

Infinitive Mood or Participles.

Present.	Ampianarina.	Pre. Per.	Efa ampianarina.
Perfect.	Nampianarina.	Pluperfect.	Efa nampianarina.
Future.	Hampianarina.	Future Per.	Efa hampianarina.

The Participial Nouns are formed by placing the *ny* before the Participles of the different Tenses.

Second Conjugation.

POTENTIAL MOOD. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Ahampianarina aho, I can be taught.	1. Ahampianarina izahay.
2. Ahampianarina hianao.	2. Ahampianarina isikia.
3. Ahampianarina izy.	3. Ahampianarina hianareo.
	3. Ahampianarina izareo.

Perfect.

1. Nahampianarina aho, I could be taught.	1. Nahampianarina izahay.
2. Nahampianarina hianao.	2. Nahampianarina isikia.
3. Nahampianarina izy.	3. Nahampianarina hianareo.
	3. Nahampianarina izareo.

Future.

1. Hahampianarina aho, I shall be able to be taught.	1. Hahampianarina izahay.
2. Hahampianarina hianao.	2. Hahampianarina isikia.
3. Hahampianarina izy.	3. Hahampianarina hianareo.
	3. Hahampianarina izareo.

Present perfect.

1. Efa ahampianarina aho, I can have been taught.	1. Efa ahampianarina izahay.
2. Efa ahampianarina hianao.	2. Efa ahampianarina isikia.
3. Efa ahampianarina izy.	3. Efa ahampianarina hianareo.
	3. Efa ahampianarina izareo.

Second Conjugation.

- Present perfect.*
- Singular.*
1. Efa nahampianarina aho, I could have been taught.
 2. Efa nahampianarina hianao.
 3. Efa nahampianarina izy.
- Plural.*
1. Efa nahampianarina izahay.
 2. Efa nahampianarina isikia.
 3. Efa nahampianarina hianareo.

Future perfect.

1. Efa nahampianarina aho, I shall have been able to be taught.
2. Efa nahampianarina hianao.
3. Efa nahampianarina izy.

Emphatic Form.

Present.

1. Izaho ahampianarina, I can be taught.
2. Hianao ahampianarina.
3. Izy no ahampianarina.

Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

1. Izaho no ahampianarina, it is I that can be taught.
 2. Hianao no ahampianarina.
 3. Izy no ahampianarina.
- See the note page 136.

Second Conjugation.

POTENTIAL VERB, PASSIVE VOICE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

- Present Tense.*
- Singular.*
1. Raha ahampianarina aho, if I can be taught.
 2. Raha ahampianarina hianao.
 3. Raha ahampianarina izy.
- Plural.*
1. Raha ahampianarina izahay.
 2. Raha ahampianarina isikia.
 3. Raha ahampianarina hianareo.

Perfect.

1. Raha nahampianarina aho, if I could be taught.
2. Raha nahampianarina hianao.
3. Raha nahampianarina izy.

Future Tense.

1. Raha nahampianarina aho, I shall be able to be taught.
2. Raha nahampianarina hianao.
3. Raha nahampianarina izy.

Present perfect.

1. Rehefa ahampianarina aho, if I can have been taught.
2. Rehefa ahampianarina hianao.
3. Rehefa ahampianarina izy.

Second Conjugation.

Pluperfect.

Plural.

1. Rehefa nahampianarina aho, 1. Rehefa nahampianarina izahay. if I could have been taught. Rehefa nahampianarina isikia.
2. Rehefa nahampianarina hianao, 2. Rehefa nahampianarina hianareo.
3. Rehefa nahampianarina izy, 3. Rehefa nahampianarina izareo.

Future perfect.

1. Rehefa hahampianarina aho, 1. Rehefa hahampianarina izahay. I shall have been able to be Rehefa hahampianarina isikia. taught.
2. Rehefa hahampianarina hianao, 2. Rehefa hahampianarina hianareo.
3. Rehefa hahampianarina izy, 3. Rehefa hahampianarina izareo.

Emphatic and Exclusive Form.

Present.

1. Raha izaho no ahampianarina, 1. Raha izahay no ahampianarina. if I be he that can be taught. Raha isikia no ahampianarina.
2. Raha hianao no ahampianarina, 2. Raha hianareo no ahampianarina.
3. Raha izy no ahampianarina, 3. Raha izareo no ahampianarina.

Present perfect.

1. Rehefa izaho no ahampianarina, 1. Rehefa izahay no ahampianarina, if I be he that can have been taught. Rehefa isikia no ahampianarina.
2. Rehefa hianao no ahampianarina, 2. Rehefa hianareo no ahampianarina.
3. Rehefa izy no ahampianarina, 3. Rehefa izareo no ahampianarina.

See the note page 136.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Infinitive Mood or Participles.

<i>Present.</i>	Ahampianarina.	<i>Pre. Per.</i>	Efa ahampianarina.
<i>Perfect.</i>	Nahampianarina.	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	Efa nahampianarina.
<i>Future.</i>	Hahampianarina.	<i>Future Per.</i>	Efa hahampianarina.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

THE PRONOMINAL ADJUNCTIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Ampianariko ny ankizy, 1. Ampianariny ny ankizy.* the children are taught by me, Ampianarintsikia ny ankizy. i. e. I teach the children.	2. Ampianarareo ny ankizy. 3. Ampianariny ny ankizy.

Perfect.

1. Nampianariko ny ankizy, 1. Nampianariny ny ankizy. the children were taught by me, Nampianarintsikia ny ankizy. i. e. I taught the children.	2. Nampianarareo ny ankizy. 3. Nampianariny ny ankizy.
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* The first line of the Plural is *exclusive*, the second *inclusive*.

Third Conjugation.

Future.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Hampianariko ny ankizy, 1. Hampianariny ny ankizy.
the children shall be taught by Hampianarintika ny ankizy.
me, i. e. I will teach the children.
2. Hampianarimo ny ankizy. 2. Hampianarimo ny ankizy.
Hampianariny ny ankizy. 3. Hampianarimo ny ankizy.

Present perfect.

1. Efa ampianariko ny ankizy, 1. Efa ampianariny ny ankizy.
the children have been taught Efa ampianarintika ny ankizy.
by me, i. e. I have taught the children.
2. Efa ampianarimo ny ankizy. 2. Efa ampianarimo ny ankizy.
3. Efa ampianariny ny ankizy. 3. Efa ampianarimo ny ankizy.

Pluperfect.

1. Efa nampianariko ny ankizy, 1. Efa nampianariny ny ankizy.
the children had been taught Efa nampianarintika ny ankizy.
by me, i. e. I had taught the children.
2. Efa nampianarimo ny ankizy. 2. Efa nampianarimo ny ankizy.
3. Efa nampianariny ny ankizy. 3. Efa nampianarimo ny ankizy.

Third Conjugation.

Future Perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Efa hampianariko ny ankizy. 1. Efa hampianariny ny ankizy.
the children shall have been Efa hampianarintika ny ankizy.
taught by me, i. e. I shall have taught the children.
2. Efa hampianarimo ny ankizy. 2. Efa hampianarimo ny ankizy.
3. Efa hampianariny ny ankizy. 3. Efa hampianarimo ny ankizy.

*Emphatic Form.**Present Tense.*

1. Ny ankizy ampianariko, 1. Ny ankizy ampianariny.
the children are taught by Ny ankizy ampianarintika.
me, i. e. I teach the children.
2. Ny ankizy ampianarimo. 2. Ny ankizy ampianarimo.
3. Ny ankizy ampianariny. 3. Ny ankizy ampianarimo.

Perfect.

1. Ny ankizy nampianariko, 1. Ny ankizy nampianariny.
the children were taught by Ny ankizy nampianarintika.
me, i. e. I taught the children.
2. Ny ankizy nampianarimo. 2. Ny ankizy nampianarimo.
3. Ny ankizy nampianariny. 3. Ny ankizy nampianarimo.

Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. Anareo no ampianariko, 1. Anareo no ampianarinay,
it is you that are taught by Anareo no ampianarinitsika,
me, i. e. it is you that I teach.

Plural.

2. Anareo no ampianarinao. 2. Anareo no ampianarinareo.
3. Anareo no ampianarinay. 3. Anareo no ampianarinjareo.

See the note page 136.

Subjunctive Mood. Direct form.

Present Tense.

1. Raha ampianariko anareo, 1. Raha ampianarinay anareo,
if you be taught by me, i. e. Raha ampianarinitsika anareo,
if I teach you.
2. Raha ampianarinao anareo. 2. Raha ampianarinareo anareo.
3. Raha ampianarinay anareo. 3. Raha ampianarinjareo anareo.

Perfect.

1. Raha nampianariko anareo. 1. Raha nampianarinay anareo,
if you were taught by me, Raha nampianarinitsika ana-
i. e. if I taught you. reo.
2. Raha nampianarinao anareo. 2. Raha nampianarinareo anareo.
3. Raha nampianarinay anareo. 3. Raha nampianarinjareo anareo.

Future.

1. Raha hampiantariko anareo, 1. Raha hampianarinay anareo,
if you shall be taught by Raha hampianarinitsika ana-
me, i. e. if I shall teach you. reo.
2. Raha hampiantarinao anareo. 2. Raha hampianarinareo anareo.
3. Raha hampianarinay anareo. 3. Raha hampianarinjareo anareo.

Third Conjugation.

Present Perfect.

Singular.

1. Rehefa ampianariko anareo, 1. Rehefa ampianarinay anareo,
if you have been taught by Rehefa ampianarinitsika ana-
me, i. e. if I have taught you. reo.
2. Rehefa ampianarinao anareo. 2. Rehefa ampianarinareo anareo.
3. Rehefa ampianarinay anareo. 3. Rehefa ampianarinjareo ana-
reo.

Plural.

Pluperfect.

1. Rehefa nampianariko ana- 1. Rehefa nampianarinay anareo,
reo, you might have been Rehefa nampianarinitsika ana-
taught by me, i. e. I might reo.
have taught you.
2. Rehefa nampianarinao ana- 2. Rehefa nampianarinareo ana-
reo. reo.
3. Rehefa nampianarinay anareo. 3. Rehefa nampianarinjareo ana-
reo.

Future Perfect.

1. Rehefa hampiantariko ana- 1. Rehefa hampianarinay anareo,
reo, if you shall have been Rehefa hampianarinitsika ana-
taught by me, i. e. if I shall reo.
have taught you.
2. Rehefa hampiantarinao ana- 2. Rehefa hampianarinareo ana-
reo. reo.
3. Rehefa hampianarinay anareo. 3. Rehefa hampianarinjareo ana-
reo.

Third Conjugation.

Emphatic and Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Raha anareo no ampianariko. 1. Raha anareo no ampianarinay, if it be you that are to be taught by me, i. e. if it be taught by me, i. e. if it be you that I am to teach. Raha anareo no ampianarintsikia. tsikia.
2. Raha anareo no ampianarinao. 2. Raha anareo no ampianarinareo.
3. Raha anareo no ampianarinay. 3. Raha anareo no ampianarinajareo.

Present Perfect.

1. Rehefa anareo no ampianarinao, if it be you that have been taught by me, i. e. if it be you that I have taught. Rehefa anareo no ampianarinintsikia. tsikia.
2. Rehefa anareo no ampianarinainao. 2. Rehefa anareo no ampianarinainareo.
3. Rehefa anareo no ampianarinainay. 3. Rehefa anareo no ampianarinainajareo.

The other Tenses follow in like manner by retaining their characteristics.

Imperative Mood.

Direct Form.

1. Aoka hampianarinay anareo. 1. Aoka hampianarinay anareo. let you be taught by me, Aoka hampianarinintsikia anareo. i. e. let me teach you.
2. Aoka hampianarinareo anareo. 2. Aoka hampianarinareo anareo.
3. Aoka hampianarinajareo anareo. 3. Aoka hampianarinajareo anareo.

Third Conjugation.

Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Aoka anareo hampianarinay, let you be taught by me, i. e. let me teach you. Aoka anareo hampianarinintsikia. tsikia.
2. Aoka anareo hampianarinareo. 2. Aoka anareo hampianarinareo.
3. Aoka anareo hampianarinajareo. 3. Aoka anareo hampianarinajareo.

Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

1. Aoka anareo no hampianarinao, let you be they that are taught by me, i. e. let me teach only you. Aoka anareo no hampianarinintsikia. tsikia.
2. Aoka anareo no hampianarinainao. 2. Aoka anareo no hampianarinainareo.
3. Aoka anareo no hampianarinainay. 3. Aoka anareo no hampianarinainajareo.

See the note page 136.

POTENTIAL MOOD. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Ahampianarinay anareo, you can be taught by me, i. e. I can teach you. 1. Ahampianarinay anareo. Ahampianarinintsikia anareo.
2. Ahampianarinareo anareo. 2. Ahampianarinareo anareo.
3. Ahampianarinajareo anareo. 3. Ahampianarinajareo anareo.

Third Conjugation.

Perfect.

Singular.

1. Nahampianariko anareo. you could be taught by me, i. e. I could teach you.

Plural.

1. Nahampianarinay anareo. Nahampianarinitsika anareo.
 2. Nahampianarinao anareo.
 3. Nahampianarinjareo anareo.

Future.

1. Hahampianariko anareo, you shall be well taught by me, i. e. I shall be able to teach you.

1. Hahampianarinay anareo.
 2. Hahampianarinao anareo.
 3. Hahampianarinjareo anareo.

Present Perfect.

1. Efa ahampianariko anareo, you may have been taught by me, i. e. I may have taught you.

1. Efa ahampianarinay anareo. Efa ahampianarinitsika anareo.
 2. Efa ahampianarinao anareo.
 3. Efa ahampianarinjareo anareo.

Pluperfect.

1. Efa nahampianariko anareo, you could have been taught by me, i. e. I could have taught you.

1. Efa nahampianarinay anareo. Efa nahampianarinitsika anareo.
 2. Efa nahampianarinao anareo.
 3. Efa nahampianarinjareo anareo.

Third Conjugation.

Future perfect.

Singular.

1. Efa hahampianariko anareo, you shall have been able to be taught by me, i. e. I shall have been able to teach you.

Plural.

1. Efa hahampianarinay anareo. Efa hahampianarinitsika anareo.
 2. Efa hahampianarinao anareo.
 3. Efa hahampianarinjareo anareo.

Emphatic Form.*Present Tense.*

1. Anareo ahampianariko, you can be taught by me, i. e. I can teach you.

1. Anareo ahampianarinay. Anareo ahampianarinitsika.
 2. Anareo ahampianarinao.
 3. Anareo ahampianarinjareo.

Exclusive Form.*Present Tense.*

1. Anareo no ahampianariko, It is you that can be taught by me, i. e. it is you alone that I can teach.

1. Anareo no ahampianarinay. Anareo no ahampianarinitsika.
 2. Anareo no ahampianarinao.
 3. Anareo no ahampianarinjareo.

See the note page 136.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The Conjugation of the CIRCUMSTANTIAL VERB which is Passive in form, but Active in signification, has two forms, the *Emphatic* and the *Exclusive*; and has the vowel *A*, in the Penultimate syllable instead of *I*, as the Simple; and also a Verbal Circumstantial Noun; as,

SIMPLE PASSIVE. Ampianarina, to be taught.

CIR. PASSIVE. Ampianarana, to be taught by means of.

VERBAL NOUN. Fampianarana, doctrine.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. Solatra ampianarako anareo 1. Solatra ampianaranay anareo
marikia, states are the marikia.*
means used by me, to teach Solatra ampianarantsikia ana-
you figures, i. e. I teach reo marikia.
you figures on slates.

Plural.

2. Solatra ampianarinao ana- 2. Solatra ampianaranareo ana-
reo marikia. reo marikia.
3. Solatra ampianarany ana- 3. Solatra ampianarananjareo ana-
reo marikia. reo marikia.

* The first line of the Plural is *exclusive*, the second *inclusive*.

Fourth Conjugation.

Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. Solatra no ampianarako a- 1. Solatra no ampianaranay ana-
nareo marikia, states alone reo marikia.
are used by me to teach Solatra no ampianarantsikia
you figures, i. e. I have anareo marikia.
nothing but slates to teach
you figures.

Plural.

2. Solatra no ampianaranao 2. Solatra no ampianaranareo
anareo marikia. anareo marikia.
3. Solatra no ampianarany ana- 3. Solatra no ampianarananjareo
reo marikia. anareo marikia.

This verb is conjugated in all the Moods and Tenses, like the third conjugation of the Pronominal Adjective, as in pages from 155 to 160.

Participle Present. Ampianarana, means, being used for teaching.

Verbal Noun. Fampianarana, doctrine, it signifies, either words, books, place, or time, taken and used for teaching.

See pages 151, 152, and 153.

THE INFLECTIONS OF A REGULAR VERB.

The principal inflections are found in the Present, Perfect, and Future Tenses, and the Verbal Nouns.

1. The REFLEXIVE VERB; mihahatra, to arrange himself.

Active Present; mihahatra. Perfect; mihahatra. Future; mihahatra. Imperfect; mihahatra. Verbal Noun; mihahatra, mihahatra.

Passive Present; iaharana. Per.; niharana. Fut.; hiharana. Imp.; iaharo. V. N.; iaharana.

2. The POTENTIAL VERB; mahalahatra, to be able to arrange.

Active pre.; mahalahatra. Per.; mahalahatra. Fut.; mahalahatra. Imp.; mahalahatra. V. N.; mpalahatra, fahalahatra.

Pas. pre.; ahalaharana. Per.; nahalaharana. Fut.; hahalaharana. Imp.; ahalaharo. V. N.; fahalaharana.

3. The INTENSIVE VERB; mihatsara, to improve himself, to better himself.

Active pre.; mihatsara. Per.; mihatsara. Fut.; hihatsara. Imp.; mihatsara. V. N.; mphatsara, fhatsara.

Pas. pre.; ihiatsarana. Per.; nihatsarana. Fut.; hihatsarana. Imp.; ihiatsaro. V. N.; fhiatsarana.

4. The TRANSITIVE VERB; mandahatra, to arrange, to set in order.

Active pre.; mandahatra. Per.; nandahatra. Fut.; handahatra. Imp.; mandahatra. V. N.; mpandahatra, fandahatra. Passive pre.; andaharana. Per.; nandaharana. Fut.; handaharana. Imp.; andaharo. V. N.; fandaharana.

5. The RECIPROCATIVE VERB; mifandahatra, to arrange one another.

Active pre.; mifandahatra. Per.; mifandahatra. Future; mifandahatra. Imp.; mifandahatra. V. N.; mpifandahatra, fifandahatra.

Passive pre.; iandaharana. Per.; nifandaharana. Future; mifandaharana. Imp.; iandaharo. V. N.; fifandaharana.

6. The CAUSATIVE of the REFLEXIVE VERB; mamplahatra, to cause a person to arrange himself.

Active pre.; mamplahatra. Per.; namplahatra. Future; hamplahatra. Imp.; mamplahatra. V. N.; mpamplahatra, fampilahatra.

Passive pre.; ampilaharana. Per.; namplaharana. Future; hamplaharana. Imp.; ampilaharo. V. N.; fampilaharana.

7. The CAUSATIVE of the POTENTIAL VERB; manpahalatra, to cause to be able to arrange.

Active pre.; manpahalatra. Per.; nampahalatra. Future; hampahalatra. Imp.; manpahalatra. V. N.; mpam-pahalatra, fampahalatra.

Passive pre.; ampahalarana. Per.; nampahalarana. Future; hampahalarana. Imp.; ampahalaro. V. N.; fampahalarana.

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8. The CAUSATIVE of the INTENSIVE VERB;
mamphiatsara, to cause to improve.

Active pre.; mamphiatsara. Per.; mamphiatsara. Future;
hamphiatsara. Imp. mamphiatsara. V. N.; mpamphiatsara,
famphiatsara.

Passive pre.; amphiatsarana. Per.; namphiatsarana. Future;
hamphiatsarana. Imp.; amphiatsarano. V. N.; famphiatsarana.

9. The CAUSATIVE of the TRANSITIVE VERB;
mampondahatra, to cause to arrange.

Active pre.; mampondahatra. Per. nampondahatra. Future;
hampondahatra. Imp.; mampondahatra. V. N.; mpamponda-
hatra, fampondahatra.

Passive pre.; ampandaharana. Per.; nampondahatrana. Fu-
ture; hampondarana. Imp.; ampandaharo. V. N.; fampan-
daharana.

10. The CAUSATIVE of the RECIPROCATIVE VERB;
mampiandahatra, to cause persons to arrange one
another.

Active pre.; mampiandahatra. Per.; nampiandahatra.
Future; hampiandahatra. Imp.; mampiandahatra. V. N.;
mpampiandahatra, fampiandahatra.

Passive pre.; ampiandaharana. Per.; nampiandahatrana.
Future; hampiandaharana. Imp.; ampiandaharo. V. N.;
fampiandaharana.

11. The RECIPROCATIVE CAUSATIVE of the RE-
FLEXIVE VERB; miampilahatra, to cause reciprocally
to arrange themselves.

Active pre.; miampilahatra. Per. miampilahatra. Future;
hiampilahatra. Imp.; miampilahatra. V. N.; mpiampilaha-
tra, fiampilahatra.

Passive pre.; iamphilaharana. Per.; miampilahatrana. Fu-
ture; hiampilaharana. Imp.; iamphilaharo. V. N.; fiampi-
laharana.

12. The RECIPROCATIVE CAUSATIVE of the POTEN-
TIATIVE VERB; miampahalalatra, to cause reciprocally
to have power to arrange, or to set in order.

Active pre.; miampahalalatra. Per.; miampahalalatra.
Future; hiampahalalatra. Imp.; miampahalalatra. V. N.;
mpiampahalalatra, fiampahalalatra.

Passive pre.; iampehalaharana. Per.; miampahalalatrana.
Future; hiampahalalatrana. Imp.; iampehalaharo. V. N.;
fiampahalalatrana.

13. The RECIPROCATIVE CAUSATIVE of the INTEN-
SIVE VERB; miampihatsara, to cause reciprocally to
improve, or to grow better.

Active pre.; miampihatsara. Per.; miampihatsara. Future;
hiampihatsara. Imp.; miampihatsara. V. N.; mpiampihatsara,
fiampihatsara.

Passive pre.; iampihatsarana. Per.; miampihatsarana.
Future; hiampihatsarana. Imp.; iampihatsarano. V. N.;
fiampihatsarana.

14. The RECIPROCATIVE CAUSATIVE of the TRANSITIVE VERB; *niafampandahatra*, to cause reciprocally to arrange.

Active pre.; *niafampandahatra*. Per.; *niafampandahatra*.
 Future; *hifampandahatra*. Imp.; *niafampandahatra*. V. N.;
mpifampandahatra, *fiampandahatra*.
 Passive pre.; *fiampandaharana*. Per.; *niafampandaharana*.
 Future; *hifampandaharana*. Imp.; *fiampandaharo*. V. N.;
fiampandaharana.

15. The POTENTATIVE CAUSATIVE of the REFLEXIVE VERB; *mahampilahatra*, to have power to cause persons to arrange themselves.

Active pre.; *mahampilahatra*. Per.; *mahampilahatra*. Fu-
 ture; *hahampilahatra*. Imp.; *mahampilahatra*. V. N.; *mpa-
 hampilahatra*, *fahampilahatra*.
 Passive pre.; *ahampilaharana*. Per.; *mahampilaharana*. Fu-
 ture; *hahampilaharana*. Imp.; *ahampilaharo*. V. N.; *fa-
 hampilaharana*.

16. The POTENTATIVE CAUSATIVE of the POTENTATIVE VERB; *mahampalahatra*, to have power to cause others to be able to arrange.

Active pre.; *mahampalahatra*. Per.; *mahampalahatra*.
 Future; *hahampalahatra*. Imp.; *mahampalahatra*. V. N.;
mpahampalahatra, *fahampalahatra*.
 Passive pre.; *ahampalaharana*. Per.; *mahampalaharana*.
 Future; *hahampalaharana*. Imp.; *ahampalaharo*. V. N.;
fahampalaharana.

17. The POTENTATIVE CAUSATIVE of the INTRANSITIVE VERB; *mahampihatsara*, to have power to cause persons to improve, or to better themselves.

Active pre.; *mahampihatsara*. Per.; *mahampihatsara*. Fu-
 ture; *hahampihatsara*. Imp.; *mahampihatsara*. V. N.;
mpahampihatsara, *fahampihatsara*.
 Passive pre.; *ahampihatsarana*. Per.; *mahampihatsarana*.
 Future; *hahampihatsarana*. Imp.; *ahampihatsaro*. V. N.;
fahampihatsarana.

18. The POTENTATIVE CAUSATIVE of the TRANSITIVE VERB; *mahampandahatra*, to have power to cause to arrange.

Active pre.; *mahampandahatra*. Per.; *mahampandahatra*.
 Future; *hahampandahatra*. Imp.; *mahampandahatra*. V. N.;
mpahampandahatra, *fahampandahatra*.
 Passive pre.; *ahampandaharana*. Per.; *mahampandaharana*.
 Future; *hahampandaharana*. Imp.; *ahampandaharo*. V. N.;
fahampandaharana.

19. The POTENTATIVE CAUSATIVE of the RECIPROCATIVE VERB; *mahampifandahatra*, to have power to cause persons to arrange one another.

Active pre.; *mahampifandahatra*. Per.; *mahampifandaha-
 tra*. Future; *hahampifandahatra*. Imp.; *mahampifandahatra*.
 V. N.; *mpahampifandahatra*, *fahampifandahatra*.
 Passive pre.; *ahampifandaharana*. Per.; *mahampifandaharana*.
 Future; *hahampifandaharana*. Imp.; *ahampifandaharo*. V. N.;
fahampifandaharana.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Conjugation of a Passive Verb in its simplest form.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Terena aho, I am pressed.	1. Terena izahay.*
	Terena isikia.
2. Terena hianao.	2. Terena hianareo.
3. Terena izy.	3. Terena izareo.

Present Tense.

1. No terena aho, I was pressed.	1. No terena izahay.
	No terena isikia.
2. No terena hianao.	2. No terena hianareo.
3. No terena izy.	3. No terena izareo.

Future.

1. Ho terena aho, I shall, or will be pressed.	1. Ho terena izahay.
	Ho terena isikia.
2. Ho terena hianao.	2. Ho terena hianareo.
3. Ho terena izy.	3. Ho terena izareo.

Present Perfect.

1. Efa terena aho, I have been pressed.	1. Efa terena izahay.
	Efa terena isikia.
2. Efa terena hianao.	2. Efa terena hianareo.
3. Efa terena izy.	3. Efa terena izareo.

* The first line of the Plural is *exclusive*, the second *inclusive*.

Conjugation—continued.

Pluperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Efa no terena aho, I had been pressed.	1. Efa no terena izahay.
	Efa no terena isikia.
2. Efa no terena hianao.	2. Efa no terena hianareo.
3. Efa no terena izy.	3. Efa no terena izareo.

Future Perfect.

1. Efa ho terena aho, I shall or will have been pressed.	1. Efa ho terena izahay.
	Efa ho terena isikia.
2. Efa ho terena hianao.	2. Efa ho terena hianareo.
3. Efa ho terena izy.	3. Efa ho terena izareo.

Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

1. Izaho terena.	1. Izahay terena.
	I am pressed.
2. Hianao terena.	2. Hianareo terena.
3. Izy terena.	3. Izareo terena.

Perfect.

1. Izaho no terena, I was pressed.	1. Izahay no terena.
	Isikia no terena.
2. Hianao no terena.	2. Hianareo no terena.
3. Izy no terena.	3. Izareo no terena.

Future.

1. Izaho ho terena, I shall or will be pressed.	1. Izahay ho terena.
	Isikia ho terena.
2. Hianao ho terena.	2. Hianareo ho terena.
3. Izy ho terena.	3. Izareo ho terena.

Conjugation—continued.

Present Perfect.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Izaho efa terena,
<i>I have been pressed.</i> | 1. Izahay efa terena.
<i>Isikia efa terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao efa terena. | 2. Hianareo efa terena. |
| 3. Izy efa terena. | 3. Izareo efa terena. |

Paperfect.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Izaho efa no terena,
<i>I had been pressed.</i> | 1. Izahay efa no terena.
<i>Isikia efa no terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao efa no terena. | 2. Hianareo efa no terena. |
| 3. Izy efa no terena. | 3. Izareo efa no terena. |

Future Perfect.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Izaho efa ho terena, I shall
or will have been pressed. | 1. Izahay efa ho terena.
<i>Isikia efa ho terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao efa ho terena. | 2. Hianareo efa ho terena. |
| 3. Izy efa ho terena. | 3. Izareo efa ho terena. |

Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Izaho no terena, it is I that
is pressed, or, I am he
that is pressed. | 1. Izahay no terena.
<i>Isikia no terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao no terena. | 2. Hianareo no terena. |
| 3. Izy no terena. | 3. Izareo no terena. |

Conjugation—continued.

Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Izaho no terena, It is I that
was pressed, or I am he
that was pressed. | 1. Izahay no terena.
<i>Isikia no terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao no terena. | 2. Hianareo no terena. |
| 3. Izy no terena. | 3. Izareo no terena. |

Future.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Izaho no ho terena, It is I
that shall or will be pressed,
or I am he that shall
or will be pressed. | 1. Izahay no ho terena.
<i>Isikia no ho terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao no ho terena. | 2. Hianareo no ho terena. |
| 3. Izy no ho terena. | 3. Izareo no ho terena. |

Present Perfect.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Izaho no efa terena, it is I
that has been pressed, or
I am he that has been
pressed. | 1. Izahay no efa terena.
<i>Isikia no efa terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao no efa terena. | 2. Hianareo no efa terena. |
| 3. Izy no efa terena. | 3. Izareo no efa terena. |

Paperfect.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Izaho no efa no terena, It
is I, or I am he that had
been pressed. | 1. Izahay no efa terena.
<i>Isikia no efa no terena.</i> |
| 2. Hianao no efa no terena. | 2. Hianareo no efa no terena. |
| 3. Izy no efa no terena. | 3. Izareo no efa no terena. |

Conjugation—continued.

	<i>Future Perfect.</i>	
Singular.		Plural.
1. Iza ho no efa ho terena, it is I that, or I am he that shall or will have been pressed.	1. Irahay no efa ho terena. Isikia no efa ho terena.	
2. Hianao no efa ho terena.	2. Hianareo no efa ho terena.	
3. Izy no efa ho terena.	3. Izareo no efa ho terena.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>
1. Aoka ho terena aho, let me be pressed.	1. Aoka ho terena izahay. Aoka ho terena isikia.
2. Tereo, or tereo hianao.	2. Tereo, or tereo hianareo.
3. Aoka ho terena izy.	3. Aoka ho terena izareo.

Emphatic Form.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>
1. Aoka aho ho terena, let me be pressed.	1. Aoky izahay ho terena. Aoky isikia ho terena.
2. Aoky hianao ho terena.	2. Aoky hianareo ho terena.
3. Aoky izy ho terena.	3. Aoky izareo ho terena.

Exclusive Form.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>
1. Aoky izaho no ho terena, let me be he that shall be pressed.	1. Aoky izahay no ho terena. Aoky isikia no ho terena.
2. Aoky hianao no ho terena.	2. Aoky hianareo no ho terena.
3. Aoky izy no ho terena.	3. Aoky izareo no ho terena.

Conjugation—continued.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. Direct Form.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>	
Singular.		Plural.
1. Raha terena aho, if I be pressed.	1. Raha terena izahay. Raha terena isikia.	
2. Raha terena hianao.	2. Raha terena hianareo.	
3. Raha terena izy.	3. Raha terena izareo.	
	<i>Perfect.</i>	
1. Raha no terena aho, if I were pressed.	1. Raha no terena izahay. Raha no terena isikia.	
2. Raha no terena hianao.	2. Raha no terena hianareo.	
3. Raha no terena izy.	3. Raha no terena izareo.	
	<i>Future.</i>	
1. Raha ho terena aho, if I shall or will be pressed.	1. Raha ho terena izahay. Raha ho terena isikia.	
2. Raha ho terena hianao.	2. Raha ho terena hianareo.	
3. Raha ho terena izy.	3. Raha ho terena izareo.	
	<i>Present perfect.</i>	
1. Rehafa terena aho, if I have been pressed.	1. Rehafa terena izahay. Rehafa terena isikia.	
2. Rehafa terena hianao.	2. Rehafa terena hianareo.	
3. Rehafa terena izy.	3. Rehafa terena izareo.	
	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
1. Rehafa no terena aho, if I had been pressed.	1. Rehafa no terena izahay. Rehafa no terena isikia.	
2. Rehafa no terena hianao.	2. Rehafa no terena hianareo.	
3. Rehafa no terena izy.	3. Rehafa no terena izareo.	

Conjugation—continued.

Future perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Rehefa ho terena aho, if I shall or will have been pressed.
 1. Rehefa ho terena izahay.
 Rehefa ho terena isikia.
2. Rehefa ho terena hianao.
 2. Rehefa ho terena hianareo.
3. Rehefa ho terena izy.
 3. Rehefa ho terena izareo.

Emphatic and Exclusive Form.

Present Tense.

1. Raha izaho no efa terena, if I be he that is to be pressed.
 1. Raha izahay no terena.
 Raha isikia no terena.
2. Raha hianao no efa terena.
 2. Raha hianareo no terena.
3. Raha izy no efa terena.
 3. Raha izareo no terena.

Perfect.

1. Raha izaho no efa terena, if I be he that was pressed.
 1. Raha izahay no efa terena.
 Raha isikia no efa terena.
2. Raha hianao no efa terena.
 2. Raha hianareo no efa terena.
3. Raha izy no efa terena.
 3. Raha izareo no efa terena.

Future.

1. Raha izahy no ho terena, if I be he that shall be pressed.
 1. Raha izahay no ho terena.
 Raha isikia no ho terena.
2. Raha hianao no ho terena.
 2. Raha hianareo no ho terena.
3. Raha izy no ho terena.
 3. Raha izareo no ho terena.

Conjugation—continued.

Present perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Rehefa izaho no terena, if I am he that has been pressed.
 1. Rehefa izahay no terena.
 Rehefa isikia no terena.
2. Rehefa hianao no terena.
 2. Rehefa hianareo no terena.
3. Rehefa izy no terena.
 3. Rehefa izareo no terena.

Pluperfect.

1. Rehefa izaho no efa no terena, if I should have pressed.
 1. Rehefa izahay no efa no terena.
 Rehefa isikia no efa no terena.
2. Rehefa hianao no efa no terena.
 2. Rehefa hianareo no efa no terena.
3. Rehefa izy no efa no terena.
 3. Rehefa izareo no efa no terena.

Future perfect.

1. Rehefa izaho no ho terena, if I be he that shall be pressed.
 1. Rehefa izahay no ho terena.
 Rehefa isikia no ho terena.
2. Rehefa hianao no ho terena.
 2. Rehefa hianareo no ho terena.
3. Rehefa izy no ho terena.*
 3. Rehefa izareo no ho terena.

Infinitive Mood or Participles.

- Present. Terena, pressed. Present perfect. Efa terena,
having been pressed.
- Perfect. No terena. Pluperfect. Efa no terena.
- Future. Ho terena. Future Perfect. Efa ho terena.

Note.—By placing the Article *ny* before the Participles, they become Participial Nouns.

Conjugation—continued.

POTENTIAL MOOD. Direct Form.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. Atery aho, I can or may be pressed.
2. Atery hianao.
3. Atery izy.

Plural.

Perfect.

1. Natery aho, I could or might be pressed.
2. Natery hianao.
3. Natery izy.

Future.

1. Hatery aho, I shall be made able to be pressed.
2. Hatery hianao.
3. Hatery izy.

Present Perfect.

1. Efa atery aho, I can or may have been pressed.
2. Efa atery hianao.
3. Efa atery izy.

Conjugation—continued.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

1. Efa natery aho, I might or could have been pressed.
2. Efa natery hianao.
3. Efa natery izy.

Plural.

Future perfect.

1. Efa hatery aho, I shall or will have been made able to be pressed.
2. Efa hatery hianao.
3. Efa hatery izy.

Emphatic Form.

Present Tense.

1. Izaho atery, I may or can be pressed.
2. Hianao atery.
3. Izy atery.

Perfect.

1. Izaho natery, I might or could be pressed.
2. Hianao natery.
3. Izy natery.

Future.

1. Izaho hatery, I shall or will be made able to be pressed.
2. Hianao hatery.
3. Izy hatery.

Conjugation—continued.

- | <i>Present perfect.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. Izaho efa atery, I may or can have been pressed. | 1. Izahay efa atery. Isikia efa atery. |
| 2. Hianao efa atery. | 2. Hianareo efa atery. |
| 3. Izy efa atery. | 3. Izareo efa atery. |

Paperfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Izaho efa natery, I might or could have been pressed. | 1. Izahay efa natery. Isikia efa natery. |
| 2. Hianao efa natery. | 2. Hianareo efa natery. |
| 3. Izy efa natery. | 3. Izareo efa natery. |

Future Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Izaho efa hatery, I shall or will have been able to be pressed. | 1. Izahay efa hatery. Isikia efa hatery. |
| 2. Hianao efa hatery. | 2. Hianareo efa hatery. |
| 3. Izy efa hatery. | 3. Izareo efa hatery. |

*Exclusive Form.**Present Tense.*

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Izaho no atery, It is I that can be pressed. | 1. Izahay no atery. Isikia no atery. |
| 2. Hianao no atery. | 2. Hianareo no atery. |
| 3. Izy no atery. | 3. Izareo no atery. |

Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Izaho no natery, I am he that could be pressed. | 1. Izahay no natery. Isikia no natery. |
| 2. Hianao no natery. | 2. Hianareo no natery. |
| 3. Izy no natery. | 3. Izareo no natery. |

Conjugation—continued.

- | <i>Future.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. Izaho no hatery, I am he that shall, or will be made able to be pressed. | 1. Izahay no hatery. Isikia no hatery. |
| 2. Hianao no hatery. | 2. Hianareo no hatery. |
| 3. Izy no hatery. | 3. Izareo no hatery. |

Present Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Izaho no efa atery, I am he that may, or can have been pressed. | 1. Izahay no efa atery. Isikia no efa atery. |
| 2. Hianao no efa atery. | 2. Hianareo no efa atery. |
| 3. Izy no efa atery. | 3. Izareo no efa atery. |

Paperfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Izaho no efa natery, I am he that might or could have been pressed. | 1. Izahay no efa natery. Isikia no efa natery. |
| 2. Hianao no efa natery. | 2. Hianareo no efa natery. |
| 3. Izy no efa natery. | 3. Izareo no efa natery. |

Future Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Izaho no efa hatery, I am he that shall or will have been able to be pressed. | 1. Izahay no efa hatery. Isikia no efa hatery. |
| 2. Hianao no efa hatery. | 2. Hianareo no efa hatery. |
| 3. Izy no efa hatery. | 3. Izareo no efa hatery. |

Conjugation—continued.

The Infinitive Mood, or Participles.

Present.	Atery.	Present Perfect.	Efa atery.
Perfect.	Natery.	Pluperfect.	Efa natery.
Future.	Hatery.	Future Perfect.	Efa hatery.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

THE Conjugation of the Pronominal Adjective, of the Simple Passive in form, but Active in signification.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Tereko, pressed by me,	1. Terenay.*
i. e. I press.	Terensikita.
2. Terenao.	2. Terenareo.
3. Tereny.	3. Terenjareo.

Perfect.

1. No tereko, pressed by me.	1. No terenay.
i. e. I pressed.	No terensikita.
2. No terenao.	2. No terenareo.
3. No tereny.	3. No terenjareo.

* The first line of the Plural is *exclusive*, the second *inclusive*.

Conjugation—continued.

Future.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Ho tereko, will or shall,	1. Ho terenay.
be pressed by me, i. e. I	Ho terensikita.
shall or will press.	
2. Ho terenao.	2. Ho terenareo.
3. Ho tereny.	3. Ho terenjareo.

Present Perfect.

1. Efa tereko, has been pressed by me, i. e. I have pressed.	1. Efa tereny.
	Efa terensikita.
2. Efa terenao.	2. Efa terenareo.
3. Efa tereny.	3. Efa terenjareo.

Pluperfect.

1. Efa no tereko, had been pressed by me, i. e. I had pressed.	1. Efa no terenay.
	Efa no terensikita.
2. Efa no terenao.	2. Efa no terenareo.
3. Efa no tereny.	3. Efa no terenjareo.

Future Perfect.

1. Efa ho tereko, shall or will have been pressed by me, i. e. I shall or will have pressed.	1. Efa ho terenay.
	Efa ho terensikita.
2. Efa ho terenao.	2. Efa ho terenareo.
3. Efa ho tereny.	3. Efa ho terenjareo.

Conjugation—continued.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Raha tereko, if pressed by me, i. e. if I press.* | 1. Raha teremay. |
| 2. Raha teremao. | Raha terentsikia. |
| 3. Raha tereny. | 2. Raha teremaro. |
| | 3. Raha terenjaroo. |

Perfect.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Raha no tereko, or could press. | 1. Raha no teremay. |
| 2. Raha no teremao. | Raha no terentsikia. |
| 3. Raha no tereny. | 2. Raha no teremaro. |
| | 3. Raha no terenjaroo. |

Future.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Raha ho tereko, or will press. | 1. Raha ho teremay. |
| 2. Raha ho teremao. | Raha ho terentsikia. |
| 3. Raha ho tereny. | 2. Raha ho teremaro. |
| | 3. Raha ho terenjaroo. |

Present Perfect.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rehefa tereko, pressed. | 1. Rehefa teremay. |
| 2. Rehefa teremao. | Rehefa terentsikia. |
| 3. Rehefa tereny. | 2. Rehefa teremaro. |
| | 3. Rehefa terenjaroo. |

* The English meaning of the other tenses is given without the literal translation.

Conjugation—continued.

Pluperfect.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Rehefa no tereko, pressed. | 1. Rehefa no teremay. |
| 2. Rehefa no teremao. | Rehefa no terentsikia. |
| 3. Rehefa no tereny. | 2. Rehefa no teremaro. |
| | 3. Rehefa no terenjaroo. |

Future Perfect.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rehefa ho tereko, have pressed. | 1. Rehefa ho teremay. |
| 2. Rehefa ho teremao. | Rehefa ho terentsikia. |
| 3. Rehefa ho tereny. | 2. Rehefa ho teremaro. |
| | 3. Rehefa ho terenjaroo. |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Singular. | Plural. |
| 1. Ateriko, I may or can press. | 1. Aterinay. |
| 2. Ateriniao. | Aterintsikia. |
| 3. Ateriny. | 2. Aterinaroo. |
| | 3. Aterinjaroo. |

Perfect.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Nateriko, I might or could press. | 1. Naterinay. |
| 2. Nateriniao. | Naterintsikia. |
| 3. Nateriny. | 2. Naterinaroo. |
| | 3. Naterinjaroo. |

[Conjugation—continued.]

Singular.

Future.

Plural.

1. Hateriko, I shall or will be able to press.
 Haterinitsika.
 2. Haterinao.
 3. Hateriny.

Present perfect.

1. Efa ateriko, I may or can have pressed.
 Efa aterinitsika.
 2. Efa aterinao.
 3. Efa ateriny.

Pluperfect.

1. Efa nateriko, I might or could have pressed.
 Efa naterinitsika.
 2. Efa naterinao.
 3. Efa nateriny.

Future perfect.

1. Efa nateriko, I shall or will have been able to press.
 Efa haterinitsika.
 2. Efa haterinao.
 3. Efa hateriny.

SPECIMEN OF A VERB CONJUGATED
NEGATIVELY AND INTERROGATIVELY.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

- Present, Inf. or Part. Tsy mangataka, not to be asking, or not asking.
 Perfect, _____ Tsy nangataka, not to have asked, or asked.
 Future. Tsy hangataka, not about to ask.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- Present, Neg. Tsy mangataka aho, I ask not, or I do not ask.
 _____ Neg. and Inter. Tsy mangataka va aho? do I not ask?
 Perfect, Neg. Tsy nangataka hianao, thou didst not ask.
 _____ Neg. and Inter. Tsy nangataka va hianao, didst thou not ask.?
 Future, Neg. Tsy hangataka izy, he will not ask.
 _____ Neg. and Inter. Tsy hangataka v' izy, will he not ask?
 Present Perfect Neg. Tsy efa mangataka izahay, we have not asked. Ex.
 _____ Neg. and Inter. Tsy efa mangataka v' isikia, have we not asked. In.
 R

Pluperfect Neg. Tsy efa nangataka hianareo, you had not asked.

_____ Neg. and Inter. Tsy efa nangataka va hianareo, had not you asked ?

Future Perfect Neg. Tsy efa nangataka izareo, they have not been about to ask.

_____ Neg. and Inter. Tsy efa nangataka v' izareo, have not they been about to ask ?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

1. Aoky tsy hangataka aho, let me not ask, or do not let me ask.

2. Aza mangataka hianao, ask not thou, or thou shalt not ask.

3. Aoky tsy hangataka izy, let him not ask.

Plural.

1. Aoky tsy hangataka izahay. Ex. Let us not ask, or aza mangataka izahay, or do let us not ask. Aoky tsy hangataka isikria. In. Let us not ask.

2. Aza mangataka hianareo, do not you ask, or ask not you.

3. Aoky tsy hangataka izareo, let them not ask, or Aza mangataka izareo, do not let them ask.

SPECIMEN OF IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

1. IRREGULAR VERBS do not admit the regular terminations of Passive Verbs with that of their Participles ; as, ovana, changed ; vidina, bought. They are atao, done ; avy, come ; tonga, arrived ; azo, gotten, obtained ; hay, is able, capable ; scho, manifested, appeared ; efa, effected, perfected ; vita, finished ; tantaraka, fulfilled, accomplished ; voky, satiated.

2. DEFECTIVE VERBS are such as are used only in certain Tenses. They are, hoy izy, he says ; hono, it is said, or is reported ; misy, there is, or exists ; lavorany, it is well done ; tafa, is complete ; voa, is done, perfected. When tafa, or voa, precedes a Primitive word, it makes it a Participle of the Passive voice ; and with a Pronominal Affix, a Verb Passive in form, but Active in signification ; as, tafaray, united, become one ; from tafa and iray one ; avotra, redemption ; voa avotra, redeemed ; voa soratro, is or was written by me, i. e. I wrote ; voa vidiko, is or was bought by me, i. e. I bought.

3. IMPERSONAL VERBS are such as have no person for the Nominative. They are, hoe, saying ; tany, it comes ; tokony, should, is worthy of ; tsy maitry, ought, must ; vao, it begins, just commenced ; hono

reported, said; hanky, is it so? manko, is it that? Aleo, would rather, is preferable; leo, is equal to, a match to, able to do, or to endure; tsileo, is unable to, or to bear it, not equal to the task.

Ho, to become, to be, is a characteristic of the Future Tense; No, is or was, when it follows an Interrogative Pronoun, it is a Repletive Interrogative, signifying is, or was; and an Exclusive confining the action entirely to the person acting, or acted upon; as, Iza no nanao izany? who did that? Izaho no nanao izany, it is I that did it, or I am he that did it. It is also an Auxiliary to Verbs expressing an act that is passed, and signifies, was, or has been.

SECTION XI. ADVERBS.

ADVERBS are words joined to Adjectives, to Verbs, to Participles, and to other Adverbs; as, *miasa tsara aho, I work well; maditra fokoà izy, he is obstinate indeed; mangataka mandrakariva, asking continually, or always begging; ankehitriny hany, even now; ankehitriny izao, this very moment.*

THE CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS.

ADVERBS are divided into the following Classes.

I. ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

1. Cardinal; as, iray hiary, iray monja, *only one*; indray, indrai-mandeha, indrai-make, once, or in one time. See page 93.
2. Ordinals; as, voalohany, first; indroa, twice; intelo, thrice. See page 93.

II. ADVERBS OF TIME.

1. Present. Ankehitriny, ankehitrino, *now*; ankehitriny izao, ankehitriny izao hiary, *this very moment*; anio, *to-day*; anio hiary, andro any, *to-day*, i. e. *this very day*; miarakaminizay, *instantly*, immediately; anio dia anio, *to-day*, even *to-day*, i. e. *this very day*; Taha, *when, while*; anio tontolo andro, *to-day*, i. e. *all day long*.
2. Past. Sahady, *already*; rahateo, *before hand*; vao lasa, *late*; fahiny, formerly; aloha, taloha, before, *beforetime*; fahiny, in time past, *at former times*, in ancient times; omaly, *yesterday*; afak'omaly, *before yesterday*; andro afak'omaly, *day before yesterday*; loak'andro, *day ago*; ankeho, just now, recently; taminizao, at this moment;