



Read the following text:

MANASA HISAKAFO



Mantso an'I Soa aho. Nanasa azy hisakafo aho **rahampitso**.

Mantsena aho, nividy **akoho** sy **legioma**.

Nividy **lafarinina** sy **atody** ary **mananasy koa** aho. Hanao **mofomamy** amin'ny mananasy aho

#### Glossary:

##### Verbs:



**Manasa:** to invite

**Manasa hisakafo:** to invite to eat

**Miantso:** to call (N- past)

**Misakafo / homana – mihinana:** to eat (H- future)

**Miantsena / mandeha bazary:** to go to the market (N- past)

**Mividy:** to buy (N- past)

**Manao / Mitsabo:** to do (H- future)

##### Nouns:



**Akoho:** chicken

**Legioma:** vegetables

**Lafarinina:** flour

**Atody / antodinakoho:** egg

**Mananasy / manasy:** pineapple

**Mofomamy:** cake

**Rahampitso / amaraigny:** tomorrow

**Koa:** also

**Amin'ny:** with

**Sy / ary:** and

**Aho / zaho:** I



## Note:

A Malagasy sentence does not start with the subject, but the subject comes at the end. **Verb - Subject**

## Example:

Nanasa azy hisakafo aho rahampitso (I invited her to eat tomorrow).

In today's text, after the subject, you can place the word that indicates the time (the adverb of time). **Verb - Subject - Time**

## Example:

Nanasa azy hisakafo aho rahampitso (I invited her to eat tomorrow).

If the verb begins with **M-**, it changes to **N-** in the past and **H-** in the future.

For intransitive verbs, the structure is: **Verb - Subject**

## Example:

Nantsena aho (I went to the market).



## Grammar Rules

For transitive verbs (today's lesson), you need a direct object, which could be a noun, pronoun, person, object, or animal.

## Transitive verb - Object - Subject

## Examples:

Niantso an'i Soa aho (I called Soa)

Nanasa azy aho (I invited her)

Nividy akoho sy legioma aho (I bought chicken and vegetables)

**a) Personal Pronouns (Object and Subject)**

Object Pronouns	Subject Pronouns
Ahy (me)	Aho / Zaho (I)
Anao (you)	Ianao / Ana(o) (you)
Azy (him/her)	Izy (he/she)
Antsika (us, inclusive)	Isika / Antsika (we, inclusive)
Anay (us, exclusive)	Izahay / Zahay (we, exclusive)
Anareo (you, plural)	Ianareo / Are(o) (you, plural)
Azy ireo (them)	Izy ireo / Zareo (they)
An'i Soa (Soa)	I Soa (Soa)

**Examples:**

Hanasa azy aho (I will invite her)

Niantso an'i Soa aho (I called Soa)

**b) You can ask four questions for each sentence:**

1. Maninona / Manino: What are....doing?

*Note: Naninona / Nanino (past - what did...do). Haninona / Hanino (future - what will....do?)*

2. Iza no / Zôvy: Who ...?

3. An'iza / Zôvy: Who (the action) is directed to?

4. Inona / Ino: What ...?

*Note: Ve / Moa: turns a sentence into a question, like “isn’t it?” or “right?”*

**Examples:**

1. Niantso an'i Soa aho

Maninona ianao? – Niantso an'i Soa (What are you doing? I called Soa)

Iza no niantso an'i Soa? – Zaho (Who called Soa? I did)

Niantso an'i Soa ve ianao? – Eny (Did you call Soa? Yes)

Niantso an'iza ianao? – I Soa (Who did you call? Soa)

2. Nividy akoho sy legioma zaho



Manino (i)anao? – Nividy akoho sy legioma (What are you doing? I bought chicken and vegetables)

Zôvy nividy akoho sy legioma? – Zaho (Who bought chicken and vegetables? I did)

Nividy akoho sy legioma ve anao? – Ia (Did you buy chicken and vegetables? Yes)

Nividy ino anao? – Akoho sy legioma (What did you buy? Chicken and vegetables)

**Exercise**

Try to listen, re-listen, and re-read the text MANASA HISAKAFO above, then translate it into your native language.