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 personnae. The 4 focus class affixes and their relationship to their dramatis personnae are-

- **en** signals subject as actor in focus (SF)
  
  \[
  \text{andara hao ka alat} \\
  \text{SF}
  \]
  
  will-bring I the basket

  'I will bring the basket.'

- **en** signals object in focus (OF)
  
  \[
  \text{dadhen nao ya alat} \\
  \text{OF}
  \]
  
  will-bring I the basket

  'I will bring the basket.'

- **an** signals referent or location in focus (RF), or object in focus (OF)
  
  \[
  \text{(RF) dadhan mo hao ka alat} \\
  \text{RF}
  \]

  'I will bring the basket.'
will-bring you to me the basket

'You will bring the basket to me.'

(OF) sigi di nao baregan va mga bata

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 va habel ka bata

will-cover I with-the-blanket the child

'I will cover the child with the blanket.'

(OF) ibilin di niran va mga alat dini kanao

will-leave they the baskets here with-me

'They will leave the baskets here with me.'

(RF) idara pen hao kining alat

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 personnae to the verb changes in the following ways-
an- + pa-  signals causer of action in focus (CaF)

ampadara  hao  kan Melina ka kowarta  
\( \text{CaF} \)

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  
\( \text{SF} \)

will-cause-to-bring us by-mother the tomatoes
'I other wants us to bring the tomatoes.'

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

(RF) paatdan  kanao ni ina si Paping ka  
\( \text{RF} \)
cause-to-take I by-mother to-Paping the kamoti
camote
'Other wants me to take the camote
to Paping.'

(OF) pabahegan  mo kan Daylinda ya mga bata  
\( \text{OF} \)
cause-to-reprimand you Daylinda the children
'You cause Daylinda to reprimand the children.'
i- + pa- signals accessory in focus (AccF) or object in focus (OF)

(AccF) ipakomot o ining habel ka bata o

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

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-

The image contains a diagram illustrating the relationships between different affixes in the sentence structure.
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-.  

SIL-UND Workpapers 1973