Contents

1. Introduction .................................................................................................... 7
2. Direct (morphological) vs. indirect (periphrastic) causation cross-linguistically ................................................................. 11
3. Types of morphological and lexical causatives in Hausa: An overview .... 14
   3.1. Causal-noncausal pairings: ................................................................. 15
4. The Hausa Grade 5 verb: Morphosyntactic preliminaries ................. 18
5. Direct morphological (Grade 5) causation in Hausa ......................... 28
   5.1. Inactive intransitive-based Grade 5 causatives ............................ 30
   5.2. Active intransitives and derived Grade 5 causatives .................... 35
   5.3. Transitive-based Grade 5 causatives (‘buy/sell’, ‘learn/teach’,
       ‘eat/feed’, etc.) = “transfer-of-possession”/ “cause-to-have” ......... 40
   5.3.1. Derived ditransitive (three-argument) causative constructions .... 43
6. Periphrastic/indirect causatives (formed with head verb säa ‘cause (put)’) . 47
   6.1. TAM choices in the matrix and lower clauses ............................... 52
   6.2 Negation of the matrix and/or lower clause ..................................... 56
   6.3. The Subjunctive INFL/AGR in causal and purposive
       complement clauses ........................................................................... 58
   6.3.1. Perfective and Subjunctive TAM’s in the lower clause—
       an implicational hierarchy ............................................................... 60
   6.4. Periphrastic ALLOW/ENABLE-type (‘allow, let’)
       and PREVENT-type (‘prevent’) verbs ............................................. 62
   6.5. Are Hausa periphrastic säa-causatives analyzable
       as serial verb constructions? ............................................................ 66
   6.6. Catenative säa with nominalized TAM-less complements ............ 67
   6.7. Other complement-types licensed by causal säa ......................... 69
       6.7.1. Ellipsis of the complement or use of an anaphoric pro-form
             in säa-headed clauses ................................................................ 69
       6.7.2. Nominal(ized) complement of resultative constructions
             headed by säa (‘make X angry’) ................................................. 70
       6.7.3. Complement = NP, non-verbal copular NP, or VP nominalization. 71
7. Summary and conclusions: “Two mechanisms = two jobs” .......... 73