

(P) I Know What I Saw (1/1)

1.	Tak rihan
2.	Yaas rihan
3.	Akra tak rihan
4.	Dabalo yaas rihan
5.	Tak akraab rihan
6.	Tak dabaloob rihan
7.	Tak akteen
8.	Rihane tak akteen
9.	Tak rihaneeb akteen

G.	I saw a man
F.	I saw a dog
E.	I saw a strong man
D.	I saw a small dog
A.	I saw a man that is strong
C.	I saw a man that is small
H.	I know a man
B.	I know a man that I saw
B.	I know a man that I saw

2. (a) *Mek rihan*
 (b) *Kwati tak rihan*
 (c) *Araw kwatiib rihan*
 (d) *Akra mek akteen*
 (e) *Yaas dabaloob akteen*
 (f) *Akteene mek rihan OR Mek akteeneeb rihan*
3. (a) I saw a happy donkey
 (b) I know a strong friend OR I know a friend that is strong.
 (c) I saw a dog that I know
 (d) I know a donkey that is small
 (e) In b: *Akraab* should be *Akra* OR change the order of the first two words.

EXPLANATION

The verb (which includes the subject pronoun) occurs at the end of the sentence, after the direct object. The indefinite article ('a') is not translated.

Where nouns are modified, there is a choice of word order: the modifier (an adjective or relative clause) can precede or follow the noun. If it follows, then the final vowel is doubled and a *-b* added (indicating object case). Compare *akra tak* 'strong man' and *tak akraab*, translated here as 'a man that is strong' (actually 'strong man' would also be a reasonable translation, but we have presented the data as if the word-order change mirrored a change in translation, just to make things more straightforward when it comes to possible translations in the exercise). If it is a relative clause, an *-e* is added to the verb, but again the two word-orders are possible, with the same vowel-doubling *+b* rule: from *Tak rihan* 'I saw a man' we get *Rihane tak* or *tak rihaneeb*, both translated as 'a man that I saw' (because in English we can't say something like 'a seen by me man' with the relative clause preceding the noun).

Data from *Invitation to Linguistics* (Richard Hudson, Blackwell, 1984).

