

J. Ik heb voorspeld (I/I)

J-1

1 gedeeld	2 gehoord	3 getapt	4 verhuisd	5 geland
6 geklopt	7 gemokt	8 gerookt	9 gerot	10 getobd

J-2. The reason that deriving the plain form from the past participle is not possible in all cases for this set of data is the fact that verb stems ending in a double/compound consonant (e.g., *kunn-en*) as well as stems ending in a consonant cluster consisting of a C and d (e.g., *brand-en*) create past participles with a final consonant cluster of the form Cd. Therefore, deriving backwards, a past participle form ending in –nd (e.g., *gebrand*) could derive either from a plain form with an –nd cluster (e.g., *branden*) or a plain form with a double/compound consonant (e.g., **brannen*). Similarly, *geland* may derive from *landen* or **lannen* and *gekund* may derive from *kunden* or **kunnen*.

All other hypothetically plausible ambiguities are not supported by examples in the given data and were, therefore, not admissible. For example, another ambiguity concerns a plain form with a double vowel. Evidence from long vowel plain forms is that the double vowel would stay the same, and this is indeed the case (e.g., *leeren* 'to learn' becomes *geleerd*). Therefore, a double vowel in the past participle could have come from a double vowel in the plain form. However, as there are no examples of this in the data, this is not an admissible example.

(With contributions from Aleka Blackwell)

