

Question 2 Solution

(a) I taught	baray	(i) He entered	gashay
(b) He prevented	baajiday	(j) He cut	go'day
(c) He destroyed	bi'iday	(k) I found	helay
(d) He began	bilaabtay	(l) He rose	kacday
(e) I ate	cunay	(m) He took	qaaday
(f) He grazed	daaqday	(n) He closed	xhidhay
(g) He fell	dhacday	(o) He stirred	walaaqday
(h) He was happy	faraxday		

Explanation

The 1st person is formed by adding –ay to the stem, while the 3rd person is formed by adding –tay to the stem, but with some morphophonemic changes:

- *t* changes to *d* after *q* (6, 13, 30), *c* (14,24), *x* (7,18), and ' (4, 21), the so-called guttural consonants; the examples (g) and (l) require the solver to recognize that *c* acts like its voiceless counterpart *x*, as no example ending in *c* is given.
- stem apparently ending in *y*, drop the *y* (actually, *y* is added to a stem ending in a vowel to form the 1st person, but you cannot tell this from the data) and change *t* to *d* (1, 5, 8)
- stem ending in *l*, change *lt* to *sh* (17, 20, 22)
- stem ending in *d* or *dh*, just add –ay (16, 19, 23, 26)

We do not have to worry about other, consistent, solutions, for example that the 3rd person is formed by adding –day, or by inserting a *d* before the *ay* with a list of exceptions, which would be something like the following:

d changes to *t* after *b,g,n,r,s*

drop the (stem-final) *y*

stem ending in *l*, change *ld* to *sh* (or, –lay becomes –shay)

stem ending in *d* or *dh*, just add –ay