

## Question 2: I found and I was happy

Somali is a Cushitic language spoken by approximately 16.6 million speakers, of which about half live in Somalia, the remainder living in Djibouti (where it is an official language), Ethiopia, and in the Somali diaspora.

In the table below are given the inflected forms of 1st conjugation verbs in the 1st person and 3rd person singular ('he/she/it') past tense. Fill in the gaps.

<i>akhriyay</i>	I read	<i>akhriday</i>	He read
<i>aragay</i>	I saw	<i>aragtay</i>	He saw
(a)	I taught	<i>bartay</i>	He taught
<i>ba'ay</i>	I was destroyed	<i>ba'day</i>	He was destroyed
<i>baajiyay</i>	I prevented	(b)	He prevented
<i>baaqay</i>	I announced	<i>baaqday</i>	He announced
<i>baxay</i>	I left	<i>baxday</i>	He left
<i>bi'iyay</i>	I destroyed	(c)	He destroyed
<i>bilaabay</i>	I began	(d)	He began
(e)	I ate	<i>cuntay</i>	He ate
<i>cabay</i>	I drank	<i>cabtay</i>	He drank
<i>cararay</i>	I ran away	<i>carartay</i>	He ran away
<i>daaqay</i>	I grazed	(f)	He grazed
<i>dhacay</i>	I fell	(g)	He fell
<i>dhisay</i>	I built	<i>dhistay</i>	He built
<i>diiday</i>	I refused	<i>diiday</i>	He refused
<i>dilay</i>	I killed	<i>dishay</i>	He killed
<i>faraxay</i>	I was happy	(h)	He was happy
<i>gaadhay</i>	I reached	<i>gaadhay</i>	He reached
<i>galay</i>	I entered	(i)	He entered
<i>go'ay</i>	I cut	(j)	He cut
(k)	I found	<i>heshay</i>	He found
<i>horjeeday</i>	I opposed	<i>horjeeday</i>	He opposed
<i>kacay</i>	I rose	(l)	He rose
<i>keenay</i>	I brought	<i>keentay</i>	He brought
<i>korodhay</i>	I increased	<i>korodhay</i>	He increased
<i>qaaday</i>	I took	(m)	He took
<i>tagay</i>	I went	<i>tagtay</i>	He went
<i>xidhay</i>	I closed	(n)	He closed
<i>walaaqay</i>	I stirred	(o)	He stirred

Pronunciation: Vowel sounds are much like in English. A double vowel indicates that the vowel is long. Consonants are also as in English except as follows:

dh: a retroflex 'd' like the 'dr' in *drive* (IPA ɖ )

q: a voiced uvular plosive, like a 'g' but pronounced at the back of the throat (IPA ɢ )

kh: a bit like the 'ch' in Scottish *loch* but pronounced at the back of the throat (IPA χ )

x: a voiceless pharyngeal fricative, hard to describe, but a bit like a heavy 'h' (IPA ħ )

c: same as x, but voiced (IPA ʕ )

r: a rolled 'r' as in Italian

': a glottal stop, like the sound in the middle of *uh-oh* (IPA ʔ )