Question 2 Solution

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

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