

Question 2 Solution

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|------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| (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*