

# (R) Changing the Subject (1/1)

R1.

(a) baray	I taught
(b) baajiday	He prevented
(c) bi'iday	He destroyed
(d) bilaabtay	He began
(e) cunay	I ate
(f) daaqday	He grazed
(g) dhacday	He fell
(h) faraxday	He was happy

(i) gashay	He entered
(j) go'day	He cut
(k) helay	I found
(l) kacday	He rose
(m) qaaday	He took
(n) xidhay	He closed
(o) walaaqday	He stirred

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)

Since we don't ask for an explanation, we need not 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*

