Ideas to consider for app:

1. Animate intransitive paradigms: give examples of verbs endings, namely:
   1. /éíhi/

Example sentences:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| 101c.053 | henee3neehoxo'ot**eihi**t | S/he is really cute. |
| 101c.099 | nuhu' hoton**eihi**noo. | This one [Andy Brown?] [says] I'm shy/ashamed. |
| 102a.024 | Noh koh'**eihi**3i' | And there were quite a lot of them. |
| 102a.157 | Neniis**eihi**noo hiiwoonhehe', nih'iit. | “It’s just me now”, he said. |
| 102b.130 | Ne'nii'kookohtowouub**eihi**nee | “That’s when you feel all funny” |

1. Inanimate intransitive verb paradigms:
   1. /-óó'/, /-óú'u/ (pl)
   2. /-éé'/, /-éí'i/ (pl)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| Con90.014 | hiine'etiit nihni'**oo**'. | Life was good. |
| Con90.015 | Hih'oownee'ees**oo** nuh'uuno heesiine'etiino' nuh'uuno hetei'yooniibinoo. | Life wasn't like it is now with our children. |
| 22a.274 | Nee'ees**oo'** nuhu' neyei3eibeehiiho'. | That’s how it is for these teachers. |
| Con91.021 | teecxo' hent**ou'u.** | They’ve been there for a long time. |
| Con91.025 | nohtou heent**ou'u**'u hiibeexuunottoneeno' hiniisonooninoo wo'ei3 hiinooninoo. | “Why are they there?”, they should ask their father or their mother. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| ECSch.006 | "Noh heetwoo3**ee'** heetnoohoo3iheiitono " nih'ii3einoo neinoo. | “They are going to show you a lot of things”, my mother said.[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| 102a.057 | Hee wonoo3**ee'** nec nih'ii3o' | “Yes, there’s a lot of water”, I said to him. |
| 103b.094 | nee'ee3ooxuwuut**ee'** niiyou  nuhu' huune'etiit. | That’s how it was regulated, this life.[[2]](#footnote-2) |
| 103c.096 | wootii nee'eetP nee'eetox**ei'i**, wootii hini'iitiino nonooxeis**ei'i**. | I guess that is how many there are, I guess those markings/spokes. |

1. Tenses:
   1. Find examples of the same verb stem with and without tense markers /nih-/ (past), /héét-/ (future).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| SecTh.136 | Niiyou nuhu' **nih**nootow | Here’s this [bag], you left it behind. |
| Shade.124 | **noo3**oo3i' hi'in hiniiteheibeiitooninoo nih'iit | They left their helpers behind, said my grandfather |
| ApCap.011 | noh niiyou beebeet neeneiP **heet**nootow, heetbisnootow | And you will leave it here, you will leave everything here. |

* 1. Vowel length distinctions: find examples for verbs where the first vowel is shortened or deleted when applying a prefix, and where -en- or -on- are deleted when adding a prefix.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| BadDr.102 | **heetbiin**ein he'ii3ooni'i toonhiiteseiit | Whoever comes to you will give you something. |
| Hor.012 | noh **nihbiin**i3i'. | And they gave me things. |
| HowI.057 | **Beniin**e3en heetih'ini niii'oh'ot | “I am giving her to you, for you to raise” |

1. Negation:
   1. Demonstrate examples of first and second person prefixes /néi-/ and /héi-/ before negation affix /-hoow-/

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| 101c.097 | hiiko **neihoow**beetniibei'i | No, I don’t want to sing. |
| 47b.025 | **neihoow**niisni'itoo | I can’t do it good like that. |
| 47c.046 | **neihoow**ciiskoo | I don’t drive very far. |
| 47c.119 | tohneyei3eibeeen. **Neihoow**uneen. | You are the one who is teaching. I am not. |
| 50e.077 | **neihoow**beetno'o3ciitei | I don’t want to put a lot in there. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| 51a.0432 | **heihoow**oe'in | You don’t know it. |
| 53c.002 | **Heihoow**uni'ce'iseen hi'i**n** | We can’t step back from that direction. (Inclusive we) |
| 54c.246 | 'oh nooxeihi' **heihoow**nii3in | But maybe you don’t have one. |
| 57b.045 | **Heihoow**ni'ei'one' | You cannot stand him. |
| 69c.158 | **Heihoow**kokoh'u3ecoo**be** | You (pl) don’t think |

1. Interrogative:
   1. First and second /né-/, /hé-/ are applied before verb stem. Unlike negative, /koo-/ is applied as a prefix.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| 100a.045 | **Koohei**nee'eestoo? | Do you do that? |
| 101c.081 | **koohei**hniitohwoo wo'ei3 | Did you take part? |
| 22e.162 | **koohei**hniiton? | Did you understand me? |
| 42d.016 | **koohei**noko | Are you sleeping? |
| 107d.167 | **koohei**hnoohoo3ei? | Do you see anything? |

1. Pluralization
   1. Examples of inanimate nouns that take plural /-(o)no/ versus /-ii/ or /-uu/.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| Entr.002 | he'ihwoo3eenino noo'oeyo**ono** | they were many entrails. |
| Con89.035 | honoot beneexuuni hiisiinoo'ooni'i ce'eeneisiini' hiis**i'i** | Until it began to get warm, the days became warmer. |
| 127b.016 | Neeyou hinee beyo'oow**uu** | There they are, the ceremonial lodges |
| 128e.043 | Neihoowuuten woxu'**uu**, nih'iit. | “I don’t take medicines”, he said. |
| LUKE22.008 | Hetbiineit bei'ci3**ei'i**. | They agreed to give him money. |

1. Conjunct Order
   1. Give examples of verbs in the conjunct state in subordinate clauses with prefixes /toh-/, /tih-/, /ei’i-/, /eetih-/, etc.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| K142.014 | hee3oohok hiniinin **toh**ce3ei'oot | He said that to his wife **when** he set off. |
| K142.021 | **tih**'oo3oniheit nuhu' teebe **tih**'iteseit | **[when]** He failed [to trick] her, the first time **[when]** he came to her. |
| 71e.031 | **tih**kokoh'oeneetowoo teecxo' | **When** I was thinking about long ago… |
| LUKE23.015 | h**ei'i**ini pilate niitowoo3oot | **When** Pilate heard about this |
| 7.562 | h**eetih**nee'eesciinenei'een | We are asking **that** you let us go like that. |

1. Obviative
   1. Give example sentences with obviative verb forms in context, i.e. where a 3rd person animate agent acts upon a 3rd person animate patient.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| 80d.029 | hisei**no** nihnoonotiih**oo3i'** | They were looking around for women. |
| 81a.060 | beniiinen**no** beh'**ei3i'** | Soldiers killed them all. |
| 81b.050 | Heeneti3**oo3i'** hinono'ei**no** | [The spirits] spoke to the Arapaho. |
| 81b.055 | Neeneti3**ei3i'** nuhu' beh'eih**oho**. | These [deceased] old men talk to [the Arapahos] |
| 82a.028 | nii'ehii**ho** niicih'oxow**oo3i'** | They feed the eagle drummers |

1. Vocative
   1. Vocative forms for family members usually end in -óó, but not always. We could retrieve examples of nouns tagged as vocative to provide examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| 59e.039 | nebesiiw**oo**, cih'owouunoni | Grandfather! Take pity on me. |
| 59e.060 | howoto'oo **be** | Wake up, friend! |
| 78b.008 | wohei nesih**oo** nih'ii3o' | “Okay, Uncle!”, I said to him. |

1. Imperatives
   1. Transitive Inanimate imperatives end in –oo (singular), or -owu’ (plural)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RefId | Sentence | English |
| SecTh.036 | Ciibehnoot**oo**. | Don’t leave it. |
| 81b.054 | ceebeh'ini neinoo'**oo**' | Don’t get scared. |
| SecTh.108 | hiiciinen**oo** bii3hiitoone' bei'ci3ei'i | Put the money down on the table. |
| 22a.064 | Noohoot**oo**, heetwoowo3onohu'. | See, it will be written. |
| LUKE12.057 | ciibeh'iikokoh'eeneet**owu'** | Do not worry about it. |

1. The verb with the highlighted portion is “they will be many”. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This verb means “the rules exist” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)