Ideas to consider for app:

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

Example sentences:

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| 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)

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| 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. |

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| 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).

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| 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.

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| 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-/
2. Interrogative:
   1. First and second /né-/, /hé-/ are applied before verb stem. Unlike negative, /koo-/ is applied as a prefix.
3. Pluralization
   1. Examples of inanimate nouns that take plural /-(o)no/ versus /-ii/ or /-uu/.
4. Conjunct Order
   1. Give examples of verbs in the conjunct state in subordinate clauses with prefixes /toh-/, /tih-/, /ei’i-/, etc.
5. 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.
6. 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
7. Imperatives
   1. Transitive Inanimate imperatives end in –oo (singular), or -owu’ (plural)

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| RefId | Sentence | English |
| SecTh.036 | Ciibehnootoo. | Don’t leave it. |

1. Noun incorporation
   1. Imperatives involving clothing have the prefix /cii3-/ (put on), or /nee3-/ (take off) attached to the noun, followed by the suffix (usually /-nii/). The first consonant of the incorporated noun is deleted.

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)