

2nd V→	a	ε	e	i	i	o
1st V ↓						
a	awa? (1)	e? ε?(2)	ae, ane (3)		ai (4)	
ε	a (5)					o (6)
e	iya (7)		(i)ye (8), (8)?			iyo (9)
i						ino (10)
i	iya (11)	iyε (12)	iyē (13)			iyo (14)
o						

These are just some notes on what seems to happen when vowels collide, starting from the simpleminded assumption that there's no fancy morphophonemics governing this that's specific to particular morphemes (I'll stick to that assumption until it gets me in trouble). I haven't put in u and ü, since we haven't seen these in hiatus anywhere yet. Numbers in parentheses after examples indicate the day and example number--unnumbered examples are from my own notes.

- (1) na + a--> nawa 'it's this (f.)' (4.79)
- (2) da + ε --> de 'gave (fem.)'? or dε? (2.16)
- (3) qełemei layika e p^hila --> qełemei layikae/layikane p^hila 'the big boys' pencils' (1)
qełeme layika e suri --> qełeme layikane suri 'the boys' red pencils' (2.5)
qełeme suri layika e --> qełeme suri layikane 'the red pencils are the boys' (1)
- (4) da + i --> dai 'gave (pl.), non-evidential?' (2.17)
- (5) sayε a surε --> saya surε 'red apple'
- (6) čeneke o layiki --> čeneko layiki 'a girl and a boy'
- (7) ne + a-->niya 'is not (f.)' (4.2)
- (8) ne + e-->niye 'are not (pl.)' (4.8)
- (8') rindeke + i--> rindek^ye 'they are beautiful' (4.7)
- (9) ne + o-->niyo 'is not (m.)' (4.4)
- (10) kitav mi o sur --> kitav mino sur 'my red book'
mi o braye xo --> mino braye xo 'I and my brother' (2.35)
- (11) qełeme a layiki a surε --> qełema layikia surε 'the boy's red pencil' (2.3)
- (12) di + ε --> die 'saw (fem), non-evidential?' (2.21)
- (13) qełeme layiki e suri --> qełeme layikie suri 'the boy's red pencils' (2.4)
- (14) ktab e layiki o sur --> ktabe layikio sur 'the boy's red book' (2.2)
- (??) šanika ε derge --> šanikade derge 'a long story, nonspecific, obl.'? looks like it ought to be 'long stories'...and this **d** is new... (3.37)

	M	F	Pl
EzAdj, Cop, Demonstrative, evid. AgrO (past)	o	a	e
EzPoss	e	a	e(i)
Nominative, AgrAdj, non-ev. AgrO (past)?	Ø	ε	i
Oblique	i	ε	á

AgrAdj: agreement suffix on adjective, agrees with modified noun (observed in oblique?)

Cop: copula (present tense)--follows predicative adjectives, nouns

evid: evidential. Observed only in the past tense so far.

EzAdj: precedes adjectives which modify nouns, agrees with modified noun

EzPoss: precedes possessors, agrees with possessed noun

Oblique: used so far for dative, accusative, ergative, genitive (though only on last possessor), also marks all coordinated nouns.

<u>non-evidential:</u>	M	F	Pl	
amε- 'left'?	amε	ame	ami	
herna- 'bought'	herna	herne	hernai	F--see hiatus resolution, above.
kyerd- 'did'	kyert	kyerde	kyerde	F, Pl--recheck?

(we don't know how ε behaves before -ε and -i, but so far it tends to disappear under hiatus-- maybe that's what's happening with the F and Pl forms of 'left'? Or is the stem really *am-*, with some kind of minimal-word epenthesis in the M form?)

evidential: vowel-final stems lose their final vowels?

am- 'left'	amo	ama	ame
hern- 'bought'	herno	herna	herne
kyerd- 'did'	kyerdo	kyerda	kyerdi

here the plural forms are odd--but we're good at mishearing final -e...or else the stems haven't lost their final vowels, and we're seeing the effects there. More work to do on hiatus...