Re: Claire Canté

"tíí biyéél tsín boahdéé' naahíí'á?

The saddle is hanging from the tree.

Shííhíté tsín K'íínít'íí?

"tíí biyéél baah naahíí'ánee.

"My father cut the tree that
the saddle was hanging on down!

tsín tíí biyéél baah naahíí'ánee

naa?íi kée?í. (The tree that the
saddle was hanging on fell.)

tíí biyéél tsín baah daah

si'áane' naalts'íid. (The saddle
that was hanging on this tree fell.)

?adagáá' shíwaatíí tíí nabiyéél
daatsá' 'The horse that -- died.'
Hypothesis: \( \text{I.e., when the \( \text{NP} \) \text{is} \text{[Ref]} \text{NP} \text{belonging}.} \)

Eq.

tii' biyeel tsin baah (<\( \text{Ref} \)) naahiy? "A saddle is hanging on the tree."

shihre' tsin kiyini'tne? tii' biyeel baah naahiy'ane.

Q: Note that in the sample, the \( \text{NP}'s \) can scramble freely. What would happen in a sentence where \( \text{NP}'s \) could not scramble and no \( \text{[Ref]} \) \( \text{NP} \) was needed? E.g., "My father shot the horse times yesterday?" Or, "My father chopped the tree down that the boy need to climb."

Q: Note that \( \text{tsin} \) - can not move forward by possive. Read happens when the complex \( \text{NP} \) is one which can? E.g.
The boy that I saw yesterday was slapped by the girl, etc.

Q: Is the condition for extraposition "mediab" ef "kin baa hē" tin ndax "a hāg he ti" "I broke off the icicles that were hanging from the roof.")
Jaan 'attii' ?yii'alaag yineez'ii?
'J. stole the cow my father made.'

or vol:
jaan shizhe'e 'attii' ?yii'alaag
yineez'ii
or vol: shizhe'e 'attii' ?yii'alaag (?er) j. yineez'ii

or jaan 'attii' ?yii'alaag yineez'ii
shizhe'e ?yii'alaag.

shizhe'e tsim k'iyin'tnae? 'adaadaa'
bagh naash na'aag? 'My father
cut down the tree I was climbing on
yesterday.'

or vol:
'adaadaa' tsim bagh naash na'aag
shizhe'e k'iyin'tnae.
rashkii '
' yiyah hodeesxin 'asdzani'
booyettee. 'The boy scared the horse
that the woman was tiding.'

or note
rashkii '
' yiyah hodeesxin 'asdzani'
'tee' booyettee.

ratteed rashkii nabyidi kaad shizukee
yich'i' yattiree. 'He slapped
the boy that my father was talking
to.'

or
rashkii shizukee bich'i' yattiree
ratteed nabyidi kaad.

or
shizukee rashkii yich'i' yattiree
ratteed nabyidi kaad.
k'i biye'el tsin dah dah
si'áánee naa?i kee'ez, 'The part
that the saddle was on jee-.
)[aah?i keez]↓

shizhëe diné têechaa'i bishxashéé
raazee yah?i idoolist. 'My father
will doctor the man that the
dog bit.'

diné têechaa'i bishxashéé
shizhëe yah?i idoolist. 'The
man that the dog bit will
doctor my father.'

shizhëe têechaa'i yit raadi toot dez
diné yishxashéé. 'My father
will shoot the dog that bit the man.'
noto wanting otherwise.
šičāgo dīné yah 'iida ott'eeet
šičē'ē nāyidiitts'īnē.
(The police will jail the man who hit my father.)

or

dīné šičē'ē nāyidiitts'īnē
šičāgo yah 'abīdoott'eeet,

or šičē'ē dm'īnābidiitts'īnē
šičāgo yah 'abīdoott'eeet.

šičāgo dīné yah 'ayiit'tē?
šičē'ē yissītē. — hod bi- yissītē

Note: The police jailed the man who
my father caught.)

but clearly, šičē'ē dīné yissītē??
šičāgo yah abīttē??
Note reason for above
dil' dînî shîzhe'î yîsît
(\textit{My father caught-rabbed the man})
with bi- means opposite.
\textit{I.e., they caught is only.}

Now ask
\textit{The boy frightened the woman who was riding the horse?}