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 + e --> de 'gave (fem.)'? or de? (2.16)
(3) qeleme layika e pʰila --> qeleme layikae/layikane pʰila 'the big boys' pencils' (1)
qeleme layika e suri --> qeleme layikane suri 'the boys' red pencils' (2.5)
qeleme suri layika e --> qeleme suri layikane 'the red pencils are the boys' (1)
(4) da + i --> dai 'gave (pl.), non-evidential?' (2.17)
(5) saye a sure --> saya sure 'red apple'
(6) čeneke o layiki --> čeńeko 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'e '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) qeleme a layiki a sure --> qelema layikia sure 'the boy's red pencil' (2.3)
(12) di + e --> die 'saw (fem), non-evidential?' (2.21)
(13) qeleme layiki e suri --> qeleme 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)
(??) šaniqa e derge --> šanikade derqe 'a long story, nonspecific, obl.'? looks like it ought to be 'long stories'...and this d is new... (3.37)
EzAdj, Cop, Demonstrative, evid. AgrO (past)  o  a  e
EzPoss       e  a  e(i)
Nominative, AgrAdj, non-ev. AgrO (past)? Ø  e  i
Oblique       i  e  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.

non-evidential: M  F  Pl
am- 'left'?  amε  amε  ami
herna- 'bought'  hernα  hernε  hernai  F--see hiatus resolution, above.
kyerd- 'did'  kyεrt  kyεrde  kyεrde  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  amε
hern- 'bought'  herno  hernε  hernε
kyerd- 'did'  kyerdο  kyerdα  kyerdι

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