No--it don't make any difference. It's similar. Now when I'm talking to my brother or my sister, referring to my mother, we say heinw.nin -- "our mother." That's enough -- that's fine.) (Bittle: (Now I'd like to know about your mother's mother. If you're talking to her, how would you address her?) I'd address her new ω N-A-W-A-A-U-W-Y --- W-A. (And if you're talking about your mother's mother, like to me, how would you refer to her?) nei.baehae ' There's always a little weak vowel at the end. (Bittle: What would you call her to her face, again?) new ω -- N-A-W-A, with a curve over the A. (How about your mother's father. If you were addressing him, how would you-+?) $n g b \varepsilon si.w\omega$, When I'm addressing him. I'd address him (And if you're talking about him to a second party, how would you refer to him?) n9bg si.baehae There's always a weak vowel at the end--double. n 9 b É si.baehae (Bittle: Would you say that again, Jess?) -- when I'm addressing another party about my grandpa, ren**9**b£si.baehae ferring to him. Sign language this way. Old men used to pack their grandkids on their back. He knows it. That's the sign--(Now if your grandmother had a sister, how would you address her?) Well, when you get that far away--(--I mean your mother's mother--if she has a sister--?) Mother's mother--according to the genealogy that would be her aunt, wouldn't iť? (Yeah.)

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