

(What if you were just talking to someone else about that bunch of children over there--how would you refer to them?)

hinae.te'yaw.n'whw' - hinae. -- "those." "Those children."

hinae.te'yaw.n'whw'.

(Bittle: ~~You know, there's vowel harmony or something in Arapaho. There's something very peculiar about this.)~~

(I think there is too. You mean the sounds change--?)

(Bittle: Yeah. The vowels tend to be all alike. Not always, but there's some words where they do that. Like "older brother,"-- nes'w'w' --)

nae.sae'hae' --

(Bittle: --and then that one, nae.sae'hae' But if you talk straight to him, you say--)

ne.s'wh'w'w' And if there's more than one brother or cousins there, then I address him with his individual name, knowing the relationship of the family, you know, that he is my brother or cousin. I'd only refer to him as his individual name. According to his individual name.

(You know, if you're talking to these cousins--your mother's sister's children or your mother's brother's children--would it make any difference if they're older than you are or younger than you are--the way you would refer to them?)

Well, that depends on what the connection is, as to what you want to talk with them about.

(Could you explain that a little more?)

Well, like if I'm addressing my older sisters or brothers, I say "you"--I address them as a group. Then I refer the subject to them. There's a relationship, you know, like this minors' trust (claims payment for minor children) that we're having a lot of fuss about. And they're older. Then if I was referring to anything about their children's problems, I would address them