

n w t á . n w h w ' -- Or, n w t á . is single, and the plural is n w t á . n w h w '

(But if I was talking to Judy about my brother's daughter, I'd call her naet á . nae ?)

Yeah. Yeah.

(Bittle: I don't know who ever thought American Indian languages were simple! They used to say this. They used to say--fifty years ago--very simple languages. Have twenty-five words!)

I think that applies--as far as I know--I'm part Comanche and I understand Comanche. And the Comanche is the simplest language --oh, it's easy! They're the only tribe of Plains Indians that don't have the word "thank you," -- á w h o ' They've adopted it, but--

(Bittle: Whose word is á w h o ' ?)

Cheyenne-Arapaho and Sioux and Blackfeet. See there were originally four tribes that were allies. The Blackfeet, which I'm part also through my father. And the Sioux. Of course they're different stock--they're Lacotahs. But they're affiliated with the Plains tribes. And they all use that. The full word of that is á w h o ' . k w s They don't use the full word--they say h w h o ' But the full word of that "thank you," is h w h o ' . k w s Comanches don't use that.

(Bittle: What do you call "coffee" in Arapaho?)

We call it "black." Just "black." In plural--we use it in the plural form-- w á . á w t a e . y o . u -- "Black." Black things. Black articles.

(There's one term yet we haven't gotten and that's "grandchild.")