

when they got scattered out, well, "Them people, we'll just call them the "roaming tribe." They're just roaming around over that way." And these others, well, they call them "prairie people" because they were out in the open. And when they couldn't find buffalo to eat it or get anything to eat, they just went on back--backtrail to where the Arapahoes were. (But their languages were a little bit different?)

Different. The "prairie" and "roaming" tribes, they got two different languages. That's the way it figures out. But the Arapahoes, it didn't come in until the "prairie people"--the Arapahoes still had theirs, already, in the beginning. That's the original. But when they got to roaming around and the "prairie people" got to prairying around over that way, well, they just lost--just like we're losing our languages. We're losing our language. Well, that's the same category that the older Indians--they lost their native tongue and they had to try to talk among one another and they started talking a different languages. Then when they went to the original Arapaho tribe, well, they understood them, but they had their own languages. They originate their own language. The "prairie people." That's what they done.

(Well, these Oklahoma Arapahoes, what name do they call themselves today?)

Well, they call themselves "southern Arapahoes." That's what they call themselves.

(Is there a way to say that in Arapaho?)

ná wúu.naenitáe.ná -- ná wúu- -- That means "south."
ná wúná ná' éiná' -- that means "Arapahoes." ná w' hiná ná' á éiná

(Would you say that whole thing once more?)

ná wunaeni'taená' á ná ná' á éiná' -- -hiná ná' á éiná' --that means "Arapahoes" -- hiná ná' á éi

(What does this first part mean? -- ná wunaeni'taená' -)

That means "the southern tribe." "Southern tribe." And when you get to here (the latter part of the utterance), that's "Arapaho."

(What does hiná ná' á éi mean?)