

some old--like your English words. There's some words way back there that they used that's not used today.

(Do you understand those old words?)

Jenny: I know most of them, but some of them I can't make out.

Cecil: There's a lot of language that has changed from way back there, say fifty years, that we don't know. Now, let's say for one instance, when we go out plum hunting, and I go out this way and you go out this way, and Jenny goes this way. And I find a big batch over here, whole lot of plums. I say (Kiowa) instead of saying, "There's a lot of them here." I say (Kiowa) that word, means, "Lot of plums".

(What's the new word?)

Cecil: 'ei tai gya'

(And that means plums?)

Cecil: "Plenty plums." When tiy sat "There's plenty of plums"

'ei tai gya'. The old word "there's lot of plums"-- 'eits o gya bau gau.de

Jenny: See, that's the same thing, but it's different words.

Cecil: The other word is 'ei tai gya', "lot of plums." Both of them "lot of plums," but one is old word.

(Gee, that's real interesting.)

Jenny: Like when you're eating dinner, you say--"I ate plenty."

I had plenty. he ga'wde bot, that's a new word. And the old word is tsogudl dei au.me "I got plenty." Let's put this one in. (Kiowa)

'aho. "Thank you"--aho and de'o.de. The new one is 'aho, and the old word is dei'o dei.

(Yeah, well, it seems like all the tribes say 'aho.)

Cecil: They all do. They just, it's just--I don't know, there's lot of Comanches they say 'aho--"thank you."

Jenny: That's a Kiowa word, but all other tribes around here, they use that, they know it, aho. It's easy to say 'aho.