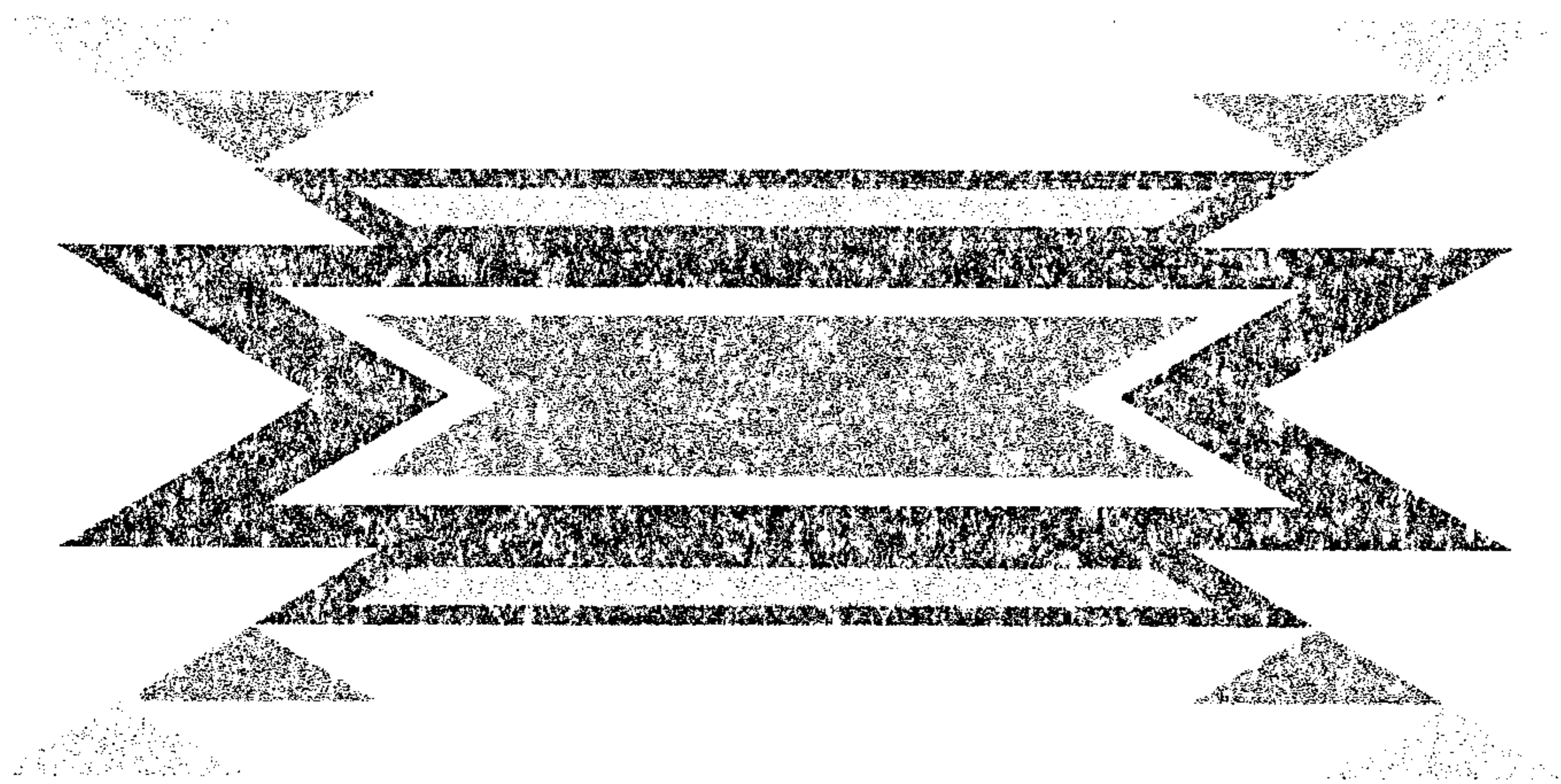


The Arapaho Language Guide

A Different Approach of Learning Arapaho



Using the Zdenek Salzmann System

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* This book is to be used as a guide to help you in expanding and understanding the Arapaho Language.

Review of the Arapaho Alphabet

The Arapaho Alphabet has 16 symbols: B C E H I K N O S 3 T U W X Y ‘

A long vowel is a combination of two or more same vowels.

Examples: EE II OO UU or EE III OOO UUU

A diphthong is a combination of two or more different vowels.

“EI” is the long “a” vowel sound as in day.

Here are examples:	He <u>i</u> oustoo?	What are you doing?
	Bee <u>ei</u> ’on.	Way over there.
	Toote <u>i</u> ’ihoo?	Where are you going?
	Ne <u>ei</u> c.	Come here.

“OE” is the long “I” vowel sound as in pie.

Here are examples:	No’ <u>oe</u> hi.	Go out.
	Hihkoho’ <u>oe</u> .	Raise your hand.
	Neihoow <u>oe</u> ’in.	What are you doing?

“OU is the long “o” vowel sound as in glow.

Here are examples:	T <u>ou</u> s	Hello
	Heey <u>ou</u>	What?
	Tebin <u>ouu</u>	Poor thing.
	Heit <u>ou</u> stoo?	What are you doing?

Pronunciation Key - Consonants

- B** is between the voiced B and the blown P.
Usually more like a B at the beginning and at the middle of a syllable and more like a P at the end of a word.
- C** is between the voiced J and the blown CH.
Usually more like a J at the beginning and at the middle of a syllable and more like a CH at the end of a word.
- H** is just breathed at either end of a syllable.
- K** is between the voiced G (as in gum) and the blown K.
Usually more like a voiced G (as in gum) at the beginning and at the middle of a syllable and more like a blown K at the end of a word.
- N** as in noon.
- S** is always pronounced as in sing, and never like the z sound in trees or closet.
- 3** as in three, thin, and bath.
- T** is between the voiced D and the blown T.
Usually more like a D at the beginning and at the middle of a syllable and more like a blown T at the end of the word.
- W** as in water.
- X** is a sound not heard in English, but similar to the German Machen or the Greek XI start to say K sound, but breathe out hard enough to make the back of your throat, (your glottis) vibrate a little.
- Y** as in Yes, Young, unless it is blown following U or I.
- '** is called the glottal stop, doesn't make a sound.
It shows that the sound or breath is cut off suddenly.

Chapter 1

We will be working with prefixes and suffixes used in the Arapaho Language. Expanding our usage of the language. Instead of learning one word or sentence, we will learn to change it many different ways. Enabling us to speak, understand, and read Arapaho more.

We will start with prefixes - added to the beginning of a word. We must remember that in speaking Arapaho, if you don't correctly say the word, you can mean something entirely different. Some words are spelled the same but the way you say the word is the difference.

This Arapaho Language is what the Creator has given to us. We must speak it, understand it, write it, and read it. In learning Arapaho we must also know what we are saying. In translating the Language to English, it sometimes seems that we are talking backwards, well we will learn the "real" translation, the way it is spoken. It may appear like it is back wards, but that is the way we need to learn it. To talk Arapaho, we need to think Arapaho not in the English way.

Prefixes

Ci' or Ce' Has the meaning of "again". To do something again. It can also be used with other prefixes such as "Heetce'", Heetcihce', and etc.

Here are some examples using Ci' or Ce':

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Ce'inihii.	Ce'/inihii. Again/say it	Say it again.
Ce'nee'eestoo.	Ce'/Nee'eestoo. Again/do it	Do it again.
Cee'bii3ihinoo.	Cee'/bii3ihinoo. Again/I am eating.	I am eating again.

Cih Is usually a command to do something.

Here are examples using Cih:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Cihciitei.	Cih/ciitei. Do it/come in.	Come in.
Cih'ote'eihi.	Cih'ote'eihi. Do it/comb your hair.	Comb your hair.
Cih'ce'isee.	Cih'ce'isee. Do it/come back.	Come back.
Cih'ei'towuuni.	Cih'ei'towuuni. Do it/tell me.	Tell me.
Heetcihce'woteikuuton.	Heet/cih/ce'/woteikuuton. Will/do/again/telephone me.	Call me back again.

Ciibeh or Ceebeh This always means “Don’t or Do not”

Here are examples for heenoo:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Ceebehtoyoohowun.	Ceebeh/toyoohowun. Don’t/wait for him.	Don’t wait for him.
Ciibehtou’.	Ciibeh/tou’. Don’t/hit.	Don’t hit.
Ciibehnee’eestoo.	Ciibeh/nee’eestoo. Don’t/do that.	Don’t do that.

Heenoo Usually means “Has to or Have”

Here are examples for heenoo:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heenoo honoosoo’.	Heenoo/honoosoo’. Has to/ rain.	It has to rain.
Heenoo niibii3ihnoo.	Heenoo/niibii3ihnoo. Have to/ I eat.	I have to eat.
Heenoo heetniihobeinoo.	Heenoo/heetniihobeinoo. Have to/ I will go along.	I have to go along.

Now we need to know the “real” translations, that is why the English translations are mixed up. Because this is how the Arapaho language appears when it is translated into English.

This can also mean something happens “naturally” for example:

Hiihoowkoyonii	/heenoo	/nee’ee3eiht.
He doesn’t mind his own business.	/naturally	/that’s the way he is.

Heet Usually means (future tense) ..will, ...going to do, ..are having.

Here are examples for heet:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heetbebiyeinoo.	Heet/bebiyeinoo. Will/I drink coffee.	I will drink coffee.
Heetoustoo?	Heet/oustoo? Going/what are you doing?	What are you going to do?
Heetnoosoo'.	Heet/noosoo'. Will/rain.	It will rain.
Heetneckoohunoo.	Heet/neckoohunoo. Going/ I go home.	I am going home.

Now this prefix is Heet (will, going, are having) and Ce' (again) added together.

Heetce' Means "will do again, going to do again, having to do again, and it will again."

Here are examples for heetce':

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heetce'noohobe3en.	Heetce'/noohobe3en. Will again/I see you.	I will see you again.
Heetce'no'useenoo.	Heetce'/no'useenoo. Will again/I come back.	I will come back again.
Heetce'oosoo'.	Heetce'/oosoo'. Will again/rain.	It will rain again.
Heetce'beeci'.	Heetce'/beeci'. Will again/ snow.	It will snow again.

Heetwon Here again is “Heet” for “will” and the added “won” is for the prefix “go”.

Here are examples using heetwon:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heetwoniisi3einoo.	Heetwon/iisi3einoo. Will go/I work.	I will go to work.
Heetwonbii3ihino’.	Heetwon/bii3ihino’. Will go/we eat.	We will go eat.

Heeyow Usually means “every” like in “everyday”.

Here are examples using heeyow:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heeyowuusi’	Heeyow/uusi’ every/day	Everyday
Heeyowuuhu’	Heeyow/uuhu’ every/time	Everytime

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>
Heeyownokooyeinooni niibeneno.	Heeyow/nokooyeinooni/niibeneno. Everytime/I get thirsty/I drink. Everytime I get thirsty, I drink.

English Translation:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>
Heeyowtoyo3ou’u ni’isiiniouhnoo.	Heeyow/toyo3ou’u/ni’isiiniouhoo. Everytime/it gets cold/I dress warm. Everytime it gets cold, I dress warm.

English Translation:

Heh Usually means “lets”.

Here are some examples using “heh”:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hehbii3ihin.	Heh/bii3ihin. Let's/eat.	Let's eat.
Hehnokohun.	Heh/nokohun. Let's/sleep.	Let's sleep.
Hehnonih'in.	Heh/nonih'in. Let's/forget.	Let's forget.
Hehnoxuhun.	Heh/noxuhun. Let's/hurry.	Let's hurry.

Hehwon Means “lets go...”.

Here are examples using “hehwon”:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hehwonbii3ihin.	Heh/won/bii3ihin. Let's/go/eat.	Let's go eat.
Hehwon nokohun.	Heh/won/nokohun. Let's/go/sleep.	Let's go sleep.
Hehwonbenin.	Heh/won/benin. Let's/go/drink.	Let's go drink.

Het Usually means "must".

Here are examples using "het":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hetbii3ih.	Het/bii3ih. You must/eat.	You must eat.
Hetnoko.	Het/noko. You must/sleep.	You must sleep.
Hetwoteikuu3ei.	Het/woteikuu3ei. You must/call (telephone)	You must call.
Hetnoxuh.	Het/noxuh. You must/hurry.	You must hurry.

Neyei Means "try"

Here are examples using "neyei":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Neyeiceh'e3tii.	Neyei/ceh'e3tii. Try to/listen.	Try to listen.
Neyeinokohu.	Neyei/nokohu. Try to/sleep.	Try to sleep.
Neyei noohowun.	Neyei/noohowun. Try to/see him.	Try to see him.

Neh Means "better"

Here are examples using "neh":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Nehbii3ihi.	Neh/bii3ihi. Better/eat.	You better eat.
Nehnokhu.	Neh/nokhu. Better/sleep.	You better sleep.
Nehnoxuhu.	Neh/noxuhu. Better/hurry.	You better hurry.

Niibeetoh Means "I want"

Here are examples using "niibeetoh":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Niibeetoh'eekkoohunoo.	Niibeetoh/"eekkoohunoo. I want/I go home.	I want to go home.
Neeheetohbii3ihnoo.	Niibeetoh/bii3ihnoo. I want/I eat.	I want to eat.
Niibeetohnoohowo'.	Niibeetoh/noohowo'. I want/see him.	I want to see him.

Niini' Means "I can"

Here are examples using "niini":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Niini'ceno'oonoo.	Niini'/ceno'oonoo. I can/I jump.	I can jump.
Niini'iinikotiinoo.	Niini'/iinikotiinoo. I can/I play.	I can play.

Niini'coo' This can mean "It tastes good."

Here are examples using "niini'coo'":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hoseino' niini'coo'.	Hoseino'/niini'coo'. Meat/tastes good.	Meat tastes good.
Be3enec niini'coo'.	Be3enec/nini'coo'. Milk/tastes good.	Milk tastes good.
Niscih'ebit niini'coo'.	Niscih'ebit/nini'coo'. Soda pop/tastes good.	Soda pop tastes good.

Niini'iicetowoo Means "I like to eat...":

Here are examples using "niini'iicetowoo":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Tooyoowu' niini'iicetowoo.	Tooyoowu'/niini'iicetowoo. Ice cream/I like to eat.	I like to eat ice cream.
Hokok niini'iicetowoo.	Hokok/nini'iicetowoo. Soup/ I like to eat.	I like to eat soup.

Niini'eenowo' Means "I like her."

Here are examples using "niini'eenowo':

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Niini'eenowo' nehe'isei.	Niini'eenowo'/nehe'isei. I like her/this girl.	I like this girl.
Niine'eenowo' nete3ebiib.	Niine'eenowo'/nete3ebiib. I like him/my dog.	I like my dog.

Niini'eneetowoo Means "I like it."

Here are examples using "Niini'eneetowoo":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Niini'eneetowoo notookoubiixuut.	Niini'eneetowoo I like it. Notookoubiixuut. my jacket.	I like my jacket.

Niiteco'on Teco'oniihi' This means "always"
Nouutowuuhu' Niinouutow

Here are examples using these:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Niiteco'oneenoo.	Niiteco'on/eenoo. Always/I am hungry.	I am always hungry.
Niinouutow bii3ihnoo.	Niinouutow/bii3ihnoo. Always/I am eating.	I am always eating.
Niitoco'on no3hinoo.	Niitoco'on/no3hinoo. Always/I am smoking.	I am always smoking.

Nih Past tense. Was, Were, It rained and etc.

Here are examples using "nih":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Nih'esowobeihnoo.	Nih/esowobeihnoo. Was/I am sick.	I was sick.
Nih'esneenoo.	Nih'/esneenoo. Was/I am hungry.	I was hungry.
Nih'oosoo'.	Nih'/oosoo'. Was/rain.	It rained.
Nihbeeci'.	Nih/beeci'. Was/snowed.	It snowed.

Noosou This means "still"

Here are examples using "noosou":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Noosouneesowobeihnoo.	Noosou/neesowobeihnoo. Still/I am sick.	I am still sick.
Noosouneesneenoo.	Noosou/neesneenoo. Still/ I am hungry.	I am still hungry.
Noosounoosoo'.	Noosou/noosoo'. Still/ rain.	It is still raining.
Noosoubeeci'.	Noosou/beeci'. Still/snow.	It is still snowing.

**Tees, Hee3nee,
Nono'ot**

This means "really" like in "I am really sick."

Here are examples using these:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Teeseesowobeihnoo.	Tees/eesowobeihnoo. Really/I am sick.	I am really sick.
Nono'otoosoo'.	Nono'ot/oosoo'. Really/rain.	It is really raining.
Koohee3neenoko?	Koo/hee3nee/noko? Is/really/sleep.	Is he really asleep?

Wootii

Means "I seem, seemed or like a"

Can be used as a comparative: Just like a monkey.

Here are examples using "wootii":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Wootii nihnohoobe3en.	Wootii/nih/nohoobe3en. Seems like/seen/ I see you.	Seems like I seen you.
Konoo'eihin wootii be'eno	Konoo'eihin/wootii/be'eno You're slow/like/turtle.	You're slow like a turtle.
Niinootooku'oon wootii wookec.	Niinootooku'oon/wootii/ wookec. Stare/like/ cow.	You stare like a cow.

Won **Means "Go"**

Here are examples using "won":

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Wonbii3ihi.	Won/bii3ihi.	Go eat.
Woniiniikotii.	Won/iiniikotii.	Go play.
Wontousebi.	Won/tousebi.	Go bathe.
Wonokhu.	Won/nokhu.	Go sleep.

Prefix Chart Using Verbs with Personal Nouns

Personal pronouns: I, me, we, us, they, you, he/her, him/she, them

You	I/We	He	They
Heih'oow You did not	Neih'oow I did not	Hih'oow He did not	
Heibeex You should	Neibeex I should	Hiiibeex He should	
Heibeexciine'e You should not	Neibeexciine'e I should not	Hiiibeexciine'e He should not	
Heihoow You do not	Neihoow I am not/I do not	Hiihoow He does not The same except	Hiihoow They do not for plural ending.
Heihoow3o' You never	Neihoow3o' I never	Hiihoow3o' He never	Hoow3o' They never

When using "I am not going..."
You would use "Neetneihoow.."
Starting with a "N" Instead of a "H"

Suffix Chart for the Arapaho Language

These are the endings for single verbs.

You__me.un	I__you.e3en.	He__you.ein.	They__you.einoni.	We__you.een.
You__him.un	I__him.o' or....ot	He__him.oot.	They__him.eit.	We__him.oono'.
You__them.ooti.	I__them.ou'u.	He__them.oot.	They__them.oo3i'.	We__them.ooni'.

These are endings with helping verbs, auxiliary verbs and past tense verbs.

You__me.ow.	I__you.be3.	He__you/me.obe'.	They__you/me.obei'i.	We__you/him.obe'e.
You__him.ot or....oo?	I__him.o' or....oo	He__him/themee	They__him.eeno' or....obei'	We__him.un
You__them.oono'	I__them.oono'	He__me.oo	They__them.eeno'	We__them.oon
You__us.een	I__myself.obet	He__us.eino'	They__us.eino'	We__themselvesetino' We__ourselveseitino'
You__us.ei'ee or....ei'een	I__myself.eitino	He__them.een	They__me.u3ei'	We__you.eenee
<i>Obv. We__him. (two talking to one)eet</i>		<i>Obv. They__them. 2 or more talking to othersei3i'</i>		<i>Obv. They__them. Two talking to oneooni'</i>
You__it.inow	I__it.inowoo	He__it.ino'	They__it.nou'u	We__it.inoni'

Chapter 2

Questions

This next chapter is about questions. Also to remind you “Every person speaking a language has their own way of talking. So there is no way of saying one way is right or wrong in speaking Arapaho.”

So lets begin, when a sentence starts with a “K”. Usually the speaker is asking a question.

Ke Usually when you hear a sentence that starts with a “K” it is usually asking a question.

Here are some examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Keco’ohookeen?	Keco’/ohookeen? Are you/crazy?	Are you crazy?
Keniito’oo ceebiihetiit?	Ke/niitoo’oo/ceebiihetiit. Are you/with them/gambling?	Are you gambling with them?

Keet This is short for “Kooheet”. This is asking “Can you..?”

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Keetni’nii3ootee’ein?	Keetni’/nii3ootee’ein? Can you/Braid hair.	Can you braid my hair?

Now we will go on with the more commonly used prefixes:

Kei Question. “Are you...? or Do you...?”

Here are some examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Keineeteih?	Kei/neeteih? Are you/tired?	Are you tired?
Keiniisi3ei’i?	Kei/niisi3ei’i? Are you/working?	Are you working?
Keinookoowtoo?	Kei/nookoowtoo? Do you/use cream?	Do you use cream?

Keih Past tense question. "Did you...? or Did he...?"

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Keihco'oyei?	Keih/co'oyei? Did you/win?	Did you win?
Keihniisi3ei'i?	Keih/niisi3ei'i? Did you/work?	Did you work?
Keihnoohowoo?	Keih/noohowoo? Did you/see him?	Did you see him?

Keihcii Question. "Didn't you...?"

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Keihciinoohowoo?	Keihcii/noohowoo? Didn't you/see him?	Didn't you see him?
Keihciinoonoyei?	Keihcii/noonoyei? Didn't you/fish?	Didn't you fish?
Keihciico'oyei?	Keihcii/co'oyei? Didn't you/win again?	Didn't you win again?
Keihciinoohoot?	Keihcii/noohoot? Didn't you/see it?	Didn't you see it?

Now can you see that "Keih" prefix is asking "Did you...?" and add the "cii" then you have "Keihcii" which means "Didn't you...?"

Koo Question. Again "Are you...?, Are they...?, Is he...?"

Here are some examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Kooheesowobeih?	Koo/heesowobeih? Are you/ sick?	Are you sick?
Kooheesnee?	Koo/heesnee? Are you/hungry?	Are you hungry?
Kooheetneekoo?	Kooheet/nееckoo? Are you/going home?	Are you going home?
Kooniini'iini?	Koo/niini'iini? Are you/good?	Is everything okay?

Koocii Question. Is there any?

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Koocii wo'teenoowuun?	Koocii/wo'teenoowuun? Is there any/coffee?	Is there any coffee?
Koociicee'iyoon?	Koocii/cee'iyoon? Is there any/payday?	Is there any payday?
Koociibeic'ci3ein?	Koocii/bei'ci3ein? Is there any/money?	Is there any money?
Koocii/ni/wototno?	Koocii/niwototno? Is there any/matches?	Is there any matches?

Kooheet **Future tense question.**

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Kooheetneekoo?	Koo/heet/neekoo? Are you/going/home?	Are you going home?
Kooheetnicoo?	Koo/heet/nicoo? Are you/going/to come?	Are you going to come?
Kooheetnoko?	Koo/heet/noko? Are you/going/to sleep?	Are you going to sleep?
Kooheetbii3ih?	Koo/heet/bii3ih? Are you/going/to eat?	Are you going to eat?

Kooheetcihce' **Question. "Are you going to again...?"**

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Kooheetcihce'oontoon?	Koo/heet/cih/ce'/oontoon? Are you/going/to/again/pay me?	Are you going to pay me back again?
Kooheetcihce'woteikuuton?	Koo/heet/cih/ce'/woteikuuton? Are you/going/to/again/ telephone me?	Are you going to call me back again?

Koohecii **Question. "Don't you have any?"**

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Kooheciibei'ci3eib?	Koohecii/bei'ci3eib? Don't you have any/money?	Don't you have any money?
Kooheciibii3iin?	Koohecii/bii3iin? Don't you have/food?	Don't you have any food?

Kooneet **Question. "Can I...?"**

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Kooneetni' tonounoo hototii	Kooneet/ni' tonounoo hototii Can I/can/use your car?	Can I use your car?
Kooneetni'yihoo hotooneeno'oowuu'?	Kooneet/ni'/yihoo/ Can I/can/I go/ hotooneeno'oowuu' store.	Can I go to the store?

Kooneih' **Question. Did I? or Was I?**

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Kooneih'esowobeih.	Kooneih'/esowobeih. Was I/I am sick?	Was I sick?
Kooneih'noko?	Kooneih'/noko? Was I/sleep?	Was I asleep?
Kooneih'esnee?	Kooneih'/esnee? Was I/hungry?	Was I hungry?

Kuh **Question. Did he?**

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Kuhbii3ih?	Kuh/bii3ih? Did he/eat?	Did he eat?
Kuhcee'in?	Kuh/cee'in? Did he/know?	Did he know it?
Kuhce'no'uusee?	Kuh/ce'no'uusee? Did he/come back again?	Did he come back again?

Chapter 3

Prefixes using Adjective and Auxiliary Verbs with Personal Nouns

A Personal Pronoun

I, me, we, us, they, you, he/her, him/she, them

An Auxiliary Verb

One used in forming parts of other verbs, as have in “I have finished.”, “I should of have finished.”, “I did not finish.”, “I never finished.”, etc.

Remember: When using he/she or him/her we usually use him, so that can also mean she or her depending on what we are saying.

Adjective

A word added to a noun to describe a quality or modify a meaning.

Prefix Chart Using Helping Verbs with Personal Nouns

<u>You</u>	<u>I/we</u>	<u>He</u>	<u>They</u>
Nih You were	Nih I was	Nih He was	Nih They were
Heih'oow You did not	Neih'oow I did not	Hih'oow He did not	Hih'oow They did not
Heihoow You do not	Neihoow I do not I am not	Hiihoow He does not	Hiihoow They do not
Heihoow3o' You never	Neihoow3o' I never	Hiihoow3o' He never	Hiihoow3o' They never
Heibeex You should	Neibeex I should	Hiibeex He should	Hiibeex They should
Heibeexciine'e You should not	Neibeexciine'e I should not	Hiibeexciine'e He should not	Hiibeexciine'e They should not

When using We do not - Use Heihoow...

*When using "I am not going..." you should use Neetneihoow..." starting with a "N" instead of the "H"

Here are examples using the chart.

Nih Past tense prefix (saw, seen, knew, loved, told, heard, etc...)

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Nihnoohobei'een.	Nih/noohobei'een. Past tense. You saw us.	You saw us.
Nihniitonetinoo.	Nih/niitonetinoo. Past tense. I heard myself.	I heard myself.
Nih'ei'towuneino'.	Nih/'ei'towuneino'. Past tense. He told us.	He told us.
Nihbiixoo3eino'.	Nih/biixoo3eino'. Past tense. They loved us.	They loved us.

Heihoow Prefix - You do not

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heihoowuunotiwoono'.	Heihoow/uunotiwoono'. You do not/miss them.	You do not miss them.
Heihooweei'towuunoono'.	Heihoow/ei'towuunoono'. You do not/tell them.	You do not tell them.

Heih'oow Prefix - You did not (the same as You do not except for the glottal stop after the h).

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heih'oowuunotiwoono'.	Heih'oow/uunotiwoono'. You did not/miss them.	You did not miss them.
Heih'ooweei'towuunoono'.	Heih'oow/ei'towuunoo'. You did not/tell them.	You did not tell them.

Heihoow3o' **Prefix - You never**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heihoow3o'/noohowoo.	Heihoow3o'/noohowoo. You never/see him.	You never see him.
Heihoow3o'/to'owoo.	Heihoow3o'/to'owoo. You never/hit him.	You never hit him.

Heibeex **Prefix - You should**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heibeexnoohowoo.	Heibeex/noohowoo. You should/see him.	You should see him.
Heibeexbixoo3oo.	Heibeex/bixoo3oo. You should/love him.	You should love him.

Now by adding ciine'eh to Heibeex you change the meaning to "You should not..."

Heibeexciine'eh **Prefix - You should not**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heibeexciine'eh noohowoo.	Heibeexciine'eh/noohowoo. You should not/see him.	You should not see him.
Heibeexciine'eh niitonot.	Heibeexciine'eh/niitonot. You should not/hear him.	You should not hear him.

Neih'oow **Prefix - I did not**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Neih'oownoohowoono'.	Neih'oow/noohowoono'. I did not/see them.	I did not see them.
Neih'oowoe'nonoono'.	Neih'oowoe'/nonoono'. I did not/know them.	I did not know them.

Neihoow **Prefix - I do not, I am not...**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Neihooweesowobeih.	Neihoow/eesowobeih. I am not/sick.	I am not sick.
Neihoownoohowoono'.	Neihoow/noohowoono'. I do not/see them.	I do not see them.

Neihoow3o' **Prefix - I never..or I am never..or We never...**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Neihoow3o'eesowobeih.	Neihoow3o'/eesowobeih. I am never/sick.	I am never sick.
Neihoow3o'noohowoo.	Neihoow3o'/noohowoo. I never/see him.	I never see him.

Neibeex **Prefix - I should or We should**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Neibeexnoohobe3.	Neibeex/noohobe3. I should/see you.	I should see you.
Neibeexnoohowoo.	Neibeex/noohowoo. I should/see him.	I should see him.

Now again by adding the ciine'eh to Neibeex - you change the meaning to "I should not"

Neibeexciine'eh Prefix - I should not or We should not

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Neibeexciine'ehnoohobe3.	Neibeexciine'eh/noohobe3. I should not/see you.	I should not see you.
Neibeexciine'ehnoohowoo.	Neibeexciine'eh/noohowoo. I should not/see him.	I should not see him.

Now when using We do not use the prefix "Heihoow"

Heihoow This prefix can be used with these: We do not, I do not, and They do not.

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Heihoownoohobe'e.	Heihoow/noohobe'e. We do not/see you.	We do not see you.
Heihoownoohowoon.	Heihoow/noohowoon. We do not/see him.	We do not see him.

Hih'oow Prefix - He did not can also mean They did not

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hih'oownoohobee.	Hih'oow/noohobee. He did not/see them.	He did not see them.
Hih'oownoohobei'ee.	Hih'oow/noohobei'ee. He did not/see us.	He did not see us.
Hih'oownoohobeeno'.	Hih'oow/noohobeeno'. They did not/see them.	They did not see them.

Hoow/Hiihoow **Prefix - He does not or They do not, He is not or They are not**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hoownoohobee.	Hoow/noohobee. He does not/see them.	He does not see them.
Hooweesowobeih.	Hoow/eesowobeih. He is not/sick.	He is not sick.
Hoownoohobeeno'.	Hoow/noohobeeno'. They do not/see them.	They do not see them.

Hiihoow3o' **Prefix - He never, Can also be - They never**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hiihoow3o'noohobee.	Hiihoow3o'/noohobee. He never/sees him.	He never sees him.
Hiihoow3o'noohobee.	Hiihoow3o'/noohobee. He never/sees them.	He never sees them.
Hiihoow3o'noohobeeno'.	Hiihoow3o'/noohobeeno'. They never/see him.	They never see him.

Hiibeex **Prefix - He should or They should**

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hiibeexnoohobe'.	Hiibeex/noohobe'. He should/see you.	He should see you.
Hiibeexnoohobei'i.	Hiibeex/noohobei'i. They should/see you.	They should see you.

Again you add “ciine’eh” to Hiibeex and you change the meaning to He should not or They should not.

Hiibeexciine’eh

Prefix - He should not or They should not

Arapaho Sentence

Arapaho Translation

English Translation

Hiibeexciine’ehnoohobe’.

Hiibeexciine’eh/noohobe’.
He should not/see him.

He should not see him.

Hiibeexciine’ehnoohobei’i.

Hiibeexciine’eh/noohobei’i.
They should not/see you.

They should not see you.

Chapter 4

Conjunctions

A Conjunction

A word that joins words or sentences “as”, “but”, “and”, etc....

Toh **Conjunction. Means "Because"**

Examples:

Arapaho Sentence

Nii'i3ecoonoo toh no'uuseen.

Arapaho Translation

Nii'i3ecoonoo/toh /no'uuseen.
I'm glad /because /you came.

English Translation

I'm glad because you came.

Arapaho Sentence

Heetneekoohunoo toh neeteihnoo.

Arapaho Translation

Heet /neekoohunoo /toh /neeteihnoo.
Will /I go home /because /I am tired.

English Translation

I will go home because I am tired.

Noh **Conjunction. Means “and”**

Examples:

Arapaho Sentence

Biixoo3ou’u nebesiibehe’ noh nei’eibehe’.

Arapaho Translation

**Biixoo3ou’u /nebesiibehe’ /noh /nei’eibehe’.
I love them /my grandpa /and /my grandma.**

English Translation

I love my grandpa and grandma.

Arapaho Sentence

Hoseino’ noh cee’ei’i niibii3inoo.

Arapaho Translation

**Hoseino’ /noh /cee’ei’i /niibii3inoo.
Meat /and /potatoes /I eat.**

English Translation

I eat meat and potatoes.

'oh beebeet
beebeet Conjunction. Means "But"

Examples:

Arapaho Sentence

Wohei beebeet ciibeh'otoonootoo beneetno.

Arapaho Translation

Wohei	<u>/beebeet</u>	/ciibeh'otoonootoo	/beneetno.
Okay	/but	/don't buy	/drinks.

English Translation

Okay but don't buy any drinks.

Arapaho Sentence

Neniini'iini'oh beebeet Biikoonehe' kooxbeneebene'.

Arapaho Translation

Neniini'iini	<u>/'oh beebeet</u>	/Biikoonehe'	/kooxbeneebene'.
Everything's alright	/but	/Night Killer	/is drinking again.

English Translation

Everything's alright but Night Killer is drinking again.

Chapter 5

Using Suffixes (endings)

There are many suffixes (endings) in the Arapaho Language. We will be introduced to some of the more common ones.

Also in this chapter we will be introduced to suffixes used with personal pronouns such as I, me, we, they, you, he/she, him/her, it, they, them, etc.....

Lets start with "...Noo"

Most of the time you hear or see "...noo" at the end of a sentence the speaker is talking about "I" or "I am".

Examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Hiinono' eininoo.	I am Arapaho.	I am Arapaho.
Heesneenoo.	I am hungry.	I am hungry.
Nii'i3eoonoo.	I am glad.	I am glad.
Noonihinoo.	I forgot.	I forgot.

The next ending is "...oowu"

When you hear this or read this ending it means the speaker is talking about a building like for example: house, school, gym, clinic, etc....

Examples:

Hotooneeno'oowu'/store

Neyei3eino'oowu'/school

Bii3hiino'oowu'/restaurant

Notonoheino'oowu'/clinic

Beteentoono'oowu'/church

This ending is "...tihee or cihee"

This means the speaker is talking to some power like for instance Mother Earth, maybe God.

Examples:

Ciibeh'oosootihee.

Don't rain.

Ciibehbeecihee.

Don't snow.

...hee

This ending on the end of the word has the meaning of "Have him..."

Examples:

Arapaho Sentence

Bii3hihee.

Arapaho Translation

Bii3hihee.

Eat have him.

English Translation

Have him eat.

Arapaho Sentence

Nokhuhee.

Arapaho Translation

Nokhuhee.

Sleep have him.

English Translation

Have him sleep.

These are endings used with personal pronouns. There are many endings that are used with Auxiliary Verbs which are different than these below.

* An Auxiliary Verb is one used in helping other verbs, as in have, "I have finished", also used to form past tenses of verbs, "He has gone, We had done it, etc..."

So we will start with these endings used with personal pronouns.

When using You _____ me, you would use the various endings.

...un/...in/...ni

Here are examples using these endings:

1. Nonoohowun.
You see me.
2. Neniitonin.
You hear me.
3. Hei'toowuni.
You tell me.
4. Biixooxun.
You love me.
5. Too'owun.
You hit me.
6. Hee'inonin.
You know me.

Although the English word me is at the end of each English Sentence. The Arapaho sentences use the various endings but still mean me.

When using You _____ him, the end of the sentence will end with a "...ot"

...ot

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ot":

1. Nonoohowot.
You see him.
2. Neniitonot.
You hear him.
3. Neii'towunot.
You tell him.
4. Biixoo3ot.
You love him.
5. Too'owot.
You hit him.
6. Hee'inonot.
You know him.

When using You _____ them, the end of the sentence will end with a "...ooti"

...ooti

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ooti":

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nonoohowoti.
You <u>see</u> them. | 5. Too'owoti.
You <u>hit</u> them. |
| 2. Neniitonoti.
You <u>hear</u> them. | 6. Hee'inonoti.
You <u>know</u> them. |
| 3. Henei'towunoti.
You <u>tell</u> them. | |
| 4. Biixoo3oti.
You <u>love</u> them. | |

When using You _____ us, the end of the sentence will end with a "...ei'een"

...ei'een

Here are examples of sentences that end with ...ei'een:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Nihnoohobei'een.
You <u>saw</u> us. | 5. Nihto'obei'een.
You <u>hit</u> us. |
| 2. Nihniitonei'een.
You <u>heard</u> us. | 6. Nih'e'inonei'een.
You <u>knew</u> us. |
| 3. Nih'ei'towuunei'een.
You <u>told</u> us. | |
| 4. Nih'biixoo3ei'een.
You <u>loved</u> us. | |

When using You _____ it, the end of the sentence will end with a "...ow"

...ow

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ow":

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Nonoohootow.
You <u>see</u> it. | 5. Too'ootow.
You <u>hit</u> it. |
| 2. Neniitowootow.
You <u>hear</u> it. | 6. Hee'inow.
You <u>know</u> it. |
| 3. Nei'towootow.
You <u>tell</u> it. | |
| 4. Biixootow.
You <u>love</u> it. | |

When using I _____ you, the end of the sentence will end with "...e3en"

...e3en

Here are some examples of sentences that end with "...e3en":

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohobe3en.
I <u>see</u> you. | 5. | Too'obe3en.
I <u>hit</u> you. |
| 2. | Neniitooone3en.
I <u>hear</u> you. | 6. | Hee'none3en.
I <u>know</u> you. |
| 3. | Nei'towuune3en.
I <u>tell</u> you. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3e3en.
I <u>love</u> you. | | |

When using I _____ him, the end of the sentence will be "...o'"

...o'

Here are examples of sentences that end with ...o':

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohowo'. | 5. | Too'owo'. |
| | I <u>see</u> him. | | I <u>hit</u> him. |
| 2. | Neniitono'. | 6. | Hee'inono'. |
| | I <u>hear</u> him. | | I <u>know</u> him. |
| 3. | Nei'towuno'. | | |
| | I <u>tell</u> him. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3o'. | | |
| | I <u>love</u> him. | | |

When using I _____ them, the end of the sentence will be "...ou'u"

...ou'u

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ou'u"

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohowou'u.
I <u>see</u> them. | 5. | Too'owou'u.
I <u>hit</u> them. |
| 2. | Neniitonou'u.
I <u>hear</u> them. | 6. | Hee'inonou'u.
I <u>know</u> them. |
| 3. | Nei'towuunein.
He <u>tells</u> them. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3ou'u.
I <u>love</u> them. | | |

When using He _____ you, the end of the sentence will end with "...ein"

...ein

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ein":

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohobein.
He <u>sees</u> you. | 5. | Too'bein.
He <u>hits</u> you. |
| 2. | Neniitonein.
He <u>hears</u> you. | 6. | Hee'nonein.
He <u>knows</u> you. |
| 3. | Nei'towuunein.
He <u>tells</u> you. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3ein.
He <u>loves</u> you. | | |

When using he/she _____ him/her, the end of the sentence will end with "...oot"

...oot

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ot":

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohowoot.
He <u>sees</u> her. | 5. | Too'owoot.
He <u>hits</u> him. |
| 2. | Neniitonoot.
He <u>hears</u> her. | 6. | Hee'nonoot.
He <u>knows</u> him. |
| 3. | Henei'towuunoot.
He <u>tells</u> her. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3oot.
He <u>loves</u> her. | | |

This next ending is the same as the above.

When using he _____ them, the end of the sentence will end with a "...t or...oot"

...t or...oot

Here are examples of sentences that end with a "...t or ...oot":

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohowoot.
He <u>sees</u> them. | 5. | Too'owoot.
He <u>hits</u> them. |
| 2. | Neniitonoot.
He <u>hears</u> them. | 6. | Hee'nonoot.
He <u>knows</u> them. |
| 3. | Henei'towuunoot.
He <u>tells</u> them. | | |
| 4. | Bixoo3oot.
He <u>loves</u> them. | | |

When using they _____ you, the end of the sentence will be "...einoni"

...einoni

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...einoni":

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | Nonoohobeinoni.
They <u>see</u> you. | 5. | Too'beinoni.
They <u>hit</u> you. |
| 2. | Neniitoneinoni.
They <u>hear</u> you. | 6. | Hee'noneinoni.
They <u>know</u> you. |
| 3. | Neii'towuuneinoni.
They <u>tell</u> you. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3einoni.
They <u>love</u> you. | | |

When using they _____ him/her, the end of the sentence will be "...eit"

...eit

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...eit":

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohobeit.
They <u>see</u> him. | 5. | Too'obeit
They <u>hit</u> him. |
| 2. | Neniitoneit.
They <u>hear</u> her. | 6. | Hee'noneit.
They <u>know</u> her. |
| 3. | Neii'towuuneit.
They <u>tell</u> him. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3eit.
They <u>love</u> her. | | |

When using they _____ them, the end of the sentence will be "...oo3i"

...oo3i

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...oo3i":

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| 1. | Nonoohowoo3i'.
They <u>see</u> them. | 5. | Too'owoo3i'.
They <u>hit</u> them. |
| 2. | Neniitoo3i'.
They <u>hear</u> them. | 6. | Hee'inoo3i'.
They <u>know</u> them. |
| 3. | Henei'towuunoo3i'.
They <u>tell</u> them. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3oo3i'.
They <u>love</u> them. | | |

When using we _____ you, the end of the sentence will be "...een"

...een

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...een":

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohobeen.
We <u>see</u> you. | 5. | Too'obeen.
We <u>hit</u> you. |
| 2. | Neniitowuuneen.
We <u>hear</u> you. | 6. | Hee'noneen.
We <u>know</u> you. |
| 3. | Neii'towuuneen.
We <u>tell</u> you. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3een.
We <u>love</u> you. | | |

When using we _____ him, the end of the sentence will be "...o'"

...o'

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...o'"

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohwoono'. | 5. | Too'owoono'. |
| | We <u>see</u> him. | | We <u>hit</u> him. |
| 2. | Neniitonoono'. | 6. | Hee'nonoono'. |
| | We <u>hear</u> him. | | We <u>know</u> him. |
| 3. | Henei'towuunoono'. | | |
| | We <u>tell</u> him. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3oono'. | | |
| | We <u>love</u> him. | | |

When using we _____ them, the end of the sentence will be "...ooni'"

...ooni'

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ooni'"

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. | Nonoohwooni'. | 5. | Too'owooni'. |
| | We <u>see</u> them. | | We <u>hit</u> them. |
| 2. | Neniitonooni'. | 6. | Hee'nonooni'. |
| | We <u>hear</u> them. | | We <u>know</u> them. |
| 3. | Henei'towuunooni'. | | |
| | We <u>tell</u> them. | | |
| 4. | Biixoo3ooni'. | | |
| | We <u>love</u> them. | | |

Now for the next endings these are used with auxiliary verbs:

- * An auxiliary verb -1. One used in forming parts of other verbs, as have in "I have finished"
- 2. Used to form past tenses of verbs "he has gone, we had done it, etc..."
- 3. Used for emphasis "I do like nuts."

Again we will start with, You _____ me. You would use the ending instead of the other ending for, You see me. (...un, ...in, or ...ni)

The auxiliary verb in these examples is will.

Here are examples:

		...un/...in/...ni
1.	Heetnoohowun. You <u>will see</u> me.	1. Nonoohowun. You <u>see</u> me.
2.	Heetniitonin. You <u>will hear</u> me.	2. Neniitonin. You <u>hear</u> me.
3.	Heetnei'toeuunin. You <u>will tell</u> me.	3. Hei'toowuni. You <u>tell</u> me.
4.	Heetbixooxun. You <u>will love</u> me.	4. Biixooxun. You <u>love</u> me.
5.	Heeto'owun. You <u>will hit</u> me.	5. Too'owun. You <u>hit</u> me.
6.	Heetnee'inonin. You <u>will know</u> me.	6. Hee'inonin. You <u>know</u> me.

Notice the endings with just see, the endings is ...un/...in/...ni. The other ending with will see. The word will is the auxiliary verb.

When using you _____ him, the end of the sentence will be "...ot or ...oo"

...ot or ...oo

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...ot or ...oo":

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Nonnohowot.
You see him. | 4. Hetbixoo3oo.
You must love him. |
| 2. Hetnoohoowoo.
You must see him. | 5. Neniitonot.
You hear him. |
| 3. Biixoo3ot.
You love him. | 6. Hetniitoo.
You must hear him. |

When using you _____ them, the end of the sentence will be "...oono'"

...oono'

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...oono'"

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Heihoownoohwoono'.
You <u>don't see</u> them. | 5. Heihoowto'woono'.
You <u>don't hit</u> them. |
| 2. Heihoowniitonoono'.
You <u>don't hear</u> them. | 6. Heihoowee'nonono'.
You <u>don't know</u> them. |
| 3. Heihooweei'towuunoono'.
You <u>don't tell</u> them. | |
| 4. Heihoowbixoo3oono'.
You <u>don't love</u> them. | |

When using I _____ you, the end of the sentence will be "...e3"

...e3

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...e3":

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Neihoownoohobe3.
I <u>don't see</u> you. | 5. Neihoowto'obe3.
I <u>don't hit</u> you. |
| 2. Neihoowniitone3.
I <u>don't hear</u> you. | 6. Neihoowee'none3.
I <u>don't know</u> you. |
| 3. Neihooweiitowuune3.
I <u>don't tell</u> you. | |
| 4. Neihoowbixoo3e3.
I <u>don't love</u> you. | |

When using I _____ him, the end of the sentence will be "...o' or ...oo"

...o' or ...oo

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...o' or ...oo":

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Heetwonoohowo'.
I <u>am going to go see</u> him. | 5. Heetwonto'owo'.
I <u>am going to go hit</u> him. |
| 2. Heetwoniitono'.
I <u>am going to go hear</u> him. | 6. Heetwonee'inono'.
I <u>am going to go know</u> him. |
| 3. Heetwonei'towuuno'.
I <u>am going to go tell</u> him. | |
| 4. Heetwonbixoo3o'.
I <u>am going to go love</u> him. | |

When using I _____ them, the end of the sentence will be "...oono'"

...oono'

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...oono'":

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Neihoownoohwoono'.
I <u>don't see</u> them. | 5. Neihoowto'owoono'.
I <u>don't hit</u> them. |
| 2. Neihoowniitonoono'.
I <u>don't hear</u> them. | 6. Neihoowee'noono'.
I <u>don't know</u> them. |
| 3. Neihoowei'towuunoono'.
I <u>don't tell</u> them. | |
| 4. Neihoowbixoo3oono'.
I <u>don't love</u> them. | |

When using he _____ you or me, the end of the sentence will be ...obe'/'...o3e'/'...one'

...obe'/'...o3e'/'...one'

Here are examples of sentences that end with ...obe'/'...o3e'/'...one':

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Heihoownoohobe'.
He <u>does not see</u> you.
or
Neihoowbixoo3e'.
He <u>does not love</u> me. | 4. Heihoowbixoo3e'.
He <u>does not love</u> you.
or
Neihoowbixoo3e'.
He <u>does not love</u> me. |
| 2. Heihoowniitone'.
He <u>does not hear</u> you.
or
Neihoowniitone'.
He <u>does not hear</u> me. | 5. Heihoowto'obe'.
He <u>does not hit</u> you.
or
Neihoowto'obe'.
He <u>does not hit</u> me. |
| 3. Heihoowe'towuune'.
He <u>does not tell</u> you.
or
Neihoowe'towuune'.
He <u>does not tell</u> me. | 6. Heihoowee'none'.
He <u>does not know</u> you.
or
Neihoowee'none'.
He <u>does not know</u> me. |

When using he _____ him/they, the end of the sentence will be "...ee"

...ee

Here are examples that end with ...ee:

1. Hoownoohobee.
He does not see them.
or could mean
He does not see him/her.
2. Hoowniitonee.
He does not hear them.
or could mean
He does not hear him/her.
3. Hoowe'towunee.
He does not tell them.
or could mean
He does not tell him/her.
4. Hoowbixoo3ee.
He does not love them.
or could mean
He does not love him/her.
5. Hoowto'obee.
He does not hit them.
or could mean
He does not hit him/her.
6. Hoowee'nonee.
He does not know them.
or could mean
He does not know him/her.

When using they _____ him, the end of the sentence will be "...eeno' or ...obei'"

...eeno' or ...obei'

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...eeno' or ...obei'":

1. Hiihow3o'noohobeenno'.
They never see him.
2. Hiihoow3o'niitoneeno'.
They never hear him.
3. Hiihow3o'ei'towuuneeno'.
They never tell him.
4. Hiihoow3o'bixoo3eeno'.
They never love him.
5. Hihoow3o'to'obeenno'.
They never hit him.
6. Hiihoow3o'ee'noneeno'.
They never know him.

When using they _____ me, the end of the sentence will be "...3i'"

...3i'

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...3I'":

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nihnoohowu3i.
They <u>seen</u> me. | 4. Nihbixooxu3i'.
They <u>loved</u> me. |
| 2. Nihniitoni3i'.
They <u>heard</u> me. | 5. Nih'e'inoni3i'.
They <u>hit</u> me. |
| 3. Nih'ei'towuni3i'.
They <u>told</u> me. | 6. Nih'e'inoni3i'.
They <u>knew</u> me. |

When using we _____ him, the end of the sentence will be "...no'"

...no'

Here are examples of sentences that end with "...no'":

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Heetnoohwoono'.
We will see him. | 5. Heeto'woono'.
We will hit him. |
| 2. Heetniitonoono'.
We will hear him. | 6. Heetnee'nonoono'.
We will know him. |
| 3. Heetniitonoono'.
We will tell him. | |
| 4. Heetbixoo3oono'.
We will love him. | |

Remember the ending for you _____ me is the same as we _____ me.

When using we _____ them, the end of the sentence will be "...oon"

...oon

Here are examples of sentences that end with ...oon:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Heihoownoohwoon.
We <u>don't see</u> them. | 5. Heihoowto'owoon.
We <u>don't hit</u> them. |
| 2. Heihoowniitonoon.
We <u>don't hear</u> them. | 6. Heihoowee'nonoon.
We <u>don't know</u> them. |
| 3. Heihoowei'towuunoon.
We <u>don't tell</u> them. | |
| 4. Heihoowbixoo3oon.
We <u>don't love</u> them. | |

These next endings are used with reflexive pronouns such as: myself, oneself, ourselves, themselves, us, etc...

When using I _____ myself, the end of the sentence will be "...obet or ...tinoo"

...obet or ...tinoo

Here are examples of sentences:

1. Nihnoohobetinoo.
I seen myself.
2. Nihniitonetinoo.
I heard myself.
3. Nih'ei'toeuunetinoo.
I told myself.
4. Nihbixoo3etinoo.
I loved myself.
5. Nihto'obetinoo.
I hit myself.
6. Nih'e'nonetinoo.
I knew myself.
7. Heetnoohobetinoo.
I will see myself.
8. Heetnei'towuunetinoo.
I will tell myself.

When using we _____ ourselves, the end of the sentence will be "...etino'"

...etino'

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Heetnoohobetino'.
We <u>will see</u> ourselves. | 4. Heetbixoo3etino'.
We <u>will love</u> ourselves. |
| 2. Heetniitonetino'.
We <u>will hear</u> ourselves. | 5. Heeto'obetino'.
We <u>will hit</u> ourselves. |
| 3. Heetnei'towuunetino'.
We <u>will tell</u> ourselves. | 6. Heetnee'nonetino'.
We <u>will know</u> ourselves. |

When using he _____ us, the end of the sentence will be "...eino'"

...eino'

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Nihnoohobeino'.
He see us. | 1. Heenoohetnoohobeino'.
He has to see us. |
| 2. Nihniitoneino'.
He heard us. | 2. Heenoohetniitoneino'.
He has to hear us. |
| 3. Nih'ei'towuuneino'.
He told us. | 3. Heenoohetnei'towuuneino'.
He has to tell us. |
| 4. Nihbixoo3eino'.
He loved us. | 4. Heenoohetbixoo3eino'.
He has to love us. |
| 5. Nihto'obeino'.
He hit us. | 5. Heenooheto'obeino'.
He has to hit us. |
| 6. Nih'e'noneino'.
He knew us. | 6. Heenoohetnee'noneino'.
He has to know us. |

When using You _____ us, the end of the sentence will be

...ei'ee or ei'een

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Heenoo heetnoohobei'een.
You have to see us. | 1. Nihoohobei'een.
You seen us. |
| 2. Heenoo heetniitonei'een.
You have to hear us. | 2. Neniitononei'een.
You hear us. |
| 3. Heenoo heetnei'towuunei'een.
You have to tell us. | 3. Henei'towuunei'een.
You tell us. |
| 4. Heenoo heetbixoo3ei'een.
You have to love us. | 4. Biixoo3ei'een.
You love us. |
| 5. Heenoo heeto'obei'een.
You have to hit us. | 5. Too'obei'een.
You hit us. |
| 6. Heenoo heetnee'inonei'een.
You have to know us. | 6. Hee'inonei'een.
You know us. |

When using They _____ us, the end of the sentence will be:

...eino'

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Nihnoohobeino'.
They <u>saw</u> us. | 4. Nihbixoo3eino'.
They <u>loved</u> us. |
| 2. Nihniitoneino'.
They <u>heard</u> us. | 5. Nihto'obeino'.
They <u>hit</u> us. |
| 3. Nih'ei'towuuneino'.
They <u>told</u> us. | 6. Nih'e'noneino'.
They <u>knew</u> us. |

Now we will work with inanimate subjects.

When using I _____ it, the ending of the sentence will be

...OWOO

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nonoohootowoo.
I <u>see</u> it. | 1. Heenoo heetnoohootowoo.
I <u>have to see</u> it. |
| 2. Neniitowootowoo.
I <u>hear</u> it. | 2. Heenoo heetniitowootowoo.
I <u>have to hear</u> it. |
| 3. Henei'towootowoo.
I <u>tell</u> it. | 3. Heenoo heetnei'towootowoo.
I <u>have to tell</u> it. |
| 4. Biixootowoo.
I <u>love</u> it. | 4. Heenoo heetbixootowoo.
I <u>have to love</u> it. |
| 5. Too'otowoo.
I <u>hit</u> it. | 5. Heenoo heeto'otowoo.
I <u>have to hit</u> it. |
| 6. Hee'inowoo.
I <u>know</u> it. | 6. Heenoo heetnee'inowoo.
I <u>have to know</u> it. |

When using He _____ it, the end of the sentence will be

...O'

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nihnoohooto'.
He <u>seen</u> it. | 4. Nihbixooto'.
He <u>loved</u> it. |
| 2. Nihniitowooto'.
He <u>heard</u> it. | 5. Nih'to'ooto'.
He <u>hit</u> it. |
| 3. Nih'ei'towooto'.
He <u>told</u> it. | 6. Nih'e'ino'.
He <u>knew</u> it. |

When using They _____ it, the end of the sentence will be

...ou'u

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nihnoohootou'u.
They <u>seen</u> it. | 4. Nihbixootou'u.
They <u>loved</u> it. |
| 2. Nihniitowootou'u.
They <u>heard</u> it. | 5. Nih'to'ootou'u.
They <u>hit</u> it. |
| 3. Nih'ei'towootou'u.
They <u>told</u> it. | 6. Nih'e'inenou'u.
They <u>knew</u> it. |

When using We _____ it, the end of the sentence will be

...wuni' or ni'

Here are examples of sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nihnoohootowuni'.
We <u>seen</u> it. | 4. Nihbixootowuni'.
We <u>loved</u> it. |
| 2. Nihniitowootowuni'.
We <u>heard</u> it. | 5. Nih'to'ootowuni'.
We <u>hit</u> it. |
| 3. Nihbixootowuni'.
We <u>told</u> it. | 6. Nih'e'inoni'.
We <u>knew</u> it. |

Now we are coming to an end of the suffixes. We will surface the subject of talking to a third party, two people talking to one person, a group of people talking to two people at a distance, etc. These different situations also have different endings so we will cover it and explain as we go along.

Right now it may seem confusing, but it all has a pattern to it. The more and more we work on the worksheets the more you become familiar with it.

Chapter 6

Who/What/Where/When/Why/Which

In this chapter we will go over the words for Who?, What?, Where?, When?, Why?, and Which? Some are prefixes.

The words for Who/What/Where/When/Why/Which

Henee'eehek or Henee'/?/Who?

Here are examples:

<u>Arapaho Sentence</u>	<u>Arapaho Translation</u>	<u>English Translation</u>
Henee'eehek heinoo?	Henee'eehek/heinoo? Who is it/your mother?	Who is your mother?
Henee'eehek hinee?	Henee'eehek/hinee? Who is it/that?	Who is that?
Henee'eehek nehe'?	Henee'eehek/nehe'? Who is it/this?	Who is this?
Henee'eeno' heceiteewo'?	Henee'eeno'/heceiteewo'? Who are/your visitors?	Who are your visitors?
Henee'eehek neneenin?	Henee'eehek/neneenin? Who is it/you?	Who are you?
Henee'eehek neneenit?	Henee'eehek/neneenit? Who is it/it is him?	Who is it?
Henee'eehek heihbiiheii?	Henee'eehek/heihbiiheii? Who is it/made you cry?	Who made you cry?
Henee'eehek heihbii'oxooheii?	Henee'eehek/heihbii'oxooheii? Who is it/made you laugh?	Who made you laugh?
Henee'eehek cenoot?	Henee'eehek/cenoot? Who is it/coming?	Who is coming?
Henee'eehek nihcihwoteikuu3eii?	Henee'eehek/nihcihwoteikuu3eii? Who is it/called (telephone)	Who called?
Henee'eehek nihnihiit?	Henee'eehek/nihnihiit? Who is it/said it?	Who said it?

So when you hear a speaker say "Hennee'eehek?", you know he is asking a question "Who?" or "Who is it?".

The words for What are many. Here are a few examples of them:

Heeyou?	What?
Heeyou hinee?	What is that?
Heeyou nuhu'?	What is this?
Heeyou heini'iice3oo?	What do you like to eat?
Heeyou heiniis3oo?	What are you making?
Heeyou heetnootoonoo3oo?	What are you going to buy?
Heetoustoo?	What will you do?
Heetouston?	What are we going to do?
He'iistoononi?	What are you doing?
Heitou'bee3too?	What time are you finished?
Heitoustoo?	What are you doing?
Heitootoustoo?	What are you doing?
Hiitoustoo?	What is he doing?
Hiitootoustoo?	What is he doing?
Hihtousinihii?	What did he say?
Hotousihi'?	What is your name?
Neetoustoo?	What will I do?
'oh neneenin?	What about you?
'oh neneeninoo?	What about me?

More words for What:

'oh hinee?

What about him?

Tou?

What?

Tou'oxoo?

What time is it?

Tohuu3?

What kind?

Tohuu3ii'ehii?

What kind of bird is it?

Tousoo ce'e3i'?

What is it like outside?

Tou3oteheinoo?

What color is it?

Words for Where:

(Now there are different words for inanimate or animate.)

Toot?	Where?
Totiino?	Where at?
Tootou?	Where is it? (Inanimate)
Tootouno?	Where (for more than one-plural) are they?
Teetehehk?	Where is John? (Animate)
Teetehehk neisonoo?	Where is my dad?
Tootheih...?	Where have...?
Tootei'eihoo?	Where are you going?
Tootei'eihoobe?	Where are you guys going?
Tooteine'etii?	Where do you live?
Tooteihiitisee?	Where have you come from?
Toot heinoo hiine'etii?	Where does your mother live?
Tootei'eihoo?	Where are you going?
Tooteih'entoo?	Where were you?
Tooteeni'ihoo bee3toonehk?	Where are you going when you finish?
Tooteineyei3ei?	Where do you go to school?
Tooti'ihoo?	Where is he going?
Tooti'ihoono'?	Where are they going?

Words for When:

Tou'uuhu'

When?

Heetou'bii3ihin?

When are we going to eat?

Hiitou'bii3ihno'?

When do they eat?

Hetou'bii3ihno'?

When will they eat?

Hiitou' bii3hiitoo?

When is the group going to eat?

Heihtou' noohowoo?

When did you see him?

Hetou' ce3ei'oo?

When is he going?

Hihtou' eekoo?

When did he go home?

Heetou' woteikuu3ei?

When will you call?

Heetou' ce3ei'oo?

When will you leave?

Heetou' niitowoo3oo?

When will you hear from him?

Hihtou'bii3ihno'?

When did they eat?

Hiitou' no'usee?

When does she come?

Hiitou'oontoonee?

When do you get paid?

Hiitou' cee'iyoon?

When is payday?

Hihtou' eesowobehiinoo'oo?

When did he get sick?

Ce'no'useenoohok, heetneeco'oono'.

When I get back, we'll go.

Hih'tou'nee'ehko'us?

When did this happen?

Hiitou'bee3is nuhu'?

When is this over?

Words for Why:

Nohtou?	Why?
Heihtouu3ee nee'eestoo?	Why did you do that?
Hihtouu3ee no'usee?	Why did he come?
Hotouu3ee koutoneih?	Why are you late?
Hihtouu3ee cihwoteikuu3ei?	Why did you call?
Heitouu3ee biiwoo?	Why are you crying?
Hotouu3ee nih'oo'o nuhu' tecenee?	Why is the door locked?
Hihtouu3ee ciinootineeno'?	Why did they stop singing?
Hiitouu3ee biiwoohuno'?	Why are they crying?
Hotouu3ee no'eeckoo?	Why are you home?
Heihtouu3ee wonoohowoo?	Why did you go see him?
Heihtouu3ee ciintoo?	Why did you quit?
Heitouu3ee niiyo'otibe?	Why are you arguing?
Heihtouu3ee boo3etibe?	Why were you fighting?
Hehtouu3ee ciini'itibe?	Why did you stop talking?
Heihtouu3ee to'usee?	Why did you stop walking?
Hotouu3ee seseih?	Why are you mean?
Heitouu3ee nee'eeneestoo?	Why do you act like that?
Hiitouu3ee ciiniisi3einoo?	Why doesn't that work?

Chapter 7

In this last chapter we will see how the prefixes and suffixes work with sentences. Lets take one word or sentence, we will call it a “base” word or sentence. We will add different prefixes and endings to the base word to give you an idea of what we are working with.

When writing the Arapaho Language there are a few rules to go by.

Rule #1 For some reason when a word starts with a “h” you will most likely change it to a “n”. You will see this rule many times in the next pages.

Rule #2 Prefixes with a glottal stop you would usually use a short “e” sound and normally drop the “h” and “e”. Like these examples: Koohih’, Koonih’, nih’, and etc.

Starting with a base word or sentence: **Heesowobeihnoo./I am sick.**

1. He is sick.

Using the ending "eiht". We will add that to "Heesowobeihnoo". But first we need to drop the "noo" ending which has the meaning "I am". So we end up with "Heesowobeiht".

Heesowobeiht means "He is sick." (Suffix...eiht means "He is...")

2. I am still sick.

We will use the "noosou" (means still) prefix so we need to add that to Heesowobeihnoo. (I am sick.)

Noosouneesowobeihnoo.

What we did here was to change the "h" to a "n".

3. I am really sick.

We will use the prefix Tees (really) and add that to "Heesowobeihnoo." (I am sick.)

Teeseesowobeihnoo

Add "Tees" to the beginning of the word and drop the "h".

4. "I am not sick." using the prefix neihoow (I am not)

Neihooweesowobeih.

What happens: Add the "neihoow" and drop the "h" and drop the ending "noo" (which means I am) on the end because the "neihoow" already has the meaning "I am not".

Base word or sentence: Heesowobeihnoo./I am sick.

5. **I was sick.**

Nih'esowobeihnoo.

What happens: Add the "nih" (past tense) changing the "I am..." to "I was..." and drop the "h" and use a short vowel.

6. **Are you sick?**

Kooheesowobeih?

What happens: Add the "koo" (because you are asking a question) at the beginning and drop the "noo" at the end because you are asking a person a question.

7. **Is he sick?**

Koohesowobeih?

What happens: Add the "koo" at the beginning because you are asking a question. Use the short vowel "e" and drop the "noo" at the end because you are talking about him. (another person)

Notice: 6 and 7 sentences are almost the same except for the long e sound in the number 6 sentence.

8. **I will get sick.**

Heetneesowobeihnoo.

What happens: Add the "Heet" (means will) at the beginning and change the "h" to a "n" and leave the noo at the end because the speaker is talking about "I am".

Base word or sentence: Heesowobeihnoo./I am sick.

9. **I will get sick again.**

Heetce'esowobeihnoo.

What happens: Add the Heetce' (means will again) to the beginning and drop the "H" and leave the long vowel "ee".

10. **He will get sick.**

Heetneesowobeiht.

What happens: Add the "heet" (means will). Change the "h" to a "n" then drop the "noo" at the end and add the "t" for "he will..".

11. **Did I get sick?**

Koonih'esowobeih?

What happens: Add the "koonih" (means Did I...?) because you are asking a past tense question. Drop the "h" and the "e" because of the glottal stop.

A rule to remember: Prefixes with a glottal stop you would usually use a short "e" sound and normally drop the "h" and "e" like for these examples: Koohih', Koonih', nih', and etc.

12. **Did he get sick?**

Koohih'esowobeih?

What happens: Add "koohih" (means Did he...?). Drop the "h" and the "e" because of the glottal stop and drop the "noo" at the end because you are not talking about "I am".

Base word or sentence: Heesowobeihnoo./I am sick.

13. **Don't get sick.**

Ciibeh'esowobeihi'. (plural)

What happens: Add the "ciibeh" (means don't) and a glottal stop. Again drop the "h" and "e" and drop the "noo" at the end but now add an "I" and a glottal stop at the ending, this is because you are not talking to a certain person. Like you are talking to more than one person.

14. **I never get sick.**

Neihoow3o'esowobeih.

What happens: Add the neihoow3o' to the beginning and drop the "h" but leave the "e" and don't add the "noo" because the prefix "neihoow3o" has the meaning of "I never".

15. **When were you sick?**

Heihtou'esowobeih?

What happens: Add the "heihtou" meaning "When were..." and drop the "h" but leave the long vowel sound "ee". Drop the "noo" at the end because you are not talking about "I".

16. **They are sick.**

Heesowobehei3i'.

What happens: Drop the last five letters in Heesowobeihnoo./I am sick. and add the suffix "...hei3i'". When a sentence has "they are _____" in it usually the suffix will be "...hei3i'".

Base word/sentence: Heesneenoo./I am hungry.

1. **He is hungry.**

Heesneet.

What happens: Drop the "noo" (meaning I am) at the end and add a "t" (suffix for he is...) at the end of the word.

2. **They are hungry.**

Heesnee3i'.

What happens: Drop the "noo" at the end and add the "3i'" to pluralize the sentence. We use the plural ending "3i'" because of the use of "They are..." in the sentence.

3. **I am still hungry.**

Noosouneesneenoo.

What happens: Add the prefix "noosou" (means still) change the "h" to a "n".

4. **He is still hungry.**

Noosouneesneet.

What happens: Add the "noosou" (means still) to the beginning. Change the "h" to a "n", drop the "noo" at the end, and add a "t" (for he is...).

5. **They are still hungry.**

Noosouneesnee3i'.

What happens: Use the prefix "noosou" and use the plural "3i'" ending because you are using "they are...".

Base word/sentence: Heesneenoo./I am hungry.

6. **I am not hungry.**

Neihooweesnee.

What happens: Add the "neihoow" to the beginning, drop the "h" and the "noo" at the end because "neihoow" means "I am not...".

7. **You are not hungry.**

Heihooweesnee.

What happens: Add the "heihoow" (means you are not) to the beginning, drop the "h" and "e", and then drop the "noo" at the end because you are talking to another person.

8. **He is not hungry.**

Hooweesnee.

What happens: Add the "hoowees" (means he is not) to the beginning and drop the "hees". Next drop the "noo" at the end.

9. **They are not hungry.**

Hooweesneeno'.

What happens: Add the "hoowees" to the beginning of the word, drop the "h" and add the plural ending "no'". Usually when the sentence begins with "they're not" the plural ending will be "...no'".

10. **I am really hungry.**

Teeseesneenoo.

What happens: Add the "tees" (means really) to the beginning and drop the "h".

Base word/sentence: Heesneenoo./I am hungry.

11. **He is really hungry.**

Teeseesneet.

What happens: Add the prefix "tees" (means really), drop the "h" and drop the "noo" at the end and add a "t" for "...he is".

12. **They are really hungry.**

Teeseesnee3i'.

What happens: Add the prefix "tees" (means really), drop the "h", and pluralize the ending by adding "3i'". Since the sentence began with "They are..." the ending is "3i'".

13. **I will get hungry.**

Heetneesneenoo.

What happens: Add the "heet" (means will) to the beginning of the sentence. Change the "h" to a "n".

14. **He will get hungry.**

Heetneesneet.

What happens: Add the "heet" (will) to the beginning and change the "h" to a "n" and drop the "noo" at the end and add a "t" for the ending which means "he will...".

15. **I was hungry.**

Nih'esneenoo.

What happens: Add the "nih" at the beginning because you are talking about something that has already happened (past tense) and drop the "h" and "e" because of the glottal stop.

Base word/sentence: Heesneenoo./I am hungry.

16. He was hungry.

Nih'esneet.

What happens: Add the "nih" at the beginning again. Drop the "h" and "e", drop the "noo" at the end and replace with a "t" for the ending which means "he was..."

17. They were hungry.

Nih'esnee3i'.

What happens here is drop the "h" and the "e" and add "nih" (past tense meaning "They were..."). Drop the ending "noo" and add the plural ending "3i'" because of the beginning of the sentence "They were..."

Now you should begin to realize that when working with one sentence you can turn it into many different sentences.

Lets try the word "rain" and see what we can come up with using just one word.

Base word: Hoosoot/rain

1. It is raining.

Honoosoo'.

What happens: Add the "ho" at the beginning and change the "h" to a "n" and drop the "t" and add the glottal stop.

2. It will rain.

Heetnoosoo'.

What happens: Add the "heet" (It will), change the "h" to a "n", and add the glottal stop.

Base word: Hoosoot/rain

3. **It better rain.**

Neh'oosootihee.

What happens: Add the "neh"(better) at the beginning, drop the "h", and add the suffix "tihee". *Remember "tihee" at the end of a sentence is used when talking to some kind of power like Mother Nature.

4. **I will rain again.**

Heetce'oosoo'.

What happens: Add the "heetce'" (I will again) to the beginning and drop the "h".

5. **It is still raining.**

Noosounoosoo'.

What happens: Add the "noosou" (meaning still) to the beginning and change the "h" to a "n".

6. **It is really raining.**

Nono'otoosoo'.

What happens: For this word we will use the "nono'ot..." (meaning really) because we are talking about the weather. We added the "nono'ot.." to the beginning and dropped the "h".

7. **It should rain.**

Hiibeexoosoot.

What happens: Add the "hiibeex" (meaning should) to the beginning and drop the "h".

Base word: Hoosoot/rain

8. **I wish/hope it rains.**

Kookooshih'oosoot.

What happens: Add the "kookoos" (I wish...) to the beginning, add "hih" to the beginning, and drop the "h".

9. **It never rains.**

Hiihoow3o'oosoot.

What happens: Add the "hiihoow3o'" (It never...) to the beginning and drop the "h".

10. **When did it rain?**

Hihtou'oosoot?

What happens: Add the "hihtou" (When did...?) to the beginning and drop the "h".

11. **Is it raining?**

Koohoosoot?

What happens: Add the "koo" (asking a question, Is it?).

12. **Is it going to rain again?**

Kooheetce'oosoot?

What happens: Add the "koo" (asking a question) plus "heetce'" (meaning It will...again) and drop the "h" and add a "t" at the end.

Base word: Hoosoot/rain

13. **Don't rain.**

Ciibeh'oosootihee.

What happens: Add the "ciibeh" (meaning Don't) to the beginning and drop the "h" also add "tihee" to the end.

14. **It has to rain.**

Heenoo honoosoo'.

What happens: Begin the sentence with "heenoo..." (It has to...) and add the glottal stop.

15. **It rained.**

Nih'oosoo'.

What happens: Add the "nih" (past tense: It did) to the beginning. Since there is a glottal stop you would drop the "h" and for the ending add a glottal stop.

16. **It really rained.**

Nih'no'otoosoo'.

What happens: Add the "nih" (past tense: It rained) also add the "nono'ot" (really) but drop the first "n" and "o".

Well, now do you realize that the Arapaho Language has some sort of a pattern? In learning all the prefixes and suffixes we should be able to speak more Arapaho from the words and sentences we already know.

Let's go on to the worksheets.

The Arapaho Language Guide

A different approach to learning Arapaho using the Zdenek Salzmann system.

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