The Arapaho Language Guide

A Different Approach of Learning Arapaho

Using the Zdenek Salzmann System
The Arapaho Language Guide

A Different Approach of Learning Arapaho

Using the Zdenek Salzmann System

* 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 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: Heioustoo? What are you doing?
Beebei’on. Way over there.
Tootei’ihoo? Where are you going?
Neheic. Come here.

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

Here are examples: No’oghi. Go out.
Hihkoho’oe. Raise your hand.
Neihoowein. What are you doing?

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

Here are examples: Tous Hello
Heeyou What?
Tebinouu Poor thing.
Heioustoo? 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’”, 
Heetcihe’, and etc.

Here are some examples using Ci’ or Ce’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ce’inihii.</td>
<td>Ce’/inihii.</td>
<td>Say it again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Again/say it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ce’nee’eestoo.</td>
<td>Ce’/Nee’eestoo.</td>
<td>Do it again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Again/do it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cee’bii3ihinoo.</td>
<td>Cee’/bii3ihinoo.</td>
<td>I am eating again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Again/I am eating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cih
Is usually a command to do something.

Here are examples using Cih:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do it/come in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cih’ote’eihi.</td>
<td>Cih’ote’eihi.</td>
<td>Comb your hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do it/comb your hair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do it/com back.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cih’ei’towuuni.</td>
<td>Cih’ei’towuuni.</td>
<td>Tell me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do it/tell me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetcihe’woteikuuton.</td>
<td>Heet/cih/ce’/woteikuuton.</td>
<td>Call me back again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ciibeh or Ceebeh  This always means "Don’t or Do not"

Here are examples for heenoo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t/wait for him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciibehtou’.</td>
<td>Ciibehtou’.</td>
<td>Don’t hit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t/hit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t/do that.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heenoo  Usually means "Has to or Have"

Here are examples for heenoo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heenoo honoososoo’.</td>
<td>Heenoo/honoososoo’.</td>
<td>It has to rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Has to/ rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heenoo niibii3ihnoo.</td>
<td>Heenoo/niibii3ihnoo.</td>
<td>I have to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have to/ I eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heenoo heetnihihobeinoo.</td>
<td>Heenoo/heetnihihobeinoo.</td>
<td>I have to go along.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have to/ I will go along.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heetbebiyeinoo.</td>
<td>Heet/bebiyeinoo.</td>
<td>I will drink coffee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will/I drink coffee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetoustoo?</td>
<td>Heet/oustoo?</td>
<td>What are you going to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Going/what are you doing?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetnoosoo’</td>
<td>Heet/noosoo’.</td>
<td>It will rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will/rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetneeckoonuoo.</td>
<td>Heet/neeckoonuoo.</td>
<td>I am going home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Going/ I go home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heetce’noohobe3en.</td>
<td>Heetce’/noohobe3en.</td>
<td>I will see you again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will again/I see you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetce’no’useenoo.</td>
<td>Heetce’/no’useenoo.</td>
<td>I will come back again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will again/I come back.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetce’oosoo’</td>
<td>Heetce’/oosoo’.</td>
<td>It will rain again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will again/rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetce’beeci’</td>
<td>Heetce’/beeci’.</td>
<td>It will snow again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will again/ snow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heetwon here again is “Heet” for “will” and the added “won” is for the prefix “go”.

Here are examples using heetwon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heetwoniisi3einoo.</td>
<td>Heetwon/iisi3einoo.</td>
<td>I will go to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will go/I work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heetwonbi3ihino’</td>
<td>Heetwon/bii3ihino’.</td>
<td>We will go eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will go/we eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Here are examples using heeyow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heeyowuus‘i’</td>
<td>Heeyow/uus‘i’ every/day</td>
<td>Everyday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘i’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heeyowuuhu’</td>
<td>Heeyow/uuhu’ every/time</td>
<td>Everytime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heeyownokooyeinooni niibenenoo.</td>
<td>Heeyow/nokooyeinooni/niibenenoo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English Translation:
Everytime/I get thirsty/I drink.
Everytime I get thirsty, I drink.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heeyowtoyo3ou’u ni’isiininiouhnoo.</td>
<td>Heeyow/toyo3ou’u/ni’isiininiouhoo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English Translation:
Everytime/it gets cold/I dress warm.
Everytime it gets cold, I dress warm.
Heh        Usually means “lets”.

Here are some examples using “heh”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hehhii3ihin.</td>
<td>Heh/bii3ihin.</td>
<td>Let’s eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Let’s/eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hehnokohun.</td>
<td>Heh/nokohun.</td>
<td>Let’s sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Let’s/sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hehnonih’in.</td>
<td>Heh/nonih’in.</td>
<td>Let’s forget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Let’s/forget.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hehnoxuhun.</td>
<td>Heh/noxuhun.</td>
<td>Let’s hurry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Let’s/hurry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hehwon       Means “lets go…”.

Here are examples using “hehwon”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hehwonbii3ihin.</td>
<td>Heh/won/bii3ihin.</td>
<td>Let’s go eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Let’s/go/eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hehwon nokohun.</td>
<td>Heh/won/nokohun.</td>
<td>Let’s go sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Let’s/go/sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hehwonbenin.</td>
<td>Heh/won/benin.</td>
<td>Let’s go drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Let’s/go/drink.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Het Usually means "must".

Here are examples using "het":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You must/eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetnoko.</td>
<td>Het/noko.</td>
<td>You must sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You must/sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetwoteikuu3ei.</td>
<td>Het/woteikuu3ei.</td>
<td>You must call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You must/call (telephone)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You must/hurry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neyei Means "try"

Here are examples using "neyei":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neyeiceh’e3tii.</td>
<td>Neyei/ceh’e3tii.</td>
<td>Try to listen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Try to/listen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyeinokohu.</td>
<td>Neyei/nokohu.</td>
<td>Try to sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Try to/sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyeinoohowun.</td>
<td>Neyei/noohowun.</td>
<td>Try to see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Try to/see him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neh  
Means “better”

Here are examples using “neh”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better/eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nehnokhu.</td>
<td>Neh/nokhu.</td>
<td>You better sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better/sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Better/hurry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niibeetoh  
Means “I want”

Here are examples using “niibeetoh”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niibeetoh’eechoohunoo.</td>
<td>Niibeetoh’/eechoohunoo.</td>
<td>I want to go home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I want/I go home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I want/I eat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niibeetohnoohowo’.</td>
<td>Niibeetoh/noohowo’.</td>
<td>I want to see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I want/see him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Niini’  Means “I can”

Here are examples using “niini”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niini’cono’oonoo.</td>
<td>Niini’/cono’oonoo.</td>
<td>I can/I jump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niini’iinikotiinoo.</td>
<td>Niini’/iinikotiinoo.</td>
<td>I can/I play.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niini’coo’  This can mean “It tastes good.”

Here are examples using “niini’coo’”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be3ene niini’coo’.</td>
<td>Be3ene/niini’coo’.</td>
<td>Milk/tastes good.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niini’iicetowoo  Means “I like to eat...”:

Here are examples using “niini’iicetowoo”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tooyoowu’ niini’iicetowoo.</td>
<td>Tooyoowu’/niini’iicetowoo.</td>
<td>I like to eat ice cream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hokok niini’iicetowoo.</td>
<td>Hokok/niini’iicetowoo.</td>
<td>I like to eat soup.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Niini’eenowo’  Means “I like her.”

Here are examples using “niini’eenowo’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niini’eenowo’ nehe’isei.</td>
<td>Niini’eenowo’/nehe’isei. I like her/this girl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niini’eeneetowoo  Means “I like it.”

Here are examples using “Niini’eeneetowoo”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Niiteco’on Teco’onihi’  This means “always”
Nouutowuuhu’ Niinoutow

Here are examples using these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niiteco’oneeeno.</td>
<td>Niiteco’on/eenoo. Always/I am hungry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niinoutow bii3ihnoo.</td>
<td>Niinoutow/bii3ihnoo. Always/I am eating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niitoco’on no3hinoo.</td>
<td>Niitoco’on/no3hinoo. Always/I am smoking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nih  Past tense. Was, Were, It rained and etc.

Here are examples using “nih”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nih’esowobeihnoo.</td>
<td>Nih/esowobeihnoo.</td>
<td>I was sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was/I am sick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nih’esneenoo.</td>
<td>Nih’/esneenoo.</td>
<td>I was hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was/I am hungry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was/rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihbeeci’.</td>
<td>Nih/beeci’.</td>
<td>It snowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was/snowed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Noosou  This means “still”

Here are examples using “noosou”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Still/I am sick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Still/ I am hungry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noosounoosoo’.</td>
<td>Noosou/noosoo’.</td>
<td>It is still raining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Still/ rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noosoubeeci’.</td>
<td>Noosou/beeci’.</td>
<td>It is still snowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Still/snow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tees, Hee3nee,**
**Nono’ot**  
This means “really” like in “I am really sick.”

Here are examples using these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teeseesowobeihnoo.</td>
<td>Tees/eesowobeihnoo.</td>
<td>I am really sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Really/I am sick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nono’otoosoo’</td>
<td>Nono’ot/oosoo’.</td>
<td>It is really raining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Really/rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koohee3neenko?</td>
<td>Koo/he3nee/noko?</td>
<td>Is he really asleep?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is/really/sleep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wootii**  
Means “I seem, seemed or like a”  
Can be used as a comparative: Just like a monkey.

Here are examples using “wootii”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seems like/seen/ I see you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konoo’eihih wootii be’enoo</td>
<td>Konoo’eihih/wootii/be’enoo</td>
<td>You’re slow like a turtle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You’re slow/like/turtle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stare/like/ cow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Won  
Means “Go”

Here are examples using “won”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wonbii3ihi.</td>
<td>Won/bii3ihi.</td>
<td>Go eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woniiikoti.</td>
<td>Won/iiniikoti.</td>
<td>Go play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wonokhu.</td>
<td>Won/nokhu.</td>
<td>Go sleep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prefix Chart Using Verbs with Personal Nouns

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You</th>
<th>I/We</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heih’oow</td>
<td>Neih’oow</td>
<td>Hih’oow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You did not</td>
<td>I did not</td>
<td>He did not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heibeex</td>
<td>Neibeex</td>
<td>Hiibeex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should</td>
<td>I should</td>
<td>He should</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heibeexciine’e</td>
<td>Neibeexciine’e</td>
<td>Hiibeexciine’e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should not</td>
<td>I should not</td>
<td>He should not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heihooow</td>
<td>Neihooow</td>
<td>Hiihoow</td>
<td>Hiihoow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You do not</td>
<td>I am not/I do not</td>
<td>He does not</td>
<td>They do not for plural ending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The same except</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heihooow3o’</td>
<td>Neihooow3o’</td>
<td>Hiihoow3o’</td>
<td>Hoow3o’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You never</td>
<td>I never</td>
<td>He never</td>
<td>They never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When using “I am not going...”
You would use “Neetneihooow..”
Starting with a “N” Instead of a “H”
# Suffix Chart for the Arapaho Language

These are the endings for single verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You _me.</th>
<th>I _you.</th>
<th>He _you.</th>
<th>They _you.</th>
<th>We _you.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>....un</td>
<td>....e3en.</td>
<td>....ein.</td>
<td>....eion.</td>
<td>....e-en.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You _him.</td>
<td>I _him.</td>
<td>He _him.</td>
<td>They _him.</td>
<td>We _him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....un</td>
<td>....o'</td>
<td>....oot.</td>
<td>....eit.</td>
<td>....oono'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ....ot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You _them.</td>
<td>I _them.</td>
<td>He _them.</td>
<td>They _them.</td>
<td>We _them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....oot.</td>
<td>....ou'</td>
<td>....oot.</td>
<td>....oo3i'</td>
<td>....ooni'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You _me.</th>
<th>I _you.</th>
<th>He _you/me.</th>
<th>They _you/me.</th>
<th>We _you/him.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>....ow.</td>
<td>....be3.</td>
<td>....obe'.</td>
<td>....obe'i.</td>
<td>....obe'e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You _him.</td>
<td>I _him.</td>
<td>He _him/them</td>
<td>They _him.</td>
<td>We _him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....ot</td>
<td>....o'</td>
<td>....ee</td>
<td>....eeno'</td>
<td>....un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ....oo?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or ....obe'i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You _them.</td>
<td>I _them.</td>
<td>He _me.</td>
<td>They _them.</td>
<td>We _them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....oono'</td>
<td>....oono'</td>
<td>....oo</td>
<td>....eno'</td>
<td>....oon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You _us.</td>
<td>I _myself.</td>
<td>He _us.</td>
<td>They _us.</td>
<td>We _themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....een</td>
<td>....obet</td>
<td>....eino'</td>
<td>....eino'</td>
<td>....etino'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We _ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>....etino'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You _us.</td>
<td>I _myself.</td>
<td>He _them.</td>
<td>They _me.</td>
<td>We _you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>....ei'e</td>
<td>....eitinoo</td>
<td>....een</td>
<td>....u3e'i'</td>
<td>....eeene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ....ei'e'en</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Obv. We _him._ (two talking to one)  Obv. They _them._  Obv. They _them._
* (two talking to one) 2 or more talking to others Two talking to one
* ....eet | ....ei3i' | ....ooni' |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You _it.</th>
<th>I _it.</th>
<th>He _it.</th>
<th>They _it.</th>
<th>We _it.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>....inow</td>
<td>....inowoo</td>
<td>....ino'</td>
<td>....nou'u</td>
<td>....inoni'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 let's 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keco’ohookeen?</td>
<td>Keco’/ohookeen?</td>
<td>Are you crazy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/crazy?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenito’oo ceebihihtii?</td>
<td>Ke/nitoo’oo/ceebihetiit.</td>
<td>Are you gambling with them?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/with them/gambling?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keetni’ni3ootee’ein?</td>
<td>Keetni’/ni3ootee’ein?</td>
<td>Can you braid my hair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can you/Braid hair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keineeteih?</td>
<td>Kei/neeteih?</td>
<td>Are you tired?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/tired?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keiniisi3ei’i?</td>
<td>Kei/niisi3ei’i?</td>
<td>Are you working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/working?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keinookoowtoo?</td>
<td>Kei/nookoowtoo?</td>
<td>Do you use cream?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you/use cream?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Keih**  
Past tense question. “Did you...? or Did he...?”

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keihco’oyei?</td>
<td>Keih/co’oyei?</td>
<td>Did you win?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you/win?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keihniisi3ei’i?</td>
<td>Keih/niisi3ei’i?</td>
<td>Did you work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you/work?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keihnoohowoo?</td>
<td>Keih/noohowoo?</td>
<td>Did you see him?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did you/see him?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Keihcii**  
Question. “Didn’t you...?”

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keihciinoohowoo?</td>
<td>Keihci/inoohowoo?</td>
<td>Didn’t you see him?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Didn’t you/see him?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keihciinoonoyei?</td>
<td>Keihci/inoonoyei?</td>
<td>Didn’t you fish?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Didn’t you/fish?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keihciico’oyei?</td>
<td>Keihci/co’oyei?</td>
<td>Didn’t you win again?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Didn’t you/win again?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keihciinoohoot?</td>
<td>Keihci/inoohoot?</td>
<td>Didn’t you see it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Didn’t you/see it?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kooheesowobeih?</td>
<td>Koo/heesowobeih?</td>
<td>Are you sick?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/ sick?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooheesnee?</td>
<td>Koo/heesnee?</td>
<td>Are you hungry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/hungry?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooheetneeckoo?</td>
<td>Kooheet/neeckoo?</td>
<td>Are you going home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/going home?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooniini’iini?</td>
<td>Koo/niini’iini?</td>
<td>Is everything okay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you/good?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Koocii**

Question. Is there any?

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koocii wo’teneoowuun?</td>
<td>Koocii/wo’teneoowuun?</td>
<td>Is there any coffee?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is there any/coffee?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koociice’e’yoong?</td>
<td>Koocii/clee’yoon?</td>
<td>Is there any payday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is there any/payday?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koociibei’ci3ein?</td>
<td>Koocii/bei’ci3ein?</td>
<td>Is there any money?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is there any/money?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koocii/ni/wototno?</td>
<td>Koocii/niwototno?</td>
<td>Is there any matches?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is there any/matches?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kooheet  
Future tense question.

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapahoe Sentence</th>
<th>Arapahoe Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kooheetnecceko?</td>
<td>Koo/heet/necceko? Are you going/home?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooheetnico?</td>
<td>Koo/heet/nico? Are you going/to come?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooheetnoko?</td>
<td>Koo/heet/noko? Are you going/to sleep?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooheetbii3ih?</td>
<td>Koo/heet/bii3ih? Are you going/to eat?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kooheetcihce’ Question. “Are you going to again...?”

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapahoe Sentence</th>
<th>Arapahoe Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kooheetcihce’oontoon?</td>
<td>Koo/heet/cih/ce’/oontoon? Are you going/to/again/pay me?</td>
<td>Are you going to pay me back again?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooheetcihce’woteikuuton?</td>
<td>Koo/heet/cih/ce’/woteikuuton? Are you going/to/again/telephone me?</td>
<td>Are you going to call me back again?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Koohecii  Question. “Don’t you have any?”

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koohecii/bei’ci3eib?</td>
<td>Koohecii/bei’ci3eib?</td>
<td>Don’t you have any money?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t you have any/money?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koohecii/bi3iin?</td>
<td>Koohecii/bi3iin?</td>
<td>Don’t you have any food?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t you have/food?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kooneet  Question. “Can I...?”

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kooneetni’ tonounoo hototii</td>
<td>Kooneetni’ tonounoo hototii</td>
<td>Can I use your car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can I can/use your car?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooneetni’yihoo hootoneeno’oowuu’?</td>
<td>Kooneetni’yihoo/ hootoneeno’oowuu’ store.</td>
<td>Can I go to the store?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kooneih’  Question. Did I? or Was I?

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kooneih’esowobeih.</td>
<td>Kooneih’esowobeih.</td>
<td>Was I sick?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was I/I am sick?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooneih’noko?</td>
<td>Kooneih’noko?</td>
<td>Was I asleep?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was I/sleep?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooneih’esnee?</td>
<td>Kooneih’esnee?</td>
<td>Was I hungry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Was I/hungry?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kuh Question. Did he?

Here are examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuhbii3ih?</td>
<td>Kuh/bii3ih?</td>
<td>Did he eat?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhee’in?</td>
<td>Kuh/cee’in?</td>
<td>Did he know it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhe’no’uusee?</td>
<td>Kuh/ce’no’uusee?</td>
<td>Did he come back again?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past tense. You saw us.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past tense. I heard myself.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nih’ei’towuneino’.</td>
<td>Nih/’ei’towuneino’.</td>
<td>He told us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past tense. He told us.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihbiixoo3eino’.</td>
<td>Nih/biixoo3eino’.</td>
<td>They loved us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past tense. They loved us.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heihooow Prefix - You do not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arapaho Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heihooowuunotiwoono’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heihooowei’ towuunoono’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heih’oow Prefix - You did not (the same as You do not except for the glottal stop after the h).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arapaho Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heih’oowuunotiwoono’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heih’oowei’ towuunoono’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heihoow3o’  Prefix - You never

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Heibeex  Prefix - You should

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heibeexnoohowoo.</td>
<td>Heibeex/noohowoo. You should/see him.</td>
<td>You should see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heibeexbixoo3oo.</td>
<td>Heibeex/bixoo3oo. You should/love him.</td>
<td>You should love him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now by adding ciine’eh to Heibeex you change the meaning to “You should not...”

Heibeexciine’eh  Prefix - You should not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heibeexciine’eh noohowoo.</td>
<td>Heibeexciine’eh/noohowoo. You should not/see him.</td>
<td>You should not see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heibeexciine’eh niitonot.</td>
<td>Heibeexciine’eh/niitonot. You should not/hear him.</td>
<td>You should not hear him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapaho Sentence</td>
<td>Arapaho Translation</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neih’oow</td>
<td>Prefix - I did not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neih’oownoohowoono’</td>
<td>Neih’oow/noohowoono’.</td>
<td>I did not see them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neih’oowoe’nonoono’</td>
<td>Neih’oowoe’/nonoono’.</td>
<td>I did not know them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neihoow</td>
<td>Prefix - I do not, I am not...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neihoownoohowoono’.</td>
<td>Neihoow/noohowoono’.</td>
<td>I do not see them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neihoow3o’</td>
<td>Prefix - I never..or I am never..or We never...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neihoow3o’eesowobeih.</td>
<td>Neihoow3o’/eesowobeih.</td>
<td>I am never sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neihoow3o’noohowo.</td>
<td>Neihoow3o’/noohowo.</td>
<td>I never see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neibeex</td>
<td>Prefix - I should or We should</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neibeexnoohobe3.</td>
<td>Neibeex/noohobe3.</td>
<td>I should see you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neibeexnoohowo.</td>
<td>Neibeex/noohowo.</td>
<td>I should see him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neibeexciine’ehnoohobe3.</td>
<td>Neibeexciine’eh/noohobe3.</td>
<td>I should not see you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neibeexciine’ehnoohowoo.</td>
<td>Neibeexciine’eh/noohowoo.</td>
<td>I should not see him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heihoownooohobe’e.</td>
<td>Heihoow/noohobe’e.</td>
<td>We do not see you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heihoownoohowoon.</td>
<td>Heihoow/noohowoon.</td>
<td>We do not see him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Hih’oow | Prefix - He did not can also mean They did not |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hih’oownooohobee.</td>
<td>Hih’oow/noohobee.</td>
<td>He did not see them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hih’oownooohobei’ee.</td>
<td>Hih’oow/noohobei’ee.</td>
<td>He did not see us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hih’oownooohobeeno’.</td>
<td>Hih’oow/noohobeeno’.</td>
<td>They did not see them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hoow/Hiihoow
**Prefix** - He does not or They do not, He is not or They are not

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Arapaho Sentence</strong></th>
<th><strong>Arapaho Translation</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Translation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hoownoohobee.</td>
<td>Hoow/noohobee.</td>
<td>He does not see them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooweesowobeih.</td>
<td>Hoow/eesowobeih.</td>
<td>He is not sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoownoohobeeno’</td>
<td>Hoow/nooohobeeno’</td>
<td>They do not see them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hiihoow3o’
**Prefix** - He never, Can also be - They never

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Arapaho Sentence</strong></th>
<th><strong>Arapaho Translation</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Translation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiihoow3o’noohobee.</td>
<td>Hiihoow3o’/noohobee.</td>
<td>He never sees him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiihoow3o’noohobee.</td>
<td>Hiihoow3o’/noohobee.</td>
<td>He never sees them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiihoow3o’noohobeeno’.</td>
<td>Hiihoow3o’/nooohobeeno’.</td>
<td>They never see him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Arapaho Sentence</strong></th>
<th><strong>Arapaho Translation</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Translation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiibeexnoohobe’</td>
<td>Hiibeex/noohobe’</td>
<td>He should see you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiibeexnoohobei’i</td>
<td>Hiibeex/noohobei’i</td>
<td>They should see you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Again you add "ciine'eh" to Hiibeex and you change the meaning to He should not or They should not.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiibeexiine'ehnoohobe'</td>
<td>Hiibeexiine'eh/noohobe'.</td>
<td>He should not see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He should not/see him.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiibeexiine'ehnoohobe'i</td>
<td>Hiibeexiine'eh/noohobei'i.</td>
<td>They should not see you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They should not/see you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Heetneeckohunoo toh neetehnnoo.

Arapaho Translation

Heet    /neeckohunoo    /toh    /neetehnnoo.
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

Biixo3ou’u nebesiibehe’ noh nei’eibehe’.

Arapaho Translation

Biixo3ou’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 niibi3inoo.

Arapaho Translation

Hoseino’/noh cee’ei’i /niibi3inoo.
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 /beebeet /ciibeh’otoonootoo /beneetno.
Okay    /but    /don’t buy      /drinks.

English Translation

Okay but don’t buy any drinks.

Arapaho Sentence

Neniini’iini’oh beebeet Biikonehe’ kooxbeneebene’.

Arapaho Translation

Neniini’iini /’oh beebeet /Biikonehe’ /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.....
Let's 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiinono’cininoo.</td>
<td>I am Arapaho.</td>
<td>I am Arapaho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heesneenoo.</td>
<td>I am hungry.</td>
<td>I am hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nii’i3ecoono.</td>
<td>I am glad.</td>
<td>I am glad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noonih’noo.</td>
<td>I forgot.</td>
<td>I forgot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
- Beteentono’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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bii3hihee.</td>
<td>Nokhuhee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bii3hihee.</td>
<td>Nokhuhee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat have him.</td>
<td>Sleep have him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have him eat.</td>
<td>Have him sleep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

   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. Biixo3ot.
   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. Nonoohowot.
   You see them.

2. Neniitonot.
   You hear them.

3. Henei'towunot.
   You tell them.

4. Biixo3oti.
   You love them.

5. Too'owot.
   You hit them.

6. Hee'inonoti.
   You know 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 saw us.

2. Nihniitonei’een.
   You heard us.

3. Nih’ei’tuwuunei’een.
   You told us.

4. Nih’biixoo3ei’een.
   You loved us.

5. Nihto’obei’een.
   You hit us.

6. Nih’e’inonei’een.
   You knew 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 see it.

2. Neniitowoootow.
   You hear it.

3. Nei’towoootow.
   You tell it.

4. Biixootow.
   You love it.

5. Too’ootow.
   You hit it.

6. Hee’inow.
   You know 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 see you.

2. Nenitoone3en.
   I hear you.

3. Nei'towuune3en.
   I tell you.

4. Biixo3e3en.
   I love you.

5. Too'obe3en.
   I hit you.

6. Hee'none3en.
   I know 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’.
   I see him.

2. Nenito3ono’.
   I hear him.

3. Nei'towuno’.
   I tell him.

4. Biixo3o’.
   I love him.

5. Too'owo’.
   I hit him.

6. Hee'inono’.
   I know 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 see them.

2. Neniitonou’u.
   I hear them.

   He tells them.

4. Biixo30ou’u.
   I love them.

5. Too’owou’u.
   I hit them.

6. Hee’inonou’u.
   I know 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 sees you.

2. Neniitonein.
   He hears you.

   He tells you.

   He loves you.

5. Too’bein.
   He hits you.

6. Hee’n0nein.
   He knows 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 sees her.

2. Neniitonoot.
   He hears her.

3. Henei'towuunoot.
   He tells her.

4. Biixo3oot.
   He loves her.

5. Too'oowoot.
   He hits him.

6. Hee'nonoot.
   He knows him.

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 sees them.

2. Neniitonoot.
   He hears them.

3. Henei'towuunoot.
   He tells them.

4. Biixo3oot.
   He loves them.

5. Too'oowoot.
   He hits them.

6. Hee'nonoot.
   He knows 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 see you.
2. Neniitoneinoni.  They hear you.
3. Neii’towuuneinoni.  They tell you.
4. Biixoo3einoni.  They love you.
5. Too’beinoni.  They hit you.
6. Hee’noinoni.  They know 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 see him.
2. Neniitoneit.  They hear her.
3. Neii’towuuneit.  They tell him.
4. Biixoo3eit.  They love her.
5. Too’obeit  They hit him.
6. Hee’noneit.  They know 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 see them.

2. Neniitonoo3i’.
   They hear them.

3. Henei’towuunoo3i’.
   They tell them.

4. Biixoo3oo3i’.
   They love them.

5. Too’owoo3i’.
   They hit them.

6. Hee’inono3i’.
   They know 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 see you.

2. Neniitowuuneen.
   We hear you.

3. Neii’towuuneen.
   We tell you.

4. Biixoo3een.
   We love you.

5. Too’obeen.
   We hit you.

6. Hee’noneen.
   We know you.
When using we ________ him, the end of the sentence will be "...o"

...o'

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

1. Nonoohowoono'.
   We see him.

2. Neniitonooono'.
   We hear him.

3. Henei'towuunoono'.
   We tell him.

4. Biixo3oono'.
   We love him.

5. Too'owoono'.
   We hit him.

6. Hee'nonoono'.
   We know him.

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

...ooni'

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

1. Nonoohowooni'.
   We see them.

2. Neniitonoooni'.
   We hear them.

3. Henei'towuunoonit'.
   We tell them.

4. Biixo3ooni'.
   We love them.

5. Too'owooni'.
   We hit them.

6. Hee'nonooni'.
   We know 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:

1. Heetnoohowun.  
   You will see me.

2. Heeniiitonin.  
   You will hear me.

3. Heenoi’toeuunin.  
   You will tell me.

4. Heetbixooxun.  
   You will love me.

5. Heeto’owun.  
   You will hit me.

   You will know me.

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

   1. Nonoohowun.  
      You see me.

   2. Neniitonin.  
      You hear me.

   3. Hei’toowuni.  
      You tell me.

      You love me.

   5. Too’owun.  
      You hit me.

   6. Hee’inonin.  
      You know 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.

2. Hetnooohowoo.
   You must see him.

   You love him.

4. Hetbixoo3oo.
   You must love him.

5. Neniitonot.
   You hear him.

6. Hetniitonoo.
   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. Heihoownoohowoono’.
   You don’t see them.

2. Heihoowniitoonoono’.
   You don’t hear them.

3. Heihoowieitowuunoono’.
   You don’t tell them.

4. Heihoowbixoo3oono’.
   You don’t love them.

5. Heihoowto’woono’.
   You don’t hit them.

6. Heihoowee’nonoono’.
   You don’t know them.
When using I ______you, the end of the sentence will be “...e3”

...e3

Here are examples of sentences that end with “...e3”:

1. Neihoownooohobe3.  
   I don’t see you.

   I don’t hear you.

   I don’t tell you.

4. Neihoowbixo03e3.  
   I don’t love you.

5. Neihoowto’obe3.  
   I don’t hit you.

   I don’t know 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 am going to go see him.

2. Heetwoniitone’.  
   I am going to go hear him.

3. Heetwonei’towuuno’.  
   I am going to go tell him.

4. Heetwonbixo03o’.  
   I am going to go love him.

5. Heetwonto’owo’.  
   I am going to go hit him.

6. Heetwonee’inono’.  
   I am going to go know him.
When using I ______ them, the end of the sentence will be "...oono"

...oono'

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

1. Neihoownoohowoono'.
   I don't see them.

2. Neihoowniitonoono'.
   I don't hear them.

3. Neihoowei'towuunono'.
   I don't tell them.

4. Neihoobixoo3oono'.
   I don't love them.

5. Neihoowto'owoono'.
   I don't hit them.

6. Neihoowee'nono'.
   I don't know 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 does not see you.
   or
   Neihoobixoo3e'
   He does not love me.

2. Heihoowniitone'.
   He does not hear you.
   or
   Neihoowniitone'.
   He does not hear me.

3. Heihoowe'towuune'.
   He does not tell you.
   or
   Neihoowe'towuune'.
   He does not tell me.

4. Heihoobixoo3e'.
   He does not love you.
   or
   Neihoobixoo3e'
   He does not love me.

5. Heihoowto'obe'.
   He does not hit you.
   or
   Neihoowto'obe'.
   He does not hit me.

6. Heihoowee'none'.
   He does not know you.
   or
   Neihoowee'none'.
   He does not know me.
When using he_______him/them, 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 her him/her.

3. Hoowe’townee.
   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’noohobeeno’.
   They never see him.

2. Hiihoow3o’niitoneeno’.
   They never hear him.

3. Hiihow3o’ei’towuuneeno’.
   They never tell him.

4. Hiihoow3o’bixoo3eeeno’.
   They never love him.

5. Hihoow3o’to’obeeno’.
   They never hit him.

6. Hihoow3o’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 seen me.

2. Nihniitoni3i’.
   They heard me.

3. Nih’ei’towuni3i’.
   They told me.

4. Nihbixooxu3i’.
   They loved me.

5. Nih’e’inoni3i’.
   They hit me.

6. Nih’e’inoni3i’.
   They knew me.
When using we_______him, the end of the sentence will be “...no”

...no’

Here are examples of sentences that end with “...no”: 

1. Heetnoohowoono’. We will see him.
2. Heetniiitonoono’. We will hear him.
3. Heetniiitonoono’. We will tell him.
4. Heetbixo03oono’. We will love him.
5. Heeto’woono’. We will hit him.
6. Heetnee’nonoono’. We will know 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. Heihoowoonoohowoono. We don’t see them.
2. Heihoowoiitonoono. We don’t hear them.
3. Heihoowei’towoowoono. We don’t tell them.
4. Heihoowbixo03oono. We don’t love them.
5. Heihoowto’owoono. We don’t hit them.
6. Heihoowee’noono. We don’t know 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. Nihbixo03etinoo.
   I loved myself.

5. Nihpto’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 will see ourselves.

4. Heetbixoo3etino’.
   We will love ourselves.

2. Heetniitonetino’.
   We will hear ourselves.

5. Heeto’obetino’.
   We will hit ourselves.

3. Heetnei’towuunetino’.
   We will tell ourselves.

6. Heetnee’nonetino’.
   We will know 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. Heenooheetnoohobeino’.
   He has to see us.

2. Nihniitoneino’.
   He heard us.

2. Heenooheetniitoneino’.
   He has to hear us.

3. Nih’ei’towuuneino’.
   He told us.

3. Heenoo heetnei’towuuneino’.
   He has to tell us.

4. Nihbixoo3eino’.
   He loved us.

4. Heenooheetbixoo3eino’.
   He has to love us.

5. Nihto’obeino’.
   He hit us.

5. Heenooheeto’obeino’.
   He has to hit us.

6. Nih’e’noino’.
   He knew us.

6. Heenooheetnee’noino’.
   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.

2. Heenoo heetniitonei’een.
   You have to hear us.

3. Heenoo heetnei’towuunei’een.
   You have to tell us.

4. Heenoo heetbixo3ei’een.
   You have to love us.

5. Heenoo heeto’obei’een.
   You have to hit us.

6. Heenoo heetnee’inonei’een.
   You have to know us.

1. Nihooohobei’een.
   You seen us.

2. Neniitononei’een.
   You hear us.

3. Henei’towuunei’een.
   You tell us.

4. Biixo3ei’een.
   You love us.

5. Too’obei’een.
   You hit 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 saw us.

2. Nihniitoneino’.
   They heard us.

3. Nih’ei’towuuneino’.
   They told us.

4. Nihbixo3eino’.
   They loved us.

5. Nihto’obeino’.
   They hit us.

6. Nih’e’noneino’.
   They knew 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. Nonoohoootowoowoo.
   I see it.
2. Neniitowootowoowoo.
   I hear it.
3. Henei’toowotowoowoo.
   I tell it.
   I love it.
5. Too’otowoowoo.
   I hit it.
6. Hee’inowowoowoo.
   I know it.

1. Heenoo heetnooohootowoowoo.
   I have to see it.
2. Heenoo heetniitowootowoowoo.
   I have to hear it.
3. Heenoo heetei’towootowoowoo.
   I have to tell it.
   I have to love it.
5. Heenoo heeto’otowoowoo.
   I have to hit it.
6. Heenoo heetnee’inowowoowoo.
   I have to know it.

When using He_______it, the end of the sentence will be

...o’

Here are examples of sentences:

1. Nihnooohootoo’.
   He seen it.
2. Nihniitowootoo’.
   He heard it.
3. Nih’e’i’towootoo’.
   He told it.
4. Nihbixootoo’.
   He loved it.
5. Nih’to’ootoo’.
   He hit it.
6. Nih’e’ino’.
   He knew it.
When using They________ it, the end of the sentence will be

...ou’u

Here are examples of sentences:

1. Nihnoohootou’u.
   They seen it.

2. Nihniitowootou’u.
   They heard it.

3. Nih’ei’towoootou’u.
   They told it.

4. Nihbixootou’u.
   They loved it.

5. Nih’t’ootou’u.
   They hit it.

6. Nih’e’inou’u.
   They knew it.

When using We________ it, the end of the sentence will be

...wuni’ or ni’

Here are examples of sentences:

1. Nihnoohootowuni’.
   We seen it.

2. Nihniitowootowuni’.
   We heard it.

3. Nihbixootowuni’.
   We told it.

4. Nihbixootowuni’.
   We loved it.

5. Nih’t’ootowuni’.
   We hit it.

6. Nih’e’inoni’.
   We knew 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arapaho Sentence</th>
<th>Arapaho Translation</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek heinoo?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/heinoo?</td>
<td>Who is it/your mother?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who is it/your mother?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek hinee?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/hinee?</td>
<td>Who is that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who is that?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek nehe’?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/nehe’?</td>
<td>Who is this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who is this?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eeho’ heceiteewo’?</td>
<td>Henee’eeho’/heceiteewo’?</td>
<td>Who are your visitors?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who are your visitors?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek neneenin?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/neneenin?</td>
<td>Who are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who are you?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek neneenit?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/neneenit?</td>
<td>Who is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who is it?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek heihbiheiit?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/heihbiheiit?</td>
<td>Who made you cry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who made you cry?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek heihbii’oxoheiit?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/heihbii’oxoheiit?</td>
<td>Who made you laugh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who made you laugh?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek cenoot?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/cenoot?</td>
<td>Who is coming?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who is coming?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek nihiihoteikuu3eit?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/nihiihoteikuu3eit?</td>
<td>Who called?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who is it/called (telephone)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henee’eehek nihnihiit?</td>
<td>Henee’eehek/nihnihiit?</td>
<td>Who said it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who said it?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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? \hspace{2cm} What?
Heeyou hinee? \hspace{2cm} What is that?
Heeyou nuhu'? \hspace{2cm} What is this?
Heeyou heini'iice3oo? \hspace{2cm} What do you like to eat?
Heeyou heiniis3oo? \hspace{2cm} What are you making?
Heeyou heetnootoonoo3oo? \hspace{2cm} What are you going to buy?
Heetoustoo? \hspace{2cm} What will you do?
Heetoustoon? \hspace{2cm} What are we going to do?
He'iistoonooni? \hspace{2cm} What are you doing?
Heitou’bee3too? \hspace{2cm} What time are you finished?
Heitoustoo? \hspace{2cm} What are you doing?
Heitootoustoo? \hspace{2cm} What are you doing?
Hiitoustoo? \hspace{2cm} What is he doing?
Hiitootoustoo? \hspace{2cm} What is he doing?
Hihtousiniihi? \hspace{2cm} What did he say?
Hotusihi'? \hspace{2cm} What is your name?
Neetoustoo? \hspace{2cm} What will I do?
‘oh neneenin? \hspace{2cm} What about you?
‘oh neneeninoo? \hspace{2cm} 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?

Toitiino? Where at?

Tootou? Where is it? (Inanimate)

Tootouno? Where (for more than one-plural) are they?

Teeteehehk? Where is John? (Animate)

Teeteehehk neisonoo? Where is my dad?

Tootheih...? Where have...?

Tootei’eihoo? Where are you going?

Tootei’eihoo be? 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?

Tooteihi’entoo? Where were you?

Tooteeni’ihoobe3toonehkk? 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'biitihin?  When are we going to eat?
Hiitou'biitihno'?  When do they eat?
Hctou'biitihno'?  When will they eat?
Hiiitou' bii3hiitoon?  When is the group going to eat?
Heihtou' noohowoo?  When did you see him?
Hetou' ce3ei'oo?  When is he going?
Hihtou' eckoo?  When did he go home?
Heetou' woteiku3ei?  When will you call?
Heetou' ce3ei'oo?  When will you leave?
Heetou' niitowoo3oo?  When will you hear from him?
Hihtou'biitihno'?  When did they eat?
Hiiitou' no'usee?  When does she come?
Hiiitou'oontoonee?  When do you get paid?
Hiiitou' cee'iyoon?  When is payday?
Hihtou' eesowobehiinoo'oo?  When did he get sick?
Ce'no'useeenoohok, heetneec'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?
Heihtou33ee nee’eeestoo?
Hihtou33ee no’usee?
Hotou33ee kou1toneih?
Hihtou33ee cihwo1teiku33ei?
Heitou33ee bi1woo?
Hotou33ee nih’oo’o nuhu’ tecenee?
Hihtou33ee ci1noo1tineeno’?
Hi1tou33ee bi1woo1huno’?
Hotou33ee no’eeckoo?
Heihtou33ee wonoohowoo?
Heihtou33ee ci1ntoo?
Heihtou33ee niiyo’otibe?
Heihtou33ee boo3etibe?
Hehtou33ee ci1ni’itibe?
Heihtou33ee to’usee?
Hotou33ee se1seih?
Heihtou33ee nee’ee1neestoo?
Hi1tou33ee ci1niisi3einoo?

Why?
Why did you do that?
Why did he come?
Why are you late?
Why did you call?
Why are you crying?
Why is the door locked?
Why did they stop singing?
Why are they crying?
Why are you home?
Why did you go see him?
Why did you quit?
Why are you arguing?
Why were you fighting?
Why did you stop talking?
Why did you stop walking?
Why are you mean?
Why do you act like that?
Why doesn’t that work?
Chapter 7

In this last chapter we will see how the prefixes and suffixes work with sentences. Let's 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”.
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?

Kooheesowobeih?

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”.
I will get sick again.

Heetce’eesowobeihnoo.

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

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.”

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: Kooih’, Koonih’, nih’, and etc.

Did he get sick?

Koohih’esowobeih?

What happens: Add “koohih” (means Did he...?). Drop the “h” an 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.


Neihoow3o’eesowobeih.

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’eesowobeih?

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...”.
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 “noo’”. Usually when the sentence begins with “they’re not” the plural ending will be “…noo”.

10. I am really hungry.

Teeseesneenoo.

What happens: Add the “tees” (means really) to the beginning and drop the “h”.
11. He is really hungry.

Tee-ses-neet.

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.

Tee-ses-nee3i’.

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.

Hee-tnee-sne-enoo.

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

14. He will get hungry.

Hee-tnees-neet.

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’es-neenoo.

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.
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.

**Let’s 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.**

   **Heehtnoosoo’.**

   What happens: Add the “heet” (It will), change the “h” to a “n”, and add the glottal stop.
3. It better rain.

Neh'osoosootihee.

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'ooosoo’.

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”.
8. I wish/hope it rains.

Kookooshioo'sosoot.

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

9. It never rains.

Hihoos3oo'sosoot.

What happens: Add the “hihoos3o” (It never...) to the beginning and drop the “h”.

10. When did it rain?

Hihtoo'oosoot?

What happens: Add the “hihtoo” (When did...?) to the beginning and drop the “h”.

11. Is it raining?

Kooohoosoot?

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.
13. Don’t rain.

Ciibeh’oosoootihee.

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.

Developed by: Julie L. Quiver
Corrected by: Alonzo Moss, Sr.
Typed by: Avalene Glenmore
and
Valerie Chavez

Published by: Wyoming Indian Schools: Title V
Copyright 1997

All rights reserved. The use of any part of this publication reproduced, transmitted in any form or by means, electronical, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without written consent of the publisher is an infringement of the copyright law.

Funding provided under Grant #S016A20017, Indian Education Act. P.L. 100-297: Educational Services for Indian Children.

To order books contact: Wyoming Indian Schools: Title V
636 Bluesky Highway
Ethete, Wyoming, U.S.A 82520
Telephone: (307) 332-2063