

For convenience in typing, *æ* is here written "ae" but should be regarded as a single homorganic-vowel, not a vowel cluster. All other contiguous vowel symbols are vowel clusters and may or may not belong to different phonemes.

Consonant symbols used here are those ordinarily used in making linguistic transcriptions of unwritten languages.

Following Salzmänn I have indicated high level pitch with an acute accent, and low level pitch is unmarked. [e], [ɛ], and [æ] probably belong to Salzmänn's phoneme /e/.

[ɔ] belongs to Salzmänn's phoneme /o/. I have used [ɐ] to represent a low midfront unrounded vowel. Vowel clusters in which like components have the same pitch are indicated by a dot or period following the vowel symbol, e.g. [ɔ̃.] could have been written [ɔ̃ ɔ̃]

Although most of the non-vocative forms given here probably include the possessive form, "my," no attempt was made in this interview to elicit forms for morphological analysis except for one paradigm for the term, "mother."

For more information on Arapaho phonology, consult Zdeněk Salzmänn, Arapaho I: Phonology, International Journal of American Linguistics 22, 1956, pp. 49-56.

(Schedule of terms attached in back)

#### SIDE A

(Could you give me that word again when a man is talking about his own sisters and girl cousins--?)

Younger sister and older sisters? When a man is talking about them?

(Yes.)

naetdeséiw (or naetaése.w) And he can also address them with the same term.

(Now what if he's talking about somebody else's sisters and girl cousins--what would he say?)

When a man's using that term he'd say hitaeséiw -- that means "his" or "hers."

(Bittle! Would you say that word again, Jess?)