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

Following Salzmann I have indicated high level pitch an acute accent, and low level pitch is unmarked. [e] , [ɛ] , and [ae] probably belong to Salzmann's phoneme /e/. [ω] belongs to Salzmann's phoneme /o/. I have used [ə] 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. [ω.] could have been written [ώ ώ] .

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 Zdenek Salzmann, Arapaho I: Phonology, International Journal of American Linguistics 22, 1956, pp. 49-56.

(Let's start all over again. Your mother?)

nώ' ώ. I address her--"mother."

(When you're just talking about your mother?)

When I'm talking about her , second or third person, I use nein ώ .

(Would you make any difference if it was a girl talking about her mother or

if it was a boy--?)

Same. Just the same.

(What about your father, Row-of-Lodges, if you were talking to your father,

what would you call him?)

ne.x ώ' We make that same address in our prayers to the Heavenly Father.

(And if you're talking about your father to someone else, how would you--?)

ne.sə nώ'. To a second or third party.

(I know your father's name was Row-of-Lodges, but I don't think you ever told

me the Arapaho name.)

I think I mentioned to you a time or two that that was his nickname. He was

an orphan and his brother-in-laws took him to find out what tribe that was

where they--that were camping along the Missouri River. His sister had married