Note: For a fairly complete schedule of Arapaho Kinship Terms, see transcript of T-454 I have been ajded in transcribing the Arapaho terms. by Zdenek'Salzmann's article on Arapaho Phology. (see below), but I have attempted phonetic. transcriptions only, with no attempt to phonemicize: Since the Arapaho vowel system seems to me to present more difficulties to the novice, I include the following rough guide for the vowel sounds represented:


For convenience in typing, $\infty$ is here writter "ae" but should be regarded as a single homorganic vawel, not a vowel cluster. All other contigous 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 lianguages.

Following Salzmann I have indicated high level pitch with an acute accent, and low level pitch is unmarked.[ $[e],[\varepsilon]$, , and [a.e] probably belong 'to Salzmann's phoneme /e/. [w] belongs to Salzmann's phoneme. $/ 0 /$. I have used. [9] 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.[w]. could have been written

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

