

Note: For a fairly complete schedule of Arapaho Kinship Terms, see transcript of T-454
 I have been aided in transcribing the Arapaho terms by Zdenek Salzmänn's article on Arapaho Phonology (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:

- i -- similar to "i" in machine
- e -- similar to "a" in say
- ɛ -- similar to "e" in met
- æ -- similar to "a" in hat
- 9 -- with low pitch, similar to final "a" in beta; with high pitch, similar to "u" in sun
- u -- similar to "oo" in woo
- o -- similar to "o" in oh
- ω -- similar to "a" in caw

For convenience in typing, æ is here written "æ" 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/. [ω] belongs to Salzmänn's phoneme /o/. 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. [ω̇] could have been written [ω ω̇]

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