

Heníyoo'toe'ti'
Sonóó'nooe'ti'

Heníxoxónee'
Hoowce'eis.

Heenéíht.
Too'ohúht.

Too'koxouute'
Coo'ouu3oo'

Too3íhi'
Beebét'ón.

Too'oo'
Howtoxu'oo.

SEBEI'ONETITTONO

Heníyoo3óo'
Sonóó'3oo'

Nonóóótéinóoni'
Tenéitooyóo'

Hiisine'etiit.
Noonóxootéíht.

Hihéyoti'
Nooheheyoti'

Hookecó'uhu'
Benesóo'.

Howwóó'3oo'
Beneesto'bee'

A LONG VOWEL IS A COMBINATION OF TWO OR MORE SAME VOWELS.

EXAMPLE: EE II OO UU EEE III OOO UUU

A DIPHTHONG IS A COMBINATION OF TWO OR MORE DIFFERENT VOWELS.

EXAMPLE: EI IS THE LONG A VOWEL SOUND AS IN DAY.

OE IS THE LONG I VOWEL SOUND AS IN PIE.

OU IS THE LONG O VOWEL SOUND AS IN GLOW.

PRONUNCIATION KEY-CONSONANTS

B is between the voiced B and the blown P: usually more like a B at the beginning of a syllable and more like a P at the end of the word.

G is between the voiced J and the blown CH: usually more like a J at the beginning of a syllable and more like a CH at the end of the word.

H is just breathed at either end of a syllable.

K is between the voiced G (as in gum) and the blown K.

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, BATH.

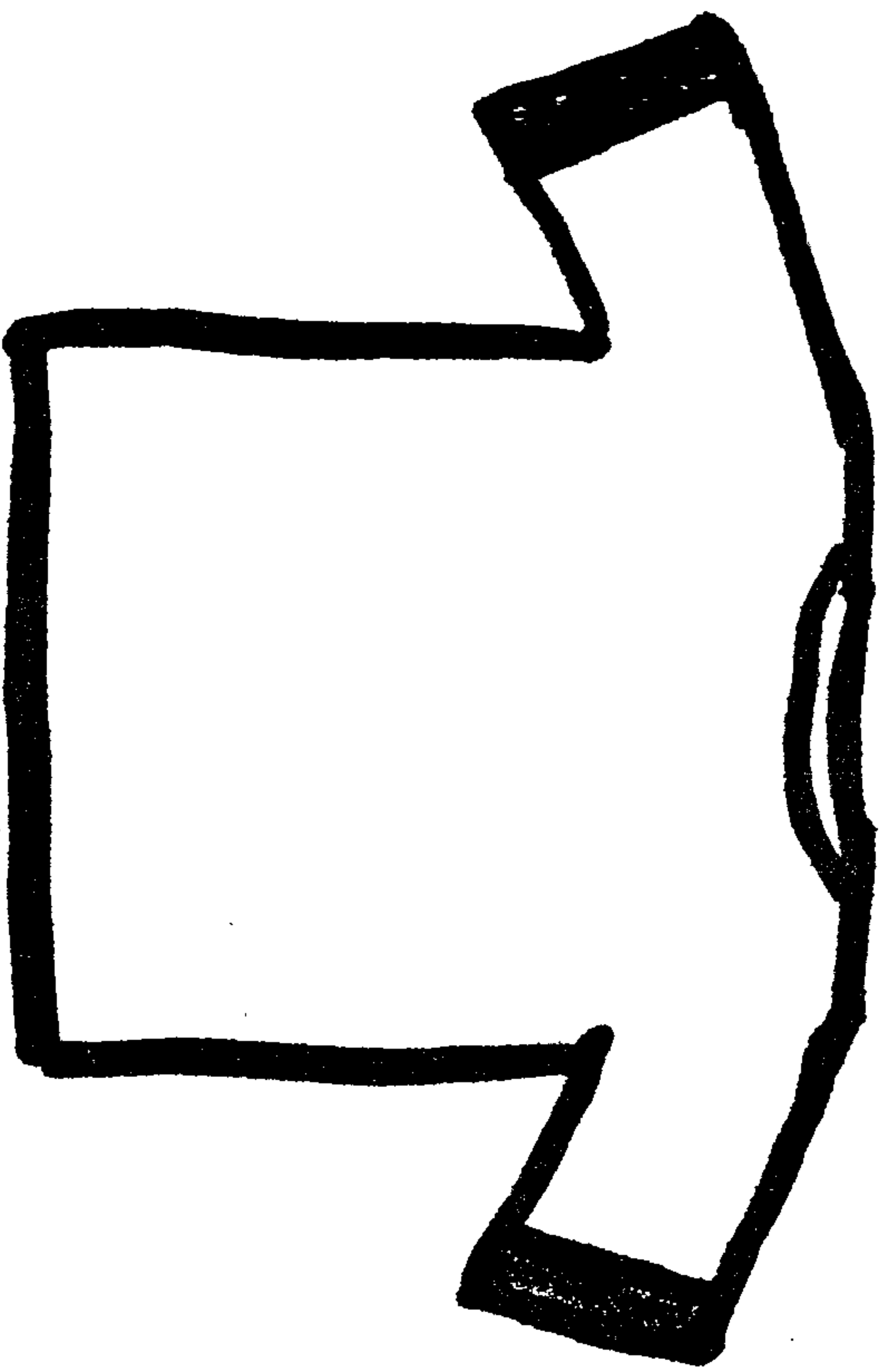
T is between the voiced D and the blown T.

W as in water.

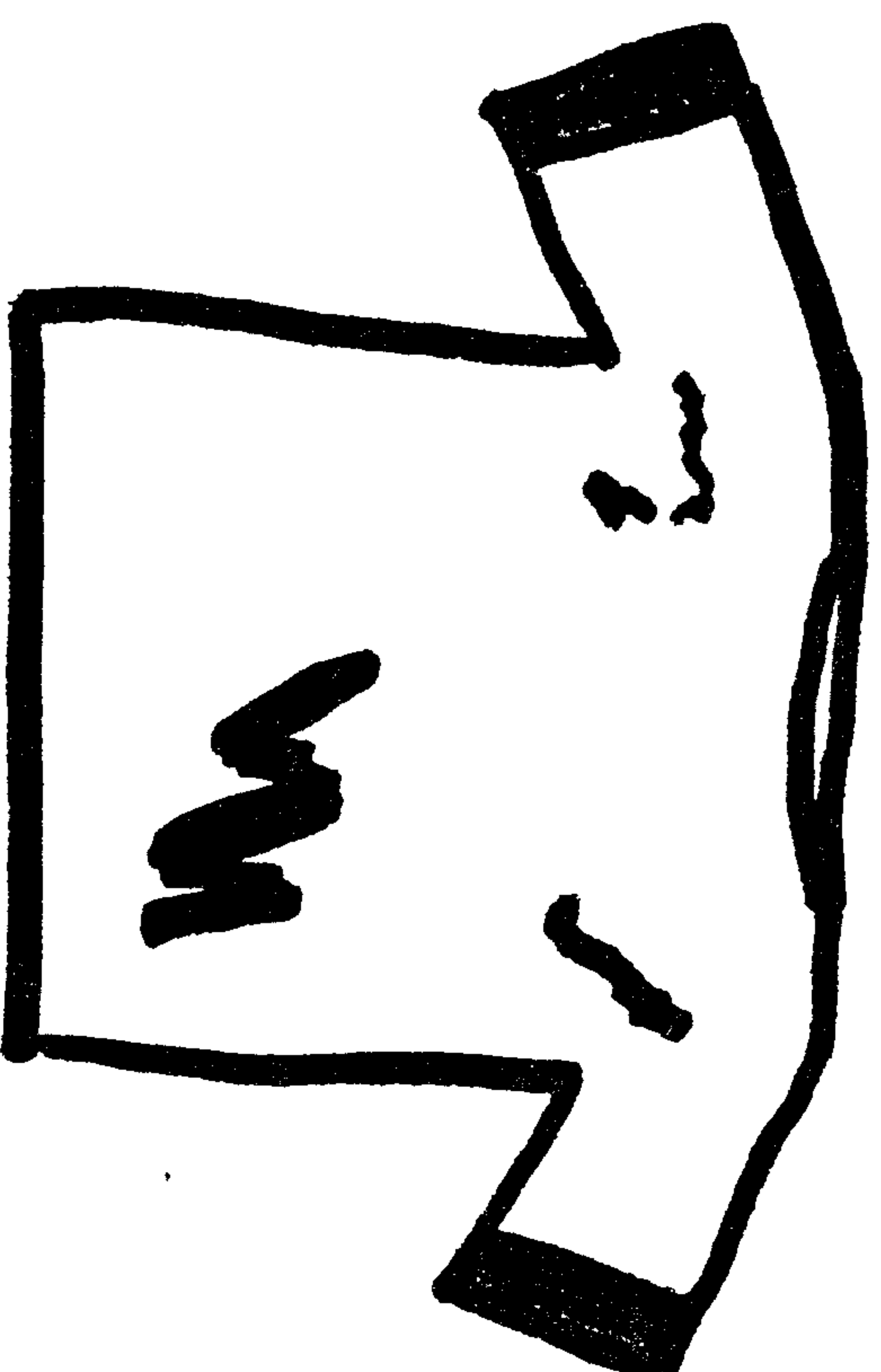
X is a sound not heard in English, but similar to the German MACHEN or the Greek XI, start to say K sound, but breathe out hard enough to make the back of your throat (your glottis) vibrate a little.

Y as in YES, YOUNG, unless it is blown following U or I.

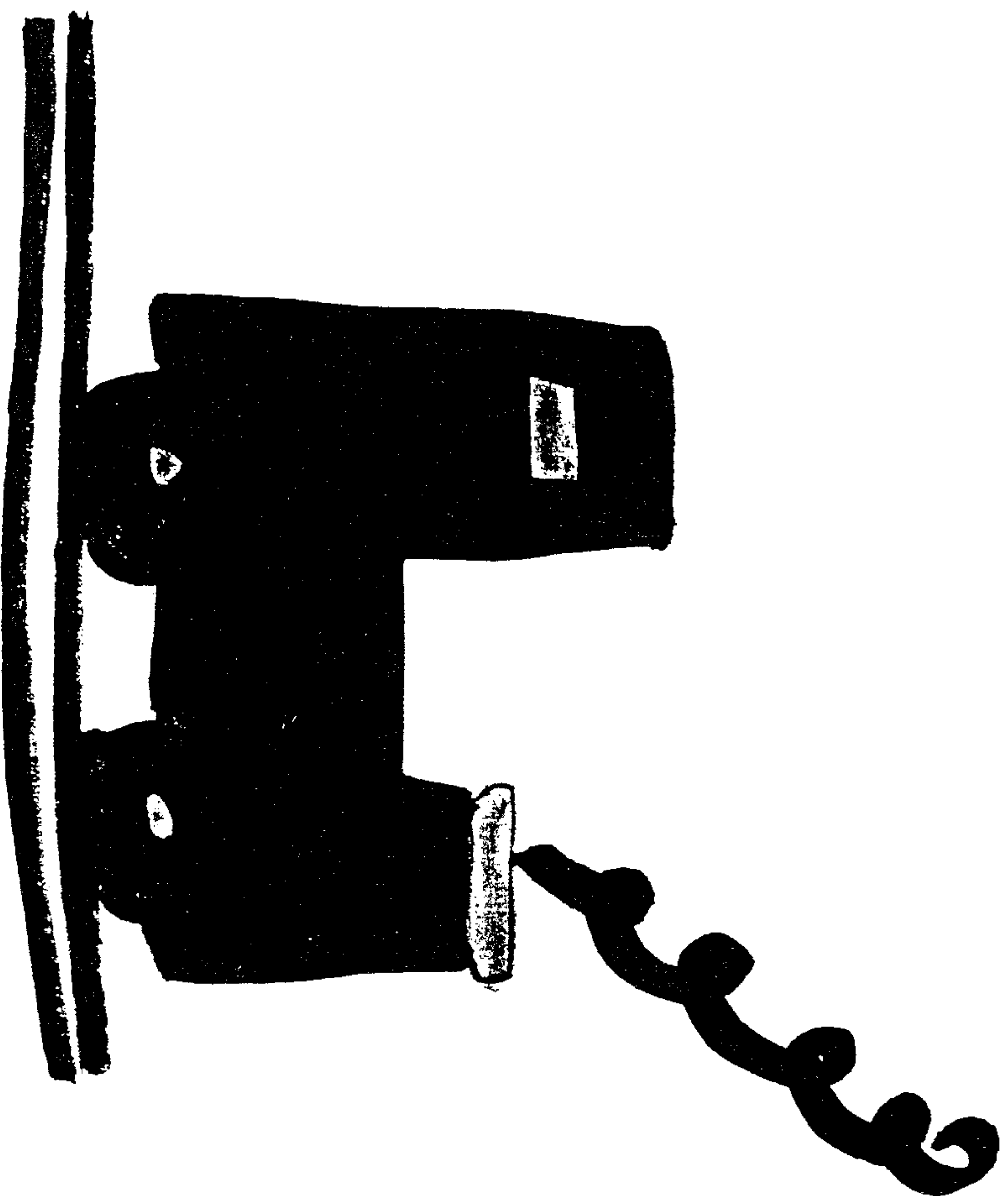
ʔ is called the glottal stop, and doesn't make a sound; it shows that the sound or breath is cut off suddenly.



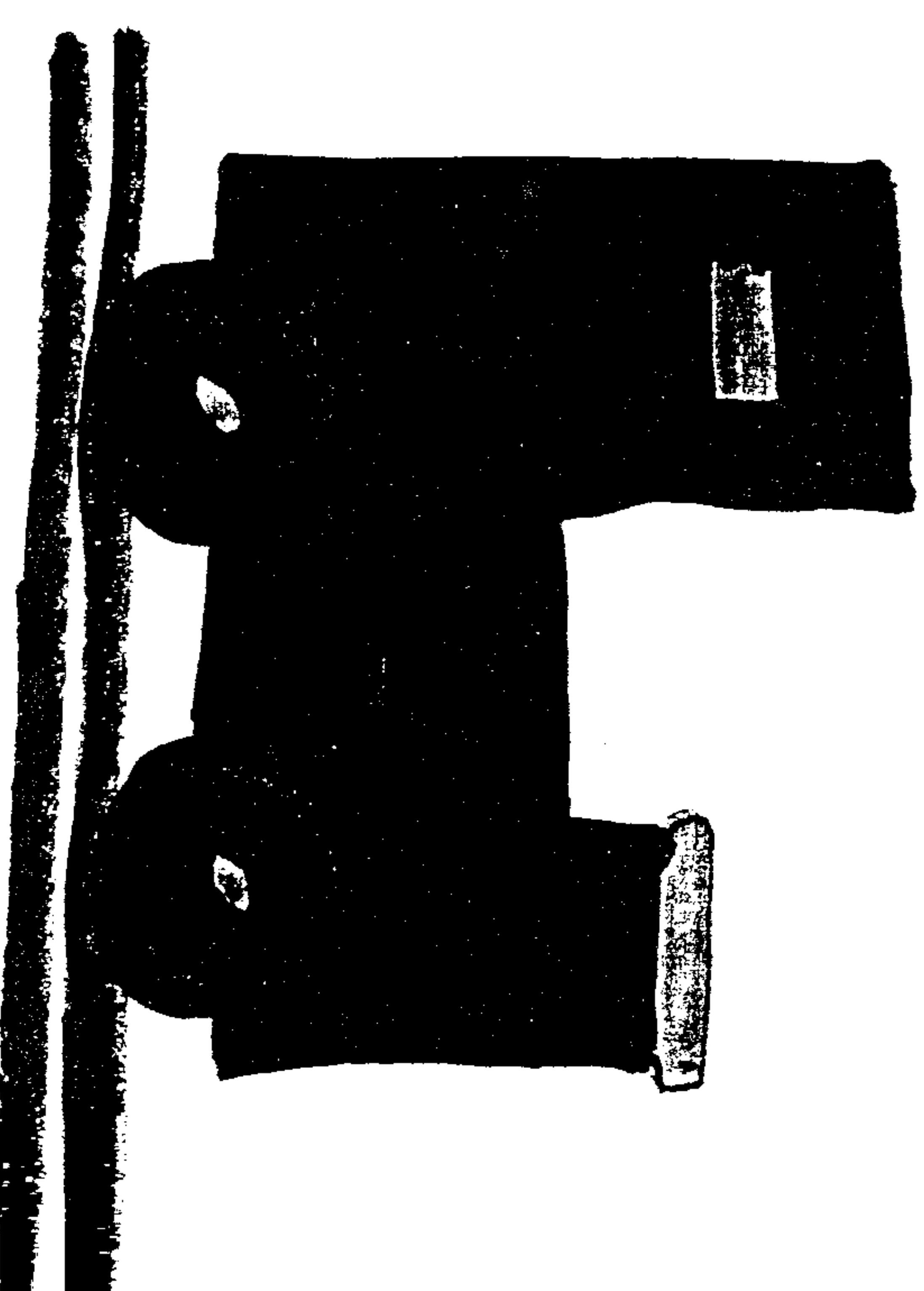
Hení iyoo3óo' .



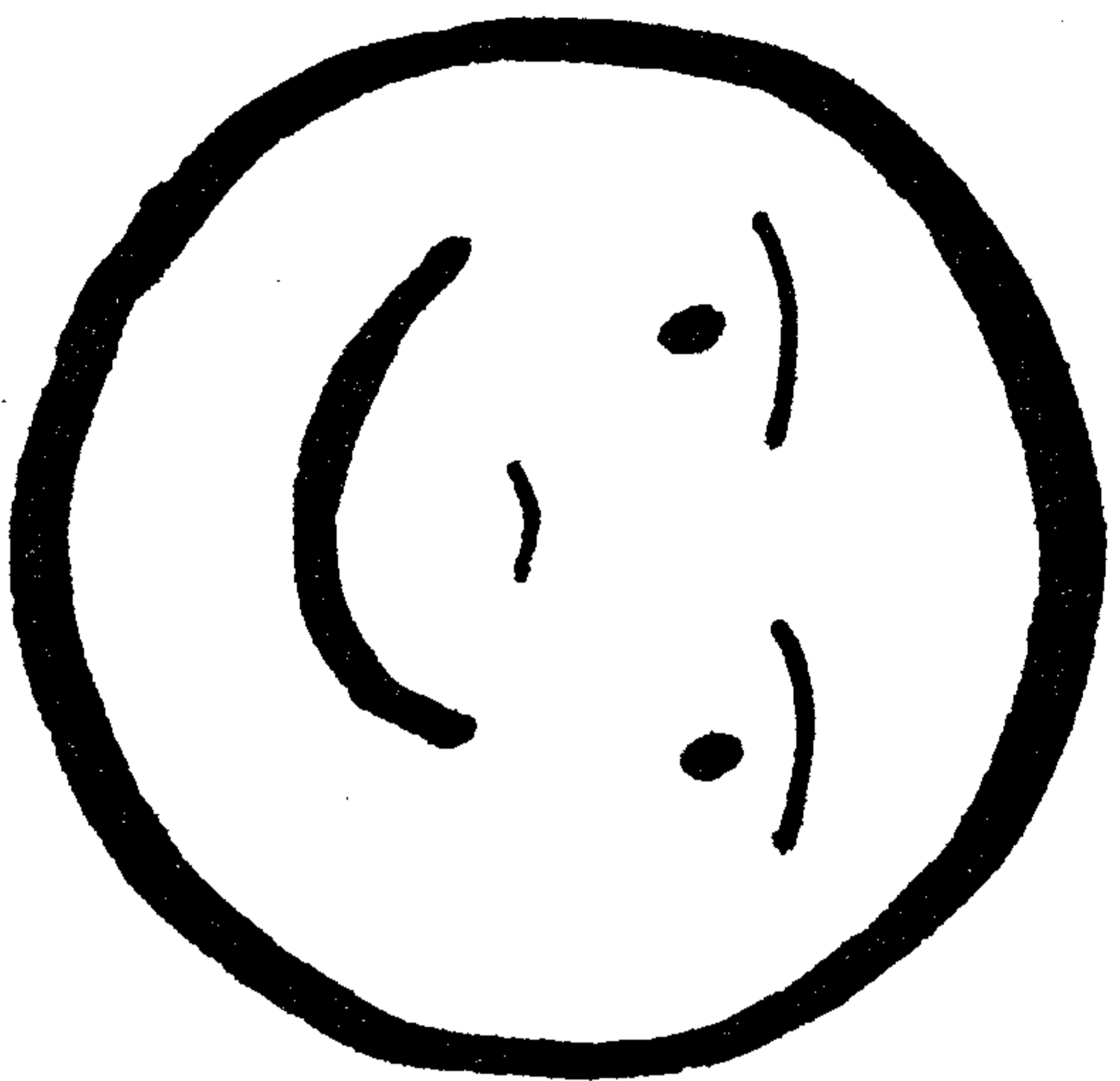
Sonóoó3oo' .



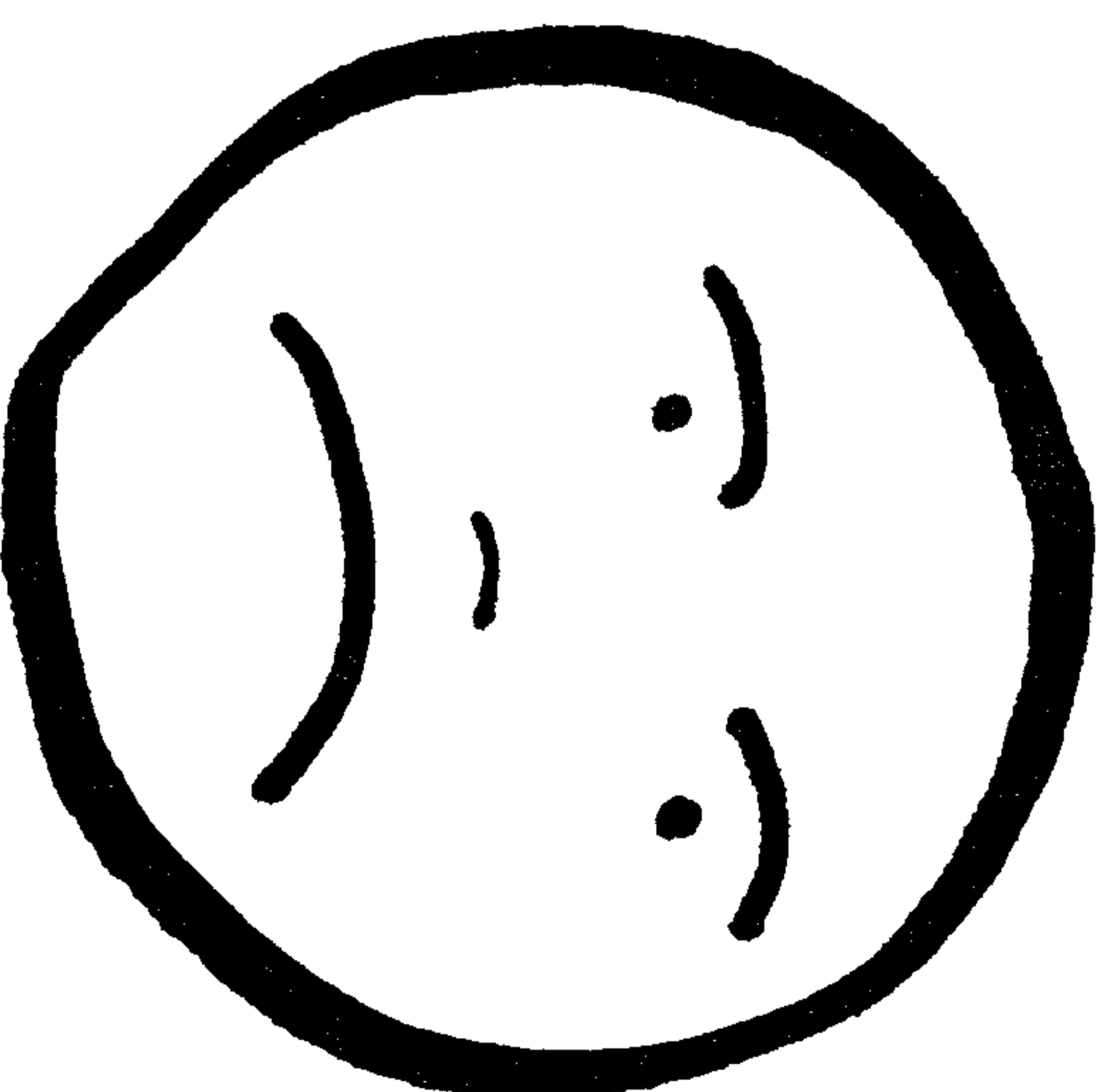
Nonóóttéinóoni' .



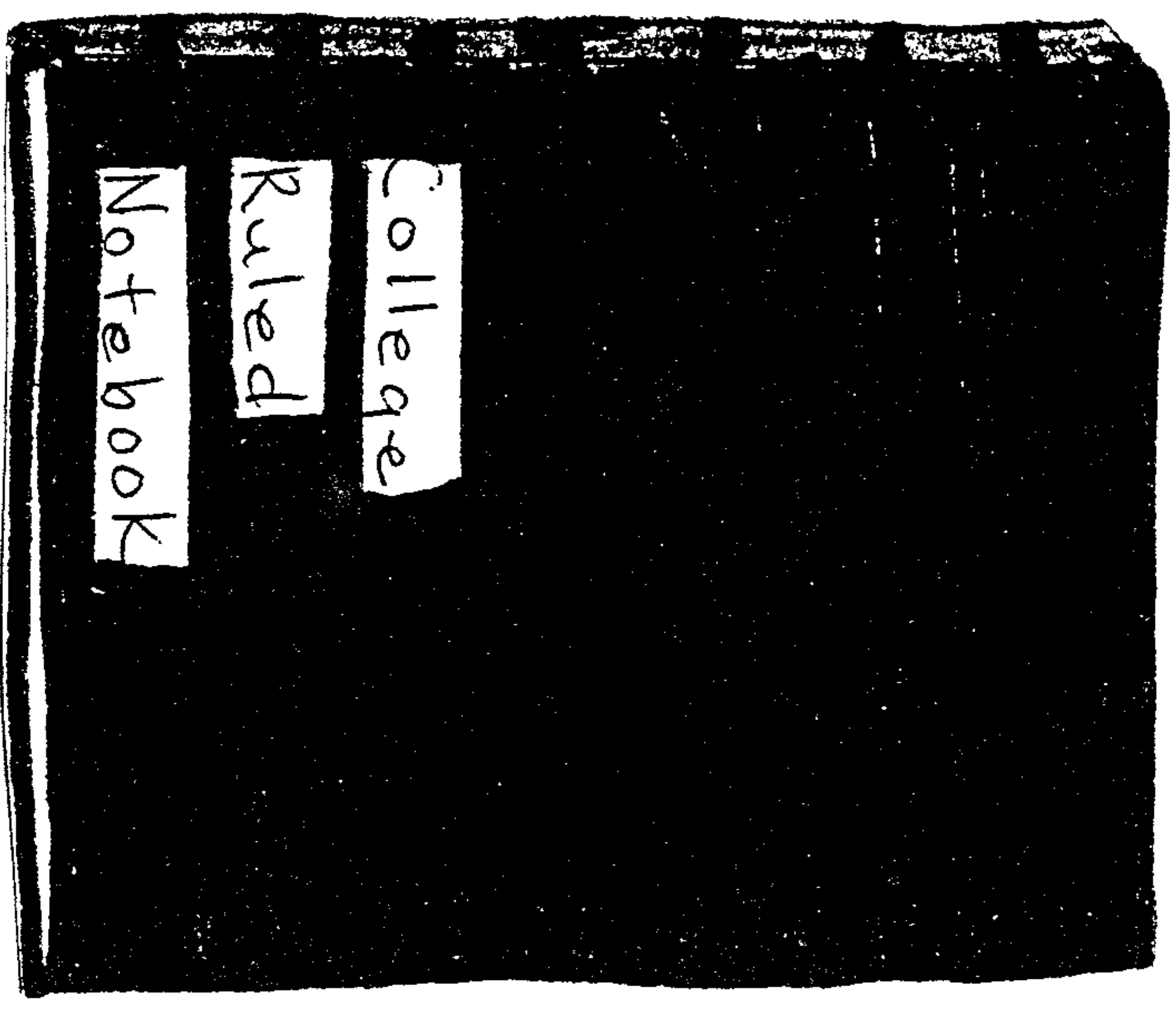
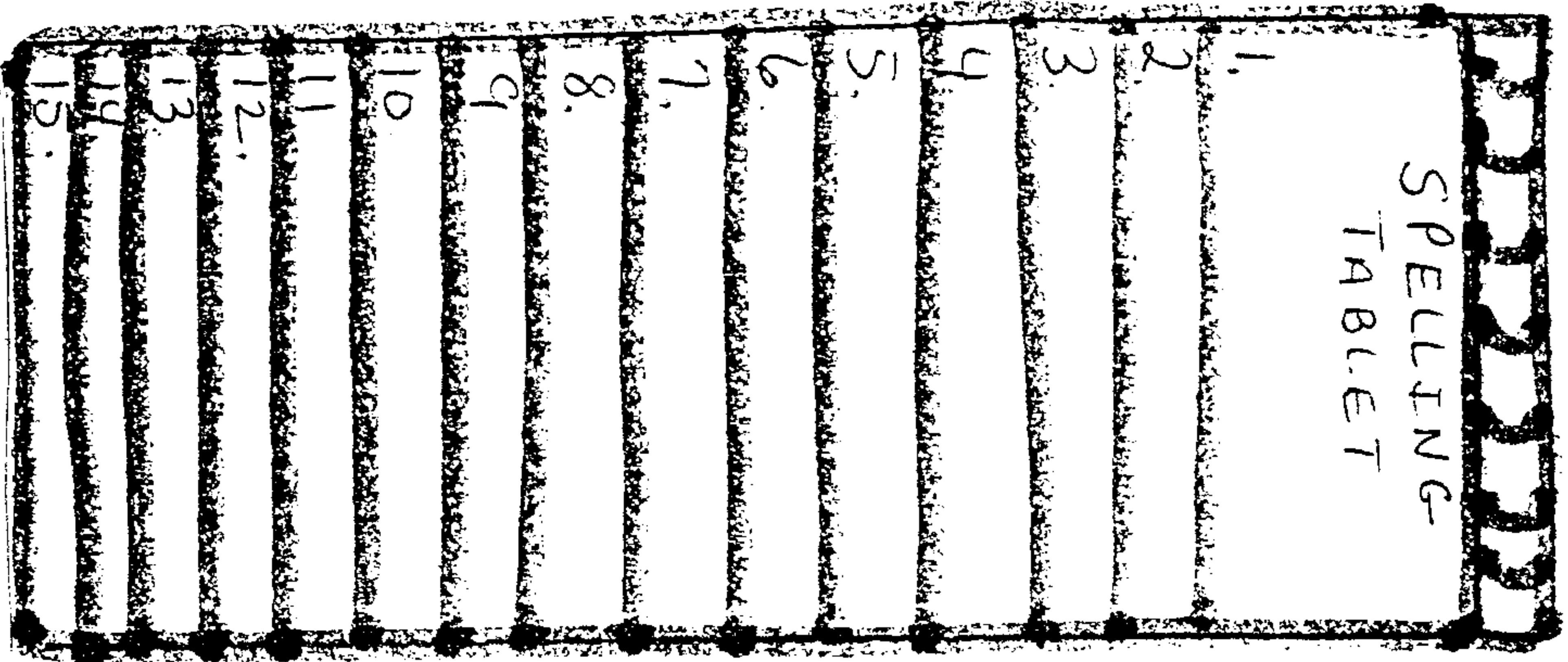
Tenéítooyóo' .



Hisiine'etiit.

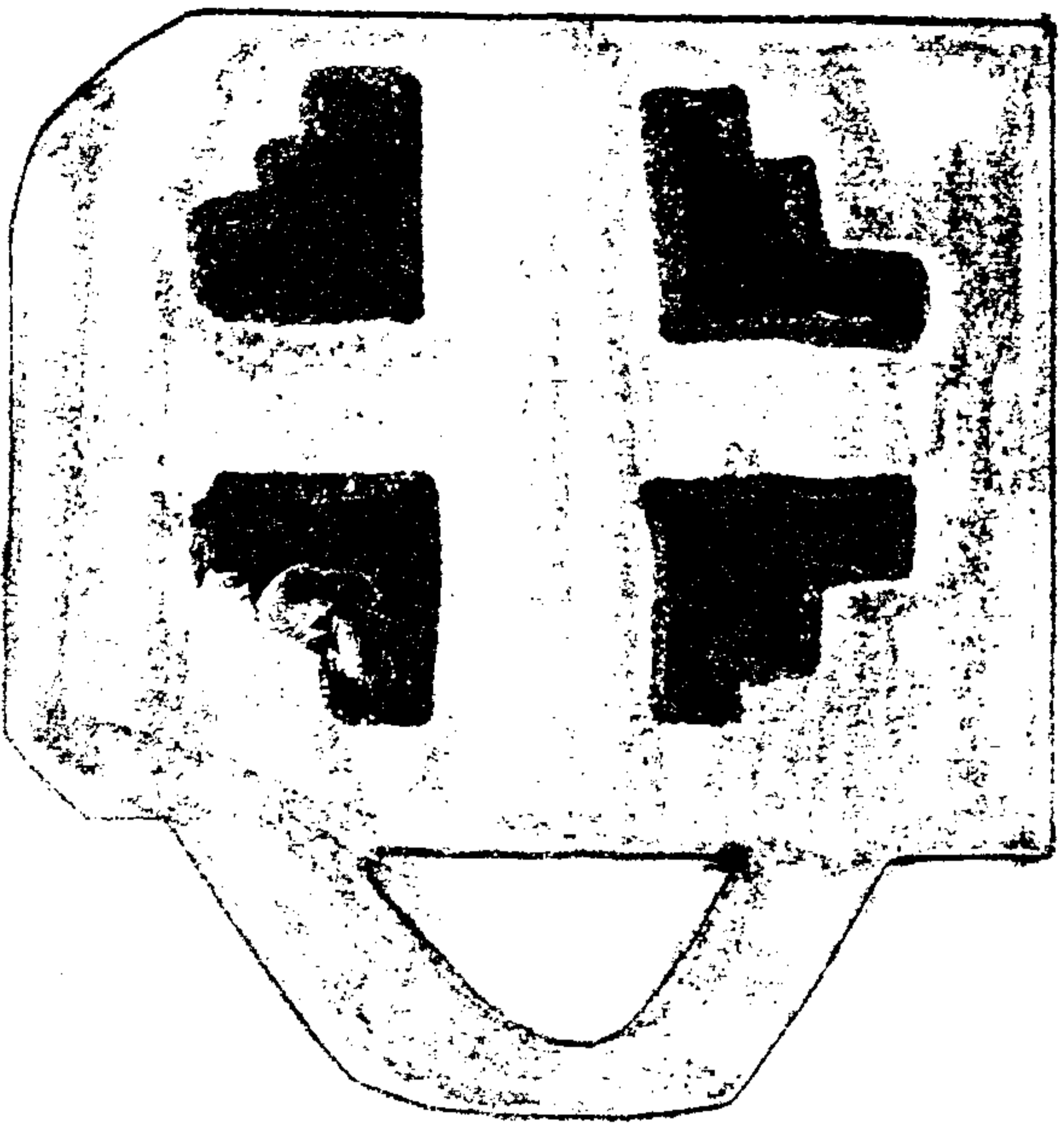


Noonóxooteíht.

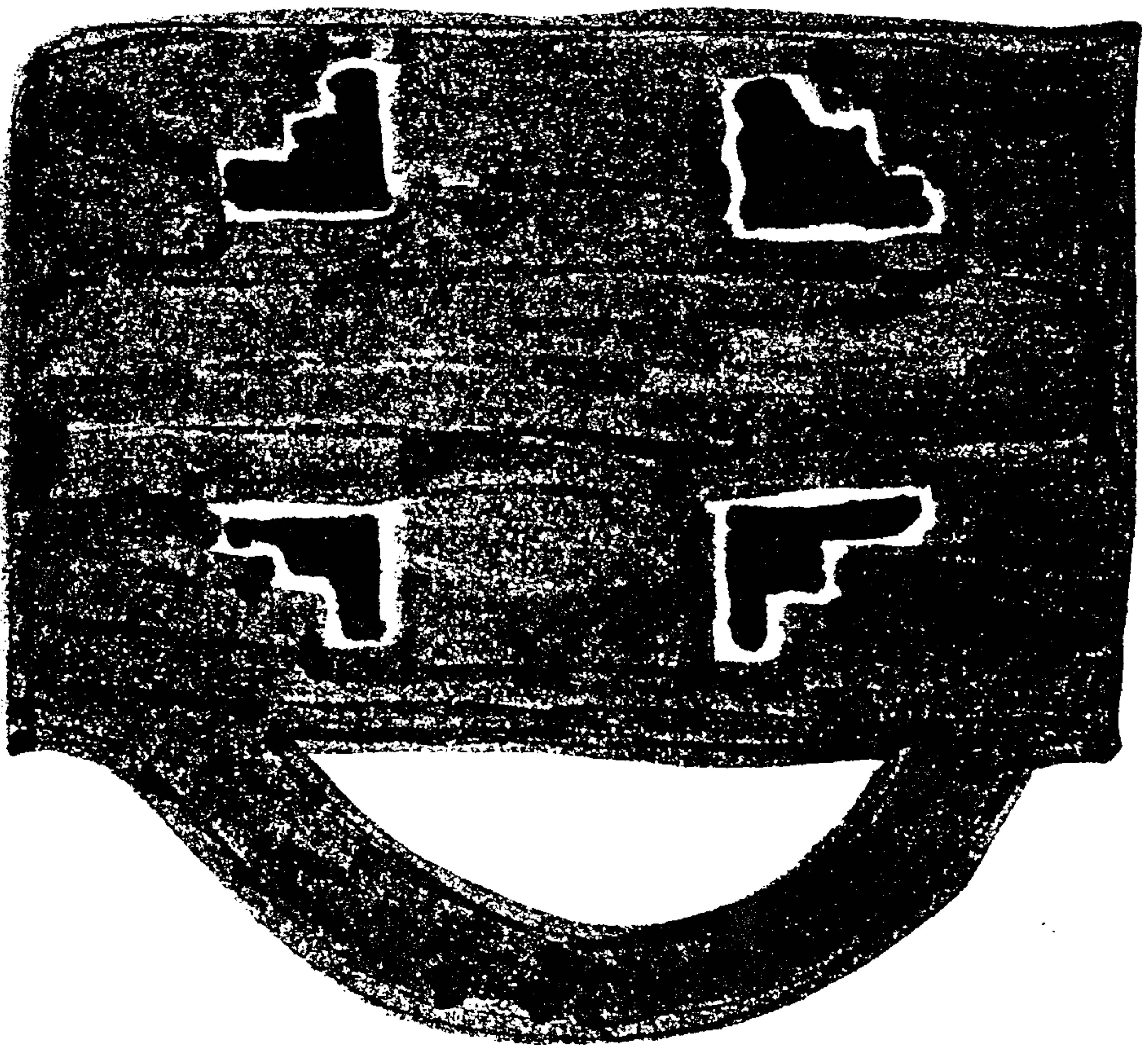


Howóóó300' . .

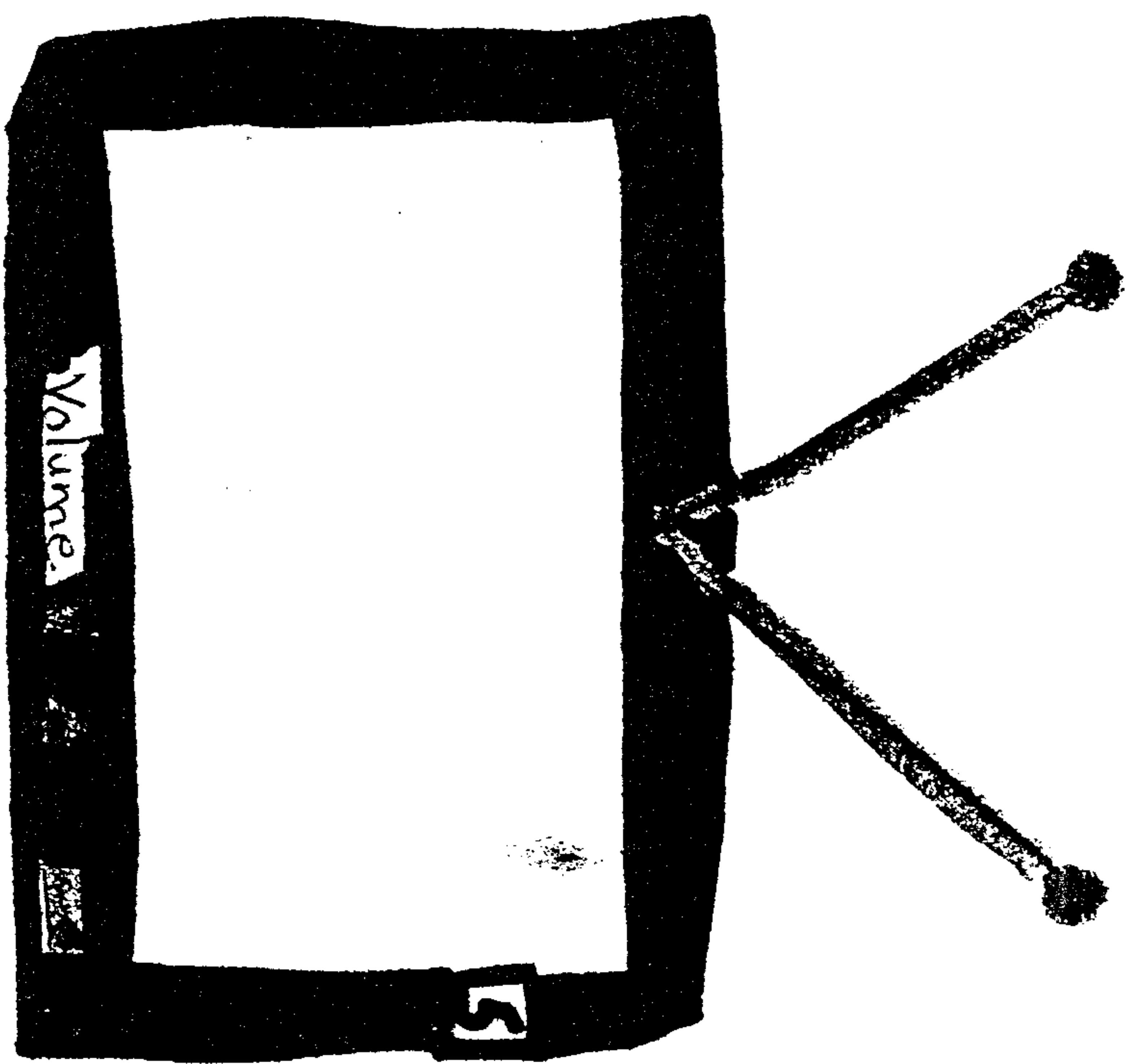
Beneesto'bee' . .



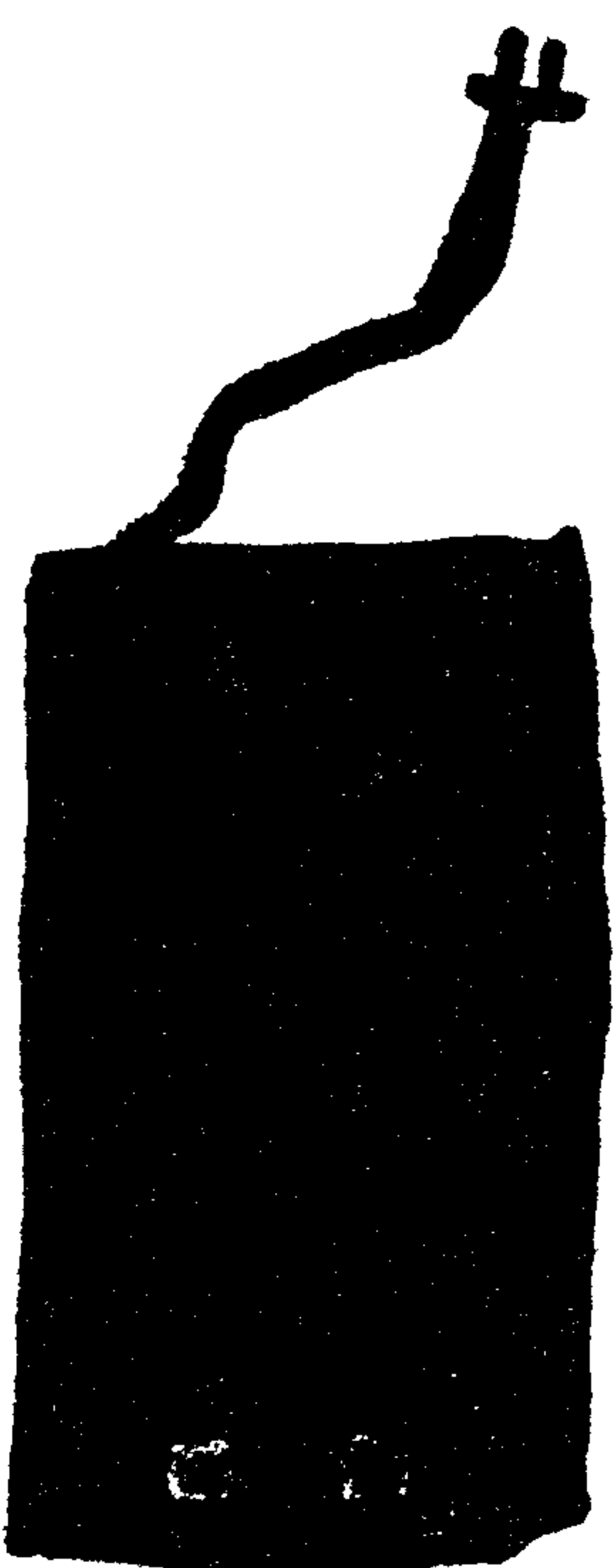
Hookeccóúhu' .



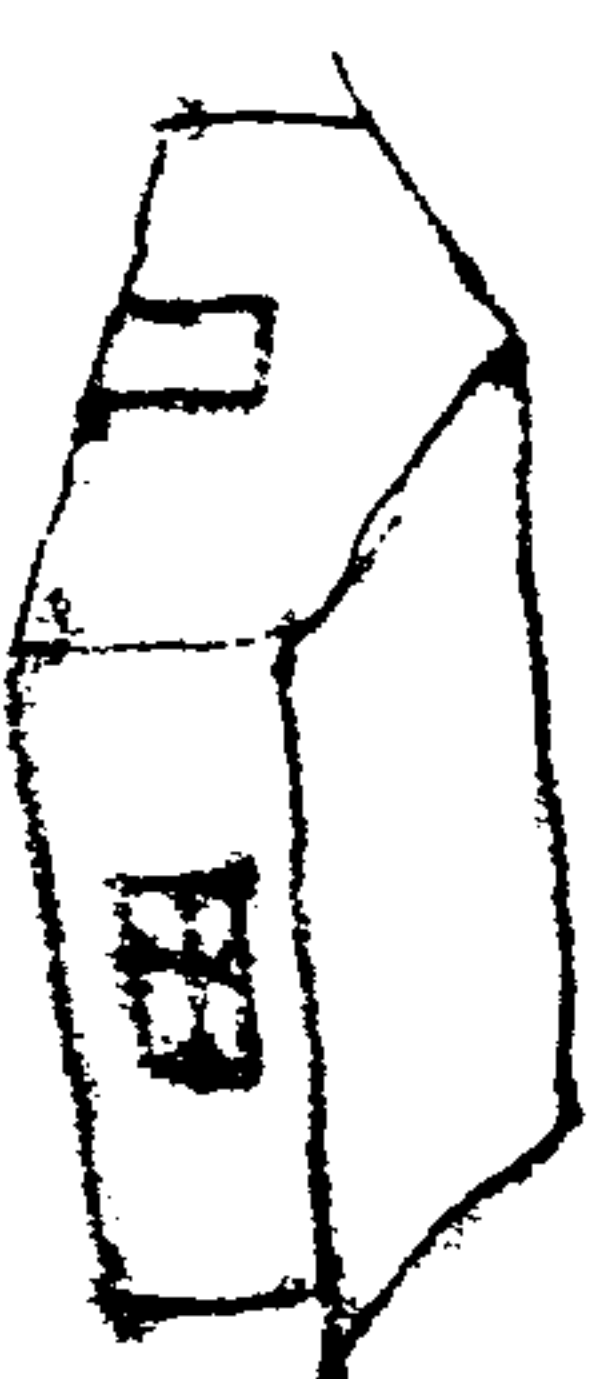
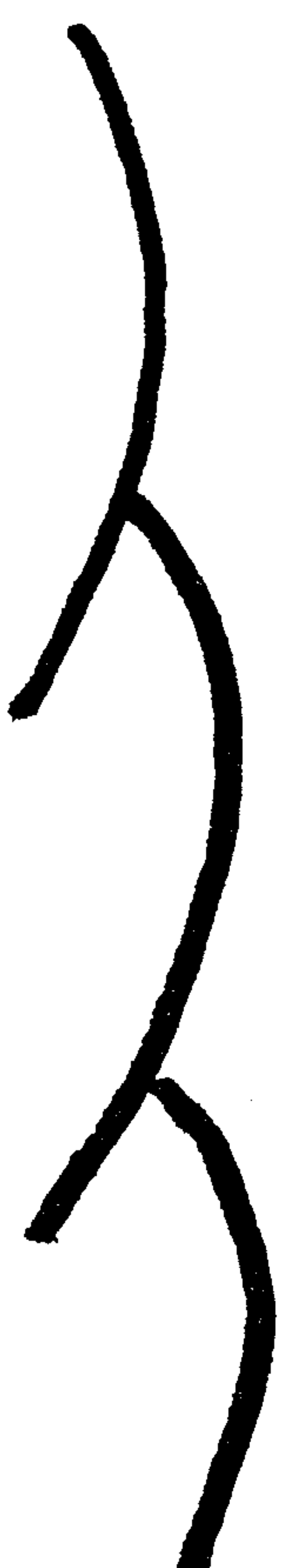
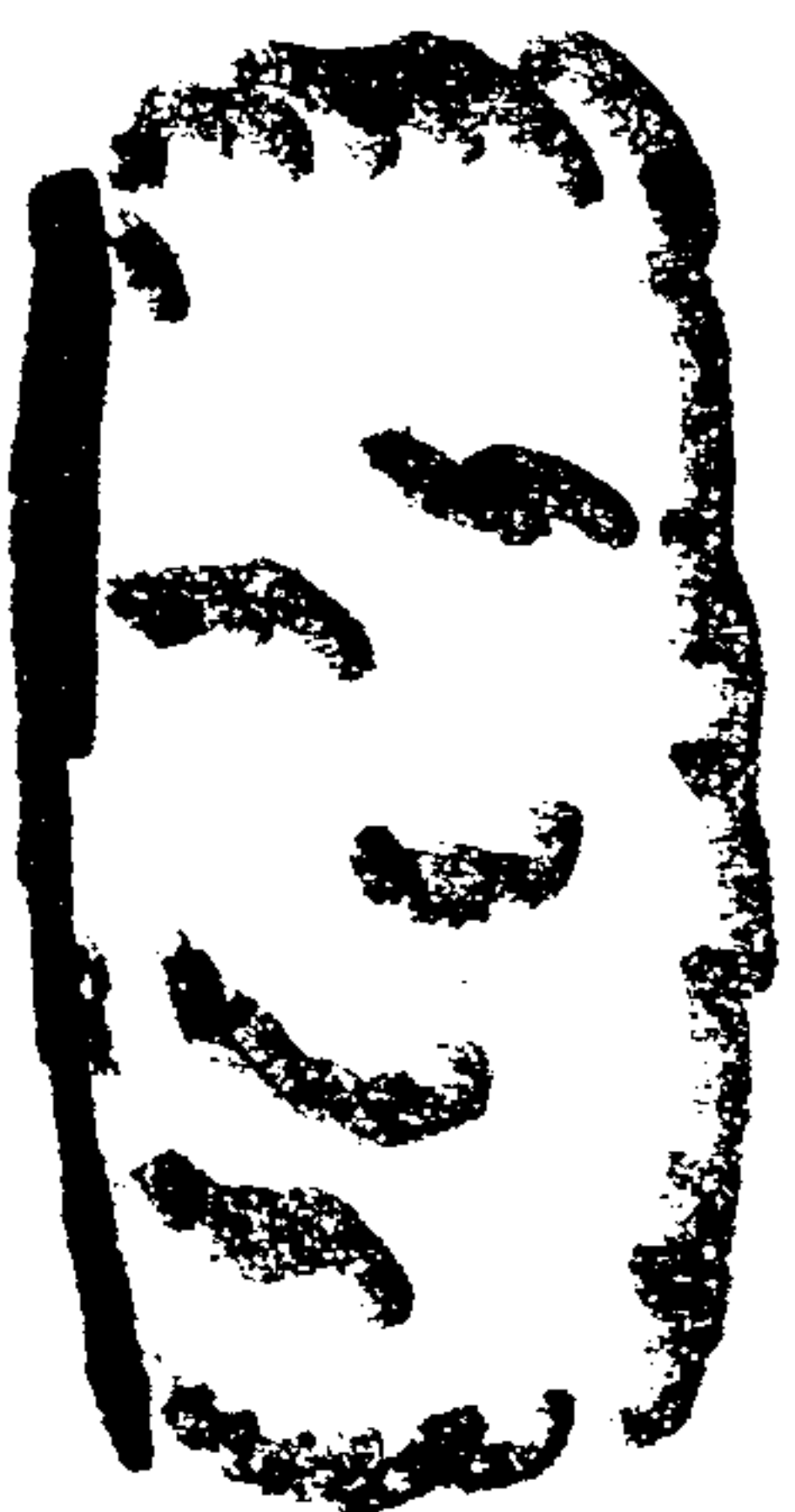
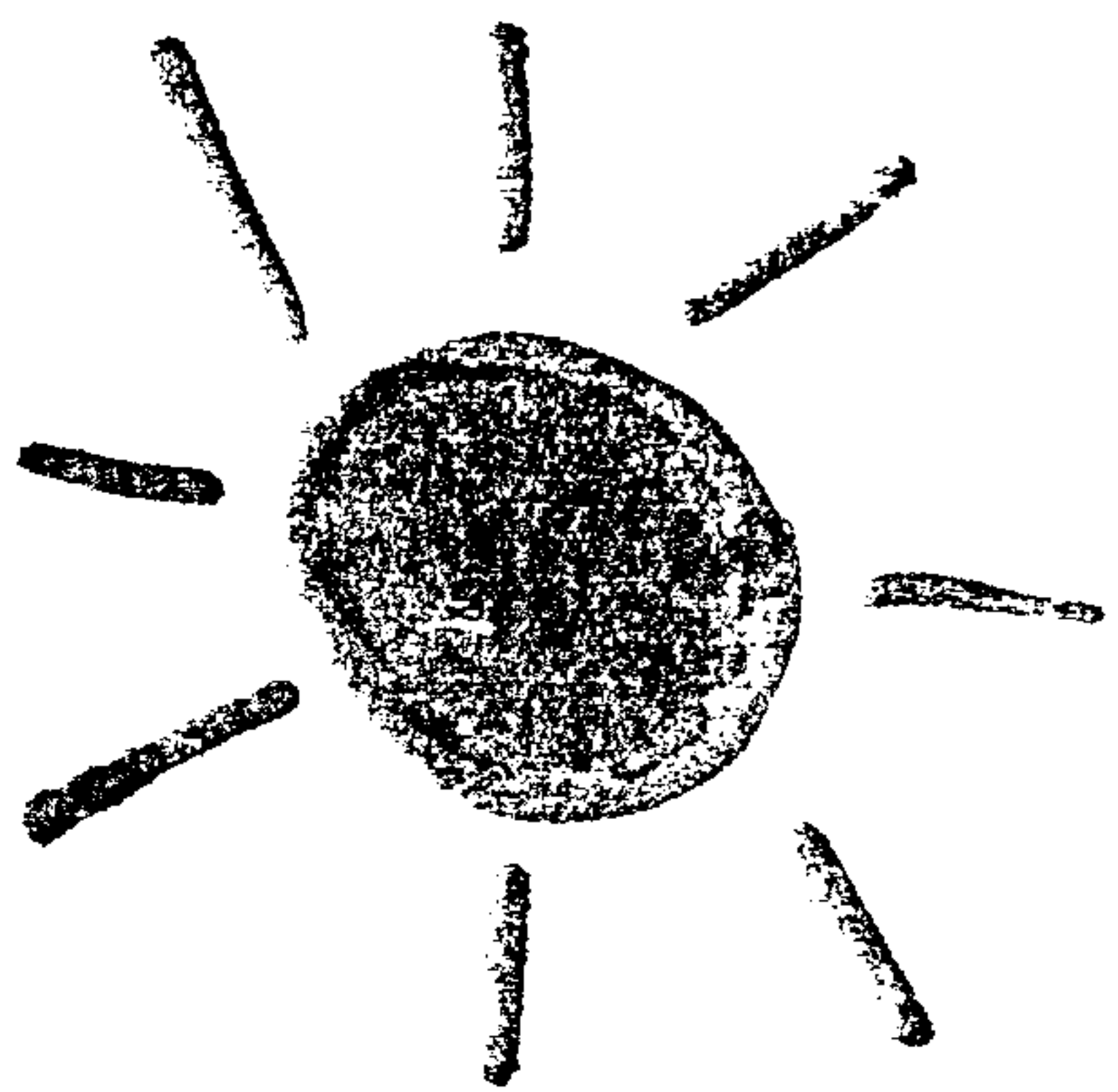
Beneesóo' .



Hi ihéyotí' .

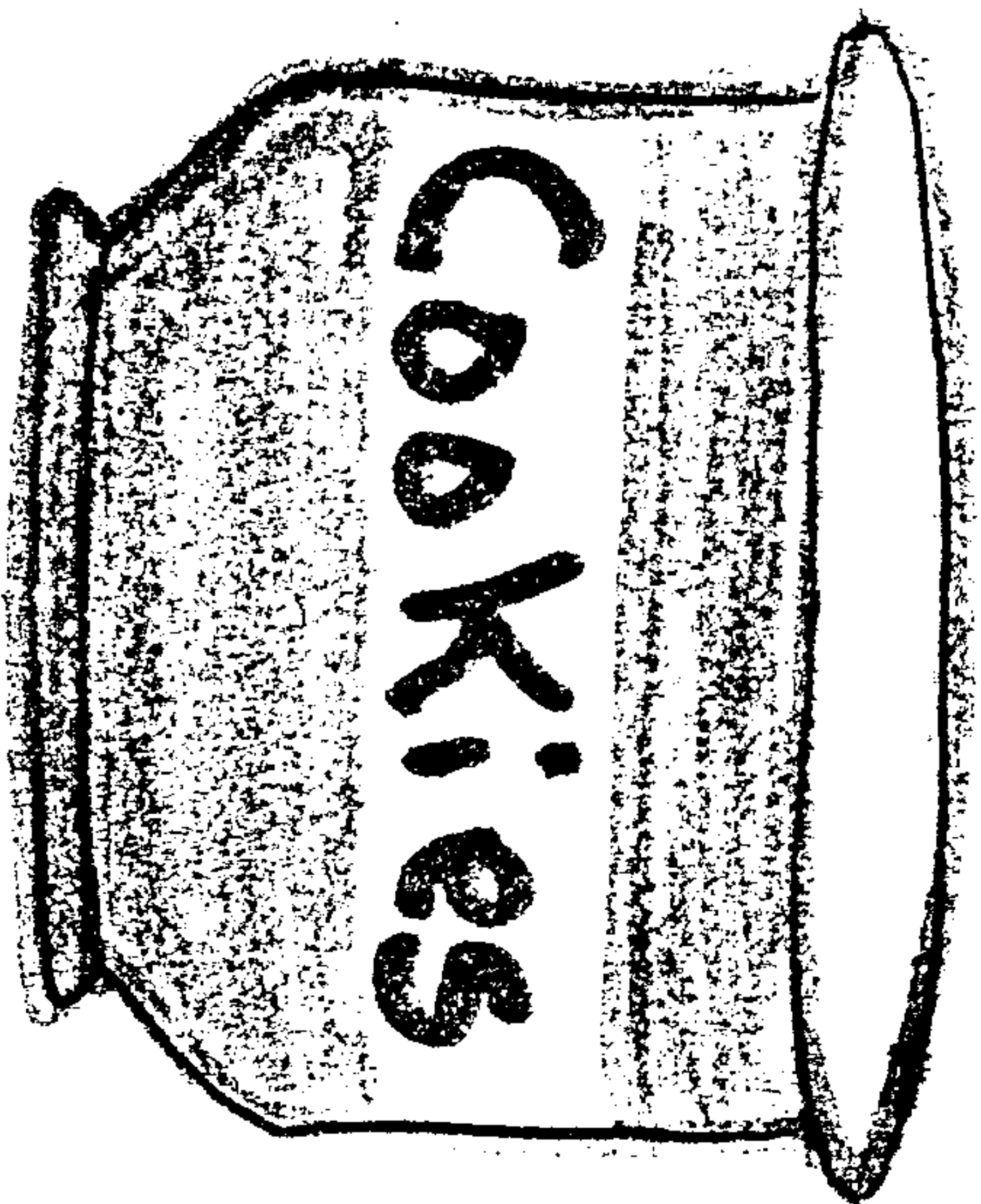
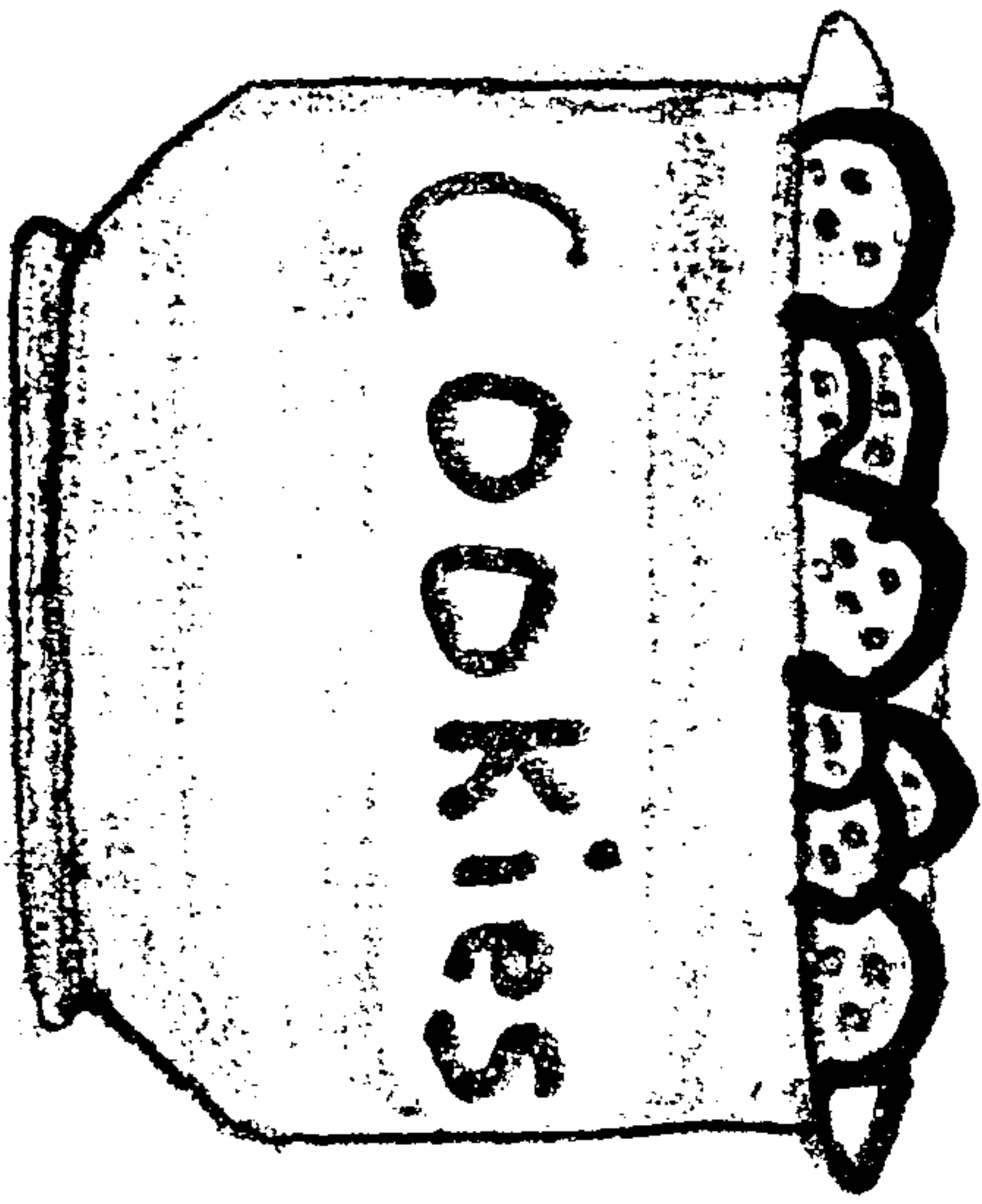


Noohoneyotí' .



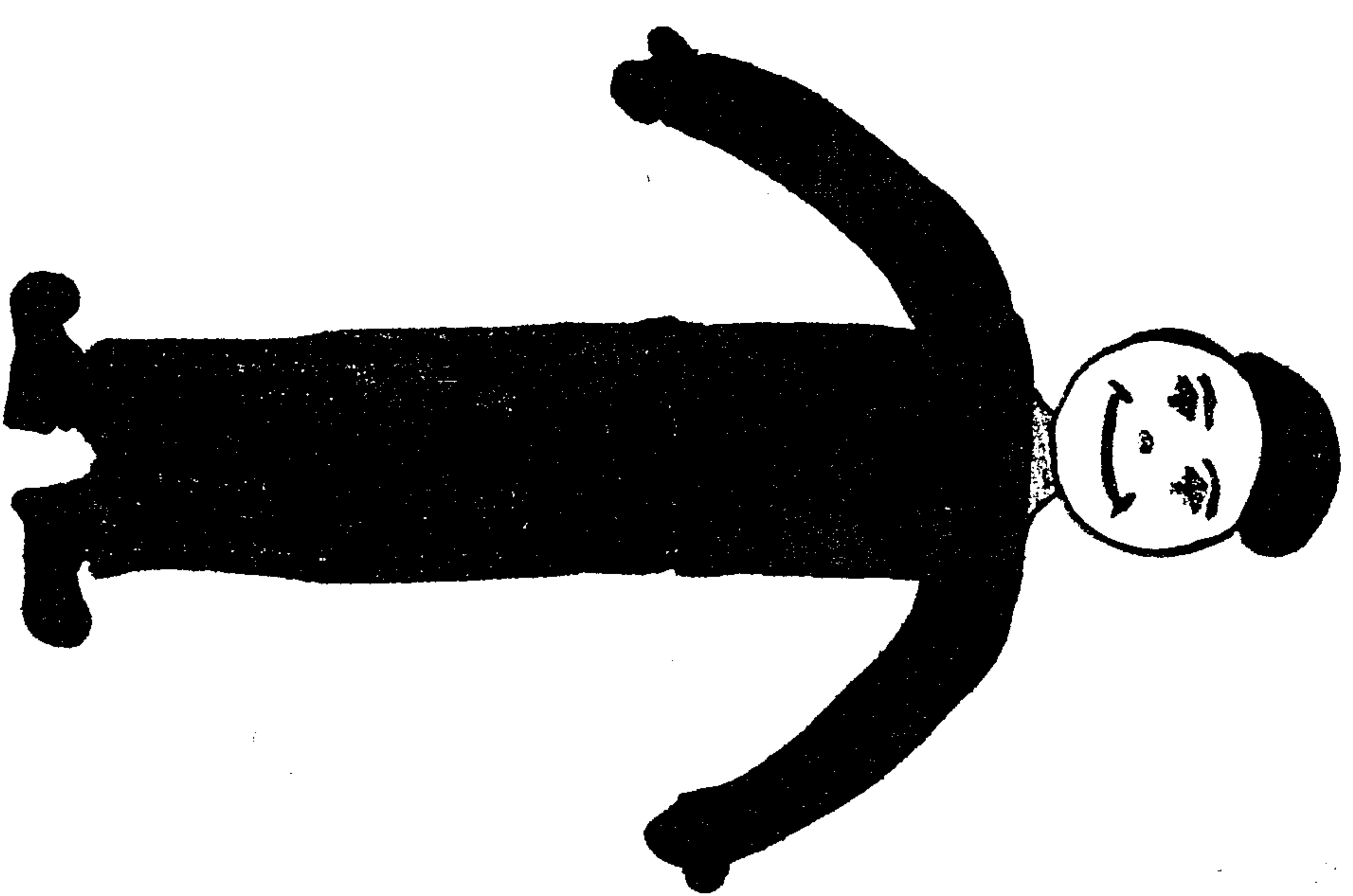
Heniiyootoe'ti'.

Heniiinoonoe'ti'.

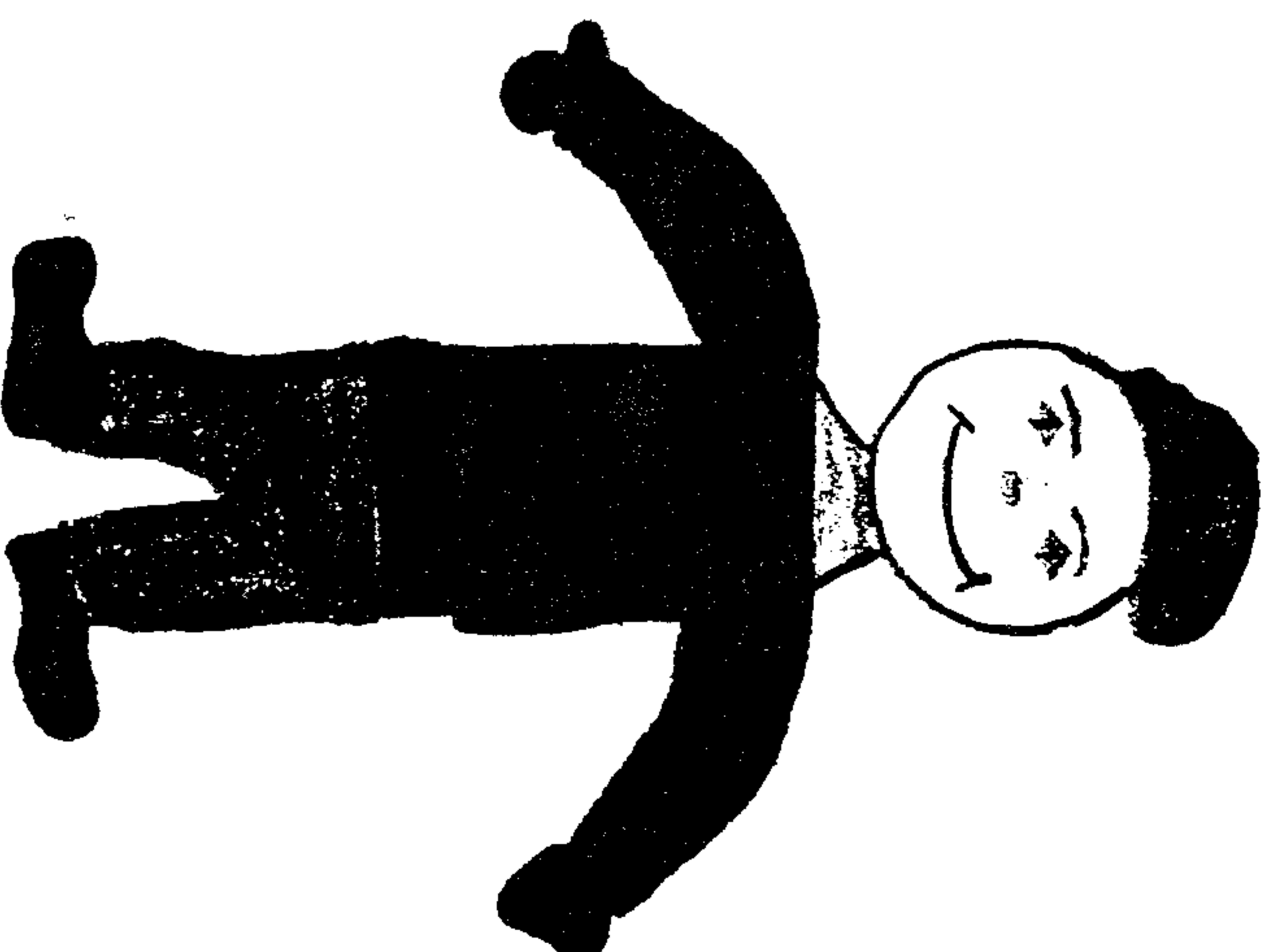


Henixoxónee' .

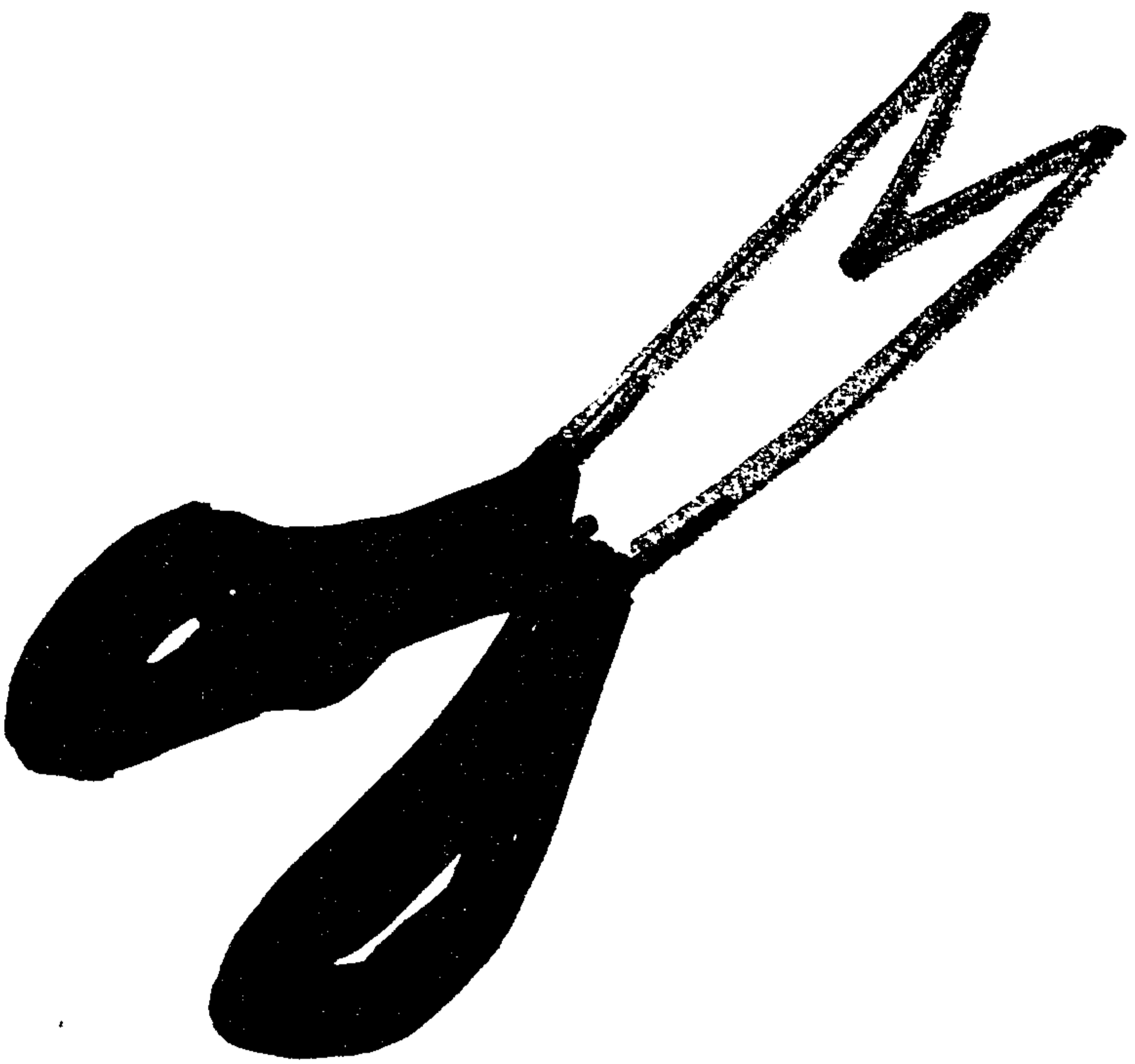
Hoowce' e'is .



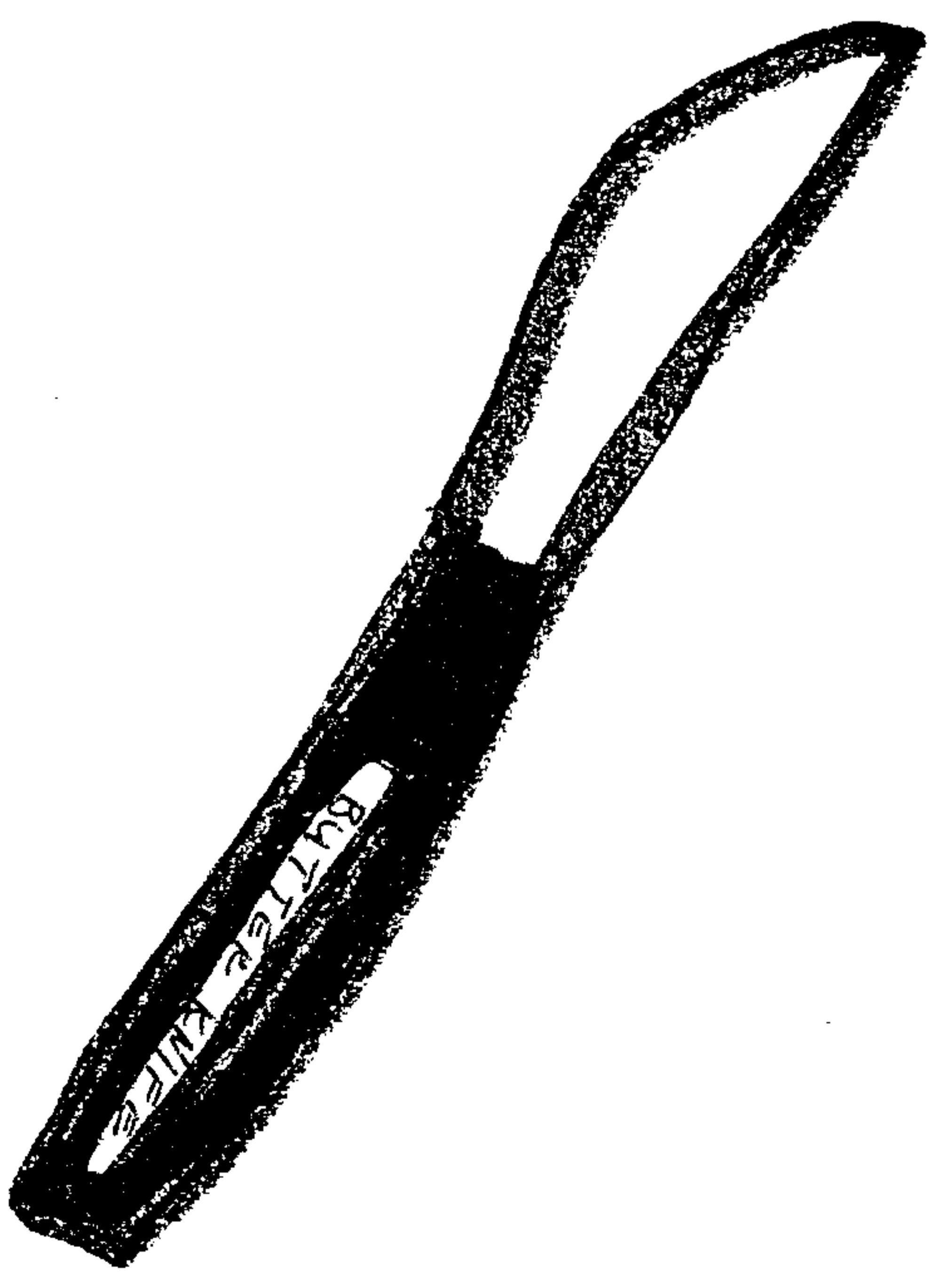
Heenéíht.



Too'ohúht.



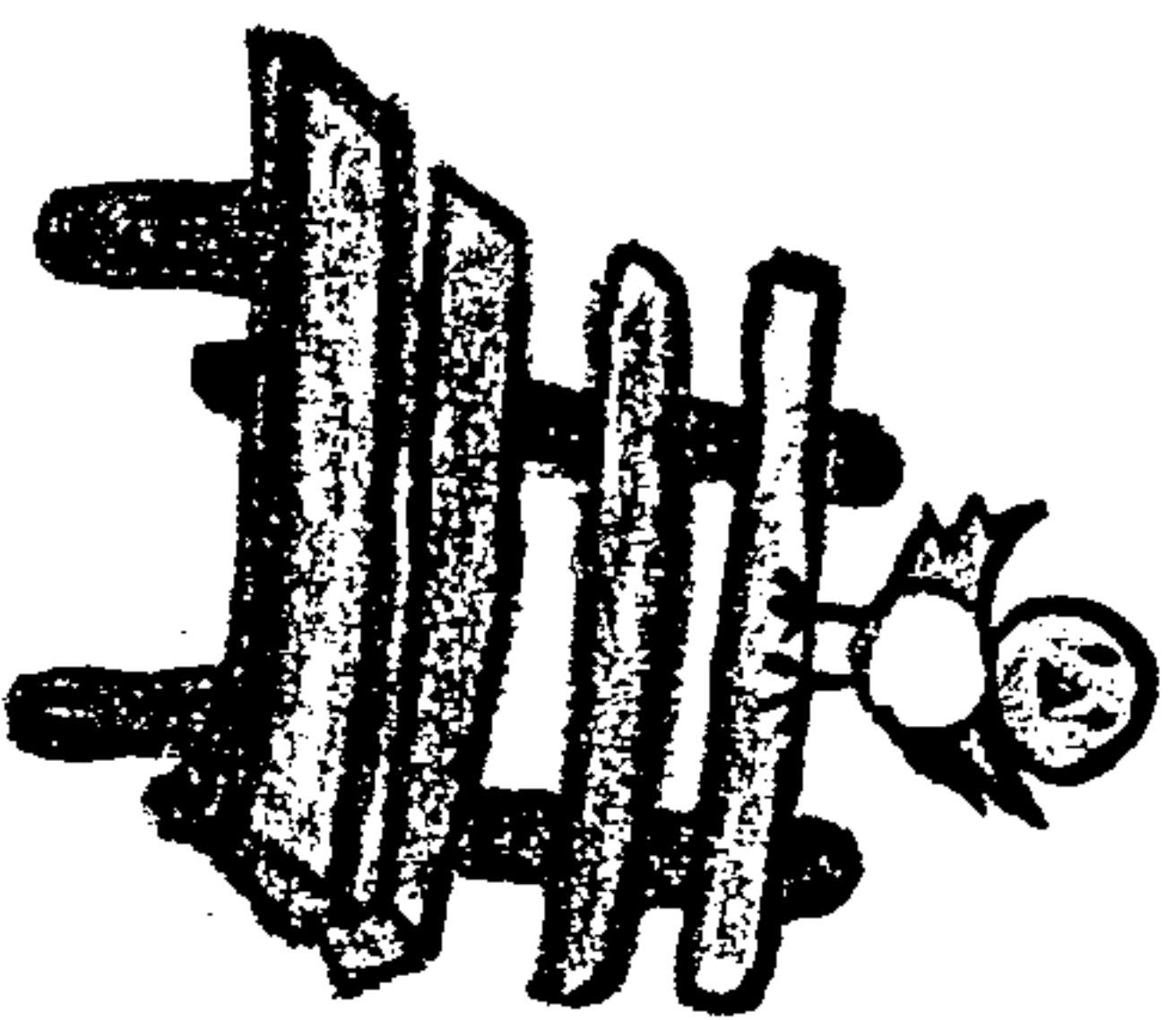
Тóоху'óо'.



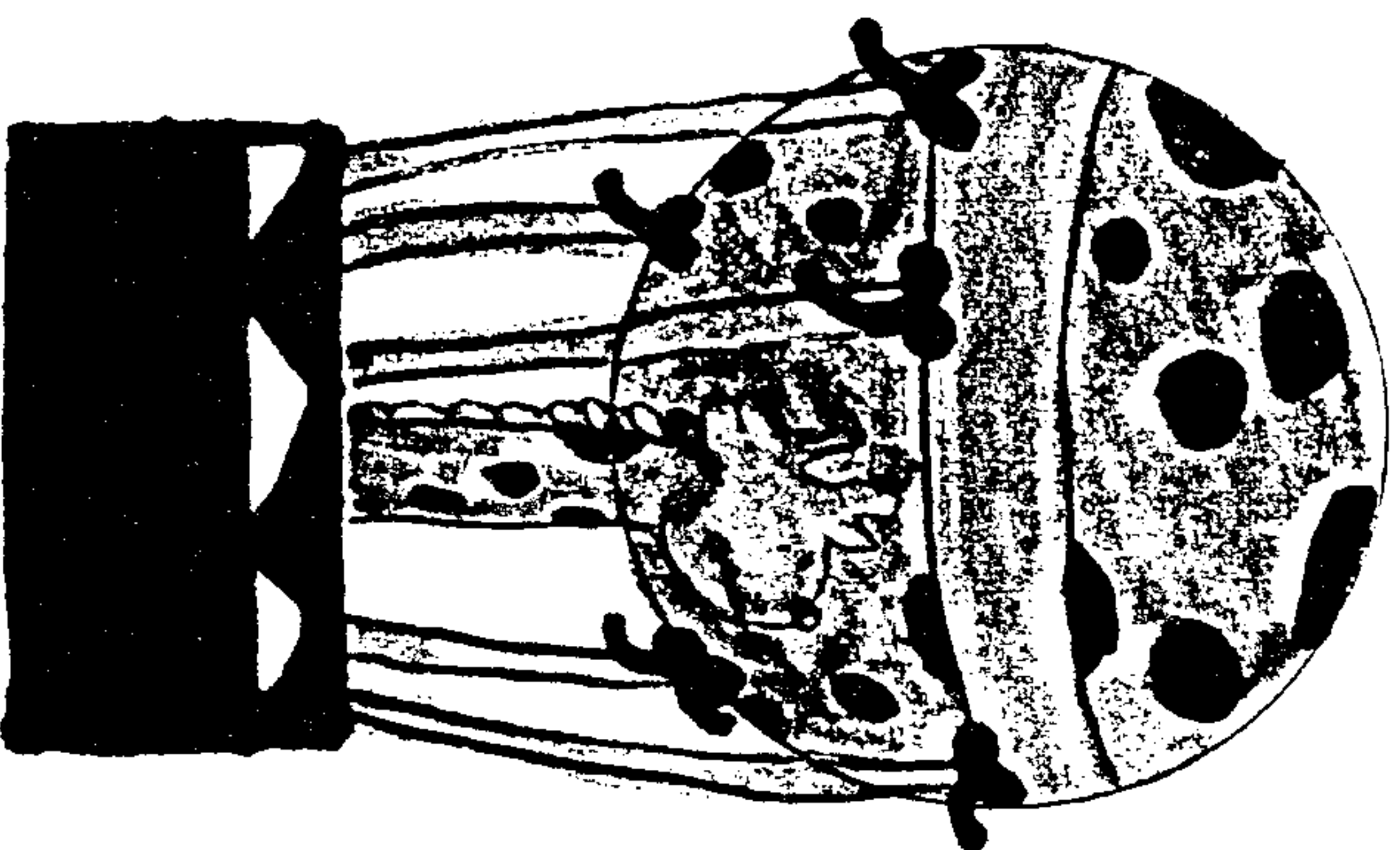
Нооwтóоху'оо.



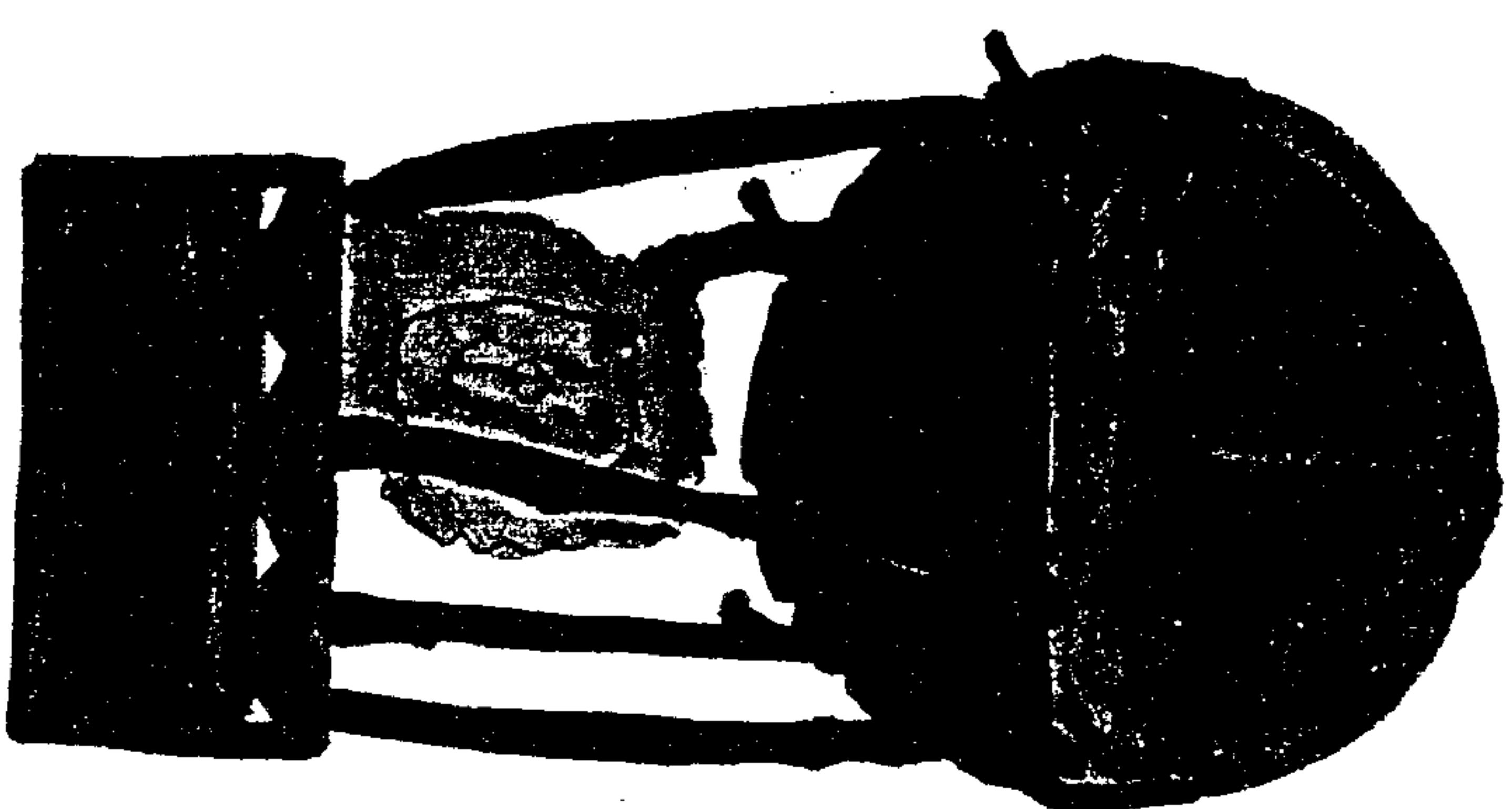
Beebéi'ón.



Too3íihí'.



Too 'koxouute' .



Coó 'ouu3oo' .

OPPOSITES IN ARAPAHO

1. Heníyoo3óo'.-It is clean.
Sonóoo3oo'.-It is dirty.
2. Nonóoo'téinóni'.-It is loud.
Tenéítooyóo'.-It is quiet.
3. Hiisine'etit.-He/she is nice.
Noonóxootéíht.-He/she is mean.
4. Hoowóoo3oo'.-It is narrow.
Beneesto'bee'.-It is wide.
5. Hookecóúhu'.-It is small.
Beneesóo'.-It is large.
6. Hiíhéyoti'.-It is heavy.
Noohoheyoti'.-It is light.

OPPOSITES IN ARAPAHO
(Continued)

7. Heniiyootoe'ti'.-It is clear.
Heniiinoonoe'ti'.-It is cloudy.
8. Heniixoxónee'.-It is full.
Hoowce'eis.-It is empty.
9. Heeneíht.-He/she is tall.
Too'ohúht.-He/she is short.
10. Tóoxu'óó'.-It is sharp.
Howtoxu'oo.-It is dull.
11. Too3íihi'.-Nearby.
Beebéi'ón.-Far.
12. Too'koxouute'.-It is low.
Coo'óúu3oo'.-It is high.

Sebei'onetiitono

Nih'oo3itooto': Woxuu Woo'3eeno', 3oo3ouuteiseet Noh Niiteiniibeii

Nihwo3onoho': Niiteiniibeii

Opposites

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Funding provided under grant #S061A20017. Indian Education Act P.L. 100-297: Educational Services for Indian Children.