

English kinship terms: From taboo to syntax

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Abstract

English-speaking children rarely address parents by first name – a social prohibition encoding power and solidarity. Separately, English kinship terms like *Mom* and *Dad* permit bare singular use (*Mom called*) where other count nouns don’t (**Neighbour called*). Nobody has connected these facts. I argue that the naming taboo causes the proper-name-like syntax: high-frequency use of kinship terms in vocative position – forced by the prohibition on first names – produces grammaticalization toward strong proper-name status. Corpus data from CHILDES confirm that parent terms show disproportionate vocative concentration (16–43%) compared to extended kin terms (4–7%). A careful category/function distinction provides the analytical apparatus; the taboo is the engine, the syntax is the sediment.

Keywords: kinship terms, naming taboo, proper nouns, grammaticalization, address forms

I INTRODUCTION

In *The Parent Trap* (1998), the emotional centre of the reunion isn’t a revelation of biology but a restoration of a word. After eleven years engineered around separation – one parent per child, one child per parent – the father finds himself face-to-face with the daughter who has grown up without him. The dialogue turns on something more miniature and more brutal: what you’re allowed to *call* someone.

The father, Nick, reaches for the point that matters: “So let me see if I get this – you missed being able to call me Dad?” Annie, the daughter, answers just as plainly: “Yeah. I really have, Dad.”

The exchange is not about identifying the referent; both speakers know exactly who’s being talked to. The ache is about a social relation that English encodes – and polices – through address, where *Dad* functions not as descriptive content but as a licensed stance of affiliation, entitlement, and obligation.

That licensing is tight. A child who uses *Dad* isn’t merely labeling; rather, they’re staging proximity – performing the relational bond that the term encodes. When a child switches to the first name, they withdraw that performance. And when the kinship term returns, it doesn’t just report reconciliation – it performs it. The paper that follows treats that everyday naming taboo as a grammatical force: one reason English *Mom* and *Dad* behave, in key syntactic positions, less like ordinary common-noun NPs and more like strong proper names.

1.1 Two facts that should be connected

Two facts about English kinship terms have been documented extensively. Neither literature cites the other. No one has proposed that they're causally linked.

The first fact, from sociolinguistics, is that in mainstream Anglophone norms, children rarely address parents by first name. This is a social prohibition encoding power and solidarity (R. Brown & Gilman, 1960; Dickey, 1997). The asymmetry is robust: parents use children's first names freely; children use kinship terms. Violating the taboo – calling your mother *Sarah* at the dinner table – is face-threatening, marked, and culturally dispreferred in unmarked contexts.

The second fact, from syntax, is that English kinship terms permit bare singular use, on an intended definite, individuated reading outside role-anchored contexts, where other count nouns don't:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) a. <i>Mom's here.</i> | (grammatical) |
| b. <i>? Teacher's here.</i> | (acceptable in school-role contexts; otherwise marginal) |
| c. <i>* Neighbour's here.</i> | (unavailable on intended definite, individuated reading) |

When used this way, *Mom* functions semantically as a PROPER NAME – picking out an identifiable individual in the family domain. This semantic function is borne out syntactically: *Mom* appears as a bare NP – what Huddleston and Pullum (2002) call a STRONG PROPER NAME. With a determiner – *my mom, the mom in question* – the same lexical item retains its relational meaning. The bare singular pattern is remarkable because English generally resists bare singular count nouns in argument position (**I bought table*) – with limited exceptions, such as in institutional frames (*go to school, in hospital*).

The gap: Nobody has connected these facts. The sociolinguistics literature documents the address asymmetry through power/solidarity frameworks. The syntax literature documents the determiner alternation and bare singular behaviour. Neither cites the other; neither proposes a causal mechanism.

1.2 The proposed mechanism

This paper fills that gap. The argument is simple: the social prohibition on first-name use forces high-frequency use of kinship terms in vocative and address position. That frequency – sustained across childhood and into adulthood – produces exactly the conditions under which grammaticalization toward proper-noun-like syntax occurs.

The causal pathway has four steps:

1. *Social prohibition:* Children can't use parents' first names. The taboo is enforced by correction, by awkwardness, by the visceral wrongness of hearing a peer say "Hey, Nick" to their father.
2. *Address function:* The prohibition forces kinship terms into the slot normally occupied by proper names. *Mom* and *Dad* become the primary vocative forms – the words a child uses to get a parent's attention, to address them directly, to refer to them in third-person conversation with other family members. The taboo doesn't merely increase frequency; it *eliminates the competitor*. The first name is not just rare; it's prohibited. This total displacement is what makes the kinship case distinctive.
3. *High frequency:* This isn't occasional use. Children say *Mom* and *Dad* with extreme frequency throughout childhood. The frequency is amplified by parent-directed speech: caregivers routinely

refer to *themselves* as *Mommy* and *Daddy* (*Mommy's going to the store*), providing massive input frequency in name position. Each use is in a slot prototypically occupied by proper names.

4. *Grammaticalization*: Repetition in a name-like slot produces entrenchment. The form becomes highly entrenched as a name-like address form with the distributional privileges associated with proper-name status – it appears without a determiner, it resists modification in ways that common nouns don't – while acquiring the semantic function of a proper name: identifiable reference within the family domain.

This mechanism predicts a sharp divergence between parent terms and extended kin. Corpus data confirm this prediction (Section 4): parent terms show 16–43% vocative use in CHILDES, compared to only 4–7% for extended kin terms. This statistical asymmetry provides the usage-based engine for the syntactic shift.

Grammar, on this view, is “sedimented behaviour” (Bybee, 2010), not a set of abstract rules that “allow” exceptions. *Mom* isn't a common noun that the grammar happens to permit in a bare-singular slot; rather, it's a form that has recategorized as a proper noun through the pressure of its use.

1.3 The CGEL framework

The analytical apparatus comes from *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, hereafter *CGEL*).

Concept	Definition	Example
Proper noun	Word-level: noun specialized for naming	<i>John, Clinton</i>
Proper name	Phrase-level: NP adopted as name	<i>the United Kingdom</i>
Strong proper name	Proper name without article	<i>Paris, Mom</i>
Weak proper name	Proper name requiring <i>the</i>	<i>the Thames</i>
Bare singular	Count noun without determiner	Normally ungrammatical

Table 1: Key terminology from *CGEL*

Kinship terms show a functional split:

- (2) a. Proper-name semantics, strong proper-name distribution: *Mom called*.
b. Relational semantics, default distribution with determiner: *My mom called*.

CGEL itself notes this split in its treatment of vocatives (§5.20.5): kin terms are listed alongside personal names as NPs that can serve vocative function, and the text explicitly observes that “the kin terms include those that can be used with the status of proper names” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 522). *Mum*, *Mom*, and *Mummy* are given as examples. Other kin terms – *son*, *cousin* – are “hardly possible as proper names,” showing that the category is graded rather than uniform. *CGEL* provides the descriptive distinction; the present paper proposes an explanatory pathway. The distribution of English proper nouns was established by Sloat (1969); the influential syntactic account – that proper names involve N-to-D movement – comes from Longobardi (1994). The present paper is compatible with this analysis; the frequency mechanism explains *why* certain nouns undergo this movement.

This isn't polysemy in the usual sense – two separate lexemes that happen to share a form. Several diagnostics favor a constructional/status analysis over a two-lexeme account: the use is gradient across kinship terms (not categorical), depends on discourse domain (family vs outside), interacts predictably with modification and possessives, shows cross-speaker variability, and exhibits bridging through address contexts. The grammaticalization story explains *why* kinship terms developed this functional split: the taboo forces them into proper-name function so frequently that they've acquired the syntactic properties associated with that function.

1.4 Relation to deitality and definiteness

Reynolds (2025) distinguishes **DEITALITY** – a morphosyntactic property cluster – from **DEFINITENESS** – a semantic one. Deital determiners (*the, this, my*) show distributional restrictions: they resist existential pivots, license partitive complements, host identificational constructions. Definiteness is interpretive: identifiability, uniqueness, anaphoric recoverability.

Proper names occupy a distinctive position in this framework: they're *semantically definite* (they refer to unique, identifiable individuals) but *morphosyntactically non-deital* (they appear without determiners and don't show the distributional restrictions of deital NPs). This paper brackets the philosophical semantics of direct reference (Kripke, 1980), focusing instead on the morphosyntactic properties. English kinship terms, when functioning as proper names, pattern exactly this way. They're definite in meaning but bare in form – grammaticalized fossils of the taboo that shaped their use.

This explains why *Mom called* behaves more like *Paris welcomed visitors* than like *My mother called*. Both *Mom* and *Paris* are strong proper names: definite in interpretation, non-deital in morphosyntax. The kinship term has been pulled toward proper-name status by the social pressure of address.

1.5 What follows

The rest of the paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 reviews the sociolinguistic literature on address forms and the naming taboo. Section 3 reviews the syntactic literature on proper nouns, bare nominals, and the CGEL apparatus. Section 4 presents the core argument: the grammaticalization pathway from taboo to syntax, supported by corpus evidence from CHILDES. Section 5 addresses the cross-linguistic dimension. Section 6 considers objections and alternative explanations. Section 7 concludes.

2 THE NAMING TABOO

Naming taboos are cross-culturally pervasive but vary in visibility. In traditional Hawaii, the KAPU system forbade commoners from speaking the names of high-ranking chiefs; violations could mean death (Elbert & Pukui, 1979). In Zulu culture, HLONIPHA requires married women to avoid not just in-laws' names but any syllable appearing in those names – triggering systematic vocabulary substitution across the entire lexicon (Irvine & Gunner, 2018). Among the Apache, speaking a deceased person's name is believed to summon a malevolent ghost; when someone dies, all children in the family are renamed (Opler, 1941). In traditional China, the system of BÌHÙÌ prohibited speaking or writing the personal names of emperors and ancestors; characters appearing in a ruler's name were banned from official documents (Adamek, 2012).

English has a naming taboo too, but it is so familiar that native speakers rarely notice it. Still, the literature on address forms has documented a robust asymmetry in English-speaking families: parents

address children by first name; children address parents by kinship term. Far from being a quirk of individual families, it's a social rule, enforced by correction and marked by discomfort when violated.

The foundational framework comes from R. Brown and Gilman (1960), who analysed the pronouns of power and solidarity in European languages. Their T/V distinction – the choice between familiar *tu* forms and formal *vous* forms – revealed that pronoun selection encodes social relationships along two dimensions: POWER (asymmetric, hierarchical) and SOLIDARITY (symmetric, affiliative). Superior-to-inferior relations license non-reciprocal address; equals negotiate mutual forms.

The framework extends readily to names and titles. R. Brown and Ford (1961) applied the power/solidarity model to American English address, documenting a system where first-name (FN) and title-last-name (TLN) usage follows predictable patterns. Superiors give first names and receive titles; intimates exchange first names; formal equals exchange titles. While English address habits have shifted toward greater informality (Leech, 2014), the key finding for our purposes is that address form asymmetry reliably encodes power differentials.

Within the family, the parent-child dyad exhibits a paradigmatic power asymmetry. Parents freely use children's first names, nicknames, or terms of endearment – but rarely kinship terms (Dziwirek, 2019): *Sarah, time for dinner*. Children rarely reciprocate: **Sarah, when's dinner?* (addressed to their mother named Sarah). Instead, children use kinship terms: *Mom, when's dinner?*

This asymmetry persists into adulthood. Even when children are themselves parents, even when they have adult relationships with their aging parents, first-name address remains marked. For ascending kin, “avoidance of the personal name may become a virtual mandate” (Downing, 1996, p. 120). The taboo concerns not childhood dependency but a social relation encoded in language and maintained across the lifespan.

Dickey (1997) provides a systematic treatment of address forms and terms of reference, documenting the forms available in English and their sociopragmatic conditioning. The kinship-term-for-parent pattern is noted as near-categorical in non-marked contexts. What makes it a TABOO rather than a mere preference is the affective response to violation: discomfort, face-threat, sometimes correction.

The naming taboo is best understood through politeness theory. P. Brown and Levinson (1987) analyse linguistic politeness as the management of FACE – the public self-image that interactants claim and mutually support. Address violations threaten face. A child who calls their parent by first name is, in politeness-theoretic terms, performing a face-threatening act: claiming solidarity equivalence where hierarchy obtains.

This face-threat explains the affective charge of the taboo. The “wrongness” of hearing a peer say “Hey, Nick” to their father isn't merely unconventional. It indexes a stance – claimed equality, refused deference – that violates expectations about parent-child relations. The discomfort is social, not merely linguistic.

Many naming taboos drive *lexical replacement*: words are avoided and die out. The English parent-child taboo drives *frequency*: the kinship term is forced into the vacancy, leading not to lexical loss but to grammaticalization.

What matters for the grammatical story is the consequence of the taboo for usage frequency. Because children can't use parents' first names, they have to use kinship terms, a constrained selection with the constraint enforced by social pressure and not a free choice among alternatives.

The result is massive frequency differential. A child says *Mom* or *Dad* thousands of times per year,

every year, from first words through adulthood. Each use occurs in a slot prototypically occupied by proper names – the vocative position, the subject of address verbs, the referential slot in family conversations. The taboo doesn't just prohibit one form; it channels usage toward another, creating the conditions for grammaticalization.

3 KINSHIP TERMS WITH PROPER-NAME STATUS

The syntactic facts about kinship terms have been described, but their significance hasn't been connected to the sociolinguistic facts reviewed above. This section provides the precise analytical apparatus for characterizing what's grammatically distinctive about *Mom* and *Dad*.

The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002) distinguishes carefully between lexical category and naming function. A PROPER NOUN is a lexical category – a sub-category of nouns specialized for naming. A PROPER NAME is an expression conventionally adopted to denote a unique entity. The two can come apart.

Consider the *United Kingdom*. The noun *kingdom* is a common noun, but the NP *the United Kingdom* functions as a proper name: it refers to a unique political entity. The lexical category is common, the semantic function proper.

CGEL further distinguishes STRONG PROPER NAMES – those that appear without an article (*Paris, Mom*) – from WEAK PROPER NAMES – those that require *the* (*the Thames, the Hague*). The terminology requires care: PROPER NAME is a semantic term, where STRONG PROPER NAME is a bit of a hybrid. A STRONG PROPER NAME is a bare NP (syntax) functioning as a proper name (semantics). It's definite in reference (unique, identifiable) but appears bare, without the determiner that typically marks definiteness – and that is usually syntactically required in other contexts.

English virtually prohibits bare singular count nouns in argument position. You can say *Dogs bark* (bare plural, generic) and *Water flows* (bare mass), but not **Dog barks* or **Table broke*.

The exceptions reveal the pattern. Proper nouns resist determiners: *Paris is beautiful*, not **The Paris is beautiful*. Bare singulars in argument position are the province of proper nouns: forms that have escaped the determiner requirement because they function as strong proper names.

Kinship terms enter this picture precisely when they function as proper names. In *Mom called*, the kinship term appears bare and supports family-domain identifiable reference – exactly like *John called* in a discourse where the intended *John* is identifiable. The determiner is absent not because grammar has made a special exception but because the usage is parasitic on the proper name construction: it establishes definite reference through naming rather than through DEITALITY.

This parallel extends to pragmatics. *John called* is felicitous only when both parties know which John is meant; if two Johns are in play, disambiguation is called for (*John from work, John Smith*). Similarly, bare *Mom* is the norm within the family, where uniqueness is guaranteed. Outside family discourse, where everyone has a mother, *my mom* restores the determiner. Downing (1996) documents this pattern in conversational data: within-family reference uses kinterm-based proper names (*Mom called, Gramma Peggy's coming*), while reference to the same individuals outside family circles shifts to anchored forms (*my mother called*).

Not all kinship terms behave alike. *CGEL* notes this explicitly in its discussion of vocatives (§5.20.5): “the kin terms include those that can be used with the status of proper names”, but the category is graded.

- (3) a. Fully licensed: *Mom, Dad, Grandma, Grandpa*

- b. ? Marginal: *Auntie, Uncle*
- c. * Unlicensed: *Brother, Sister, Aunt, Cousin, Nephew*

The hierarchy doesn't track raw contact frequency – children interact with siblings constantly. It tracks *taboo-driven* frequency: the rate at which social prohibition forces the kinship term into name-position. For parents and grandparents, the naming taboo blocks first-name use; the kinship term is the only option. For siblings, cousins, and aunts/uncles, first names are available, so the kinship term competes and loses frequency in name-position.

Auntie and *Uncle* occupy an intermediate position. Unlike most English honorifics, which combine with surnames (*Dr. Smith, Mr. Jones*), these combine with first names (*Auntie Sarah, Uncle John*). This quasi-titular use gives them name-position exposure that siblings lack: bare usage (*Auntie*) can be analyzed as an elision of the full title-plus-name construction (*Auntie [Sarah]*), providing a bridge for proper-name syntax. *Brother* and *Sister* are unlicensed in ordinary family discourse but can function as titles in religious contexts (*Brother John, Sister Mary*). In Quaker communities, for instance, bare *Sister* appears in subject position: “Sister said we could make no such engagements” (qtd. in Hodgkin, 1927). The mechanism generalizes beyond nuclear-family kinship.

CGEL treats VOCATIVE as a function, not a case – English has no vocative case, and *CGEL* uses the term exclusively for the function (§5.20.5). Vocative NPs are not dependents of the verb; they can stand alone without ellipsis and are best regarded as “a kind of interpolation – one that can appear, like certain adjuncts, in front, central, or end position”. What's distinctive about kinship terms is that they pattern with personal names in this function: *Mom, come here* parallels *Sarah, come here*. Both are direct address forms; both trigger the same intonational contour; both resist modification in the same ways.

Hill (2022) adds a structural account: vocative phrases have dedicated syntactic positions, and forms that occupy those positions share grammatical properties. Hill's analysis is particularly relevant here: she argues that vocative phrases morphosyntactically encode social superiority, and that kinship rank specifically plays a role in establishing speaker dominance. Kinship terms in vocative position thus inherit both the syntactic properties of vocative phrases and the social-indexical function of kinship rank. The vocative slot is a grammaticalization highway – a context where high-frequency forms acquire special privileges.

This matters for the causal story. If kinship terms are used primarily in vocative position (because the naming taboo blocks first-name use), and if vocative position selects for proper-name-like properties, then the taboo creates the grammaticalization pressure. The syntax follows from the usage pattern.

4 FROM TABOO TO SYNTAX

The previous sections have established two facts and the analytical apparatus for connecting them. The sociolinguistic fact: children can't use parents' first names. The syntactic fact: kinship terms like *Mom* exhibit strong proper-name distribution. This section presents the mechanism that links them.

The heart of the proposal is frequency. Bybee (2010) argues that grammatical patterns emerge from usage: forms that occur frequently in particular slots become entrenched in memory, stored as units, and eventually acquire the distributional properties associated with those slots. Rather than being a set of abstract rules that happens to permit certain forms, grammar is the sedimented residue of repeated use.

The naming taboo creates massive frequency asymmetry. A child who can't say *Nick* says *Dad* instead – thousands of times per year, from first words through adolescence and beyond. These uses are concentrated in slots prototypically occupied by proper names: vocatives (*Dad, look!*), subjects of attention-getting verbs (*Dad says...*), referential uses in family discourse (*Let's ask Dad.*).

This concentration matters. Bybee (2006) shows that frequency in a particular construction produces entrenchment in that construction. A form used overwhelmingly in name position comes to be *stored as* a name – not analysed compositionally as “the parent who is my father” but retrieved holistically as a unit with the syntactic properties of proper nouns. Developmental evidence supports this: Benson and Anglin (1987) found that experience predicts both the quality of children's definitions of kin terms and the order of acquisition – *mom* and *dad* are acquired earliest precisely because they are encountered most frequently.

Following Traugott (1993), we can map a grammaticalization trajectory for kinship terms:

- (4) a. Stage 1 (Source construction): relational NP headed by a common noun with genitive determinative: *my mom*
- b. Stage 2 (Bridging context): vocative function (determinerless by default): *Mom, can you...?*
- c. Stage 3 (Extension / reanalysis): bare NP in argument position within the family domain: Tell *Mom* I'm late.
- d. Stage 4 (Target construction): strong proper name (proper-name status; non-deictal, bare NP in argument position): *Mom* called.

The bridging context (Heine, 2002) is essential. Vocative position licenses bare NPs – you can say *Waiter!* without a determiner. But vocative frequency alone doesn't explain proper-name syntax. *Waiter* doesn't license bare singular subjects with a definite, individuated reading in ordinary conversation: **Waiter called* (with intended meaning “the waiter we both know”).

What distinguishes kinship terms is the *sustained frequency* across both vocative and referential uses. The taboo ensures that *Mom* isn't merely an occasional vocative but the *default name* for referring to one's mother. This pushes the form beyond vocative bridging into full proper-name status.

The process isn't complete, and evidence of gradience supports the usage-based account. In contemporary mainstream family discourse:

The highest-frequency terms, *Mom* and *Dad*, show the most robust proper-name syntax. *Grandma* and *Grandpa* follow closely, reflecting high address frequency in families where grandparents are present. More formal terms like *Mother* and *Father* appear as bare singulars but are register-sensitive, associated with diary style, conservative familects, or religious contexts. Quasi-honorifics like *Uncle* and *Auntie* are marginal, with usages like³ *Uncle said so* requiring supportive context or family-internal convention. Finally, terms rarely used in address – *Cousin, Nephew, Niece* – do not license bare singulars at all.

This hierarchy tracks address frequency. It's not an arbitrary list but a prediction of the mechanism. Terms pushed into name position by high-frequency address should acquire proper-name syntax; terms with lower address frequency shouldn't. As Table 2 demonstrates, corpus data confirm this prediction.

Data from the CHILDES corpus of child-directed and child-produced speech (MacWhinney, 2000) provide direct support for the frequency mechanism. Table 2 shows frequency counts (per

million words) across the English-NA collection (all corpora, speaker tiers only), distinguishing vocative uses from argument uses. Vocative was operationalized as stand-alone address forms (e.g., *Hey Mom*) or comma-isolated occurrences (e.g., *Mom, look* or *No, Mom*); all other occurrences were coded as argument uses. The extraction script is available in the online repository.¹

Term	Vocative ppm	Argument ppm	Vocative %
<i>mommy</i>	493	2,155	19%
<i>mom</i>	240	744	24%
<i>daddy</i>	242	1,242	16%
<i>dad</i>	97	353	22%
<i>mama</i>	183	382	32%
<i>dada</i>	44	57	43%
<i>grandma</i>	24	143	14%
<i>grandpa</i>	8	72	10%
<i>aunt</i>	2	55	4%
<i>uncle</i>	4	74	5%
<i>cousin</i>	4	45	7%
<i>brother</i>	14	207	6%
<i>sister</i>	14	241	5%

Table 2: Kinship term frequencies in CHILDES English-NA (per million words).

Because vocative detection is heuristic, I conducted a stratified manual check: 50 predicted vocatives and 50 predicted arguments for parent terms, and the same for extended terms. Table 3 reports the resulting confusion counts; the two ambiguous extended cases were coded as vocative, a conservative choice that *reduces* the parent/extended contrast. Treating the heuristic as a noisy measurement, I estimate the positive predictive value (PPV) and false omission value (FOV) with beta priors and propagate uncertainty to corrected vocative rates. The posterior implies a parent vocative rate of 41% [32–51] versus 6.2% [4.0–11.0] for extended kin, a difference of 35 points [25–45]. Figure 1 shows that the parent/extended contrast persists across alternative heuristic definitions. I compared the default heuristic (comma-adjacency or standalone utterance) against a *strict* variant (comma-adjacency only) and a *loose* variant (adding all utterance-initial kinship terms). Under all three definitions, the core asymmetry remains robust.

Two patterns emerge. First, parent terms are not merely more frequent overall – they are *disproportionately concentrated in vocative position*. Parent terms show 16–43% vocative use, while extended kin terms show only 4–7%. This is precisely the asymmetry the mechanism predicts: the naming taboo pushes parent terms into the vocative “bridging context” far more often than it affects terms for aunts, uncles, or cousins.

Second, grandparent terms occupy an intermediate position (10–14% vocative), consistent with their intermediate proper-name properties. Grandparents are sometimes addressed by kinship term (depending on family proximity), but less consistently than parents.

¹https://github.com/BrettRey/English_kinship_terms

Category	Predicted label	True vocative	True argument	Total
Parent	Vocative	49	1	50
Parent	Argument	13	37	50
Extended	Vocative	35	15	50
Extended	Argument	0	50	50

Table 3: Manual check of the vocative heuristic (stratified sample; ambiguous extended cases counted as vocative).

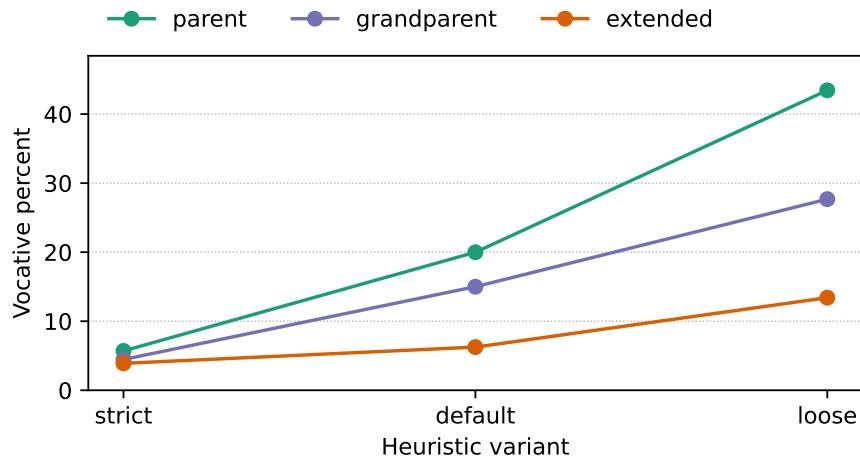


Figure 1: Sensitivity of vocative rates to heuristic choice (strict = comma-adjacent only; default = comma-adjacent or stand-alone; loose = plus utterance-initial). Parent terms remain higher than extended terms under all variants.

These data validate the core frequency claim. The naming taboo doesn't merely increase overall usage of *Mom* and *Dad*; it concentrates that usage in the vocative position that serves as the grammaticalization pathway.

The naming taboo represents the engine that drives the frequency asymmetry. Without the taboo – in a culture where children freely used parents' first names – kinship terms would have lower address frequency. They might still be relational nouns (as they are in *my mom*), but they wouldn't be pushed toward proper-name status.

This proposal makes a prediction: in speech communities where the naming taboo is weaker or absent, kinship terms should show less proper-noun-like syntax. They should require determiners more often; bare singular subjects should be marked or ungrammatical. A parallel prediction applies to honorific use: where kinship terms function as titles or honorifics (as with *Auntie Sarah*, *Uncle John*, or religious *Brother/Sister*), they should show stronger proper-name properties than when used purely relationally. Section 5 explores these predictions.

The theoretical upshot is that proper-noun syntax for kinship terms isn't a stipulated exception to general rules about determiners; it is a predictable consequence of how frequently, in what positions,

these forms are used.

Bybee (2010) calls grammar “sedimented behaviour”: the patterns that emerge when repeated interactions leave traces in cognitive organization. The bare singular licensing of *Mom* is sediment from millions of uses in vocative and referential name position. The taboo created the pressure; frequency created the entrenchment; entrenchment created the syntax.

This framing unifies the sociolinguistic and syntactic facts. The naming taboo and the bare singular pattern aren’t coincidentally co-occurring. They’re reciprocally connected: the taboo produces the usage pattern that sedimented into syntax, and that distinct syntax now reinforces the special social status of the kin term.

5 CROSS-LINGUISTIC PREDICTIONS: MALAGASY

The English-internal evidence is suggestive, but the strongest test would come from a language combining (a) a strict determiner system, where bareness is marked, with (b) a much stronger naming taboo. Malagasy provides exactly this combination.

Standard (Official) Malagasy is typologically useful here because it makes two distinctions overt that English collapses. First, proper names in argument position normally require a dedicated set of proper determiners, distinct from the common-noun determiner *ny*. While *ny* is standardly analyzed as a definite article (Keenan, 2008), in the present framework it marks the common-noun (deictic) category, contrasting with the proper-noun markers. Following Paul (2018) (summarizing Dez (1990)), Official Malagasy has three such proper determiners: familiar *i*, more respectful *ra-*, and honorific *andria-*. Crucially, these proper determiners are precisely the ones that can be omitted in vocative use: they are reported to be *only* omitted when the proper name is used as a vocative.

Second, Malagasy has dedicated vocative morphology for (most) non-pronominal vocatives: the vocative marker *ry* (Potsdam, 2010). Potsdam gives the sharp contrast *i Soa* (‘Soa’, non-vocative only) versus *ry Soa* (‘Soa!’, vocative only), and likewise *ny mpianatra* (‘the students’, non-vocative only) versus *ry mpianatra* (‘students!’, vocative only). A small complication is that *i* can exceptionally be retained in an imperative vocative to avoid excessive directness (reported by Dez), but the default split remains: proper-name determiners characterize non-vocative proper names, while vocatives are marked by *ry* or by determiner-omission.

Among the Zafimaniry of Madagascar, naming taboos are far more pervasive than in English (Bloch, 2010). Bloch documents how personal names progressively fall out of use as speakers acquire social status. Young parents find personal names awkward; tekonyms (*renin’Solo* = ‘mother of Solo’) replace them in address and reference. For established elders (RAIAMANDRENY), personal names are actively avoided; using one would deny the person’s legitimate place in the moral order. Bloch reports further stages of depersonalization, though the precise trajectory varies.

This represents a much stronger input pressure than the English parent-child taboo. The avoidance extends beyond children addressing parents to encompass entire communities addressing elders.

5.1 The prediction

The existence of a dedicated vocative determiner refines the prediction. In English, vocative position is bare, so vocative use and proper-name-like syntax converge in a single morphological form. In Malagasy, they can diverge: vocative position may take *ry* or appear bare (Paul, 2018), while argument position requires either *ny* (common noun) or *i/ra* (proper noun).

The question, then, is not whether tekonyms appear bare (Malagasy doesn't license bareness in argument position the way English does), but which determiner they select when used as subjects or objects. If the naming taboo produces proper-name grammaticalization, tekonyms should take the proper-noun determiners *i/ra* in argument position, while taking *ry* or appearing bare in vocative position. If they take *ny* in arguments, the taboo hasn't produced the syntactic shift the mechanism predicts.

This two-stage pattern – vocative (bare or *ry*) vs. argument (*i/ra*) – would provide strong cross-linguistic support. Detailed syntactic work on Zafimaniry tekonyms remains to be done.

5.2 Weaker taboos

The converse prediction is equally important. In speech communities where the naming taboo is weaker – where children sometimes use parents' first names, or where the taboo applies only in formal contexts – kinship terms should show less name-like syntax.

Scandinavian languages would provide a useful test case: anecdotally, first-name address to parents is less marked in some families and regions than in mainstream Anglophone norms. If the mechanism is correct, kinship terms in such communities should show weaker name-like status effects by diagnostics appropriate to the language (e.g. reduced restriction to address contexts; weaker resistance to nominal modification). Systematic sociolinguistic work on such communities would provide a direct test.

5.3 Kinship terms as honorifics

The honorific prediction is testable within English and cross-linguistically. In English, kinship terms used as quasi-honorifics (*Auntie Sarah, Uncle John*) show intermediate proper-name properties, while those used as full titles in religious contexts (*Brother John, Sister Mary*) show robust proper-name licensing, including bare subjects (*Sister said we could make no such engagements*; Hodgkin 1927).

5.4 Methodological note

Cross-linguistic work on kinship semantics is extensive; cross-linguistic work on kinship-term *syntax* is thinner. The prediction here concerns the interaction between address-form taboos and determiner syntax – a narrower question than the semantic structure of kinship systems. Testing the prediction requires careful attention to bare nominal licensing in each language, controlling for the language's more general patterns of article use (or absence). The predictions only get traction in languages with a deictal cluster.

The mechanism extends beyond parent-child address. Adults navigating in-law relationships face analogous pressures: when does one start calling a mother-in-law *Mom*? The threshold marks a relational shift, and if the taboo-driven mechanism is correct, those who adopt *Mom* should show corresponding bare-NP usage. This adult acquisition case offers a potential test of the mechanism independent of childhood entrenchment.

The present paper restricts itself to English, where both the sociolinguistic and syntactic facts are well documented. The cross-linguistic predictions are offered as consequences of the mechanism, not as confirmed findings. Several limitations warrant acknowledgment: the diachronic trajectory of bare kin-term stabilization remains unexamined; and variation across class, region, ethnicity, and family structure deserves fuller treatment. These are directions for future work, not objections to the core mechanism.

6 OBJECTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

The proposal connects sociolinguistic facts to syntactic patterns through a frequency-based mechanism. Several objections and alternative explanations deserve consideration.

6.1 *Objection: vocatives don't generalize*

A common objection is that many nouns occur in vocative position without acquiring proper-name syntax. *Waiter!* is a perfectly good vocative, but **Waiter called* (with definite, individuated reading) is ungrammatical. Why should kinship terms be different?

The reply hinges on the distinction between *role-anchored definites* (*Waiter, Doctor, Boss*) and *conventionalized personal name substitutes* (*Mom, Dad*). Role nouns can be used vocatively and may license bare singulars in domain-bound contexts (*Boss is here* in workplace narrative), but they don't become the *default cross-construction name* for referring to a specific individual.

Of course, there's no taboo forcing *Waiter* into name position. A customer uses *Waiter!* because they don't know the server's name, not because using it would be socially prohibited. If they learned the name, they could use it freely. The kinship case is different: the child *knows* the parent's name but *can't use it*. This prohibition, sustained over years, forces the kinship term into name position persistently enough to produce entrenchment.

6.2 *Objection: the semantics explains it*

A second objection suggests that kinship terms permit bare singular use simply because they denote unique referents within a family. On this view, the proper-name syntax follows from the semantics, not from frequency or the taboo.

This semantic uniqueness story faces empirical problems. First, the gradience: *Cousin* also denotes a unique individual in many families (an only cousin), but **Cousin called* is degraded where *Mom called* isn't. Second, the asymmetry: the same lexical item – *mom* – functions as a strong proper name when bare (*Mom called*) but as a common noun with determiner (*my mom called*). If uniqueness licensed proper-name syntax, we'd expect consistency.

The frequency mechanism explains the gradience: terms used more frequently in address show stronger proper-name properties. The semantic account doesn't predict this pattern.

6.3 *Objection: what about sir and ma'am?*

A related question concerns address forms like *sir* and *ma'am*, which also permit bare use. Does the analysis generalize?

Yes, appropriately. *Sir* and *ma'am* are high-frequency address forms with their own grammaticalization histories. They show some proper-name-like properties: *?Sir called* is marginal but better than **Waiter called*. The mechanism predicts exactly this: forms used frequently in address position should show intermediate proper-name properties.

The kinship story isn't unique to kinship. It's an instance of a general mechanism – frequency in name position produces proper-name syntax – applied to a case where social prohibition creates the requisite frequency.

6.4 *Alternative: inherent lexical specification*

An alternative account would treat proper-name syntax as an inherent lexical property of certain kinship terms. On this view, *mom* has two lexical entries: a common noun (relational, requiring determiner) and a proper noun (name-like, bare).

This analysis captures the synchronic facts but leaves them unexplained. Why should *Mom* have developed a lexicalized proper-name use, and why should that use be gradient across kinship terms? Why is bare *Mom* fully licensed, bare [?]*Uncle* marginal, and bare **Cousin* ungrammatical? The lexical-specification account treats as brute fact what the frequency mechanism derives from usage patterns.

Moreover, the lexical account doesn't connect to the sociolinguistic facts at all. It treats the naming taboo and the bare singular pattern as coincidental. The frequency mechanism treats them as causally connected – and that connection is the paper's core contribution.

7 CONCLUSION

This paper has connected two facts that existing literature treats as unrelated: the English naming taboo (children can't address parents by first name) and the proper-name syntax of kinship terms (*Mom called* is grammatical where **Neighbour called* isn't). The connection is causal. The taboo creates the frequency; the frequency creates the syntax.

The mechanism is grammaticalization through usage. When the naming taboo forces children to use kinship terms instead of first names, those terms get used thousands of times in slots prototypically occupied by proper names. Repetition produces entrenchment; entrenchment produces proper-name distribution. The bare singular licensing of *Mom* is sedimented behaviour – the grammatical residue of a social prohibition.

Three contributions stand out. First, the paper bridges two literatures that have ignored each other. Sociolinguists studying address forms haven't examined determiner syntax; syntacticians studying bare nominals haven't considered the politics of the family. The connection proposed here invites further work at this interface.

Second, the paper provides an explanatory mechanism, not just a description. Other treatments note that kinship terms can function as proper names; this paper explains *why*. The naming taboo is the engine; the frequency is the transmission; the syntax is the sediment.

Third, the paper offers falsifiable predictions supported by initial empirical validation. Corpus data from CHILDES confirm that parent terms show disproportionate vocative concentration (16–43%) compared to extended kin terms (4–7%). Across kinship terms, gradience in proper-name syntax tracks address frequency. Across languages, the strength of the naming taboo should predict the robustness of proper-name properties for kinship terms. Within communities, weakening of the taboo should correlate with weakening of proper-name syntax.

Return to *The Parent Trap*. When Annie tells her father "I really have, Dad", the emotional force lies not in the semantics. Both speakers already know who's being referred to. This force resides in the restoration of a license: the right to use that word, in that slot, with that person. The naming taboo made *Dad* the only available term; a decade of absence didn't change the form's status as a proper name. It still appeared bare, still supported family-domain identifiable reference, still carried the grammatical signature of frequency-driven grammaticalization.

The syntax is the sediment. And the sediment preserves the social relation that created it.

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