

(P) Family Ties (1/1) [Solution]

The Yanomamö people and language follow a kinship pattern commonly called *Iroquois kinship*, named after the Iroquois (also called Haudenosaunee) people in eastern North America. It is one of several kinship systems used across the world. Iroquois kinship systems employ *bifurcate merging*, in which one's father and father's brother(s) are referred to by the same term, and similarly one's mother and mother's sister(s) are referred to by the same term. Also, a distinction is made between one's *parallel cousins* (children of an aunt/uncle whose gender is the same as their sibling parent) and one's *cross cousins* (children of an aunt/uncle whose gender is opposite of their sibling parent). The merging and distinction of these terms reflect practices of inheritance and marriage in Yanomamö society.

P1.

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|-------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|
| 1) Rerebawa | 2) Yarima | 3) Mukashe | |
| 4) Bushika | 5) Davi | 6) Okori | 7) Krihisiwa (given) |

P2.

suaboya refers to a daughter of the mother's brother *or* of the father's sister

soriwa refers to a son of the mother's brother *or* of the father's sister

amiwa refers to a daughter of the mother's sister *or* of the father's brother

eiwa refers to a son of the mother's sister *or* of the father's brother

1/3 partial credit was awarded for answering that *suaboya/soriwa* refers to a daughter/son (respectively) of the mother's brother (only). 1/3 partial credit was awarded for answering that *suaboya/soriwa* refers to a daughter/son (respectively) of the father's sister (only).

2/3 partial credit was awarded for answering that *amiwa/eiwa* refers to a daughter/son (respectively) of the mother's sister (only). 1/3 partial credit was awarded for answering that *amiwa/eiwa* refers to a (direct) sister/brother (respectively).

