

- A B-ane X  $\begin{cases} \text{rä} & - & \text{if A is a woman} \\ \text{yé} & - & \text{if A is a man} \end{cases}$

- **ɲafe** father
- ɲame** mother
- nge** child
- zath** grandfather, grandson
- zath ɲare** grandmother, granddaughter
- nane** elder sibling
- ngth** younger sibling
- enat** son-in-law
- ɲäwi** uncle (mother's brother)

B	brother
D	daughter
F	father
H	husband
M	mother
S	son
W	wife
Z	sister

<b>bäiŋaf</b>	MB = FZH, ZS = WBS, BS = HZS
<b>bäiŋam</b>	FZ = MBW, ZD = WBD, BD = HZD
<b>yamit</b>	<b>bäiŋaf</b> and <b>bäiŋam</b> 's child
<b>yumad</b>	<b>yamit</b> 's wife

The genealogical chart illustrates the following relationships:

- Top Level:** Kura (triangle) and Trafe (circle) are connected by a dashed line, indicating a marriage.
- Second Level:**
  - Marua (triangle) and Wafine (circle) are connected by a dashed line, indicating a marriage.
  - Mea (triangle) and Naimr (circle) are connected by a dashed line, indicating a marriage.
  - Skri (triangle) and Nfiyam (circle) are connected by a dashed line, indicating a marriage.
- Third Level:**
  - Tawth (triangle) and Toko (circle) are connected by a dashed line, indicating a marriage.
  - Abia (triangle) and Wims (circle) are connected by a dashed line, indicating a marriage.
  - Gwam (triangle) and Nakre (circle) are connected by a dashed line, indicating a marriage.
- Fourth Level:**
  - Maraga (triangle) is connected to Tawth (triangle) by a solid line, indicating a biological relationship (likely a child).
  - Nakre (circle) is connected to Gwam (triangle) by a solid line, indicating a biological relationship (likely a child).
  - Mabata (circle) is connected to Nakre (circle) by a solid line, indicating a biological relationship (likely a child).

- (c) Skri Abiaane bāiṇaf yé.