Kinship: MB=FZ

In some languages the same kinship term is used for referring to an anchor’s mother’s brother (MB) as the one used for referring to the father’s sister (FZ), i.e. both parents’ different-sex siblings. This pattern occurs in Nagar Burushaski, as can be seen in ‎(1). This term is lexically distinct from the terms for the anchor’s parents and for their same-sex siblings.

1. Nagar Burushaski [bsk(n)] (isolate)

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| --- | --- | --- |
| a. | nana | ‘mother’s brother’ (BSKn-KinSD:027) |
| b. | nana | ‘father’s sister’ (BSKn-KinSD:024) |
| c. | aɰa | ‘father’ [lit. little mother] (BSKn-KinSD:001) |
| d. | ujum aɰa | ‘father’s older brother’ [lit. big father] (BSKn-KinSD:022) |
| e. | dʑoʈ aɰa | ‘father’s younger brother’ [lit. little father] (BSKn-KinSD:023) |
| f. | mahma | ‘mother’ [lit. big mother] (BSKn-KinSD:002) |
| g. | ujum mahma | ‘mother’s older sister’ [lit. big mother] (BSKn-KinSD:031) |
| h. | dʑoʈ mahma | ‘mother’s younger sister’ [lit. little mother] (BSKn-KinSD:032) |

In the Hindu Kush sample, it is a feature exclusive of two Burushaski varieties.

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| Feature value | # of varieties displaying it | % |
| Present | 2 | 4 |
| Absent | 57 | 96 |
| Indeterminate | 0 | 0 |