Kinship: Grandparents by Parent’s Sex

In the region, there are two types of grandparent terms: a) those that make a two-way differentiation based on the sex of the referent, and b) those that make a four-way differentiation based on the sex of the referent as well as the sex of the anchor’s parent. The latter is the positive value of this feature. Such four-way differentiation is exemplified by Pahari-Pothwari in (1).

1. Pahari-Pothwari [phr] (Indo-Aryan)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a. | daːda | ‘father’s father’ (PHR-KinUA:013) |
| b. | daːdi | ‘father’s mother’ (PHR-KinUA:014) |
| c. | naːna | ‘mother’s father’ (PHR-KinUA:015) |
| d. | naːni | ‘mother’s mother’ (PHR-KinUA:016) |

A language making a two-way differentiation (i.e. showing a negative value for this feature) is e.g. Kohistani Shina, as shown in (2).

1. Kohistani Shina [plk] (Indo-Aryan)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a. | daːdu | ‘father’s father, mother’s father’ (PLK-KinRK:013, 015) |
| b. | dadi | ‘father’s mother, mother’s mother’ (PLK-KinRK:014, 016) |

Differentiating grandparents by one’s parent’s sex is a minority pattern and is only found in some of the Indo-Aryan languages spoken in the south.

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| Feature value | # of varieties displaying it | % |
| Present | 11 | 19 |
| Absent | 43 | 73 |
| Indeterminate | 5 | 8 |