

MORE KINSHIP TERMS

The following table contains some additional words that people use to refer to and address relatives. **shi-** is a 1st person singular possessive pronoun prefix. **gu-** is a special kind of 3rd person possessive pronoun prefix. It means, "one's." People use **gu-** to be respectful and sometimes to be indefinite. **daa-** is a plural prefix. **-õde** is an enclitic that means, "the people" or "the people who." **-õde** can sometimes change a verb or phrase into a noun.

People use the words that we call "informal address terms" in ways that are similar to the ways in which English-speakers use terms such as "mom", "dad", "grandpa", and "grandma." A person can use **máá'**, for example, in an endearing way to express affection and solidarity with his or her mother, to get the attention of his or her mother, or to open up a conversation with his or her mother on the telephone. A person would be less likely to use such "informal address terms" when referring to his or her relatives.

More Kinship Terms		
Noun Stems and Translations	shi- "my" gu- "one's" daa- "plural" (more than 2) -õde "the people who"	Informal Address Terms
<p>-taa' "father"</p>	<p>daagutaa'õ [daa.gu.taa'.õ.de] "one's father"</p>	<p>shitáá' [shi.táá'] Note: The final long vowel sounds as if it is "mid-tone." It does not seem to be as high as other high tone's, but it is not low tone.</p>
<p>-má "mother"</p>	<p>daagumáõde [daa.gu.máõ.de] "one's mothers"</p>	<p>máá' [máá'] (or) shimáá'</p>

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Noun Stems and Translations		Informal Address Terms
	shi- "my" gu- "one's" daa- "plural" (more than 2) -õde "the people who"	
		[shi.máá'] "mom"
-yee' "son"	shiyee'õde [shi.yee'.õ.de] "my sons" daaguyee'õde [daa.gu.yee'.õ.de] "one's sons"	
-ch'ee'ké -ch'ee'kê -ch'ee' "daughter"	shich'ee'kéõde [shi.ch'ee'.kéõ.de] "my daughters"	ch'ée' [ch'ée'] "daughter"
-zhaa' -zháa' "child"	shizhaa'õde [shi.zhaa'.õ.de] "my children"	shizhaa' [shi.zhaa']
-k'is -k'is-é "same-gender sibling" "same-gender cousin"	shik'isõde [shi.k'is.õ.de] "my same-gender siblings or cousins"	shik'is'ée' [shi.k'is.'ée']
-là -là- 'é "different-gender sibling" "different-gender cousin"	shilàõde [shi.làõ.de] "my different-gender siblings or cousins"	shilà'ée' [shi.là.'ée']
-ch'ine	daaguch'inéõde	shich'inée'

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Noun Stems and Translations		Informal Address Terms
	shi- "my" gu- "one's" daa- "plural" (more than 2) -õde "the people who"	
"paternal grandmother / paternal grandchild" (woman speaking) In other words: "father's mother / son's child" (woman speaking)	[daa.gu.ch'i.néõ.de] "one's paternal grandmothers"	[shi.ch'ì.néé'] "paternal grandma" "paternal grandchild"
-chú "maternal grandmother / maternal grandchild" (woman speaking) In other words: "mother's mother / daughter's child" (woman speaking)	daaguchúõde [daa.gu.chúõ.de] "one's maternal grandmothers"	chúú' [chúú'] "maternal grandma" "maternal grandchild"
-ndálé "paternal grandfather / paternal grandchild" (man speaking) In other words: "father's father / son's child" (man speaking)	shindáléõ [shin.dá.léõ]	
-tsúyé "maternal grandfather / maternal grandchild" (man speaking) In other words: "mother's father / daughter's child" (man speaking)	shitsúyéõ [shi.tsú.yéõ]	
-wúyé' "maternal uncle / maternal nephew or niece" (man speaking)		shiwúyéé' [shi.wú.yéé']

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Noun Stems and Translations	shi- "my" gu- "one's" daa- "plural" (more than 2) -ōde "the people who"	Informal Address Terms
In other words: "mother's brother / sister's child" (man speaking)		
-k'à'é "maternal aunt / maternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking) In other words: "mother's sister / sister's child" (woman speaking)		shik'à'éé' [shi.k'à.'éé']
-dà'é "paternal uncle / paternal nephew or niece" (man speaking) In other words: "father's brother / brother's child" (man speaking)		shidà'éé' [shi.dà'.éé']
-dee'dé "paternal aunt / paternal nephew or niece" (woman speaking) In other words: "father's sister / sister's child" (woman speaking)		shidee'déé' [shi.dee'.déé']

As noted earlier concerning terms for "nephews" and "nieces", a person may call his or her "sister's son" **shiyee'** "my son" and his or her "sister's daughter" **shich'ee'kê** "my daughter." A person may call his or her "brother's son" **shiyee'** "my son" and his or her "brother's daughter" **shich'ee'kê** "my daughter." In other

words, a person may call any of his "sibling's children" "my son" or "my daughter", as appropriate. Remember that a person's "siblings" include his or her "cousins."