

Articles on Kinship that came out after the Kronenfeld 2009 collection (*Fanti Kinship and the Analysis of Kinship Terminologies*) was put together.

In Press Response to Wierzbicka on Kinship Terminologies. To appear in *Current Anthropology*. 7 Ms pages

Unpublished Terminology, Groups, Behavior, and All the Other Parts of the Kinship Cultural Domain--How They (sort of) Fit Together. Paper presented at Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology Conference on Kinship Cognition and Practice 14-16 September 2016 11 Ms pages

This paper provides an overview the interrelationships among kinship terminologies and their usage, interpersonal behavior among kin, lineage membership (including, inheritance, affinal connections and clan affiliations), community organization (including the roles of kin groups, the local chiefly lineage, and non-kin community groups), and residence decisions. Within the context of lineage-based inheritance, I want to consider the effects of matrilineal inheritance, (late move) avunculocality, and laterally organized ("adelphic") succession on social ties, wealth distribution, and style of life--and to attend to who opts out of the local system for what reasons and to what effect. There exists an ideal inheritance-succession order, but lineage elders make the actual determination of heirs and successors, and they take account of competence local presence on their determination. Within the overview I attend particularly to the mechanisms and overlaps which tie the separate kinds of kinship phenomena together as a broader kinship system.

Unpublished Form, Function, and Practice in The Kinship Domain; Divergent Analytic Approaches to Kin Terminologies and Why It All Works. Paper presented at Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology Conference on Kinship Cognition and Practice 14-16 September 2016 25 Ms. pages

Several different--and even, to some degree, incommensurable--formal approaches to the analysis of kin terminologies have been developed--some based on genealogical specifications and some based on native language kinterms. First, we have the componential approach associated with Lounsbury and refined by Romney, and including both the whole category version of Lounsbury's Iroquois analysis and the prototype-extension version of his Crow- and Omaha-type analyses. Second we have the relative product based algebraic approach developed by Read and by Gould. Third, we have a system based on overlapping canonical households, and fourth, we have Leach's attempt in his Jingshpaw ethnography to tie kinterm categories to co-residence in canonical residential units. The various formalisms all correctly represent the basic complement of known close-in rela-

tives. At the same time they often differ--sometimes significantly--in how they deal with more peripheral applications of the kinterms. To the above range of direct approaches to kinterm meaning I would like to add the use of kinterms to reference behavior types (e.g. 'treating' someone 'like a father') and the informal conversational use (with varying degrees of figurative extension) of kinterms for non-relatives. How can all these variants co-exist in a single cultural community and why does such an apparent cacophony so universally show up.

- 2015 Culture and Kinship Language. In the *Routledge Handbook of Language and Culture*, edited by Farzad Sharifian Pp. 154-169. Oxford and New York: Routledge..

A dense, terse, but full overview of kinship terminologies and related social categories and issues. Sections include theoretical categories and presuppositions, brief historical overview, alternative ways terminological systems have been analyzed, formal analysis of relationship of behavior to the terminology, variability within systems, major formal approaches, and generalizations from kinship to other domains.

- 2013 Kinship Terms: Typology and History. In *Kinship Systems: Change and Reconstruction*, edited by Patrick McConvell, Ian Keen and Rachel Hendery. Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press. Pp. 19-42.

Includes full explication of Gould system, as both a representational device and an analytic tool for formal analysis and definitions of the traditional types. Sections include general background, seven kinds of analytic perspectives with attendant contrasts (including a rich explication of Gould's system), the relationship of marriage patterns to kinterm analysis, kinds of change we find in kinterm systems, relevance of how systems are learned to how they change, and various practical issue including the classification of systems, the role of ethnographic evidence relative to analytic approaches, relevance to social or cultural questions of specific words vs. wider implicit cultural constructions.

- 2012b Crow- (and Omaha-) Type Kinship Terminology: The Fanti Case. *Crow-Omaha*, edited by Thomas Trautmann and Peter Whiteley. Tucson: University of Arizona Press. Pp. 153-172.

Offers a thin overview of Gould's analytic system and of the Fanti kin terminology, presents the idea that terminological skewing is best seen as an overlay on a basic unskewed system (rather than as defining its own type), describes how Fanti people themselves calculate kinship relations, discusses comparisons among systems and of systems with other social features and considers the role typologies in structuring such comparisons, treats "meaning" both of kinterms and of kinterm systems, and concludes with a note on methodological agnosticism and flexibility.

- 2011f Experienced Kinship and Kinship Theory. *Forum for Anthropology and Culture* No. 15, Pp. 73-79. [The Journal is published in Russia, and is all in Russian, including this article. The English original is on-line at <http://kronenfelddesigns.com/papers/Experienced%20Kinship.pdf>]

Using one's subjective experience to provide a perspective on theoretical and analytic issues--leading to a realization of asymmetric "distances" between a pair of kinfolk and a consideration of the social and cognitive reasons behind the asymmetry.

- 2006b Issues in the Classification of Kinship Terminologies: Toward a New Typology. *Anthropos* 101:203-219.

The dependence of classification on categories and of (systematic) categories on a typology. Emic vs. etic perspectives. Kinds of meaning structures: contrast and inclusion vs. reference, focal vs. extended senses of terms, semantic vs. pragmatic meaning (and structures reflecting each). Implications of ethnological vs. ethnographic perspectives. Analytic goals. For kinship--seven alternative possible typological bases: what inconsistent among them and what is missed by each.

- 2006a Formal Rules, Cognitive Representations, and Learning in Language and Other Cultural Systems. *Language Sciences* Vol 28: 424-435.

The relationship that exists--or that need not exist--between a successful formal description of behavioral regularities (e.g., in speech/language, culture, or other behavioral/cognitive activities) and the cognitive processes that produce the regularities. Examples include early Transformational/Generative Grammar, Lounsburian rewrite analysis of kinterm systems, and Euclidian plane geometry.

Earlier pieces that were not included in the Kronenfeld 2009 collection

- 2001d Morgan, Trautmann and Barnes, and the Iroquois-Type Cross/Parallel Distinction. *Anthropos* 96:423-432.

- 1996b Encyclopedia Entries on "Componential Analysis" (Pp. 224-228, Vol. 1) and "Kinship Terminology" (Pp. 682-686, Vol. 2) in *Encyclopedia Of Cultural Anthropology*, edited by David Levinson and Melvin Ember, sponsored by the Human Relations Area Files at Yale University. Published for The American Reference Publishing Company Inc. by Henry Holt and Company, New York.