

Table 1. Overview of the inherited kinship terms in selected modern Iranian languages

meaning	origin	Standard Persian (Farsi)	Afghan Persian (Dari)	Tajik Persian	Kurdish (Sorani)	Baluchi	Ossetic (Iron/Digor)
father	PIE * <i>ph₂tér-</i>	<i>pedar</i>	<i>padar</i>	<i>padar</i>	<i>bab</i> , a nursery terms common in Turkic	<i>pit/pis(s)</i>	<i>fəd / fidæ</i>
mother	PIE * <i>méh₂ter-</i>	<i>mādar</i>	<i>mādar</i>	<i>modar</i>	<i>da(y)</i> (innovation ¹)	<i>māt/mās</i>	<i>mad</i>
son/boy	PIE * <i>putlo-</i>	<i>pesar</i>	<i>pisar</i>	<i>pisar</i>	<i>kur</i> (innovation)	<i>pus(s)ag</i> ²	<i>fərt / furt</i>
daughter/girl	PIE * <i>d^hugh₂tér-</i>	<i>dohtar</i>	<i>dohtar</i>	<i>duhtar</i>	<i>dot/ dwēt</i> <i>kač/kič/kîž</i> ³ <i>qîz</i> (Turkish)	<i>janik(k)/jinik(k)</i> (a diminutive of <i>jan</i> ‘woman’) ⁴	<i>čəžg/kizgæ</i> (< Turkic <i>qiz</i> ‘id.’)
brother	PIE * <i>b^hréh₂ter-</i>	<i>barādar</i>	<i>barādar</i>	<i>barodar</i>	<i>bira</i>	<i>brāt/brās</i>	(<i>æ</i>) <i>rvad</i> ‘(any) male relative’ and innovation <i>ævšamæc</i> ⁵
sister	PIE * <i>sūésor-</i> ⁶	<i>hāhar</i>	<i>hāhar</i>	<i>hohar</i>	<i>hušk</i>	<i>gwahār/gu(h)ār/ gwār/gōhār</i>	<i>hol/ hwærae</i> (also ‘any female relative’)
man	Ir. * <i>mártija-</i> (derived from < * <i>mṛtá-</i> ‘dead, mortal’)	<i>mard</i>	<i>mard</i>	<i>mard</i>	<i>piyaw</i> (of a debated origin) <i>mêrd</i> ‘husband’	<i>mard</i> (also) ‘husband’ (borrowed from Persian)	<i>læg</i> (also ‘husband’ of Caucasian origin)
husband	PI * <i>šsautar-</i> and * <i>šsuyant-aka-</i> ⁷	<i>šowhar/šuyi</i>	<i>šawhar</i>	<i>šawhar/šūyi</i>	<i>šû</i>	<i>lōgē wāja/ lōg-wāja</i> (lit. ‘master of the house’), presumably of Indic origin	another IE, Ir. word is used: <i>moy / moynae</i> ⁸
woman/wife	PIE * <i>g^uen(h₂)-</i>	<i>zan</i>	<i>zan</i>	<i>zan</i>	<i>žin</i>	<i>jan/janēn/jinēn</i>	another Ir. <i>uš/osæ</i> ⁹ and innovations
bride-groom /son-in-law	PIE, Ir., cf. YAv. <i>zāmātar</i>	<i>dāmād</i>	<i>dāmād</i>	<i>domod</i>	<i>zawa</i>	<i>zāmūt/zāmās</i> (also ‘brother-in-law’)	Innovations <i>moyag</i> ‘bride-groom’ (< <i>moy</i> ‘husband’) <i>šiaḥš</i> son-in-law ¹⁰
father-in-law	PIE * <i>sūékuro-</i>	descriptive ¹¹	<i>hosor</i>	<i>husur</i> and descriptive	<i>hezûr</i>	<i>wasirk/was(a)rik</i>	innovations
mother-in-law	PIE * <i>suekrüh₂-</i>	descriptive ¹²	<i>hošu</i>	descriptive	<i>hesû</i>	<i>was(s)û(g) / was(s)î(g)</i>	innovations
husband’s brother	PIE * <i>deh₂iųér</i>	descriptive ¹³	<i>ēwar</i>	(<i>h</i>) <i>ewar</i> (dial.)	<i>hēwer</i>	descriptive	<i>tîw</i>

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¹ cf. MP *dāyak* ‘wet-nurse’ (CPD 25) <<< PIE $\sqrt{*d^h e h_1(i)}$ - ‘suck, suckle’ (LIV² 138)

² Apart from the inherited term Baluchi has *bač(č)* (*bačak(k)*, *bačik(k)*), borrowed from NP (Korn 2005: 302), cf. Farsi *bačče*, Dari, Taj. *bača* ‘child’ (PIE $*uetsó-$ ‘one year old’ > Skt. *vatsá-* ‘calf, child’, Oss.-Digor *wæs* ‘calf’ and *biccew* ‘boy’ ABAEV IV/97-8 and I/ 260 respectively, the latter can be an NP loanword).

³ < $*kan-č-$, cf. Skt. *kanyā* ‘girl, daughter’ (TSABOLOV I/505f.).

⁴ *dut(t)uk/ dut(t)ag* (marginal Korn 2005: 241, 302)

⁵ < $*æm-šəvæər-$ ‘co-uterinus’. It is etymologically related to *šəvællon* ‘child’ derived from *šəvæər-* ‘womb’ (< $*su-bara-$ ‘foetus-bearer’, for $*su-$ cf. Skt. *śāva* ‘young animal’, Gr. *κόημα* ‘foetus’) (ABAEV I/205-6, III/213f.)

⁶ Along with the inherited PIE word some Iranian languages know an innovation with transparent etymology, e.g., Farsi *hamšire*, Taj. *hamšire*, Kurd. *hawšire* (originally ‘milk sister/brother’).

⁷ << PI $\sqrt{*fšu}$ ‘feed, graze’, thus the original meaning should be either ‘breadwinner’ or ‘shepherd’ cf. *ESIYA* III/85.

⁸ cf. Skt. *manu-* ‘human, man, progenitor’ (ABAEV II/127-8)

⁹ It can be etymologically related to Skt. *yošit* ‘young female, maiden, wife’ (ABAEV IV/20f.)

¹⁰ Ossetic also knows a word *tamada* ‘toastmaster’ (at a wedding), the initial dental sound indicated that it should be a Persian loanword (ABAEV III/227).

¹¹ *husur* (Class. NP, obs.), HASSANDUST II/1145-6,

¹² *husrū* (only Class. NP, obs.), ibid. 1147-8.

¹³ *dēvar* (only Class. NP, obs.), ibid. 1407.