KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY.

Tribe: BeRulong Bokatshidi
Locality: Mafeking, C.P.

PATERNAL RELATIVES.

Paternal Great-Grandfather.................................. Rramogolwana
Father's father............................................ RragweRre............................................ Rramogolo
Father's father's brother--elder............................................ RramogolwagweRre............................................ Rramogolo
younger............................................ RrangwanagweRre............................................ Rramogolo
Father's father's sister............................................ RrakgadiagweRre............................................ Mmamogolo
Paternal Great-Grandmother............................................ Mmamogolwana
Father's mother............................................ Mmamogolo
Father's mother's brother............................................ MalomagweRre............................................ Rramogolo
Father's mother's sister............................................ MmamogolwagweRre............................................ Mmamogolo
younger............................................ MmangwanagweRre............................................ Mmamogolo
Father............................................ Rra
Father's elder brother............................................ Rramogolo
Father's elder brother's wife............................................ MogatsaRramogolo............................................ Mma
Father's elder brother's son............................................ MorwaRramogolo............................................ Mogolole(m.s.)
KgentsaRake(w.s.)
Father's elder brother's son's wife............................................ Mogokane(w.s.)
Mogolole(m.s.)
Nnaka(m.s.)
Father's elder brother's daughter............................................ NorwadiRramogolo............................................ Kgentsadiake(m.s.)
Mogolole(w.s.)
Nnaka(w.s.)
Father's elder brother's daughter's husband............................................ Mogwake(m.s.)
Mogolole(w.s.)
Nnaka(w.s.)
Father's younger brother............................................ Rrangwane
Father's younger brother's wife............................................ MogatsaRrangwane............................................ Mma
Father's younger brother's son............................................ MorwaRrangwane............................................ Mogolole(m.s.)
Nnaka(m.s.)
KgentsaRake(w.s.)
Father's younger brother's son's wife............................................ Mogokane(w.s.)
Mogolole(m.s.)
Nnaka(m.s.)
Father's younger brother's daughter............................................ NorwadiRrangwane............................................ Kgentsadiake(m.s.)
Mogolole(w.s.)
Nnaka(w.s.)
Father's younger brother's daughter's husband............................................ Mogwake(m.s.)
Mogolole(w.s.)
Nnaka(w.s.)
Father's sister............................................ Kgaogadi............................................ Rra
Father's sister's husband............................................ MogatsaRakgadi............................................ Rakgadi............................................ Rra
Father's sister's son..............................................NgwaneRakgadi......................Ntsala
Father's sister's son's wife..............................................NogatselaNtsala...............Ntsala
Father's sister's daughter..............................................NgwaneRakgadi......................Ntsala
Father's sister's daughter's husband..............................................NogatselaNtsala...............Ntsala

MATERNAL RELATIVES.

Maternal Great-Grandmother..................................Mamogolo lwana
Mother's father......................................................Ramatsego
Mother's father's brother—elder......................................Ramatsego lwane
Mother's father's brother—younger......................................Ramatsego lwane
Mother's father's sister..............................................Rakgadiagwe lwane........Mamogolo
Maternal great-grandmother.............................................Mamogolo lwana
Mother's mother......................................................Mamogolo
Mother.................................................................Ma
Mother's senior co-wife..............................................Ma (o mogoelo) (wa ntle e kgolo)
Mother's junior co-wife..............................................Ma (o mmatlana) (wa ntle e potlana)
Mother's elder sister......................................................Mamogolo
Mother's elder sister's husband......................................MorwaMamogolo....................Ra
Mother's elder sister's son..............................................MorwaMamogolo....................Kgantadike (w.s.)
Mother's elder sister's son's wife.....................................Mogokane (w.s.)
Mother's elder sister's daughter.....................................MorwadiMamogolo....................Kgantadike (m.s.)
Mother's elder sister's daughter's husband......................................Morwa (m.s.)
Mother's younger sister......................................................Mangwane
Mother's younger sister's husband......................................MogatseMangwane....................Ma
Mother's younger sister's son..............................................Mogole (m.s.)
Mother's younger sister's daughter.....................................MorwadiMangwane....................Kgantadike (w.s.)
Mother's younger sister's daughter's husband......................................Morwa (w.s.)

Mother's brother...........................................Male
Mother's brother's wife..................................Maleme; Mma
Mother's brother's son..................................NwanaMaleme; Ntsala
Mother's brother's son's wife..........................NogatsaNtsala; Ntsala
Mother's brother's daughter............................NwanaMaleme; Ntsala
Mother's brother's daughter's husband...............NogatsaNtsala, Ntsala

SIBLINGS.
Elder brother (man speaking)..........................MorwaRe; Morolole
Elder brother’s wife (man speaking)..................NogatsaMorolole; Morolole
Elder brother’s child (man speaking)................MorwaNtsala; MorwaRe
Younger brother (man speaking).......................MorwaRe; Ntsala
Younger brother’s wife (man speaking)..............NogatsaNtsala; Ntsala
Younger Brother's child (man speaking)..............MorwaNtsala; MorwaRe
Brother (woman speaking)..............................NgwanaTsadike
Brother’s wife (woman speaking)..........................Mogolane
Brother’s child (woman speaking)........................NgwanaKgantsadike
Elder sister (woman speaking)............................Mogolane
Elder sister’s husband (woman speaking)............NogatsaMogolane, Mogolane
Elder sister”s child (woman speaking)................NgwanaMogolane; Morwa(s)
Younger sister (woman speaking)........................Ntsala
Younger sister’s husband (woman speaking)...........NogatsaNtsala; Ntsala
Younger sister’s child (woman speaking).............Morwa(s)
Brother’s son (woman speaking)..........................Mogolane
Brother’s daughter (woman speaking)..................NgwanaMorwaNtsala; MorwaRe
Brother’s daughter’s child (woman speaking)........MorwaRe, Ntsala
Sister (man speaking)....................................Ntsala
Sister’s husband (man speaking).......................MorwaRe
Sister’s child (man speaking)............................NgwanaTsadike; Ntsala
Brother’s son’s child (man speaking)................MorwaMorwaNtsala; NogatsaNtsala
Brother’s daughter’s child..............................NgwanaNogatsaNtsala; NogatsaNtsala
Sister’s (male) son’s child (man speaking)..........NgwanaMorwaKgantsadike; Morlogolo
Sister’s daughter’s child (male)........................NgwanaMorwaKgantsadike; Morlogolo
Brother’s son’s child (female)..........................Morlogolo
Brother’s daughter’s child (female)....................Morlogolo
Sister’s (female) son’s child (female)...............NgwanaMorwaMorwaNtsala; Morlogolo
Sister's daughter's child (w.e.)... Ngwana Morwadia Nogolole... Motlogolo Ngwana Morwadia Nnake

DESCENDANTS.

Son............................................................................................................. Morwake
Son's wife.................................................................................................... Nwetsi
Son's child................................................................................................. Motlogolo
Daughter....................................................................................................... Morwadi Nkwe
Daughter's husband.................................................................................. Nogwe
Daughter's child......................................................................................... Ngwana Morwadi Nkwe
Son's wife's parent..................................................................................... Nogogadi
Daughter's husband's parent...................................................................... Nogogadi
Son's son's child........................................................................................ Motlogolo Nwetsi
Son's daughter's child............................................................................... Motlogolo Nwetsi
Daughter's son's child............................................................................... Motlogolo Nwetsi
Daughter's daughter's child...................................................................... Motlogolo Nwetsi

WIFE'S RELATIVES.

Wife............................................................................................................. Nogatsake
Wife's father............................................................................................... Nogogadi (wa genna)
Wife's mother............................................................................................. Nogogadi (wa genna)
Wife's brother............................................................................................. Nogwe
Wife's brother's wife.................................................................................. Nogatsa Nogwake
Wife's elder brother's son.......................................................................... Nogwe Nogwake
Wife's elder brother's daughter.................................................................. Nogatsa Nogwake
Wife's younger brother's son..................................................................... Nogwe Nogwake
Wife's younger brother's daughter............................................................. Nogatsa Nogwake
Wife's sister................................................................................................ Nogolole Nnake
Wife's sister's husband................................................................................ Nogatsa Nogolole Nnake
Wife's sister's child..................................................................................... Ngwana Nogolole Nnake

HUSBAND'S RELATIVES.

Husband...................................................................................................... Mogatsake
Husband's father........................................................................................ Matsala (wa genna)
Husband's mother....................................................................................... Matsala (wa genna)
Husband's elder brother............................................................................ Nogolole
Husband's younger brother........................................................................ Nnake
1. Can a man marry his
   i. brother's daughter.... Yes, if the brothers are not sons of the same mother.
   ii. sister's daughter.... Yes, if brother and sister are not children of same woman.
   iii. mother's brother's daughter... Yes; supposed to be a preferred marriage.
   iv. father's brother's daughter... Yes; a fairly common type of marriage.
   v. mother's sister's daughter... Yes, especially if parents are not children of same mother.
   vi. father's sister's daughter... Yes; not, however as common as (iv)

2. Can a man inherit his
   i. father's widow........ Yes, but not his own mother.
   ii. elder brother's widow... Yes, but not common, such widow being regarded as mother
   iii. younger brother's widow... Yes
   iv. son's widow............ No
   v. mother's brother's widow... No

3. Can a man marry his
   i. wife's elder sister.... Yes but not common for reason given in 2(ii).
   ii. wife's younger sister... Yes, preferred for sentimental.
   iii. wife's brother's daughter.... No
   iv. wife's sister's daughter.... No
   v. step-sister.............. Yes, but very rare.
   vi. step-daughter........... No.
NOTES.

1. All relatives of the third ascendant generation (and beyond) are addressed by the same term whether they belong to the paternal or maternal side of the family, due regard being paid, however, to sex differentiation. e.g., Rramogolwana means paternal or maternal great grandfather; Mmamogolwena maternal or paternal great grandmother. To distinguish between the paternal and the maternal sides of the family, the expressions kha mohameng wa ga Rre (on the side of my father), kha mohameng wa ga Mme (on the side of my mother) may be used.

2. The same may be said in regard to the second ascendant generation, e.g., Rra mogolo refers to paternal or maternal grandfather; Mmamogolo to Maternal or paternal grandmother.

3. In regard to collaterals of the second and third ascendant generations much use is made of descriptive terms such as Rramogolwagwe Rre (father's father's elder brother); Rrakgadiagwe Rre (father's father's sister); Malomagwe Rre (father's mother's brother).

4. The terms Autata and Aumama (probably borrowed from Afrikaans) are fairly commonly used nowadays for relatives of the second or third ascendant generations. They have the advantage of avoiding confusion between father's father (Rramogolo) and father's elder brother (Rramogolo). The term Autata is used for the former, making it possible to reserve Rramogolo for the latter. Similarly, the term Aumama is used for father's mother's elder sister. On the death of the father's father the term Autata is transferred to father's elder brother; similarly on the death of the mother's mother the term Aumama is transferred to mother's elder sister. Another way of making a distinction between father's father and father's elder brother is as follows:—Rramogolo means Your father's father whereas Rramogolwagwe means Your father's elder brother. Rragwemogolo means His father father whereas Rramogolwagwe means His father's elder brother. Rremogolo means my father's father whereas Rramogolo means my father's elder brother.

5. With regard to the spouses of father's brothers and sisters the forms mogatsa Rramogolo, mogatsa Rrangwane, Mogatsa Rrakgadi are used in explaining the relationship e.g. to a stranger; otherwise in speaking to the relative concerned either the terms Rramogolo, Rrangwane, Rrakgadi (i.e. with the word mogatsa omitted) are used or the terms Mma or Rra, as the case may be, are used when it is not intended to specify the relationship.

6. Similarly with regard to the spouses of mother's brothers and sisters the forms mogatsa Malome, mogatsa Mmamogolo, Mogatsa Mmangwane are used in explaining the relationship e.g. to a stranger; otherwise in speaking to the relative concerned the terms Malome, Mmamogolo, Mmangwane (i.e. with the word mogatsa omitted) are used or the terms Maa or Mme, as the case may be, are used when it is not intended to specify the relationship.

7. As between siblings of the same sex the principle of age differentiation comes into operation so that Mogolole means elder brother (man speaking) or elder sister (woman speaking), while Mnake means younger brother (man speaking) or younger sister (woman speaking). This principle does not apply as between siblings of opposite sex. The term Kgantsadi means sister (man speaking) or brother (woman speaking) irrespective of age differentiation. The term Mogolole used between siblings of the same sex tends to be replaced nowadays by the terms Aubuti (older brother—man or woman speaking) and Ausi or Ausisi (older sister—man or woman speaking). The term Mnake has not been similarly affected.

8. The children of siblings of the same sex address one another in the same way as brothers or as sisters as the case may be. Thus father's elder brother's son and father's younger brother's son is either mogolole (m.a.) or mnake (m.s.) depending upon whether he is older or younger than the speaker. Similarly mother's elder sister's son and mother's younger sister's son is either mogolole (w.s.) or mnake (w.s.) depending upon whether she is older or younger than the speaker. The term Kgantsadi is used for father's brother's son (w.s.) and mother's sister's son (m.s.)
9. With regard to the spouses of siblings the term mogokane (sister-in-law) is used for brother's wife or husband's sister where a woman is speaking, but where a man is speaking the term mogolo or mmake is used depending upon whether the speaker is younger or older than the relative referred to. Similarly the term mogwaka (mogwe wa ka abbr.) is used for sister's husband or wife's brother where a man is speaking, but where a woman is speaking the term mogolo or mmake is used depending upon whether the speaker is younger or older than the relative referred to. The same rule, of course, applies to father's brother's son's wife and to father's brother's daughter's husband. In other words there is no special term for brother's wife (m.s.) although there is one (mogokane) for brother's wife (w.s.); there is no special term for sister's husband (w.s.) although there is one (mogwaka) for sister's husband (m.s.).

10. Children of siblings of opposite sex address one another by the reciprocal term Ntsala without sex or age differentiation. When it is intended to specify the exact relationship the term NgwanaHrakgadi—father's sister's child or NgwanaMaimome—mother's brother's child, as the case may be, is employed. The husband or wife of Ntsala is addressed as Ntsala, or if it is intended to specify the relationship, as mogatsaNtsala.

11. The term mogwaka (mogwe wa ka abbr.) meaning brother-in-law tends nowadays to be replaced by the term awaw, borrowed from Afrikaans awaar. This has the advantage that it makes it possible to avoid confusion between mogwaka meaning brother-in-law and mogwe meaning son-in-law.

12. The term kgantasadi used between siblings of opposite sex i.e. between brother and sister tends to be replaced by the terms Aubuti and Ausisi or Ausi. Thus a man refers to his older sister as Ausisi or Ausi and a woman to her older brother as Aubuti, but these borrowed terms which emphasize age differentiation are not employed when younger siblings are referred. Thus a man does not refer to his younger sister as Ausisi or Ausi or nor a woman to her younger brother as Aubuti. The term kgantasadi or the term mmake is used in that case.

13. Informants differ as regards the use of the terms setlogolo and motlogolo. All are agreed that setlogolo is the proper term for sister's child, but in regard to grandchild some say the proper term is setlogolo while others give motlogolo as the right term. Majority opinion is in favour of motlogolo for grandchild. (W.B. Wookay's "Secwanà-English Dictionary" gives setlogolo as "man's sister's child" and setlogolo as "woman's nephew; a niece; a man's sister's child; a woman's husband's sister's child; a grandchild").

14. The terms Rra(father) and Mma(mother) are used as great deal as terms of respect not only by younger persons in addressing older persons but also by older persons in addressing younger persons. This is a characteristic feature of polite speech among the Barolong.

15. As is undoubtedly the case among all Bantu tribes at the present time knowledge of kinship terms is becoming more and more scanty among the Barolong, not only among the younger people as might be expected but even among the older people. The old custom under which great care was taken to instruct the young in the kinship terms by which they should address different members of their kinship group is no longer as strictly observed as it used to be.

16. There is no term among the Holong corresponding to the term mofoba (borrowed from Nguni) which is used for wife's sister's husband (man speaking) among the Southern Sotho. I found some informants, however, who used the term camre which they said was borrowed from Bushman or Hottentot. The word is not, however, in common use and I have therefore not included it in the list of Holong kinship terms.
NOTES.

1. All relatives of the third ascendant generation (and beyond) are addressed by the same term whether they belong to the paternal or maternal side of the family, due regard being paid, however, to sex differentiation, e.g., Ramogolwana (Paternal great grandfather) for maternal Mnamogolwana.