**Universals in kintactic morphology**

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In 1984, David Schneider announced the so-called `death of kinship studies’. The task of proposing and describing cross-culturally and cross-linguistically commensurable notions of marriage, descent, and genealogy was seen to be mired in anglo-, Euro-, and Western-centrism. In recent years, there has been an efflorescence of more contextually sensitive approaches to the study of kinship and kin-making within sociocultural anthropology, alongside a renewal of interest in the morphosyntax of kinship within generative linguistics, with Jones (2003) as the *locus classicus*. Where Jones prefers Optimality Theory, this study prefers a lexical-realizational, late-inserting morphology with a rich postsyntax (Halle & Marantz 1993) to handle crosslinguistic variation in kinship systems. This permits the restatement of long-known impossible typologies of kinship as \*ABA domains and shores up Arregi & Nevins (2012)’s hypothesis of Crossmodular Structural Parallelism, in which separate components of grammar--phonology, morphology, and as shall be demonstrated, kinship--exhibit striking and systematic computational isomorphisms.