Diachronic semantics remains an infant in the family of linguistic studies. Before a comprehensive theory can be even considered, many empirical studies in semantic change are needed. This paper is an attempt to reconstruct the semantics of one obscure morpheme found in the Yuman family, presumably of the form *t in Proto-Yuman. This morpheme has various functions in different languages of the family, but I will try to show how these functions are related semantically.

The first part of this paper will present data to show the most regular synchronic functions of this morpheme in the different Yuman languages. I then group these functions into major types, adding other data where relevant. In these sections I make the implicit assumption that all functions arose from the same morpheme in the proto-language; later I attempt to make the diachronic developments explicit. Whenever possible I have used data from published or readily available sources rather than field notes or uncirculated manuscripts, but in any case all documents consulted are on file at the Yuman Archives, UCSD. In general I have retained the transcription used in the original as well as the English translation provided. However, I have normalized the morpheme glosses, when these were provided.  

Data

Havasupai (Ha)

1. -t 'prior-continuative aspect'
   k'ê-ha wîm-ti-k ?çyaq-k (HIN-FD-30)
   s.t.-DEM start-t-SS choke-k
   'He'll start in on it and then he'll choke.'

2. tu 'just'
   pe-ha̞-ç ha-k tu skwi-k-yu (KOZ-DIS-61)
   man-DEM-SUBJ DEM-LOC just stand-SS-be
   'The man is just standing there.'

3. yîta 'but'
   k'emaate saho yîte maa-k-wi (HIN-FN)
   meat rotten but eat-SS-do
   'The meat was rotten but I ate it anyway.'

4. -t in certain time expressions
   vaviyutik (HIN-FN)
   'early'

5. -t on numbers
   hwakatik (HIN-FN)
   'both'

Walapai (Wa)

1. -t 'imperfective' (Redden); 'action prior' (Winter)
   hã-?-k š-wo̞-t-m v-taay *i? (WIN-WS-26)
   DEM-LOC CAUS-stay-t-DS DEM-grow say
   'When he had kept him there, he said, "He is very big."'
2. **tu 'just'**
   
   tu° yáam-k (WIN-WS-28)
   
   just go off-k
   
   'He just went on.'

3. **-yit 'intend, would but'**
   
   kwe ma-yitá (RED-M-154)
   
   s.t. eat-intend
   
   'I'll eat, but later.'

4. **-t in certain time expressions**
   
   yék-t-m (RED-P-13)
   
   'this morning'

**Yavapai (Ya)**

1. **-t 'temporal'**
   
   tokatoka-č savakyuva uu-t-k čik’aar-kíř (KEN-KM-4)
   
   PN-SUBJ PN see-t-SS laugh-TNS
   
   'When Tokatoka looked at Savakyuva, he (Tokatoka) laughed.'

2. **tu 'just'**
   
   tu °-man-k °-man-m °-yu-č-kóm (KEN-KM-5)
   
   just l-fall-SS l-fall-m l-be-FAB-TNS
   
   'I'm always falling down.'

3. **yitee 'but'**
   
   tokatoka qaekela maa yitee ke teyač um (KEN-DIS-115)
   
   PN apple eat but NEG corn NEG
   
   'Tokatoka eats apples but not corn.'

4. **-t in certain time expressions**
   
   hipaa-te-m °e-smaa qiyat-ek °i-yú-i (CHU-FN)
   
   night-t-DS l-sleep much-SS l-be-TNS
   
   'I fell asleep last night.'

5. **-t on numbers**
   
   ḣwá yáa-č huwáq-at-ek vuqí étranger-ič-i (CHU-FN)
   
   my cousin-PL two-t-SS woman bear-PL-TNS
   
   'My cousins both had girls.'

**Paipai (Ya)**

1. **-t 'and finally'**
   
   sak °-wá-k °-wa-t wa’yoov (JOE-DIS-32)
   
   there l-be-SS l-be-t bored
   
   'I was there, and finally I got bored.'

2. **-tka 'still, yet'**
   
   man-m-tka (JOE-DIS-33)
   
   2-get up-NEG-still
   
   'before you get up'

3. **-t in certain time expressions**
   
   ḣ-xeek-č-t ḧuab-t-k yak °-nyaam (JOE-KM-8)
   
   3/l-summon(PL)-DS in a.m.-t-SS here l-go(PL)
   
   'They sent for me, and in the morning we left here.'

4. **-t on numbers**
   
   ḣwák-t (JOE-KM-14)
   
   'the two (of them)'
Mojave (Mo)

1. -t 'emphatic'
   masahay kaaduuč ?-iyuu-p-t-č (MUN-DIS-100)
   girl what kind 1-see-TNS/EMPH
   'I saw some girl (or other).'

2. -taahan 'very'
   ?-aar-taahan-k (MUN-DIS-58)
   1-want-very-TNS
   'I really want it.'

3. -t in "repetitive" suffixes
   a. -nt 'again'
      k-a?wi-int-k (MUN-DIS-5)
      IMP-do-again-TNS
      'Do it again!'
   b. -nYpat 'too'
      Yin\-eč ?-amaa-nYpat-k (MUN-DIS-62)
      l-eat-too-TNS
      'I'm eating too.'
   c. -tpat 'same'
      man\- m-suvaas-nY ?-isvaar-tpat-k (MUN-DIS-62)
      you 2-song-DEM 1-sing-same-TNS
      'I sang the same song you sang.'
   d. -tam 'this time'
      n\-am humar tara\-uuyv-tam-e (MUN-DIS-64)
      now child behave-this time-Aug
      'This time the kid will behave.'

Yuma (Yu)

1. -t 'assertive'
   aacn-t-a?a (HAL-Y6-156)
   'He did descend.'

2. -tum 'assertive'
   ama-tam (HAL-Y6-156)
   'He usually eats.'

3. -tan 'very, really'
   ahot-tan-tum (CRO-FN)
   'It's really good.'

4. -t in "repetitive" suffixes
   a. -nti 'again'
      ?-ave-te-nti-xa (HAL-Y6-156)
      'I will do it again.'
   b. -apat 'oneself, in turn, also'
      m-ave-t-apat-xa (HAL-Y6-157)
      'You in turn will do so.'
   c. -tam 'this time'
      meṣaraay-tan-tam-t-k?a (CRO-FN)
      'This time I'm really mad.'

Maricopa (Ma)

1. -t '?'
   n\-aadaa\-Y yuutxa (ALP-FN-47)
   'I'll see him (for sure).'

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2. -t on auxiliaries

?etk 'I say'
?adtk 'I went/was it' (ALP-FN-31)
?etk 'I do/did'

3. -nti 'too, again' (?)
aš auntik (ALP-FN-61)
'He did too.'

Cocopa (Co)
1. c- 'continuation'

cuyuc (CRA-DIS-62)
'I have been and am (doing something).'

Diegueño (Di)
1. t- 'progressive'

?ima t-ipaa (BAK-TN-32)
'I yesterday dance t-be there
'I was dancing yesterday.'

2. ti- 'emphatic' [Tiája dialect]

ti-xe-nak (JAC-RC-27)
t-IMP-sit
'Well then, sit down!'

Kiliwa (Ki)
1. t- 'progressive'

?maa t-?-waa (MIX-DIS-164)
'I'm eating.'

2. t- ... t- 'durative'

?ii t-?-waa t-kwa (MIX-DIS-165)
'I kept on speaking.'

Summary and Additional Data

Examination of the data given in the previous section will reveal several recurring functions of the t morpheme under consideration. No one of these functions appears in every language of the family, and none can be reconstructed with virtual certainty for the family as a whole. Interestingly, however, semantic functions can be reconstructed for subgroups within the family. There are undoubtedly several ways to progress through the data presented above. I will somewhat arbitrarily begin with those functions of t I am most certain of and proceed to those which are much more speculative.

The Pai languages--Havasupai, Walapai, Yavapai, and Paipai--have a verbal suffix -t which I will call a 'temporal conjunction'. This suffix is shown in the Data section as follows: Ha -t 'prior-continuative aspect', Wa -t 'imperfective/action prior', Ya -t 'temporal', Pa -t 'and finally'. The temporal conjunction connects clauses when the time of the first clause (whose verb contains the suffix) entirely precedes that of the second clause. We may represent the syntactic environment for this suffix as follows.

\[ [ ... V-t(\text{-k}, m) ]_s [ ... V ]_s \]
A related function of \textit{t} in the Pai languages is to mark time "adverbially". This function is merely a special case of the temporal conjunction, in which the time expression is syntactically a verb and generally forms a non-final clause, as in the schema above. The Pa suffix -t\textit{ka} 'still, yet' is undoubtedly related in the same way, but I lack sufficient data to investigate this completely. Note that the \textit{t} portion of this suffix is segmentable, the \textit{ka} being an emphatic marker.

The second major function of \textit{t} in the Yuman languages is as an emphatic morpheme. This is seen most clearly in the River languages, Mojave, Yuma, and Maricopa: Mo -\textit{t} 'emphatic', Yu -\textit{t} 'assertive', Ma -\textit{t} (unglossed in Alpher's field notes—the only source of Maricopa data to which I have had access—but probably much the same as in Mo and Yu). The "emphatic" \textit{t} is not restricted to the River languages, however; the Thuaja dialect of Diegueño has a prefix ti- 'emphatic' which is extremely common in the language. There are also sporadic occurrences of a \textit{t} morpheme in other languages of the family which may be termed 'emphatic', often for lack of any better term. The following Havasupai example (kindly supplied to me by Leanne Hinton) seems to contain such a morpheme.

\begin{verbatim}
Ha k\textsuperscript{w}e+j\textsuperscript{a}mp\textsuperscript{a}-k-yu-ta
s.t.-\textit{t}-wonderful-SS-be\textsuperscript{-}\textit{t}
'How wonderful!'
\end{verbatim}

Another possible example of this type was presented by Mauricio Mixco at the Yuman Workshop, for Kiliwa.

\begin{verbatim}
K\textit{i} pa-ha\textsuperscript{?}-p-t \textit{ta\textsuperscript{?}-maa-t} mat-t
PL-1-DEM-SUBJ 1-eat-PL NEG-t
'We didn't eat at all.'
'We just didn't eat.'
\end{verbatim}

Few examples of this type have come to my attention for languages outside the River group.

Probably closely related to this emphatic function is a \textit{t} suffix on nouns in several Yuman languages. This use we may term an "augmentative", as it indicates the larger member of a pair, as in Yu max\textsuperscript{a} 'badger' and max\textsuperscript{t} 'bear' (with vocalic ablaut as well as suffixation). See Langdon (1975) for additional examples and arguments that the \textit{t} must be a segmentable morpheme. Certainly the semantic relationship between augmentation and emphasis is not difficult to conceive. Equally likely is the use of \textit{t} on numbers in Ha, Ya, and Pa to emphasize the totality of that number. Such a function we may term "anti-partitive" to indicate that when it is suffixed to some number \textit{N}, all of \textit{N} is at issue, rather than only part of \textit{N}. The appearance of \textit{t} in this position is certainly not obligatory, but when it does appear, it serves to emphasize the anti-partitive nature of a number.

There are additional morphemes which probably incorporate an emphatic \textit{t} even though it may not be synchronically segmentable. For example, the Mo suffix -\textit{taa}n\textsuperscript{a} 'very' and the Yu suffix -\textit{tan} 'very, really' most likely contain the morpheme in question. Munro (1974) presents evidence of a verbal origin for the Mo suffix. This is also suggested by a comparison to the Co verbal element \textit{xan}\textsuperscript{Y} 'be very (much)'. According to Crawford (1966) this form is a verb stem which may be suffixed to a main verb to form a loose compound. The phonological correspondences between Mo -\textit{taa}n\textsuperscript{a} (and its phonetic variants) and Co -\textit{xan}\textsuperscript{Y} match perfectly, the
only difference between them being the t found in the Mo form. The Yu suffix is a reduced version of the Mo suffix. Another example of incorporated emphatic t is the stressed particle tu 'just' found in the Upland Pai languages. A good synchronic description of the syntax and semantics of this particle in even one of these languages would help us to determine its diachronic development. In any case it is apparent from the examples given in the Data section that tu performs emphatic functions. Negative elements in several Yuman languages seem to incorporate an emphatic t as well. (Munro (1973) discusses the history of the negative in Yuman and shows how different syntactic devices—including emphasis—have served to reinforce negative elements.) These elements are Ha -t-tum, Wa -taom, Pa -t-em, Mo -mo-t, and Ki mat. Most sources consider the t to be a separable part of the negative, and in some languages the t alone may indicate negation, as in Havasupai negative imperatives (Leanne Hinton, personal communication). Other grammatical elements, such as the word aút 'more' in Yu and possibly Mo or the Mo 'demonstrative tense' suffixes -t-he, -nt-he, may contain emphatic t as well, but I understand these constructions so little that I cannot consider them adequately in this paper.

The third major function of t is to indicate imperfective aspect on verbs. This function is most apparent in Cocopa, Diegueño, and Kiliwa, all of which have a prefix on auxiliary verbs to indicate continuous aspect: Co ñ- 'continuation', Di t- 'progressive', Ki t- 'progressive'. (The sound change *t > Co ñ is regular.) There is an additional construction in Ki, t-... t- 'durative', which is just a special case of the progressive, in which more than one auxiliary is present, each prefixed by t. Once again, t is here a prefix; however, since it appears on the auxiliary, it is probably safe to assume that it originated as a suffix on the main verb. (See footnote 6.) A similar construction is also present in the Yu -tum 'usitative' suffix. Langdon (1974) noted that this suffix contains the auxiliary verb Yu *be', which failed to undergo the regular *y > Yu a sound shift because it is un-stressed. (This suffix has the form -tiyum after consonants, which shows the auxiliary verb more clearly.) Note that prior to grammaticization as a verbal suffix, this construction has the form V t-AUX, exactly as in Co, Di, and Ki.

The other evidence for t as an imperfective marker comes from the River languages, which have a set of verbal suffixes I have here called "repetitive". These suffixes include Mo, Yu, Ma -nt(ì) 'again', Mo -nymat 'too', -pat 'same', Yu -apat 'oneself, in turn, also', and Mo, Yu -tam 'this time'. These suffixes quite obviously contain more than a single morpheme each, at least diachronically. Since these other morphemes (nì, pa, etc.) themselves indicate repetitiveness in other Yuman languages, we cannot positively state that the t component contributes the aspectual meaning. In fact, Munro (1974) identifies the t ('at some level') with the emphatic t; this suggestion may well be true diachronically, although synchronically the emphatic t frequently co-occurs with the repetitive suffixes.

The final function of t in Yuman languages is very hard to characterize generally; in fact, my lumping together these various elements under a single rubric may constitute a specious generalization. A t
suffix is occasionally found in "modal" constructions in certain Yuman languages; however, this is neither particularly common nor segmentable in all cases. The best case for a separable \( t \) morpheme in modals is the "dubitative" construction in the River languages. These forms are exemplified below.

Mo kuv'aw \( ^{\text{al}}\nu\,\text{ete} \) (MUN-DIS-76)
'Maybe it will rain,'

Yu \( ^{\text{aan}}\text{ake} \, ^{\text{l}}\nu \, ^{\text{a}}\nu\,\text{ete-poe-ti} \) (HAL-Y6-156)
'I (for my part) think we should sit down."

Ma \( ^{\text{al}}\nu\,\text{etsaa} \) (ALP-FN-88)
'I hope.'

But given the synchronic use of \( t \) as an emphatic morpheme in the River languages, these examples may represent nothing more than an emphatic \( t \) present in a modal construction. A few Kiliwa modals contain \( t \), but the facts are difficult to interpret: Ki \( t \) may arise from both \( \#t \) and \( \#x \), and cognates in other languages are difficult to find. For the sake of completeness, however, we may note that Ki \( t\text{-uu-mit} \) 'speculative mood' and \( \text{s-kwiit} \) 'optative potential' might possibly belong in the modal set. 10

Other syntactic elements in Yuman languages containing \( t \) have modal overtones, even though the primary functions of these elements are not themselves modal. For example, the Di \( t\text{-} 'progressive' \) prefix discussed earlier indicates more than merely continuous aspect. There are in fact two prefixes in Di which have this function, \( t\text{-} \) and \( p\text{-} \). Contrast the following sentences.

Di xkwany w-mii p-kwaa (IAN-AV-3)
'baby 3-cry p-AUX
'The baby is crying.'

Di xkwany w-mii t-kwaa (IAN-AV-3)
'The baby was crying.'

These sentences differ only by the choice of prefix on the auxiliary. Although the English translations show a difference in the tense of the verb, the real difference according to Langdon is that the former event but not the latter is immediately verifiable by the speaker. Thus, the \( t\text{-} \) prefix indicates an "inferential" mode as well as progressive aspect. When the main verb is suffixed by \( -x \) 'irrealis', the \( t\text{-} \) marked auxiliary indicates a type of "impotentive" mode, as in the following example. 11

Di iipa-\( \ddot{\text{c}} \) w-waaw-x t-kwaa (BAK-TN-34)
man-SUBJ 3-holler-TRR t-AUX
'The man was going to holler.'

Another grammatical element having modal overtones is a contrastive conjunction found in the Upland Pai languages: Ha \( yita \) 'but', Wa \( yit \) 'intend, would but', and Ya \( yitee \) 'but'. Comparative evidence suggests that the \( y1 \) part might be related to a verb meaning 'think', leaving \( t \) and some type of "augment vowel". This construction has modal functions when it indicates speaker intention (see especially the Wa example) or some situation which is contrary to expectation. These functions might be related to "assertive" suffixes found in other languages. The Yu \( t\text{-} 'assertive', for example, is not only emphatic but also speaker-based. Thus, a common way of reporting the internal of a third-person (animate) subject is to append \( ?\text{eta} \) to the basic sentence; that is, the speaker denies first-hand knowledge of the internal state but asserts that he
heard it first-hand. A similar situation is found in Cocopa, where -c on a sentence-final auxiliary indicates that the speaker is certain of the proposition, that he has witnessed some aspect of it directly (Carole Nevers, personal communication). Compare this use in the following example to that discussed earlier for Yu.

Co šuma-x a-c (CRA-DIS-183)
sleep/3-IRR say/3-c
‘He says he will sleep.’

This quasi-modal function of t is closely related to the evidentials used so frequently in Yuman.

Conclusions

The data and discussion presented above point to four primary functions of t in Yuman languages: conjunction, emphasis, imperfective aspect, and "modality" (with hedges on the last). Thus, we seem at first to be directly up against the infamous "Yuman problem": the use of a single morpheme to perform several syntactic/semantic functions. What I would like to suggest in this section, however, is that these functions are intimately related and in fact are all derivable from the emphatic function. Unfortunately, this discussion must be quite informal, since my understanding of how emphatic constructions work is anecdotal at best.

Note first of all that t is never required to express the notion of a temporal conjunction in the Pai languages. This fact is not too surprising, since grammatical marking is rarely absolutely obligatory in Yuman. However, t is apparently necessary in this construction when the speaker wishes to emphasize the temporal precedence of the first clause. Compare the following English yes/no questions.

Do you agree with his theory of hyperlexicalism?
Then you agree with his theory of hyperlexicalism?

The use of then not only presupposes prior discourse but also hints at the speaker's expectation and serves to emphasize the entire proposition. The occurrence of an emphatic morpheme in imperfective constructions is more puzzling, because it would seem that imperfective aspect is inherently somewhat emphatic. A possible explanation here is that emphatic constructions tend to lose their force over time, requiring newer emphatic devices. Thus, we might expect affixation of t onto morphemes which already had imperfective uses, such as auxiliaries in Co, Di, and Ki and repetitive suffixes in Mo, Yu, and Ma. Moreover, Margaret Langdon (personal communication) pointed out that prefixation of t onto auxiliaries in Co, Di, and Ki helps to maintain the phonological integrity of these auxiliaries and to prevent their grammaticalization as verb suffixes (a process which occurred at least in the Yu usitative). Finally, emphatic t occurs in modal expressions occasionally to indicate the speaker's commitment to a certain point along a modal scale. Thus it is particularly common with epistemic modals such as the dubitative in the River languages and the Di inferential.

In much of the data discussed above, none of the functions can be completely divorced from the others. Consider, for example, the Upland Pai particle tu 'just'. The examples given in the Data section clearly
show emphatic uses of this particle, but they also indicate aspectral uses as well. Frequently, tu is used in a sentence when the verb indicates an action of some duration, as opposed to a punctual activity. Moreover, Munro (1974) noted that emphatic t in Mojave occurs most often with stative verbs. The relationship of emphasis to notions such as duration, stativity, and so on bear closer investigation. In this regard, it is instructive to note the conclusion of Steele (1974), who showed that a single set of morphemes in Classical Aztec indicates conjunction, emphasis, and modality. The explanation for this relationship may be language-specific; it does not appear to explain the Yuman data we have considered here. Instead, it may turn out that there are deep semantic reasons for this congruence, but more empirical studies of this type are needed before we can discover those reasons.

Notes

1. This research was born in an obscure footnote in Munro (1974): "The cognates to this -t- morpheme throughout Yuman are uniformly problematical; it is very difficult to try and reconstruct the semantics of this morpheme for Proto-Yuman." (131) Discussions with Leanne Hinton, Margaret Langdon, and Pamela Munro have solidified the ideas expressed in this paper; needless to say, however, they might not agree with these ideas and must not be held responsible for them. I would also like to thank Leanne Hinton and Sandra Chung for supplying me with examples from their field notes, as well as the Workshop participants who offered comments on the oral version of this paper. Research was financed by NSF Grant GSOC-7418043.

2. The following abbreviations are used: AUG augment vowel, AUX auxiliary verb, CAUS causative, COM comitative case, DEM demonstrative, DS different subject, EMPH emphatic, HAB habitual, IMP imperative, IRR irrealis, LOC locative, NEG negative, PL plural, PN proper name, SS same subject, s.t. something, SUBJ subject, TNS tense, 1 first person, 2 second person, 3 third person.

3. To conserve space in this paper, I cite data sources using the codes in "Bibliography of Yuman Languages". Entries in the bibliography to this volume are in regular bibliographic format, but the codes may be derived in the following manner: the first three letters of the author's name are entered before the first hyphen, followed by an abbreviated acronym of the title, followed by page reference, if present.

4. The reason this finding is of interest is that sub-groupings are based most typically on phonological correspondences and occasionally on shared morphological or syntactic constructions; having common innovations in semantic functioning of some morpheme to corroborate these sub-families increases the liklihood of their being correct.

5. There are some variations of this construction, but they do not significantly affect the point at hand.

6. Margaret Langdon (personal communication) has informed me that other
dialects of Diegueño also use this prefix, but not as frequently as the \textit{M}ajá dialect; instead, most varieties of Die use the \textit{\text{-s}} emphatic suffix. Incidentally, the fact that this morpheme is a prefix \textit{In} Die but a suffix in the River languages should not disturb us too much. Although the specific mechanism involved here is not clear, many well documented instances of a suffix on one element becoming a prefix on the following element have been adduced for Yuman languages.

7. Given this situation, we might expect that \textit{p\(\text{a}\)(a)y} 'all' would regularly take the \textit{\text{-t}} suffix. Judith \textit{Joël} (personal communication) has informed me that this is indeed the case in Paipai.

8. Such particles are decidedly rare in and uncharacteristic of Yuman languages, and this one is apparently a Upland innovation. Possibly it is a borrowing from a neighboring non-Yuman language.

9. Given the close ties of Ma to the other River languages, we might expect that additional field work will uncover more Ma cognates to these suffixes. The only one I have seen up to this point is \textit{-nti} 'too, again'.

10. At the Yuman Workshop Mixco suggested that 'dubitative' might be a better term for 'speculative mood'. Just how this ties in with the dubitative in the River languages is not clear.

11. If the auxiliary of this sentence is prefixed by \textit{\text{p\(\text{r}\)}}-, the gloss is instead 'The man is about to holler (right now)', with no indication of modality.
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PREFACE

The study and analysis of Yuman languages in the last decade have drawn many researchers into a field where previously there had been only a half-dozen active workers. Much of the credit for encouraging the study of these languages must go to Margaret Langdon. Her efforts in finding funding for the Yuman Archives and two conferences on Hokan and Yuman languages have spurred many researchers to put forth determined efforts to describe these languages while speakers who really control these languages are still available for consultation. These conferences have been especially fruitful in permitting face-to-face study and discussion of mutual problems, and many insights into the analysis of Yuman languages have resulted from these discussions. All of us in the study of Hokan and Yuman languages are especially grateful to her for all she has done for the study of these languages.

Unfortunately, everyone who presented a paper at the First Yuman Languages Workshop was not able to prepare a final version for inclusion in this volume before it went to press. All the papers in this volume were presented in an earlier version at the Yuman workshop except the one by Yamamoto, who was unable to attend the workshop.

The papers are presented according to the groups of languages presented at the Yuman workshop. Since there were some last minute changes in the program, I must plead faulty memory if I inadvertently placed some papers in an order different from that of the workshop presentation.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, March 1976
INTRODUCTION

The papers in this volume represent revised versions of presentations made at the First Workshop on Yuman Languages held on the campus of the University of California, San Diego, June 17-21, 1975. The specific aim of the Workshop was to allow for close interaction between all linguists interested in the structure of Yuman languages and exchange of data. The focus was on the area of syntax, where the least amount of published information had previously been available, with emphasis more on the discussion of interesting problems than on theoretical agreement. New data were presented for all Yuman languages still spoken. The decision to make the results of the Workshop more generally available was unanimously supported by the participants. This volume then is offered in the hope that the syntactic patterns illustrated and described will be interest not only to other Hokinists but to students of syntax in general.

Thanks are due to James Redden for arranging the publication of this volume and assuming responsibility for all editorial details, and to the National Science Foundation for including support for consultants in Grant GSO-7418043 (Yuman Languages of the Southwest--Margaret Langdon, Principal Investigator).

Margaret Langdon
La Jolla, January 1976.
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