SWITCH-REFERENCE IN SERI

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0. Introduction
1. /ts/ and /ma/ as subject-change markers
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0. Several recent papers have presented data on switch-reference (subject-change markers) in certain of the Yuman languages. The first article dealing with the subject in general is Jacobson's "Switch-Reference in Hokan-Coahuiltecan," in which he reports the feature as present in Washo and Kashaya (Southwestern Pomo) but absent in certain other Hokan languages. Winter states that "switch-reference signaled by -m must be reconstructed for Proto-Yuman." As for Proto-Hokan, he believes that we must admit to the possibility that an independent development of switch-reference occurred in various member languages. He considers the likelihood "utterly remote" that a Proto-Hokan switch-reference device might be posited and effectively reconstructed.

This paper presents the Seri system of subject-change (SC) markers, thereby providing evidence of switch-reference devices from still another Hokan language.

1. Seri sentences frequently consist of one or more subordinate clauses and a main clause. In such sentences, the lexical verbs of all the clauses are normally in the same tense, either past or future, not a combination of the two. Change of subject in consecutive clauses within a sentence is marked in the subordinate clauses, which normally precede the main clause. This signaling of subject change is redundant when the verbs are overtly marked for person and number. But when the subjects of successive clauses are all third person (unmarked in Seri) and of the same number, it is the switch-reference marker alone that signals a change of subject.

One way in which Seri differs from the other Hokan languages already described is the manner in which it signals switch-reference. In some of these languages, same subject (SS) is indicated by adding /-k/ to the verb in the subordinate clause. Different subject (DS) is indicated by /-m/.

In Seri, as in Washo, SS is unmarked. DS is signaled by either of two forms of the auxiliary /-a(e) be: /ts/ (subject change future (SCF)), indicating a change of subjects between clauses pertaining to the future, or /ma/ (subject change past (SCP)), between clauses pertaining to the past or present. Each occurs as the final word of a
clause. In 1.1 these two SC indicators are illustrated in sentences with only one subordinate clause. The functions of /ta/ and /ma/ are described in detail in 1.2 and 1.3, respectively, and in 1.4 both are presented as they occur in expressions of time and space, number, location, and manner.

1.1 In (1) the subjects of both clauses are the same, and therefore no SC indicator occurs.

(1) po-kóː / sii-škam-aʔa (DF-[be all] / fut-[arrive pl]-TM) They being all, they will arrive, i.e., All of them will arrive.

In (2) the subjects are different, signaled by SCF indicator /ta/ in the first (subordinate) clause.

(2) po-kóː ta / in-si1-ʔiit-aʔa (DF-[be all] SCF / [2 sub]-fut-eat-TM) They being all, you will eat them, i.e., You should eat them all.

The SCF indicator /ta/ co-occurs only with a verb marked by dependent future (DF) /po-/, which indicates that the verb of the subordinate clause has a future meaning. The SCF /ta/ anticipates both that the verb of the following main clause is also future and that the main clause has a different subject.

In (3) both clauses have the same subject, and therefore no SC indicator occurs.

(3) t-kóː / y-áanníipxet (DF-[be all] / past-[go home pl]) They being all, they went home, i.e., They all went home.

In (4) the subjects are different, signaled by SCF indicator /ma/ in the subordinate clause.

(4) t-kóː ma / i-mín-toʔka (DF-[be all] SCF / [3 obj]-perf-[eat pl]) It being all, they ate it, i.e., They ate all of it.

The SCF indicator /ma/ co-occurs only with a verb marked by dependent past (DP) /t-/, which indicates that the verb of the subordinate clause has a meaning of past. The SCF /ma/ anticipates both that the verb of the following main clause is also past or present and that the main clause
has a different subject.

1.2. In (2) the subordinate clause is marked for SC by the SCF /ta/, and the verb in the main clause is marked for future by /si-/ . In (5) the subordinate clause is marked for SC by the SCF /ta/, and while the semantic category future is not overtly expressed by a future aspect marker, it is correctly realized in the main clause by /tm- / (affirmative potential) prefixed to the verb. In other words, each dependent aspect prefix can correspond to more than one aspect in the main clause, as long as that aspect is not incompatible with the semantic category of the dependent prefix.

(5) im-pócfp ta / tm-s-tikpan ([2 sub]-DF-arrive SCF /
[aff pot]-perf-ca-work) when you arrive, he can/may work.

In (6), since there is no change of subject in the three subordinate clauses, or between them and the main clause, no SC indicator occurs.

(6) tiiX ?aa p-iiX / ?a-yaá 1-p-sa-kóXí / ʃiXkám kí 1-p-
óXaa?ím / ?aa s-iiX k-a-ʔa ([that one] there DF-
sit / nom-own [3 obj]-DF-ca-keep / fish def [3 obj]-
DF-[receive-rep] / there fut-sit nom-te-IM) when
he is over there, when he tends store, when he
receives fish, he'll be over there, i.e., He'll be
staying there, tending the store and receiving fish.

Example (7) is a sentence containing four subordinate clauses and one main clause. The subject of the first clause is you, that of the second clause is I, and that of the remaining three clauses is foreigner. Each of the first two clauses is marked to indicate that the subject of the next clause is different.

(7) ?a-p-áapok ?o m-p-áai ta / iʔ-p-áæXíi ta-X / kóXáar
ʃ tákXíiX mo-p-sa-X / ʃe-póo-ʃp-X / ʃíX ʃ ʃím-íssí-ʔa (nom-ca-pass-mark a [2 sub]-DF-make SCF / [1 sub]-DF-
carry SCF-cond / foreigner a somewhere toward-DF-move-
cond / [1 ref]-DF-arrive-cond / thing a [1 obj]-[fut-
give -TM) When you make a paper, if I carry it, whenever a foreigner comes, when he comes to me, he'll give me something.

Note that in the second clause of (7), the SC indicator is suffixed by /-X/ (conditional). This is the only suffix which can occur with either the SC indicator or the other forms of the auxiliary be described in 2 below.

Examples (8) and (9) illustrate change of subject when the singular subject of a subordinate clause is included in the plural subject of the main clause. In spite of the partial identity of referents, the SC indicators are required in such cases. In (8) the you of the first clause is included in the we of the second clause.

(8) ko-m-p-áskin ta-X / Xáa ?aa ?a-sí1-škam-a?a ([3 ref]-
[2 sub]-DF-paddle SCF-cond / soon there [1 sub pl]-fut-
[arrive pl]-TM) If you paddle with it, soon we'll enter there.

In (9) the I of the first clause is included in the we of the second clause.

(9) Felípe k i?áx an?o ?-p-íix ta / ta?éwkw kix ko-nt-?á-
ss-aat-a?a (Felípe def side in [1 sub]-DF-sit SCF /
Tiburon pos [3 ref]-forward-[1 sub pl]-fut-[move pl]-
TM) When I am in Felípe's boat, we'll go to Tiburon.

1.3. In (10) the DP /t-/ marks the verb of the first clause as dependent past. The subjects of both clauses are the same, and therefore no SC indicator occurs.

(10) ?á1 kop ?apX t-áp-X / im-mátX (air pos outside DF-
stand-cond / perf-hot) When the air comes out, it is hot.

In (11) and (12) the subjects are different, signaled by SCF indicator /ma/.

(11) t-ápka ma / i?p-y-fím (DF-rain SCF / [1 sub]-past-
sleep) When it rained, I slept.

(12) i-t-á?t ma / m-óxxookam ([3 obj]-DF-[see pl] SCF /
perf-[flee pl)] when they saw them, they fled.

In (12) the semantic role of the SC indicator is evident. When they saw them, they fled is ambiguous in English. In Seri the occurrence of the SC indicator eliminates the ambiguity. It clearly indicates that when subject one saw subject two, subject two fled.

Example (13) contains four subordinate clauses with singular verbs unmarked for third person subject, and a main clause marked for first person plural subject. Change of subject is signaled in the first, second, and fourth clauses. In the first two instances, the SC indicator is the sole marker of the change; in the final clause, the change is also evident because of the subject prefix. The context from which (13) is taken makes it clear that the subject of the first, third and fourth clauses is horse, and the subject of the second clause is he (man).

(13) tãax iti t-áp ma / yáx kix an i-t-átni ma / i-k-átaaax 1-t-kwáq / tã ?ak iti t-áp ma / kʷ-?a-mí-síkáam (there on DP-stand SCP / belly pos in [3 obj]-DP-hit SCP / inf-nom-go [3 obj]-DP-[neg-know] / there spec in DP-stand SCP / [3 ref]-[1 sub pl]-perf-[arrive pl)] when it stood there, after he hit it in the belly, it could not move, it stood over in that place, we arrived to where it was.

1.4. Many Seri expressions that translate English adverbs are basically clauses that meet the requirements for SC. These include notions of time and space, number, location, and manner. Examples (14)-(20) all make use of the SC indicators:

(14) ŋant po-fi ta / ŋa-sfi-embros-a (land DF-regain SCP / [1 sub pl]-fut-[go pl]-TM) when the land regains (the sun), we’ll go, i.e., Tomorrow we’ll go.

(15) po-ñammook ta / fiesta ŋaut a-m-íx k-see-ya (DF-be night SCP / fiesta land fut-neg-sit nom-say-3) when it is night, won’t there be a fiesta?, i.e., Tonight won’t there be a fiesta?
(16) po-yáam ta / iʔp-s-όos-aʔa (DF-[be spacious] SCP / [1 sub]-fut-sing-TM) when it is spacious, I'll sing, i.e., Later I'll sing.

(17) ʔak t-ápxa ma / yóo-ʔakam (days DP-three SCP / past-[arrive pl]) When there were three days, they arrived, i.e., They arrived three days ago.

(18) ?ákkii ?ak ano t-ʔiʔ ma / in-t-ʔiʔo (someplace spec on DP-[be located] SCP / [2 sub]-inter-see) when it was someplace, did you see it?, i.e., Where did you see it?

(19) ʔó t-ʔakta ma / iʔp-akmoʔka / i-y-óokta (thus DP-pass-[look at] SCP / outside [3 obj]-DP-[take out pl] / [3 obj]-past-[look at pl]) When it was thus looked at, they took them out, they looked at them, i.e., Then they took them out and looked at them.

(20) ʔó t-ʔakta ma / in-t-όoʔo (what DP-pass-[look at] SCP / [2 sub]-inter-cry) What it was looked at, are you crying, i.e., Why are you crying?

One common time expression in which no SC indicator occurs is the term for yesterday.

(21) moXímmmaa ʔó ?yóo-ʔʔo (yesterday one [1 sub]-past-see) I saw one yesterday.

/moXímma/ yesterday is a particle, not a verb. At first glance it might appear to be a variation of the verb /-óoXXi/ die/finish, followed by SC indicator /ma/, i.e., /m-óoXXi ma/ (perf-die SCP). But SC indicator /ma/ co-occurs only with the /t-/ (dependent past), never with /mi-/ (perfect). Compare the following (22)-(25) containing the verb /-óoXXi/.

(22) t-óoXXi ma / tímmoo t-a-y-άąaxk (DP-die SCP / far [1 sub pl]-past-throw) when it died, we threw it away.
(23) t-6oxxi / iméemt (DF-die / [perf=stink]) when it
died, it stank.

(24) m-6oxxi (perf-die) It is dead/finished.

(25) m-6oxxi // t’aax ma-t-kon-kéept (perf-die // that
[2 sub pl]-inter-neg-[like pl]) It’s dead. Don’t
you like that?

Example (22) contains a subordinate clause that is
marked by SCF /ma/, indicating a change of subject in the
following clause. Example (23) contains the same clause
without the SCF indicator, because the next clause has the
same subject. Example (24) is a one-clause independent
sentence in which the verb /-6oxxi/ occurs with the perfect
tense marker /m1-/ . Example (25) contains two independent
clauses. It is possible that historically yesterday was a
verb meaning when it was finished or after it finished.

2. The auxiliary verb /-a(e)/ be frequently occurs as a
second verb in a clause. It is marked for tense-aspect but
not for number.

In the subordinate clause in (26), the combination of
the lexical verb marked by /a1-/ (future) and the verb be
marked by DF /po-/ translates if it will be .... The
subjects are the same in both clauses and therefore no SC
indicator occurs.

(26) Mix k? in-as1-??ix p-a-x8 / in-s-onexa-a?a (thing
def [2 sub]-fut-eat DF-be-cond / [2 sub]-fut-[wash
hands]-TM) If it will be that you will eat a thing,
wash your hands, i.e., If you are going to eat some-
thing, wash your hands.

When a change of subject is marked in a clause con-
taining both a lexical verb and the verb be, this subject
change is triggered by the subject of the lexical verb, but
the verb be takes the dependent tense marker. The SC indi-
cator always follows be.

In (27) the subjects are different, signaled by the SC
indicator /ta/ following the DF-marked verb be.

(27) Mix k? in-as1-??ix p-a ta-x / ma-?-s-ix-a?a (thing
def [2 sub]-fut-eat DF-be SCF-cond / [2 obj]-[1 sub]-
-fut-leave-TM) If it will be that you will eat a thing,
I will leave you, i.e., if you are going to eat something, I'll leave.

In (28) and (29) the verb be occurs as the only verb in the subordinate clause. In both examples, the be is followed by the SC indicator.

(28) míšx p-a ta / ?e-sí-míx-a?a (well DF-be SCP / [1 ref]-fut-tell-TM) It being well, he will tell me, i.e., He will tell me correctly.

(29) míšx t-a ma / ?e-yo-m-ámX (well DF-be SCP / [1 ref]-past-neg tell) It being well, he didn't tell me, i.e., He didn't tell me correctly.

In the subordinate clauses in (30) and (31), the combination of the lexical verb marked by /sí/- (future) and the verb be marked by DF/t/- translates when ... was going to .... The subjects are the same in both clauses and therefore no SC indicator occurs.

(30) ktám ki? kanóaa kom ano s-fix t-a / i-t-yáal / ?ánt y-a-s-xíit (man def boat pos in fut-sit DF-be / [3 obj]-DF-[go to] / land past-oo-pass-fall) When the man was going to get in the boat, when he went to it, he fell.

(31) s-ōo?iiít-in t-a / i-yóo-??o (fut-eat-rep DF-be / [3 obj]-past-see) when he was going to eat, he saw it.

In (32) and (33) the subject change is signaled by the SCP /ma/ following the DP-marked verb be.

(32) s-ōo?iiít-in t-a ma / ktám 1?máa ki? yóo-fp (fut-eat-rep DF-be SCP / man other def past-arrive) when he was going to eat, the other man arrived.

(33) s-m-átaax t-a ma / i?-yóo-mm-e (fut-neg-go DF-be SCP / [1 sub]-past-neg-give) when he wasn't going to go, I didn't give to him.
3. The subordinate clauses described so far have preceded the main clauses. These consecutive clauses are frequently temporal in meaning, one event closely following the other or associated with the other in time.

Without any change in meaning, a subordinate clause containing a verb marked by DF /po-/ may also follow the main clause. The order of the clauses in (16) is reversed in (34); the subordinate clause is now sentence final. The occurrence of /te/ in sentence-final position following the DF-marked verb identifies it as an SC. Examples (16) and (34) have essentially the same meaning.

(34) iʔp-s-əʊs-s-aʔa / po-yáam ta ([1 sub]-fut-sing-TM / DF-[be spacious] SCF) I'll sing, when it is spacious, i.e., I'll sing later.

There is a change of meaning when a subordinate clause that contains a lexical verb marked by /si-/ (futuro) and the verb be marked by DF /t-/ occurs following the main clause, rather than preceding it, as do the subordinate clauses in (30)-(33). When such a marked clause occurs sentence final, it expresses purpose or motivation and is not a sequence of past events; the action may yet be unrealized. Examples (35) and (36) contain subordinate clauses of purpose or motivation. There is no SC indicator.

(35) yóo-fp / s-əʊ??il-t-in t-a (past-arrive / fut-eat-rep DP-be) He arrived, it was that he will eat, i.e., He arrived to eat.

(36) meʔ-p-míl-fp / ?-a-p-ʔʔaa k-íis pak iʔ-s-əexì t-a ([2 ref]-[1 sub]-perf-arrive / nom-ca-pass-grind nom-raw some [1 sub]-fut-take DP-be) I arrived to you, it was I will take some flour, i.e., I came to you to get some flour.

The verb be marked by /mi-/ (perfect) occurs sentence final following a subordinate clause of purpose, whether or not there is a change of subject. In (37) and (38) there is a change of subjects in the final, subordinate clauses of purpose. In (39) and (40) the subjects are the same in both clauses. Each of these four sentences ends with /m-a/ (perf-be). The function of /m-a/ in these examples is problematic. It is conceivable that at some point in the history of Seri, /ma/ functioned as a subject-change marker in sentence-final subordinate clauses, but examples (39) and (40) below provide
counterexamples to this hypothesis for a synchronic analysis of Seri.

(37) Xikkaa ?-a-p-ámyaŋ ki? táššoo ?ii-mm-e / i-síi-m t-a m-a (things nom-ca-pass-[swallow pl] def one [1 sub]-perf-give / [3 obj]-fut-swallow DP-be perf-be) I gave her a pill, it is that she was going to swallow it, i.e., I gave her a pill to swallow.

(38) Šikkém kom i-míi-xkim / ?ášškop i-síi-?iílt t-a m-a (fish pos [3 obj]-perf-throw / dog pos [3 obj]-fut-eat DP-be perf-be) He threw the fish, it is that the dog was going to eat it, i.e., He threw the fish to the dog to eat.

(39) Móoffíi ki? kikkoot míi-p / kikkoot i-sái-tin t-a m-a (Móoffí def [with them] perf-stand / [with them] [3 obj]-fut-do-rep DP-be perf-be) Móoffí was with them, it is that she was going to help them, i.e., Móoffí was with them to help them.

(40) Kwékkkoox Antonio k ?a-t-óffit / ?a-s-óktan t-a m-a ([old man] Antonio def [1 sub pl]-DP-[go to pl] / [1 sub pl]-fut-[look pl] DP-be perf-be) We went to Old Man Antonio, it is that we were going to look at him, i.e., We went to visit Old Man Antonio.

Note that in (40) both clauses are subordinate, with both the lexical verb in the first clause and the verb be in the second clause marked by the DP /t-/. Although a description of the other functions of be lies outside the scope of this paper, several more examples of be in sentence-final position follow for comparison purposes.

(41) ?aX k-isíi-áa ?aX t-atíí / ?aX m-áa (just nom-little-really just DP-feel / just perf-be) It is just that it
seems so really little.
(42) \text{ínx \(\text{im}-\text{ásixo}-\text{i}?'\text{aa}/\ y-a-X \ (\text{water any neg nom} [\text{drink pl}]-\text{TM} / \text{past-be-cond}) \ It was because they didn't drink any water.}

(43) \text{ínx Yo \(\text{-ínx}i\text{im-i}'\text{aa} /\ y-a-X \ (\text{thing a 1-neg-fear-TM} / \text{past-be-cond}) \ It was because I wasn't afraid of anything.}

(44) \text{ím-p-i}'\text{aa} / \text{?ax yó-mm-a ([2 sub]-DF-fast / just past-neg-be) It is just not that you would be so fast, i.e., You just don't go fast.}

4. Clauses with nominalized verbs contain no SC indicator when followed by a clause with a different subject. In (45) there is no subject in the subordinate clause, so an SC is not anticipated. In (46) and (47) there is a subject change, but even though the nominalized verbs contain person markers, no SC indicators occur.

(45) \text{m-im-óos i-s-a-X / mo-n-s-fin-a?'a \ (2-neg-sing inf-fut-be-cond / toward-[2 sub]-fut-move-TM) \ If it is to be your-not-singing, come back, i.e., Even if you don't sing, come back.}

(46) \text{m-im-óos i-s-a-X / Xikkaa k-óoppoł me-i-s-á-ass-a?'a \ (2-neg-sing inf-fut-be-cond / things nom-black [2 ref]-[l sub]-fut-ca-drink-TM) \ If it is to be your-not-singing, I'll give you black things to drink, i.e., Even if you don't sing, I'll give you coffee to drink.}

(47) \text{i-táppočim i-s-a-X / ?e-k-ámxt \ (3-broken inf-fut-be-cond /[1 ref]-imp-bring) \ If it is to be its-being-broken, bring it to me, i.e., Even if it is broken, bring it to me.}

Contrary-to-fact sentences, which contain the contrary-
to-fact particle /pik1x/, are not marked for SC when the
main clause has a different subject. Sentences (48) and
(49) are examples of such sentences:

(48) m-im-mokeeppee pik1x / ?a-sí1-iX-a?a (2-neg-sick
[cont fact] / [1 sub pl]-fut-go-TM) If your-not-
sick, we will go, i.e., If you had not been sick,
we would have gone.

(49) i-k-a-tikpan-go ?-a-p-á??o pik1x / i-p-s-e-tikpan-
a?a (inf-nom-ca-work a nom-ca-pass-see [cont fact] /
[1 sub]-fut-ca-work-TM) If to be a worker were seen,
I will work, i.e., If there were work to do, I’d
work.

Clauses joined with the coordinate conjunction /xo/
but do not occur with the SC indicator. These are inde-
dependent clauses and each can stand alone without the
connecting /xo/. Since SC is not used in these sentences,
it is seen that SC is a feature of subordination and not
of coordination.

(50) pak ?áxxox im-áškam-i?a xo pak ?áxxox k-áškam-i?a
(some shore [neg-nom]- [enter pl]-TM but some shore
nom-[enter pl]-TM) Some don’t arrive at shore but
others do arrive at shore.

(51) yóo-fp xo ?-yo-m-á??o (past-arrive but [1 sub]-past-
neg-see) He arrived, but I didn’t see him.

5. In summary, subject change in Seri between subordinate
clauses or between subordinate and main clauses is signaled
in the subordinate clause by a combination of two factors.
The first is the occurrence of one of two tense markers
(DF /po-/ or DF /t-/) either on the lexical verb when it is
the only verb of the clause, or on the auxiliary verb be
following the lexical verb. The second is the occurrence of
the appropriate form of the verb be as SC indicator (/ta/
(subject change future) or /ma/ (subject change past)).
FOOTNOTES

1Seri is a Hohokan language spoken by some 440 people living along the coast of Sonora, Mexico in two main villages, Punta Chueca and El Desemboque, and in a number of seasonal camps. This paper is based on language data collected during the past two decades under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. A revision of an earlier draft of this paper was done at a workshop of the Summer Institute of Linguistics at the Centro de estudios Jaime Torres Bodet in Mitla, Oaxaca, Mexico in September 1975. I am deeply grateful to my many Seri tutors, and especially to my principal language assistants Roberto Herrera T., Oscar Romero, Lorenzo Thompson, and Maria Thompson. I am indebted to Viola G. Waterhouse, Barbara E. Hollenbach, Donald G. Frantz, and Edward W. Moser of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, for their valuable comments and suggestions. A concordance of Seri texts, produced at the University of Oklahoma under National Science Foundation Grant GK-1605, Project for Computer Support of Linguistic Fieldwork, proved useful in the analysis. For a description of Seri phonemes see Edward W. Moser and Mary E. Moser, "Consonant Vowel Balance in Seri (Hohokan) Syllables." *Linguistics* (1965): 40-67.


3Jacobsen, pp. 238-263.

4Winter, op. cit.

5For this paper, the subject-change auxiliaries are written /t-ə/ and /m-ə/ instead of /t-ə/ (dependent past -be) and /m-ə/ (perfect -be) because synchronically they act as units. It is inviting to speculate why auxiliary verbs meaning 'when it is' and 'it has been, it is,' developed into subject-change future and subject-change past markers, respectively. Presumably at some point in the history of
Seri they were productive. Perhaps they were once used only in sentences in which the relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause was strictly temporal, but now their use has broadened to sentences in which other relations hold (see examples (2) and (4)).

Square brackets are used to enclose a gloss containing more than one word. — joins a gloss of more than one word when the Seri form is complex. / marks division between clauses. // marks division between sentences. Hyphens mark morpheme boundaries. The following abbreviations are used: aff pot = affirmative potential, ca = causative, cond = conditional, cont fact = contrary to fact, def = definite article, DF = dependent future, DP = dependent past, DS = different subject, fut = future, imp = imperative, inf = infinitive, inter = interrogative, intr = intransitive, loc = locative, neg = negative, nom = nominalizer, obj = object, pass = passive, perf = perfect, pl = plural, pos = positional article, Q = question, ref = referent, rep = repetitive, SC = subject-change, SCF = subject-change future, SCP = subject-change past, spec = specific article, SS = same subject, sub = subject, TM = tense-mode.

For convenience, these prefixes are hereafter cited in the text in their underlying form, but in examples are given in the actual surface forms.

8/p-a-X/ has an idiolectal variant /p-i-X/.
9/pikix/ has an idiolectal variant /pakix/.
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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Proceedings of the First Yuman Languages Workshop, published in this series last year, are now out of print. They are available in either microfiche or hard-bound copy from the ERIC Clearinghouse. This volume will also be available from the ERIC Clearinghouse after it goes out of print.

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James E. Redden, Editor
Held at
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PREFACE

In 1970 numerous linguists working on Hokan and Yuman languages were invited by Margaret Langdon to attend a conference at the University of California, San Diego. This made it possible for specialist to get to know each other and to learn in detail what each other was doing. The meeting was so successful that participants soon began asking when we would meet again. In 1975 Margaret Langdon invited the Yumanists to a workshop in conjunction with the research being done at the Yuman Languages Archives which she had established with the aid of a National Science Foundation grant. Again, the participants felt that the workshop was so successful that we ought to meet every year if possible. In 1976 another workshop was held at UCSD to which both Hokanists and Yumanists were invited. These proceedings are the result of that workshop. It is now expected that Hokanists and Yumanists will meet every year. The 1977 meeting will be at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

The participants of the 1976 Hokan-Yuman Languages Workshop gratefully acknowledge all the work that Sandra Chung and Pamela Munro did in organizing and running the workshop. Thanks are also due to Donald Crook and Susan Norwood for looking after the many details that helped make the workshop run smoothly.

Unfortunately, everyone who presented a paper at the 1976 Hokan-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 1976 workshop except the ones by Langdon and Webb, which were not ready in time for presentation for the workshop. However, since many of the points they contain were discussed at the workshop, they are included here.

The papers are presented according to the groups of languages presented at the 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. The Langdon and Webb papers are included in the appropriate groups.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, May 1977
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