Tolkpaya Demonstratives

Bonnie Glover
UCLA

Like the other Northern Pai languages of the Yuman family, Tolkpaya has a well-developed demonstrative system. The backbone of the system consists of a set of demonstrative stems and a parallel but semantically more idiosyncratic set of demonstrative suffixes.

Each demonstrative stem is made up of a consonant plus a stressed vowel and is usually preceded by one of two demonstrative affixes (discussed further below), ᵈ or ᵇ:

𝙲 Twig

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ᶉvya</td>
<td>'this one right here'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶊnyva</td>
<td>'this one nearby, within reach'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶊnyvə</td>
<td>known, but not necessarily present (usually refers to a person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶉnynə</td>
<td>'that one, a short distance away'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶊnynəvə</td>
<td>'that one (being pointed at) a short distance away'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶊnywa</td>
<td>'that one, a short distance away or in next room' (usually non-human)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶊnywi</td>
<td>'that other one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶊnynəthə</td>
<td>'that one there' (usually refers to a person); anaphoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ᶊnynəha</td>
<td>'that one, far away'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These demonstratives can either modify a noun or act as syntactic nominals. The preferred word order in a NP with a demonstrative modifier is:

Dem + N - Dem Suffix - Case Ending

although occasionally the demonstrative will follow the noun:

(1) ᶉvya lwi-h-che qwalooqawa nyalq-k yum
    dem snake-dem-sbj chicken swallow-SS aux
    'This snake here swallowed a chicken.'

(2) ᶊnynəthə vqi-va ‘-spoo-k ‘-yum
    dem woman-dem 1/3-know-SS 1-aux
    'I know that woman.'

(3) ᶊnynəvə che yaam-nya 'i-k ‘m
    Pam dem-sbj go-too say-SS aux
    'The person known as Pam wants to go too.'

When functioning as a nominal, the demonstrative stem takes a demonstrative suffix (optional) and a case ending, like a noun.
The Tokpaya case endings are:

- \( \emptyset \) subject of a nominal predicate; direct object
- \( -ch \) predicate nominal; subject of a verbal sentence
- \( -e \) directional
- \( -k \) locative
- \( -l \) 'in' or 'at'
- \( -m \) temporal; commitative/instrumental

The demonstrative stems with the oblique case endings are used as adverbials; such forms are often unprefixd.

(4) \( nynta\-ch va\-m tarhar\-k yum \)
\( dem\-sbj dem\-temp work\-SS aux \)
'S/He's working now.'

(5) \( nynta\-k 'nynmat\-k 'yum \)
\( dem\-loc 1\-home\-SS 1\-aux \)
'My home is right here.'

(6) \( nyu\-l nyu\-e\-'e vui\-hama qyat\-che sit\-th\-k h\-e wame \)
\( dem\-at dem\-dir\-echo woman\-pretty very\-sbj one\-only\-SS dem\-dir live \)
'There is a short way off a beautiful woman was living alone.'

(7) \( nynta\-ha nya 'nuiv\-ch yum \)
\( dem\-dem I 1\-pos\-PN aux \)
'That one is mine.'

When the demonstrative stem ends in a stressed vowel in word final position, i.e. when there is no demonstrative suffix attached and the case ending is either \( \emptyset \) or \( -e \), an echo vowel may optionally follow it. If the stressed vowel is /a/ or /e/ the echo vowel duplicates it, as in (6) above; if it is /u/ or /i/, the echo vowel may be a duplicate or it may be /a/, e.g. \( nyu\-\text{not}\) or \( nyu\-i\). Echo vowels may also occur on the first and second person pronouns: \( nya/nya\-'a 'I' \)

Demonstrative stems can act as possessors or modify a possessed noun:

(8) \( nyu\-vya khar\-v\-che vchonkohon\-k yum \)
\( dem\-dem dog\-dem\-sbj jump\-up\=and=do 1\-SS aux \)
'You-know-who's dog here is jumping up and down.'

They can also occur as verbal particles:

(9) \( nya\-che Lynn nayhm va\-m 'chow\-k 'yury \)
\( I\-sbj Lynn yesterday dem\-com 1\-3\-flight\-SS 1\-aux \)
'I fought with Lynn yesterday.'

(10) \( hwa\-k 'tar\-v\-k h\=a\-k 'umuu\-k 'yury \)
\( two\-SS 1\-lie\=together\-SS dem\-loc 1\-prog\-SS 1\-aux \)
'The two of us then and there lay together.'
In (9), vam gives the verb 'fight' the meaning of 'fight with.' In (10), hak is a sort of aspectual particle, with the sense of 'then and there.'

There is one other stem in Tokpaya which behaves in much the same way as the demonstrative stems: the interrogative/indefinite pronoun stem kε, which is realized in the following three cases:

- vka, vka'α 'who, whom'
- vica 'who'
- vike, vike'α 'where'

The set of demonstrative suffixes consists of the same consonants as the demonstrative stems, with the difference that, except for -nyu, the suffixes have no accompanying vowels. When a suffix is word final, the incremental vowel -a is added at the end. Broadly speaking, the meanings of the two sets of demonstratives correspond, but the suffixes carry some additional, more specialized meanings than those of the stems. The meanings of the suffixes, which can be attached to certain types of clauses as well as to nominals, are summarized in the table below along with some syntactic functions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Basic Meanings</th>
<th>Possession</th>
<th>Determiner Class</th>
<th>Clause Markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Very near (rare)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Near, next to 1st person</td>
<td></td>
<td>Definite; generic (Conditional)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ny</td>
<td>Short distance away</td>
<td>'too, anyway'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyu</td>
<td>Short distance, 2nd person pointed at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Known</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Relative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>Removed; dear; not known</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Far, not in sight</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indefinite; par- (Relative)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Demonstrative Suffixes

Examples (11) through (24) illustrate the basic meanings and some of the contrasts among them:

(11) kWu-va kWu-ha hwak-t-k vlwiv-k yum
     basket-dem basket-dem two-sim-SS same-SS aux
     'This basket and that basket are the same.'

(12) 'wa-ny-1 m-yu-ch-i
     house-dem-in 2-be-hab-imp
     'Stay in the house.'

(Note: ny is the suffix that is nearly always used with 'house,' possibly because houses are generally seen from a short distance away, whether one is inside or outside, rather than, say, right next to the speaker.)
(13) 'kwa-nyu m-wal-se
knife-dem 2/3-look=for-Q
'Are you looking for that knife?' (pointing to it)

(14) 'kwa-nya m-wal-se
knife-dem 2/3-look=for-Q
'Are you looking for the knife?' (speaker knows that the knife is a short distance away)

(15) 'kwa-tha m-wal-se
knife-dem 2/3-look=for-Q
'Are you looking for the missing knife?'

(16) 'kwe-wa 'u-k 'yuny
thing-dem 1/3-see-SS 1-aux
'I saw the thing.' (have heard about it or seen it before)

(17) 'kwe-th-moo 'u-k 'yuny
thing-dem-dub 1/3-see-SS 1-aux
'I saw something.' (don't know what it is and haven't seen it before)

(18) nya 'kyel-tha 'u-k 'winy
I 1-sister-dem 1/3-see-SS 1-aux
'I saw my dear sister again.' (she has been away, or just recovered from an illness)

(19) nyvu-tha
dem-dem
'the dear departed'

(20) 'kur-tha
long-dem
'long ago'

(21) Ohio-th-e 'yaam-k 'yum
Ohio-dem-dir 1-go-SS 1-aux
'I'm going to Ohio.' (my home)

(22) Texas-h-e 'yaam-k 'yum
Texas-dem-dir 1-go-SS 1-aux
'I'm going to Texas.'

(23) nya-y-m
day-dem-temp
'today'

(24) nya-h-m
day-dem-temp
'yesterday'

Possession, especially inalienable possession, is usually accompanied by the demonstrative suffix associated with the person of the possessor, although this set of correspondences may be overridden by other factors.
(25) nya'-'sal-va
   I 1-hand-dem
   'my hand'

(26) ma m-sal-nyu
    you 2-hand-dem
    'your hand'

(27) vqi sal-ha
    woman hand-dem
    'the woman’s hand'

The following two sentences illustrate indefinite and definite
uses of h and v, respectively; they are the first and second sentences
of an oral text:

(28) pahmi-h-che kavyuk pasmach-m yu-cha pany-knav-o-k 'unu-k 'yu-
    man-dem-sbj how med.man-DS be-hab 1/2pl-tell-hen-SS 1-prg-SS 1-aux
    'I'm going to tell you how a man becomes a medicine man.'

(29) pahmi-v-che tu pasmach-k walyii-ka nyvynu-ka 'un-k yum
    man-dem-sbj just med.man-SS want-SS like=that-IRR neg-SS aux
    '(Because) the man just wants to become a medicine man,
     he doesn't (become one) (just) like that.'

Other determiner-type uses are:

(30) 'yuu-v-che qlyep-ch-k yum
    owl-dem-sbj evil-hab-SS aux
    'Owls are evil.'

(31) vqi-th-che vaa-k yuny
    woman-dem-sbj come-SS aux
    'Only the woman came.'

The listings under the heading 'Clause Marker' in the demonstrative
suffix table are not really parallel in that 'conditional' and 'relative'
refer to clause types, whereas 'too, anyway' is a meaning. In
fact, in clause-marking as elsewhere the suffixes function as a syn-
tactic set, where you find one you can generally find them all, although
the meaning may be slightly different. The listing of a clause type
for a particular suffix indicates that that suffix or those suffixes
are most commonly associated with that clause type. For example, v
is the suffix most commonly found on the protasis of conditional clauses,
although any other member of the set may occur5(with no difference in
meaning):

(32) 'u-k 'yu-va 'spoo-ha
    1/3-see-SS 1-be-dem 1/3-know-IRR
    'If I saw him/her, I would know him/her.'

Similarly, w and h are the suffixes most frequently found marking
relative clauses4:
(33) Jeni-chehnhk 'wa-ny-l k-yu-wa 'u-k yum
Jeni-sbj man house-dem-in rel-be-dem see-S3 aux
'Jeni saw the man who was in the house.'

Although choice of demonstrative suffix does not seem to be correlated with the meaning or implications of the relative clause in any obvious way, when the suffix is followed by the irrealis marker, a tense distinction emerges:

(34) vya kthar k-waa-y-a-ch nyu-l yaam-k yum
dem dog rel-sit-den-irr-sbj dem-at go-S3 aux
'The dog that was just sitting here went away.'

(35) vya kthar k-waa-h-a-ch nyu-l yaam-k yum
dem dog rel-sit-den-irr-sbj dem-at go-S3 aux
'The dog that was sitting here a while ago went away.'

For certain clauses, ny has the meaning of 'too' whereas the other suffixes in the same position do not (another example is (3) above):

(36) nytha-ch swar-ny-a-k unu-k yum
dem-sbj sing-den-irr-S3 prg-S3 aux
'S/He is going to sing, too.'

It is also the suffix most often found on clauses preceding the contrary-to-expectation modal yit yum:

(37) 'han-a-k unu-ny yit yum
good-irr-S3 prg-dem mod aux
'Times will be better.'

Two other morphemes which also occur as suffixes and which appear to be related semantically to the demonstrative suffixes, cannot be considered demonstratives because none of the other suffixes can be inserted in the same syntactic position. One of these is th, meaning 'only'(see also (6) above):

(38) nya-ch 'chi hnk-th-m 'wii-k 'yum
I-sbj fish three-only-D3 l/3-have-S3 l-aux
'I have only three fish.'

The other is the irrealis morpheme ha, as shown in (32) above.6

In addition to the stem and the suffix demonstratives there is a third group which can be cliticized onto any one of the three verbs wi 'do,' vu 'be,' and ji 'say.' Although most of the demonstrative stems can be substituted for them, the set of commonly used proclitics (as it is convenient to call them) is:

ya  'this, this way'
ny  'that, that way'
ka  'something; how, why'
These proclitics may act as unspecified objects of the verbs 'do' and 'say':

(39) \textit{ny-m-wi-ha} 'um-ra-ch yu-h 'yii-k 'yum
proc-2/do-irr neg-emph-PN be-irr 1/3-wish/think-SS 1-aux
'I wish you hadn't done it.'

(40) patyay-ha-che \textit{ny-v-'i-k} 'm
liar-dem-sbj proc-aff-say-SS aux
'The big liar said it.'

(41) 'kwe-tha qlyep-moo \textit{ka-v-'i-k} 'm
thing-dem bad-dub proc-aff-say-SS aux
'He said something bad.'

A similar construction is also used as a type of adverbial phrase. This phrase consists of:

\textit{Proc} - \textit{y} - Person - \{ 'do' \} - SR
\textit{Mkg} \{ 'be' \} \\
\{ 'say' \}

where \textit{y} is the demonstrative affix (discussed below) (note: there is a general phonological rule which deletes \textit{y} before \textit{m}, so the \textit{y} does not show up in front of the \textit{m} 2nd person marker); the person marker is the first, second, or third person subject marker (', m, and \varnothing, respectively); the forms of 'do' and 'be' are \textit{wi} and \textit{yu} as usual, but 'say' is \textit{i} rather than the normal \textit{i}; and the switch reference marking (SR) is generally \textit{k} as would be expected because the subject of such phrases is usually the subject of the following verb, however \textit{m} does appear occasionally.

(42) \textit{ya-v-'yu-k} 'yum
proc-aff-1-be-SS 1-aux
'I'm this way.'

(43) \textit{ny-m-wi-k} m-mola m-tnyurm-k 'spoo-k 'yum
proc-2-do-SS 2-name 2/3-write-SS 1/3-know-SS 1-aux
'I know that is the way you write your name.'

(44) \textit{ka-v-i-k} \textit{ny-v-'i-m}
proc-aff-say-SS proc-aff-say-DS
'How does he say it?'

The \textit{ka} which is found in some of the other interrogatives/indefinites possibly is part of a similar construction, as in:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{kanyum} 'when'
\item \textit{kavkyuch} 'which one'
\item \textit{kavlwi} 'how much'
\end{itemize}
The two demonstrative affixes ny and y can be found prefixed to the demonstrative stems, preceding the demonstrative suffixes, and following the proclitics. Potentially, both affixes can occur together, in which case the order is ny y, but the normal distribution is as follows:

Stems: y
   - ya
   - ya ka

ny - other stems

Suffixes: Nominal - (y) - Dem - Case

Proclitics: Proc - y - Person - \{ 'do', 'be', 'say' \} - SR

Sometimes these affixes appear to add emphasis. They are present on the stems in subject and object positions but often absent in the oblique cases. The use of ny with the proclitic adds emphasis (cf. (42) above):

(45) ya-ny-v'-yu-k  'yum
    proc-aff-aff-1-be-3S  l-aux
    'I'm exactly this way.'

The proliferation of these affixes can be seen in the following acceptable but undoubtedly infrequent NP:

(46) ny-y-tha-v-nyu  kthar-y-nyu
    aff-aff-dem-aff-dem dog-aff-dem
    'that dog there'

The demonstrative and indefinite/interrogative morphemes are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affixes</th>
<th>Stems</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Proclitics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>va</td>
<td>v</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ny</td>
<td>nya</td>
<td>xy</td>
<td>ny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nyu</td>
<td>nyu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tha</td>
<td>th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ka</td>
<td></td>
<td>ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 - Demonstrative and Interrogative/Indefinite Morphemes
Footnotes

1Tolapya is the westernmost dialect of Yavapai; Havasupai, Walapai, and Yavapai form the Northern Pai group. For descriptions of the demonstrative systems in the other languages, for Walapai see James E. Redden (1966) and Werner Winter (1966), who describe two different dialects; and for Havasupai see Leanne Hinton (1977), who provides a detailed analysis of their occurrence in songs, where demonstratives are especially common.

As part of the 1976 UCLA Tolapya class, I was privileged to work with Molly S. Fasthorse, one of the few remaining speakers of the dialect and to share the insights of the other members of the class—Pamela Munro, Barn Forson, Lynn Gordon, Heather Hardy, Jack Kriender, and Jeni Yamada.

Abbreviations used in the glosses are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aff</td>
<td>affix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux</td>
<td>auxiliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben</td>
<td>benefactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com</td>
<td>commitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>directional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds</td>
<td>different subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dub</td>
<td>dubitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo</td>
<td>echo vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hab</td>
<td>habitual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irr</td>
<td>irrealis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc</td>
<td>locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mod</td>
<td>modal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss</td>
<td>possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN</td>
<td>predicate nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proc</td>
<td>proclitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prg</td>
<td>progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>question marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel</td>
<td>relative clause mk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj</td>
<td>subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sim</td>
<td>simultaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sr</td>
<td>switch reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ss</td>
<td>same subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temp</td>
<td>temporal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1, 2 - person marking on possessed nouns: subject agreement on intransitive verbs and auxiliaries (3rd person marking is Ø and unglossed)

1/3 etc. - subject/object personal agreement on transitive verbs

Orthography (as developed in the 1976 UCLA class):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sh} &= ʃ \\
\text{ny} &= ny' \\
\text{qw} &= ø' \\
\text{ch} &= ɔ \\
\text{kw} &= k' \\
\text{'} &= ʔ \\
\text{th} &= ʒ \\
\text{ky} &= k' \\
\text{aa} &= å \\
\text{a} &= ɑ (for all vowels)
\end{align*}
\]

Sequences of two of these consonants are separated by a hyphen, e.g. k-w = kw.

Reduced vowels are not written, e.g. ny-nyu is phonetically [ny-nyju].

2 Certain of these stems are used more commonly than the others. For example, in subject or object case, the following contrast is frequent:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{vya} & \quad \text{'this one'} \\
\text{myth-ya} & \quad \text{'that one'}
\end{align*}
\]
For the oblique cases, the primary contrast is:

\begin{align*}
  \text{va-} & \quad \text{'here, this one'} \\
  \text{ha-} & \quad \text{'there, that one'}
\end{align*}

except for the \textit{-m} temporal case, where the most frequently occurring forms are:

\begin{align*}
  \text{vam} & \quad \text{'now'} \\
  \text{nytham} & \quad \text{'then'}
\end{align*}

Two other commonly used oblique forms, whose meanings are not necessarily predictable from the component morphemes, are:

\begin{align*}
  \text{yal} & \quad \text{'under'} \\
  \text{nyul} & \quad \text{'away'}
\end{align*}

\[3\text{This analysis of the } \textit{yuva} \text{ auxiliary was first suggested by Hardy and Gordon (1979).}\]

\[4\text{This observation was first made by Jack Kriessler; for further discussion of relative clauses and the role of the demonstrative suffixes in them, see Kriessler (ms.).}\]

\[5\text{For further discussion of the modal } \textit{vit yum} \text{ see Hardy and Gordon (1979). The occurrence of the demonstrative } \textit{ny} \text{ suffix in such clauses was pointed out to me by Heather Hardy.}\]

\[6\text{For further discussion of the modals } \textit{th} \text{ and } \textit{ha} \text{ (including other usages), see Hardy and Gordon (1979). See also Martha B. Kendall (1976) for a discussion of the irrealis marker in the Yavapai dialect of Yavapai.}\]

\[7\text{For an historical perspective on Yuman demonstratives and comparative notes on the demonstratives in languages of other branches of the Yuman family, see Margaret Langdon (1968).}\]
BIBLIOGRAPHY


___, 1936, Northeastern and Western Yavapai, UCPAAE 34:247-354.


Glover, Bonnie, 1979, Tolkapaya Demonstratives, ms.


___, & Lynn Gordon, 1979, Types of Adverbial and Modal constructions in Tolkapaya, IJAL.


78
Hopper, P., & S. Thompson, 1979, Transitivity in Grammar and Discourse, ms.
Kendall, Martha 3., 1972, Selected Problems in Yavapai Syntax, Indiana University dissertation.
____, The /-k/, /-m/ Problem in Yavapai Syntax, IJAL 41:1-9.
Kriendler, Jack, Approaches to Tolkapaya Relative Clauses, UCLA, ms.
____, & Pamela Munro, to appear a, Subject and (Switch-) Reference in Yuman Languages, Folia Linguistica.
Munro, Pamela, 1973, Reanalysis and Elaboration in Yuman Negatives, Linguistic Notes from La Jolla 5:35-62.
____, 1974, Topics in Mojave Syntax, UCSD dissertation.


——, Nellie Brown, & Judith Crawford, in prep., A Mojave Dictionary

——, & Lynn Gordon, 1980, "Role Dominance" and Pragmatic Structure, ms.


Shaterian, A., 1976, Untitled work on Yavapai phonology and morphology with lexicon, UCB.


Webb, N. M., Subtiaba Consonant Development and Hohan Interrelationships, ms.

——, 1977, The Lexical Evidence for Palaihnihan as a Hohan Stock Member, ms.

Occasional Papers On Linguistics


Department of Linguistics
Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale
OCCASIONAL PAPERS ON LINGUISTICS

Number 7

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

1979 HOKAN LANGUAGES WORKSHOP

Held at

University of California, Los Angeles

June 26-28, 1979

James E. Redden, Editor

Copies of the papers presented at the 1979 Hakan Languages Workshop may be obtained by writing to the University of California at Los Angeles, 3070 Doherty Hall, Los Angeles, California 90095.

The 1980 Hakan Languages Workshop is being held jointly with the Seminole Language Conference at the University of California, Berkeley, June 30 to July 3, 1980. The proceedings of the 1980 workshop will appear in Occasional Papers on Linguistics late 1980 or early 1981. Copies may be ordered from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 62901.

James E. Redden

Carbondale, June 1979

Department of Linguistics
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Library of Congress Catalog
Card Number 80-52744
PREFACE

Unfortunately, everyone who presented a paper at the 1979 Hokan Languages Workshop was not able to prepare a final version for inclusion in this volume. All the papers in this volume were presented in an earlier version at the 1979 workshop. The papers are arranged in the order that they appeared on the program at the workshop.

The participants of the 1979 Hokan Languages Workshop gratefully acknowledge all the work done by Lynn Gordon, Heather K. Hardy, and others in the Department of Linguistics at the University of California at Los Angeles, which made the workshop run so smoothly and enjoyably.

 Copies of the 1977 and 1978 workshop proceedings are still available from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. The volumes for the 1975 and 1976 workshops, which appeared in the SIU-C series University Museum Studies, are now out of print, but copies may be obtained in microfiche or hard-bound volumes from ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 N. Kent St., Arlington, VA 22209.

The 1980 Hokan Languages Workshop will meet jointly with the Penutian Language Conference at the University of California, Berkeley, June 30 to July 3, 1980. The proceedings of the 1980 workshop will appear in Occasional Papers On Linguistics in late 1980 or early 1981. Copies may be ordered from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, June 1980
CONTENTS

Munro, Pamela
Types of Agreement in Mojave 1

Gordon, Lynn
Relative Clauses in Maricopa 15

Yamada, Jeni E.
Foregrounding Constructions in Tolkepay 25

Clover, Bonnie
Tolkepay Demonstratives 43

Hardy, Heather K.
The Story of /o/ in Tolkepay: A Problem of Homophony 53

Powskey, Malinda, Lucille J. Watahomigie, & Akira Y. Yamamoto
Language Use: Explorations in Language and Meaning 60

Redden, James E.
On Walapai /-k/ and /-m/ 68

Webb, Nancy M.
Esselen-Hokan Relationships 72

Bibliography 78