Proto Utian Derivational Verb Morphology

Catherine A. Callaghan

The Ohio State University

Miwok is a family of languages formerly spoken in Central California. Originally, it consisted of at least seven languages, roughly at the time depth of the Germanic family. On the basis of lexical items, structural similarity, and sound correspondences, these may be grouped as follows:

I. Eastern Miwok (Mie)
   A. Sierra Miwok (MiS)
      1. Northern Sierra Miwok (MiNS)
      2. Central Sierra Miwok (MiCS)
      3. Southern Sierra Miwok (MiSS)
   B. Plains Miwok (MiP)
   C. Saclan (MiSac)

II. Western Miwok (MiW)
   A. Coast Miwok (MiC). Coast Miwok was probably a single language with various dialects.
      1. Bodega Miwok (MiB)
      2. Marin Miwok (MiN)
   B. Lake Miwok (MiL)

The Sierra Miwok languages were spoken on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains from the Fresno River north to the Cosumnes River. Plains Miwok was once spoken in several dialects between Ione and Stockton. Lake Miwok was the language of a small group of Indians south of Clear Lake. Saclan, now extinct, might once have been spoken in a small area west of Mount Diablo.¹

Modern recordings exist for six Miwok languages; Southern Sierra Miwok, Central Sierra Miwok, Northern Sierra Miwok, Plains Miwok, Lake Miwok, and Bodega Miwok.² Reconstruction is possible at four levels; Proto Sierra Miwok (PMiS), Proto Eastern Miwok (PMiE), Proto Western Miwok (PMiW), and Proto Miwok (PMi).³

Costanoan is a family of languages formerly spoken from San Francisco south to Big Sur. We have modern recordings by J. P. Harrington for two Southern Costanoan languages, Mutsun or San Juan Bautista Costanoan (Cajb) and Rumsen or Monterey Costanoan (Cru), as well as one Northern Costanoan language, the Chocheño dialect of East Bay Costanoan (Ceb).⁴ As a result, it is possible to reconstruct much of the morphology and lexicon of Proto Costanoan.⁵

Latham suggested kinship between some Miwok and Costanoan languages in 1856, but his evidence was flimsy.⁶ In 1910, Kroeber assembled sets of resemblant forms between the two families and noted certain sound correspondences,⁷ and he and Dixon united them into a single family in 1919, which they called "Utian" on the basis of words for "two".⁸
The principal sound correspondences linking the subfamilies within Miwok, and linking Miwok with Costanoan now follow. It should be emphasized that the latter are very tentative.⁹

Principal Utian Sound Correspondences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environments</th>
<th>Csjb</th>
<th>Cru</th>
<th>Ceb</th>
<th>PCo</th>
<th>Mie</th>
<th>Miw</th>
<th>PMi</th>
<th>PU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>*p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>*p</td>
<td>*p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>*t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʲ</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>*t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a, ʊ_</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>*t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i, e, u_</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>*t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>*t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_ j, r</td>
<td>t, ċ, Ċ</td>
<td>t, ċ, Ċ</td>
<td>t, ċ, Ċ</td>
<td>t, *t</td>
<td>t, ċ, Ċ</td>
<td>t, ċ, Ċ</td>
<td>t, *t</td>
<td>*t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>*t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/v+hi/</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s, s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>*s</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>*k</td>
<td>*k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v+hi)</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>*k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>*k</td>
<td>*k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>k, w</td>
<td>k, w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>*k</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>*k</td>
<td>*k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>*č</td>
<td>*č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>*t</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>*č</td>
<td>*č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>*č</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>ċ</td>
<td>*č</td>
<td>*č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>*s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>*s</td>
<td>*s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>*s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>*s</td>
<td>*s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>*h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>*h</td>
<td>*h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>*h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>*h</td>
<td>*h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>*m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>*m</td>
<td>*m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>*n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>*n</td>
<td>*n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>*w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>*w</td>
<td>*w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-V</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>*r, *l l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>*l</td>
<td>*l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>r, 1</td>
<td>r, 1</td>
<td>r, 1</td>
<td>*r, *l l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>*l</td>
<td>*l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>*j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>*j</td>
<td>*j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vowels

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
\text{Csjb} & \text{Cru} & \text{Ceb} & \text{PCo} & \text{Mie} & \text{Miw} & \text{PMi} & \text{PU} \\
\text{*yl(·)*} & e & e & e & *e, *a & a & a & *a & *a \\
\text{*il(·)*} & e & e & *e & *a & a & a & *a & *a \\
\text{elsewhere} & a & a & a & *a & a & a & *a & *a \\
\text{e} & e & e & *e & e & *e & e & *e & e \\
\text{*C(C)oC} & i & i & i & *i & i & i & *i & *i \\
\text{elsewhere} & i & i & i & *i & i & i & *i & *i \\
\text{a...o} & o...o & o...o & o...o & *o...o & a...o & a...o & *a...o & *a...o \\
\text{o...o} & o...o & o...o & o...o & *o...o & o...o & o...o & *o...o & *o...o \\
\text{o...a} & o...o & o...o & o...o & *o...o & a...o & a...o & *a...a & *a...a \\
\text{o...i} & u...i & u...i & u...i & *o...i & o...i & o...i & *o...i & *o...i \\
\text{elsewhere}, & & & & & & & & & \\
\text{C"T} & a & a & a & *a & o & o & o & *o & *o \\
\text{o' } & o' & o' & o' & o' & o' & o' & o' & o' & o' \\
\text{u} & u & u & u & u & u & u & u & u & u \\
\text{e Ce} & e Ce & e Ce & e Ce & e Ce & i Ci & i Ci & i Ci & i Ci & i Ci \\
\text{e Ce} & e Ce & e Ce & e Ce & e Ce & y Cy & y Cy & y Cy & y Cy & y Cy \\
\text{CC"θ} & e & e & e & *e & y & u,i & y & *y & *y \\
\text{elsewhere} & i & i & i & *i & y & u,i & *y & *y & *y \\
\end{array}
\]

Since the Proto Utian imperatives are extremely complex, I will restrict myself to a discussion of the derivational verb morphology that can be reconstructed to Proto Utian. Until all the Harrington data have been collated, any such discussion is tentative. A chart now follows:
## Proto Utian Verb Morphology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Mutsun</th>
<th>Rumsen</th>
<th>Chocheño</th>
<th>Proto Costanoan</th>
<th>Miwok</th>
<th>Proto Utian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stem</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-sim</td>
<td>*-s-</td>
<td>PMie</td>
<td>*-Y-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*-y-?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remote</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>-sim</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-s-</td>
<td>PMis</td>
<td>*-s·Y-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*-si-?</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-s·Y?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfective -šte</td>
<td>-st-</td>
<td>-šte</td>
<td>*-š-te</td>
<td>Mics -te</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(on medio-  ~-št</td>
<td>'medio-</td>
<td>passive'</td>
<td></td>
<td>perfective'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passives)</td>
<td>[adj.</td>
<td>suffix'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hte</td>
<td>-xt</td>
<td>-hte?</td>
<td>*-h-te</td>
<td>PMis *-šnY-</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-šny?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(on</td>
<td>[adj.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'meaning obscure'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actives)</td>
<td>suffix'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-hne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMi *-ne</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-ne?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'mediopassive'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>-hnis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMi *-nY-</td>
<td></td>
<td>'verbalizer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive</td>
<td>*-hne-s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMie *-tY-</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'verbalizer,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>often intransitive'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbalizer -ti</td>
<td>'substantive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mil -pu</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-py</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'verbalizer'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causative -mpi</td>
<td>-mp-~</td>
<td>-mpi</td>
<td>*-mpi</td>
<td>PMi *-k(·)u</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-k(·)Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-mp-</td>
<td>*-mpi-</td>
<td>**-n-pi</td>
<td>'causative'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>-si</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMi *-n·u-</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-n·u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'causative'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>positional -nu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMi *-ksY</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-ksy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continuous -ksi-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMie *-ta-</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stem</td>
<td>-wa-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMi *-wa-</td>
<td></td>
<td>*-wa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formative</td>
<td>'to excess'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26
The first set involves an automatic vowel following a verb stem ending in a consonant. In Mutsun, the vowel is -i, and in Eastern Miwok it is -Y, both reflexes of Proto Utian *-y. It occurs in those Mutsun verbs of Spanish origin, which were borrowed in the infinitive, such as kasa'ri 'to marry'. In Eastern Miwok, it is a generalized stem formative, but its distribution was probably much more restricted in Proto Miwok and Proto Utian, possibly to non-final position in monosyllabic roots.

The remote past is Mutsun -s, as in 'ip'iwas 7ič'i 'The rattlesnake bit him', where 'ič'i is 'to bite'. It is Rumsen -sim, as in kawaš wit'esim 'I lassoed him long ago'. The range of this tense is uncertain, but in Mutsun, it can refer to events that happened yesterday or earlier. I have tentatively reconstructed Proto Costanoan *-s ~ -si-. The explanation of Rumsen -m is uncertain.

Proto Costanoan *-si- may be cognate with Proto Sierra Miwok *-ş.y- 'remote past, former', as in Central Sierra Miwok kac'ý.y'yk 'they said', where kac'ý- is 'to say' and -k is 'third person plural'. If so, we can tentatively reconstruct Proto Utian *-s'ý ~ -ş.y. Length was lost in Proto Costanoan suffixes.

Mutsun has two perfectives, -šte and -hté. -šte generally follows mediopassive verbs, such as sem'osto 'he has died, he is dead', where sem'o- is 'to die' and -k is 'he'. -šte is often adjectival, as in raštmašté 'full of boils' from raš'tam 'boil, pimple'. -hté-usually follows active verbs, as in ka'n witihté 'I have thrown (it) away' from ka'n 'It' and witi 'to throw away'.

-št ~ -št ~ -št is a common Rumsen adjective suffix, as in xek'osto 'full of roots' from xek'ot 'root'. Surface length is usually historically irrelevant in Rumsen, and the final vowel is often lost in suffixes. -ste is also an adjective suffix, sometimes with a passive meaning as in jač'ext 'revuelto', 'turned around?', dissatisfied?) from <jače> 'mix'.

-šte is a Chochenö mediopassive, as in šum'ušte 'it it is rotten' from šum'u 'to rot'. -hté occurs in one word, 'irihté 'there are' much, many'.

These two sets allow analysis of *-te- as a Proto Costanoan perfective, which may be cognate with Central Sierra Miwok -te- 'perfect, perfective', as in kac'ý'tek 'they have been saying', from kac'ý- 'to say' and -k 'third person plural'; and kacy'ny'-any'te'mok 'you had already said it to him', where kacy'ny- 'any'-mok would mean 'you said it to him'.

Such analysis isolates the Proto Costanoan segments *-ş and *-h. *-ş may be related to the remote past marker *-s, especially since there was probably neutralization of contrast in certain consonant clusters,
as in Rumsen. *h may be connected with the Plains Miwok non-finite marker -h, as in hapa?ma? tajkohto? 'He beat him while running', where tajko- means 'to run' and -to- is the allative case. However, we must remember that it is often possible to find spurious cognates for morphemes consisting of a single phoneme, especially if they have vague meanings.

-hne is the Mutsun non-past passive, as in li·kihne (You are to be killed), where li·ki- means 'to kill' and -me is 'you singular'. -hnis is a past passive, as in pa·ihniska 'I was seized', from pa·i- 'to seize' and -ka is 'I'. -hnis < *hne 'non-past passive' plus *-s 'remote past', with *-e > i non-finally in suffixes.

Proto Sierra Miwok *-nY- occurs in certain compound suffixes, such as Central Sierra Miwok -pu-nnu- 'to become', where -pu- is a reflexive suffix, and -me-nnu- 'to do on the way'. *-nY- is a phonologically appropriate cognate, but its vague meaning renders it highly questionable.

Mutsun -n ~ -ni- 'mediopassive' occurs in such verbs as či·xu-n 'to dry up'. Rumsen -n ~ -ni- has more of a passive meaning, as in či·xu-n 'to get torn' (<či·xu 'tear'). But note či·en 'to get to dance' (<čite 'dance'). Chocheño -n ~ -ne- seems to be a verbalizer, as in ṭu·jka-n 'to get to be afternoon' from ṭu·jak 'afternoon'. Pco *-n ~ *-ne- (*ni-) may be cognate with PMis *-ne- 'mediopassive' < PMi *-ne-, as in Central Sierra Miwok šekyjne- 'to be afraid' from šekyj- 'to frighten'. Note also Proto Sierra Miwok *-nY- 'verbalizer', as in Central Sierra Miwok lop·nu- 'to bunch together' from lop·o- 'a lump'.

Mutsun -ti is a substantive verbalizer, as in Wu·tati 'to be a relative' from Wu·ta 'relative'. It may be cognate with Proto Sierra Miwok *-ty- 'verbalizer, as in Central Sierra Miwok mol·ty- 'to become shady' from mol·i- 'shade'. Further analysis of Rumsen and Chocheño may provide additional cognates.

Costanoan -mpi- 'mediopassive causative' (-mpe once) occurs in such verbs as Mutsun ton·e-mpi 'to lose, cause to get lost'. Historically, *-mpi < *-n-mpi, where *-n- is mediopassive and *-pi is a frozen causative, most probably cognate with Lake Miwok -pu 'frozen causative', as in how·pu 'to station someone' from howo 'to sit'.

Mutsun -si 'active causative' is found in lol·e-si 'to cause to babble'. It may be cognate with Proto Miwok *k(·)u- 'causative'. Mutsun -nu- 'positional causative' is probably cognate with another Proto Miwok causative, *-n·u. (Note Mutsun šajla-nu 'to put someone face up'.) The Miwok causative is extremely complex, and its development has not been completely determined.
Mutsun -ksi- 'continuative' is a reasonably certain cognate for Proto Miwok *-ksY- 'continuative'. Examples are Mutsun ni'pa-ksi 'to be teaching' from ni'pa- 'to teach', and Northern Sierra Miwok he'te'ksY- 'to watch' from he'te'j-y- 'to see'. 'Continuative' is only an approximate definition of this suffix in both cases.

-ťa- is a Chocheño suffix found in verbs of durative impact, as in mašta 'to beat with a stick'. It has the same meaning in Eastern Miwok, as in Central Sierra Miwok hoŋta- 'to hit with the knee' from hoŋ.oi-u- 'knee'. We can reconstruct Proto Utian *-ta-, occurring after stems of the form CVC__.

Mutsun -wa- is a stem formative suffix meaning 'to excess', as in rič-wa-šmiŋ 'one who talks all the time' from riči- 'to speak' and -šmiŋ 'one who'. In Eastern Miwok, -Wa- has a destructive meaning, as in Central Sierra Miwok šakwa- 'to tear up'. It has a more general meaning in Western Miwok, as in Lake Miwok ŇdŠwani 'to answer' from Ňδ.štaw- 'to talk'. We can reconstruct Proto Utian *-wa- , again after stems of the form CVC__.

We note the large number of verb derivational suffixes that can be reconstructed to Proto Utian, as opposed to about half a dozen nominal suffixes. This is in keeping with relative importance of verbal constructions in Utian languages.
Footnotes

1. M. S. Bealer, 1955; ibid., 1959. James A. Bennyhoff (1977) suggests on the basis of place names that Saclan was a dialect of Bay Miwok, a speech area including much of the territory south of the Delta Estuary.

2. Southern Sierra Miwok items were taken from Sylvia M. Broadbent, 1964. Central Sierra Miwok is from L. S. Freeland and Sylvia M. Broadbent, 1960. Lake Miwok forms are from Catherine A. Callaghan, 1965, and Bodega Miwok material is from ibid., 1970. Plains Miwok and Northern Sierra Miwok items are from my field notes.


4. Rumsen and Chocheño material is from J. P. Harrington's field notes. Mutsun material followed by 'A' is from J. Alden Massor, 1916. Otherwise, all Mutsun forms are from Marc Okrand, 1977.


6. R. G. Latham, 1852 and 1853, 6.72-86.


9. The following orthographic conventions have been used: C is any consonant, V is any vowel, j is [y] and y is i. Y is /u ~ o/ after Sierra Miwok stems whose last vowel is /u/ or /o/. (Modern transcriptions have been normalized but nowhere amended.) Elsewhere Y is /Y/. Plains Miwok follows the Sierra Miwok pattern except that Y is /a/ after stems with /a/ in the final syllable. C is [ť] in Sierra Miwok, [ć ~ ts] in Plains Miwok, and [ts ~ s] in Lake Miwok. ğ is [ts] in Mutsun.
Bibliography


James A. Bennyhoff, Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok, Center for Archeological Research at Davis Publication Number 5, University of California, Davis (1977).


L. S. Freeland, Language of the Sierra Miwok, IUPAL, IJAL Memoir 6 (1951).


BIBLIOGRAPHY


Bennhoff, James A., 1977, Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok, Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication Number 5, University of California, Davis.


Gibson, Robert O., 1975, Preliminary Analysis of Ethnographic Data on Northern Salinan, Anthropology Department, California State University, Hayward. Ms.


Glover, Bonnie, 1977, Tolkapaya Demonstratives, MS.


Greenwood, Roberta S., 1972, 9000 Years of Prehistory at Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, California, San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society Occasional Papers No. 7.


Howard, Donald M., 1979, Big Sur's Lost Tribe: The Esselen, Monterey, California Angel Press.

Klar, Kathryn, 1974, Southern California Areal Linguistics, Special Field Examination, Linguistics Department, University of California, Berkeley, MS.

-, 1977, Topics in Historical Chumash Grammar, Ph.D. Dissertation, Linguistics Department, University of California, Berkeley, MS.
Kroeber, A. L., 1904, The Languages of the Coast South of San Francisco, UCPAAE 2(2).


Milliken, Randall, 1982, Personal Name Distributions, Language Boundaries and Inter-language Relationships in Proto-historical Central California, Paper read at the Conference on Far Western Languages and Prehistory, Santa Cruz, California.

Munro, Pamela, 1976a, Mojave Syntax, New York: Garland.


Okrand, Marc, 1974, A Survey of Studies in California Penutian Languages, Special Field Examination, Linguistics Department, University of California, Berkeley, MS.


, 1982c, Esselen Lexical Prehistory, Linguistics Department, University of California, Berkeley, MS.

Turner, Katherine, 1981, Salinan, Special Field Examination, Linguistics Department, University of California, Berkeley, MS.

Ulrich, Charles, 1982, Assimilation in Choctaw, MS.
OCCASIONAL PAPERS ON LINGUISTICS

Number 11

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

1982 CONFERENCE ON FAR WESTERN AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

James E. Redden, Editor

Held at

University of California, Santa Cruz

July 27-July 30, 1982

Department of Linguistics
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number

83-050504
PREFACE

Unfortunately, everyone who presented a paper at the 1982 Conference on Far Western American Indian Languages 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 1982 workshop. The papers are arranged in the order they appeared on the program.

The participants of the conference gratefully acknowledge all the work done by Professor William Shipley and his students, which made the conference run so smoothly and enjoyably. We also wish to thank the Center for Syntactic Research at the University of California, Santa Cruz, for the support of the conference, without which the conference would not have been possible.

Copies of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1981 workshop proceedings are still available from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. The volumes of the 1975 and 1976 workshops, which appeared in the SIU-C series, University Museum Studies, and of the 1979 workshop, which appeared in the OPOL series, are now out of print, but copies may be obtained in microfiche or hardbound volumes from the ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Center for Applied Linguistics, 3250 Prospect St., N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

The 1983 Hokan Languages Workshop will meet at The University of California, San Diego, June 16-18, 1983.

James E. Redden, Editor
Carbondale, July 1983