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

I. Eastern Miwok (Mis)
   A. Sierra Miwok (Mis)
      1. Northern Sierra Miwok (Mins)
      2. Central Sierra Miwok (Mics)
      3. Southern Sierra Miwok (Misa)
   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 ( Mim)
   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 (PMiss), Proto Eastern Miwok (PEMie), Proto Western Miwok (PWMiw), and Proto Miwok (PMiw).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 (Ceb) and Rumsen or Monterey Costanoan (Cru), as well as one Northern Costanoan language, the Chochenyo dialect of East Bay Costanoan (Ceb).4 As a result, it is possible to reconstruct a fair amount 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, and he and Dixon united them into a single family in 1919, which they called "Utian" on the basis of words for "two".

Beeler identified Karkin as a separate branch of the Costanoan family in 1961. Soledad, geographically the southernmost Costanoan language, is apparently a Northern Costanoan language with a heavy lexical overlay from Southern Costanoan. The Northern Costanoan affiliations of Soledad become especially striking when one examines the pronouns. Sylvia M. Broadbent stated some correspondences between Northern and Southern Costanoan in 1957, and Catherine Schambach worked out the principal correspondences between Mutsun, Rumsen, and Chocheño in 1977. Schambach also reconstructed an extensive corpus of Proto Costanoan.

The Costanoan languages can be classified as follows:

I. Southern Costanoan (Cos)
   A. Mutsun (Csjb)
   B. Rumsen (Cru)

II. Northern Costanoan (Con)
   A. Soledad (Csol)
   B. Santa Cruz (Cscr)
   C. Santa Clara (Cscl)
   D. East Bay (Ceb). This was apparently a single language with several dialects.
   E. San Francisco (Csf)

III. Karkin (Ckar)

The principal sound correspondences justifying the subdivisions within Miwok, and linking the Miwok family to the Costanoan family were given in Callaghan, 1971 and Callaghan, 1983. They will be discussed here when they have relevance to problems involving pronouns.

Independent personal pronouns are non-obligatory in many Miwok sentences, since subject and possessor are indicated by pronominal prefixes in Western Miwok languages, and both subject and object, as well as possession, are specified by four series of pronominal suffixes in Eastern Miwok.

I have already reconstructed the Proto Miwok pronominal affixes and discussed the development of the other series of pronominal suffixes in Eastern Miwok. Pronominal affixes will not be discussed in this article unless they are related to the independent pronouns. Third person pronouns will also be excluded, since they cannot be considered apart from the demonstrative pronouns.

In Lake Miwok, nouns and pronouns are often caseless when in deixis or apposition to the subject.
mam kán'-i. 'That's me.'
that I
A pronoun in apposition to a pronominal prefix adds emphasis.
kán'-i ka-tó ni. 'I myself am coming.'
I I come
kán'-i ka-su-t 'óbu. As for me, my eyes are bad.
I however my eyes bad
Pronouns are usually obligatory for other relationships, since Lake Miwok lacks object incorporation.
súwá- ti-ti-c kani-n 'ákaj-ne-nuka. Don't let him
don't him obj. me you angry ben. caus. get angry at
me.
mí'-ni kán'-ni 'ic- á-taw. 'You and I are
you com. I com. we-du. talk talking.
Independent pronouns perform similar functions in Eastern Miwok languages, except that object pronouns are less
frequent, since they are not obligatory.
Mics kan gí- koca- jak-te-?. '[Not] I, the owner of
I emph. house owner I nom. the house!'
Mip mok'c-? he'ta-c 'ywy-ja-?!
you-pl. nom. kill you-pl.-inv. deer nom.
'You fellows kill [that] deer!'
Mics 'uc-u-? 'o'ti-ko--me-t maš-i-t!
stay you-ag.-inv. two us all. us all.
'Stay with us two!'
In Mutsun, subject pronouns may indicate topicalization. They never occur with enclitic pronouns functioning as subjects.
ka'n-me-s mujšin or mujšin-ka-mes
I you-ag. obj. like like I you-ag. obj.
'I like you.'
ka'n wat-in me-s-ťuk 'I am going with you.'
I go you-sg. obj. com.
kan'-i čo-resja 'I alone.'
We apparently have a special appositional or emphatic form in the last example.
In Chocheño, a subject pronoun may optionally occur with a subject pronominal clitic.
ka'naj-ek hu-tu-sin. 'I am going to die.'
I I die fut.
We now examine Utian pronominal paradigms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>PMis</th>
<th>Mip</th>
<th>PMie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>*ka'n - *kan</td>
<td>kan'i-?</td>
<td>*kan'i-?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>*kany-n, *kany-ny-</td>
<td>kana</td>
<td>*kany-n ~ *kana-n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>*kan</td>
<td>-ka</td>
<td>*kan ~ *ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>*kan'i-j</td>
<td>kani-te-č</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mil</th>
<th>Mib</th>
<th>Mim</th>
<th>PMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>kān-i</td>
<td>kān-i</td>
<td>kanni SB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>kani-n-</td>
<td>ka-</td>
<td>ka-na HWH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>kani-c</td>
<td>kān-i</td>
<td>kān-i, kanni-č, *kan'i-č ~ *kan'i, kannu AK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSjb</th>
<th>Cru</th>
<th>Ceb</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>kan'i, ka'n</td>
<td>ka'na, -ek, -k</td>
<td>Csol ka hana P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>kan, ka</td>
<td>kan, ka</td>
<td>Csol ka-na HWH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posn.</td>
<td>kan, -kan-ka</td>
<td>kan-se ka-</td>
<td>Csol ka-nša HWH</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PCo</th>
<th>PU</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>*ka'n ~ *kan, *ka ~ *ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>*ka'na, *kan-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>*kan'i-š</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Principal Utian Second Person Singular Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>PMis</th>
<th>Mip</th>
<th>PMie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app., subj.</td>
<td>*mi-?</td>
<td>mi-? ~ mi-?</td>
<td>*mi-? ~ *mi-?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss. 'thine'</td>
<td>*mi·ny-n</td>
<td>-*iny</td>
<td>*-iny-n, *mi·ny-n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'thine'</td>
<td>*mi·ni-q,</td>
<td>-*ni</td>
<td>-<em>nY ~ -</em>?in ~ -*n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'thy'</td>
<td>*mi·ny-n·y-?</td>
<td>-*in·e·n·e-?</td>
<td>-*ni ~ -*ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>*mi-·ni-j</td>
<td>-*in·e·ni-c</td>
<td>-*ni ~ -*ni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| app., subj. | mi- | mi- | *mi- |
| poss. | mi·n ~ mi-n | -*un·e·n | -*in ~ -*n |
| obj. | mi-c ~ mi | mi- mi | *mi-č |

Gsjb Cru Ceb Other

| app. | me ~ men | me· ~ me | me·ne |
| subj. | me·n ~ men | me | *em- ~ -m |
| poss. | me~ ~ men- | me- | *em- ~ -m |
| obj. | me·-se | me·-e ~ me·-e | me·-q ~ me·-q | me·-č ~ mi-č |

FCo PU

| app. *me· ~ *me | *mi- ~ *me |
| subj. *me·(n) ~ *me(n) | *mi· ~ *me·; *mi ~ *me |
| poss. *me·ne | *mi·ny ~ *me·ny |
| obj. *me·q ~ *mi·q | *mi-č ~ *me-č |
### Principal Utian First Person Plural Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>PMIs</th>
<th>Mip</th>
<th>PMIe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app., subj.</td>
<td>*maš-ı-’ ~ maš-ı-’</td>
<td>maš-ı-~</td>
<td>*maš-ı-’ ~ maš-ı-~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*ma-š-ı- ~ maš-ı-~</td>
<td>-m-ıš</td>
<td>*ma-š-ı-’ ~ maš-ı-~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*ma-š-ı- ~ maš-ı- ~</td>
<td></td>
<td>*m(’)-aš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss. 'ours'</td>
<td>*maši-n, maši-n’-y-’</td>
<td>maši-n’-y-’</td>
<td>*maši-n, maši-n’-y-’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we, our'</td>
<td>*maš-ı- ~ maš-ı- ~</td>
<td>maš-ı-</td>
<td>maš-ı- ~ maš-ı- ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>*maš-ı-’ ~ maši-m-ı-’-e-c</td>
<td></td>
<td>maš-ı-’ ~ maši-m-ı-’-e-c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mil</th>
<th>Mic</th>
<th>PMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app., subj.</td>
<td>maš-ı-ko (app.) Mib maš-ı-ko (app.)</td>
<td>*maš-ı-’ ~ maš-ı-’ ~ maš-ı-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maš-ı-ko-n (subj.) Mib maš-ı-ko-n (subj.), maš-ı-ko-n</td>
<td>maš-ı- ~ maš-ı- ~ maš-ı-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>maš-ı-ko-n (subj.), maš-ı-ko-n</td>
<td>maš-ı-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj.</td>
<td>maš-ı-ko-n (subj.), maš-ı-ko-n</td>
<td>maš-ı-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gjeb</th>
<th>Cru</th>
<th>Geb</th>
<th>Other</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app. incl.</td>
<td>mak-e mak-ı-n</td>
<td>C入境 maken FGM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>makse mak-ı-n</td>
<td>C入境 mük-kê ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>mak mak(’-ı) mak</td>
<td>HWH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| poss. incl.  | mak-e mak-ı-n             | C入境 mük-kê ? |
| excl.        | makse mak-ı-n             | HWH       |

| obj. incl.   | mak-e-ı-e mak-ı-e-ı-ı    | mak(’-ı-ı-ı) |
| excl.        | mak-e-ı-e mak-ı-e-ı-ı    | HWH       |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>F0o</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app. incl.</td>
<td>*mak-e ~ *mak-ı-’ ~ mak-ı-’</td>
<td>mak-ı-’ ~ mak-ı-’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>*makse ~ *mak-ı-’ ~ mak-ı-’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>*mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>*mak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>*makse-ı-e ~ *mak-ı-e-ı-ı</td>
<td>HWH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Principal Utian Second Person Plural Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mi</th>
<th>Co</th>
<th>PU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>app.</td>
<td>Mip mok·o-</td>
<td>PCo *mak·am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>~ mik·o-</td>
<td>~ *makam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMiE *-mok</td>
<td></td>
<td>*mok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMiW *mon-</td>
<td></td>
<td>*ma(·)m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eastern Miwok personal pronouns used in isolation or in apposition to the subject of a sentence are formally marked by the nominative case (~-~), as in Mins mas·i-~ ~eca·y-mas '[That's what] we're saying'. The actual subject of the verb is expressed by an obligatory pronominal suffix, in this case -mas. Appositional pronouns are caseless in Western Miwok, the probable state of affairs in Proto Miwok. In Bodega Miwok, a caseless pronoun may function as the subject of a verb without a pronominal prefix, i.e. ka·i·i 7'opyu şu'ta ᵇakāh-to. 'I'm in the boat'. I pres. stay boat all.

Costanoan languages lack a formal nominative case. Examples previously cited indicate that in Proto Costanoan, a caseless pronoun might function as the subject of a sentence, stand alone, or be in apposition to a subject pronominal clitic. This distribution is also most probable in Proto Utian, given the state of affairs in Western Miwok.

Miwok personal pronouns often have different stems in the appositional-subjective, possessive, and objective cases. Other oblique cases tend to be based on the objective stem, i.e. Mip masi-m-e-′my 'away from us' (ablative). They will not be considered in this article, since full Costanoan pronominal paradigms are not available.

All Plains Miwok second person singular cases but the nominative are derived from the suppletive genitive 'tiny 'thine'. This pronoun appears to be related to Miwok second person singular possessive pronominal affixes (MIs -ny, Mip -e·in - -ny, Miw -in - -un; all meaning 'thy'). Such a general distribution among Miwok languages suggests that 'tiny 'thine' might have been present in Proto Miwok.

The three Plains Miwok objective pronouns; kani- -te-c 'me', 7'ine- -ni-c 'thee',15 and masi-m-e-′c 'us'; all include the objective pronominal suffixes found in objecting incorporating verbs; namely, - -te- 'me', -ni- 'thee', and -Hme-′ 'us' respectively. All these objective elements are cognate with similar objective suffixes in Sierra Miwok. The Sierra Miwok second person singular paradigm has gone one step further and incorporated -ni- 'thee' into some of the possessive stems as well.

The Miwok subject pronominal affixes are suffixed to Eastern Miwok verbs and prefixed to Western Miwok verbs.
In Mutsun, subject pronominal clitics most commonly followed the first word in the sentence, as in muj+i-ka-mes 'I like you sg.' and nj+ ka-tawra 'I live here', where nj+ means 'here' and tawra means 'live'. Rumsen pronominal clitics usually precede the verb, whatever its position. Pronominal clitics may precede or follow the verb in Chocheño. All these facts make it probable that the pronominal clitics were free-floating in Proto Costanoan, with word-second being the commonest position. This might well have been the case in Proto Utian, and also in Proto Miwok, with generalization to pre-verbal position in Western Miwok and post-verbal position in Eastern Miwok.

The possessive pronominal affixes are suffixes in Eastern Miwok and prefixes in Western Miwok, much like the subjective pronominal affixes, except that they most commonly occur with nouns, although they may function as the subjects of some verbs. In Costanoan, corresponding pronominal clitics precede the possessed noun, as in Ceb 'ek si·t 'my teeth' and ka·na-k 'et·e 'my uncle'. In view of these facts, it is most economical to reconstruct possessive pronominal elements as prefixes (or proclitics) in Proto Miwok, Proto Costanoan, and Proto Utian, with the reservation that elements consisting of a single consonant were phonologically attached to the previous word. These elements became suffixes in Eastern Miwok under pressure from growing polysynthesis of a totally suffixing nature.

Non-emphatic Plains Miwok possessive pronouns show a zero allomorph of the short form of the possessive case (< PMi s *-n), so they appear as bare stems. Mip kana 'mine' is probably cognate with Ceb ka·na 'mine' and Cscl ka·na 'my' (HWH), so we can reconstruct FU *ka(n) 'mine'.17 This stem acquired an appositional function in Northern Costanoan, i.e. Ceb ka·na muwekma 'I [am] a good somebody'.

In like manner, PMi s *mi·ny-n 'mine' appears to be cognate with Cscl mën-e 'mine' (HWH), enabling us to reconstruct FU *mi·ny ~ *me·ny 'mine'.18 We assume similar extension of reflexes to appositional usage in Northern Costanoan.

The Miwok independent first person plural pronouns listed here are either exclusive or general in scope. (Miwok first person inclusive pronouns have been omitted because they lack Costanoan pronominal cognates.) There is evidence for an inclusive-exclusive distinction in Mutsun (mak-e 'we incl.' and maka 'we excl.'), although usage was somewhat confused by the time of Harrington's respondent. The available Rumsen material is even harder to sort out, and the distinction seems to have disappeared in Northern Costanoan. (Only one Chocheño form, mak·i-n, has been discovered to date.) We will tentatively reconstruct the distinction for Proto Costanoan. It is noteworthy that the distinction is neutralized in first person plural pronominal clitics.
It seems most probable that a cluster was involved in Proto Utian. Consequently, we have reconstructed PU *makstå ~ *makse 'we excl.' with assimilation postulated for Miwok reflexes. There has also been analogical reformation of corresponding Miwok pronominal affixes. A cluster was maintained in Contanean reflexes. The provenience of PCo *mak-e ~ *mak-i 'we incl.' is uncertain.

PU *mok-kom is bimorphic, consisting of *mok- 'second person plural' plus *-kom 'plural'. Mie -mok is a second person plural possessive pronominal suffix, PU *-kom > Co -kam, a vestigial plural suffix. (Note Cbaj nep-kam 'these' and pin-kam 'those'.)19 PU *-kom > Mi -ko(n), a regular plural suffix.

FU *mo(·)m 'you pl.' is a contraction of FU *mok-kom. It was reconstructed largely from Cru mam (AK) 'you pl.' Miw mon- 'you, your pl.' It is possible that Cbaj màam 'you pl.' (A) is phonetically /ma·m/, in which case it would also be a reflex of FU *mo(·)m. But Arroyo may have been using màam as an abbreviation of Cbaj makam 'you plural'.

The development of FU *-kom to Mi -ko(n) and FU *mo(·)m to Miw mon- both illustrate the sound change FU *m > Mi n/ before final juncture. The development of *FU *'im ~ *-m 'thou' to PMi *'im ~ *-n is another instance of the same sound change.

As we might suspect, we can reconstruct the Proto Utian first person singular and second person singular pronominal systems most completely. Much of the Proto Utian first person plural paradigm is unrecoverable because of probable analogical reformation of reflexes in the daughter languages. The Proto Utian second person plural pronoun is made more complex by the presence of a plural suffix.
Footnotes

1. M. S. Beeler, 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. Analysis of Indian proper names recorded at the Mission San Jose supports Bennyhoff's hypothesis.

2. Southern Sierra Miwok items were taken from Sylvia M. Broadbent, 1964. Central Sierra Miwok is from L. S. Freeland, 1951, and from L. S. Freeland and Sylvia M. Broadbent, 1960. Lake Miwok forms are from Catherine A. Callaghan, 1965; Eodega Miwok material is from Callaghan, 1970. Plains Miwok items are from Callaghan, 1984 and my field notes. Northern Sierra Miwok items are from my field notes and from Freeland, 1951.


4. Rumsen and Chocheño material is from J. P. Harrington's field notes. Mutsun material followed by "A" was recorded by Fray Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta and is cited from J. P. Harrington's field notes. Otherwise, all Mutsun forms are from Marc Okrand, 1977 and J. P. Harrington's field notes.


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/. Elsewhere, Y is /y/. Plains Miwok follows the Sierra Miwok pattern except that Y is /ə/ after stems with /ə/ in the final syllable. C is [c] in Sierra Miwok and Eodega Miwok. c is [c - ts - s] in Plains Miwok and [ts - s] in Lake Miwok. ŋ is [ts] in Mutsun. Modern transcriptions have been normalized but nowhere amended.


11. Catherine Schambach, unpublished notes.

14. Additional abbreviations now follow: PCo 'Proto Costanoan', FU 'Proto Utian', app. 'appositional', P 'recorded by Alphonse Pinart' (in Heizer, 1952), HWH 'recorded by H. W. Henshaw' (in Heizer, 1954), SE 'recorded by S. A. Barrett', AK 'recorded by Alfred Kroeber' (in Kroeber, 1910), DM 'recorded by Duflot de Mofras', FGM 'recorded by F. G. Mengarini (both also in Kroeber, 1910). All Marin Miwok material has been cited from Callaghan and Bond, *Marin Miwok Dictionary*.

15. /i/ often alternates with /u/ in Western Miwok.

16. /y/ alternates morphophonemically with /ə/ in Plains Miwok. PMi *y > Miw u, i.

17. Mip kana-n-'y-ʔ = kane-n-'ə-ʔ 'belonging to me' is the emphatic form of the first person singular possessive pronoun.

18. FU *y > Ci i, e in final position.

19. FU *o > Ci a, o.
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Catherine A. Callaghan and Zimmy S. Bond, Marin Miwok

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L. S. Freeland, Language of the Sierra Miwok, IUPAL, IJAL
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Mission Indian Vocabularies of Alphonse Pinart, An-
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Occasional Papers On Linguistics

Papers from the 1983, 1984, and 1985 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conferences

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PAPERS

HOKAN-PENUTIAN LANGUAGES CONFERENCES

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PREFACE

In 1981 the Hokan-Yuman Languages Workshop began meeting jointly with the Penutian Languages Conference. In 1982 the Hokan-Penutian Languages Conference began meeting with specialists from other disciplines, anthropologists, archeologists, geographers, and others. Because of the very diverse nature of such a group, various specialists desired to publish their papers in a variety of places in order for specialists in their disciplines to have ready access to them. This meant that there were no proceedings for the 1983, 1984, and 1985 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conferences. Papers from linguists who gave papers at these three meetings have been assembled in this volume.

The papers are presented in the order in which they were read at the meetings except the Callaghan paper on patridominace and Proto-Utian, which was discussed at length at the 1984 meeting, though it was not formally presented.

The 1983 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conference met at the University of California, San Diego, June 16-18, 1983. We greatly acknowledge all the work done by Margaret Langdon and others in the Department of Linguistics at UOSD, which made the meeting so enjoyable and useful.

The 1984 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conference met at the University of California, Berkeley, June 22-24, 1984, and was held in honor of Abraham Halpern. Our thanks go to Leanne Hinton and others in the Department of Linguistics at UCB for all they did to make the meeting enjoyable and productive.

The 1985 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conference met at the University of California, San Diego, June 19-21, 1985. We are again indebted to Margaret Langdon and the Department of Linguistics at UOSD for all the work they did in hosting another pleasant and useful meeting.

The 1986 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conference will be held at the University of California, Santa Cruz, June 23-27, 1986, as part of the Mary Haas Festival Conference.

Only a very few copies of the proceedings of earlier meetings are still available from the Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. We are endeavoring to have the ERIC Clearing House on Languages and Linguistics offer these publications in some demand form.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, May 1986
CONTENTS

Papers from the 1983 Conference

The Hualapai Auxiliary /-i/, say
James E. Redden

Myth and Reality: The Antiquity of the Kumeyaay
Florence C. Shipek

Proto Utean Independent Pronouns
Catherine A. Callaghan

Papers from the 1984 Conference

Miwok Cardinal Direction Terms
Catherine A. Callaghan

Washo Linguistics Prehistory
William H. Jacobsen, Jr.

Two Kinds of Bound Anaphora in Northern Pomo: Are They Logophoric?
Mary Catherine O'Connor

More on the Hualapai Auxiliaries /-yu/, be, and /-wi/, do
James E. Redden

Interrogative Sentences
Lucille J. Wahomigie and Akira Y. Yamamoto

Patridominance and Proto Utean Words for 'Man', 'Woman', and 'Person'
Catherine A. Callaghan

Papers from the 1985 Conference

The Walapai Verbs /é/
James E. Redden

Miwok Ablaut Grades
Catherine A. Callaghan