The Use of Auxiliary Verbs in Jamul Diegueño

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1. Introduction

In Jamul Diegueño, when an auxiliary verb follows another verb, it indicates that the action is in the process of occurring. The sentences in examples (1) and (2) demonstrate the difference in meaning between a simple verb and that of a verb which is followed by an auxiliary verb. Verbs do not have tense marking, so that temporal information must be provided by the context. Transitive verbs tend to be translated in the simple past tense, as is the case of the verb aasip ‘to smoke’ in (1), unless something else in the sentence (or discourse) indicates that it should be interpreted otherwise. This is the case in example (2), where the verb aasip is followed by the auxiliary verb, tuuwa, which results in the imperfective aspect of the event, indicating that the event is ongoing.

(1) Pablo wi-yiw-dy we-nak nyapuum up aasip.
Pablo 3-come-SS 3-sit and then tobacco smoke
Pablo came and sat down and smoked a cigarette.

(2) Pablo up aasip t-uu-wa
tobacco smoke DIST-3-sit
Pablo was smoking a cigarette

The auxiliary verb tuuwa in (2) is made up of three elements: the auxiliary verb root, wa, the third person pronominal prefix, uu, and the aspectual prefix t. Although the auxiliary verb has the grammatical function of indicating imperfectivity, it is not highly abstract in meaning. The auxiliary verb root wa means ‘be sitting’, indicating that the subject was seated while smoking. If the auxiliary verb root yaw ‘be standing’ were used, as in the sentence in (3), it would indicate that the subject was standing while smoking. If the auxiliary verb root yak ‘be lying’ were used, as in the sentence in (4), it would indicate that the subject was lying down while smoking. Thus, it can be seen that the lexical meaning of the auxiliary verb is relatively concrete and that, as such, it adds to...
the resulting conceptualization of the event being described.

(3)  *Pablo up aasip t-uu-yaw*
    Pablo tobacco smoke DIST-3-stand
    Pablo was standing, smoking a cigarette

(4)  *Pablo up aasip t-uu-yak*
    tobacco smoke DIST-3-lie
    Pablo was lying, smoking a cigarette

Auxiliary verbs are generally considered to be semantically highly schematic, in that their meaning is relatively abstract and underspecified in comparison with main verbs.\(^4\) However, the above examples show that the auxiliary verbs in Jamul Diegueño are not fully schematic.\(^5\) I shall, nevertheless, call these verb roots auxiliaries, because when they co-occur with a main verb, they alter the temporal aspect of the verb phrase, a function common to auxiliary verbs. Moreover, auxiliary verbs are the only verbs which can take aspectual prefixes. Because the auxiliary verbs have well-defined semantic content, they have more semantically based co-occurrence restrictions. This also results in an interesting interplay between the meaning of the auxiliary verb and its grammatical function as an aspectual marker.

In this paper I shall describe the Jamul auxiliary verbal system and show how the well-defined semantic import of these verbs can affect their function as auxiliaries. I shall first lay out the auxiliary verbal system. Then, I shall discuss some of the semantic restrictions on the individual verb roots. Next, I shall discuss how the meaning of one of the verb roots affects the aspect of the auxiliary construction. Finally, I shall discuss the interplay between the auxiliary verb constructions and the irrealis mood.

2. An Overview of the Jamul Auxiliary System

In this section, I shall lay out the basics of the auxiliary verb system. I shall first discuss the various auxiliary verb roots, then I shall discuss the aspectual prefixes which mark these verbs as auxiliaries.

2.1. Auxiliary Verbal Roots

As was seen in the examples discussed above, in order to lend imperfective aspect to a verb, it is necessary to also indicate the position of a stationary subject. If, on the other hand, the main verb is one of motion then one must indicate the direction or manner of motion of the moving subject. This information is obligatorily imposed by the auxiliary verb system.

\(^4\) Auxiliary verbs typically have little specific meaning because their primary function is to elaborate on some aspect of the process denoted by the main verb.

\(^5\) Because the auxiliary verbs have strong semantic import, the distinction between an auxiliary verb and a main verb is not as clear cut as in the case of the English auxiliary verbs. For this reason, the following criteria have been used to establish which verbs can be used as auxiliaries: (a) The aspectual prefix t or pii is prefixed to the auxiliary verb root. (b) The auxiliary verb follows immediately after the main verb.
Table 1 lists the auxiliary verbal roots of Jamul Diegueño. In the first group are the positional verbs: yak, 'be lying', wa, 'be sitting', and yaw, 'be standing'. In the second group are the motion verbs: aa, 'be going', am, 'be going by', yiw, 'be coming', and aayaw, 'be moving around'. Although the locative verb, paa, is not a motion verb, it behaves differently from the positional verbs and will be discussed in greater detail later. Lastly, there is a manner verb, aakwa, 'be noisy'. With the exception of the motion verbs aa, am, and yiw, the plural forms of the auxiliary verbs are suppletive. The plural of all the positional verbs is nyuway. The plural of the motion verb aayaw, the locative paa, and the manner verb aakwa, is aaniw.\(^6\)

**TABLE 1:**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Auxiliary Verb Roots</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>singular</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. Body Position:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yak</td>
<td>nyuway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa</td>
<td>nyuway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaw</td>
<td>nyuway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Motion:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>naa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>nam</td>
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<tr>
<td>yiw</td>
<td>neyiw</td>
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<tr>
<td>aayaw</td>
<td>aaniw</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Locative:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>paa</td>
<td>aaniw</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV. Manner:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aakwa</td>
<td>aaniw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples (5) and (6) show that the meaning of the auxiliary verb may be identical to the meaning of the main verb, so that the event itself is coded redundantly. In (5) the same verb is used both as a main verb and as an auxiliary verb, whereas in (6) the main verb is a distinct lexical item which is synonymous with the auxiliary verb. Although the two verbs are synonymous, their grammatical roles cannot be reversed. The main verb in (6), wenak ‘to sit’, cannot take the auxiliary aspectual marker t. Nor can the auxiliary verb wa be used as a main verb, demonstrating that this verb is specialized in function as an auxiliary verb. The redundant usage of 'to go' in (5) and the functional distinction between the semantically synonymous main verb and auxiliary verb in (6) indicate that the auxiliary verb is primarily serving the grammatical function of indicating imperfectivity in these sentences.

(5) _Pablo w-aa te-w-aa_
_ Pablo 3-go DIST-3-go_
_ Pablo is going_

(6) _Pablo we-nak t-uu-wa_
_ Pablo 3-sit DIST-3-sit_
_ Pablo is sitting_

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\(^6\) Thus, the plural auxiliary verbs are more schematic in meaning than the non-plural auxiliary verbs, for while the distinction between motion verbs and non-motion verb is retained, the distinction in body position between the positional verbs is lost. Similarly, the distinction between the motion verb aayaw, the locative verb, and the manner verb is lost.
Thus far, I have shown that, although the auxiliary verb roots are relatively concrete in meaning, they serve the grammatical function of indicating that the aspect of the predicated event is imperfective. In the following section I shall discuss the aspectual prefixes that occur on the auxiliary verbs.

2.2. Aspectual Markers

Tense is not marked in the verbal system. If temporal specification is necessary, it can be made explicit with temporal adverbs such as *nyipily ‘right now’, or *tenaay ‘yesterday’. However, the auxiliary verbs are marked by one of two aspectual prefixes. These two aspectual prefixes, the proximal marker *pii and the distal marker *t, never occur on main verbs. Although the proximal marker in (7) appears to correspond to the present tense, and the distal marker in (8) appears to correspond to the past tense, the distal marker *t can also be used in sentences which refer to future events, which will be discussed later. Thus, a more accurate description may be that these prefixes indicate temporal proximity relative to the speech event; where *pii coincides with the speech event, *t refers to events which are more temporally distant.

(7) *Pablo mariik u-rar *pii-aayaw
Pablo beans 3-cook here-move.around
Pablo is here cooking beans.

(8) *Pablo mariik u-rar *t-aayaw
Pablo beans 3-cook DIST-move.around
Pablo was cooking beans.

2.2.1. Temporal Proximity

The relevance of temporal proximity to the use of these prefixes is demonstrated by their ability to co-occur with temporal adverbs. The proximal marker *pii indicates that the action is just now taking place, as in (9). It cannot co-occur with the temporal adverb *tenaay ‘yesterday’, in (10) because it would be too far removed from the time of the speech event. The distal marker *t, on the other hand, cannot co-occur with the temporal adverb *nyipily ‘now’, in (11), because this temporal adverb focuses on the immediacy of the event, which would correspond to *pii’s temporal domain.

(9) Urar *pii-paa
cook here-be.around
I am cooking right now

(10) *Tenaay *Hwaan paa *pii-paa
Yesterday John arrive here-be.around

(11) *Nyipily *Hwaan paam te-paa8
now John arrive DIST-be.around.

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8 The vowel following the distal prefix *t is due to epenthesis.
I have called the second aspectual marker, t, a distal marker because it is most often glossed in the past tense, as was seen in (8). Moreover, as will be seen in section 4.2, this prefix can also occur on constructions which refer to future events. However, it is not in true semantic opposition with the proximal pii. The prefix pii is more highly restricted in usage while the distal prefix t is the unmarked member of the set. Although t is usually glossed in the past tense, it can be glossed in the present tense, as seen in (12). Note, however, in (13) that when the auxiliary phrase is set in a larger context, it is translated in the past tense. It is possible that the distal marker may also indicate length of duration. The sentence in (14) was elicited with both a final pii-wa auxiliary verb and with a final ta-wa\(^9\) auxiliary verb following the main verb wiiv 'I see'. The use of pii in this sentence would be the expected form because of the immediacy of John’s arrival. My consultant explained that by using ta-wa, it is indicated that the speaker had been sitting for a while when John arrived.

(12) Pablo we-naw te-w-aa
    Pablo 3-run DIST-3-go
    Pablo is/was running

(13) Pablo we-naw te-w-aa wiiv.
    Pablo 3-run DIST-3-go see
    Pablo was running when I saw him.

(14) Nyipily Hwaan paa-m wiiv ta-\(^\prime\)-wa.
    now John arrive-DS see DIST-1-sit
    John has just arrived, I saw him.

2.2.2. Spatial Proximity

Pii is descended from the same lexical source as the locative pii ‘here’ and the demonstrative piya ‘this’. For this reason, its semantic content is strongly tied to proximity, so that, as an aspectual marker, it is closely connected to temporal proximity. In addition to temporal proximity, the proximal marker is used to indicate spatial proximity. The sentence in (15) was elicited with both the proximal pii prefix and the distal t prefix. When the proximal prefix is used, it indicates that the action took place near the speaker. This contrasts with the use of the distal aspectual marker, which indicates that the event took place at some distance from the speaker.

(15) Nyi-hat mat we-hwall pii/te-paa humaall shiemay pii/te-paa.
    POS-dog ground 3-dig here/DIST-be.around squirrel look.for here/DIST-be.around
    My dog is digging in the ground, he’s looking for a squirrel.

Spatial and temporal proximity are closely related conceptually. For instance, space-to-time metaphorical extensions, in which temporal relations are depicted using spatial terms, are not uncommon across languages. It is possible that, in the above

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\(^9\) The epenthesized vowel is realized as an [a] in the first person, perhaps in assimilation to the first person marker.
sentence, the use of the proximal prefix piⅰ is dependent on the event being immediately verifiable to the speaker.\textsuperscript{10} If the topic of conversation is about something which is taking place right now, it is likely to be taking place near the speaker, within sight or hearing range. If, on the other hand, something is taking place far away, it is not immediately verifiable to the speaker. Moreover, the speaker’s source of knowledge about the event is likely to have taken place in the past.

To summarize, I have discussed the aspectual prefixes which mark the auxiliary construction. The proximal prefix piⅰ refers to events which are spatially and temporally proximal to the speech event. Its use may be dependent on the event being immediately verifiable to the speaker. The distal prefix ti is more neutral in meaning, but usually refers to events which are more distant from the speech event.

3. Semantic Restrictions

In this section I shall show that the strong semantic import of the auxiliary verbs results in various kinds of restrictions in their use. First I shall discuss co-occurrence restrictions on the verbs, then I shall discuss co-occurrence restrictions with regard to subject nominals.

3.1. Being stationary versus being in motion

The meaning of the auxiliary verb must be semantically compatible with the meaning of the main verb. For instance, auxiliary verbs which refer to body position are not semantically compatible with verbs of motion. In the following examples, sentences (16) and (17) are well formed, whereas, sentences (18) and (19) are unacceptable because the meaning of the main verb conflicts with the meaning of the auxiliary verb, for instance, (19) describes Pablo as running while lying down. Similar compatibility restrictions hold for the plural auxiliary verbs, although, as was noted earlier, the distinction is primarily drawn between motion verbs and non-motion verbs.

\begin{align*}
(16) & \quad \textit{Hakwall we naw t-aayaw we-nally.} \\
& \quad \textit{child 3-run DIST-move.around 3-fall} \\
& \quad \text{The child was running around when he fell.} \\
(17) & \quad \textit{Pablo aastip t-uu-yak} \\
& \quad \textit{Pablo smoke DIST-3-lie} \\
& \quad \text{Pablo was lying there, smoking} \\
(18) & \quad \textbf{* Hakwall we nak t-aayaw} \\
& \quad \textit{child 3-sit DIST-move.around} \\
(19) & \quad \textbf{* Pablo wenaw t-uu-yak} \\
& \quad \textit{Pablo 3-run DIST-3-lie}
\end{align*}

\textsuperscript{10} This is not to say, however, that the piⅰ prefix is an evidential.
3.2. Subject Nominals

3.2.1. Orientation of Inanimate subjects

The following sentences show that when an inanimate object is the subject of the verb phrase, its shape and orientation determine which auxiliary verb will be used. For instance, a square-shaped subject-nominal, such as a house or a car, would take wa 'be sitting', as in (20). If, on the other hand, the subject-nominal is taller than it is wide, such as in the case of a broom or a book, it will take either yak 'be lying' or yaw, 'be standing', depending on its orientation along the horizontal and vertical planes, as seen in (21) and (22). Thus, it is the situational orientation, rather than the canonical orientation, which is relevant.

(20)  Ha pii-wa
      house here-sit
      Here is the house

(21)  Skoo pii-yaw
      broom here-stand
      Here is the broom (standing)

(22)  Skoo pii-yak
      broom here-lie
      Here is the broom (lying)

The auxiliary verb am 'be going by' can take inanimate subjects, but only if they are self-propelled. In example (23), am can be used to describe the motion of a car going by, but not of a rock rolling by, as in (23b).

(23)  self propelled
      a. ruuvi aakhay te-w-aam
      car go.by DIST-3-go.by
      A car was going by

      not self propelled
      b. * wiil puunul aakhay te-w-aam
      stone role go.by DIST-3-go.by

3.2.2. Mass nouns

The auxiliary root yaw 'be standing' occurs in the sentences listed in (24), where the meaning 'be standing' does not appear to be well motivated.

(24)  Mainiyawin mat nyillyiit pii-yaw.
      earthquake ground shambles here-stand
      The earthquake left the ground in shambles.

(25)  Ha-dy pii-yaw.
      water-S here-stand
      Here is some water.
The property that these sentences have in common is a subject which could be treated as a mass noun, in (24) ‘the ground’ and in (25) ‘water’. In related Yuman languages, the auxiliary root yaw is a plural form. Langdon (1978) suggests that in Diegueño, this root has been reinterpreted to mean ‘be standing’, filling in a semantic gap in the body positional auxiliary roots. The sentences in (26) and (27) show that when individual items stand alone, they take one of the singular positional auxiliary roots, but when they are gathered together in a group of two or more they take the auxiliary root yaw instead of the expected plural form, nyuway. These sentences indicate the continued existence of the older plural meaning of yaw which is being applied to mass nouns and to somewhat more highly individuated nouns, in this case needles and eggs. Eggs might be on the outer extreme of things which can be grouped in the same category with more prototypical mass nouns. Thus, the auxiliary verb yaw is polysemous: it means both ‘be standing’ for subject-nominals which are count nouns and ‘be there’ for subject-nominals which are mass nouns.

(26) I. singular II. mass/plural
a. aguuh pii-yak b. aguuh pii-yaw
  needle here-ile needle here-be.there.MAS
Here is a needle.
Here are some needles.

(27) a. she yat piy wa b. she yat piy yaw
egg here-sit egg here-be.there.MAS
Here is an egg.
Here are some eggs.

To recapitulate, I have shown that the meaning of the auxiliary verb root must be compatible with the meaning of the main verb and the subject nominal.

4. Aspect and Auxiliary Constructions

Although auxiliary verb constructions are usually translated as being imperfective, it will be shown in this section how the meaning of the auxiliary verb paa results in lending a slightly different aspect to the verb phrase. In the subsequent section I shall discuss how the the auxiliary system interacts with the irreals mood.

4.1. Paa

Auxiliary verb phrases generally impose an imperfective construal on the predicated event. Sometimes, however, auxiliary constructions indicate a resultative state, as in examples (28) and (29). In (28) the main verb paa ‘to arrive’ is followed by the positional auxiliary verb root wa ‘be sitting’. Here the action of arriving is not imperfective, rather, it reflects the state of having arrived.

(28) Treen paa-dy piu-wa
      train arrive-SS here-sit
The train has arrived.

(29) Wa’aa uu-tak piu-yaw
      door CAUS-open here-stand
The door is standing open.
The auxiliary verb paa 'be around' is derived from the same lexical source as the main verb paa 'to arrive'. Remember that the plural of the auxiliary verb paa is aaniw, which is also the plural for aayaw 'be moving around', whereas the plural of the main verb paa is aayip. While the main verb paa refers to the last phases of a movement, the auxiliary verb paa refers only to the final state of a movement, in other words, the state of having arrived.

Although it was seen in (12) that some auxiliary verb phrases which take the distal aspectual prefix t can be glossed in the present tense, this does not hold true when the auxiliary verb root is paa. Because the meaning of paa involves the state of having arrived, it has incorporated in its semantic base the notion of a prior movement. Example (30) shows that, while it can be translated in the past progressive or in the present perfect progressive, it cannot be translated in the present progressive.

(30)  
rar ta-paa  
cook DIST-be.around
I was cooking
I have been cooking
* I am cooking

Lastly, the locative paa can only take animate subjects as seen in (31), because the subject nominal must be capable of volitional movement. For (31b) to be grammatical, the positional auxiliary wa, 'be sitting', would have to be used in place of paa.

(31)  
animate subject  
a. Michel paa-dypii-paa  
Michel arrive-SS here-be.around
Michel came and is around here.

inanimate subject  
b. *Tren paa-dy piipaa  
train arrive-SS here-be.around

Up to this point I have shown that the meaning of the individual auxiliary verb must conform to co-occurrence restrictions with regard to the subject nominal and the main verb. It also affects their function as auxiliary verbs in delimiting the aspect of the verb phrase. In particular, I have shown that, although paa takes a stationary subject, the idea that the subject was previously in motion is inherent to the meaning of paa. For this reason, the aspect of the auxiliary construction corresponds more closely to the English perfect, or to a resultant state. In the following section I shall discuss how the auxiliary verb system interacts with the irrealis mood, with particular reference to the aspectual prefixes.

4.2. Irrealis

The irrealis marker h is suffixed on verbs to indicate that the action described is unrealized. Thus, among other functions, the irrealis marker is used to mark events which take place in the future. The irrealis suffix can be used with auxiliary verb constructions, enabling one to indicate the stages of preparation involved in anticipating future actions, as seen in the following sentences. Irrealis marking on both the main verb and the auxiliary verb in (32) indicates the intention to do something, in this case to cook. In (33) only the main verb has the irrealis marker, indicating that one is in the process of preparing to initiate the process, such as washing the beans, or that one is just about to engage in the predicated event. This same marking in (34) enables one to describe an intended action which never came about, e.g. where the subject was on the brink of
lighting the fire when he was called away. In examples (33) and (34), the main verb is marked by the irrealis marker but the auxiliary verb is not, because, although the action referred to by the main verb has not yet occurred, one is mentally or physically preparing to proceed.

(32) *Iinyay marik rair-h ta-paa-h
    tomorrow beans cook-IR DIST-be.around-IR
    I’m planning on cooking beans tomorrow

(33) *Mariik rair-h ta-paa
    beans cook-IR DIST-be.around
    I’m just about to start cooking beans

(34) *Aa’aw allmar-h ta-yaw ni-stuuk-h aam
    fire start-IR DIST-stand 3/1-call-IR go.away
    I was getting ready to start a fire when they called me and I left.

Table 2 shows all the possible marking patterns of the irrealis marker on the auxiliary verb and the main verb. The first column explains the aspectual construal of the event. The second and third columns show the co-occurrence restrictions on the aspectual prefixes, t and pii. In the first row for future expressions, the irrealis marker is suffixed on both the verb and the auxiliary verb, indicating the intention to do something. This only occurs with the aspectual prefix t. Because pii is closely tied to the speech event, it cannot take the irrealis marker. In the second row for future expressions, the irrealis marker on the main verb alone indicates that some preparation for the anticipated event is taking place, or that one is just about to initiate the process. The aspectual prefix pii is restricted to the latter meaning of marking the moment prior to inception. The following row, marked actual (as opposed to irrealis), shows the type of auxiliary constructions that have been discussed prior to this point. The bottom row shows that the irrealis suffix cannot occur on the auxiliary verb alone. When the main verb does not have the irrealis suffix, it indicates that the event has taken place. On the other hand, the irrealis suffix on the auxiliary verb would indicate that some aspect of the process has not occurred. The resulting configuration would conflict as to whether or not the predicated event was actual or unrealized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>pii</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>V-h t-AUX-h</td>
<td>*V-h pii-AUX-h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distant</td>
<td>V-h t-AUX</td>
<td>V-h pii-AUX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediate</td>
<td>V t-AUX</td>
<td>V pii-AUX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual</td>
<td>*MV t-AUX-h</td>
<td>*MV pii-AUX-h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen in examples (35) and (36), the aspectual prefix pii may only occur with the irrealis marker -h when the event is just about to happen (35). If the event is placed further into the future, this aspectual marker cannot be used (36).
(35)  *Iinyay aa-h pii-wa-h
tomorrow go-IR here-sit-IR

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, I have shown that the relatively concrete meaning of the auxiliary verb roots influences the overall construal of the predicated event. Because the auxiliary verb roots are not semantically schematic, they are subject to semantically-based co-occurrence restrictions. This also results in the shift in meaning with regard to their grammatical function as aspectual markers, as seen with the auxiliary paa. Similarly, the meaning of the aspectual prefixes influences their ability to co-occur with temporal adverbs and the irrealis marker.

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PREFACE

The 1990 meeting was the twentieth anniversary of the First Hokan conference, which met at the University of California, San Diego. From time to time, the conference has met with other groups such as the Penutian conference and the Uto-Aztecan conference. It now regularly meets with the Penutian conference.

The conference is again indebted to Margaret Langdon and the Department of Linguistics at the University of California, San Diego, for hosting the conference. Our thanks are also due to the various graduate students who took care of the numerous details such as supplying the endless coffee.

The papers in this volume appear in the same order as they did on the program at the conference. Unfortunately, a few of the presenters were not able to send in a paper for publication. All of the papers in the volume except the last one were presented at the 1990 meeting.

In 1983, 1984, and 1985, very few of the presenters sent in their papers for publication. In 1986, a few papers from each of these years were assembled into a single volume. Werner Winter sent his 1983 paper in so early that the editor lost it in the files, and Winter's paper was omitted from the 1986 volume. It is now egg-on-the-face time for the editor. Winter's paper is included in this volume as the last paper. Mea culpa.

Arrangements have been made with Coyote Press, P.O.B. 3377, Salinas, CA 93912, 408-422-4912, to reprint the various Hokan and Hokan-Penutian conference volumes. Dr. Gary S. Brechini of Coyote Press has told me that he will try to keep all the volumes in print. I have just sent him part of the original manuscripts and will be sending him the rest of the manuscripts very shortly. Only a very few of the original publications are still available. Please see the list at the end of the volume for details on the few remaining original volumes. I do not know how long it will be until Coyote Press will begin issuing reprints of the backissues.

James E. Redden
Carbondale, December 1990

Historical Note: The proceedings of the First Hokan conference were edited by Margaret Langdon and published by Mouton. I have edited all the other volumes of proceedings except those of 1988 and 1989, when I was in Africa. The 1988 and 1989 volumes of proceedings were edited by Scott De Lancey in the series published by the Department of Linguistics at the University of Oregon. Please do not request these two volumes from me. Please address orders for the 1988 and 1989 volumes to: Department of Linguistics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. I hope that Scott will be willing to publish the Hokan-Penutian volumes regularly, when I retire in a few years.

JER
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