SUFFIXAL ASPECT AND TENSE-ASPECT IN NORTHERN POMO

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to add to the corpus of descriptive materials available on the Pomo languages, so as to contribute to comparative work involving those languages. This is a first attempt to characterize the specifics of the system of aspect and tense-aspect in Northern Pomo, an indigenous language of Northern California; it is not a complete account. First I will describe the relative order of the aspectual morphemes (most of which are suffixes—I will not discuss aspectual reduplication in this paper). For each suffix, I will describe its semantics, its cooccurrence with other suffixes, and the possible class of bases on which it can occur, as far as these are known. An excellent overview of cognate morphemes in the sister languages is available in Oswalt (1976).

Figure 1 lays out the classes of aspectual suffixes in Northern Pomo relative to other layers of verbal morphology. Starting at the left is the minimal stem, consisting of the root, frequently occurring with an instrumental prefix, optionally followed by a stem-final aspectual consonant. These stem-final aspectual consonants show traces of predictable meaning, but are generally idiosyncratic and restricted in their distribution. The minimal stem may be suffixed with an aspectual morpheme that modifies the whole minimal stem. These elements, which include the semelfactive, are more general in their distribution, but still show lexical cooccurrence restrictions. Valence-changing derivational suffixes, such as causative, passive and reflexive suffixes follow to the right of these. The next category of aspectual suffix is more predictable in its semantic effect on a stem than the aspectual suffixes to its left, and is freer in its distribution. The furthest category to the right, containing tense-aspect markers, can be called inflectional. These occur unrestrictedly, and make a predictable contribution to the interpretation of the word.

Figure 1.
The literature on aspect hardly presents a unified picture of the typology of aspe\ntual distinctions. For purposes of exposition in this paper I will use traditional terminology in a
description of the semantics. Many treatments of aspect distinguish between aspe\ntual meanings that hold at the level of the verb and/or the predicate, and those that hold at the
level of the proposition. This is an important dimension in understanding the semantics of
the aspe\ntual markers. The two rightmost suffixal categories in the figure above are
aspe\ntual distinctions made at the level of the proposition. The next category, "minimal
stem modifying aspect," creates aspe\ntual meaning at the level of the predicate. The
leftmost category, the "Final consonantal aspect" contributes to the inherent aspect of the
lexeme.

The rest of the paper will consist of examples and discussion, starting with the tense-aspe\nt
suffixes at the right in Figure 1, moving gradually leftward through that figure to the
aspe\ntual suffixes that form the final consonantal segment in many minimal stems.

2. Aspect and relative tense

Four suffixes exemplified below are portmanteau morphs—they encode adver\nial clausal semantics that combines relative tense (tense that is not anchored to the speech situation,
but to the time of the main clause) and an aspe\ntual meaning having to do with the temporal
configuration of the suffixed clause event in relation to the main clause event.

1. -\textit{hi} [+anterior] \qquad \text{man} \textit{\texttt{sa}} -\textit{nam} ma?\textit{a} -\textit{hi} \textit{sima mi\texttt{ti}-ye}

she \textit{fish} spec \textit{eat} -\textit{Adv} sleep lie -\textit{perfective}

"Having eaten the fish, she went to sleep."

2. -\textit{\texttt{Vn}} [+anterior] \qquad \text{xa} -\textit{mu} \textit{phade:d-in c'ika} -\textit{da mi\texttt{ti}} -\textit{n} ...

water -\textit{loc} float -\textit{Adv} baby basket -\textit{loc} lie -\textit{Adv}

"Floating in the water, lying in a baby basket..."

3. -\textit{haw} [-antterior] \qquad \text{mo:w} \textit{kohu} -\textit{haw} \textit{?a} ma?\textit{ama} -\textit{a} -\textit{y}

he \textit{arrive} -\textit{Adv} \textit{I} \textit{eat} -\textit{perfective}

"I ate before he arrived"

4. -\textit{da} [-antterior] \qquad \text{man} \textit{\texttt{sa}} -\textit{nam} ma?\textit{a} -\textit{da} \textit{mo:w sima mi\texttt{ti}-ye}

she \textit{fish} spec \textit{eat} -\textit{Adv} he sleep lie -\textit{perf}

"While she ate the fish, he went to sleep"

A clause containing a verb suffixed with one of the first two members of this set is
necessarily a control clause—its subject is co-construed with that of the main clause.
(Subjects that appear to the left of the suffixed verb are main clause subjects fronted to a
topic position.) Suffixes in examples (2) and (4) both indicate that the event in the suffixed
clause overlaps or contains the event in the main clause. The propositions expressed by
clauses containing the adverbials in (1) and (3), on the other hand, are necessarily not
overlapping with the events expressed by the main clauses.

3. Aspect and absolute tense

The seven suffixes discussed in this section all encode absolute tense: all are anchored to
the time of the speech event. However, all also convey aspe\ntual meaning.
Perfective \{y/-ye\}

(5) subu mači ?ul mo:w kheben -ye  
three day adv. he sing -perf

"He sang for three days"

(6) mo:w duhu -ka -y
he leave Caus -perf

"He made someone leave"

(7) habe: ia khe kawi na -y
where Q my baby be -perf

"Where did my baby go?"

In examples (5), (6) and (7), the suffixed verb denotes an event that is closed or completed with respect to a time frame that includes the present. That completion must have occurred before the time of utterance.

Past incomplete ("almost V'd") \{-s'u\}³

As Figure 1 indicates, this past suffix can co-occur with the perfective. The event which was not completed must have failed to reach completion at a point in time before the speech event, as (10) indicates. In copular constructions, the suffix appears affixed to the predicative complement bearing the semantic content that it modifies, as shown in examples (11) and (12).

(8) mo:wal lok -s'u
him fall -almost

"He almost fell"

(9) mo:wal lok -s'u -y
him fall -almost -perf

"He almost fell"

(10) *mo:w mul čaban -s'u male
he that kill -almost can

*"He can almost kill that"

(11) *šinu mo:w na s'uy
drunk he be almost

*"He was almost drunk"

(12) šinu na s'u mo:w na -y
drunk be almost he be -perf

"He was almost drunk"

Habitual past ("used to V") \{-thi\}

(13) phuy mo:w me? na - the
fat he adv. be habit.

"He used to be fat"

long ago I hunt -habit. and thus still I do -prog

"Long ago I used to hunt and I'm still doing so"

(15) ha:w ?o? ?a: me? šowkwa bayu? -the

"A long time ago I used to understand the Hopland language"

This suffix signals that the actor denoted by the subject noun phrase habitually engaged in some situation at some time in the fairly distant past. (As is true with the aspctual element in English, "used to", it seems here that the time interval between the present and the
habitual past has more to do with the speaker's perceptions of remoteness and the
remarkableness of the change than with any objectifiable time interval.) This suffix also
implies that the actor denoted by the subject noun phrase no longer engages in the
actions or is in the states denoted by the verb. This implicature, however, can be cancelled,
as (14) demonstrates.

Non-Future (Present/Past Nonperfective) -\( \hat{V} \) \( \{e, I, a\} \)

This suffix interacts with the inherent aspect of the verb stem. Examples (15) and (17)
below indicate that when suffixed to a verb denoting a telic process, the non-future
indicates either present or past nonperfective. However, when affixed to an atelic process,
as in (16) and (18), it cannot be construed as past, but must be ongoing at the time of the
speech event. The last two examples contrast the temporal character of this suffix with the
perfective. The baby in example (19) has crawled away and is gone. The baby in example
(20) is still within easy reach—its crawling is contiguous with the present moment.

(15) haw sema\( n\)a\( m\)\( a\)\( n\) mo:wal ba?ol -e
last week she him call -nonperf
"She called him last week"

(16) haw sema\( n\)a\( m\)\( k\)he\( b\)e\( d\) -e
last week she sing -nonperf
"She sang last week"

(17) man mo:wal ba?ol -e
she him call -nonperf
"She's calling him"
"She called him"

(18) mo:w khe\( b\)e\( d\) -e
he sing -nonperf
"He's singing (right now)"

(19) mu: šow\( d\)ana? dakan -ye
there eastward crawl -perfective
"(the baby) crawled off towards the east"
"(the baby) crawled off towards the east"

(20) mu: šow\( d\)ana? daka\( d\) -e
there eastward crawl -nonperf
"(the baby) crawled off towards the east"

"saw it maybe an hour ago"

Prospective aspect ("going to") \{ -\( \hat{\chi}\)(a)de\}

(21) man mo:wal ba?ol -ade
she him call -prospective
"She's calling him right now"
"She's going to call him"

(22) čini man dod -ade
bread she make -prospective
"She's going to make bread"

(23) phow th\( a\) -? -ade
they play -coll -prospective
"They are going to play"

(24) hayu-nam man čadi -cde
dog -spec she watch -prospective
"She is going to watch the dog"

(25) data\( \ _\) nam man to: šu\( u\) -ka -de
old lady spec. she me crazy -caus -prospective
"The old lady is going to drive me crazy"

This suffix is hypothesized to be composed of several others: the semelfactive \( \hat{\chi}\) (see
below), the progressive -\( \hat{a}\)d (see below) and the non-future -\( \hat{e}\) (see above). This 'sufffixal
complex' is not completely frozen, i.e. the semelfactive element is not part of a fixed form
that is simply affixed to stems as an invariant suffix. Instead, it seems that the semelfactive
and progressive elements are really instances of these morphemes, since the prospective
suffix cannot cooccur with other instances of the semelfactive and progressive morphemes.
For example, if the base for the prospective aspect marker contains a valence-changing
morpheme such as the causative (which occur to the right of the semelfactive), only the progressive and non-future components of the suffix (-ade) appear, as in (25). The form šuʔu-ka-cade is ruled out. Assuming that suffixes are added left to right in word formation in this language, if a stem does not have a semelfactive before the addition of a causative, it cannot be added later at the level of tense-aspect. In addition, I have not been able to elicit a progressive aspect (see below) followed by this prospective aspectual "cluster".

**Future (prediction, intention)** khemna, khena

Strictly speaking, these are not suffixes, but freestanding auxiliary-like elements. There are variants that incorporate other morphemes, e.g. khedumna "might" as in (31) below. The line that separates grammatical future tense from modal notions like prediction and intention is hard to draw. In this language, if a speaker wants to indicate that an event or situation will take place at a time after speech time, they must use either these forms or the prospective suffix described above.

(26) man lok khemna
    she fall fut.predict
    "She will fall"

(27) man lok khena
    she fall fut.intent
    "She will fall"
    ["sounds like she's going to do it deliberately"]

(28) ʃa čidi:ya: mo:w ma:dal hoh khena
    fish back bone he her give fut.intent
    "He intends to give her the fish backbone"

(29) bišema khena
    rain fall fut.intent
    "It's getting ready to rain"

(30) diwema: ?a: phi:k'a - nam dik'al khemna
    tomorrow I basket -spec finish fut.predict
    "By tomorrow I will have finished the basket"

(31) ?a: sIma khedumna
    1st sg. A sleep fut.predict.mod.
    "I might fall asleep."

3. Aspect modifying basic stems

The next several suffixes all modify basic stems, and are operating at the level of the proposition. They do not signal real tense distinctions, unlike the suffixes described previously.

**Perfect of result / inferential evidential** {-na}

This suffix plays a role in the evidential system, and indicates that the speaker is inferring that an event took place based on evidence of a non-verbal nature (i.e. not gossip or hearsay or traditional wisdom). In some examples it seems to foreground a perfect interpretation—the event or state is closed, completed etc., but is still relevant to present concerns.

Example (35) shows this suffix occurring adjacent to the copula, with which it is homophonous.
(32) haw semana mow daka? -na
last week he get lost -perfect
"Last week he got lost"
[implies he's still lost]

(33) ?o? mul dida:l na
still that split -perfect/evid
"That's still broken"

(34) mul dida:l -na -y
that split -perfect -perfective
"That was broken (by someone)"

(35) phaJay ma na na
weak you be -perfect
"You must be weak"

**Progressive { -ad }**

This suffix signals continuity of an event or process, but the continuity is not an outcome of habituality or stativity. Its distinctive morphophonemics (ad-> [ad] / _V; ---> [an] elsewhere) make it easy to confuse with the adverbial relative tense marker _Vn_. Moreover, there are many stems denoting verbs that have a continuous character that may contain instances of the progressive morpheme in frozen form. They retain the morphophonemic character of the productive aspectual suffix. In example (37) we see a verb stem, -yehe, whose final segment may be an instance of the progressive morpheme, permanently incorporated in the lexical item.

In Northern Pomo, the progressive suffix cannot occur more than once in a word; thus, although there are potentially two sources for it—regular stem modifier, or in the prospective complex suffix discussed above—only one of the two may appear in any word, as shown in (38) and (39).

(36) tsemka -d -em
handle carefully-prog-imperative
"Handle it carefully"

(37) nan min ?o? ?a: yehe: d -in
and thus still I do -prog-adv
"and I'm still doing so"

(38) phow tsa -? -ade
they play -coll -prospective
"They are going to play"

(39) * phow tsa -? -ad -ade
they play -coll -prog -prosp.
"*They are going to be playing"

(40) subu maci ?ul mow khebe: d -e
three day adv. 3sm.A sing -non-perf
"He's been singing for three days"

(41) sow dana? daka: l -an -ye
east ward crawl -prog -perf
"He was crawling east"

(42) diwene man mow:wal ba?ol -an -ye
yesterday she him call -progress -perfective
"Yesterday she was calling him (continuously)"

**Semelfactive (one cycle/inceptive) { -či / -? }**

This suffix modifies basic stems, either highlighting one cycle of the action or highlighting the inception of the situation. States and some non-telic processes tend to receive the latter interpretation, although there are exceptions. Beyond this generalization, however, it is not possible to predict the interpretation of any particular verb suffixed with the semelfactive, or even whether a particular verb stem will allow the semelfactive. Examples (45) and (46) contrast the semelfactive and the progressive morpheme described above.

(43) šinu "be drunk"

(44) šinu: -či "get drunk"
čima "sit" (sg.)  čima: -či "sit down"
phid "be suspended in air, fly"  phid i -či "take off, fly off"
mabah "to kick continuously"  maba -či "to kick once"
mac'ilili "to scream continuously"  mac'ilili-či "to scream once"

(44) yow dana? phidi -? -ye
south ward fly -semel -perf
"(It) took off southward"

(45) daka:l -či -im
crawl -semelf -imperative
"Ya'll start crawling!"

(46) daka:l -ad -im
crawl -prog -imperative
"Ya'll crawl along!"

Continuous (homogeneous process) \{ -m \}

This suffix is more restricted in its occurrence than either of the previous two, and the set of stems it can modify is not as large or predictable. It differs from the progressive in that, although it connotes continuity, it is limited to situations in which the continuous situation may be a state, and is always smooth, uninterrupted, and the character of the action is internally homogeneous. Although the verb "to push", as in example (49), could be modified with the progressive morpheme also, the use of this suffix seems to foreground the smooth, continuous nature of the stroller-pushing.

(47) mali -m "burning continuously" cf. mali -či "burst into flame"

(48) phidi -m "hang suspended in the air like a hawk" or "fly smoothly at constant rate"

(49) kako lala mo:w kawi -nam dadi: -m khemna
field across he child-spec. push -contin. future
"He will push the child across the field [in a stroller]"

Multiple (distinct) events. \{ -t Â \}

This suffix is described in detail in O'Connor 1987 (see also Mithun 1986 for discussion of the cognate morpheme in Central Pomo). Here I will simply give examples of its uses. It indicates multiple distinct instances of the event or situation, either through multiple repetitions by one person or by one or more repetitions by more than one person. It can convey a habitual meaning, as in (50) and (52), but does not require habituality to condition the multiple repetitions, as the other examples show. Example (54) shows that the events must involve distinct objects, whether or not they are performed by multiple actors.

(50) mu: me? mo:wal phow than -ta -ka
there charac. him they play -multi.ev -caus
"That's where they make him play"

(51) xalenam man maba -ti -či
tree she kick -mde -semelf
"She kicked the tree many times"
"She kicked trees"

(52) mo:w than -ta
3sm.A play -multi.event
"He plays alot"

(53) phow khebe -ta -? khemna
they sing -mde -coll fut
"They will sing together"
(54) nem "to put down" ne-ta-m -am
put-mde -m -imp
"Put them down!" or "Put it down multiple times!"
not #"You all put it down!" (e.g. group holding couch)

Examples (55) and (56) contrast the use of the multiple event suffix and verbal means to describe a situation involving many objects. In both cases, all the baskets fell off the fence, but in (55), the multiple event marker depicts many distinct actions, inviting us to envision the baskets falling off in rapid succession.

(55) mul selka mina phik'a na-y mul ya ko yahe ča'akan lok-ta-ka-y dem fence on basket spec. dem. wind come blow one-by-one fall-mde -caus -perf
"Those baskets that were on the fence, the wind came blowing along and knocked them all off"

(56) mul selka mina phik'a na-y mul diley j'ai -či dem fence on basket spec. dem all pour -semelif
"Those baskets that were on the fence, they all fell off"
[body shake.. the end of the fence and they all fall off in a wave]

The following examples display some of the subtleties and idiosyncrasies of this suffix. When the predicate is stative, as in (57), the multiple event suffix can indicate the state being predicated of one person habitually, or of a number of people. When that stative predicate is used as a predicate adjective, as in (58), the multiple event suffix can no longer be used for singular subjects at all, although it can be used for multiple or plural subjects.

(57) mo:wal baču: ti phowal baču: ti
him tired -mde them tired -mde
"He gets tired from time to time" "They get tired from time to time"

(58) *baču-ti mo:wa na baču-ti phow na
tired -mde he be
tired -mde they be
"He is often tired" "They are often tired"

With predicates that can only occur as predicate adjectives, however, it is never possible to use the multiple event marker.

(59) mini ye? man me? na -y mini -I man me? na -y
pregnant adv. she charac. be -perfective
"She gets pregnant a lot; she is often pregnant"

Finally, the following examples show how generalizations about morpheme order break down somewhat at this level of word structure. The previously described suffixes all fall into particular position classes, as indicated in Figure 1. However, this suffix sometimes occurs suffixed to a minimal stem (as in examples (60), (61) and (62).

(60) xa?an "to dream" xa?an-ta "to dream a lot"

(61) lok "to fall" lok-ta "to fall many times"

(62) than "to play" than-ta "multiple playings"
However, in examples (63), (64) and (65), the final segments of the minimal stem occur to the right of the multiple event marker.

(63)  šow? "to listen"             šow -ta? "many to listen"
(64)  šam "to collapse"          ša -ta -m "multiple collapses"
(65)  kheben "to sing"           khebe -ta -n "multiple singing"

As we examine morphological processes closer to the basic stem, this idiosyncrasy is to be expected. As numerous researchers have noted, productive derivational morphological processes create new words, which then are subject to further additions over time. Over the history of a language, as one derivational morphological process ends its period of productivity, words it has created are acted upon by newer processes. This cyclic process leaves remnants in the form of words that have layers of morphological material sedimented together in varying degrees of regularity. In this language, unfortunately, it is not possible to test the relative productivity of various aspeccial morphemes by looking at their distribution with respect to new words. In general, though, the further to the right a suffix is in figure 1, the more semantically regular and productive it is.

4. Aspect within the minimal stem

**Inherent aspectual/manner consonants**

McLendon's grammar of Eastern Pomo (1975) elegantly describes the semantic make-up of the minimal stem. She details the semantic contribution made by the instrumental prefixes (which have a CV form), the root (whose shape is generally CV(:)) and the final aspeccial consonant. Based on my descriptive work in Northern Pomo, I find that the semantics of the Northern Pomo minimal stem subparts are not as transparent. The following are examples of the few minimal stem-final consonants that seem to contribute to the meaning of these lexemes in a partially consistent fashion.

The first may be cognate with the productive progressive morpheme, as mentioned above. At the lexicemic level, stems ending in the segment /d/, whose morphophonemic character is described above, tend to be continuous, generally non-telic processes.

a. {-d/n}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tha-d</td>
<td>&quot;to play&quot; (sg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do -d</td>
<td>&quot;to do or make&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khebe-d</td>
<td>&quot;to sing&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa: -d</td>
<td>&quot;to walk&quot; (sg.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second may be cognate with the perfective aspect marker described above. Stems ending in the segment /y/ tend to denote the outcomes of processes.

b. {-y}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phižo-y</td>
<td>&quot;chopped off, squared off&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pha:y</td>
<td>&quot;roasted under the ashes&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kač'a:y</td>
<td>&quot;to get stuck in an opening that is too narrow&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples (66) and (67) present pairs of lexemes that contrast only in their final segment. The contributions of these aspeccial segments are well-motivated, when considered after the fact, but lexical and phonological change has made it impossible to predict what semantic contribution will be made in any particular case.
(66). tha-d "to play"  tha -y "to win"

(67) diyo-c' "to sweep up, gather up"
diyo- y "to sweep up into a pile, to gather together"

   to: ?uymo situ diyo- c'-ka
1s.P fact wrinkle gather -CAUS
"(those tart berries) made me grimace (made my wrinkles gather)"

The third stem final consonant presented here may be cognate with the productive
semelfactive, but the semantics of this class are even less predictable than those exemplified
above.

c. {-? } hayi-? "to answer"
ditha-? "to get hurt" (cf. ditha-l "to be sick / in pain")

There are numerous other stem final consonants that show no semantic regularities to speak
of. The processes of reduplication that are found within the stem (which usually
reduplicate the instrumental prefix and root, or simply the root) indicate the inherent
aspectual character of the lexeme in some cases, as well as predicate-level aspect in others.
This topic, however, along with the details of the aspectual suffixes described here, awaits
further analysis.

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Campbell Guerrero. As always, I acknowledge her great talents as a language consultant, and offer her my
thanks. This work has been generously supported by the Phillips Fund of the American Philosophical
Society.

2 For further discussion of Northern Pomo grammar, see O'Connor 1987 and references cited there. In this
paper, the symbol $ stands for a voiceless alveolar stop; * stands for a voiceless dental stop. The segment
* following a stop indicates aspiration. The symbol V stands for a vowel that is conditioned by the
preceding (basic or derived) stem vowel.

3 Northern Pomo has an ejective palatal stop in its inventory of phonemically distinctive segments. This
segment, $t, an ejective sibilant, is phonetically quite distinct, having a pronounced fricative character. It is
rare in the language; however I have found one minimal pair, [s'ut] (past incomplete aspect) and [c'ut]
(arrow).
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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. Brachini 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 Delancey 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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