

Kwakiutl, languages for which (10)b is the only possible structure. These two languages, whose paradigms are reproduced in (11) and (12), are notable in that they appear to manifest number distinctions in 1st person only. In addition, both languages have a 1st person singular pronoun as well as a 1st person inclusive plural pronoun and a 1st person exclusive one. The crucial property that distinguishes these languages is the lack of an Individuation node.

(11) Maxakalí (Absolute):	(12) Kwakiutl (Nominative)																														
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Popovich (1986: 352)	Boas (1911)																														

Exploiting the fact that 1st person plurals do not refer to a group of speakers, but rather to one speaker and one or more others, Ritter and Harley (1998) claimed that pronouns in these languages contrast only in person. Support for this approach comes from the observation that these languages normally make no morphological number or gender distinctions on nouns or verbs. Ritter and Harley developed an analysis for these languages that uses the four different [Participant] subgeometries available in the system, as shown in (13).

(13)	1st sg	2nd	1st excl pl	1st incl
	Part	Part	Part	Part
		□	□	
		Addr	Spkr	Spkr Addr
<u>Maxakali</u>	'ũg/ 'ũk	'ã	yũmũg	'ũmũg
<u>Kwakiutl</u>	-En	-Es	-Enu ^{èxu}	-Ents

If number features are not present in the feature inventories of Maxakali and Kwakiutl, the only way to capture the contrasts among the four distinct 1st and 2nd person pronouns is by means of person features. Thus, in order to distinguish it