Yielding in thread is giving up control to CPU again. For user space threads, CPU doesn’t know threads separation. For kernel space, it knows and can see whether a problem occur. In preemptive system switches happens after some amount of time while non-preemptive ones keeps the CPU and don’t let it go. So yielding is important in here. Non-preemptive thread scheduler may come across with deadlocking while preemptive only downs CPU utilization because at the end thread yields and other can go.