

Moyists	= lodges.	Oqkotokists	= stones.
Sinaksists	= letters.	Tcistcikwists	= days.
Ponokamitaks	= horses.	Matûpiks	= peoples.

There are several nouns which have no plural, as:

Napinoan	= sugar.	Ûnikis	= milk.
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The *Animate Nouns* form the plural by adding *ks*, *iks* or *sks* to the singular, as:

Ponoka	= deer.	Ponokaks	= deer.
Nokos	= my child.	Nokosiks	= my children.
Mame	= a fish.	Mameks	= fishes.

Inanimate Nouns form the plural by adding *ts* or *sts* to the singular, as:

Napyoyis	= a house.	Napyoyists	= houses.
Matakî	= a potato.	Matakists	= potatoes.
Oqpekîn	= his tooth.	Oqpekists	= his teeth.

In the formation of the plural, before adding the terminations, sometimes a syllable is dropped, or there is a change or elision of one or two vowels or consonants, as:

Akio	= a woman.	Akeks	= women.
Napekwân	= a white man.	Napekwëks	= white men.
Matsikin	= a moccasin.	Matsikists	= moccasins.

CASE.

Case is the form in which a noun is used in order to show its relation to some other word in the sentence.

There are three cases in the language, nominative, possessive and accusative. The possessive case is formed by adding as a prefix the abbreviated forms of the possessive pronoun, as:

- N, nî, nît and nîts for the first person.
- K, kî, kit and kits for the second person.
- O, ot and ots for the third person.

Amo nîtsapyoyis	= this (is) my house.
Oma kotas	= that (is) thy horse.
Saqkomapî otsînaksîn	= the boy, his book,—the boy's book.