

(c) By dropping the ending of the third person, singular, and adding *kän*, nouns are derived from verbs: *Keskëpoochëkäo*, he saws (crosswise); *këskëpoochëkäin*, cross-cut saw. *Täskëpoochëkäo*, he saws (lengthwise); *täskëpoochëkäin*, rip-saw. *Pëkopichëkäo*, he plays; *pëkopichëkäin*, plow.

(d) In a number of cases the noun formation consists in omitting the pronominal prefix of a verb, third, singular, and adding *kun* or *chëkun* to the ending, from which the consonant is elided. *Ne minikwän*, I drink; *minikwäkun*, or *minikwüchëkun*, a cup, or drinking vessel. *Ne käsekwän*, I wash my face; *käsekwäkun*, wash basin.

(e) A class of nouns is formed from other nouns by adding *kän*, a vowel being inserted between the consonants, the new formation denoting something simulative or artificial. *Awäsis*, child; *awäsisëkän*, doll. *Pësim*, the sun; *pësimökän*, a clock. *Manitoo*, God; *manitökän*, an idol. *Päkwäsekun*, flour; *pükwäsekunëkän*, wheat; in this derivative one would expect the word for flour to be derived from that which signifies wheat, according to rule, but this is the exception.

(f) If *wän* is added to the name of an animal, a name is obtained for that animal's skin. *Wäpoos*, rabbit; *wäpooswän* rabbitskin. *Mooswä*, moose; *mooswän*, mooseskin.

By affixing *wägin* to the same names of animals, a name for a part of the skin is supplied. *Moostoos*, a cattle beast; *moostooswägin*, a piece of oxhide, or leather. *Mooswägin*, a piece of mooseskin. These derived cognate nouns are much in use. The word for book is *musinëkun*; if *ägin* is added, as in *musinëkunägin*, the name for paper is obtained. *Papakëwän*, shirt; *papakëwänägin*, shirting.

(g) Diminutives are formed by means of an affix "is," "oos," or an ending of like sound. *Sësep*, duck; *sësepis*, duckling. *Näpao*, man; *näpäsisis*, boy. *Iskwäo*, woman; *iskwäsisis*, girl. *Mükkä'k*, barrel; *mükkä'koos*, keg. *Musinëkun*, book; *musinëkunis*, letter. *Musinëkunägin*, paper; *musinëkunäginooos*, a bit of paper. *Sëpë*, river; *sëpësis*, creek. *Misëhäo*, hen; *misëhäsis*, chicken.

(h) By affixing *äpwë* to a noun or an adjective, the name of a liquid is obtained. *Iskootao*, fire; *iskootäwäpwë*, fire-liquid or whiskey. *Musinëkun*, book; *musinëkunäpwë*, ink. *Sëwow*, it is sour; *sëwöpwë*, vinegar. In this last word, by eliding a vowel and a consonant, a euphonious word is formed.

(i) If *ä'tik* is added to a noun, an appurtenance or part is designated. *Musinëkun*, book; *musinëkunä'tik*, pen. *Chëkëkun*, axe; *chëkëkunä'tik*, axe-handle. *Mëtisowin*, eating or food; *mëtisowinä'tik*, table.

(j) *Kumik* denotes abode, dwelling, or building, when affixed to a noun. *Mistätim*, horse; *mistätimokumik*, horse-stable. *Moostoos*, cattle-beast; *moostoosokumik*, cattle-stable. *Sooneow*, money, *sooneowokumik*, bank. *Asükäo*, he gives rations; *asükäokumik*, ration-house.

(k) By prefixing an adjective or a verb to a noun, a composite noun is formed. *Pë'tukäo*, he enters; *äyamehowin*, prayer; *pë'tukäwëäyamehowin*, class-meeting. When *äyamehäo*, he prays, is prefixed to *eyenew*, person, there results the long word *äyamehäwëyënew*, preacher. *Ki'che* is great; *ökemow* is chief, ruler or king; *iskwäo* is woman. Now, by joining these three in order, and remembering euphony, a significant noun is the result, which means queen. This word is *ki'cheökemäskwäo*.