

(c) By dropping the ending of the third person, singular, and adding *kän*, nouns are derived from verbs: *Keskēpoochēkāo*, he saws (crosswise); *kēskēpoochēkän*, cross-cut saw. *Tāskēpoochēkāo*, he saws (lengthwise); *tāskēpoochēkän*, rip-saw. *Pēkopichēkāo*, he plays; *pēkopichēkän*, 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 *chēkun* to the ending, from which the consonant is elided. *Ne min'kwän*, I drink; *min'kwikun*, or *min'kwichēkun*, a cup, or drinking vessel. *Ne käse'kwän*, I wash my face; *käse'kwikun*, 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. *Awāsis*, child; *awāsisē'kän*, doll. *Pēsīm*, the sun; *pēsimo'kän*, a clock. *Manitōo*, God; *manitō'kän*, an idol. *Pā'kwāsekun*, flour; *pā'kwāsekune'kän*, 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. *Wāpoos*, rabbit; *wāpooswän* rabbitskin. *Mooswä*, moose; *mooswän*, mooseskin.

By affixing *wāgin* to the same names of animals, a name for a part of the skin is supplied. *Moostoos*, a cattle beast; *moostooswāgin*, a piece of oxhide, or leather. *Mooswāgin*, a piece of mooseskin. These derived cognate nouns are much in use. The word for book is *musinēkun*; if *āgin* is added, as in *musinēkunāgin*, the name for paper is obtained. *Papakēwän*, shirt; *papakēwänāgin*, shirting.

(g) Diminutives are formed by means of an affix "is," "oos," or an ending of like sound. *Sēsēp*, duck; *sēsēpis*, duckling. *Nāpāo*, man; *nāpāsis*, boy. *Iskwāo*, woman; *iskwāsis*, girl. *Mā'kā'k*, barrel; *mā'kā'koos*, keg. *Musinēkun*, book; *musinēkunis*, letter. *Musinēkunāgin*, paper; *musinēkunāginooos*, a bit of paper. *Sēpē*, river; *sēpēsis*, creek. *Misēhāo*, hen; *misēhāsis*, chicken.

(h) By affixing *āpwē* to a noun or an adjective, the name of a liquid is obtained. *Iskootāo*, fire; *iskootāwāpwē*, fire-liquid or whiskey. *Musinēkun*, book; *musinēkunāpwē*, ink. *Sēwow*, it is sour; *sēwōpwē*, vinegar. In this last word, by eliding a vowel and a consonant, a euphonious word is formed.

(i) If *ā'tik* is added to a noun, an appurtenance or part is designated. *Musinēkun*, book; *musinēkunā'tik*, pen. *Chēkēkun*, axe; *chēkēkunā'tik*, axe-handle. *Mētisowin*, eating or food; *mētisowinā'tik*, table.

(j) *Kumik* denotes abode, dwelling, or building, when affixed to a noun. *Mistātim*, horse; *mistātimokumik*, horse-stable. *Moostoos*, cattle-beast; *moostoosokumik*, cattle-stable. *Sooneow*, money, *sooneowokumik*, bank. *Asā'kāo*, he gives rations; *asā'kāokumik*, ration-house.

(k) By prefixing an adjective or a verb to a noun, a composite noun is formed. *Pētukāo*, he enters; *āyamehowin*, prayer; *pētukāwēāyamehowin*, class-meeting. When *āyamehāo*, he prays, is prefixed to *eyenew*, person, there results the long word *āyamehāwēyēnew*, preacher. *Ki'che* is great; *ōkemow* is chief, ruler or king; *iskwāo* 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'cheōkemāskwāo*.