

a'l<sup>s</sup>EM yu'X<sup>s</sup>widEXs g'ā'xaē *the wind just began to blow when he came.*  
(ā'l<sup>s</sup>EM *late*ly, yu'X<sup>s</sup>wid *to begin to blow*, g'āx *to come*.)

Other verbal nouns are -k<sup>u</sup>, a passive participle and noun; as g'ilō'ṭik<sup>u</sup> *a thing stolen*; -anEM *obtained by*, as g'ilō'ṭanEM *obtained by stealing* (from g'ilō'La *to steal*); -ayu *instrument*, as dō'gwayu *trolling-line* (from dō'kwa *to troll*); -EM *instrument*, as k'ilE'm *net* (from k'ilLa' *to fish with net*); -ēnox<sup>u</sup> *nomen actoris*, as g'it!ē'nox<sup>u</sup> *wood-worker* (from g'ita' *to do work in wood*); and many others.

The suffix -ayu *instrument* sometimes expresses a passive, particularly of intransitive verbs: qā's<sup>s</sup>idayu *he was the means of walking*, i. e., he was walked away with by somebody.

There are also a considerable number of suffixes which transform nouns into verbs. The possessive verb is used so frequently that it gives the language a peculiar character. It is formed by suffixing -ad to the stem of the noun, which loses all its suffixes. ŠENe'm *wife* has the stem ŠEg- and, therefore, the Kwakiutl form ŠEg'a'd *having a wife*. nEXusk'ín *a berry* has the stem nEX- and, therefore, nEwa'd *having berries*.

To eat a certain object is expressed by the reduplicated stem of the noun; from nEXusk'ín *berry*, nEXna'X<sup>u</sup>. This derivative, however, is exceedingly irregular. -ōL *to obtain*, -sila *to take care of*, -g'ila *to make*, are examples of other derivatives.

Among the categories expressed by grammatical processes we have to mention those of plurality and diminution. The plural seems to have been originally a distributive. It is expressed by reduplication, as bEgwā'nEM pl. bē'bEgwanEM *man*, g'ōk<sup>u</sup> pl. g'ig'ō'k<sup>u</sup> *house*. There is a decided preference for the use of the long ē in the reduplicated syllable. All substantives designating human beings have plural forms, while many other words have no reduplicated plural. Words with local suffixes form their plural with the suffix -EM, which probably has a collective meaning, designating a group of individuals: g'il'gilala pl. g'ilE'mg'ilala *to walk on rocks*. Diminutives are formed from nouns with a vowel in the reduplicated syllable, softened terminal consonant, and the