

When numerals are connected with "classifiers," it will suffice to reduplicate the classifier distributively, though it would not be incorrect to do the same also with the first numeral of the number expressed.

For case the Māklaks numeral is inflected like the substantive, when used predicatively; but when used attributively the numeral will be inflected almost like the attributive adjective, or even with poorer and more truncated case-endings.

#### ATTRIBUTIVE INFLECTIONAL PARADIGM.

The inflection of the attributive numeral in its absolute form runs as follows:

ndānni tātaksni—three children (subjective case)  
 ndānna or ndannénash' tātákiasht—three children (objective case)  
 ndannénam tātákiam—belonging to, or of three children  
 ndānnantka tatakiamti, or tatakiamat—about three children  
 ndānnantka tatakiashtka—by means of three children  
 ndānna tatakiamχē'ni, or tatakiamkshχē'ni—where the three children are  
 ndānna tatakiamkshi—where the three children live  
 ndānna tatakiamkshtala—towards the place where the three children live

This paradigm proves the fact that to the numeral only case-suffixes, no case postpositions are appended; but both occur in the substantive, even in combinations of three at a time.

#### COMPOUND NUMERALS.

Numerals composed of hundreds, decads (tens) and units are inflected only in the units, the locative suffix -nta not being here considered as a form of declension. This suffix (-tat, -ta, -nta, -anta, -nt) serves to connect decadic numerals and what precedes them, to the following units. Thus, *seventeen*, ta-unepánta lápkshapt pé-ula really means "upon the ten seven I lay down," or, "to the ten seven I add." This number can also be expressed by saying: tá-unepni pēn lápkshapt pé-ula; "ten, again seven I lay down;" the particle pān, pēn "also, again, once more, additively" corresponding here to our *and*.

Where units are added to decads, the smaller number may be placed first, and then need not be accompanied by pēn. Thus we have the choice between these four methods for expressing *forty-three*: vunépnī ta-unepánta ndán pé-ula; vunépnī tá-unep pēn ndán pé-ula; ndán pēn vunépnī tá-unep pé-ula; ndán vunépnī tá-unep pé-ula.

The fraction ná-igshta, ná'gshta *one-half* is usually placed after the classifying term; ta-unepánta láp pé-ula ná'gshta tála nú péwi: I paid twelve dollars and a half.