

Nouns may be monomorphemic (*kač* 'son'), compound (*axiče·krívra·m* 'child-house' = 'womb'), or derived (*?anamá-hi·čva* 'child-imitation' = 'doll'). Pronominal prefixes specify possessors: three persons in singular and plural and two impersonals. The prefixes can also indicate more general relations: *?á? kuma-?ŋris* 'above its-floor' = 'upstairs'; *?ŋk vá-hih* 'here its-language' = 'the Karok language'.

Verb morphology is more elaborate. Some verb roots include features of number or shape as part of their meanings: *?í·hya* '(a long object) to stand, be', *vêhriv* '(one or more long objects) to stand, be', *ihyárih* '(singular animate) to stand', *?iruvêhriv*

'(dual or plural animate) to stand', etc. Many roots contain sub-morphemic elements that resemble the instrumental prefixes of other California languages: *páčup* 'to kiss', *pápuθ* 'to chew', *pačnut* 'to suck on', *paxut* 'to hold in one's mouth', *paxnik* 'to blow a whistle' (Bright 1957: 87, Haas 1980). Among the verbal prefixes is an iterative: *ip-na* 'to come back'. Partial, or occasionally full reduplication is used to derive verbs describing repeated or intense actions: *ʔáxuh* 'to cough', *ʔaxuh-ʔáxuh* 'to have tuberculosis'. Manner suffixes add meanings such as 'closing up' (*ikriv-čak* 'sit-block' = 'to sit in the way') and 'on(to) a horizontal surface' (*θi-v-tak* 'be-on' = 'to lie on').

Rich sets of suffixes specify location and direction, with meanings like 'thither', 'hither', 'hence downriverward', 'hither from downriver', 'down from a considerable height; hence downhillward', 'up to a considerable height; hence uphillward', 'hither from uphill', 'hence upriverward', 'hither from upriver', 'up to the height of a man or less', 'down from the height of a man or less', 'hence across a body of water', 'hither from across a body of water', 'horizontally away from the center of a body of water', 'horizontally toward the center of a body of water', 'into one's mouth', 'out of one's mouth', 'into a container', 'out of a container', 'into or onto fire', 'in through a tubular space', 'out through a tubular space', 'in through a solid', 'out through a solid', 'into an enclosed space', 'out of an enclosed space', 'in opposite directions', 'toward each other', 'here and there within an enclosed space', 'here and there in an open area', and others: *ʔéθ-sip* > *ʔe-čip* 'take-up to the height of a man or less' = 'to pick up' and *ikré-myá-h-rupu* 'blow-hence, upriverward' = 'north wind to blow'. Other derivational suffixes include a purposive (*imká-nv-ar* 'to.gather.food-go' = 'to go gather food'), an instrumental (*ikrúp-ara* 'sew-with'), and a benefactive (*ikšup-ihí* 'point-for' (someone) = 'to teach').

Other derivational suffixes include a marker of plural action, a causative, a comitative, and a reflexive. There are a number of nominalizers that yield terms referring to objects: *ʔav-a* 'eat-NOMINALIZER' = 'food', *ʔam-kir-a* 'eat-on-NOMINALIZER' = 'table'; to agents: *vik-a-n* 'weave-NOMINALIZER' = 'weaver'; to refuse: *vuxič-é-p* 'to saw-NOMINALIZER' = 'sawdust'; to locations: *imθatvá-ram* 'to.play.shinny-NOMINALIZER' = 'shinny field'.

Verbs contain pronominal affixes referring to their core arguments. There are distinct forms for singular and plural first, second, and third person animates, in indicative and imperative, but no overt marker for inanimate third persons. First persons affected by states may be referred to by an agent pronoun *ni*- 'I (it)' or by a patient pronoun *na*- '(it) me': *ni-xúriw* and *na-xúrihi* both mean 'I am hungry'. Passives may be formed with third person plural agents: *kun-mah* 'they/him-see' = 'they see him' or 'he is seen'. Finally, tense enclitics may follow either nouns or verbs functioning as predicates to distinguish future, anterior, or ancient time.