

On the other hand the Washo language of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada shows a peculiarity of structure that may be similar to this one in Salinan. The stems of many nouns and verbs are identical in Washo. The first person is indicated by the prefixion of the same elements in noun and verb. The same is true of the second person. The third person is indicated in both noun and verb by the absence of pronominal elements. Thus from the root *añal* are formed *l-añal-i*, *m-añal-i*, *añal-i*, *I live, you live, he lives*, and *l-añal*, *m-añal*, *añal*, *my house, your house, his house*. To form the non-pronominal simple noun, a *d-* is prefixed to the root. While *his house* is *añal*, *house* absolutely or *a house, the house*, is *d-añal*. There is thus an apparent but unreal formation of the third person possessive by apocope; and there is also a large class of nouns beginning with the element *d-*. As both these conditions are similar to those in Salinan, it is not impossible that an analogous morphological process has been operative there.

The complexity of these pronominal noun-forms is however such that their nature cannot be positively ascertained without extensive study. It is evident that phonetic influences have contributed to bring about the irregularity.

The following are the numerals:

	<i>San Miguel</i>	<i>San Miguel</i> <i>Hale</i> ¹	<i>San Antonio</i> <i>Shea</i>
1	<i>dō'i</i>	<i>tohi</i>	<i>tôl</i>
2	<i>ha'kec</i>	<i>kûgsu</i>	<i>caquiche</i>
3	<i>la'pai</i>	<i>tlûbahi</i>	<i>lappay</i>
4	<i>g!e'ca</i>	<i>kesa</i>	<i>quicha</i>
5	<i>olteã''d</i>	<i>oldrato</i>	<i>ultrao</i>
6		<i>paiate</i>	<i>painel</i>
7		<i>tapa</i>	<i>que*tté</i>
8		<i>sratel</i>	<i>shaanel</i>
9		<i>teditrup</i>	<i>tetatsoi</i>
10		<i>trupa</i>	<i>zoe</i>

¹ Trans. Am. Ethn. Soc., II, 126. The marked u in *kûgsu* and *tlûbahi* has the quality of English u in but.