Eastern Pomo is synthetic in structure and agglutinative and somewhat symbolic in technique. The most important morphological processes are suffixation and prefixation; in terms of number of morphemes prefixes are almost as numerous as suffixes; in terms of number of classes of morphemes suffixes are far more important, there being only one class of prefixes. The other morphological processes involve a change within the stem and consist of reduplication and change in vowel length. The phonological processes include a small amount of assimilation and some vocalic harmonization.

The word-classes are verbs, nouns, pronouns, demonstratives and particles. Of these the verb is morphologically the most complex and syntactically the most important, being the only obligatory member of an independent clause. Verbs are composed of a stem plus a number of classes of suffixes having both grammatical and lexical meaning. There are two classes of verb stems: (1) those that consist of an instrumental prefix plus a verb root plus an optional derivational suffix, and (2) those that consist of a verb root plus an optional derivational suffix. The first class is by far the most frequent, statistically. Three types of plurality—plurality of subject, of object and of action—are marked in the verb by means of suffixation and suppletion. Mode, aspect, source of information (ocular, auditory, hearsay, and logical evaluation of evidence) and certain types of syntactic function are marked by means of suffixation.

The pronouns distinguish four persons (first, second, third, and indefinite), two numbers (singular and plural), and in the third person singular, two genders (feminine and masculine). They have four cases—subject, object, possessive and commitative—marked by suffixation and partial suppletion. A set of possessive pronominal prefixes occurs only with kinship terms, a subclass of nouns.

There are two types of demonstratives: (1) grammatical, and (2) referential. Grammatical demonstratives refer to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun, while referential demonstratives refer to positions relative to the speaker. Three types of positions (both near and far from the speaker) are distinguished. Referential demonstratives occur with suffixes indicating location and direction; grammatical demonstratives only occur with directional suffixes.
There are a number of classes of nouns, distinguished by the particular types of suffixation they undergo. All nouns may occur with a definite suffix. One class of nouns may occur with suffixes indicating location or direction. Another, statistically larger group indicate location and direction by suffixing a connective element plus the appropriate form of the demonstrative. A small group of nouns have a plural (marked by suppletion as well as suffixation) but are never marked for location or direction. The kinship terms have a vocative, but are never marked as to location, direction or plurality. The syntactic function of a noun may be indicated under certain conditions by suffixing a connective element plus the appropriate form of the pronoun.