

## PRONOUNS.

The independent personal pronouns are:

'ntcau'a, I, me.	nEmē'mEtI, we, us.
ā'wI, thou, thee.	plya'pst, you, you.
tcini'tl, he, she, it; him, her.	tcinkō'st, they, them.

The function of these pronouns in N'tlaka'pamuQ is practically the same as that of the corresponding forms in English. They are used in answer to such questions as, 'Who did it?' They are never used with the verb, which has its own inflected forms. They are sometimes, however, added to the verbal forms to emphasise them both as subjects and as objects; as, 'ntcau'a pōista'a tcini'tl, I killed him; 'ntcau'a quztcī'n, I love thee; tcini'tl quztcīs nEmēmEtI, he loves us; quztlgsna tcinkōst, I love them; quztōl'men pīya'pst ta'kamōp, I love you all.

The synthetic personal pronouns form two distinct classes, one for transitive and another for intransitive verbs. This latter class also undertakes the function of the *verbum substantivum*. It may be suffixed to almost any part of speech, verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, &c. For example, in the last sentence in the preceding paragraph the terminal *p* in *ta'kamōp* is the characteristic terminal of this pronoun in the second person plural, *ta'kamōp* being otherwise written as *ta'kamōs* = all, the whole. Other examples will be found in other parts of the paper.

The two classes schematically given are as follows:—

## TRANSITIVE.

Singular	{	—tena (often abbreviated to —na or even —a), I.
	{	—tauq   "       "       "       q, thou.
	{	—tas     "       "       "       s or c, he, she, it.
Plural	{	—tam, we.
	{	—tap, you.
	{	—tīgs, they.

## INTRANSITIVE.

Singular	{	—kin, I.	Plural	{	—k't, we.
	{	—q, thou.		{	—k'p, you.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Of these there are also two classes, or, more strictly speaking, the pronominal elements are modified by two distinct particles which have the function of marking the presence of the object possessed in the one case and its absence in the other; as,

	Object			Absent		
Singular	{	tl—En	my	as:	tlEn—tcī'tuQ,	my house.
	{	tl—a	thy	as:	tlā—tcī'tuQ,	thy house.
	{	tl . . . s	his, her	as:	tl—tcī'tuQ s,	his or her house.
Plural	{	tl . . . k't	our	as:	tl—tcī'tuQ k't,	our house.
	{	tl . . . ap	your	as:	tl—tcī'tuQ ap,	your house.
	{	tl . . . lgs	their	as:	tl—tcītūi'gs,	their house.

	Object			Present		
Singular	{	ha—'n	my	as:	ha—'n—skā'tza,	my father.
	{	ha—a	thy	as:	ha—a—skā'tza,	thy father.
	{	ha . . . s	his, her	as:	ha—skā'tzas,	his or her father.
Plural	{	ha . . . k't	our	as:	ha—skā'tzak't,	our father.
	{	ha . . . ap	your	as:	ha—skā'tza ap,	your father.
	{	ha . . . lgs	their	as:	ha—skā'tzal'gs,	their father.

These particles that mark the absence and presence of the thing possessed are abbreviated forms of the demonstrative pronouns qaha' 'this,' and tla'ha' 'that,' and consequently signify 'here' and 'there.' The position of the object noun varies. One may say ha'n ska'tza tcī'tuQ-s, my father's house; or tcī'tuQs ha'n ska'tza, the house of my father. The latter, however, is the more usual construction.