The phonetic development of the pronoun, when placed before a noun, has two series of forms, a definite and an indefinite. The former are da, xa, laxa, sa, qa; the latter, -, x, lax, s, q. The use of the indefinite is, however, much more restricted than that of the corresponding forms in English. The indefinite forms are also used preceding proper nouns.

The language has a strong tendency to combine the possessive pronoun, which ordinarily appears as a suffix, with the pronominal suffixes just referred to, so that they form a phonetic unit, meaning, he my, he thy, etc. From Sene'm wife, we have Sene'men my wife; but sne'k En Sene'm said she-my wife, sne'k exes BEne'm said he-to-his wife. In the second person the pronoun is repeated as a suffix to the noun; in the third person it is combined with the pronominal suffix when subject and possessor are identical, it is suffixed to the substantive if they are distinct.

sne'k en Sene'm my wife said.

Enek exen Bene'm he said to my wife. sne'k es gene'mos thy wife said. Enek exes gene'mos he said to thy wifenë'k eda gene'mas his wife said. Enek exes gene'm he said to his (own)

Inek ex Bene'mas he said to his (the other man's) wife.

Our conjunction "and," and interrogative and a number of demonstrative pronouns are treated in the same manner. This phenomenon is evidently closely connected with the tendency of adverbs and auxiliary verbs to take the subjective ending of the verb, while the object remains connected with the verb itself. k'le'sEn do'qoaq not-I see-him, shows the characteristic arrangement of sentences of this kind. The pronominal elements always take the terminal place in the verb.

Moods, in the proper sense of the term, are very slightly developed. Here might be classed some of the verbals to be discussed later (page 718), the imperative, and the conditional. The imperative is indicated by the stem of the verb, or by