

OCEANIC.	YES.	COLUMBIAN.
Ae, <i>Maori</i>	Laa, <i>Kwakiutl</i>	
Ai = probably, <i>Samoan</i>	Haa, aha, <i>Nootka</i>	
E'oe = yes, <i>Samoan</i>	Oah, oua, <i>Bilqula</i>	
Ae, e = yes, <i>Tahitian</i>	A a, <i>Squim.</i>	
Ae = yes, <i>Hawaiian</i>	Aë, eh, <i>Nalakap.</i>	
Ae = yes, <i>Marquesan</i>	Aë, eh, <i>Lili.</i>	
E = yes, <i>Mangarevan</i>	A ah, <i>Songes</i>	
Eh = yes, <i>Mangarevan</i>	Aë, <i>Matsqui</i>	
E = yes, <i>Maori</i>	Eh, aë, <i>Sumas and Fraser River tribes as far as Yale</i>	
Ae = yes, <i>Mangaian</i>	Whaë, <i>Nisk.</i>	
A = yes, <i>Rarolongan</i>	Unaë, <i>Kull.</i>	
Eh = yes, <i>Puulo, Nias</i>	Eh, laa, <i>Yale and Fraser River tribes below Yale</i>	
Ia = yes, <i>Fiji</i>		
Ie = yes, <i>Malagase</i>		
Nja = yes, <i>Sunda</i>		
Ina = yes, <i>Maori</i>		
Ana = yes, <i>Maori</i>		

OCEANIC.	NO, NOT.	COLUMBIAN.
Kaua, <i>Maori</i>	Kye, i, hi, ki, aui, <i>Kwak.</i>	
Kei, <i>Maori</i>	Wek, i, hi, aui,	} <i>Nootka</i>
Te, <i>Maori</i>	Anaik,	
Te, <i>Hawaiian</i>	Ky in syn., <i>Okana</i>	
Te, <i>Mangarevan</i>	Ta, <i>Nalakap.</i>	
Tai, <i>Tongan</i>	Taa, <i>Shew.</i>	
Ti, <i>Malagasy</i>	Taa, <i>Kull.</i>	
Tsi, <i>Malagase</i>	Whas, <i>Lill.</i>	
Mai, <i>Hawaiian</i> , = do not	Ky- in syn., <i>Shew.</i>	
I-Kai, <i>Tongan</i>	Aua, <i>Songes</i>	
Ai-ta, <i>Tahitian</i>	Wha, <i>Nisk.</i>	
Ai-e, <i>Marquesan</i>	Whaa, <i>Thatl.</i>	
Aua, <i>Hawaiian</i> , negative particle	Owa, <i>Snan.</i>	
Aua = do not, <i>Samoan</i>	Oua, <i>Kwantlin</i>	
Auaa, <i>Tahitian</i>	Mail-ta, <i>Tsheh.</i>	
Aua, <i>Maori</i>	Oua, <i>Matsquin</i>	
Anaka, <i>Maori</i> , = do not	Oua, <i>Sumas and all Fraser River tribes below Yale, numbering about 20</i>	
Ana, <i>Marquesan</i>		
Ana, <i>Mangaian</i>		

Compare the *ky*=not, of the interior Salish. in the term *ky-ast*=not good (given under "Bad"), with the *ky* or *ki* of the Kwakiutl.

In speaking of the negative forms in which "i," or "i" modified is found, Fornander says: "I would consider all these different forms as merely dialectical variations of a common original negative whose form was probably 'i'; some of the dialects having prefixed a 't' or a 'k.'"¹ With this statement before us, it is interesting to note that the Rev. Mr.

¹ *The Polynesian Race*, Vol. II., p. 6.

Sec. II., 1898. 15.