

as the formation of the dual and plural is quite regular. Take the next word, Arrow :—

My arrow	Ah-kyen-kwi-reh.
Thy arrow	Sa-yen-kwi-reh.
His arrow	Ra-o-yen-kwi-reh.
Her arrow	Ah-ko-yen-kwi-reh.
Her or its arrow	A-o-yen-kwi-reh.

Dual.

Our arrow	Un-ke-ni-yen-kwi-reh.
Your arrow	Se-ni-yen-kwi-reh.
Male—Their arrow	Ra-o-di-yen-kwi-reh.
Neuter or female—Their arrow	A-o-di-yen-kwi-reh.

Plural.

Our arrow	Un-kwa-yen-kwi-reh.
Your arrow	Se-wa-yen-kwi-reh.
Male—Their arrow	Ra-o-di-yen-kwi-reh.
Female or neuter—Their arrow	A-o-di-yen-kwi-reh.

Here we have a slight change in the first person singular by the coalescing of the last syllable of the pronominal with the first of the substantive element, and instead of having *Ah-kwa-yen-kwi-reh*, as we should, we get *Ah-kyen-kwi-reh*. We also have a change in the dual, and in all probability this form of the dual is the primary, as far as the two given are concerned, and the more correct form. I think we shall find hereafter, in various forms of the verb, that the *ni* in the first and second persons, and *di* in the third person, is the proper dual element, which we may hereafter be able to trace to *De-ke-nih*, two.

The following are the possessive forms for the remaining three words :—

	Tommahawk.	Knife.	Shoe.
My	Ah-kwa-do-kenh	Ah-kwa-sa-reh	Ah-kwah-dah
Thy	Sa-do-kenh	Sa-sa-reh	Sah-dah
His	Ra-o-do-kenh	Ra-o-sa-reh	Ra-oh-dah
Her	Ah-ko-do-kenh	Ah-ko-sa-reh	Ah-koh-dah
Her or its	A-o-do-kenh	A-o-sa-reh	A-oh-dah

The formation of the dual and plural follow throughout the same rules as the first example given.

It will be seen that in the third person plural there is a variation from the English, in there being a distinction made in Mohawk with regard to the gender of the possessor when such possessor is of the human species.