

Compound Notional Stems.

(IV.) Pronoun + noun-stem + verb-stem.

In the following examples the pronominal, nominal, and verbal elements are separated one from another by hyphens.

ra-roñt'-yá'ks, he cuts, breaks,	ra-no's'-čñtī, he is building a
the tree-or log ;	house ;
ra-hy-űskwās, he plucks fruit ;	ye-the'ter-oññis, she makes flour ;
ka-hčq'na-ně's'kwās, it poaches	wā-skwi'-yā'ks, it crosses the
on the field ;	bridge ;
ye-'wāhri'-saks, she seeks meat ;	ye-no'kwā'tcra-yčñteri, she un-
is looking for meat ;	derstands medicine.

(V.) Pronoun + noun-stem + adjective-stem.

The hyphen is used in the following examples as it has been in those under preceding formulas, to separate the elements of the compound or word-sentence.

wa-hya'-ksčñ, (it) fruit is bad ;	wa-hya-hě's'tci, (it) fruit is black ;
ka-ně'sa'kwäst, (it) house is good ;	yo-qsā'-hni-ro", its foot is firm ;
yu-hčq nā-kwäst, its crop (field)	yu-qsā'-ksčñ, its foot is bad.
is good ;	
ka-no's'-iyo, (it) house is large ;	

The pronoun *it* enclosed by parentheses is a gender sign only or is understood. Being definitive, it may often be rendered by "*the*."

These morphothetic rules establish and govern the morphology or ground-plan of Iroquoian words and word-sentences, and any violation of these rules by a speaker in forming combinations of vocal elements necessarily produces a meaningless assemblage of articulate sounds. For instance, to combine two nouns, two verbs, or two adjectives in the same compound would not constitute the one noun, verb, or adjective a predicate or qualifier of the other member of the combination.

In speaking of what he is pleased to call the original structure of the American Indian tongues and of the numerous novel forms with which he claims they abound, Duponceau says :

"It is impossible to resist the impression which forces itself upon us, that we are among the aboriginal inhabitants of a *New World*. We find