

conjecture that there was once a personal pronoun *na*, of the first person,—as we find *ne* still existing in the Tongan; and perhaps a pronoun *ku* of the first person.

The Samoan pronouns of the first and second persons singular and the second plural have two forms, a full and a contracted. The pronouns which are joined with singular nouns differ from those which are joined with plurals in having the *l*, of the article *le*, prefixed to them, as:—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Full form.	Contracted.	Full form.	Contracted.
<i>laa'u, loa'u</i>	<i>la'u, lo'u</i>	<i>aa'u, oa'u</i>	<i>a'u, o'u, my</i>
<i>la'oe, lo'oe</i>	<i>lāu, lōu</i>	<i>a'oe, o'oe</i>	<i>āu, ōu, thy</i>
<i>lana, lona</i>		<i>ana, ona, his</i>	
<i>la 'outou, lo 'outou</i>	<i>lāutou, lōutou</i>	<i>a 'outou, o 'outou</i>	<i>āutou, ōutou, your</i>

The remaining forms of the dual and plural are simply the personal pronouns with the particles *la, lo, a, o*, prefixed,—as *la maua, lo maua, a maua, o maua, &c.*

The indefinite article *se*, when it comes before these pronouns, coalesces with them, taking the place of the *l*; as *e le ai sona fale*, he has no house (for *e le ai se fale o ia*, there is not a house belonging to him); *e le ai sa matou mea e ai*, we have nothing to eat.

It will be observed that the pronouns beginning with *l* are an example of the peculiarity pointed out in § 17; *laa'u táma*, my son, is for *le tama a au*; *lo matou fanua*, our country, is instead of *le fanua o matou*. This formation is common to all the dialects.

The difference between *laa'u* and *loa'u, lana* and *lona, &c.*, is the same as that between *a* and *o*. [V. § 18.]

Ma, meaning with or for, is also compounded with the possessive pronouns, as *mou uso*, with thy brothers; *mona leaŋa*, for its evil.

At Fakaafo, the following possessive pronouns were heard,—*taku, toku* (sing.), *aku* (pl.), my; *maku*, for me; *tou* (sing.), *ou* (pl.), thy; *to matou*, our; *to outou, o outou*, your.

The Tongan makes no distinction between pronouns joined with singular nouns, and those joined with plurals. It has, however, several classes of pronouns. Those which precede the noun are as follows:—

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
<i>eku, hoku</i>	<i>ema, homa</i>	<i>emau, homau</i>
	<i>eta, hota</i>	<i>etau, hotau</i>
<i>hoo, ho</i>	<i>hoo mo, homo</i>	<i>hoo mou, homou</i>
<i>ene, hono</i>	<i>ena, hona</i>	<i>enau, honau</i>

These forms differ like those in *a* and *o* of the Samoan.

The pronouns which follow the noun are *a aku, o aku*, mine or of me; *a au, o ou*, thine; *a ia, o ia*,—*a ana, o ona*, his; *a maua, o maua; a mautolu, o mautolu, &c.* These are also used when preceded by the indefinite article *ha*, and the preposition *ma*