

In Rarotongan and Mangarevan, the pronouns are the same as in New Zealand, with the exception of the first, which is *au*. The missionaries also write *kotou*, in Rarotongan, instead of *koutou*. *Ia* in the nominative after a verb becomes *aia*; the rest remain unchanged. *Ku* is used in the accusative of the first person singular, after the prepositions *kia* and *ia*, as *kiaku*, to me; *iaku*, me.

The Paumotuan varies considerably from the rest, some of the words having a peculiar form, as—

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
<i>au</i>	<i>maua</i> or <i>maua</i>	<i>mateu</i>
	<i>taua</i> or <i>taua</i>	<i>tateu</i>
<i>koe</i>	<i>korua</i>	<i>koutou</i>
<i>ia</i>	<i>raua</i>	<i>rateu</i>

The Tahitian pronouns are—

<i>vau</i>	<i>maua</i>	<i>matou</i>
	<i>taua</i>	<i>tatou</i>
<i>'oe</i>	<i>'orua</i>	<i>'outou</i>
<i>'oia</i>	<i>raua</i>	<i>ratou</i>

Vau has in the dative *'ia'u*, in the accusative *ia'u*; *'oia* is used in the nominative both before and after the verb; when used in the sense of *that* (demonstr.) or preceded by the preposition *e*, by, it becomes *ia*; in the dative it has *'iana*, in the accusative *iana*.

The Tahitian has a plural indefinite pronoun of the third person, *vera*. It is used in speaking of persons in their presence, and may be either dual or plural. It is probably the same with the New Zealand demonstrative pronoun *era*, those, with the particle *o* before it; so, also, *vetahi*, some, for *o etahi*, and *vau*, I, for *o au*.

The Hawaiian pronouns are like the Tahitian, except in the first and third persons singular, where it has *au* and *ia*, and in the change of *r* to *l*, making *'olua*, *laua*, and *latou*. The missionaries, also, generally write *owau* for *'o au*, but the pronunciation is the same. *Au* becomes in the dative *'ia'u*, and in the accusative *ia'u*. *Ia* is regular, and makes *ia ia*.

The pronouns in Nukuhivan are—

<i>au</i>	<i>maua</i>	<i>matou</i>
	<i>taua</i>	<i>tatou</i>
<i>koe</i> or <i>'oe</i>	<i>koua</i> or <i>'oua</i>	<i>koutou</i> or <i>'outou</i>
<i>ia</i>	<i>aua</i>	<i>atou</i>

In the pronouns of the second person, the initial *k* may be pronounced or omitted at the pleasure of the speaker; the latter usage is the most common. The demonstratives *tenei* and *tea* are frequently substituted for the pronoun of the third person singular.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 40. The original form of the possessive pronouns seems to have been the personal, with the prepositions *o* and *a* prefixed. We may