

Modes of denoting Sex.

There are different modes of denoting sex.

1st.—By using different words.

Nina	= a man.	Ake	= a woman.
Saqkomapi	= a boy.	Akekwan	= a girl.
Nina	= my father.	Niksista	= my mother.
Noma	= my husband.	Nitoqkeman	= my wife.
Noqkoa	= my son.	Nituna	= my daughter.

2nd.—By the use of *kwân* for the masculine and *ake* for the feminine terminations.

Napekwân	= a white man, <i>i.e.</i> , an English-speaking white man.
Napeake	= a white man's Indian wife.
Nitsapeake	= a white woman.
Kainakwân	= a Blood Indian man.
Kainake	= a Blood Indian woman.
Saiapekwân	= a Cree half-breed.
Saiapeake	= a Cree half-breed woman.

There are some exceptions to this rule, as: *akekwân* = a girl, which has a termination similar to the masculine.

3rd.—By adding *napim* or *stamik* for the masculine and *skim* or *skenio* for the feminine. This applies solely to animals.

Apotskina <i>stamik</i>	= a bull.	Ponokamita <i>skim</i>	= a mare.
Apotskina <i>skim</i>	= a cow.	Awatoyistamik	= a buck.
Ponokamita <i>stamik</i>	= a stallion.	Awatoyiskim	= a doe.

NUMBER.

Number is that change in form which denotes whether or not we are speaking of one object or more.

Nouns have two numbers, singular and plural.

The *Singular* number denotes one object, as:

Moyis	= a lodge.	Neetûqta	= a river.
Îstoan	= a knife.	Imîta	= a dog.
Ûqkioqsatsis	= a boat.		

The *Plural* number denotes more than one object of that for which the noun stands.