

THE NOUN.

In accordance with the agglutinative tendency of Indian languages, the Blackfoot language uses a verbalized form of speech and the noun occupies an inferior position. Nouns are seldom used separately. They are generally incorporated with the verb. It is needful, however, to understand the noun thoroughly, because of its relation to other parts of the language, and the changes that take place in the construction of the same. There are three classes of nouns, namely: proper, common and abstract. As examples of proper nouns we have: sotaina = rain chief, from the combination of aisotao and nina, ninastúko = chief mountain, from nina = chief and mistúki = a mountain, namúqta = Bow river, *i.e.*, nama = a bow or gun, and neetúqta = a river.

The following are examples of common nouns: mamé = a fish, ĩnakikwán = a policeman, sĩnaksĩn = a book or letter, painokanats = paper, napyoyĩs = a house.

Many of the abstract nouns end in sĩn. This, however, is variable; pukasĩn = childhood, úkomimisĩn = love, kimatapsĩn = poverty, aioqto-kosĩn = sickness, itamĩtúksĩn = happiness.

In treating of nouns there is seen to be for certain classes similar terminations which are general. There are many exceptions to this, even when relating to kindred subjects.

Names of water end in kimĩ and komĩ.

Stokimĩ	= cold water.
Ksistokomĩ	= warm water.
Motoyimúqsĩkimĩ	= water everywhere, <i>i.e.</i> , the sea.
Moyĩkimĩ	= a grassy lake.
Omúksĩkimĩ	= big water, <i>i.e.</i> , a lake.
Púksĩkimĩ	= a swamp.
Pistcĩkimĩ	= salt water.
Apatsĩkimĩ	= a broad river.
Asĩksĩkimĩ	= black water, <i>i.e.</i> , tea.
Otoqkweksĩkimĩ	= yellow water.
Mauqsĩksĩkimĩ	= red water.
Ksĩksĩkimĩ	= white water.

Names of buildings end in oyis.

Moyĩs	= a lodge.
Nĩtapoyĩs	= a native house, an Indian house.
Napyoyĩs	= a house, a white man's house.
Matakoyoyĩs	= a potato house, <i>i.e.</i> , a root house.

Naip
Maul
Otsk
Īstoc
Īnók

D
ĩnók
Ake
Puk
Ma
Kúl
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the