

Introduction to Basic Hoocak Language Patterns



Word Order

Basic Hoocak Language Patterns

WORD ORDER

Language patterns in the Hoocak language differ from English sentence structure. It won't be like English, so don't try to fit it to English. The best way to learn these patterns from your instructor is to ask questions and practice.

Sentence Patterns

* **WORD ORDER:** Most languages of the world, like the Hoocak language, follow this SOV (subject, object, verb) basic word order, which contrast from the English word order which is SVO. In Hoocak basic sentence construction, the subject is first, then the object and last the verb with verb ending. As you continue to speak and construct more detailed sentences you will use TSOV (time, subject, object, verb) word order, which Hoocak speakers use.

Basic Sentence Patterns

SVO

1. The **subject** is what the sentence is about. It can be a person, place or thing.
2. The **object** is the receiver of the action. It can be a person, place or thing.
3. The **verb** is the action taken by the subject, or the state of being.

subject

object

verb

Detailed Sentence Patterns

TSVO

1. The **time** reference. The suffix **gi** is added.
2. The **subject** is what the sentence is about. It can be a person, place or thing.
3. The **object** is the receiver of the action. It can be a person, place or thing.
4. The **verb** is the action taken by the subject, or the state of being.

time

subject

object

verb

Adjectives (descriptor) follow the noun or pronoun it describes.

time

subject
(noun)

adjective

object
(noun)

adjective

verb

Hoocak Language Patterns

Sentence structure:

Most languages of the world, like the Hoocak language, follow the SOV (Subject Object Verb) basic word order. English uses the word order of SVO (Subject Verb Object).

1. The *subject* is the word or words that indicate who or what are doing the action of the verbs. The subject is often a noun. A noun is a person, place or thing.
2. The *object* is the receiver of the action. The object can also be a noun.
3. The *verb* is the action of the sentence. In Hoocak the verb can also be a state of being.

| | Subject | Object | Verb |
|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| English | dog | water | drink |
| Hoocak | šųk | nij | racga |

Subject Object Verb Example

The dog is drinking water.

Šųkra, nij racga jee.

Dog water drinking (positional)

*Adjectives follow the noun or pronoun it modifies.

The red dog is drinking cold water.

Šųk šuucra, nij sijn racga jee.

Dog red water cold drink (positional)

*When indicating time, the time reference begins the sentence. Remember to use the appropriate suffix on the time reference. (-re or -gi)

Last night the red dog drank the cold water.

Hahere, šųk šuucra, nij sijn racga.

Time dog red water cold drank

Hoocak Language Patterns

Tenses: Past, Present & Future

Past tense

1. To make a *statement* past tense, you would add **šana** to the end of the verb if it ends in a consonant. If the verb ends in a vowel you add nothing.
2. If you are *asking a question* in the past tense you do not add šana.
3. Anytime you are asking a question in the past tense there is nothing added to the verb. It is all in the inflection.

Future tense

1. To make a sentence future tense, you would add **-kjane** to the verb ending in a vowel.
2. If the verb ends with a consonant you would add **-ikjane**.
3. There is a variation to the pronunciation of **-kjane**. Some speakers use **-kšene**

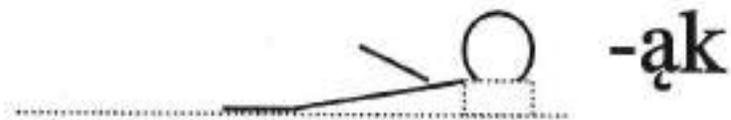
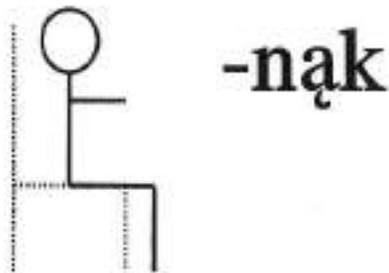
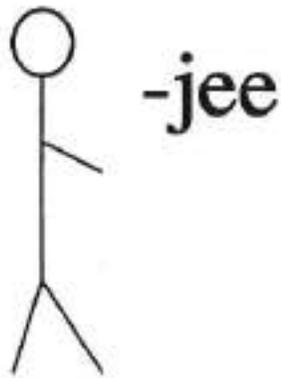
Present tense

1. To make a sentence present tense, you add a *positional* to the end of the sentence. A positional is added to the end of a sentence depending on the position of the subject.
2. The positional will indicate if the subject is sitting, standing or lying. If the subject is engaged in horizontal movement such as walking or running the speaker would use the lying positional.

The chart on the next page is for singular subjects only. When the subject is plural the words have to be modified slightly.

Positional Suffixes

To make a sentence present tense you add a **positional** to the end of the sentence. A positional is added to the end of a sentence depending on the **position of the subject**. The positional will indicate if the subject is sitting, standing or lying. If the subject is engaged in horizontal movement such as walking or running the speaker would use the lying positional. The suffixes are indicated below with stick figures. These suffixes are used when speaking in 1st person singular. When the subject is plural these words have to be modified slightly.

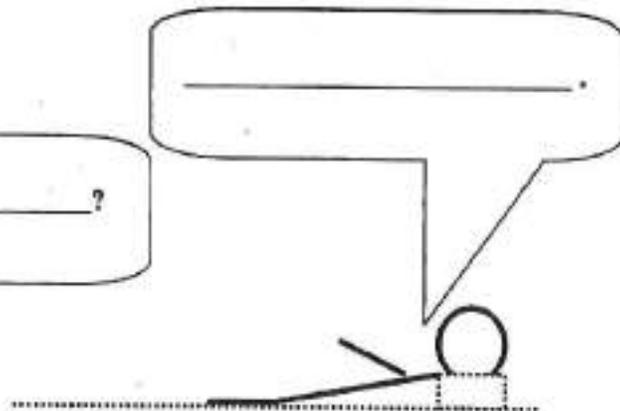
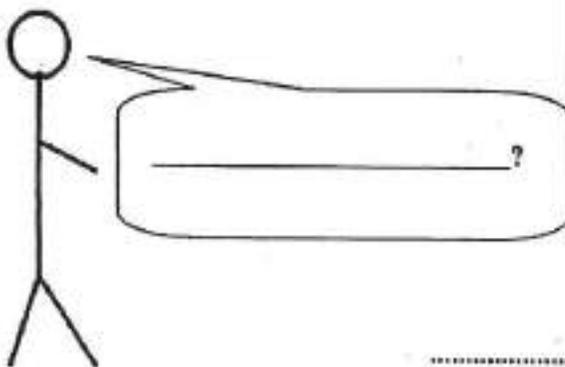
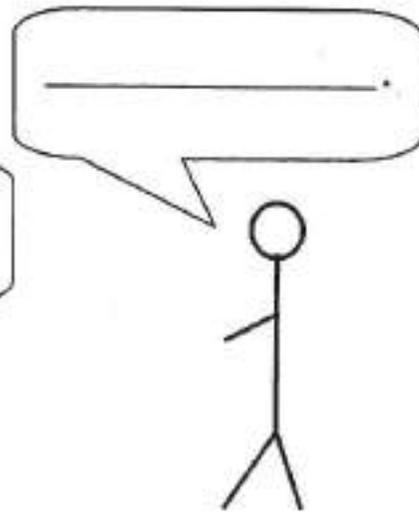
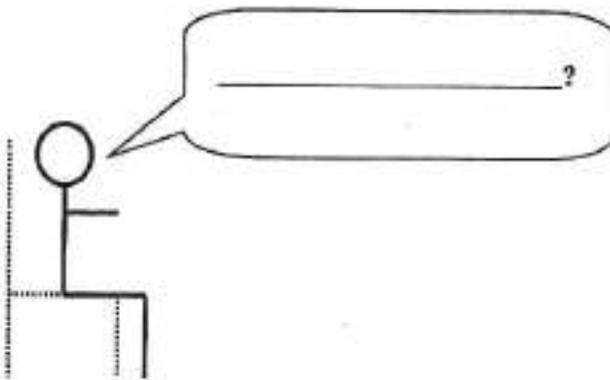
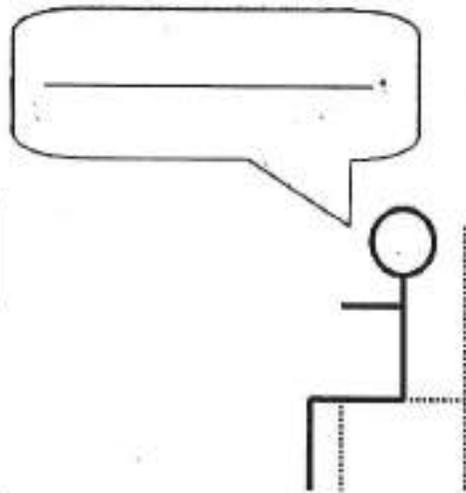
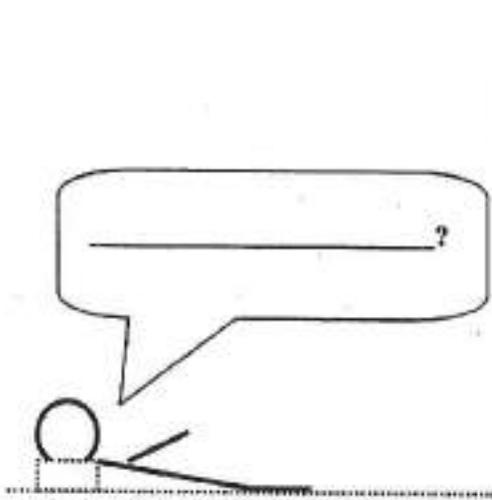


This example shows the 3 positionals and their conjugations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person subjects.

| | Standing | Sitting | Lying/Moving |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>1st person:</i> | haje | nək | mək |
| <i>2nd person:</i> | raje | şənək | şəwək |
| <i>3rd person:</i> | je | nək | ək |

* "jee" is spelled with a double vowel in the third person form, except when you add a personal indicator such as ha- or ra- then the second "e" is dropped.

Fill in the speech bubbles with the correct version of "How are you doing?" / "I'm doing good". *Hint: Make sure you use the correct positional.*



Hoocak Language Patterns

Negative Statements:

Negative statements are usually made by starting the sentence with **haake**, **kenj** or **ke** and ends with **nj**.

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Example: | Ke nuuwak nj . | Don't run. |
| | Ke yaaperes nj . | I don't know. |
| | Haake hiperes nj . | (S)he doesn't know. |

Entire phrases and/or more complex sentences can also follow this pattern.

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| Example: | | |
| | Ke waisgap haipj nj . | I don't like bread. |
| | Kenj ciinak'eeja howata nj . | I haven't gone to town yet. |
| | Ke jaajanagi šgaacirekjanegi yaaperes nj . | I don't know when they are going to play. |

Commands:

When you tell one person to do something, add the suffix **re** to the verb. When the verb ends in a nasal vowel the **r** will change to an **n**.

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| Examples: | Nuuwak re ! | Run! |
| | Rusjan e ! | Quit doing that! |

To make a command plural insert "**wi**" before "**re**".

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Examples: | Nuuwak wire ! | Run! (more than one person) |
| | Rusjan wjne ! | Y'all quit doing that! |

Hoocak Language Patterns

Questions:

Hoocak has "question words" just as the English language does. In grammar class these were referred to as "the 5 W's and How\How many". Because the Hoocak language is so specific especially when talking about time the differences are noted below.

"5 W's and How\How many"

| | | |
|----------|-----------|---|
| Who | Peežega | |
| What | Jaagu | |
| When | Jaajanane | "when" in the past |
| | Jaajanagi | "when" in the future (has not happened yet) |
| Where | Hacijja | |
| Why | Jaagu'u | |
| How | Jaasge | |
| How many | Jaanaga | refers to a quantity |
| How many | Jaanaha | refers to an amount of time or distance |

Locative:

Any time you are talking about a place you use the word 'eeja to denote a place. 'Eeja will turn into 'iija after places that end in an "a".

Examples:

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| caagore 'eeja | outside | Hox'aija | Mauston |
| Hooguc 'eeja | Baraboo | Njoxawanj 'eeja | Black River Falls |
| 'Aahuco 'eeja | Blue Wing | hohira 'iija | bathtub |

Jaaniŋge - Hinigaire

Hiinụ: Haa, Jaaniŋge raje?
Hi, how are you?

Kuṇu: Haaḥo, hiṗiṗwa'ụ haje. Jaaniŋge raje?
Hi, I'm doing good. How are you?

Hiinụ: Hiṗiṗwa'ụ haje.
I'm doing good.
Hoocak raaŋra jaagu hinigaire?
What is your Hoocak name?

Kuṇu: Hoocak raaŋra Kuṇuḡa hiḡaire.
My Hoocak name is Kuṇu.
Niṗŋge Hoocak raaŋra jaagu hinigaire?
What is your Hoocak name?

Hiinụ: Hoocak raaŋra Hiinuḡa hiḡaire.
My Hoocak name is Hiinuḡa.

Jaanı̄sge

Kūnu: Haāho, Jaanı̄sge raje?
Hi, how are you?

Hı̄nu: Haā, pı̄ı̄ ha'ı̄ hajenā. Jaanı̄sge raje?
Hi, I'm doing good. How are you?

Kūnu: Hı̄ı̄sā hanı̄henā.
I've been busy.
Hanı̄cara haı̄pı̄.
I'm glad to see you.

Hı̄nu: Toonı̄kewehı̄?
Are you hungry?

Kūnu: Haāha'o, toı̄kewehı̄nā.
Yes, I'm hungry.

Hı̄nu: Hı̄hā, hı̄warucıkje.
OK, let's eat.

Peežega - Jaagu - Jaajanągi

Peežega?

Who?

Peežega reekjene?

Who is going?

Jaagu?

What?

Jaagu hiše?

What did you say?

Jaagu rooragų?

What do you want?

_____ haacįja je?

Where is _____?

Hacįja rahi?

Where did you go?

Jaajanągi hįhikjanąwi?

When will we be there?

Jaajanągi hįnųcap hikjanąwi?

When are we going to get that?

Jaagu'ų?

Why?

Jaagu'ų waš'ų?

Why did you do that?

Instrumental Prefix

What is an "Instrumental Prefix"? An instrumental prefix is defines what is being used to perform the action. In the Hooçak Language, there are 8 instrumental prefixes.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| ra- | teeth/mouth | naa- | foot | wa - | by downward pressure |
| ru- | hand | boo- | shooting | gi- | arm or body (striking) |
| taa- | heating | maa- | cutting or by knife | | |

SOME of the suffixes that can be used with these are the following:

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| -cgis | cutting | -wis | pinch | -kšap | break in two pieces |
| -t'ek | cause a bruise | -te | cause a pain | -šja | stopping, quitting |
| -šiš | break (something long and not a clean break) | | | | |
| -šoroc | manner in which something is removed from somewhere | | | | |
| -xjuk | break into pieces (pulverize) | | | | |
| -xoro | peel | | | | |
| -xu | cause a spill | | | | |
| -xux | breaking something brittle | | | | |

IMPORTANT: Not all of the suffixes can be used with all of the prefixes.

Command: re

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| Naažj | -stand |
| Mjinaḱ | -sit |
| Mjikk | -lie down |

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------------|--------|
| Naažjre | Stand-up | (naažjikerere) | (kere) |
| Mjinaḱre | Sit-down | (mjinaḱkanḱre) | (kanḱ) |
| Mjikkre | Lie-down | (Mjikt'uupre) | (t'up) |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| <u>Re</u> | <u>eja</u> | <u>ho</u> | <u>ha</u> | <u>gi</u> | <u>ra</u> |
| <u>Hožu</u> (put-in\place into\plant into the soil\etc.) | | | | | |
| cuugi-(spoon) | | | Cuugi(h)ožu | Spoon drawer | (cuugiožu) |
| žura-(money) | | | Žura(h)ožu | Wallet\purse\moneybag | (žurožu) |
| wasge-(dish\plate) | | | Wasge(h)ožu | Cupboard | (wasgožu) |

(The letter h is silent and deleted when combined with another word).

Wiirucra cuugiožueja hot'upre. (Put\place the fork in the spoon drawer).

Re shows it to be a command. [Hot'upre]-place it into

Ho shows it to be **into** or **in** something. [Hot'upre]-place it into

The (h)is silent and deleted. [Cuugi(h)ožueja]-at the spoondrawer

Eja means there. [Cuugiožueja]-at the spoondrawer

Ha -(would be **on** something)(hat'upre)

Gi -if, when (meaning future).

Hiš'ųų šurušjagi (If or when you are done using it).

Hi'ųų -(to use)

Hi'šųų -(you use)(2nd pers)(š)

Šurušjagi -(when you are done, when you quit, when you finish).

Rušjā-quit

1st pers,sg

2nd pers,sg

3rd pers,sg

Tuušjā-I'm done

Šurušjā-you finish

Rušjā-She\he stopped, quit

1st pers,pl

2nd pers,pl

3rd pers,pl

Tuušjāwi

Šurušjāwi

Rušjāire

Cuugira yaa'ųųtuušjagi, tuužakjene, naša cuugiožueja waat'ųųpikjene.

(When I'm done using the spoon, I'm going to wash it and place it into the spoon drawer).

Žurožura xawanj hakaragi.

(I lost my wallet\billfold\purse).

Wasgeožura tuužakjene.

(I'm going to wash the cupboard).

Eja (at there)

Ciinąkeja hoowateekjene.

(I am going to town\the city\the village).

Shopkoeja hoowateekjene.

(I am going to Shopko).

Hacijja hoowašerekjene?

(Where are you going to go)?

Ree (to go)

1st pers,sg

2nd pers,sg

3rd pers,sg

Tee

šere

ree

FUTURE

Singular

plural

(1st pers)Ciinąkeja hoowateekjene.

Ciinąkeja hoowateekjanawi

(2nd pers)Ciinąkeja hoowašerekjene.

Ciinąkeja hoowašerekjanawi

(3rd pers)Ciinąkeja hoowareekjene.

Ciinąkeja hoowaraairekjene.

(e to an a due to metaphony)

PAST

Singular

Plural

Ciinąkeja hahi.

Ciinąkeja hahiwi.

Ciinąkeja rahi.

Ciinąkeja rahiwi.

Ciinąkeja hi.

Ciinąkeja hahiire.

PRESENT

Singular

Ciinąkeja ha'ųaje

Ciinąkejaš'ųaraje

Ciinąkeja 'ųuje

Plural

Ciinąkeja ha'ųajawi.

Ciinąkeja š'ųarajawi.

Ciinąkeja 'ųunaąkšana.

Oire

Singular

(present) Ciieja 'ųunaąkšana.

(past) Ciieja 'ųunaąkoire.

(future) Ciieja 'ųunaąkikjene.

Plural

(present) Ciieja 'ųunaąkšana.

(past) Ciieja 'ųunaąkoire \ gajeere (gaja here)(then is or its time)

(future) Ciieja 'ųunaąkikjene.

Jaaguu? (why)?

Jaaguu haꞑe nee hirapaahasnj? Why don't I drive?

Jaaguu ke nee hirapahasnj? Why don't I drive?

Jaaguu haꞑe nee hirašawahasnj? Why don't you drive?

Jaaguu ke nee hirašawahasnj? Why don't you drive?

Jaaguu haꞑe ee hirawahasnj? Why doesn't he drive?

Jaaguu ke ee hiraahasnj? Why doesn't he drive?

Jaaguu haꞑe nee hiipaꞑxnj? Why don't I ask?

Jaaguu ke nee hipaꞑnj? Why don't I ask?

Jaaguu haꞑe nee hišawaꞑxnj? Why don't you ask?

Jaaguu ke nee hišawaꞑxnj? Why don't you ask?

Jaaguu haꞑe ee hiiwaꞑxnj? Why doesn't he ask?

Jaaguu ke ee hiwaꞑxnj? Why doesn't he ask?

Jaaguu ciipropra ruašje? Why is the door open?

Jaaguu ciipropra ruhasje? Why is the door open?

Verb Conjugations

Verbs can be conjugated into 8 pronounal categories. A pronounal category tells you who the speaker is speaking about.

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1SG | First person singular | Me, myself, I |
| 2SG | Second person singular | You |
| 3SG | Third person singular | He, she it |
| 1I.DU | First person dual inclusive | "We", as in "you and I" only and no one else |
| 1I.PL | First person inclusive plural | This form is not found in the English language. It is a completely foreign concept to what you are accustomed to. Inclusive is equivalent to "we". "We", being the speaker and others and the person being spoken to. |
| 2E.PL | First person exclusive plural | This form is not found in the English language. It is a completely foreign concept to what you are accustomed to. Exclusive is equivalent to "we". "We", being the speaker and others but not the person being spoken to. |
| 2PL | Second person plural | You all. The speaker is not including self. |
| 3PL | Third person plural | They or them, not you or I |

English Vocabulary for teachers and students to learn.

Actor

Equivalent to the subject. The subject is the word or words that indicate who or what are doing the action of active verbs.

Undergoer

The noun that is receiving the action of the verb.

Intransitive verb

A verb that is meant to combine with either the Actor or the Undergoer. This verb does not require an object.

Example: Peter **works/dances/runs**.
Peter **falls**.
The bread is **getting** hard.

Transitive Verb: A verb that is meant to combine with 2 participants, the **actor** and an **undergoer**. Require object to complete the predicate.

Example: The **dog** **chases** the **cat**.
Linda **cuts** the **bread**.

Verb Conjugations

In Hooc̄ak, transitive verbs require the actor to do something to the undergoer. Such as:

Example: gihi – to pick something (like berries or fruit) This is a Transitive verb, it requires that someone (an actor) pick the berries (undergoer).

So... Verbs are classified as either Transitive or Intransitive

In Hooc̄ak, there are 2 different conjugations for the actor of the verbs. The actor is either acting as a Transitive Verb or an Intransitive Verb. In your lexicon, these are the verbs indicated with a 1 or a 2a, 2b, 2c etc.

As if this isn't complicated enough, the Intransitive Verbs can be classified into at least 3 different types of intransitive verbs. (Remember intransitive are the ones that the actor is doing something to an undergoer.) The categories for the intransitive verbs are:

Intransitive active verbs (v.act. in the dictionary): Designate actions which only involve a human or animate actor (a single individual or a group of individuals).

Examples of these verbs are: Šgaac/ to play, Waš1/ to dance, nuw̄wak/ to run

Intransitive inactive verb (v. inact. in the dictionary): Designate situations which only involve an undergoer.

Examples of these verbs are: š1ibre/ to fall, c̄at1/ to be visible, s'aak/ to be old

Intransitive "third person-only" verbs (3rd person forms only in the dictionary): Designate states and properties of mostly inanimate beings. Third person only verbs may be inflected for the third person singular, third person plural and third person singular & plural.

Examples of these verbs are: coo/ to be blue, 'aas/ to be delicious, ceex1/ to be expensive

So... there are 2 classes of verbs. In your Hooc̄ak Lexicon, they are indicated as (1) and (2) following the verb type.

Verb Conjugations

1st Class Verb Conjugations

| | how to form | to play | şgaac |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1SG | ha + verb | I play | haşgac |
| 2SG | ra + verb | You play | raşgac |
| 3SG | no change | He/she play | şgaac |
| 1L.DU | Hı + verb | You and I play | Hışgac |
| 1L.PL | Hı + verb + wi | we (INCL) play | hışgacwi |
| 1E. PL | ha + verb + wi | we (EXCL) play | haşgacwi |
| 2PL | ra + verb + wi | you (all) play | raşgacwi |
| 3PL | verb + ire | they play | şgaacire |

Of course if Hooçak was that simple we would all be speakers! Now depending on what the verb starts with ha- and ra- can and will change. Do not become discouraged; work with your speaker on the pronunciations of each of these examples. Pay attention to where they put the stress and the sound changes.

Verbs that begin with the letters /w/, /r/, /n/, /'/, /h/, /g/, /c/ and /t'/

2aClass Verb Conjugation

| | how to... | to | |
|--------|-----------|----|--|
| 1SG | | | |
| 2SG | | | |
| 3SG | | | |
| 1L.DU | | | |
| 1L.PL | | | |
| 1E. PL | | | |
| 2PL | | | |
| 3PL | | | |

| | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|
| 1SG | | | |
| 2SG | | | |
| 3SG | | | |
| 1L.DU | | | |
| 1L.PL | | | |
| 1E. PL | | | |
| 2PL | | | |
| 3PL | | | |

Verb Conjugations

Until now, all the tables have been in an order to show you how the verbs work. The table suggested below may make it easier for you to learn the conjugations. For most of the verbs, if you learn the verbs on the left all you have to do is add -wi to the verbs on the right.

Exception: There are a couple of definite rules. 1) Third person (he, she, it) will always be the verb itself. 2) 3rd person plural will always be the verb + ire. These are on the table below and so not fit the pattern mentioned above. Me to you and You to me have a pattern but that is for you to figure out. For example: I buy for you and you buy for me.

To _____

1st person _____

2nd person _____

3rd person _____

Dual _____

exclusive _____

y'all _____

3rd pl. _____

inclusive _____

Me to you _____

you to me _____

Traveling verbs

- Jii - to arrive here
- Hii- to arrive somewhere other than here (went)
- Kiri – to arrive back **here**
- Howare- to go toward

- Guu – come back here **but that person was here already**, (It seems to me that to use this word you have to have prior knowledge of where the subject has been)
 - I come this way – Kuu
 - You come this way - šguu
 - He or she come this way - guu
 - They come this way- hagu ire
 - Command form- guure

- Kere – to go back **to where they came from**.
Lexicon says: depart, start going back, go back, return or take leave
 - I go back- hakere
 - You go back - rakere
 - He or she go back kere
 - They go back hakara ire
 - Command form: kerere

- Gii – to arrive back somewhere else **at their original point/place**
Again you have to have prior knowledge as to where the subject has been.
 - Hagi
 - Ragi
 - Gii
 - Hagi ire

- Huu – to come here **and you were not here originally.**
 - Huu – not used, if you're the speaker, you can't come towards yourself.
 - Šuu
 - Huu
 - Hahuire

So.....

There are 3 verbs so far that say *someone has arrived here* . What you know about the subject will determine which verb you will use.

Jii – Most common because you do not have to have any knowledge of the whereabouts of the subject.

For Example:

Who is here? Pecžega jii?

When did you get here? Jajanane raji?

Huu – Most commonly used as “coming or came this way” to use this verb you have to know that the subject was not “here” originally.

For Example:

Kuḡḡḡ, when did they come this way?

Šligaga came this way this morning.

Guu – to use this verb you have to know that the subject was “here” originally.
The subject is returning.

For Example:

They are on their way back here. _____

When did Kuyun (leave from there to) arrive back here? _____

When are you leaving to come home? _____

I left from there at midnight. _____

Kiri - is different in its own way because it says that the subject **arrived back** “here”. To use this word, you have to be speaking to someone who knows that the subject was here already and is returning.

For Example:

When did you get here? _____

I got back here at midnight. _____

Kere- is also different in its own way because it says **to go back where they (the subject) came from**.

For Example:

There are 3 verbs so far that say someone has arrived “there”

(somewhere other than “here”).

Howare- most commonly used because it doesn't take into consideration if the subject was there already or not. It is more general. Mostly used for going and go. The subject is on their way. (Present or Future tense)

For example:

Where are you going? _____

I am going to go to town. _____

I am going to the movies. _____

Hi i - mostly used as “went” but does mean that they arrived somewhere other than “here”, where the speaker is at that exact moment.

For example:

Where did Haaga go? _____

Where did you go? _____

Gii - to use this verb the speaker must have prior knowledge as to the subjects whereabouts. They are saying they arrived back at their original place (where the subject was prior to where they are at now).

For example:

When did you get back (there)? _____

I got back at midnight. _____

Hiwax (to ask)

1st pers,sg

Hiwax

Nee hiwaxna.

(I can ask).

Nee hiwaxikje

(I will ask).

2nd pers,sg

Hišawax

Nee hišawaxna.

(You should ask).

Nee hiwaxre

(you ask).

3rd pers,sg

Hiwax

Ee hiwaxna.

(He can ask).

Ee hiwaxikje

(Let him ask)

(He will ask)

Janaga? (how much)?(how many)?

Jaanaga hikisge? How much did it cost? How much does it cost?

Jaanaga hikisgekjene? How much is it going to cost?

Ceexi -(expensive)

Wat'ekjk -(inexpensive, not expensive)

Wat'ekxjkk -(cheap)

Janaha? (How many times)?

Janahanak? (What time is it)?

Answer: Giciwj (number) nakšana.

5:00 PM Giciwj saaca nakšana.

5:30PM Giciwj saaca naga kiisak nakšana.

5:15PM Giciwj saaca naga howgjsaagrera saacašana nakšana.

5:15PM Giciwj saaca naga saacašana. (nakšana)

Jaajanagi? (When)? What time? (future)

Jaajanare? (When)? (past)

Jaasge (How)

Jaasge hii? (where did she\he go)?

(Where is _____)?

Kynuga jaasge hii? (Where is Kynug)?

Kynuga jaasge hii? ((Where did kynug go)?

Kynuga jaasge hii? (How did he do)?(in competition, sports etc.)

(With a score on a test)

(With a drawing as in artwork)

(in a race)

Jaasge (How is it)?(taste-wise)(weight, color etc.)

Hacjja? (where)?

Kɔnɔga hacjja howare? (Where did kɔnɔ go)?

Kɔnɔga hacjja hii? (Where was Kɔnɔ? \ Where did Kɔnɔ go? \ Where has he been?)

Kɔnɔga hacjja howarekjene? (Where is Kɔnɔ gonna go?)

Waguje waanjra hacjja naɔk? (Where are my shoes?)

Hacjja howašerekjene? (Where are you gonna go?)

Hatfield aanaɔkre, hacjja here? (The place they call Hatfield, where is that?)



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