Introduction to Basic Hoocąk Language Patterns



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Word Order

Basic Hoocąk Language Patterns

WORD ORDER

Language patterns in the Hoocąk 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 Hoocąk language, follow this SOV (subject, object, verb) basic word order, which contract from the English word order which is SVO. In Hoocąk 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 Hoocąk 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

Hoocąk Language Patterns

Sentence structure:

Most languages of the world, like the Hoocąk 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 Hoocąk the verb can also be a state of being.

	Subject	Object	Verb
English	dog	water	drink
Hoocąk	šųųk	nįį	racgą

<u>Subject Object Verb Example</u>

The dog is drinking water.

Šųųkra, nįį racgą jee.

Dog water drinking (positional)

*Adjectives follow the noun or pronoun it modifies.

The red dog is drinking cold water.

Šųųk šuucra, nįį sįnį racgą 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.

Habere, šųųk šuucra, nįį sįnįna racgą.

Time dog red water cold drank

Hoocąk 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.

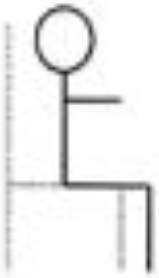
The chart on the next page is for singular subjects only. When the subject is plural the words have to be modified slightly.

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.



-jee



-nąk



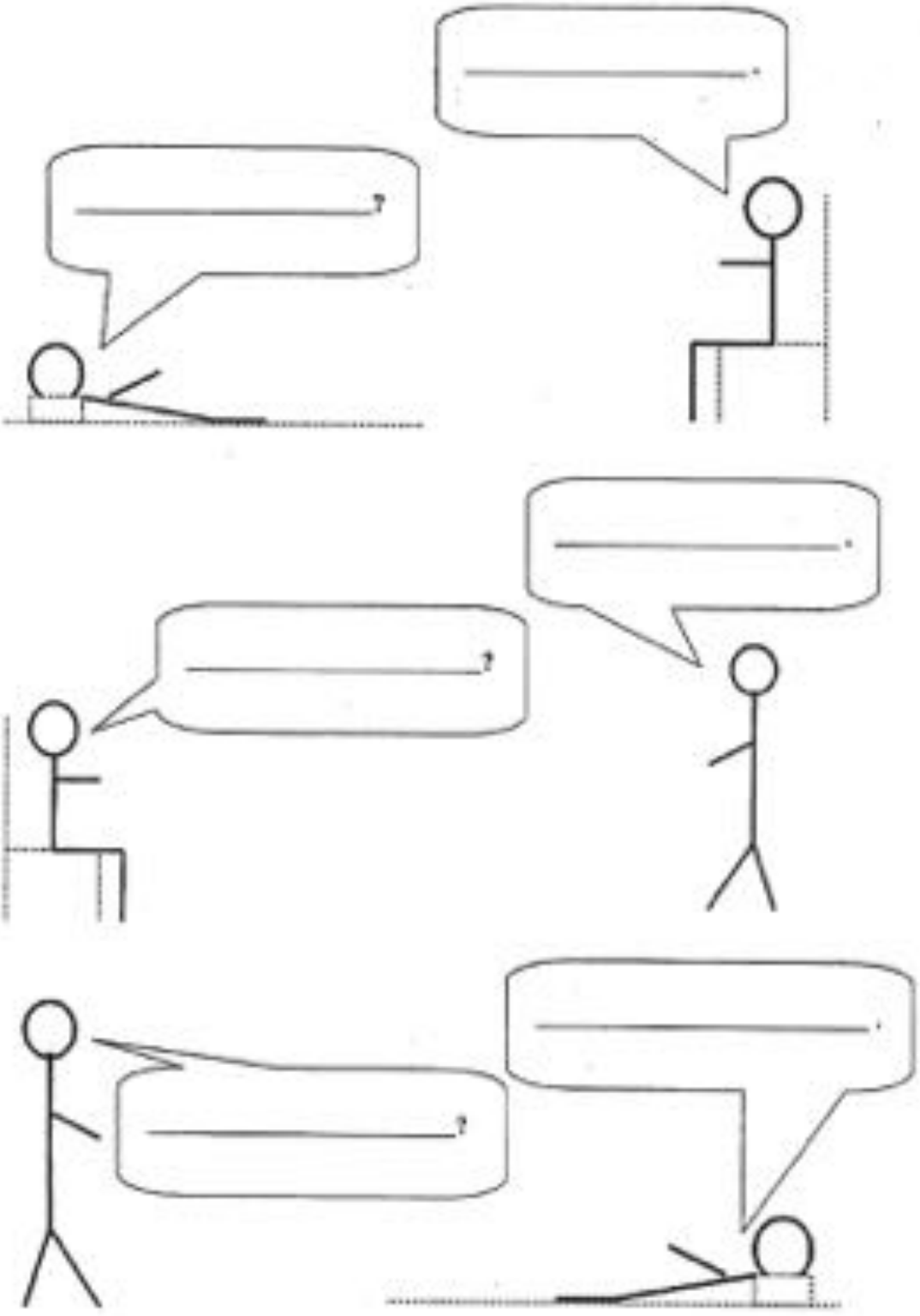
-ąk

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

	Standing	Sitting	Lying/Moving
1st person:	haje	nąk	mąk
2nd person:	raje	śąnąk	śąwąk
3rd person:	je	nąk	ąk

* "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.*



Hoocąk Language Patterns

Negative Statements:

Negative statements are usually made by starting the sentence with hąąke, kenį or ke and ends with nį.

Example:	Ke nųųwąk nį.	Don't run.
	Ke yaaperes nį.	I don't know.
	Hąąke hiperes nį.	(S)he doesn't know.

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

Example:	
Ke waisgap haipį nį.	I don't like bread.
Kenį ciinąk'eeja howata nį.	I haven't gone to town yet.
Ke jaajanągi šgaacirekjanegi yaaperes nį.	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:	Nųųwąkre!	Run!
	Rusjąne!	Quit doing that!

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

Examples:	Nųųwąkwire!	Run! (more than one person)
	Rusjąwjne!	Y'all quit doing that!

Hoocąk Language Patterns

Questions:

Hoocąk 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 Hoocąk language is so specific especially when talking about time the differences are noted below.

"5 W's and How\How many"

Who	Peežega	
What	Jaagų	
When	Jaajanane	"when" in the past
	Jaajanagi	"when" in the future (has not happened yet)
Where	Hacįja	
Why	Jaagų'ų	
How	Jaasge	
How many	Jaanąga	refers to a quantity
How many	Jaanąhą	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

Jaanįsge - Hinįgaire

Hiinų: **Hąą, Jaanįsge raje?**
Hi, how are you?

Kųųnų: **Hąąho, hįpį́wa'ų haje. Jaanįsge raje?**
Hi, I'm doing good. How are you?

Hiinų: **Hįpį́wa'u haje.**
I'm doing good.
Hoocąk raašra jaagu hinįgaire?
What is your Hoocąk name?

Kųųnų: **Hoocąk raašra Kųųnųga hįgaire.**
My Hoocąk name is Kųųnų.
Nį́įšge Hoocąk raašra jaagu hinįgaire?
What is your Hoocąk name?

Hiinų: **Hoocąk raašra Hiinųga hįgaire.**
My Hoocąk name is Hiinųga.

Jaanįsge

Kųųnų: **Hąąho, Jaanįsge raje?**
Hi, how are you?

Hiinų: **Hąą, pįį ha'ų hajenąą. Jaanįsge raje?**
Hi, I'm doing good. How are you?

Kųųnų: **Hųišą hanįheną.**
I've been busy.
Hanįcara hąįpį.
I'm glad to see you.

Hiinų: **Toonįkewehi?**
Are you hungry?

Kųųnų: **Hąąha'o, toįkewehiną.**
Yes, I'm hungry.

Hiinų: **Hihą, hįwarucikje.**
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?
_____ haacịja je?
Where is _____?
Hacịja rahi?
Where did you go?
Jaajanągi hịhikjanąwi?
When will we be there?
Jaajanągi hịnụcap hikjanąwi?
When are we going to get that?
Jaagu'ụ?
Why?
Jaagu'ụ waš'ụ?
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 Hoocpk Language, there are 8 instrumental prefixes.

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

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

-cgis	cutting	-wis	pinch	-ktap	break in two pieces
-t'ek	cause a bruise	-te	cause a pain	-kja	stopping, quitting
-kis	break (something long and not a clean break)				
-koroc	manner in which something is removed from somewhere				
-xjuk	break into pieces (pulverize)				
-xoto	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**

Nąąžj	-stand
Mjjnąk	-sit
Mjjk	-lie down

Nąąžjre	Stand-up	(nąąžjkerere)	(kere)
Mjjnąkre	Sit-down	(mjjnąkkanąkre)	(kanąk)
Mjjkre	Lie-down	(Mjjkt'uupre)	(t'ųųp)

Re eja ho ha gi ra

Hožu (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'ųųpre. (Put\place the fork in the spoon drawer).

Re shows it to be a command.	[**Hot**'ųųpre]-place it into
Ho shows it to be **into** or **in** something.	[**Hot**'ųųpre]-place it into
The (h)is silent and deleted.	[Cuugi[**h**]**o**žueja]-at the spoondrawer
Eja means there.	[Cuugi**o**žueja]-at the spoondrawer

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

Gi -if, when (meaning future).

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

Hi'ųų -(to use)

Hi'šųų -(you use)(2nd pers)(š)

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

Rusją-quit

1st pers,sg	2nd pers,sg	3rd pers,sg
Tuušją-I'm done	Šurušją-you finish	Rušją-She\he stopped, quit

1st pers,pl	2nd pers,pl	3rd pers,pl
Tuušjąwi	Šurušjąwi	Rušjąire

Cuugira yaa'ųųtuušjągi, tuužakjene, nąga 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)

Ciinąk**eja** hoowateekjene.

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

Shopko**eja** hoowateekjene.

(I am going to Shopko).

Hacjjja 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 hoowa**tee**kjene.	Ciinąkeja hoowa**tee**Kjąnawi
(2nd pers)Ciinąkeja hoowa**šere**kjene.	Ciinąkeja hoowa**šere**Kjąnawi
(3rd pers)Ciinąkeja hoowa**reek**jene.	Ciinąkeja hoowar**aai**rekjene.
	(e to an a due to metaphony)

PAST

Singular	Plural
Ciinąkeja hahi.	Ciinąkeja hahiwi.
Ciinąkeja rahi.	Ciinąkeja rahiwi.
Ciinąkeja hi.	Ciinąkeja hahiire.

PRESENT

Singular	Plural
Ciinąkeja ha'ųąje	Ciinąkeja ha'ųąjawi.
Ciinąkejaš'ųųraje	Ciinąkeja š'ųųarąąwi.
Ciinąkeja 'ųųje	Ciinąkeja 'ųųnąąkšąną.

Oire

Singular

(present)	Ciieja 'ųųnąkšąną.
(past)	Ciieja 'ųųnąk**oire**.
(future)	Ciieja 'ųųnąkikjene.

Plural

(present)	Ciieja 'ųųnąąkšąną.
(past)	Ciieja 'ųųnąąk**oire** \ gajeere (gają here)(then is or its time)
(future)	Ciieja 'ųųnąąkikjene.

Jaagųų? **(why)?**

Jaagųų hąke nee hirapaahasnį? Why don't I drive?

Jaagųų ke nee hirapahasnį? Why don't I drive?

Jaagųų hąke nee hirašawahasnį? Why don't you drive?

Jaagųų ke nee hirašawahasnį? Why don't you drive?

Jaagųų hąke ee hirawahasnį? Why doesn't he drive?

Jaagųų ke ee hiraahasnį? Why doesn't he drive?

Jaagųų hąke nee hiipąxnį? Why don't I ask?

Jaagųų ke nee hipąnį? Why don't I ask?

Jaagųų hake nee hišawąxnį? Why don't you ask?

Jaagųų ke nee hišawąxnį? Why don't you ask?

Jaagųų hąke ee hiiwąxnį? Why doesn't he ask?

Jaagųų ke ee hiwąxnį? Why doesn't he ask?

Jaagųų ciiropra ruašje? Why is the door open?

Jaagųų ciiropra ruhasje? Why is the door open?

Verb Conjugations

Verbs can be conjugated into 8 pronouninal categories. A pronouninal 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 accustom 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 accustom 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 Hoocąk, 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 Hoocąk, 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: Ŝgaac/ to play, Waši/ to dance, nųųwąk/ to run

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

Examples of these verbs are: šiibre/ to fall, cąątj/ to be visible, š'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, ceexi/ to be expensive

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

Verb Conjugations

1st Class Verb Conjugations

	how to form	to play	šgaac
1SG	ha + verb	I play	hašgac
2SG	ra + verb	You play	rałgac
3SG	no change	He/she play	šgaac
1LDU	Hį + verb	You and I play	Hįšgac
1LPL	Hį + verb + wi	we (INCL) play	hįšgacwi
1E. PL	ha + verb + wi	we (EXCL) play	hašgacwi
2PL	ra + verb + wi	you (all) play	rašgacwi
3PL	verb + ire	they play	šgaacire

Of course if Hoocąk 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/, /ʃ/, /h/, /g/, /c/ and /ʧ/

2aClass Verb Conjugation

	how to...	to	
1SG			
2SG			
3SG			
1LDU			
1LPL			
1E. PL			
2PL			
3PL			

1SG			
2SG			
3SG			
1LDU			
1LPL			
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_____	inkuru _____
2nd person_____	y'all _____
3rd person_____	3rd pl. _____
Dual _____	inkuru _____

****

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- haguuire
  - 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 hakaraire
  - 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
  - Hagiire

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

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? Peežega 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:

Kuyuq, when did they come this way?

_____

Sligaga came this way this morning.

_____

Gaa – 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 Kyone (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. _____

Hii - 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 Hiaga 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. _____

Hiwąx (to ask)

1sr pers,sg	2nd pers,sg	3rd pers,sg
Hipąx	Hišawąx	Hiwąx
Nee hipąxną.	Nee hišawąxną.	Ee hiwąxną.
(I can ask).	(You should ask).	(He can ask).
Nee hipąxikje	Nee hiwąxre	Ee hiwąxikje
(I will ask).	(you ask).	(Let him ask)
		(He will ask)

Janąga? **(how much)?(how many)?**

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

Jaanąga hikisgekjene? How much is it going to cost?

Ceexi -(expensive)

Wat'ekjk -(inexpensive, not expensive)

Wat'ekoǰjk -(cheap)

Janąhą? **(How many times)?**

Janąhąnąk? (What time is it)?

Answser: Giciwj __(number)__ nąkšąną.

5:00 PM Giciwj saacą nąkšąną.

5:30PM Giciwj saacą nąga kiisak nąkšąną.

5:15PM Giciwj saacą nąga howgǰxsaagrera saacąšąną nąkšąną.

5:15PM Giciwj saacą nąga saacąšąną. (nąkšąną)

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

Jaajanare? (When)? (past)

Jaasge (How)

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

(Where is)?

Kynyga jaasge hii? (Where is Kyny)?

Kynyga jaasge hii? ((Where did kyny go)?

Kynyga 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.)

Hacjjja? **(where)?**

Kųnųga hacjjja howare? (Where did kųnų go)?

Kųnųga hacjjja hii? (Where was Kųnų? \ Where did Kųnų go? \ Where has he been?)

Kųnųga hacjjja howarekjene? (Where is Kųnų gonna go?)

Waguje waanjra hacjjja nąąk? (Where are my shoes?)

Hacjjja howašerekjene? (Where are you gonna go?)

Hatfield aanąąkre, hacjjja here?(The place they call Hatfield, where is that?)

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