



# Unit 5

## Kinship



# Hoocak Kinship - Immediate Family

## KINSHIP – IMMEDIATE FAMILY

RELATIONSHIP	INFORMAL	FORMAL
Grandfather	Cooka	Hicooke
Grandmother (Paternal)		Hikorooke
Grandmother (Maternal)	Gaaga - Kaaka	Kunika
Father	Jaaji	Hi'uc
Mother	Naanı	Hi'unı
Older Brother (boy speaking)	Nıını	Hinı
Older Brother (girl speaking)	Toto	Hicito
Younger Brother		Hısık
Older Sister	Nunı	Hiinı
Younger Sister (boy speaking)		Waicge
Younger Sister (girl speaking)		Hicak

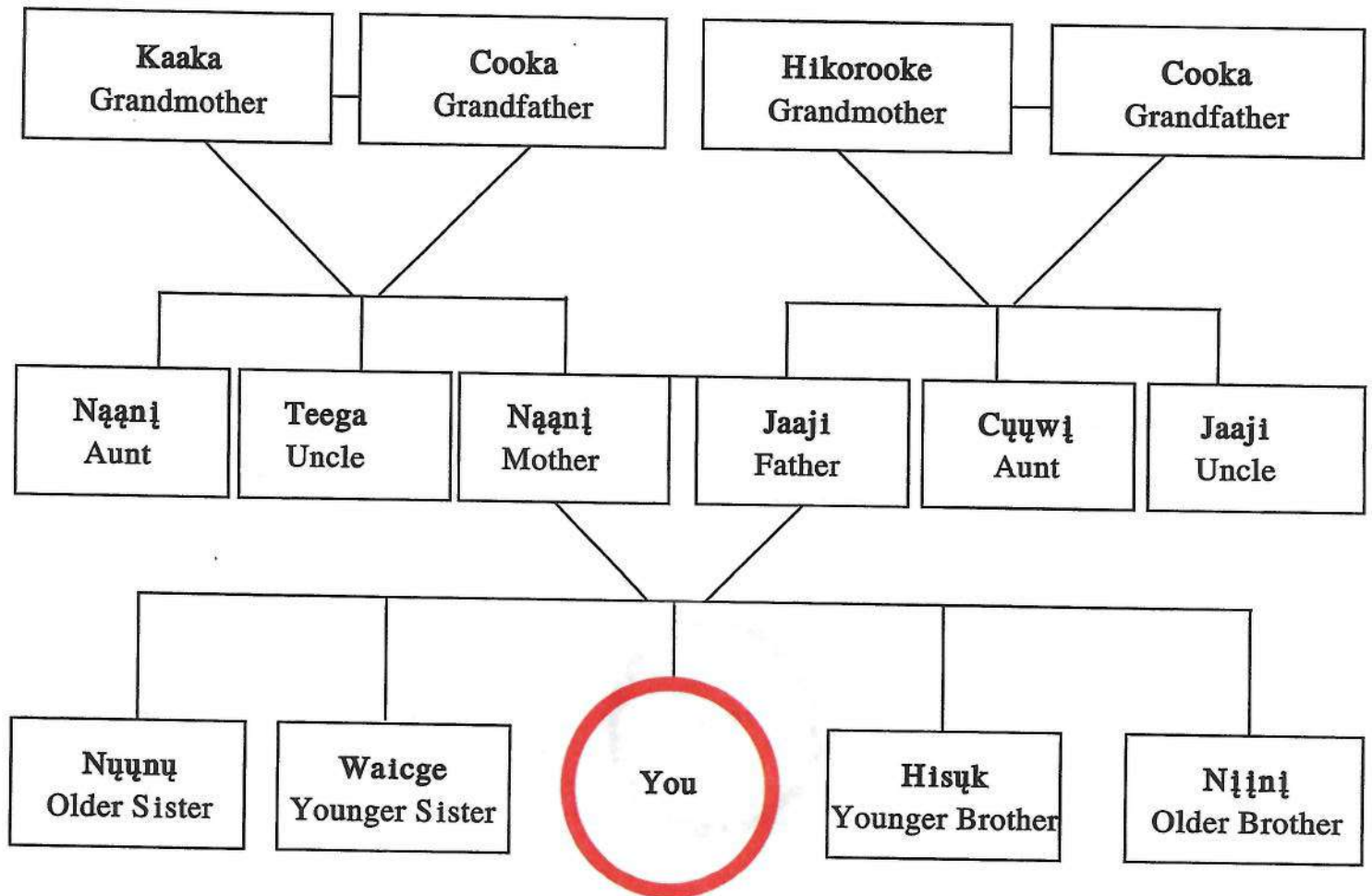


# Hoocak Kinship - Extended Family

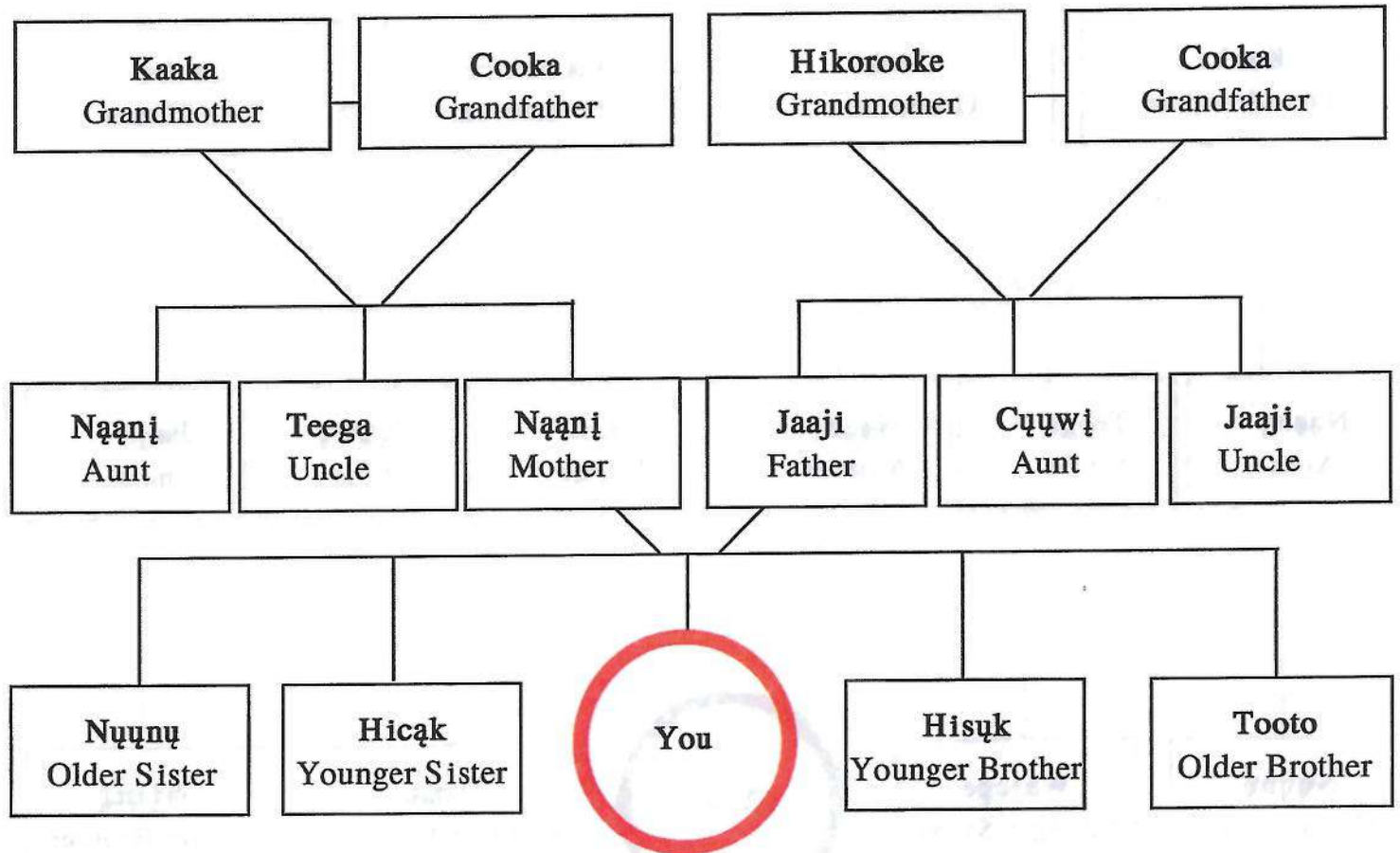
## KINSHIP – EXTENDED FAMILY

RELATIONSHIP	INFORMAL	FORMAL
Husband		Hikaṇa
Great Grandfather	Cooka Xete	
Father's Older Brother (boy speaking)	Nugazi	Hinuḡas
Fathers Older Brother	Jaaji Xete	
Father's Sister	Cuṣwɪ	Hicuṣwɪ
Son		Hiniḱ
Grandson - Nephew	Cuṣṡge	Hicuṣṡge
Brother-in-law (boy speaking)		Hica
Brother-in-law (girl speaking)		Hiṡik'e
Son-in-law		Watohooci
Wife		Hicawɪ
Great Grandmother	Gaaga Xete - Kaaka Xete	
Mother's Brother	Teega	Hitek
Mother's Older Sister	Naanɪ Xete	
Mother's Younger Sister	Naanɪ Xunɪṇɪḱ	
Daughter		Hinuḱ
Granddaughter - Niece	Cuṣṡḱ	Hicuṣṡḱ
Sister-in-law (boy speaking)		Hiiwage
Sister-in-law (girl speaking)		Hiṡiga
Daughter-in-law		Hinuḱcek
Grandchildren		Hakogija

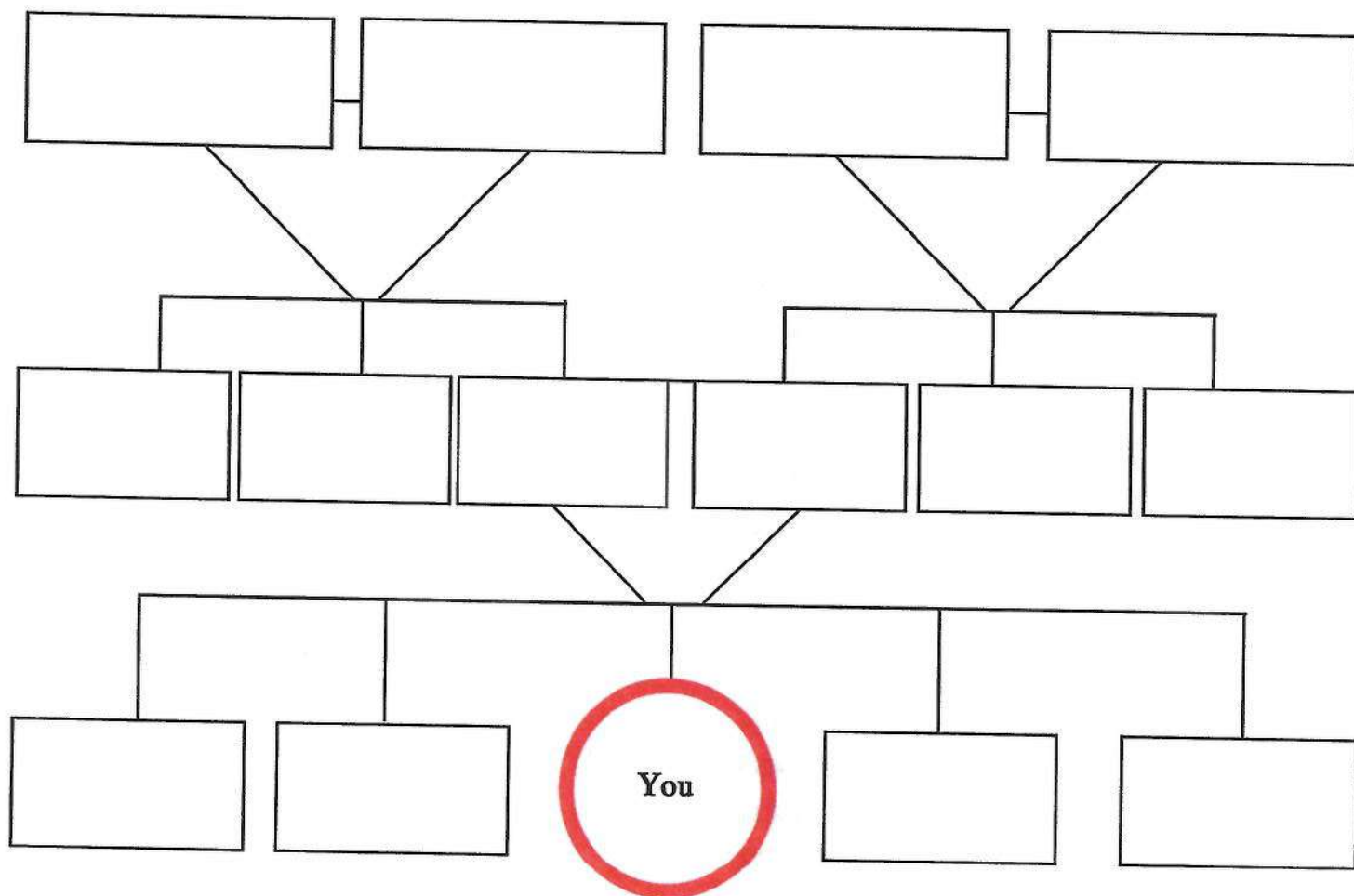
# Hoocak Male Kinship



# Hoocak Female Kinship



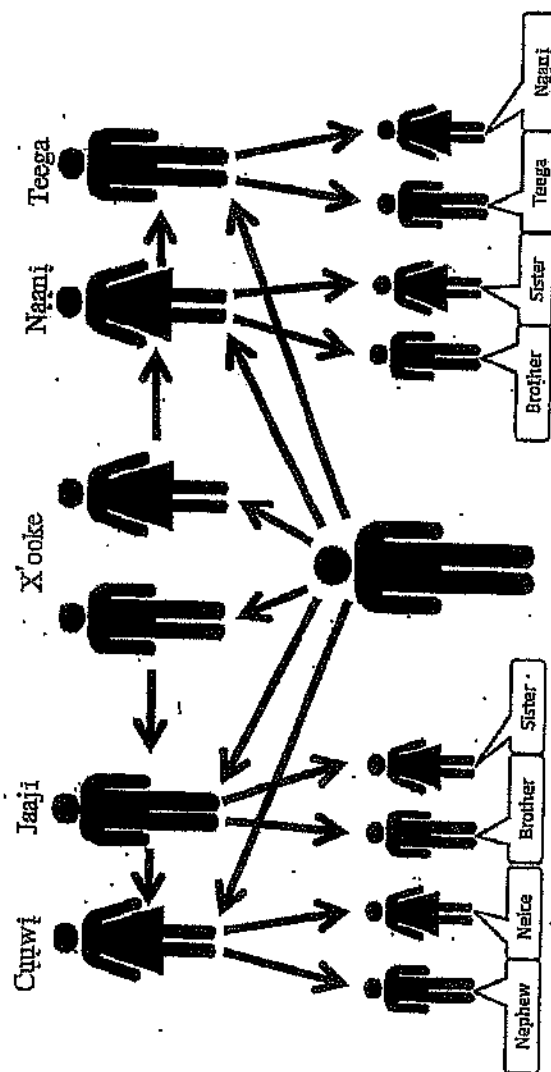
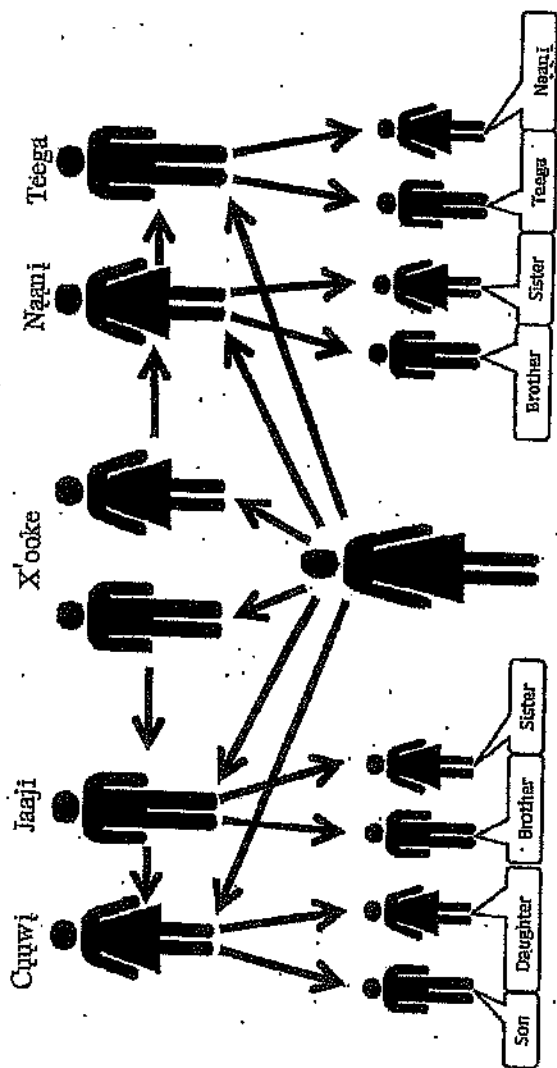
# Your Family Kinship





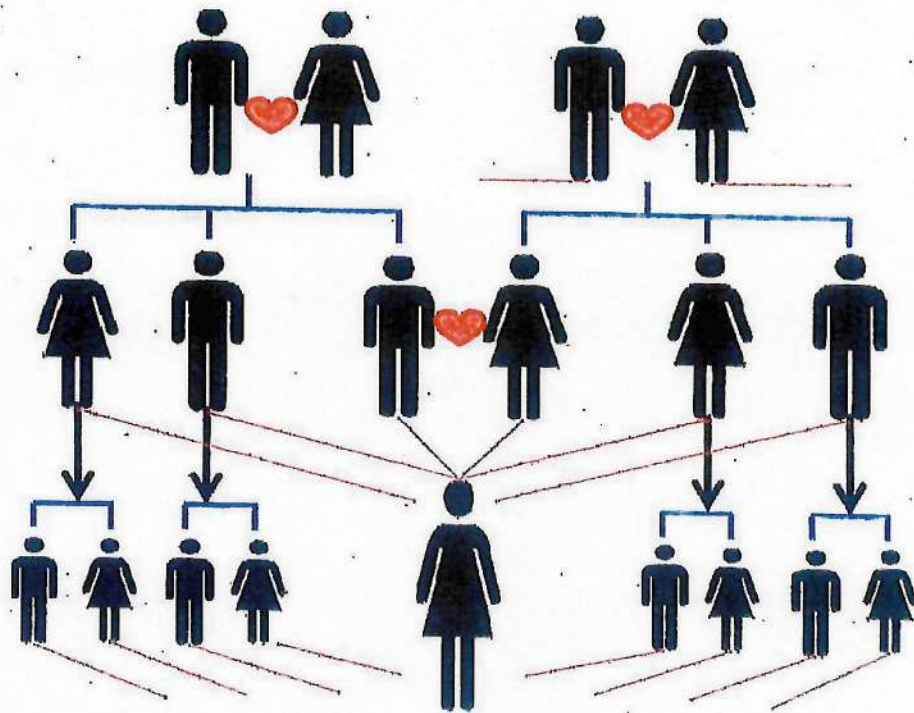
# Kinship

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>FORMAL</u>	<u>INFORMAL</u>
Father	Hı'ac	Jaaji
Husband	Hikaṇa	
Father's Older Brother (boy speaking)	Hinuḡas	Nuḡazi
Father's Older Brother		Jaaji Xete
Father's Sister	Hicuṡwı	Cuṡwı
Older Brother ( <i>boy speaking</i> )	Hinı	Nıııı
Older Brother ( <i>girl speaking</i> )	Hicito	Tooto
Younger Brother	Hisuḡ	
Son	Hinıḡ	
Brother in law ( <i>man speaking</i> )	Hıca	
Brother in law ( <i>woman speaking</i> )	Hıṡıḡ'e	
Son in law	Watohooḡı	
Daughter in law	Hinuḡcek	
Sister in law ( <i>man speaking</i> )	Hııwage	
Sister in law ( <i>woman speaking</i> )	Hıṡıḡa	
Mother	Hı'unı	Naaııı
Wife	Hıcawı	
Mother's Brother	Hitek	Teega
Mother's Younger Sister	Naaııı Xuııı Nıḡ	
Mother's Older Sister	Naaııı Xete	
Daughter	Hinuḡ	
Older Sister	Hıııı	Nuıııı
Younger Sister ( <i>older sister speaking</i> )	Hıcaḡ	
Younger Sister ( <i>older brother speaking</i> )	Waıḡe	
Grandfather	Hıcooke	Cooka
Great Grandfather	Cooka xete	
Grandson, Nephew	Hıcuṡḡe	Cuṡṡḡe
Grandmother (Father's Mother)	Hıkorooke	
Grandmother (Mother's Mother)	Kuıııḡa	Gaaga, Kaaka
Great Grandmother		Gaaga Xete, Kaaka Xete
Grandchildren	Hakogıḡa	
Granddaughter, niece	Hıcuṡḡaḡ	Cuṡṡḡaḡ

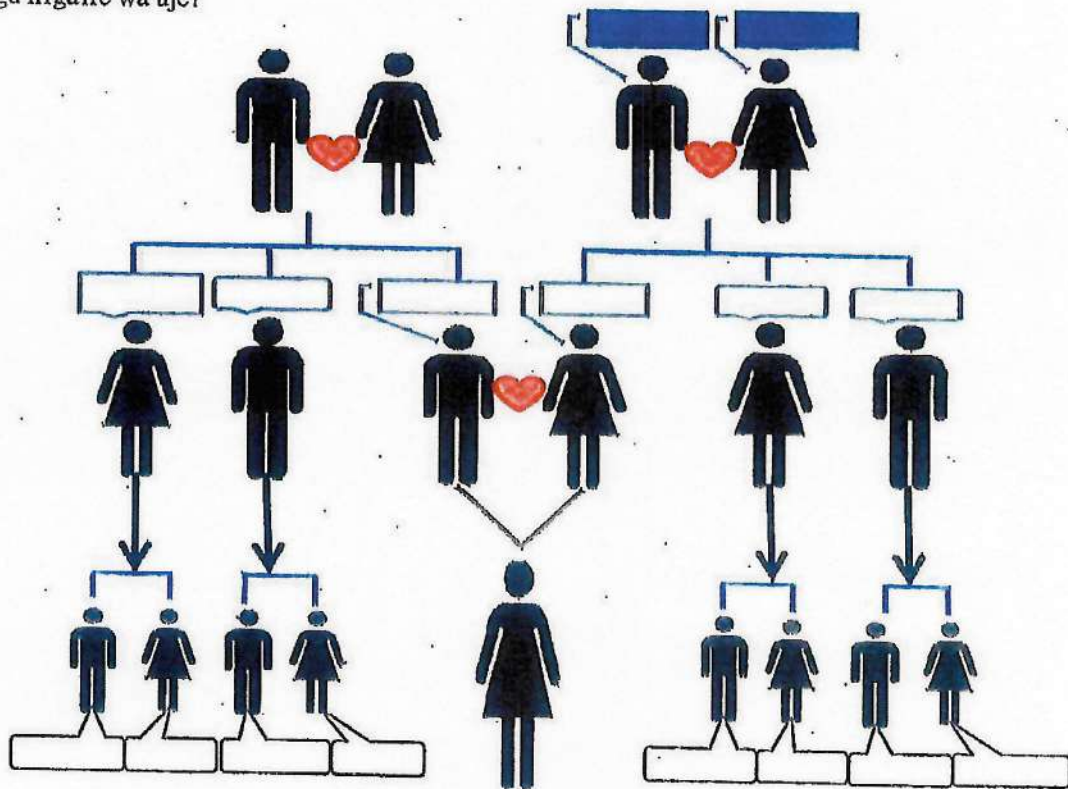




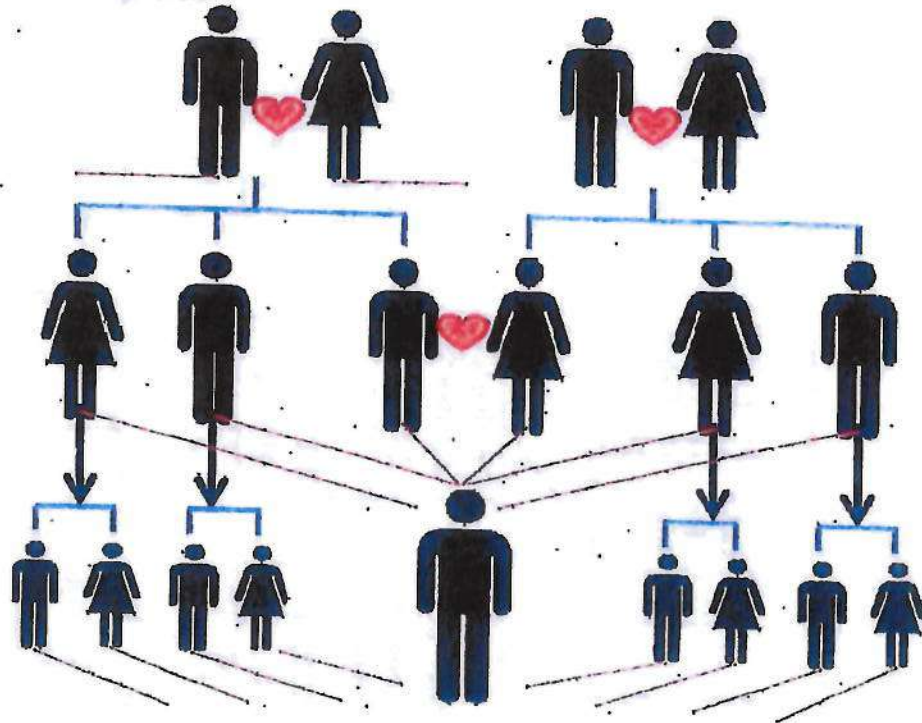
Jaagu wawige wa'unaak?



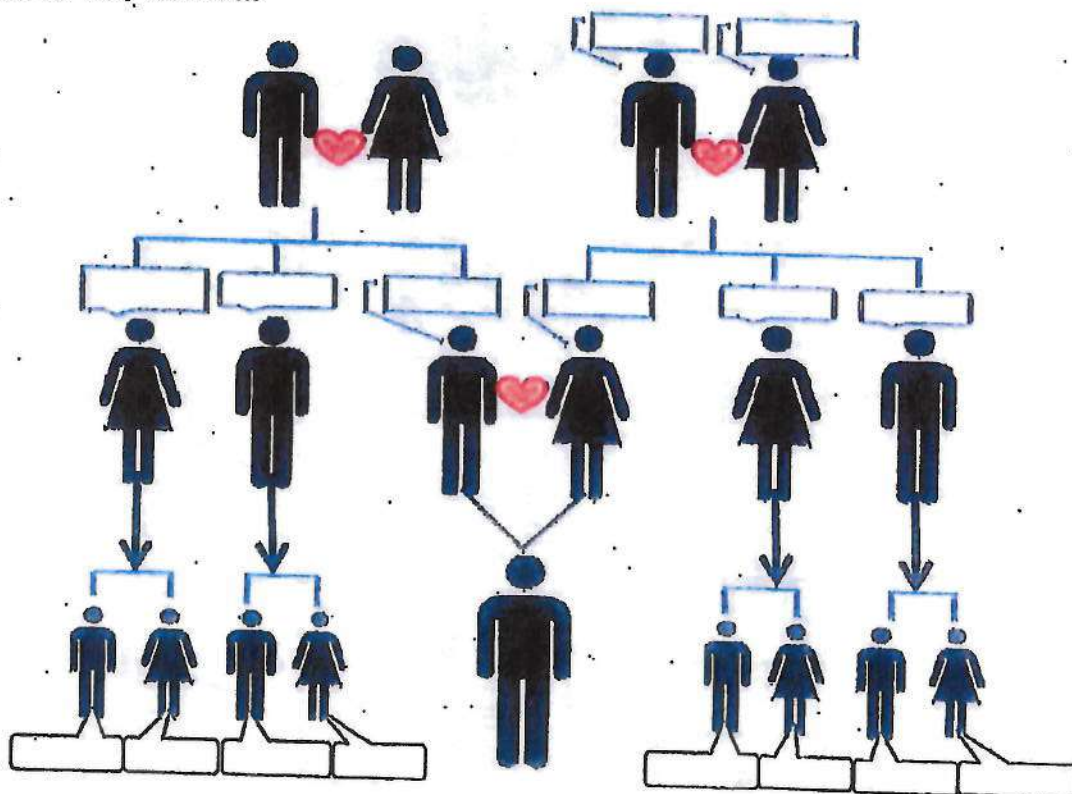
Jaagu higaire wa'uje?



What does he call them?

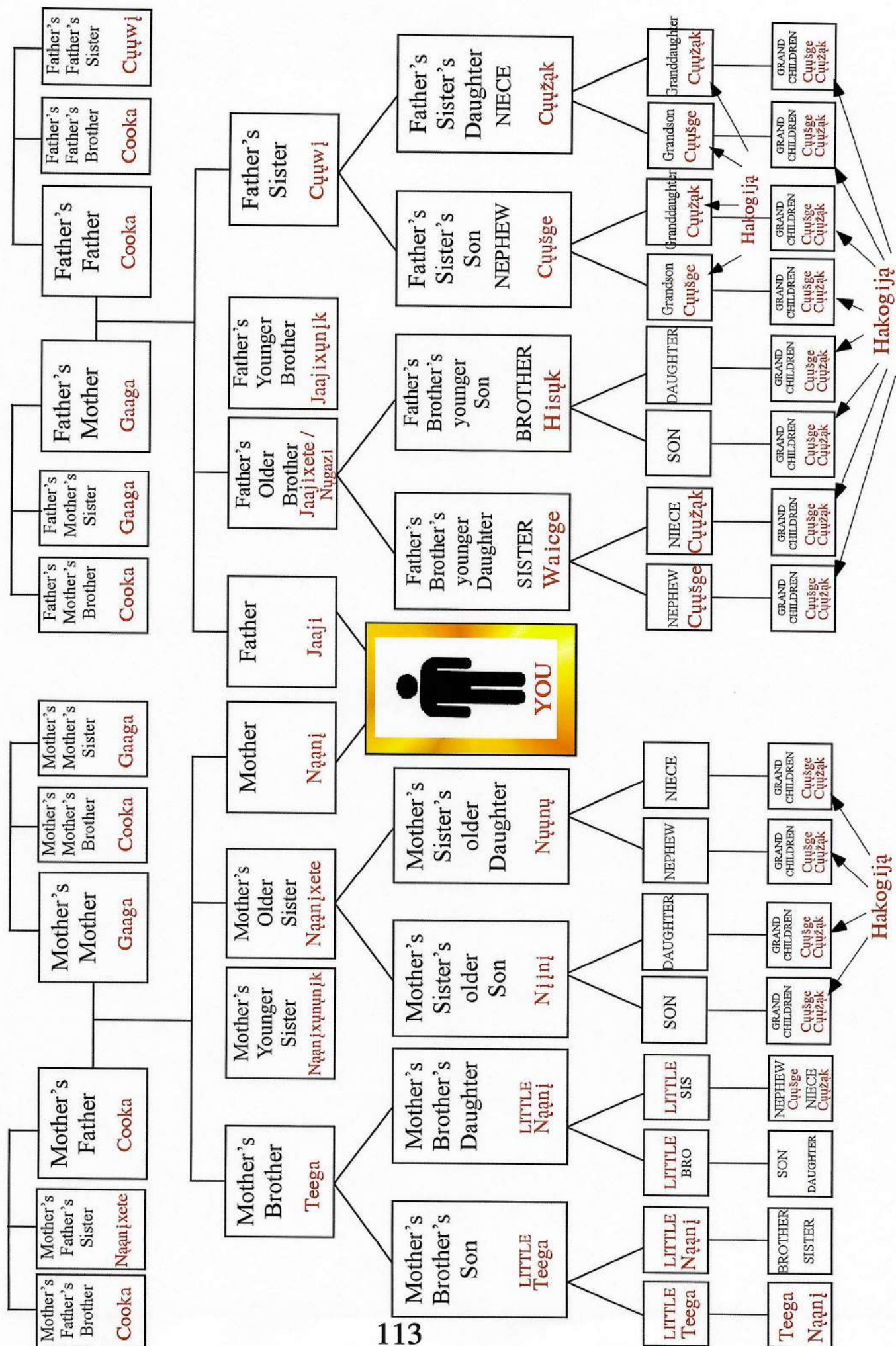


What do they call him?

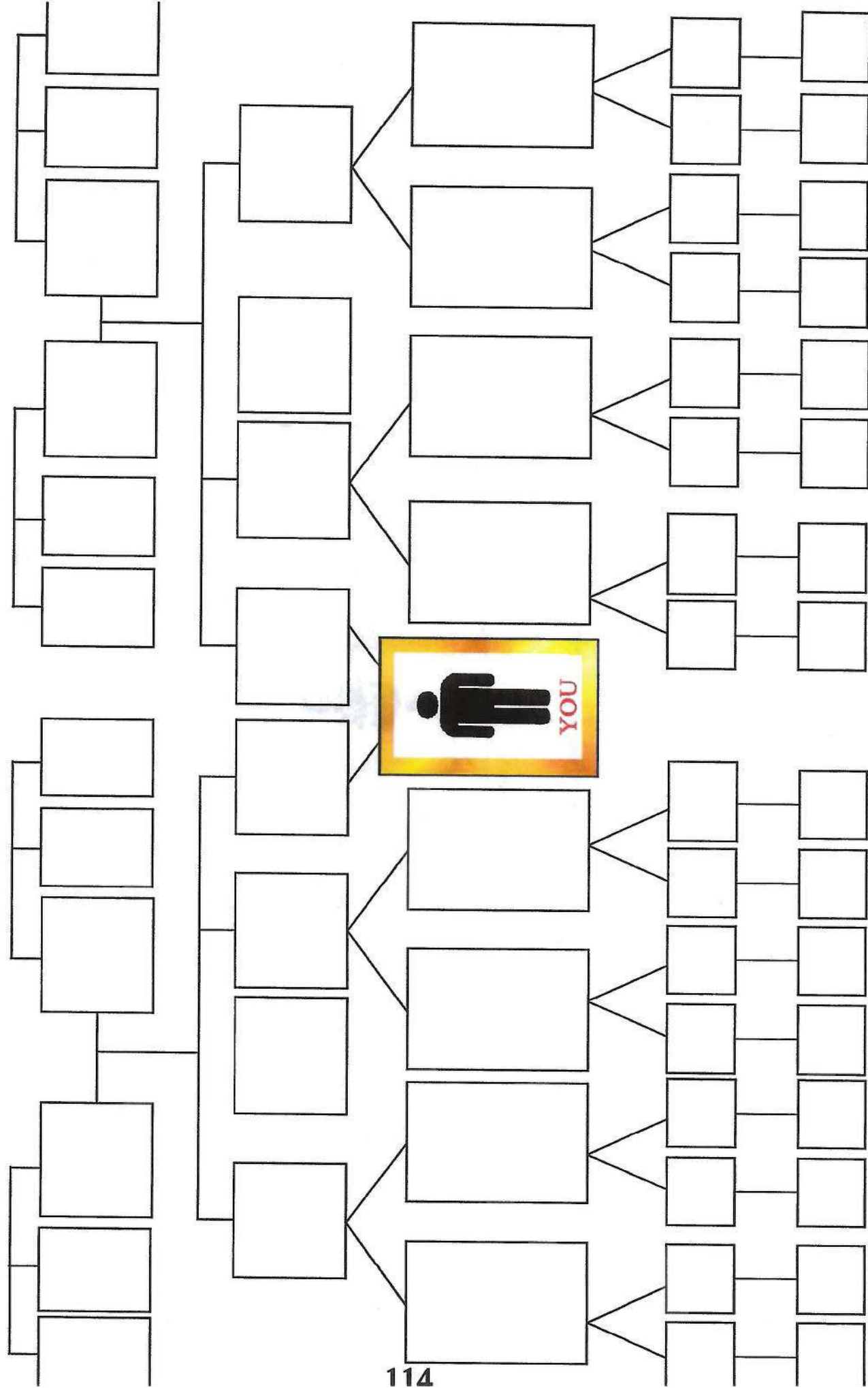




# Hoocak Male Kinship System

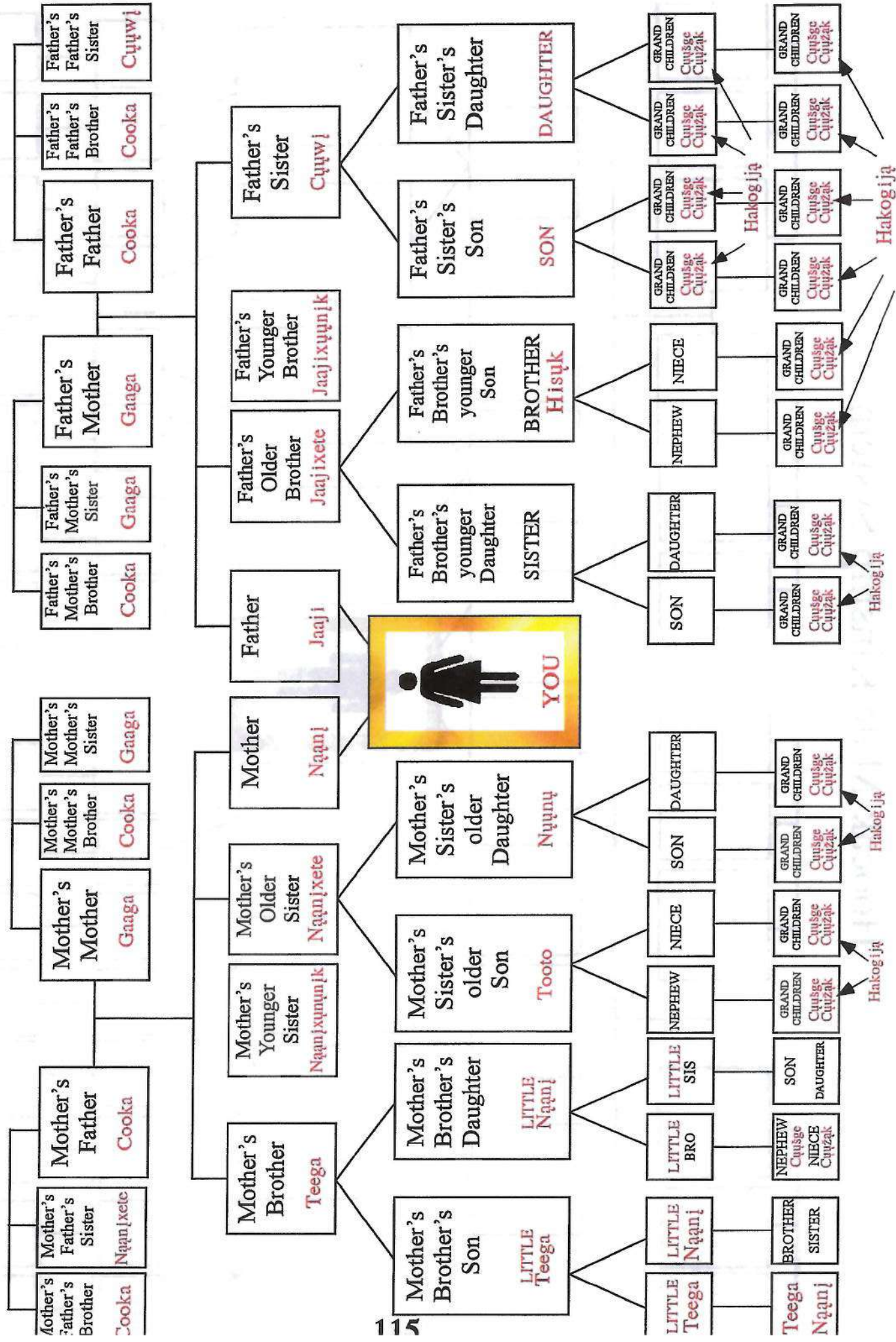


# Hoocak Male Kinship System

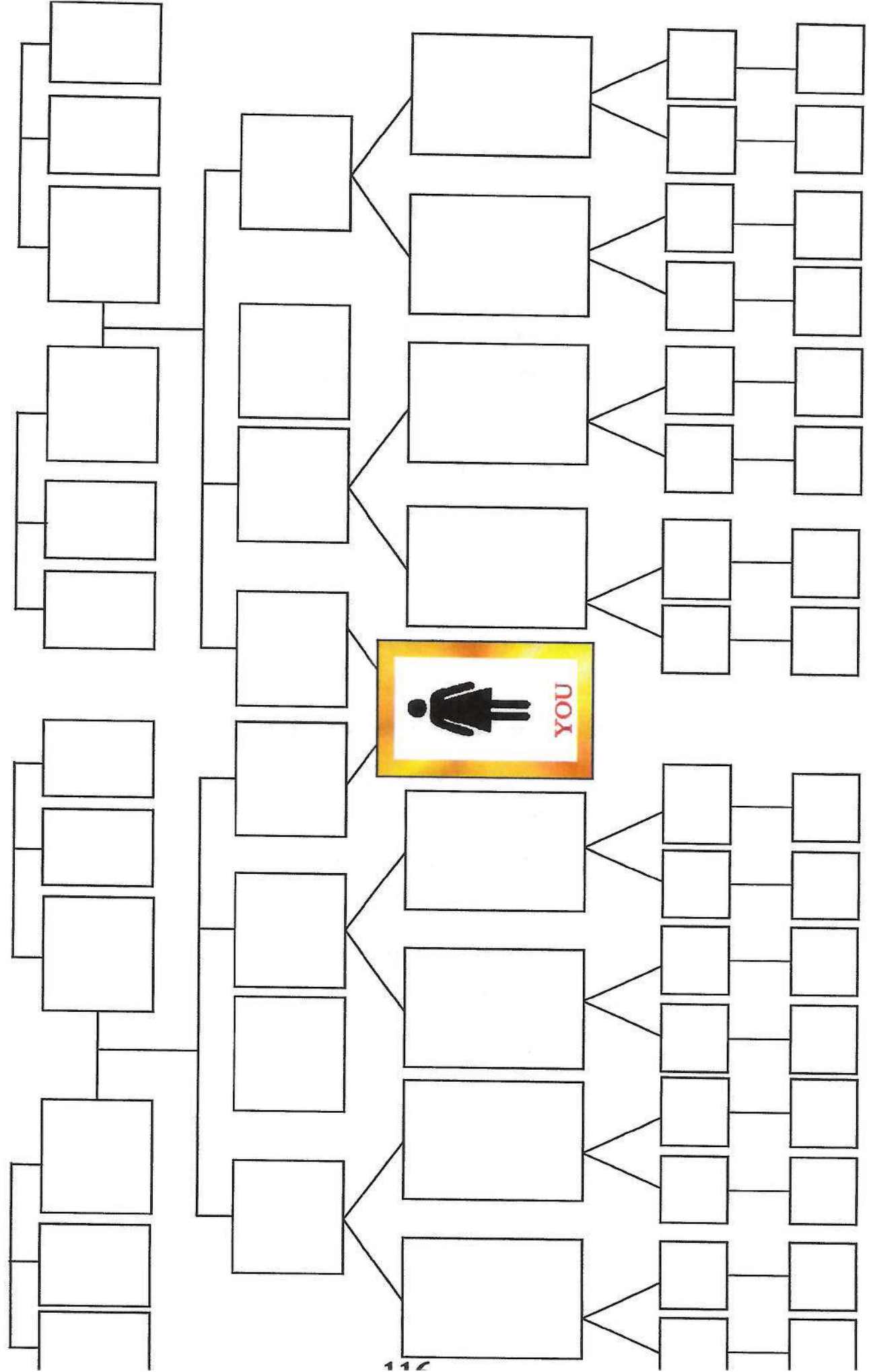




# Hoocak Female Kinship System



# Hoocak Female Kinship System



### Te'e wažooki wahaara wa'unaakšana.

*(Hinu and Kunu are showing pictures of their families to each other.)*

|| **Info:** The word *wažooki* is a contraction of *wazy + hokj*.

**Hinu Susy:** Te'e wažooki wahaara wa'unaakšana.

**Kunu Sam:** Te'e peežega wa'ujee?

|| **Info:** When *hi* is used in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person (SG or PL), the proper name marker *-ga* is used instead of the definite article *-ra*. Compare: *hi'ge* *huna* (my father) vs. *hi'ge* *naaga* (your father.)

**Hinu Susy:** Te'e hi'ac haara wa'ujee.

**Kunu Sam:** Haa, eegi te'e peežega wa'ujee?

**Hinu Susy:** Te'e hi'unj haara wa'ujee.

**Kunu Sam:** Te'e hisuk raaga wa'ujee?

|| **Info:** The word *wažooki* is treated like a plural noun because it refers to more than one person, therefore *wa'unaakšana* is used in this sentence here.

**Hinu Susy:** Haa'ha'a. Te'e hisuk haara wa'ujee. Te'e hicaak haara wa'ujee. Wihaga higaire.

**Kunu Sam:** Haa, eegi hisuk raaga jaagu higaire?

**Hinu Susy:** Kunuga higaire.

**Kunu Sam:** Haa, eegi, te'e wažooki nee wahaara wa'unaakšana. Te'e naqni eera wa'unaakšana.

|| **Info:** When you use the informal kinship terms you have to use *'e* instead of a form of *hi*. Compare: *hi'ge* *huna* 'my father', but *jaaji* 'eera' 'my dad'.

**Hinu Susy:** Haa, eegi te'e peežega wa'unaak?

**Kunu Sam:** Te'e jaaji eera wa'unaakšana. Eegi te'e cooka eera hireanaga gaaga eera wa'unaakšana.

**Hinu Susy:** Eegi te'e peežega wa'unaak?

**Kunu Sam:** Te'e nuunu eera naga waicge haara wa'unaakšana.

**Hinu Susy:** Heesge? Jaagu wawigaire?

**Kunu Sam:** Nuunu eera Hinuga higaire, eegi waicge haara Wihaga higaire.



**Hit'e hikiigare!**

1. Can you tell who is standing and who is sitting in the pictures that the children are showing to each other?

In Hiny's picture the family members are \_\_\_\_\_  
In Kunu's picture \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the gap: Fill in the correct form of the kinship referential verb.

example: Te'e hitek hiira wa'ujee. (his)

- |    |                                 |            |
|----|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Te'e hi'unj _____ wa'ujee.      | (my)       |
| 2. | Te'e waicge _____ wa'ujee?      | (your, SG) |
| 3. | Te'e hicooke _____ wa'unakšana. | (my)       |
| 4. | Te'e x'ooke _____ wa'unakšana.  | (my)       |
| 5. | Te'e hicito _____ wa'unakšana.  | (her)      |
| 6. | Te'e x'ooke _____ wa'unakšana.  | (their)    |
| 7. | Te'e hi'unj _____ wa'ujee.      | (our)      |
| 8. | Te'e x'ooke _____ wa'unak?      | (your, PL) |



3. Translate the following phrases into Hoocak.

example:      *my mother's son*      hi'yaŋ haara hiŋjk hiira

*my mother's father*

*your (SG) father's parents*

*his younger sisters' grandmother*

*your (PL) grandfather's grandfather*

*her father's mother*

*my parents grandfathers*

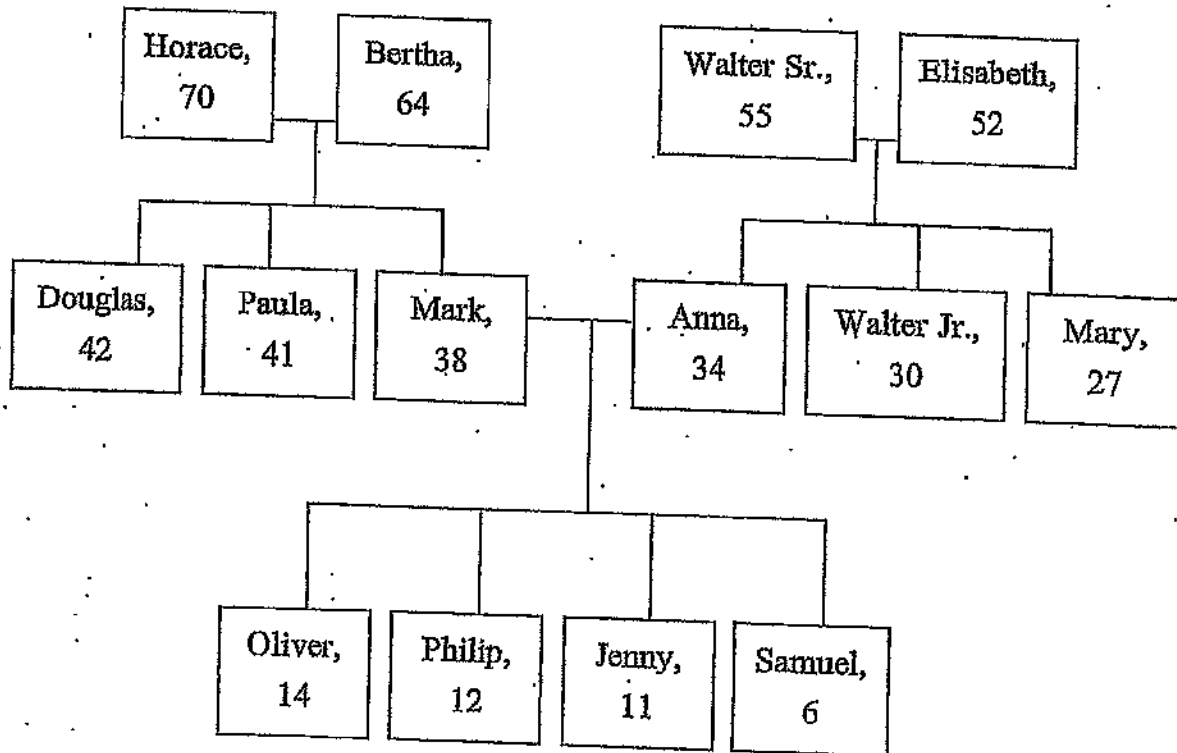
*his grandfather's grandmother*

*your (SG) parents' parents*

*my grandmother's father*

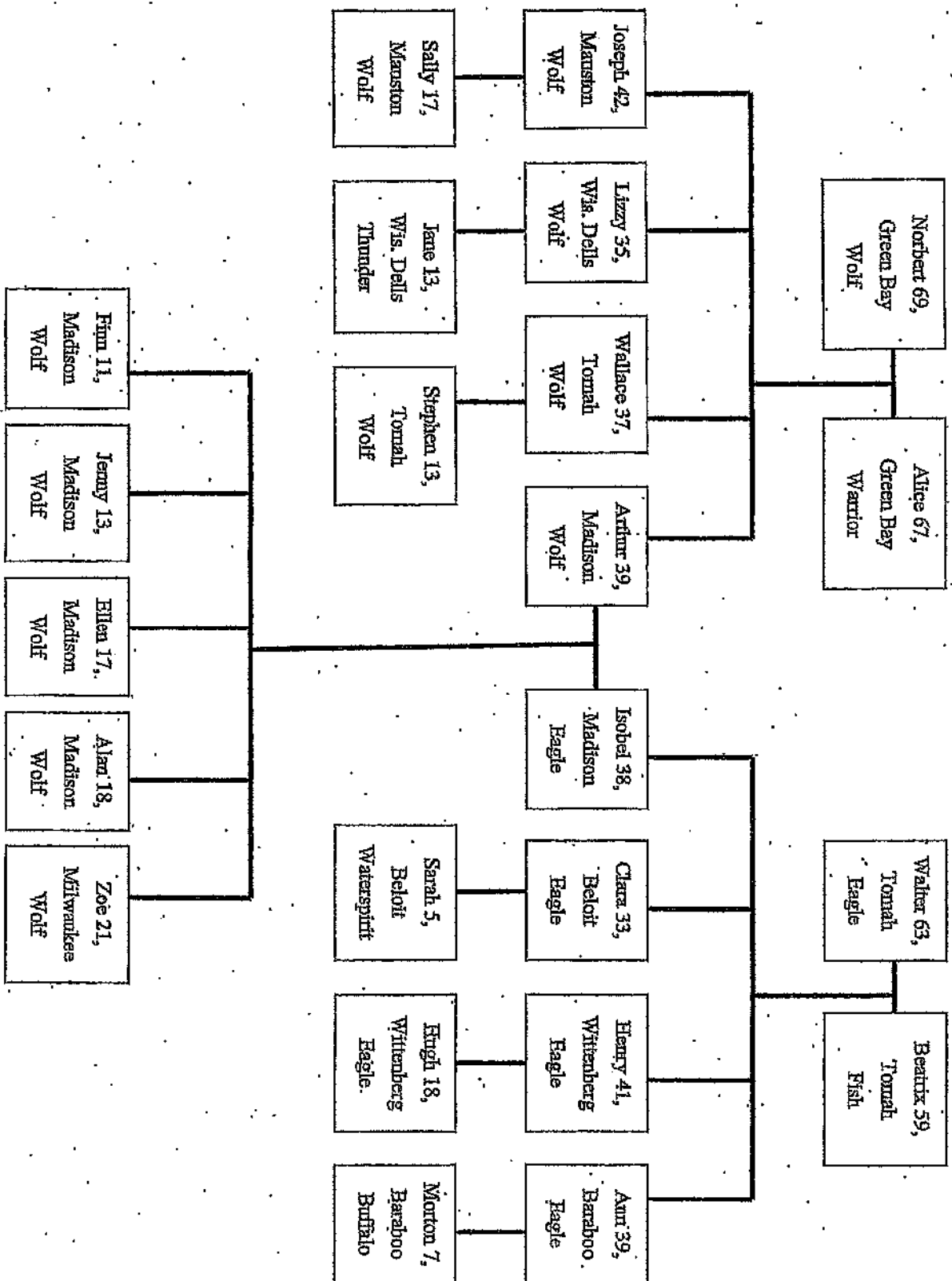
*your (PL) mother's grandmother*

4. Look at the following family tree. (Numbers represent the age of each person.) Then read the statements below carefully. Check whether they are true or false.



- Jennyga Oliverga waicge hiira wa'unaakšana.
- Samga Philipga hisuk hiira wa'unaakšana.
- Horacega naga Berthaga Annaga x'ooke wahiira wa'unaakšana.
- Paulaga Jennyga hicuwī hiira wa'unaakšana.
- Walter Jr.ga Markga hitek hiira wa'unaakšana.
- Samuelga Markga hinuk hiira wa'unaakšana.
- Oliverga Jennyga hicto hiira wa'unaakšana.
- Markga naga Annaga Philipga x'ooke wahiira wa'unaakšana.
- Douglasga Jennyga hitek hiira wa'unaakšana.

TRUE	FALSE
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5. Use the family tree to complete the following statements.

example: *Norbertga Arthurga hi'ge hiira wa'ujee.*

1. Arthurga Finnga \_\_\_\_\_
2. Alanga Isobelga \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sallyga Jennyga \_\_\_\_\_
4. Josephga Zoega \_\_\_\_\_
5. Walterga naga Beatrixga Claraga \_\_\_\_\_
6. Claraga Hughga \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mortonga Annga \_\_\_\_\_
8. Wallacega Arthurga \_\_\_\_\_
9. Janega Ellenga \_\_\_\_\_
10. Stephenga Norbert naga Alicega \_\_\_\_\_
11. Annga hireanaga Claraga Walterga naga Beatrixga \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sarahga Jennyga \_\_\_\_\_
13. Finnga Zoega \_\_\_\_\_
14. Janega Alanga \_\_\_\_\_
15. Alanga Janega \_\_\_\_\_
16. Arthurga naga Isobelga Zoega naga Finnga \_\_\_\_\_
17. Josephga Finnga \_\_\_\_\_
18. Hughga Alanga naga Finnga \_\_\_\_\_
19. Mortonga Sarahga \_\_\_\_\_
20. Annga Mortonga \_\_\_\_\_
21. Norbertga Sallyga \_\_\_\_\_
22. Beatrixga Sarahga naga Hughga \_\_\_\_\_
23. Janega Alicega naga Norbertga \_\_\_\_\_
24. Annga Ellenga naga Zoega \_\_\_\_\_



	**Info:** The verb *hii*	
	expresses the same	
	meaning as the	
	English possessive	
	pronouns.	

	**Info:** Unlike the	
	English possessive	
	pronouns the	
	Hoocak kinship	
	referential is placed	
	**after** the kinship	
	term.	

### The kinship referential verb *hii*

The verb *hii* roughly translates into '(to) have ... as kin' or 'to be related to'. Thus, the phrase *hi'ac haara* means literally 'the father that I'm related to' or even more broken down: *hi'ac* (father) *haa* (I am related to him)-*ra* (the). This translation is awkward, because in English one would just say: 'my father'. English uses possessive pronouns like *my*, *your*, *his*, *her* or *their* to express (kinship) relations. In Hoocak one has to use a form of the verb *hii* + the definite article *-ra*. So, if you wanted to say 'This is my father.' in Hoocak, you'd say: *Te'e hi'ac haara wa'ujee*.

You may have noticed that the word order in the phrases above is different from English, too. In English the pronoun expressing the relationship is placed before the kinship term (*my father*), whereas in Hoocak the referential verb is placed after the kinship term (*hi'ac haara*).

The verb *hii* is an irregular verb. The verbs you've learned so far either prefixed or infixed the inflectional affixes (cf. *haci*, *raci*, *yaakiikarac*, *hirakiikarac*). With the verb *hii* the whole verbal stem changes as the following table shows:

### Inflectional paradigm of *hii*

number person	singular	plural
1. (exclusive)	haa	haawi
2.	raa	raawi
3.	hii	hiire

To give you a better idea of how to use the verb *hii* read the following sentences and their translations carefully:

<i>Te'e hi'ac haara wa'ujee.</i>	'This is my father.'
<i>Te'e hi'ac raaga wa'ujee.</i>	'This is your father/Is this your father?'
<i>Te'e hi'ac hiira wa'ujee.</i>	'This is his/her father.'
<i>Te'e hi'ac haawira wa'ujee.</i>	'This is our father.'
<i>Te'e hi'ac raawiga wa'ujee.</i>	'This is your father.'
<i>Te'e hi'ac hiirera wa'ujee.</i>	'This is their father.'

Now, when you're talking about more than one person that you or someone else is related to (e.g. you want to say: 'These are my parents'.) you have to change the verb *hii* even more. In English the possessive pronouns (*my, your, his, her, their*) stay the same, but in Hoocak you have to prefix *wa-* meaning 'they/them' to the verb *hii*. Thus, the sentence 'These are my parents.' has to be translated into: *Te'e x'ooke wahaara wa'unakšana.* (lit. These are the parents that I am related to. )

To better understand how to use the prefix *wa-* together with the inflected verb forms of *hii* look at the following sentences:

<i>Te'e x'ooke wahaara wa'unakšana.</i>	'These are my parents.'
<i>Te'e x'ooke waraaga wa'unakšana.</i>	'These are your parents/ Are these your parents?'
<i>Te'e x'ooke wahiira wa'unakšana.</i>	'These are his/her parents.'
<i>Te'e x'ooke wahaawira wa'unakšana.</i>	'These are our parents.'
<i>Te'e x'ooke waraawiga wa'unakšana.</i>	'These are your parents.'
<i>Te'e x'ooke wahiirera wa'unakšana.</i>	'These are their parents.'

	**Info:** When you talk	
	about more than one	
	person, that you or	
	someone is related to,	
	you have to use the	
	prefix *wa-* in addition	
	to the other verbal	
	inflection.	



### Te'e, že'e at the beginning of the sentence etc.

You'll remember that že'e or te'e respectively should always follow the noun they refer to. In this unit you've seen both of them used at the beginning of a sentence. If they are used in this position they refer more to a general situation rather than a specific noun.

Compare:

Hinukik te'e waicge haara wa'ujee. 'This girl is my little sister.'

Te'e waicge haara wa'ujee. 'This is my little sister.'

### The emphatic personal pronouns *nee* & *ee*

|| Info: The emphatic  
|| personal pronouns can  
|| never replace verbal  
|| inflection.

|| You've learned so far, that Hoocak generally doesn't use free standing  
|| personal pronouns. This Unit here seems to contradict this, as *nee* 'I, we, you'  
|| and *ee* 'he, she, they' are used in the text. These pronouns are only used for  
|| emphasis and are not obligatory, they can never replace verbal inflection.

### Info: The Hoocak kinship system – some basics

The system of kinship terminology in Hoocak is very different from that in English. The cultural reasons behind this can be explained to you by your teacher or Clan leader. We'll point out some of the most prominent differences to you here, however, this is not the place to go into detail with this. The main differences from the English system are:

- (1) There are different terms for younger and older siblings. In English a brother is a brother, a sister is a sister, in Hoocak there are different terms for older sister vs. younger sister and older brother vs. younger brother.
- (2) There are different terms used for the siblings of a female vs. those of a male.
- (3) There are different terms for maternal aunts and uncles, vs. paternal aunts and uncles.
- (4) There is no term for 'cousin' in Hoocak. Instead, depending on whether they are the children of your aunts or uncles, you'll refer to them as either you sons or daughters, or your brothers and sisters or your little uncles and little mothers.

### Terms for siblings of a male vs. those of a female

If you look at the vocabulary list for this unit you'll find kinship terms that are listed as "of a female" and those listed as "of a male". In Hoocak for some kinship terms, e.g. "younger sister" there are different words for a younger sister of a boy vs. that of a girl.

It doesn't matter whether the person talking about them is a male or a female, it's all about the relation between the people you're talking about. The younger sister of a man/boy is called *waicge*, that one of a female is *hicak*. So if a boy wants to say 'my younger sister' he'd have to say, *waicge haara* whereas a girl would refer to her younger sister as *hicak haara*. If the girl wants to talk about the boy's younger sister, she'd say *waicge raaga* 'your younger sister', etc.

### Cousins

Here is some basic information about how you refer to your cousins.

Scenario 1 - you are a girl:

- (1) Your father's brother's children and your mother's sister's children are considered your brothers and sisters.
- (2) Your paternal aunt's children are your sons and daughters.
- (3) Your maternal uncle's children are your little uncles and your little mothers.

Scenario 2 - you are a boy:

- (1) Your father's brother's children and your mother's sister's children are considered your brothers and sisters.
- (2) Your paternal aunt's children are your nieces and nephews.
- (3) Your maternal uncle's children are your little uncles and your little mothers.

### Formal vs. informal kinship terms

As with most other kinship terminologies, Hoocak has a set of formal and more informal terms. You will find all of these terms in your vocabulary list. The informal terms are mostly used when addressing someone, just like in English you'd more likely say "Mom, can I go to the park?" rather than "Mother, can I go to the park?". You've learned about the kinship referential verb *hii* in this unit, you may have also noticed that it was not used in the text with any of the informal kinship terms. Instead you have to use *ee* with all of them. If want to you say: 'This is my mom'. You'll say: *Te'e naqni eera wa'ujee*, whereas if you want to say 'This is my mother', you'd say: *Te'e hi'qni haara wa'ujee*. The *ee* used with the informal kinship terms is never altered, as it cannot be inflected.





# Unit 6

## Body & Characteristics

