



Unit 3

Language Building Blocks



Hııgaire

Need to Know!

Birth Order Names

Male

1st born	Kııunı
2nd born	Heenı
3rd born	Haaga
4th born	Nııııı
5th born	Nııııı xııunı

Female

1st born	Hıını
2nd born	Wııhı
3rd born	Haksııga
4th born	Hıııııke
5th born	Haksııgaxııunı

hıge - call

hıgaire - they call

hıııgaire - they call you

hıııgaire - they call me

Mıııxete raaıra jaagu hıııgaire? What is your English name?

Mıııxete raaıra _____ga hııgaire. _____ is my name.

Hoocık raaıra jaagu hıııgaire? What is your Hoocık name?

Hoocık raaıra _____ga hıııgaire. _____ is my name.

Hijgaire

Hoit'e hi'ura:

The personal name marker *-ga*

This suffix is used to mark personal names. You use it when you are talking **about** a person and you want to mention their name, e.g.:

Hoojokjk že'e Kunuga higaire. 'That little boy's name is Kunu.'

It is **not** used when you are **addressing** or talking to someone, as in:

Aho, Hinu! Hanjocara haipj. 'Hello, Hinu! it's good to see you.'

It is used on Hoočak names as well as English names, e.g.:

Kunuga hijgaire. 'My name is Kunu.'

Phillipga hijgaire. 'My name is Phillip.'

Info: The personal name marker *-ga* is **not used** when you're directly addressing someone.

When you're using a combination of two names, for example, the Hoočak birth order name and the English first name, then the personal name marker is only used once - on the second name of that phrase:

Hinukjk že'e Hinu Lillyga higaire. 'That little girl's name is Hinu Lilly.'

The personal name marker is also used on all personal Hoočak names that are not birth order names, e.g.:

Waachanažiga hijgaire. 'My name is Waachanažj.'

Apart from this one special name which is the author's, we will not be using any of these names throughout the book as they are sacred and very meaningful. However, one more thing about them in connection with the personal name marker needs to be explained: on these special personal names a distinction between a female's and a male's name: for male names *-ga* is used, for female names *-iga* or *-wiga* is used. For more information on personal names that are not birth order names, please turn to your Clan leaders and family members.

Though the personal name marker is generally only used when referring to human beings, there are a two exceptions, the personal name marker may also be used for either one of the following:

- the names of domesticated animals (generally one's pets);
- the names of non-human characters in stories (e.g. in a children's book).

Simplified inflections of *hige* '(to) call someone something'

In the grid below you'll find a list of inflections for the verb *hige*. You will soon find out that there is more going on with that word than will explained in this Unit. However, for the phrases that you need to learn in this unit a complete knowledge of the structure that underlies this verb's inflections is not yet necessary, therefore we'll keep it as simple as possible for now. The

Hijgaire

grid lists all the forms you need to memorize to complete this unit. Further grammatical explanations will be provided later on.

number person	singular	
1.	<i>hijgaire</i>	'they call me'
2.	<i>hinigaire</i>	'they call you'
3.	<i>higaire</i>	'they call him/her/it'

Different sentence types - a brief remark on intonation

We have already established that statements which end in a consonant are marked by the declarative marker *-šana*.

E.g. *Hipinašana*. 'I'm doing good (sitting).'

You also know already that all other statements, namely those which end in a vowel, are marked by falling intonation as well as the lengthening of that last vowel. The sentence also sounds like it is finished off with a slight "n" sound. This is because in earlier times sentences that ended in a vowel were also marked by a declarative marker. This marker used to be *-na*. However, over a longer period of time this marker was used less and less and is nowadays hardly ever heard anymore. The slight "n" sound is all that remains.

E.g. *Hinuğa hijgaire*. 'They call me Hinuğ.' Is pronounced *Hinuğa hijgairee(n)*.

The lengthening of the sentence final vowel in declarative statements will not be represented orthographically, as this may lead to confusions.

To know this intonation rule is essential as it may be the only thing that distinguishes a question from a statement. In English questions can easily be recognized by either the use of a question word (that's the same in Hoocak) or by their change of word order from a declarative sentence (this is different in Hoocak!):

E.g. Susy's Hoocak name is Hinuğ. vs.

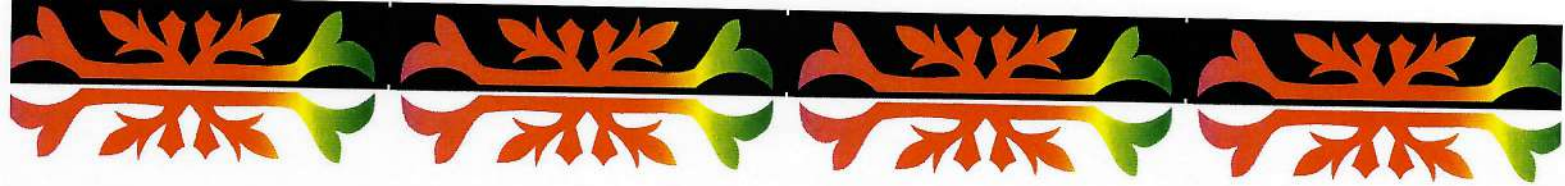
Is Susy's Hoocak name Hinuğ?

Note how the word *is* is moved to the first position of the sentence when making a question.

In Hoocak however, the word order is the same for both, the declarative sentence and the question, the verb always remains in the sentence final position:

E.g. Susyğa Hoocak raašra Hinuğa higaire. vs.

Susyğa Hoocak raašra Hinuğa higaire?



Intonation

In Hooçak the intonation is what makes all the difference. Questions are generally pronounced with rising intonation, you will hear this on all the audio tracks that accompany this textbook. While practicing this, don't be afraid to overdo your intonations at first. It's better to over-pronounce something than be misunderstood.

The term *Majxete*

A brief note on the term *Majxete*, which is a contraction of *maçhi* 'knife' and *xete* 'big': during some of their first encounters with white people the Hooçaks saw them carrying swords, which they referred to as 'big knives'. The term has now become to be used as a general term for any white person. When it refers to a language, it almost always means 'English'.

Hııgaire

Question Words

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.

Who Peežega

What Jaagu

When Jaajanane "when" in the past

 Jaajanagi "when" in the future

Where Hacııja

Why Jaagu'ı

How Jaasge

How many Jaanaga refers to a quantity

How many Jaanaha refers to an amount of time or distance

Question Words

Peežega?

Who?

Peežega reekjene?

Who is going?

Jaagu?

What?

Jaagu hiše?

What did you say?

Jaagu rooragu?

What do you want?

_____ haaci ja je?

Where is _____?

Haaci ja rahi?

Where did you go?

Jaajanagi hihikjanawi?

When will we be there?

Jaajanagi hinucap hikjanawi?

When are we going to get that?

Jaagu' u?

Why?

Jaagu' u was' u?

Why did you do that?

Waagax haja

Need to Know!

Haaha'a- Yes

Ka'-No

Ke yaaperes nj

I don't know.

Caaqoreeja howatana?

May I go to the bathroom?

Jaagu hiše?

What did you say?

Žige aare

Say it again.

Maaşja aare

Say it loud.

Maaşjajna aare

Say it louder.

Žige hišana?

Can you say it again?

Ğerejk aare

Say it slow.

Ğerejk hišana?

Can you say it slow

Nee hinjgire

It's your turn.

Nee hirakikikjanaawi

You are going to team up.

Waakikununi

I forgot.

_____airegi, jaagu airana?

How do you say _____?

Pjj hġnagigi

You did good for me.

Ke naŋkixgu nj

I didn't understand you.

Greetings

Jaanısge - Jaagu - Hinıgaire

Hi inu: Haą, Jaanısge raje?
Hi, how are you?

Kuunu: Haąho, hiıaje. Jaanısge raje?
Hi, I'm doing good. How are you?

Hi inu: Hiıaje.
I'm doing good.
Hoocak raaşra jaagu hinıgaire?
What is your Hoocak name?

Kuunu: Hoocak raaşra Kuunuga hiıgaire.
My Hoocak name is Kuunu.
Niışge Hoocak raaşra jaagu hinıgaire?
What is your Hoocak name?

Hi inu: Hoocak raaşra Hi inuga hiıgaire.
My Hoocak name is Hi inuga.

Hoocak Hit'e aare



Haho!/Aho! Hanjara haipi.



Haa! Hanjara haipi.

Jaanisge raje? / Jaanisge šanak?

Kuny:

Aho! Hanjara haipi.

Hiny:

Haa! Nijšge hanjara haipi. Jaanisge šanak?

Kuny:

Hipinaksana. Jaanisge raje?

Hiny:

Hipiaje.

Heena:

Haho! Hanjara haipi. Jaanisge hašanakwi?

Kuny & Hiny:

Hipianakwi.

Hiny:

Nijšge?

Heena:

Haha'o. Hipiaje.



Žige hanjakje!



Žige hanjakje!



Žige hanjakjawi!

Žige hanjakjawi!



Info: Pronounce declarative sentences that end in a vowel with falling intonation, while dragging out the final vowel and finishing off the sentence with a slight "n" sound.

Info: When you ask someone in Hoocak how s/he is doing, you have to address him/her according to the position s/he is in: sitting, standing or lying down (/horizontal movement).

Info: The declarative suffix *-šana* is used when the last word of a declarative sentence (= a statement) ends in a consonant. It is not used on questions or commands.

Info: The plural suffix *-wi* can pluralize 1st (I, me) and 2nd person (you) verb forms.

Greetings - Simple Conversion

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

Hi inų: Hąą, pįį ha'ų hajena. Jaanįsge raje?
Hi, I'm doing good. How are you?

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

Hi inų: Toonįkewehi?
Are you hungry?

Kųųnų: Hąąha'o, toįkewehina.
Yes, I'm hungry.

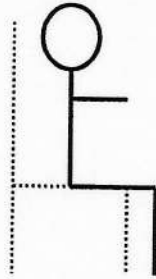
Hi inų: Hihą, hįwarucikje.
OK, let's eat.

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/horizontal movement. If the subject is engaged in lying/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



-nək



-ək

****NOTE:** Each of the above suffixes conjugates like a verb.

The box below shows the 3 positionals and their conjugations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person subjects.

	Standing	Sitting	Lying/Moving
1st person:	haje	nək	mək
2nd person:	raje	šanək	šəwək
3rd person:	jee	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.



Hello (male)

Aho!

Hello (female)

Haa!

When you ask someone how they are doing, you need to consider whether they are standing up, sitting down, lying down or moving. Above you see how to ask someone who is standing up. Here are the other ways to ask someone how they are doing based on their position.



My name is _____. _____ hijgaire.

What is your name? Jaagu hinigaire?

His/her name is _____. _____ hijgaire.

Notice also that there is no difference between saying “he” and “she” in Hoocak. It is through context that people can determine whether or not it is a man or a woman. Make sure you listen and look for these changes in other phrases and questions.



How old are you?

Maa jaanaha was'ujaje?

I am _____.

Maa _____ waa'uhajena / waa'ujaje.
(numbers are listed in your word list)



Where are you from?

Haciija howaraji?

I am from _____.

_____ eja howawaji?



You can ask someone how they are doing the same way whether they are lying down or moving.

How are you? (standing)

Jaanısge raje?

How are you? (sitting)

Jaanısge şanık?

How are you? (lying down or moving)

Jaanısge şawık?



Hoocık does not have these same pronouns. Hoocık instead adds something to a verb which will slightly alter its meaning.

Hoit'e hi'ura:

Hoocak is a verb final language. That means that the last word of a simple sentence is generally a verb. Verbs are in fact the most important part of speech you'll learn about in this book. This unit will focus on the **positionals** *nak*, *jee* and *ak/ak*. They are mostly used as auxiliary verbs together with other verbs, but they can also be used as the sole verb of a sentence, as shown in the greetings above. The three positionals roughly translate into 'to be [in a certain position]' in English. When learning Hoocak you have to start thinking in terms of positions. When making a statement about yourself or others (e.g. how somebody is doing, or where somebody is at, or even what somebody is doing at the moment), you will often have to use these positionals in your sentence. There are three positionals you can use:

nak means 'to be sitting',

jee means 'to be standing up', and

ak or *ak* means 'to be lying down' or 'to be moving about horizontally' (e.g. someone that is walking by).

That's why, if you want to ask someone how s/he is doing, you have to use a different positional for someone who is sitting down from when addressing someone who is standing up.

Jaanjsge šanak? 'How are you (sitting)?

Jaanjsge raje? 'How are you (standing)?

Hoocak does not use freestanding personal pronouns like *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *we*, *they* etc. to mark who you are talking about, instead all verbs are inflected (= altered) for person (*I*, *you*, *he* etc.) and number (singular & plural, e.g. *I* vs. *we*). English does not have nearly as many verbal inflections as Hoocak, but you might be able to understand the concept a little better by looking at the English verb *to be* and how it changes when being used in different contexts. If you want to talk about yourself, for example, you have to say *I am* but when you talk about another person you have to use *s/he is*. Then again, when you talk to someone you have to use *you are*. In Hoocak the verbs are changed (/inflected/conjugated) according to different patterns that you will learn throughout this book. The biggest difference compared to English is, that the inflected verb form will mostly express what the personal pronouns express in English together with the English verb, so try to keep that in mind.

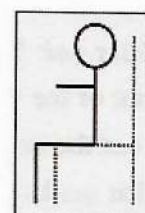
We will now look at the inflectional paradigms for the positionals. They are very important, so make sure you understand and memorize them well. Positionals are not only used for living creatures. They are also used to refer to objects based on their shape and

location. You will learn how to use the positionals in sentences that describe or refer to objects in a unit 10.

Look at the table below. This type of grid will be used throughout the book to illustrate inflectional patterns. From now on please remember that 1st person singular means *I*, 2nd person singular means *you*, 3rd person singular means *he, she* or *it*, 1st person plural means *we*, 2nd person plural means *you (all)*, and 3rd person plural means *they*.

nək ‘(to) be sitting/in neutral position’

number person	singular	plural
1.	Ø- <i>nək</i> <i>nək</i>	<i>ha-nək-wi</i> <i>hanəkwi</i>
2.	<i>šə-nək</i> <i>šanək</i>	<i>ha-šə-nək-wi</i> <i>hašanəkwi</i>
3.	Ø- <i>nək</i>	<i>nək</i>



→ In Hoocək the 3rd person singular (s/he, it) verb form is the most basic and also the unaltered form of the verb. Thus, when you look up a verb in one of the vocabulary lists, the way you find it there, is also the 3rd person singular form, i.e. you will not have to change it for this form. In the 1st and 2nd person singular forms you will mostly have to add something (a prefix) to the front of the verb, this process is called prefixing. An example of this is the form *šə-nək* ‘you are (sitting)’. The Ø symbol marks the position in which an inflectional prefix would occur and lets you know at the same time that you do not have to use one for this form (mostly applies to 3rd person singular forms).

The positionals in Hoocək are rather irregular in their inflections, so they don’t all use the same pattern. Look at the inflections of *jee* next.

Inflections of *jee* '(to) be standing/in vertical position'

number person	singular	plural
1.	<i>ha-jee</i> <i>haje</i>	<i>ha-jee-wi</i> <i>hajawi</i>
2.	<i>ra-jee</i> <i>raje</i>	<i>ha-ra-jee-wi</i> <i>harajawi</i>
3.	<i>Ø-jee</i>	<i>(naqk)</i>



Info: Some Hoocak suffixes and enclitics trigger a so-called metaphony from /e/ to /a/. The plural marker *-wi* is an example for this. Thus *jee* changes to *(ha-/ra-)ja-wi*.

→ You can learn different things by looking at this table and comparing the pattern with that used for *naqk*. (1) The plural for 1st and second person is always formed by adding *ha-* to the front of the verb and *-wi* to the end of it. The prefix *ha-* that is used in the plural forms is not the same as e.g. the 1st person singular *ha-* 'I' used on *jee*. It is a collective marker that marks plurality. This marker is only used on the positionals and the deictic motion verbs that you will learn about in unit 33. The plural suffix *-wi* on the other hand is used on all verbs to mark 1st and 2nd person plural when used in combination with the 1st and 2nd person personal prefixes.

The other important thing to remember and learn from the inflectional pattern of *jee* is that certain suffixes in Hoocak trigger a so called **metaphony**. This process changes the verb final sound /e/ to an /a/ whenever one of the metaphony triggering suffixes is added to the verb. There are only a handful of verbs this rule applies to. Therefore whenever you find a verb that ends in the sound /e/ in one of the vocabulary lists, this information will be provided for you there. Also, if a suffix triggers the metaphony on those verbs the information can also be found in your vocabulary lists.

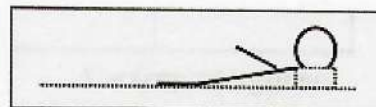
It has already been mentioned that the positionals in Hoocak are rather irregular. Look at the 3rd person plural forms ('they') for example: it is always *naqk*. *Naqk* is not only the positional for sitting, it is also the most neutral positional. That means it can lose its positional meaning when necessary. If you look at the text again, you can see that Heenq addresses Kinq and Hinq with *Jaanjsge hašqnaqwi?* 'How are you (all, sitting)? You have also learned from the text that Hinq is standing up while Kinq is sitting down. Because *naqk* is also the neutral positional it can be used to address a group of people that are each in different positions. None of the other positionals can be used in that way.

Now let's look at the last positional *ak*. You can see that there is some variation going on with this word, it has different inflectional forms that can be used in the first person. It's

always best to remember the longest possible form first, once you become more fluent in the language you can always shorten things down.

Inflections of *ək/ak* '(to) be lying/in horizontal position/movement'

number person	singular	plural
1.	<i>(Ø-/m-)ək</i> <i>(m)ək</i>	<i>(Ø-/ha-m-)ək-wi</i> <i>(ham)əkwi</i>
2.	<i>šəw-ək</i> <i>šəwək</i>	<i>ha-šəw-ək-wi</i> <i>hašəwəkwi</i>
3.	<i>Ø-ək</i>	<i>(nəkək)</i>



Because you're only just beginning to learn Hoocək we'll now give you some information about the underlying structure of this unit's statements and questions. The different colors will show you better how the statements and questions are put together. Don't get discouraged, you'll soon know how to recognize and analyze these structures yourself. First, let's look at the different questions you might want to ask:

"How are you (SG)?"

how you	you (2 nd person SG inflection of positional)	be (sitting, standing, lying down)
jaanjsge	šə-	nək
	ra-	jee
	šəw-	ək

Jaanjsge šənak?

Jaanjsge raje? (remember: *jee* gets shortened when inflected)

Jaanjsge šəwək?

“How are you (PL)?”

how you	collective marker	you (2 nd person PL inflection of positional)	be (sitting, standing, lying down)	plural marker
jaanjsge	ha-	šə-	nək	-wi
		ra-	jee	
		šəw-	ək	

Jaanjsge hašənakwi?

Jaanjsge harajawi? (remember: *je* becomes *ja* because of *-wi*)

Jaanjsge hašəwəkwi?

“I’m doing good.”

I’m good	I (1 st person SG inflection of positional)	be (sitting, standing, lying down)	declarative marker
hipi-	Ø-	nək	-šəna.
	ha-	jee	.
	(m-)	ək	-šəna.

Hipinəkšəna.

Hipiaje. (remember: the /h/ gets dropped)

Hipiməkšəna. (or: Hipiəkšəna.)

Info: Nasalizable oral vowels (/a, i, u/) that follow nasal vowels are also nasalized (*nasality spread*). Nasality usually also spreads through /w/ and sometimes through /h/. Nasality in Hoocək always spreads to the right. Thus *hipiaje* is pronounced *hipiaje*.

“We’re doing good.”

we’re good	collective marker	we (1 st person PL inflection of positional)	be (sitting, standing, lying down)	plural marker
hipi-	ha-	Ø-	nək	-wi
		ha-	jee	
		(m-)	ək	

Hipianəkwi.

Hipiajawi. (remember: the /h/ gets dropped, /e/ becomes /a/)

Hipiaməkwi. (or: Hipiəkwi.)

Note how you do not need the declarative suffix on any of these statements as they now all end in a vowel.

In hipjajawi the collective *ha-* and the **inflectional** *ha-* merge together into one *ha-*.

“It’s good to see you (SG).”

I see you 1 st person sees 2 nd person	the definite article	I like it
hanjca	-ra	haipj

Hanjcara haipj. (lit. ‘The me-seeing-you, I like it.’)

“It’s good to see you (PL).”

I see you 1 st person sees 2 nd person	(more than one) plural marker	the definite article	I like it
hanjca	-wi	-ra	haipj

Hanjcawira haipj. (lit. ‘The me-seeing-you (more than one), I like it.’)

“I’ll see you (SG) again.”

again	I see you 1 st person sees 2 nd person	will future time marker
žige	hanjca	-kje

Žige hanjca**kje**! (lit. ‘I will see you again.’)

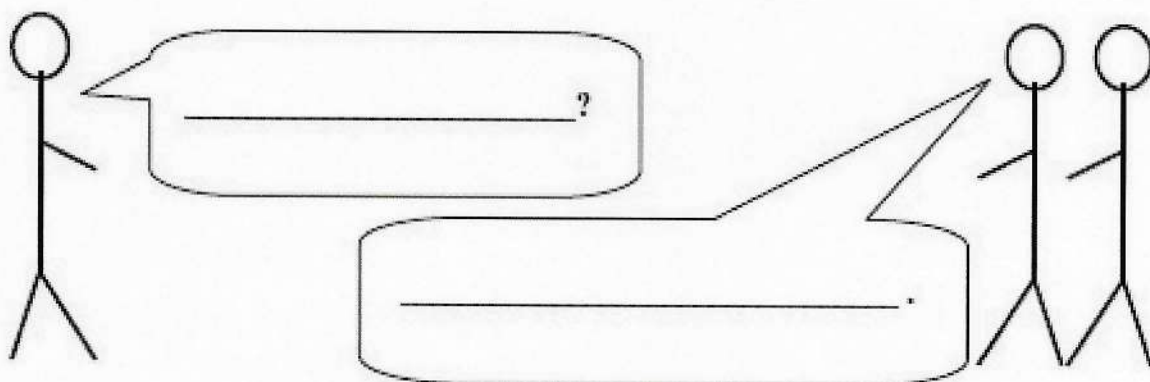
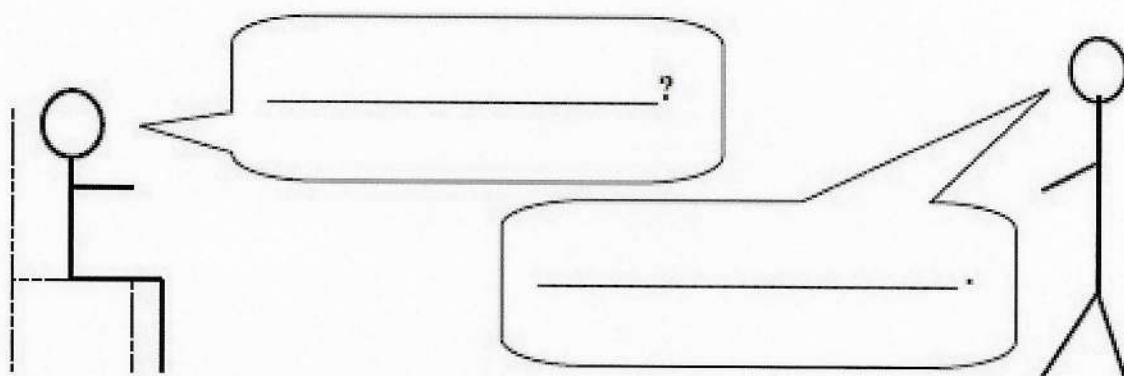
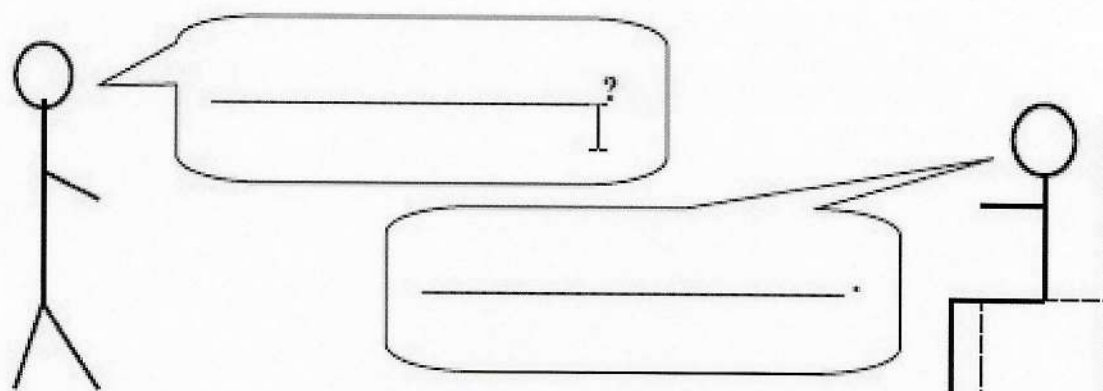
“I’ll see you (PL) again.” OR: “We’ll see you (SG) again.” OR: “We’ll see you (PL) again.”

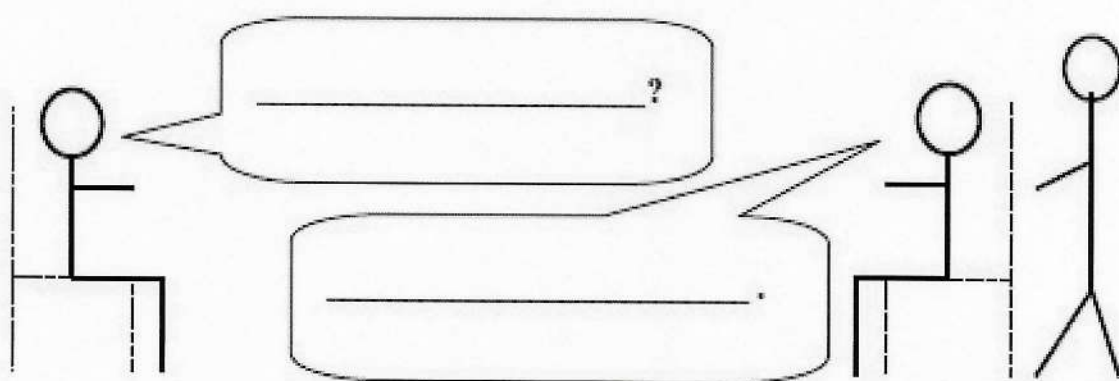
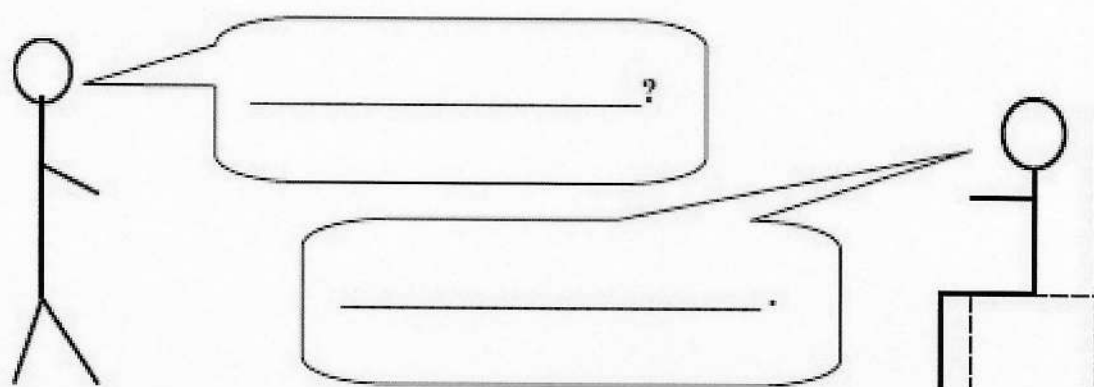
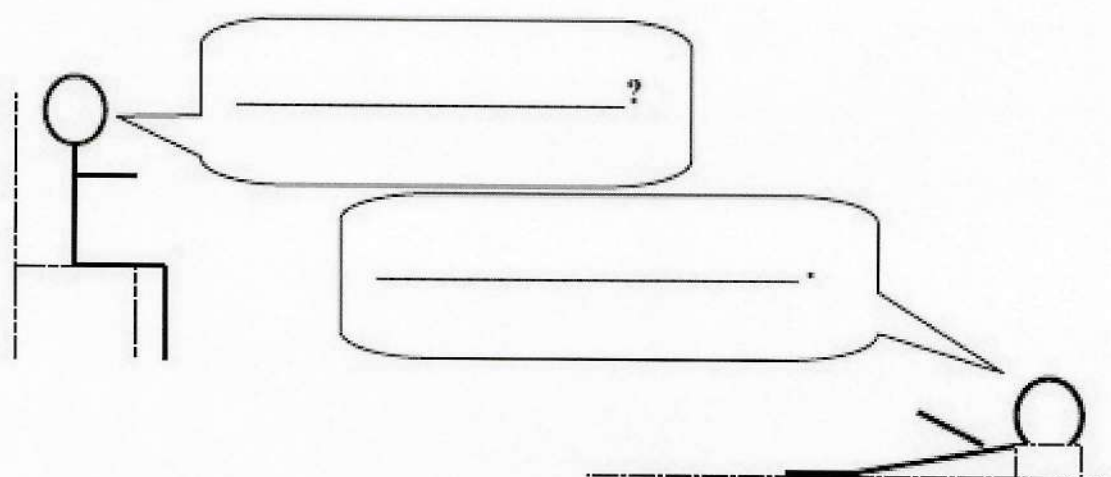
again	I/we see you 1 st person sees 2 nd person	will future time marker	(more than one) plural marker
žige	hanjca	-kje	-wi

Žige hanjca**kjawi**!

Note how the plural suffix *-wi* can pluralize either the ‘I’ or the ‘you’ (or even both of them) of the ‘I see you’ statement. Thus the statement is ambiguous without a context it

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







Prepositions

kere - kəṇək - t'ɣɣ

* TO PLACE:

When you talk about putting or placing an item the word used is very specific.

* **kere** is used to place a standing object Example: a cup

* **kəṇək** is used to place a rounded object Example: a ball

* **t'ɣɣ** is used to place an object that is long or lying down Example: a pen or paper

* Using the prefix “**ha**”:

* **hakere** is used to place (a standing object) ON SOMETHING

* **hakəṇək** is used to place (a rounded object) ON SOMETHING

* **hat'ɣɣ** is used to place (an object that is long or lying down) ON SOMETHING

* Using the prefix “**ho**”:

* **hokere** is used to place (a standing object) WITHIN SOMETHING

* **hokəṇək** is used to place (a rounded object) WITHIN SOMETHING

* **hot'ɣɣ** is used to place (an object that is long or lying down) WITHIN SOMETHING

Prepositions



Hihak'eeja

On top of



Kuṣṣa'ija

Under



Hocakena 'eja

In between



Coowe 'eja

In front



Rook'eeja

Inside of

Language Patterns

TSOV

Time Subject Object Verb

Sentence patterns can change every day in the Hoocak language. There are many ways to express thoughts and ideas in Hoocak. A sentence pattern commonly used by speakers is TSOV. The key to understanding this pattern is being able to recognize what category each word would fall under. Is it time, subject, object, or a verb?

When using TSOV you will need to construct sentences from left to right.

TIME

Time of day, Day of week, Time of year, etc.

Time will come first in this sentence structure. Time is used in a variety of ways. Like English, time in Hoocak is just as broad.

SUBJECT

Person, Place, Thing, etc.

The subject will be second. The subject is the one that is performing the action or who/what the sentence is describing.

OBJECT

Person, Place, Thing, etc.

The object will be third. It is the person/place/thing that receives the action verb or where the sentence is taking place.

VERB

Eating, Playing, Running, Weather Terms, etc.

The verb will be last in this sentence pattern. The verb is the action or it is what describes the subject.

Language Patterns

Sentence Building

Sentence building will be an everlasting process. In order to achieve everyday usage of TSOV, the learner must be disciplined in recognizing words in these four areas. Being able to recognize what is the difference between time, subject, object, and verb is essential to sentence building. **Before sentence building can take place, the learner must develop a strong vocabulary and an emphasis in pronunciation of each word.**

Time Tense

Future tense- Future tense sentences will have a –ikjene/ikšene or –ikje at the end of the sentence. This is used on the end of the verb.

Example- Šgaac - is to play.

Šgacikjene - he is going to play.

Present tense- Present tense sentences will have a positional at the end of each verb. The positional will change depending on whether the subject is standing/sitting/lying or moving.

Example- Šgaac wa'ujee - He is playing. (standing)

Past tense- Past tense sentences will usually just end with the verb itself. Some words will end with –na or –šana.

Example- Šgaac or šgaacšana - He played.

Language Patterns

TSOV Sentence Pattern Examples

Time, Verb

Haapcek gi hašgacikjene. - *I'm going to play Monday.*

Haapcek regi hašgac. - *I played last Monday.*

Time, Object, Verb

Haap Hitan iha gi caakeja hašgacikjene. - *I'm going to play outside Wednesday.*

Haap Hitan iha regi caakeja hašgac. - *I played outside last Wednesday.*

Time, Subject, Object, Verb

Haap Hisacaha gi Hinuga caakeja šgacikjene. - *Hinu is going to play outside Friday.*

Haap Hinupaha hoxjana gi Hinuga caakeja šgacikjene. - *Hinu is going to play outside Tuesday evening.*

Haap Hinupaha haahe regi Hinuga caakeja šgaac. - *Hinu played outside Tuesday night.*

TSOV Sentence Structure Practice

Future Tense Sentence

Time, Verb

_____ gi _____ ikjene

Time, Object, Verb

_____ gi _____ ikjene

Time, Subject, Object, Verb

_____ gi _____ ikjene

_____ gi _____ ikjene

Past Tense Sentence

Time, Verb

_____ regi _____

Time, Object, Verb

_____ regi _____

Time, Subject, Object, Verb

_____ regi _____

_____ regi _____

Present Tense Sentence

Subject, Verb

_____ wa' u jee/nək/ək

Subject, Object, Verb

_____ wa' u jee/nək/ək

Language Patterns

Sentence structure: Most languages of the world, including the Hoocak language, follow the SOV (Subject Object Verb) basic sentence word order. English uses the word order 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.

The words in the box below will be used in the following sentence examples to explain the Hoocak sentence pattern.

	Subject	Object	Verb
English	dog	Water	drink
Hoocak	šųuk	nij	racga

English, SVO, sentence pattern

English: The dog is drinking water.

Pattern: Subject (the dog) Verb (drinking) Object (water)

Hoocak, SOV, sentence pattern

English: The dog is drinking water.

Hoocak: Šųukra, nij racga jee.

Pattern: (S)Dog (O)water (V)drinking (positional)

Adjectives *follow* the noun or pronoun it modifies in Hoocak. As you will notice, in English, the adjectives *precede* the pronoun it modifies.

English: The **red** dog is drinking **cold** water.

Hoocak: Šųuk **šuucra**, nij **sini** racga jee.

Pattern: (S) Dog (adj) **red** (O) water (adj) **cold** (V) drinking (positional)

Practice

Write the following sentences using the Hoocak pattern as shown above.

1. The yellow cat sat on the chair.

2. The blue cup fell on the clean floor.

3. The big house has a small fence.

4. The old man drives a fast car.

5. The little bird has blue wings.

Language Patterns

The main sentence pattern you will be using when speaking Hoocak in class will be: **T S O V** (Time Subject Object Verb)

Time

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

English: Last night the red dog drank the cold water.

Hoocak: Haahere, šuuk šuucra, niī sinina racga.

Pattern: (T) last night (S) dog (adj) red (O) water (adj) cold (V) drank

Practice

Write the following sentences using the Hoocak TSOV, sentence pattern as shown above.

1. Today the little girl went to the big store.

2. Tomorrow the big horse will jump the big fence.

3. Yesterday the green bug fell in the hot soup.

4. Tonight the silly boy will dance in the cold rain.

5. This morning the fat cat crossed the long driveway.

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*.
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.
2. 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\horizontal movement. If the subject is engaged in horizontal movement such as walking or running the speaker would use the lying positional.
3. When the subject is plural these words have to be modified slightly which you will learn in Hoocak II.

Language Patterns

Negative Statements

Negative statements are usually made by starting the sentence with **hąąke**, **keni** or **ke** and ends with **ni**.

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

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

Example:	
Ke waisgap haipi ni .	I don't like bread.
Keni ciinák'eeja howata ni .	I haven't gone to town yet.
Ke jaajanagi šgaacirekjanegi yaaperes ni .	I don't know when they are going to play.

Practice

Make the following statements into a negative statement.

1. I like fish. Hoora haipi.
I don't like fish.

2. I want to play. Hašgac raagu.
I don't want to play.

3. I have a lot of money. Žuurara roohaxji hanj.
I don't have a lot of money.

Language Patterns

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:	Nųųwək re !	Run!
	Rusjə ne !	Quit doing that!

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

Examples:	Nųųwək wire !	Run! (more than one person)
	Rusjə wine !	Y'all quit doing that!

Practice

Make the following words **singular** commands.

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------|---|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Run | Nuṭwāk | → | Run! | <u>Nuṭwākre</u> |
| 2. Walk | Maṭṭi | → | Walk! | _____ |
| 3. Sit | Mijṇak | → | Sit! | _____ |
| 4. Stand | Nāṭṭi | → | Stand up! | _____ |
| 5. Lay | Mijṇ | → | Lay down! | _____ |

Make the following words **plural** commands.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. I want water. | Nijṇa hiisge raagu | → | I don't want water. | _____ |
| 2. He likes flowers. | Xaṭwī hoxērera gipij. | → | He doesn't like flowers. | _____ |
| 3. She has a car. | Waṭṭire hiṭa hanj. | → | She doesn't have a car. | _____ |
| 4. He is good at dancing. | Waṣi warupj. | → | He isn't good at dancing. | _____ |

Language Patterns

Locative

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

Examples:

caak	the outdoors	→	outside	caak 'eeja /caageja
hox'a	waterfall	→	Mauston	Hox'ajja
houñxunñik	little depot	→	Tomah	Houñxunñik'eja
nioxawani	water disappears	→	Black River Falls	Nioxawani'eja
'aahuco	blue wing	→	Blue Wing	'Aahuco 'eeja
hohira	bathtub	→	bathtub	hohira 'iija

Practice

Make the following words into a location following the pattern shown above.

1. cii house → house _____
2. rook inside → inside _____
3. njiš rock formation → WI Dells _____
4. maq earth\ground → floor _____
5. waašj hostoi dance gathering → pow-wow _____



Unit 4

Personal Information

