



Unit 4

Personal Information



Woikarapra

1

hižakiira

2

nųųp

3

taanį

4

joop

5

saacą

6

hakewe

7

šaagowį

8

haruwąk

9

hižakicušgųnį

10

kerepanąižą

11

hižakirašana

12

nųupašana

13

taanįašana

14

joopašana

15

saacašana

16

hakeweašana

17

šaagowįašana

18

haruwąkašana

19

hižakicušgųnįašana

20

kerepanąnųųp

21

kerepanąnųųp
naga hižakiira

30

kerepanątaanį

40

kerepanąjoop

50

kerepanąsaacą

100

hogihiižą

Woikarapra

Hoocak counting is based on a system of tens.
Learn the numbers 1-10, other numbers are derived from them.

1

hižakiira

2

nųųp

3

taanı

4

joop

5

saaca

6

hakewe

7

šaagowı

8

haruwak

9

hižakicuşgunı

10

kerepanaiža

wa'u + ak

number person	singular	plural
1.	<i>wa <ha> 'u + (m)-ak</i> <i>waa'uinak</i>	<i>wa <ha> 'u + (ha-m)-ak-wi</i> <i>waa'uonakwi</i>
2.	<i>wa <š> 'u + šaw-ak</i> <i>waš'ušawak</i>	<i>wa <š> 'u + ha-šaw-ak-wi</i> <i>waš'ušawakwi</i>
3.	<i>wa <Ø> 'u + Ø-ak</i> <i>wa'uak</i>	<i>wa'u + nak</i> <i>wa'unak</i>

Wolkarapra. Cardinal numbers in Hoocak.

The numbers 1-10 are the most important numerals that you'll have to remember, as most of the other numerals can be derived from them. The next table lists the number 1-10

<i>hižaktira</i>	one (only)
<i>nuup</i>	two
<i>taanj</i>	three
<i>joop</i>	four
<i>saacaq</i>	five
<i>hakewe</i>	six
<i>šaagowj</i>	seven
<i>haruwak</i>	eight
<i>hižakticušgunj</i>	nine
<i>keropānqizq</i>	ten

Numbers 11-19

For the numbers 11-19 the suffix *-(h)asānaq* 'over, exceeding' is added.

<i>hižaktiraasānaq</i>	eleven
<i>nuupaasānaq</i>	twelve
<i>taanjaasānaq</i>	thirteen
<i>joopaasānaq</i>	fourteen
<i>saacaqasānaq</i>	fifteen
<i>hakeweasānaq</i>	sixteen

<i>šaagowjašana</i>	seventeen
<i>haruwakašana</i>	eighteen
<i>hižakicušgunjašana</i>	nineteen

Numbers over 20

You may have noticed that the numeral *kerepaŋaizā* 'ten' has the word *hižā* (short for) 'one' in it. *Kerepaŋā* by itself means 'ten', the *hižā* is added to indicate that you're talking about one set of tens. Therefore it is very easy to make up the numbers 20-90 by using the same pattern. 'Two set of tens' *kerepaŋanūp* means 'twenty' etc.

<i>kerepaŋaizā</i>	ten
<i>kerepaŋanūp</i>	twenty
<i>kerepaŋataantj</i>	thirty
<i>kerepaŋajoop</i>	forty
<i>kerepaŋasaaca</i>	fifty
<i>kerepaŋahakewe</i>	sixty
<i>kerepaŋašaagowj</i>	seventy
<i>kerepaŋaharuwāk</i>	eighty
<i>kerepaŋahižakicušgunj</i>	ninety

The other number words that you'll have to memorize are listed in the next table. As you can see they also use *hižā* to indicate that you're talking about one set of 100s, 1000s etc. Thus the number 200 for example can be made up by replacing *hižā* with *nūp* (*hogihinūp* means 200.)

<i>hogihiižā</i>	100
<i>kookižā</i>	1,000
<i>kookxeteižā</i>	1,000,000

Combinations

If you want to make up more complex number, like e.g. 27 all you have to do is to combine and connect the numeral for 20 and the numeral for 7 with the word *(a)naga* 'and'.

27 = *kerepaŋanūp* (20) *naga* 'and' *šaagowj* (7).

If you want to say a word like 127 you have to say the word for 100 first and connect it again with *naga* to the 27. Thus, 127 = *hogihiižā naga kerepaŋanūp naga šaagowj*.

Maa jaanaha...

Practice these questions and answers, filling in different numbers.

Maa jaanaha was'uraje? (How old are you?)

Maa _____ waa'uhajena. (I am _____ years old.)

Heena, maa jaanaha was'unaje? (Heena, how old are you?)

Maa _____ wa'uhajena. (I am _____ years old.)

Wiiha, maa jaanaha was'unaje? (Wiiha, how old are you?)

Maa _____ wa'uhajena. (I am _____ years old.)

Hok i i karac

Wakąja - Thunder Clan, also known as the Chief Clan: this clan supplied civil leaders for the office of chief, functions of preserving the peace and acting as intermediary.

Kerejü / Woonąğire Waąkšik - Hawk/Warrior Clan: functions connected to war, also had the responsibility to decree a life or death decision on captives taken in war. Supplied soldiers for warfare and possessed other important political and social functions.

Caaxšep - Eagle Clan: functions as assistants to the Thunder Clan. Also possess other important political and social functions.

Ruucge - Pigeon Clan: supplied soldiers for warfare. Also possess other important political and social functions.

Hųuc - Bear Clan: police keeping functions relating to village life, traveling, hunting, and selecting village sites. Responsible for carrying out orders delegated from the Thunder Clan. Also possess other important political and social functions.

Ceexjį - Buffalo Clan: functions as village crier and intermediary between the chief and his people.

Caa - Deer Clan: dealt with environmental issues and the weather. Also possess other important political and social functions.

Šųkjak - Wolf Clan: regarded as "minor" soldiers, performed roles regarding public health and safety issues. Monitored the quality of water used by people and animals. Also possess other important political and social functions.

Hųųwą - Elk Clan: functions relative to the distribution of fire through the village. Also possess other important political and social functions.

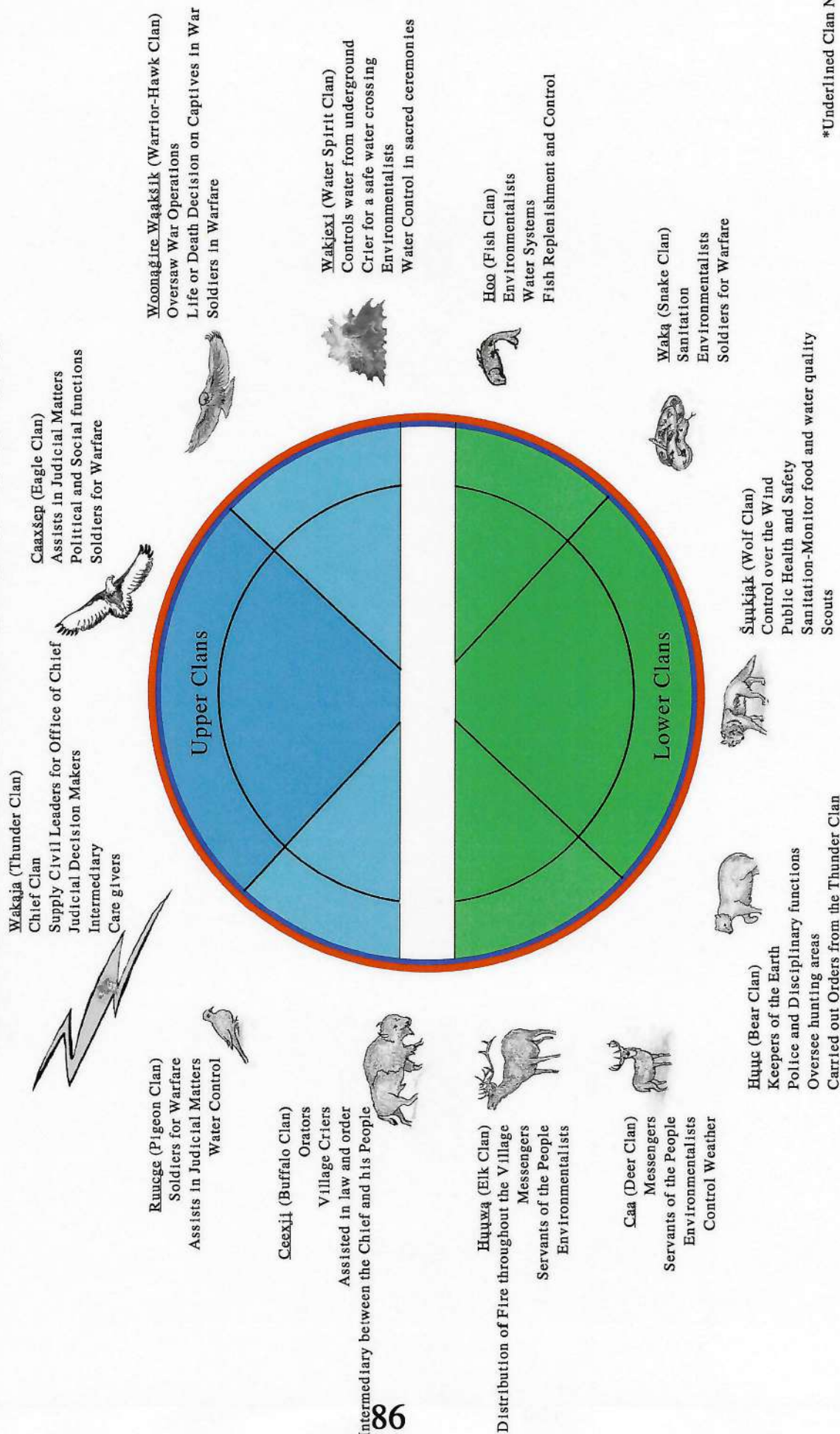
Hoo - Fish Clan: supplied soldiers for warfare and environmental issues of the village. Also possess other important political and social functions.

Wakjexi - Water Spirit Clan: functions connected to the passage of streams, rivers, and water. Handled the issues of water used in sacred ceremonies. Also possess other important political and social functions.

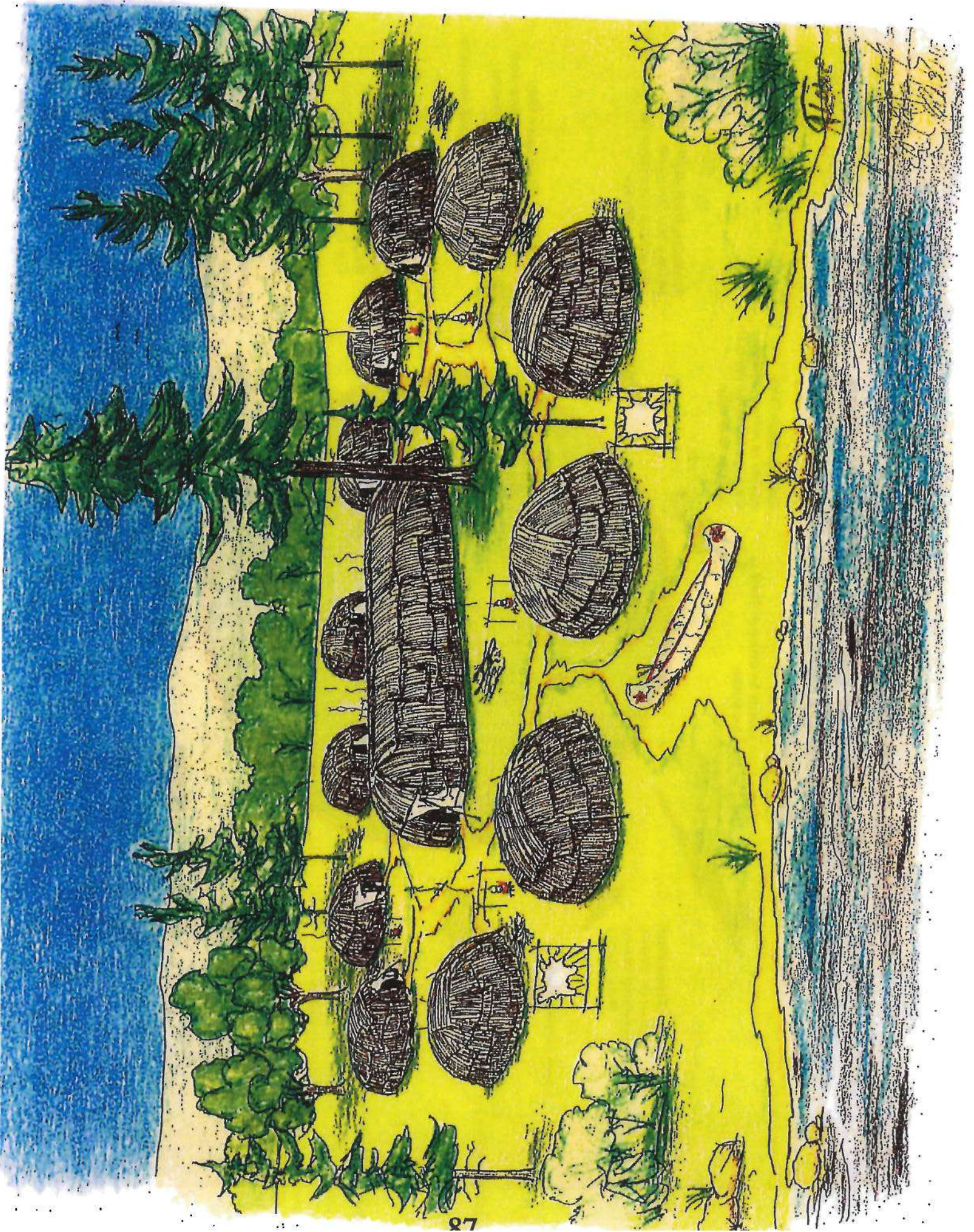
Waka - Snake Clan: supplied soldiers for warfare and environmental issues of the village. Also possess other important political and social functions.

**See your Clan Leader for more information.

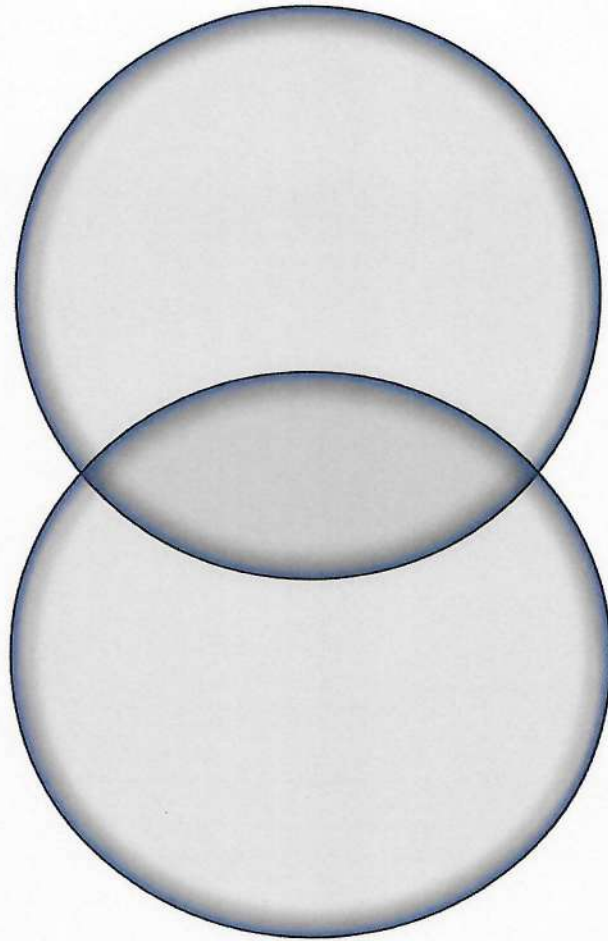
The Clans of the Ho-Chunk Nation



*Underlined Clan Name indicate active clans.



Clans



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

⇒ The children in this dialogue are all from different families, hence the different clans they belong to. Clans are passed on by the father and therefore direct siblings will always belong to the same Clan. The children's birth order names are used here for practice.

Jaagu hirakiikarac waš'uraje?

Haaga: Jaagu hirakiikarac waš'uraje?

Wiiha: Hųc yaakiikarac waa'ujaje. Niišge Hųc hirakiikarac waš'uraje?

Haaga: Ka! Wakaja yaakiikarac waa'ujaje.

Wiiha: Eegi jaagu hirakiikarac waš'ušąnak?

Naagi: Hųwų yaakiikarac waa'unąksąna. Kunuga jaagu hikiikarac wa'unąk?

Haaga: Kunuga Wąka hikiikarac wa'unąksąna. Eegi niišge Hinuga jaagu hikiikarac wa'unąk? Ee Woonągire Wąąksik hikiikarac wa'unąk?

Wiiha: Ka! Hinuga Caaxšep hikiikarac wa'unąksąna.

Naagi: Haa, Heenaga niišge Caaxšep hikiikarac wa'unąksąna.

Haaga: Heesge? Hinuga naga Heenaga hinupike Caaxšep hikiikaracire.

Info: Clan names are capitalized because they are proper names.

Remember: /r/ is usually pronounced /n/ after a nasal vowel, so waš'uraje should be pronounced waš'unaje

Hit'e hikiigare!

1. List all the clans that are mentioned in the conversation. List the Hoocak word as well as their English meanings.

<i>Huyc</i>	<i>Bear (Clan)</i>

2. True or false? Read the conversation again, then check whether the following statements are true or false.

Wiihaga Huyc hikiikarac wa'ujee.

Haagaga Waka hikiikarac wa'ujee.

Naağiga Huuwa hikiikarac wa'ujee.

Kunuga Caaxšep hikiikarac wa'ujee.

Heenaga Caaxšep hikiikarac wa'ujee.

Hinuga Wakaja hikiikarac wa'ujee.

Haagaga naga Hinuga hinupike Caaxšep hikiikarac wa'unakšana.

Haaqa'o!	Ka'o!
✓	

3. Match the characters of the text with the Clan they belong to.

Hinu	Wakaja
Kunu	Huuc
Wiiha	Huwuwa
Heena	Waka
Haaga	Caaxsep
Naaği	Woonagire Waakšik

4. Fill in the gaps. Use the correct verb forms of *hikiikarac*.

Kunu: Jaagu hirakiikarac waš'uraje?

Wiiha: Huuc _____ waa'ujaje. 'Eegi nišge jaagu.
_____ waš'uraje?

Kunu: Waka _____ waa'ujaje.

Wiiha: 'Eegi Heenaga jaagu _____ wa'ujee?

Kunu: Caaxsep _____ wa'ujee. Hinuğa nišge Caaxsep
_____ wa'ujee.

Wiiha: Heesge? Heenaga naga Hinuğa hinupike Caaxsep
_____.

Kunu: Naağiga jaagu _____ wa'ujee? Hiraperes?

Wiiha: Haaha. Naağiga Huwuwa _____ wa'ujee.

5. Correct the verb forms of *hikiikarac* in the sentences below.

Wiiha: "Jaagu yaakiikarac waš'uraje?" hirakiikarac

Kunu: "Caa hirakiikarac waa'ujaje." _____

Heenaga Šuukjak hirakiikarac wa'unakšana. _____

Haagaga naga Naağiga hinupike Ceexji
yaakiikaracšana. _____

6. Look at the information below. Write short sentences about all the characters mentioned. Make sure you use the correct positionals.

Woonagire Waakšik:	Haksiiga (sitting)
Hoo:	Hinaake (standing)
Ruucge:	Wiiha (standing)
Caa:	Kunu (sitting)
Ceexji:	Haaga & Naagi (standing)
Wakjexi:	Hinu (lying down)
Šuukjak:	Heena (sitting)

e.g. Haksigaga Woonagire Waakšik hikiikarac wa'unaakšana.

Hinaakega _____

Fill in the gaps. Complete the following dialogue.

Hinu:	Haa! _____ haipi. Jaanisge _____?
Kunu:	_____! _____ naakšana. Nijšge _____ raje?
Hinu:	_____. Hacijja _____?
Kunu:	Waawa'a _____ Eegi _____ _____?
Hinu:	Teejop _____ Heenaga _____ Haksigaga hacijja _____? _____?
Kunu:	Haa, že'e _____ Heenaga naga Haksigaga Keecak _____.
Hinu:	_____? Naagiga nijšge Keecak _____ _____.
Kunu:	Maa _____?

Hinu:	_____ nuupašana _____.
	_____ maa _____
	_____ ?
Kunu:	_____ joopašana _____.
Hinu:	Naağiga _____ Haksigaga maa _____
	_____ ? _____ ?
Kunu:	Haaha'o. Že'e _____ . Hinupike maa
	hižakiiirašana _____.
Hinu:	_____ hirakiikarac _____ ?
Kunu:	Wakjexi _____.
	Eegi nijišge _____
	_____ ?
Hinu:	Ceexji _____.
Heena & Haaga:	Aho! Jaanišge _____ ?
Hinu & Kunu:	_____. Eegi nijišge
	_____ harajawi?
Heena & Haaga:	_____.
Hinu:	Maa _____ ?
Heena & Haaga:	_____ saacašana _____.
Kunu:	Eegi _____ hirakiikarac
	_____ ?
Heena & Haaga:	Huuc _____.
Hinu:	Hacijja _____ ?
Heena & Haaga:	Teešišk _____.

Hoit'e hi'una:

The verb *hikiikarac* is an active verb that inflects for person and number using the conjugation class 1 inflectional forms - just like the verb *cii*. This means it uses the same inflectional pattern. On the verb *cii* the inflection precedes the verb (/is prefixed). On the verb *hikiikarac*, on the other hand, the inflection is inserted into the verbal stem after the first syllable *hi*:

hi kiikarac → **ya**akiikarac 'I belong to Clan ...'

hi kiikarac → **hira**kiikarac 'you belong to Clan ...'

Info: *ha-* and *ra-* can be prefixes or infixes, depending on the verb.

Info: when the 1st person infix *-ha-* is inserted into a verb that starts with *hi*, *hi* and *ha* merge together into *yaa*: **hi + ha = yaa**

In the case of the 1st person inflection, the *hi* of the verbal stem merges together with the inflectional *-ha-* thus forming the syllable *yaa*. This commonly happens with all active class 1 verbs that start with *hi*.

Plural inflection in the 1st and 2nd person are done, again, by means of *-wi*, which is attached to the end of the verb:

yaakiikarac**wi** 'we (but not you) belong to Clan ...'

hirakiikarac**wi** 'you (all) belong to Clan ...'

For the 3rd person plural (they) *-ire* is added to the verb, just like with *cii*.

hikiikarac**ire** 'they belong to Clan ...'

Here is a chart of how the infixed conjugation works:

active verbs - conjugation class 1 - infixes

number person	singular	plural
1. (exclusive)	V < -ha- > ERB	V < -ha- > ERB- wi
2.	V < -ra- > ERB	V < -ra- > ERB- wi
3.	V < -Ø- > ERB	VERB- ire

Info: when *-ire* is attached to a verb that ends in an unvoiced consonant, the unvoiced consonant becomes voiced in speech. E.g. *hikiikaracire* will sound like *hikiikarajire*.

here is the paradigm for *hikiikarac*:

ikiikarac '(to) belong to Clan ...'

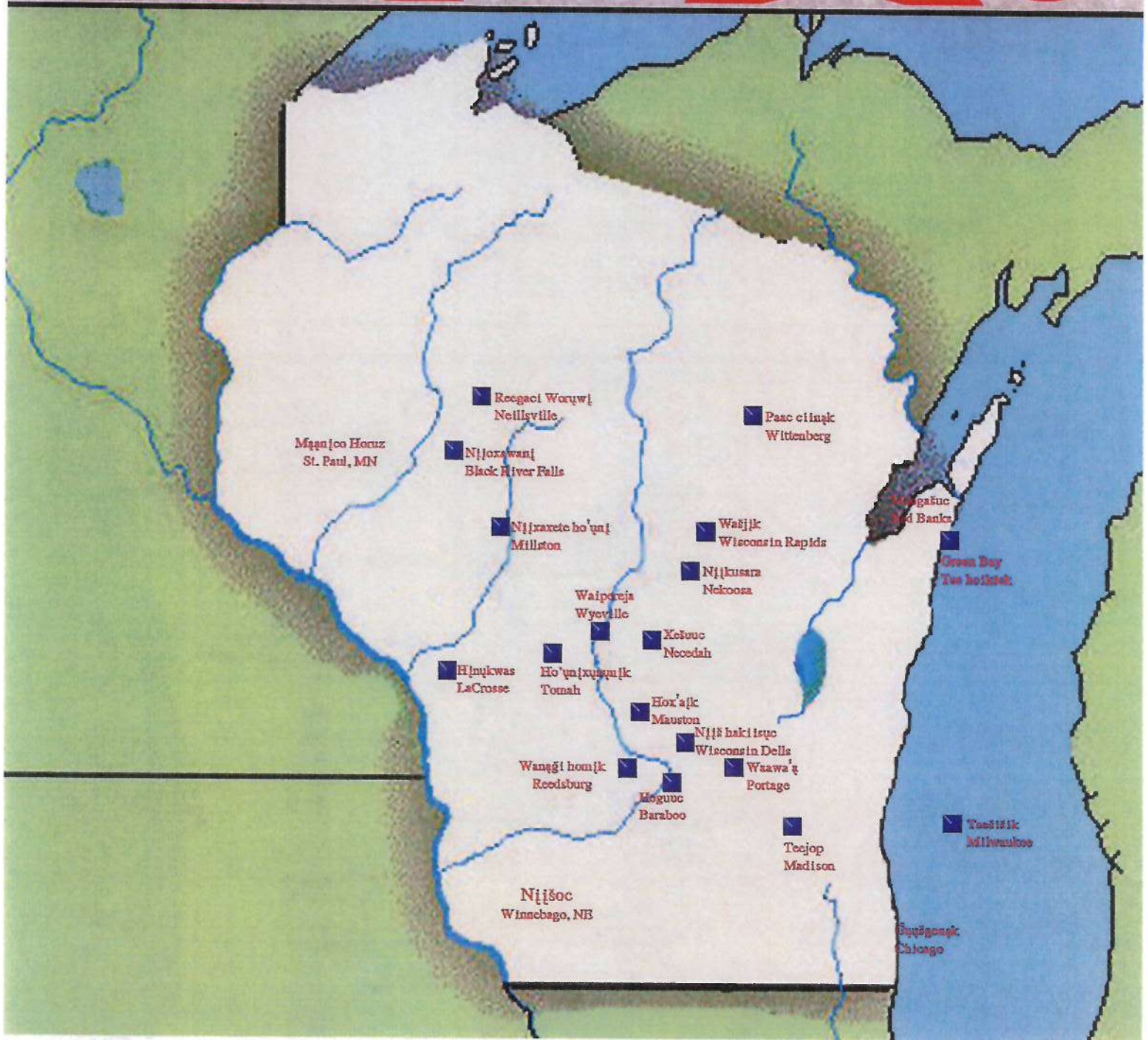
number person	singular	plural
1. (exclusive)	hi < ha > kiikarac yaakiikarac	hi < ha > kiikarac-wi yaakiikaracwi
2.	hi < ra > kiikarac hirakiikarac	hi < ra > kiikarac-wi hirakiikaracwi
3.	hikiikarac	hikiikaracire

A brief note on stress and variation

On all inflected forms of the verb *hikiikarac* the main stress is always on the syllable *kii*. However, some people shorten the syllable *kii* in fast speech. The stress then moves onto the next syllable in all 3rd person forms of the verb: *hikikárac*, *hikikáracire*. On all other forms of the verb the main stress stays on the syllable *ki*, even when pronounced short (e.g. *yaakíkarac*, *hirakíkarac*).

A good general rule as to the stress pattern in Hoocak is, that the stress is generally placed on the third vowel of a word. If you listen closely you can hear that pattern a lot. Knowing about it will help you with your pronunciation. And even though there are some exceptions to it, you'll mostly be right to stress the third vowel of any given word. Within this pattern a long vowel counts as two vowels, so e.g. the word *haassep* 'blackberry' should receive its stress on the /e/: *haassép*. Or the word for 'horse' *šuykxete* receives its stress on the first /e/ of *xete*: *šuykxéte*. Words with just two vowels are stressed on the second vowel, e.g. *hogís* 'wheel'. You can see now why the stress moves if a vowel gets shortened, as on the alternative form of *hikiikarac*.

Haciĵa howaraji?



Baraboo
Black River Falls
Blue Wing
Chicago
Green Bay
LaCrosse
Madison
Milwaukee
Mauston
Millston
Mission

Hoguuc
Nĵioxawanĵ
Aahuco
Ǧųųǧgonąĵ
Tee hoikĵek
Hĵĵukwas
Teeĵop
Teeĵĵĵik
Hox'aĵĵ/Hox'aeja
Nĵixaxete Ho'ųńĵ
Miĵin

Nekoosa
New Lisbon
Neillsville
Portage
Red Banks
Sand Pillow
St. Paul, MN
Tomah
Winnebago, NE
Wisconsin Dells
Wisconsin Rapids

Nĵĵkusara/Nĵĵkuse
Waac hoĵu
Reegaci Worųwĵ
Waawa'a
Moogaĵuc
Pųųzake hipe'ĵ
Mąąńico Horuz
Ho'ųńĵxųńųńĵ
Nĵĵĵoc
Nĵĵ hakiisųĵ
Waĵĵik

Ho-Chunk Oral Tradition Area



Hacijja raciraje?

- Heena:* Hox'aia haciaje. Hacijja raciraje?
- Hinu:* Njoxawaneja haciaje. Kunuga hacijja ciijee?
- Heena:* Teejopeja ciijee.
- Haaga:* Nijšge Teejopeja haciaje.
- Heena:* Heesge? Naagiga hacijja ciijee?
- Haaga:* Naagiga Paacciinakeja ciijee.
- Hinu:* Haksigaga nijšge Paacciinakeja ciijee. Eegi
Wiihaga naga Hinakega hacijja ciinaak?
- Heena:* Wiihaga hireanaga Hinakega Teešišikeja ciinaakšana.

Info: Place names are capitalized because they are proper names.

Info: The /w/ between two of the same vowels is often omitted in fast speech, e.g. Njoxawani is often pronounced Njoxaanj.

Hit'e hikiicgare!

1. Match the people of the text above with the places they live in.

Haaga	Teešišik
Wiihaga	Hox'a
Naagiga	Ho'unjxunujik
Haksiiga	Njoxawani
Heena	Paacciinak
Hinu	Teejop
Kunuga	Keecaak
Hinaake	

Waagax woo 'jeap taanj. Hacijja raciraje?

2. *-eja* or *-ija*? Sort the following place names by what version of *-eja/-ija* 'there' they are combined with. If you can use either one write the place name into the middle column.

Paacciinaq, Aahuco, Nijxaxete Ho'uni, Puuzake Hipe'i,
Hinukwas, Hox'a, Teešišik, Waipere, Teejop, Howasa,
Wanağoomik, Moogašuc, Ho'unixunujk, Nijš

<i>-eja</i>	<i>-eja OR -ija</i>	<i>-ija</i>
<i>Paacciinaq</i>		

3. Other people, other place names: make up statements about the characters listed below, use the information given in the table.

<i>Hacijja?</i>	<i>Peežega?</i>	
<i>Nijš</i>	<i>Wiiha</i>	<i>Wiihaga Nijšeja ciijee</i>
<i>Hoguuc</i>	<i>Naaği</i>	
<i>Wanağoomik</i>	<i>John</i>	
<i>Aahuco</i>	<i>Paula</i>	
<i>Howasa</i>	<i>Jack & Lizzy</i>	
<i>Moogašuc</i>	<i>Hinu & Haksiiga</i>	
<i>Nijxaxete Ho'uni</i>	<i>Heena Michael</i>	

4. Match the following Hoocak place names with their literal English meanings.

Aahuco	turtle
Hinu kwas	4 Lakes
Ho'unixunujik	bad lake
Hoguuc	woman's breasts
Hox'a	waterfall
Keecak	little depot/station
Moogašuc	forest village
Nijxaxete Ho'uni	where the water disappears
Nioxawani	cloth
Paacciinak	blue wing
Puuzake Hipe'i	red banks
Teejop	sand pillow
Teešišik	cemetery
Waipere	shooting place
Wanağoomik	big belly station

5. Complete the dialogue below with the correct forms of *cii* and the positional *jee*.

Kunu Philip: Aho! Hanicara haipi.

Hinu Susy: Haa! Nijšge hanicara haipi. Jaanjsge _____?

Kunu Philip: Hipi_____. Nijšge jaanjsge _____?

Hinu Susy: Hipi_____. Hacijja _____?

Kunu Philip: Teejopeja_____. Nijšge hacijja
_____?

Hinu Susy: Teešišikeja_____. 'Eegi Heenaga
naga Wihaga hacijja _____?

Inflectional paradigm of *cii*

Info: When inflected for 1st and 2nd person the long vowel /ii/ of the verb *cii* gets shortened to /i/ (*cii* vs. *haci*, *raci*).

number person	singular	plural
1. (exclusive)	<i>haci</i>	<i>haciwi</i>
2.	<i>raci</i>	<i>raciwi</i>
3.	<i>cii</i>	<i>ciire</i>

Note that the long vowel "ii" gets shortened in all 1st and 2nd person conjugation forms. This happens, in fact, to every one-syllable verb that uses this inflectional pattern. The rule therefore also applies to *šgaac* 'to play', *t'uup* 'to lay sth. down', *gaak* 'to cry', *t'aa* 'to fly' and many more verbs like this. If the verb ends in a vowel, the stem vowel of the verb also gets shortened in the 3rd person plural form, to allow for *-ire* 'they' to be suffixed. There are very few instances in which three vowels or a long vowel plus a short vowel can be found in a row.

Just for practice let's now look at the inflectional paradigm for *t'aa* 'fly'

Info: The third person plural form 'they fly' is pronounced *t'aa'ne*.

Info: Any /r/ that is preceded by a nasal vowel is generally pronounced /n/.

number person	singular	plural
1. (exclusive)	<i>hat'a</i>	<i>hat'awi</i>
2.	<i>rat'a</i>	<i>rat'awi</i>
3.	<i>t'aa</i>	<i>t'aire</i>

The third person plural form 'they fly' is pronounced *t'aa'ne*. Remember that nasality spreads from one vowel to the following one, thus the /i/ becomes nasalized, this in turn impacts the /r/. Every /r/ following a nasal vowel is generally pronounced /n/. Neither the /r/ → /n/ sound change nor the nasality spread will be represented in this book's orthography. This will help you to recognize underlying word forms. For you, as a language learner, it is important to understand these underlying structures, as only they can provide you with the patterns and framework of constructing your own sentences. In the word list in exercise no. 6 there are two verbs that end in /e/ remember to check your vocabulary list for information on whether these words undergo the metaphony (/e/ → /a/) or not.

Let's look at the inflectional pattern for yet another conjugation class 1 verb: *xee* 'to bury'.

number person	singular	plural
1. (exclusive)	<i>haxe</i>	<i>haxawi</i>
2.	<i>raxe</i>	<i>raxawi</i>
3.	<i>xee</i>	<i>xaire</i>

Info: The 3rd person PL suffix *-ire* also triggers the metaphony on verbs that end in /e/.

You can learn two things from this grid: (1) *xee* obviously undergoes the metaphony, and (2) then 3rd person plural suffix *-ire* 'they' also triggers the metaphony, just as *-wi* does.

The verb *cii* and in combination with *jee*

You may have noticed in the text that the verb *cii* was used throughout in combination with a form of *jee*, but not with any other positional. In fact whenever you're making a statement about where someone is living you should always use *jee*. It doesn't matter whether the person you're talking to or about is sitting, standing or lying down. The positional *jee* also serves another purpose, it is used in statements of a general nature.

The use of *-eja* vs. *-ija* ('there')

When you're making a statement about where someone is living you have to add a form of *eeja* 'there' to the place name (toponym) you're using. Whenever *eeja* is not used as a freestanding word, but a rather as a suffix its first vowel always gets shortened. In some cases the first vowel might also get changed from /e/ to /i/. Whether you have to attach the form *-eja* or the form *-ija* to the place name depends on the word final sound of it. If the place name ends in a **consonant** or either of the three vowels **e, i, i** you have to use *-eja*. If the place name ends in any of the other vowels **a, u** you have to use *-ija*. You'll hear the speakers make a clear distinction there. However, if the place name ends in **o, u** or **u** you can use either form *-eja* or *-ija*.

word final C (consonant): word final V (vowel): e, i, i	<i>-eja</i>	<i>Teejopeja</i> <i>Njoxawanjeja</i> <i>Waipereja</i>
word final V (vowel): a, u, o, u, u	<i>-ija</i>	<i>Hox'ajja</i> <i>Howasajja</i>
word final V (vowel): o, u, u	<i>-eja</i> OR: <i>-ija</i>	<i>Waac Hožueja</i> <i>Waac Hožuija</i> OR: <i>Aahucoeja</i> OR: <i>Aahucoija</i>



Unit 5

Kinship

