

GUINA-ANG BONTOK PUBLISHED TEXTS

The *Sinaracho ya Sinigchat* Prayer¹ (Text K09)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sin-akhi ay ipokhaw, sifochancha nan tafayagcha. | 1. The two brothers, they were hunting with their <i>tafayag</i> . ² |
| 2. Omeychas nan khechangancha. | 2. They went to the place where they crossed the river. |
| 3. Inmonapew nan tafayagcha, inmono-onodcha. | 3. Their <i>tafayag</i> went ahead on top, they kept on following. |
| 4. Na-icharcharchas natimochan chanom. | 4. They reached the gathering place of the water. |
| 5. In-oy-oycha nan khayangcha, insangorna nan tafayagcha. | 5. They reached down with a spear and hooked their <i>tafayag</i> with the barb of their spear. |
| 6. Itakchangcha nan tafayagcha. | 6. They took their <i>tafayag</i> out of the water. |
| 7. Tomakchangchat, kawiswising nan kaana-anan-ak, kafotofotog, kapakhepakhey, kamanomanok. | 7. They stepped out of the water, a great many children, pigs, rice and chickens were lined up. |
| 8. Itakchangchas nan Sacheg. | 8. They stepped out at Sacheg. |
| 9. Insinarachocha, insinigchatcha. | 9. They said the <i>sinaracho</i> and the <i>sinigchat</i> prayer. |
| 10. Nap-aran nan Sacheg si nan sinarachocha ay kaana-anan-ak, ya kafotofotog, kapakhepakhey, ya kamanomanok. | 10. Sacheg was crowded as a result of their saying the <i>sinaracho</i> with children, pigs, rice and chickens. |
| 11. Sinigchatcha. | 11. They were <i>sinigchat</i> . |
| 12. Iligwatchat omalichad Achasen. | 12. They started out and came to Achasen. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. Insinarachocha ad Achasen, insinigchatcha. | 13. They said the <i>sinaracho</i> at Achasen, and the <i>sinigchat</i> . |
| 14. Nap-aran ad Achasen. | 14. Achasen was crowded. |
| 15. Inmalichad Ma-array, an Ingay ad Ma-array. | 15. They came to Ma-array, to the place of Ingay at Ma-array. |
| 16. Insinarachocha, ya insinigchatcha. | 16. They said the <i>sinaracho</i> , and the <i>sinigchat</i> . |
| 17. Nap-aran ad Ma-array. | 17. Ma-array was crowded. |
| 18. Iligwatchat inmalichad Lakilak. | 18. They started and came to Lakilak. |
| 19. Insinarachochat insinigchatcha. | 19. They said the <i>sinaracho</i> and the <i>sinigchat</i> . |
| 20. Nap-aran ad Lakilak si nan anan-ak, fotog, manok, ya pakhey. | 20. Lakilak was crowded with children, pigs, chickens, and rice. |
| 21. Iligwatchad Lakilak, inmalichad Kakhoronan. | 21. They started out at Lakilak and came to Kakhoronan. |
| 22. Insinarachochad Kakhoronan, insinigchatcha. | 22. They said the <i>sinaracho</i> at Kakhoronan, and the <i>sinigchat</i> . |
| 23. Nap-aran ad Kakhoronan as nan anan-ak, nan fotog, nan pakhey, ya nan manok. | 23. Kakhoronan was crowded with children, pigs, rice, and chickens. |
| 24. Iligwatcha ta inmalichas Fanat. | 24. They started out and came to Fanat. |
| 25. Insinarachochas Fanat, insinigchatcha. | 25. They said the <i>sinaracho</i> at Fanat, and the <i>sinigchat</i> . |
| 26. Ngomanatngat nan anan-ak, nan fotog, nan manok ya na pakhey. | 26. The children, pigs, chickens and rice became abundant. |
| 27. Iligwatcha ta inmalichad Fanawang. | 27. They started out and came to Fanawang. |
| 28. Insinarachochad Fanawang, insinigchatcha. | 28. They said the <i>sinaracho</i> at Fanawang, and the <i>sinigchat</i> . |
| 29. Maror-owang ad Fanawang si nan | 29. Fanawang was bursting with children, |

| | |
|---|---|
| anan-ak ya nan fotog, nan manok, ya nan pakhey. | pigs, chickens, and rice. |
| 30. Inmalichas an Wekwek. | 30. They came to Wekwek. |
| 31. Insinigchatchas an Wekwek, insinaracho. | 31. They said the <i>sinigchat</i> at Wekwek, and the <i>sinaracho</i> . |
| 32. Ngomanekngek nan anan-ak ya nan fotog, nan manok, ya nan pakhey. | 32. The children, pigs, chickens and rice, became abundant. |
| 33. Linmayogcha ad Wa-il. | 33. They went down to Wa-il. |
| 34. Finorkhancha nan akop. | 34. They followed along the retaining wall. |
| 35. Tinmakchangchas nan Piskhok. | 35. They stepped out at Piskhok. |
| 36. Inmoskhok nan anan-ak, nan fotog, nan manok, ya nan pakhey. | 36. The noise of the children, pigs, chickens and rice could be heard. |
| 37. Sinma-archad Litangfan. | 37. They came home to Litangfan. |
| 38. "Ayya sino man nan manad-awat si nan kha-eb nan insinaracho ya nan insinigchat si na?" | 38. "Who will be the recipients of the ritual of the <i>sinaracho</i> and <i>sinigdat</i> here?" |
| 39. Tinomfar nan apon Licho, apon Madney, apon Sakhomay, "Ilayogyos nan inakhowab." | 39. The descendants of Licho and of Madney and of Sakhomay answered, "Take it down to those who live in the lower half of the village." |
| 40. Tinomfar nan apon Pakhawed, apon Chinarpan, apon Faw-ingan, "Chakami man nan inakhowab ay mamakegser ay manad-awat si kha-eb si insinaracho, ya insinigchat." | 40. The descendants of Pakhawed, Chinarpan, and Faw-ingan answered, "We are the residents of the lower half who are strong and are the recipients of the ritual of the <i>sinaracho</i> and the <i>sinigchat</i> ." |
| 41. Pakchermis nan Paliwak ay sikar ya kegser, inkekegser nan khabkhab-anmis na. | 41. Our <i>pakcher</i> spirits at Paliwak, increaser and strong one, may the ritual we are performing here be strong. |
| 42. Pakchermis nan fa-ang ay tengnen, intetengnen nan khabkhab-anmis na. | 42. Our <i>pakcher</i> spirit at Fa-ang, cool one, may the ritual we are performing be cool. |

NOTES

¹ This prayer is said during the *ag-akhom* post-harvest feasting period. It often accompanies the saying of the *khina-ikha-ing kan khineyekheyew* prayer (Text K01). It is sometimes also said following the killing of a pig during the *kagkhongkhong* ceremonies, which are held during rice planting for the welfare of the families who participate (see also Text K10).

² Obsolete. It is thought to probably refer to their dog.