

GUINA-ANG BONTOK PUBLISHED TEXTS

The *Ches-al* Prayer¹ (Text K07)

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| 1. Nan khakhab-an nan ches-ar nan in-ag-akhew ay manok, onno ammog, et as afong nan karotowana, achi ma-ichakar. | 1. The <i>ches-ar</i> is performed when a chicken sacrifice is performed in the morning, or a pig, and it is cooked in the house, it is not taken outside. |
| 2. San sin-akhi ay ipokhaw, ayya ke-cheng et ay inchanichaninengcha. | 2. The brothers, they were arguing. |
| 3. Sanat si amacha ayya, "Engkayo od ila-en nan omatako." | 3. Along comes their father, "You had better both go and see our field." |
| 4. Ayya omeycha pay as san omacha. | 4. They went to their field. |
| 5. Ayya ket kano ilancha san anoka pay fakedcha ya likliksench. | 5. They saw their fence and walked around it. |
| 6. Ayya ke anoka pay, kog-ongen nan esa nan anoka pay, linongchancha ay achawey, "Ayya tay pet siya na nan pa-aran amata." | 6. One of them struck with his fist the piece of <i>achawey</i> wood they had cut, "This is what our father sent us for." |
| 7. Ayya ke inneychas nan Kachacha, ayya kechat kano chowa losokan. | 7. They took it to Kachacha and proceeded to hollow it. |
| 8. "Ayya ket as inlifengta, tay naslokan na ya opo-opta na?" | 8. "What shall we use for a plunger, because our bellows are hollowed." |
| 9. Ayya kecheng et ay inmey nan na-o-china, inarana nan aterfa, sinigsigcha nan sipsip, ninlifengcha. | 9. The younger brother went, got a piece of <i>aterfa</i> ² wood, they divided the bark in two, and used it for the plunger. |
| 10. "Ayya as payyet anokatas na, in-lawita?" | 10. "What shall we use for feathers (for packing the plunger)?" |
| 11. Insakhongcha, wacha et nan fanog si nan anokan nan akhamangcha. | 11. They looked back, there was a hawk on the roof of their granary. |

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| 12. Ayya ket lakotancha, tinarangcha. | 12. They plucked it, and placed the feathers one upon the other (around the plunger). |
| 13. Ayya ket arancha san fokar, mangelgercha. | 13. They got its eyeballs, and used them for the nose of the bellows. |
| 14. Arancha san fikar, ayya manginomcha. | 14. They got bamboo and used it for the throat of the bellows. |
| 15. Ayya ket estencha ay mangopo-op, ya ig kano fomanotfot. | 15. They tried out their bellows, and there was the sound of escaping air. |
| 16. Ayya kecheng in-okascha. | 16. They took it to pieces. |
| 17. "Na-ay chadlo nan kawitanta ay inkankanatey si nan ator nan khongota." | 17. "Here's our rooster coming walking along the rockwall around our pigpen." |
| 18. Ayya ket linachotancha, tinarangcha. | 18. They plucked it, and placed the feathers one upon the other. |
| 19. Ayya ket mangopo-opcha, ayya ket kano lawa ig nginmasi-it. | 19. They pumped the bellows, they sounded in good condition. |
| 20. Tinnebcha. | 20. They tempered some iron. |
| 21. Ayya kecheng, nakna nan sorkodcha. | 21. They made enough spears. |
| 22. Ayya nakne nan pinangascha, fangidcha. | 22. They made enough headaxes, and soil-chippers. |
| 23. "Ayya aset mamarektas na?" | 23. "What will we use as handles for these?" |
| 24. Sinomrek nan na-ochi, ninchakarna pay san anoka, khasatan. | 24. The younger brother entered the forest, he brought out some <i>khasatan</i> ³ wood. |
| 25. Inak-akcha, pataneng san sorkodcha. | 25. They scraped it, and made shafts for their spears. |
| 26. Ayya kecheng, "Parkenta san pinangasta ya fangidta." | 26. "Let's make handles for our headaxes and soil-chippers." |
| 27. Ayya kecheng, inaracha san aterfa, intektekcha san khamancha ya nan fangidcha. | 27. They got the <i>aterfa</i> wood, and attached the heads of their headaxes and their soil-chippers. |

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| 28. "Mamarektas nan fangidta, manarostas payewta. Ayya as payyet khes anoka, pay-entas nan wasayta?" | 28. "Our soil-chippers have handles, we can now clean our fields. Now what shall we place into our wood-axes (as handles)?" |
| 29. Ayya in-aracha kano khes san otin san fatang. | 29. They got the heart wood of a pine tree. |
| 30. Ayya ket kano lawa integtegcha san wasaycha. | 30. They attached it to the (blade of) their wood-axes. |
| 31. Ayya ket kinwanicha, "Ayya ket anoka, enta man et omilas fosorenta." | 31. They said, "Let's go now and look for our enemies." |
| 32. Ayya ket inminanet linmigwatcha. | 32. After that they started on their way. |
| 33. Ketchat ilan san sorkodcha, sikikitang. | 33. When they looked at their spears, they were wobbling. |
| 34. Ayya kecheng et ay anoka, nasanakhongcha, wacha et nan iyokan si nan akhamangcha. | 34. They just looked back, there was a wasp on their granary. |
| 35. Linokhochancha, ayya ket anoka machosnog ad Kafofokan. | 35. They knocked it down, and it flew straight down to Kafofokan. |
| 36. Iniyonodcha san anoka pay et enchataken san chilewna. | 36. They followed the wasp, and they dipped out its wax. |
| 37. Inkay-atcha. | 37. They climbed up with it. |
| 38. Ayya ket kano lawa pokitancha san sorkodcha, terchakancha san karasagcha. | 38. They filled up the cracks of their spears, they smeared it on their shields. |
| 39. Ayya ket anoka sinmilet, finmangi-it. | 39. They became tight, and gave off a pungent smell. |
| 40. "Fomangi-it nan leng-agta. Ayya as payyet mangnayantas na?" | 40. "May our spirits be also pungent. Where shall we go to with all this?" |
| 41. Inneycha pay si nan nafilkhana, ifosorcha, apon Echar, apon Kedyam. | 41. They went to the ridge, and came upon their enemies, the descendants of Echar and Kedyam. |

42. Ayya ket kinnanikanitogcha.	42. They joined battle. ⁴
43. Ayya ket kano ma-iwed na-amis.	43. None gave way.
44. Sana nan kafekha-angcha ay infa-at, "Ay sinmango-orkayos chi, ya ket ma-id na-amis. Aset mangapat kan chakayo?"	44. They came upon men from a neighboring village, travelling to another village, "Did you <i>sango-or</i> , ⁵ and no one is yielding. Who will mediate between you?"
45. Ayya ket ninkayengcha.	45. They stopped fighting.
46. Ayya kecheng et ay incheche-mangcha.	46. They stood at some distance from one another.
47. Ayya ket ay larayancha san kichor, ilisana chicha.	47. They called the thunder, it was disagreeable to them.
48. Ayya ket ninpinawig ya linarayancha nan ochan.	48. As a result they called the rain.
49. Ayya ketna sinechayakan nan ap-apoyenchacha.	49. It quenched their fires.
50. Ayya ket ma-id sinapit tod-i.	50. It had nothing to say in mediation.
51. Ayya sana nan soysoy.	51. Along came a light breeze.
52. Ayya igna aped sinifochan nan ap-apoyenchacha.	52. It merely fanned the fire they had built for themselves.
53. Igna finokad, ig ma-iwed sinapitna.	53. It just scattered the ashes, it had absolutely nothing to say in mediation.
54. Ayya ket sana nan sakkoti, ig aped inngosingosi.	54. Along came a <i>sakkoti</i> bird, it just made a murmuring sound.
55. Ayya ket ayakhancha pay nan sipat.	55. They called the <i>sipat</i> . ⁶
56. "Sak-en nan mangapat ay, insipatko nan somagneng, lomacho."	56. "I will mediate, I will strike in two the one who makes me water-logged, and causes long illness."
57. Ayya ket sana akhes nan yengyeng.	57. Now along comes a <i>yengyeng</i> ⁷ as well.

58. "Sak-en nan ma-ikagwas anoka, mangapat si sa ay in-ipatoyengko nan leng-ayyo ay ipokhaw ya, ayya ket nan afongyo, in-ipatoyengko."
58. "I will be the second mediator there, I will make the spirits of you people rest, and I will make your households rest."
59. Ayya kecheng payyet ay kinwanicha, "Insiyankayot man, engkayot man anoka mangil-iliyen nan kha-eb nan ches-ar sisa."
59. They said, "You go your different ways, you go and take the *ches-ar* from village to village."
60. Inmeychas nan Fato, os-oschongana san Kasifan, Cheklikhan.
60. They went to Fato and looked down on Kasifan, Cheklikhan.
61. "Ne man nan iwaswasmo?"
61. "What are you taking around from place to place?"
62. "Kha-eb san ches-ar."
62. "The saying of *ches-ar*."
63. "Ayya manginag-akhewak si nan mangarak ya ka-oran, ta in-ilepnakko."
63. "I'll make a morning sacrifice of a hen and a rooster, so I can lay them out."
64. Ayya kecheng kano pay khes anoka, "Sak-en tet-ewa na-ay," kanan nan iKasifanay.
64. "I am truly from here," said the person from Kasifan.
65. "Achiyak katokhing si nan khomateng ay moteg, achiyak makhifakhifan si nan inerwang, khibkhifakhifana nan linawa, ya achiyak katokhing."
65. "I will not succumb to the epidemic that is coming, I won't be washed away by the flooding stream, even if it washes against the walls of my house, I will not succumb."
66. Ayya eneynat si nan Langtakhana, "Siya man nan iLangtakhana ay na-ay chanan anoka pay, marangrangtag nan chowarcha ya nan ipokhaw ya, ayya nan fotogcha."
66. He took it to Langtakhana, "These are the Langtakhana people here, where the livestock and the people are *marangrangtag*,⁸ even their pigs."
67. "Ayya achim fokochan na, engkamit si nan iPatok."
67. "Don't keep this to yourself, we will go to the Patok people."
68. "Ay siya man nan iPatok ay igcha sokasoken nan anoka, fosorcha, ayya ka-omiliyencha ya nan kafekha-angcha, igcha soksokaren nan payewcha, achi-cha karachowan, achicha karachekan."
68. "These are the Patok people here, they root out their enemies, their fellow villagers and residents of nearby villages, they thoroughly till the soil, they cannot be touched by long illnesses, they cannot be left behind (on the trail)."

69. "Ayya eneykot si nan iTikem, iSechem."
69. "I will take it to the Tikem people, to the Sechem people."
70. "Ay wadwachakami pay ya, minsechem si nan khomateng ay moteg ya, khomateng ay anoka, kopapa."
70. "We are more able, darkening at the coming of a plague, an epidemic which causes empty rice heads."
71. "Ayya kecheng ay eneykos nan iKili, ay sibsifasifan pay nan iKili nan anoka ilik si na. Nan inerwang ya achiyak katokhing."
71. "I will take it to the Kili people, they try to pour over towards my village here. The flood comes and I will not succumb."
72. "Esak pan khabkhab-an nan ches-arta min-itep-arna nan somang-at, loma-cho."
72. "I will perform the *ches-ar* so that the one causing labored breathing and long illness will be thrown out."
73. "Ayya achim fokochan, eyak si nan iPeswey."
73. "Don't keep it to yourself. I am going to the Peswey people."
74. "Siya man nan Peswey ay na-aychanan mamap-araswey si nan fatnongmi ya, ayya nan panad nan fowagmi, achikami karachowan tay kakatawanmi nan kha-eb nan ches-ar, kha-eb si makegser."
74. These are the Peswey people who keep demolishing our field divisions, and the soil of our fields, we cannot get sick because we immediately say the *ches-ar*, the prayer for becoming resistant."
75. Ayya kecheng eneynas nan iFikar.
75. He took it to the people of Fikar.
76. "Wadwacha akhes nan Fikar ay igcha soksokaren nan leng-ag nan kafekhang, leng-ag nan ka-omiliyencha. Ayya nan payewcha, igcha chowa inseb-ay."
76. "The Fikar people are also more able, they stir up the spirits of the residents of nearby villages and of their fellow villagers. As for their pond fields, they keep digging (new ones)."
77. Ayya kecheng et ay iyalinas nan Papanganan.
77. He brought it to Papanganan.
78. Ayya oschonganad Sakrong.
78. He looked down on Sakrong.
79. "Ay siya nan Sakrong nan ig masak-sakrongan nan payewcha ya khechang-na ay fomafafoycha ya, ya momamanokcha."
79. "This is Sakrong where the pond fields are overgrown, yet even so they have many pigs and many chickens."
80. Ayya ket inmalid Pinocho, os-
80. He came to Pinocho, and looked

chongana nan Kakra-ang.

down on Kakra-ang.

81. "Ayya nasing-il nan torakan si na."

81. "The water troughs of these people cross one another."

82. Ay kanan nan cha Masikhey kan Kha-ochen, "Ayya kecheng kano payyay, chakami tet-ewa nan makingilangil si nan kangonon."

82. Masikhey and Kha-ochen say, "We are the ones who fight for everything."

83. Ayya kecheng et ay, "Ifa-akmos nan iLitangfan, ay manad-awat, ay amam-an si ikhowab, ay mamakegser ya mama-armet, ay mangagkha-eb si nan ches-ar."

83. "You take it over to the Litangfan people, who are the ones receiving it, to the men who live in the lower part of the village, who are unyielding and brave, who are the sayers of the *ches-ar*."

84. Isa-arna pay si nan amam-ad Ingit, ay cha Tangpap an cha Khayoma.

84. He took it home to the men at Ingit, to Tangpap and Khayoma.

85. "Chakami nan mangagkha-eb si nan ches-ar ya kegser, ay komekegsercha nan anan-ak ya komekegsercha nan ipokhaw."

85. "We are sayers of *ches-ar* and *kegser* which strengthen the children and strengthen the people."

86. "Esamit chawaten cha Sikkhingan an cha anoka mampay Tangpap, ay iKossad ay mama-armet, chakami san mangagkha-eb si nan ches-ar, esami katkatawan nan kha-eb nan ches-ar."

86. "Let's receive it from Sikkhingan and Tangpap, brave men from Kossad, we are the performers of *ches-ar*, we will repeat the *ches-ar*."

87. "Inkegser nan afongcha, inkegser nan anan-ak, inkegser nan payewcha, khongocha ya inkegser."

87. "Their houses will be strong, their children, pond fields and pigpens will be strong."

88. Kecheng chi pay.

88. That is all.

NOTES

¹ The occasions for saying this ritual prayer are cited in sentence 1. Such a sacrifice is commonly used as a remedy for sickness in the home. The prayer itself begins in sentence 2.

² *Callicarpa formosana* Rolfe (Verbenac.)

³ *Aglaiia diffusa* Merr. (Meliac.)

⁴ Literally, there was the sound of wood against wood.

⁵ Obsolete.

⁶ The term *sipat* ‘to slash’ is also the name of a chicken sacrifice used to counteract epidemics in the village.

⁷ *yengyeng* ‘to be bent over, as rice plants laden with grain’; *toying* ‘to rest well, as someone recovering from a sickness’

⁸ Obsolete.