

## GUINA-ANG BONTOK PUBLISHED TEXTS

### The Great Flood (Text O04)

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| 1. Nan as kaysan, napsong nan lofong, ay pinsong Lomawig.                 | 1. In the old times, the world was flooded, it was flooded by Lomawig.                  |
| 2. Natakho nan sin-akhi ay ipokhaw.                                       | 2. The brother and sister were saved.   |
| 3. Nan ngachan nan laraki, Mag-ayangan, nan ngachan nan fafa-i, Mag-atan. | 3. The name of the man was Mag-ayangan, the name of the woman was Mag-atan.             |
| 4. Inmeychas Mokaw.   | 4. They went to Mokaw.  |
| 5. Fa-arencha nan kingking ay omey omaras apoy si Paras.                  | 5. They sent a <i>kingking</i> <sup>1</sup> bird to go to get fire from Paras.          |
| 6. Achi kafa-ar.  | 6. It refused to be sent.   |
| 7. Fa-arencha nan kingking.   | 7. They sent (again) the <i>kingking</i> bird.  |
| 8. Nafa-ar ay omey omaras apoy si Paras.                                  | 8. It was sent to go get fire from Paras.   |
| 9. Itikyap nan kingking ay nintangarna as nan toktokna nan khangar.       | 9. The <i>kingking</i> bird swooped up holding in its beak a piece of burning charcoal. |
| 10. Inneyrna ad Karawit.  | 10. It took it to Karawit.  |
| 11. Inaran Lomawig.   | 11. Lomawig got it.   |
| 12. Inignetna.  | 12. He made the fire burn.  |
| 13. Matakhocha nan sin-akhi.  | 13. The brother and sister survived.  |
| 14. Sinikachan Lomawig nan natimochan nan chanom.                         | 14. Lomawig pushed the gathering of the water with his feet.                            |
| 15. Nan chanom, naschok.  | 15. The water subsided.   |
| 16. Nin-asaw-ena nan sin-akhi ay sinawar nan chanom.                      | 16. He married together the brother and sister that the water had left over.            |

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| 17. Isonga adwani, nan sin-akhi in-asawacha, tay inlapon Lomawig.                 | 17. That is why now, relatives can marry each other, because Lomawig showed the way.      |
| 18. Nan chowa ay sin-akhi, inpa-ey Lomawig cha-icha ad Challik.                   | 18. As for the brother and sister, Lomawig placed them in Dalican.                        |
| 19. Chomnocha.  | 19. They held their <i>chono</i> wedding ceremonies.                                      |
| 20. Ma-iwed manok, ma-id fotog, ma-id sangchar, ma-id pakhey.                     | 20. There were no chickens, no pigs, no vat, no rice.                                     |
| 21. Kanan Lomawig en “Ikhachak.”  | 21. Lomawig said, “I’ll be responsible.”  |
| 22. Ara-enchu nan charratey.  | 22. They got the logs for the vat stand.  |
| 23. As-astik ay ka-isog-echan nan sangchar.                                       | 23. They were too short for the vat to be placed on them.                                 |
| 24. Kananchan, “As-astik.”  | 24. They said “It is too short”.  |
| 25. Kanan Lomawig en, “Ikhachak.”   | 25. Lomawig said “I’ll be responsible”.   |
| 26. Nintapwakna nan kafotofotog, ka-manomanok, kapakhepakhey, kasang-chasangchar. | 26. He scattered <sup>2</sup> around multitudes of pigs, chickens, rice, and vats.        |
| 27. Natorey nan chonocha, inlotocha, somsot nan finayo as nan sangchar.           | 27. Their <i>chono</i> wedding feast continued, they cooked, the rice overflowed the vat. |
| 28. Sinmobra nan ischa ya nan makan as kanen nan omi-ili.                         | 28. The meat and the rice were more than enough to feed the villagers.                    |
| 29. Nakhanakcha.  | 29. They had many children.   |
| 30. Inpa-eyna nan iyon-ad Kay-ang, nan khawa-an ad Khawa, nan na-ochi ad Yommad.  | 30. He put the firstborn in Kay-ang, the middle child at Khawa, the youngest at Yommad.   |
| 31. Nakhanakcha.  | 31. They had many children.   |

## NOTES

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<sup>1</sup> *kingking* ‘dwarf river kingfisher’

<sup>2</sup> The term refers to the type of scattering that occurs when seed is planted by broadcasting.