

GUINAANG BONTOK TEXTS

Why Guinaang Is Also Called Litangfan¹ (Text O1)

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| 1. Nan ninkaman nan as akay-o ay kan-ilis nan ili. | 1. The doings of the ones who dwelt in this place long ago. |
| 2. Ikaobda nan tolkodda, ig kano et inkalolonog ad dalem. | 2. They dug holes for their house posts, and it is said they just went straight down inside. |
| 3. Osdonganda pay kano et, ig ngomanawngawdat nan kan-ilid dalem. | 3. They looked down, and the people who dwelt inside were all milling around making a noise. |
| 4. "Nayagyag nan tolkod Lomawig." | 4. "The house post of Lomawig has fallen down." |
| 5. Inbokawda et, inteelda nan ipogaw ad dalem. | 5. The people below shouted the announcement, and then had a ceremonial holiday. |
| 6. Kedeng pan ay osdonganda et, yakey pet wa nan kan-abong ad dalem. | 6. They looked down, and behold there were inhabitants inside. |
| 7. Kedeng pan ay insakbatda nan deey bato et, enda in-ipap-ing, enda in-itangeb. | 7. They then carried that stone, rolled it over on its side and covered the hole. |
| 8. Matangban nan ilitakod Litangban. ² | 8. Our village of Litangfan was covered. |
| 9. Kedeng di. | 9. That's all. |

NOTES

¹ Litangfan is the name of Guinaang commonly used in the *kapyá* ritual prayers.

² The name Litangban appears to have *tangeb* "to cover, as with a lid" as its word base. The initial syllable *li-* may be a development from a completive aspect prefix *ni-*, a form which no longer occurs in the language. The expected form meaning "covered" would be *tinangban*.