

GUINAANG BONTOK TEXTS

Why Guinaang Has Two Divisions (Text O2)

- 1. Nan iGinaang, nakatloda ay polok, iYommad, iyOpoop, iYakkang.** 1. The Guinaang people were originally three groups, Yommad, Opoop and Akkang.
- 2. Namaid nan okol nan iYommad ket inan-anapda.** 2. A sow of a Yommad person went missing so they searched for it.
- 3. Inonodda, endananda ad Kak-ayang, ay inpopokopok ay inmanak.** 3. They followed it and found it at Kak-ayang, settling down after having given birth.
- 4. Sadat inmali ay omili as nan naay ay Ginaang, tay inpangpangon nan okol, ket as maganakda, ta inmanak nan okol ay inonodda.** 4. Then they came to settle here in Guinaang, because the sow had led the way, they will have many children, because they followed a sow that gave birth.
- 5. Inonod nan tapin nan iYommad, ya nan tapin nan iyOpoop.** 5. Others of the Yommad and Opoop people followed.
- 6. Nan nataynan ad Yommad ya ad Opoop, nalgwatda ya inmeydas Kaman-Leem.** 6. The remainder of the Yommad and Opoop (people), they started out and went to Kaman-Leem.
- 7. Inmilida, adida layden.** 7. They settled there, but they did not like it.
- 8. Inmeydas Magayyepyep, inmilida, adida layden.** 8. They went to Macayyepyep, they settled there, but they did not like it.
- 9. Nalgwatda, inmeydad AmGinaang, kedeng ay inmilidat enggana adwani.** 9. They started out, went to AmGuinaang,¹ and there they dwell to this day.
- 10. Kinmaanda di nan sowak nan iYommad ya iyOpoop.** 10. Sections of Yommad and Opoop departed.
- 11. Inonod nan iyAkkang nan inmalis na.** 11. The Akkang people followed those who came here.
- 12. Isonga adwani, nan iGinaang, nakadwada.** 12. That is why today, the Guinaang people, they are divided into two.
- 13. IyOpoop ya nan iYommad, makwanida en iyAl-al si iGamoyo.** 13. The Opoop and Yommad people are now known as Ar-ar and Camoyo people.
- 14. Nan iyAkkang, makwanida en iKayyapa ken iDatal as nan kaolbo ay maang-angnen adwani.** 14. The Akkang people, they are called Kayyapa and Chatal people during the *kaolbo* ceremony which is practised now.
- 15. Wa nan doway amam-a ay mangob-ob si nan iGamoyo, ya iyAl-al, ya wa nan doway amam-a ay** 15. There are two old men who collect from the Camoyo and Ar-ar people, and there are two who collect from the

mangob-ob si nan iKayyapa ya nan iDatal.

Kayyapa and the Chatal people.

16. Sin-algew, naligwat da Malokan, Gingan, Ngolab, Dinalpan, Gedyam, Aboli ya si Amangan, ya inmeydad AmGinaang, Lubuagan, ay mangaeb si nan peden as san istaim.

16. One day, Marokan, Cingan, Ngorab, Chinarpan, Cedyam, Afoli and Amangan left and went to AmGuinaang, Lubuagan for the purpose of making a peace pact during the peace time.²

17. Sin-gepdas Baggas, ay aman Wailan, si Malongkay, ya si Balosa.

17. They entered the house of Fagcas, the father of Wailan, Marongkay and Farosa.

18. Natot-oyada, in-gaebda nan peden, ay mo omeykamis di ay iGinaang, ya way matey, omibalesda ay iyAmGinaang.

18. After talking the matter over, they agreed to a peace pact, so that if we Guinaang people go there and someone is killed, the AmGuinaang people will perform their own revenge.

19. As kaapowanmi, inabatdas Lamangen, ay iyAmGinaang, ad Bontok.

19. In our grandparents' time, they met a man called Lamangen, an AmGuinaang person, at Bontoc.

20. Ket inog-ogodna nan ninkaobda ay gameng ya apongoy ad Yommad as nan liyang, ya inog-ogodna nan tawid nan payewna as Bawdan ay wada an Ngaligo adwani.

20. He told the story of how they buried Chinese jars and beads at Yommad in a cave, and he also told the story of his inheritance of a pond field at Fawchan, which is now the possession of Ngalico.

21. Inmali nan payas, pinayew nan ipogaw ad Opoop.

21. When the irrigation canal was made, Opoop was turned into pond fields by the people.

22. Maikatlo adwanis apo, wada nan talowan ay indananda ad Opoop, et wada adwani ay mail-ila ay tawid kan Say-okang Penney.

22. Three generations ago, there was a small *talowan* Chinese wine jar found at Opoop, it is now to be seen as an inheritance of Say-okang Penney.

NOTES

¹ The name given to the village of Guinaang, which is part of the municipality of Lubuagan, Kalinga.

² This term refers to the period between the two world wars.