

PIRO MYTHS*

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The Piro myths transcribed in this paper are repeated for evening entertainment among the Piro Indians of the Urubamba River in eastern Peru. The stories of the Giant Hawks (VI) and the One-handed Demon (IV) were told one night by a mother to her adult sons and daughters. They sprawled on the palm-bark platform, propped on their elbows around her, as she sat dramatizing the story. The skill of the story-teller seems to give perennial vitality to the old familiar myths. On another occasion, after half the village had been heard screaming with laughter in a hut across the plaza, two young fellows came over, laughing so hard they had to lean on each other for support, and offered the story that had so enlivened their evening as text to be written down. It was the story of The Glutton (VII) which they told, and they were hardly able to speak for laughter.

The myths, especially those concerning the hero-trickster god Tsla, introduce the chief Piro supernaturals. Besides Tsla and his quadruplets, there are numerous gods and goddesses, the spirits of powerful witch doctors and of other human beings whose sins were comparatively few. The witch doctor is able to communicate with the gods and call on them for help. Furthermore, in an ayawasca trance, he sees the lovely goddesses approaching, hears the gods sing their praise, and himself takes up the song and answers it. Thus the witch doctors have derived the Piro music from the gods.

The spirits of the dead who do not become gods and go to the upper world are dreaded as ghosts. "The dead are evil," the Piro say. There is a ghost of the soul which goes out in dreams, and a ghost of the bones. The sight or sound of either means impending death or sickness. The chief source of relief is in blowing. The blowing of a witch doctor or a god is especially powerful. However, anyone may blow, with or without tobacco. On one occasion, I saw a young girl standing at the edge of her unwallied hut, blowing out over the river toward the shadow of a great cloud that cast an eerie shadow on smaller clouds below.

In addition to the ghosts, air, woods and water are full of malicious spirits or demons. Any living creature may be a demon in bodily form or a witch doctor metamorphosed. A bird is especially likely to be a spirit "wise as the witch doctor," and its flight or song an omen. Some of the chief demons are known by name, as Scha of Text III, a grotesque being of the woods, and his companion, the Blind One, and Ginkanro, the red-eyed

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dog that lives in the water. There are also classes of spirits such as the matsotso, heart-eating demons that fly overhead, whimpering, at night.

However, in spite of the sinister character of demons and ghosts, the Piro have a merry time with their stories.

The names of the informants who gave the texts are deliberately omitted. A middle-aged man and his wife gave the myths of the Birth of Tsla (I) and the Creation (II), prompting and interrupting each other. The story of the Flood (III) is a composite of paragraphs from their account, from the account of an old woman, and from two accounts by a girl of twenty. The same old woman gave the story of Tsla Swallowed by Fish (V). The securing of the remaining texts was described previously.

The Piro of the ten Urubamba villages number about 500. According to members of the tribe, there are at least four or five other communities as large, but I have no first hand knowledge of them.

The Piro are "slash-and-burn" agriculturists, fishers, hunters, and gatherers. They travel by dugout canoe. Their language is probably of the Arawak family.

The orthography employed in the texts is that in current use among the Piro. Following is a list of phonetic equivalents:

Orthographic	Phonetic	
ch	č	Voiceless unaspirated alveo-palatal affricate
g	ɣ	Voiceless lenis nasalized non-syllabic vocoid, with timber conditioned by the contiguous phones
j	ç	Voiceless flat palatal fricative
k	k	Voiceless unaspirated velar stop
l	l	Voiced alveolar to dental lateral
m	m	Voiced bilabial nasal continuant
n	n	Voiced alveolar to dental nasal continuant
p	p	Voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop
r	ɾ	Alveolar to dental flap, except after n. After n, either voiced alveolar to dental stop d, or voiced alveo-palatal grooved fricative with alveolar flap off-glide zʳ, or voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop t, depending on the dialect spoken.
s	s	Voiceless grooved alveolar fricative
sh	š	Voiceless grooved alveo-palatal fricative
t	t	Voiceless unaspirated alveolar to dental stop
ts	ç	Voiceless unaspirated alveolar affricate
w	w	Voiced bilabial non-syllabic vocoid before consonants and back and central vowels; voiced bilabial flat fricative ɸ~voiced fricativized bilabial non-syllabic vocoid ɸ before front vowels

Orthographic	Phonetic	
x	t ^y	Voiceless unaspirated palatalized alveolar stop
y	y	Voiced palatal non-syllabic vocoid
a	a	Low central open unrounded voiced vocoid
e	e	Mid front, close to open, unrounded voiced vocoid
i	i	High front, close to open, unrounded voiced vocoid
o	o~u	Mid back, close to open, rounded voiced vocoid high back close rounded voiced vocoid
u	i	High back, close to open, unrounded voiced vocoid

Stress occurs on the penultimate syllable, except when modified by intonation of calling or exclamation. (see Glossary Item 93).

The following morphophonemic changes occur:

The initial g- of a certain class of verbs and of a certain class of nouns (nearly all those beginning with g-. See Glossary Item 1, Verb Class I and Noun Class I) is dropped when a prefix is attached, and, when the vowel of the first syllable is i, the i>u after any prefix except g.

Clusters of *pp, *tt, *kk, *jj, *ll, *rr, and *gg are reduced. Word initially, CC>C. Word medially, CC>VVC. Clusters of *tch, *tts, *tx are reduced by loss of the first member of the cluster. The cluster *nl>nr. The cluster *rl>VVr. The cluster *jch>sch. The cluster *gp>mp. The clusters *gt, *gk, *gj, *gts, *gch, *gs, and *gsh are changed. gC>nC. The cluster *ts is reduced to the unit phoneme ts. In clusters of three consonants, a vowel may appear between the consonants, or one of the three consonants may be omitted. There are, however, permitted clusters of three consonants.

The consonant l>r after i and e, and generally after u.

A few notes on the grammar may facilitate the analysis of the text for any who may wish to work on it. The description given here is tentative, since the analysis of the Piro grammar is not yet completed.

There is not a clear-cut division between morphological and syntactical levels. The definition of word classes, and the determination of morphemes as free or bound forms, involve both morphological and syntactical considerations.

There are six major word classes in Piro, of which the first five classes are sentence-forming; that is, a single stem with its affixes may constitute a complete sentence. Illustrations will be found in the text. Numerical references are to items in the Glossary following the text and translations.

The major word classes are as follows:

1. The verb. Verbs are sentence-forming words which occur with prefixes 1-15, and with suffixes 1-7, 20-49, and 90-131 (see Glossary).
2. The noun. Nouns are sentence-forming words which occur with prefixes 1-15, and with one or more of the suffixes 1-7 and 60-84 (and may also occur with Items 90-131), and for which items 1-7 can be substituted.
3. The pronoun. Pronouns are sentence-forming words which do not occur with prefixes, but which may occur with Items 63, 83, 84, and 90-131, and for which Items 1-7 can be substituted. They function as attributes to or substitutes for the nouns.
4. The adjective. Adjectives are sentence-forming words which do not occur with prefixes 1-7, but occasionally occur with prefixes 11-15, and to which the suffixation of items 1-7 is obligatory except in certain syntactical situations. They function as attributes to nouns and pronouns whether the latter are expressed in free form or by personal affixes 1-7.
5. The adverb. Adverbs are sentence-forming words which do not occur with prefixes, and to which suffixation is not obligatory. They function as attributes to nouns, pronouns, verbs, or the sentence as a whole, expressing time, location, and manner or condition.
6. The particle. A word which cannot form a sentence by itself is a particle. Particles occur as attributes, preceding or following other classes of words as free forms or suffixed to them. Examples of particles will be found in Items 100-131.

There is considerable freedom in the syntactical order. As has been stated, a sentence may consist of one word of any major word class except the particle. Examples:

1. Verb: Petanno. 'Look at me.'
2. Noun: Motkokonatani. 'It was actually a pigeon then.'
3. Pronoun: Gitkoxachi. 'Me too!'
4. Adjective: Tsrugimatani. 'They say he was big (grown) then.'
5. Adverb: Ginakatki? 'Where are you now?'

A sentence may consist of two words of the same major word class. A sentence may consist of two words of different major word classes, and, except for the particles, the order is generally optional. As for the particles, certain of them precede and certain follow the head word or are suffixed to it.

As has been stated, the mutual order of any two major word classes, except the particle, is generally optional. However, with the syntactical variations there are, in certain cases, corresponding obligatory morphological variations. Thus, in expressing possession, if a noun or pronoun as possessor precedes a noun, the personal prefix (Items 1-7) rarely occurs. If, however, the noun or pronoun as possessor does not occur, or follows the noun to be possessed, the personal prefix is obligatory. Examples:

gita knoyate (Rarely, gita nknoyate)
my turtle my my turtle

nknoyate or nknoyate gita
my turtle my turtle my

Similarly, if the noun or pronoun which is the subject of a verb precedes the verb, the personal prefix (Items 1-7) rarely occurs, but if the noun or pronoun, as subject, follows the verb or does not occur, then the personal prefix is obligatory. Examples, with personal prefix n- 'I', pronoun gita 'I', and verb kashicha 'grab', in expressions meaning 'I grab':

gita kashicha (Rarely, gita nkashicha)

nkashicha or nkashicha gita

If the noun or pronoun which is the object of a verb precedes the verb, the personal suffix (Items 1-7) does not occur, but if the noun or pronoun, as object, does not occur or follows the verb, then the personal suffix is obligatory. Examples, with nkashicha 'I catch' and -lu (third masculine singular object, Item 3), and the pronoun wale 'him', in expressions meaning 'I grab him':

wale nkashicha

nkashichlu wale

The adjective follows the same pattern, with certain exceptions in which the adjective has an especially close association with the following noun. Generally an adjective preceding the noun or pronoun which it modifies occurs with a personal suffix (Items 1-7), but an adjective following the noun or pronoun which it modifies occurs without suffixation. Examples of expressions meaning 'The young man is handsome' with the adjective kigle 'good', the suffix -potu (intensifier, 126), the third person masculine singular predicatizer -lu (4), and the noun makluji 'young man':

Kiglepotlu makluji.
He is very handsome the young man.

Makluji kigle.
The young man is handsome.

As would be surmised from the foregoing, a great variety of syntactical constructions is found in text. Sentences of from one to four words predominate, and yet there are sentences of ten or more words. However, a sentence containing all six major word classes seldom, if ever, is found. This is probably due to a preference for giving separate emphasis to adjectives and verbs. Though verbless sentences are very common, and a sentence without a verb may contain a half dozen nouns, the verb is still by far the favorite or most frequent of the word classes. In one text on rubber gathering [not included in this collection], there were seventeen consecutive verbs followed by one noun, and then twelve more consecutive verbs.

Sentences consisting of only one or two classes of words are facilitated by the freedom with which many of the suffixes and particles are attached to the various major word classes. In fact, the variety of distributional occurrences of these suffixes and particles (Items 91-131) presents a problem in their analysis.

In the Glossary Items 1-98 are non-roots which are associated with the various major words classes. The order of the verbal suffixes 20-49 is indicated by the order of their listing. Items 100-139 are treated in this paper as free forms in certain situations and bound forms in other situations. Items 150 and on are free forms and stems.

It is characteristic of some suffixes that the preceding vowel is retained before them. These are indicated by a V before the form. It is characteristic of other suffixes that the preceding vowel is not retained before them, except in situations in which the loss of the vowel would result in a cluster of three consonants and also except for a few morphemes which retain the vowel regardless of the following suffix. One of these is -wa 'yet' (105).

In addition to the items listed in the Glossary, there is gender suffixation, -i and -u being the masculine forms and -o the feminine form. Generally masculine forms only have been given in the Glossary.

Capital letters in parentheses preceding the sentences of the texts correspond to the lettering of the sentences of the translations of the texts.

The underlining of the first letter of a word indicates that it is not pronounced because of morphophonemic change; it is written here to facilitate analysis. (See the discussion of morphophonemic changes immediately preceding the notes on the grammar.) The underlining of the final letter of a word indicates that the letter was elided, that it was not actually pronounced, and the word formed one stress unit with the following word. The underlining of a number indicates that there was a probable error (perhaps typographical) in the transcription, and that the word quite likely should have been recorded as indicated by the numbers.

Morpheme boundaries are marked by the period (.), and the number of each morpheme as it appears in the Glossary is given in parentheses after each word.

Birth of Tsla

(A) Mgenok.lu (200.60) gnumro.t.lo (201.39.60) yins.ro (202.65).
 (B) Wane (203) gima (124) #.mushioh.ya.tka.lq.na (7.204.92.104.4.7)
 (C) Tsuru (205) t.ganuru.ta (4.206.39). (D) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81)
 wane (203) gima (124) t.wa.na.ta (4.208.31.39). (E) T.yokana.ta.tka.lo
 (4.209.39.104.4) t.gimajiro (4.210). (F) Yomchikgigojre (211)
 t.gimajiro (4.210). (G) Kayi (212) t.apoka.na.tnaka (4.213.97.102).
 (H) Wane (203) gima (124) wane (203) t.china (4.214) t.gimajiro
 (4.210), "Xa.ni (215.96) pejnu.ru.ne.ko (216.65.80.91) p.jepga.nu
 (2.218.45)." (I) Wane (203) t.enek.ya.tka.lo (4.219.92.104.4)
 ksamome (220). (J) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) r.apoka.tka (3.213.104)
 t.ganuru (4.206), "P.jepga.nu.tka.no (2.218.45.104.1),"
 #.china.tka (3.214.104). (K) Wane (203) t.jepga.tka.lu (4.218.104.3).
 (L) Ksamome (220) t.nika (4.222). (M) Gi (223) t.umkata (4.224)
 nik.le.t.lu (222.29.39.3) gi.jepa (3.217). (N) Gi.jepa (3.217)
 yayir.ni (225.96).

(O) T.jepga.na.ta.wa.lu (4.218.31.39.105.3) t.ganuru (4.206),
 r.apoka.tka (3.213.104) satu (226) r.epuru (3.227). (P) Wale (228)
 t.jepga.na.tnaka (4.218.97.102). (Q) Wale (228) gima (124)
 t.jepga.na.tnaka (4.218.97.102). (R) Satu (226) gapoka.tnaka
 (213.102). (S) Wale (230) gima (124) t.alixa.ka.na (4.235.94.97).
 (T) Satu.tnak.ni (226.102.96) r.epuru (3.227). (U) Wane.pnu.te
 (203.208.81) satu (226) gapoka.tnaka (213.102). (V) Gi (223)
 gima (124) gixo.ya.na.tka.lo (236.92.97.104.4) ksamome (220).
 (W) R.apoka.tnaka (3.213.102) satu (226). (X) wane (203)
 gi (223) gima (124) gixc.tka.lu (236.104.3) ksamome (220).
 (Y) Gi.jee.potu (3.217.126) t.apsneka.na.tka (4.237.97.104).
 (Z) Wane (203) gima (124), "Gajjjjj (238)", t.ix.na.tka (4.239.97.104).
 (AA) R.uyla.ta.na.tka.lo (3.240.39.97.104.4).

(AB) Pejnu.ru.ne.ko (216.65.80.91) giyla.ta.na.tka.lo
 (240.39.97.104.4), #.nika.na.tka.lo.na (7.222.97.104.4.7).
 (AC) Giya.gima.tka.ni (221.124.104.96) t.upteka.m.ta.tka
 (4.241.32.39.104). (AD) "Pso.ji.ya.ka (242.243.92.94) n.nika.nu.na
 (1.222.45.98)," t.chin.gima.m.ta.tka (4.124.32.39.104)
 t.gimajiro (4.210). (AE) T.komlaka.tka.lu (4.244.104.3) mturu (245)
 yegi (128). (AF) Teno (246) t.utaka.tka.lu (4.247.104.3)
 gapijru.-nlu (248.249). (AG) Wane (203) gima (124) #.chikaka.tka
 (3.250.104). (AH) Wane (203) r.awa.na.ta.tka (3.208.31.39.104)
 pamole (509) gogne (252). (AI) Pamole (509) gogne (252) satu.pje
 (226.253) r.ushpak.gima.ta.tka (3.254.210.39.104). (AJ) Wane (203)
 gima (124) #.chiyaga.t.ya.tka (3.255.39.92.104). (AK) "Totopiyo
 (256), totopiyo (256)," #.china.tka (3.214.104) mturu.ne (245.80).
 (AL) Gepkoxamkoje (257) mturu.ne (245.80) r.ushpaka.tka.na
 (7.254.104.7). (AM) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) t.wapa.tka.na
 (4.258.104.7).

(AN) Tsru.gima.tka.ni (205.124.104.96). (AO) #.tseru.wna.na.ta.tka.na (7.205.21.31.39.104.7). (AP) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) r.epomga.tka.lo (3.259.130.104.4) r.ajiro (3.260), "i Jiro (261), ginak.lo (262.4) wa (263) n.unro (1.264)? (AQ) i N.unro (1.264) ginaka.kta.lo (262.103.4)?"

(AR) "T.amga.sha.ta.na (4.265.121.39.97) p.unro.ni (2.264.96)."

(AS) "Gowa (266), Jiro (261)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39). (AT) Maka (101) gima (124) r.umata (3.267) mturu (245) wa (263) Tsla (268). (AU) Giya.gima.tka.ni (221.124.104.96), #.chiyaga.na.ta.tka (3.255.31.39.104). (AV) #.Chiya.gogne.na.ta (3.255.129.31.39).

(AW) Mapa (269) mturu.ne (245.80) kamru.rewa.ta.tka (270.28.39.104). (AX) Ptowru (271) #.kamru.ta (3.270.39). (AY) Kanawa (154) #.kamru.t.na (7.270.39.7) mturo (245). (AZ) Wale (230) gima (124) r.uylko.t.na (7.272.39.7). (BA) Gi (223) gima (124) mturo,tka.ni (245.104.96). (BB) Kanawa (154) gitsroka (273).

(BC) Wane (203) gima (124) wane (203) #.chin.ya.lu.na (7.214.92.3.7), "Tsla (268), gi (223) p.chiyaga.ta.nu.tka (2.255.39.45.104)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).

(BD) Giya.gima.tka.ni (221.124.104.96) wane (203) r.unkaka.m.ta.tka.lo.na (7.274.32.39.104.4.7), "Jiro (261), xa.ni (215.96) tuka (275) ga.ya.nu.tka (5.276.45.104)."

(BE) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) wane (203) gima (124) ksatu (277). (BF) Wane (203) gima (124) chichi (278) #.pawa.ta.tka.na (7.279.39.104.7). (BG) Wane (203) gima (124) r.utaka.tka.lu.na (7.247.104.3.7) gimatu (280). (BH) #.Jimleka.na.ta.tka (3.281.31.39.104). (BI) Giya.gima.tka (221.124.104), "Muchikaji.ne (282.80) w.yenewa.ta.tk.ewa (5.283.39.104.49), #.china.tka (3.214.104) wa (263) Tsla (268). (BJ) Wane (203) gima (124) wane (203) #.chin.ya (3.214.92) wa (263) Tsla (268), "Gita (228) Kawchinanu (284) r.una.tka (3.286.104) patu (285)," #.chin.gima.ta.tka (3.214.124.39.104). (BK) #.Ka.pnu.te (3.15.207.81) waka.lo.na.p.ni (106.4.98.100.96) n.unro.p.ni (1.264.100.96)."

(BL) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) r.ushpaka.m.ta.na.tka (3.254.32.39.97.104). (BM) "i Gi (223) g.ix.a.na.ta (6.239.31.39)?" #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).

(BN) "Kigle.pot.lu (287.126.3) w.yenewa.ta (5.283.39)," #.china (3.214). (BO) "P.eta.n.no (2.288.45.1). (BP) N.uyla.jnako.ta.nu (1.240.150.39.45)," #.china.tka (3.214.104) wa (263) Tsla (268).

(BQ) "Git.koxa.chi (226.107.90)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).

(BR) Giyag.ni (221.96) r.uyla.jnako.ta.na.tka (3.240.150.39.97.104).
(BS) R.ujruk.ga.m.ta.na.tka (3.289.151.32.39.97.104) mgenoklu.ni
(200.96). (BT) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) gima (124) r.aji (3.290)
r.umlika.m.ta.tka (3.291.32.39.104). (BU) Wane (203) gima (124)
#.china (3.214) wa (263) Tsla (268), "P.ushatkapa.n.ru (2.292.45.3)
giyampotu (293)." (BV) Muchikajine (282.80) r.ushatkapa.tka.lu.na
(7.292.104.3.7). (BW) "Giyampotu (293) gimatu (280) g.itaka.nu.tka.lu
(6.247.45.104.3). (BX) Wane (203) gima (124) #.jimleka.nu.tka
(3.281.45.104). (BY) Motkok.gima.na.tka.na (294.124.97.104.7) wa
(263) r.ajni (3.290.96). (BZ) Giya.gima (221.124) wane (203) gima
(124) #.china.tnaka (3.214.102), "Gimka (223.101) r.uma.tnaka
(3.286.102) satu (226) patu (285)," #.china.tnaka (3.214.102) wa
(263) Tsla (268). (CA) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) r.uma.tnaka (3.286.102)
satu (226).

(CB) Wane (203) gima (124) #.china.tnaka (3.214.102),
"iGi (223) g.ixana.t.ge (2.239.31.39.95)?"

(CC) "Patu (285), w.yenewa.ta (5.283.39)."

(CD) "iKlu (295) g.iwla.ta (6.527.39)?" #.china (3.214).

(CE) "Motkok.ni.ra (294.96.84)!" #.china (3.214) Tsla (268).

(CF) "#.Yenewa.na.t.na (7.283.31.39.7) kigle.pot.lu (287.126.3),"
#.chin.gima.t.na (7.214.124.39.7) muchikajine (282).
(CG) "P.eta.nu (2.288.45), Patu (285)." (CH) R.uyla.jnako.t.na
(7.240.150.39.7). (CI) R.ujruk.ga.m.t.na (7.289.151.32.39.7).
(CJ) "Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81), Patu (285), kigle (287)
g.ixam.pot.lu (6.239.32.126.60)."

(CK) "Git.koxa.chi (228.107.90)," #.chin.gima.ta.tka
(3.214.124.39.104). (CL) Giyag.ni (221.96) r.uyla.jnako.t.na.na.tka.wa
(3.240.150.39.47.97.104.47). (CM) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81)
r.ujruk.ga.m.ta.na.tnaka (3.289.151.32.39.97.102). (CN) R.aji
(3.290) r.umlika.m.ta (3.291.32.39). (CO) R.ushatkapa.n.ru.na
(7.292.97.3.7) muchikajine (282).

(CP) "Gimatu (280) g.itaka.n.ru (6.247.45.3)."

(CQ) Gimatu (280) r.utaka.tnak.lo.na (7.247.102.4.7).
(CR) Motkoko.na.tka.ni (294.98.104.96). (CS) Kayi.gima.tka.ni
(212.124.104.96).

(CT) T.ama (4.297) kagwak.le.ta.tka (514.29.39.104)
r.unro.na (7.264.7). (CU) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.3) kayi (212)
t.ushpaka.m.ta.tka (4.254.32.39.104). (CV) Gowuka (298) gima (124)
t.apoka (4.213). (CW) Wane (203) gima (124) wane (203) #.chin.ya.nu
(3.214.92.45), "Jiro (261), w.yenewa.na.ta (5.283.31.39)."

(CX) "iGi (223) ge (95) g.eta.n.na (6.288.97.7) wa (263)
patu.n.ni (285.80.96)?"

- (CY) "Gike (299), Jiro (261)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).
- (CZ) "Sey.ni (300.96) gewi (302) r.ushinik.na (7.301.7)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39). (DA) "Klu (295) g.iwla.ta (6.527.39)?" t.chin.gima.ta (4.214.124.39).
- (DB) "Motkok.ni (294.96) tka.ni (104.96)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39). (DC) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) wane (203) #.china (3.214) wa (263) muchikaji.ne (282.80), "Jiro (261), p.eta.n.no (2.288.45.1)." (DD) R.uyla.jnako.ta (3.240.150.39). (DE) R.ujruk.ga.mta (3.289.151.32.39). (DF) R.utsolgiwa.m.ta (3.303.32.39). (DG) R.umlik.gima.m.ta (3.291.124.32.39). (DH) T.et.gima.na.ta (4.288.124.31.39). (DI) Gowuka.ko (298.91) t.eta.na.ta (4.288.31.39). (DJ) Tsla (268) tom.sa.t.lo (296.26.39.4).
- (DK) "Jiro (261), p.eta.n.no (2.288.98.1) gita (228).
- (DL) N.yenewa.ta.nu (1.283.39.45)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).
- (DM) Gi (223) gima (124) jmero (304). (DN) T.ujga.gima.ta (4.305.124.39) t.wegene.ne (4.306.80). (DO) "Ge (95) ge (95) p.et.potu.na.ta.n.na (2.288.126.31.39.98.7) wanna (234) pat.ni (285.96)?" t.chin.gima.ta (4.214.124.39).
- (DP) "Gike (299), Jiro (261), #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).
- (DQ) Wane (203) #.china.m.t.na (7.214.32.39.7), "W.eta.pa.n.na (5.288.42.98.7) wa (263) Tsla (268)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39). (DR) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) wane (203) #.china (3.214), "Gi (223) w.et.potu.na.t.na (5.288.126.31.39.7)." (DS) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) #.tom.sa.t.lo.na (7.296.26.39.4.7). (DT) "Jiro (261), tekali (307). (DU) P.yenewa.ta.pa.nu (2.283.39.42.45)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).
- (DV) T.umat.goj.r.e.wa.ta.tka (4.267.157.65.62.25.39.104).
- (DW) Wane (203) gima (124) t.asuk.gima.ta.tka (4.308.124.39.104).
- (DX) Wane (203) gima (124) r.omkagi.t.ya.tka.lo (3.309.39.92.104.4).
- (DY) Wane (203) gima (124) #.china (3.214), "Tekali (307), muchikaji.ne (282.80). (DZ) W.omkagi.ta.nu.tka.lo (5.309.39.45.104.4)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39). (EA) Wane (203) gima (124) r.uxo.l.e.waka.m.t.na.tka (7.236.3.62.25.20.32.39.7.104) wanna (234). (EB) Penute (312) t.ushpaka.m.t.ya.tka (4.254.32.39.92.104).
- (EC) Wane (203) gima (124) wane (203) #.chin.ya.tka (3.214.92.104) Tsla (268), "Pa.gogne.pa.tka (11.252.100.104) xako (310) w.uklopi.sha.ne.p.ni (5.311.121.80.100.96), "Mgenoklu (200) giyla.ta.n.ru (240.39.98.3), #.chin.ko.na (7.214.44.7). (ED) Wane (203) #.china (3.214) wa (263) Tsla (268).
- (EE) Ka.mshi.ro (15.314.65) gim.ni (124.96) mgenoklo (200) wa (263) Yomchikgigofri (211). Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) r.uxo.l.e.wna (3.236.3.62.21) mgenoklu (200).

(EG) "Xa.ni (215.96) w.kaspuka.tka.lo (5.315.104.4).
(EH) Pa.gogne.pa (11.252.100) xako (310) w.uklopi.sha.ne.p.ni
(5.311.121.80.100.96), 'iGi (223) r.ix.gima.ta.n.ge
(3.239.124.39.98.95)?' (EI) 'Mgenoklu (200) gima (124)
giyla.ta.n.ru (240.39.98.3), 'chin.ko (214.44) pa.gogne.pa
(11.252.100) w.uklopi.sha.ne.p.ni (5.311.121.80.100.96)."

(EJ) Seyoka (316).

I

Birth of Tsla

(A) A jaguar married a woman. (B) They made her pregnant.
(C) An ancestor, she married. (D) Then she stayed there. (E) Her
mother-in-law sent her away. (F) Yomohikgigojru was her mother-in-law.
(G) In the evening she came back again. (H) Her mother-in-law said to
her, "Now you will have to pick and eat the lice of all of them."
(I) So she gave her charcoal. (J) Then, when her husband arrived,
"Pick and eat my lice," he said to her. (K) She picked his lice.
(L) But she ate the charcoal. (M) She couldn't eat his lice. (N) His
lice were big bugs.

(O) While she was still delousing her husband, another, his
younger brother, arrived. (P) She deloused him. (Q) Again, she was
delousing him. (R) Another again arrived. (S) She finished him with
an effort. (T) Still another younger brother (arrived). (U) Again,
another arrived. (V) Now there was not much charcoal left. (W) Still
another came. (X) There was not enough charcoal left. (Y) She had to
bite his very lice. (Z) She choked, "Haxxxx". (AA) They killed her
then.

(AB) They all killed her and ate her. (AC) Then she (the mother-
in-law) jumped in. (AD) "I'm going to eat a little piece," said her
mother-in-law. (AE) She pulled out the part where the baby was.
(AF) Up high on an achiote branch she put it. (AG) There it hung.
(AH) It stayed there ten days. (AI) On the eleventh day he was born.
(AJ) There he was crying. (AK) "Totopiyo, totopiyo," said the babies.
(AL) Four children were born. (AM) Then she took them.

(AN) He got big. (AO) They had grown up. (AP) Then he asked his
grandmother, "Grandma, where is my mother? (AQ) My mother, where is
she?"

(AR) "Oh, your mother just got lost."

(AS) "So that's what happened, Grandma," he said. (AT) But the
child Tsla knew. (AU) So he cried. (AV) He cried all the time.

(AW) The three children made things. (AX) All kinds of things they made. (AY) They made a canoe, a little one. (AZ) He worked a miracle. (BA) Then it was not little. (BB) It was a big canoe.

(BC) They said to him, "Tsla, don't cry," they said.

(BD) So then he told his grandmother, "Grandma, now we're going off over there."

(BE) There was a beach. (BF) There they made a fire. (BG) They put on a pot. (BH) It was boiling. (BI) Then, "Princes, let's play," Tsla said then. (BJ) Tsla said, "By me, Uncle is going to come now. (BK) There'll be a trick played on him just like that played on my mother."

(BL) So he appeared. (BM) "What are you doing?" he asked.

(BN) "We're playing a real good game," he said. (BO) "Watch me. (BP) I hit myself on the ear," said Tsla.

(BQ) "Me too," he said.

(BR) Then he hit himself on the ear. (BS) The jaguar fell into the water. (BT) Then his heart floated. (BU) Tsla said, "Grab it quick!" (BV) The princes grabbed it. (BW) They put it quickly into the pot. (BX) There it was boiled. (BY) His heart became a pigeon.

(BZ) Then he said again, "Maybe still another uncle will come," said Tsla. (CA) Then the other came.

(CB) He also said, "What are you doing?"

(CC) "Uncle, we're playing."

(CD) "What are you cooking?" he said.

(CE) "It's a pigeon," said Tsla.

(CF) "They're playing a real good game," said the princes. (CG) "See, Uncle." (CH) They hit themselves on the ear. (CI) They fell into the water. (CJ) "After that, Uncle, it's really good."

(CK) "Me too," he said. (CL) So he hit himself on the ear. (CM) He fell into the water. (CN) His heart floated. (CO) The princes grabbed it.

(CP) "Put it in the pot."

(CQ) They put it in the pot. (CR) Then it was a pigeon. (CS) It was evening now.

(CT) Their mother got tired of waiting. (CU) Therefore, in the evening she appeared. (CV) She stopped some distance off. (CW) From there they said, "Grandma, we're playing."

(CX) "Haven't you seen your uncles?"

(CY) "No, Grandma," he said.

(CZ) "But they intended to come here," she said. (DA) "What are you cooking?" she said.

(DB) "It's a pigeon," he said. (DC) Then the princes said, "Grandma, see me." (DD) He hit himself on the ear. (DE) He fell into the water. (DF) He laughed. (DG) He floated. (DH) She was watching. (DI) From a way off, she was watching. (DJ) Tsla called her.

(DK) "Grandma, see me. (DL) I'm going to play," he said.

(DM) She didn't want to. (DN) She was hunting for her children. (DO) "Haven't you seen your uncles at all?" she said.

(DP) "No, Grandma," he said. (DQ) They said, "We were watching Tsla and those with him closely." (DR) So they said, "We didn't see them at all." (DS) Then they called her. (DT) "Grandma, come here. (DU) Play," he said.

(DV) Then she suspected (knew their faces). (DW) She fled. (DX) He followed her. (DY) "Come, princes. (DZ) We'll chase her now," he said. (EA) That's why they (jaguars) multiplied. (EB) She appeared ahead.

(EC) Then Tsla said, "The day is coming, be sure, when our descendants will say, 'He was killed by a jaguar,' it will be said of them." (ED) That's what Tsla said.

(EE) The jaguar, Yomchikgigojru, was pregnant. (EF) Therefore the jaguars multiplied.

(EG) "Now we've let her get away. (EH) In the days to come, be sure, our descendants will say, 'What happened to him?' (EI) 'A jaguar killed him,' it will be said in the days to come of our descendants."

(EJ) It is finished.

II

Creation

(A) Tuka (275) gima (124) #.china (3.214) muchkaji.no (282.80),
"W.kamru.rewa.ta.nu (5.270.28.39.45). (B) Klu (295) w.kamru.ta.nu
(5.270.39.45), Tsla (268)?" #.china (3.214).

(C) "Kagli (317) g.wapa.nu (5.258.45)," #.china (3.214).

(D) Giyag.ni (221.96) r.awapa.tka.lu.na (7.258.104.3.7). (E) "Ga
(321) ga (321) tye.tka (313.104), Tsla (268)," #.china (3.214).

(F) Tsrú (205) gima (124) misa (318) kamru.ta (270.39). (G) Wane
(203) gima (124) kamru.t.ya.tka.lu (270.39.92.104.3) yine.ru (202.65).
(H) "Jeji.p.ni (322.100.96) wa (263) tye (313)," #.chin.gima.ta
(3.214.124.39) Tsla (268). (I) Giya.gima.tka.ni (221.124.104.96)
yine.ru (202.65) pixka (319) r.ixa.tka (3.239.104).
(J) R.uklu.ga.na.ta.tka (3.320.150.31.39.104) misa (318).
(K) R.aa.wale (3.208.230). (L) R.alixa.ka.tnaka (3.235.94.102), suxo
(323) kamru.ta.tnaka (270.39.102).

(M) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96), "Sux.pa.tka (323.100.104) nwa (328)
twu (329)," #.china.tka (3.214.104).

(N) "G1 (223) w.ix.poko.ta.nu (5.239.127.39.45) Tsla (268)?"

(O) "W.ajpoka.jri.pna.ta.n.na (5.331.152.153.39.45.7)." (P) Wane
(203) r.ajpoka.jri.pna.t.ya.tka.lu (3.331.152.153.39.92.104.3).
(Q) Wane (203) #.china (3.214) Tsla (268), "Gita (228) kawchinanu (284)
yine.r.pa.tka.yi (202.65.100.104.2)." (R) Xa.ni (215.96)
#.tuyotuno.ta.tka (3.332.39.104). (S) R.ajpoka.jri.pna.ta.tka.lo
(3.331.152.153.39.104.4). (T) Suxo (323) wane.ko (203.91) pixka (319)
r.ixa (3.239). (U) Wane (203) gima (124) #.china (3.214), "Sux.pa.tka.yi
(323.100.104.2) pixa (229)," #.china (3.214).

(V) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) #.turwa.gima.ta.tka.na
(7.333.124.39.104.7). (W) Yine.ru.tka.ni (202.65.104.96).
(X) W.utsruka.te.n.ni.tka (5.327.81.80.96.104) #.kamru.ta.tka.na
(7.270.39.104.7). (Y) Goyaka.lu (324.60) kamru.ta.tka.na
(270.39.104.7). (Z) Wane (203) gima (124) w.uxo.l.e.wna.na.t.ya.tka
(5.236.3.62.21.97.39.92.104). (AA) Suxo (323), jeji (322)
vgene.wa.ta.tka (306.25.39.104).

(AB) Wane (203) gima (124) r.et.ya.tka.lu.na (7.288.92.104.3.7)
goyaka.lu (324.60) w.utsruka.te.n.ni (5.327.81.80.96).
(AC) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) xa.wak.ni (215.106.96), "Pa.gogne.pa.tka
(11.252.100.104) wirakoxa (326) n.kamru.ta.nu.tnaka (1.270.39.45.102),"
#.china.tka (3.214.104). (AD) Wale (230) kamru.ta.tka (270.39.104).
(AE) Yongaji (325) #.kamru.ta.tnaka (3.270.39.102).

(AF) Wane (203) gima (124) #.china (3.214) muchikaji.ne (282.80),
"Tsla (268), ĵ klu.pa.tka.ni (295.100.104.96)?"

(AG) "Wirakox.pa.tka.ni (326.100.104.41) wale (230)," #.china
(3.214). (AH) Wale (230) kāmru.ta (270.39). (AI) Yine.ru (202.65)
pixka (319) r.ixa.tnaka (3.239.102). (AJ) Suxo (323), jeji (322).
(AK) "Pa.gogne.pa.tka (11.252.100.104) n.uyak.l.e.ne (1.272.60.62.80),
wirakoxa (326) #.china.nu.tka.lu.na (7.214.45.104.3.7); kla.a
(334.93) r.ixa (3.239) wale (230). (AL) Xa.ni (215.96)
r.uxo.l.e.wna.na.ta.nu.tka (3.236.3.62.21.97.39.45.104). (AM) Tye
(313) ohiji (330) g.wa.na.ta.nu.tka (6.208.31.39.45.104).
(AN) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) g.ixol.e.wna.na.ta.nu.tka
(6.236.3.62.21.31.39.45.104). (AO) K.shinikanu (15.335)
g.ixol.e.wna.wgene.ta.nu (6.236.3.62.21.306.39.45).
(AP) G.ignantaka.n.ru (6.336.45.3). (AQ) N.kamru.rewa.ta.nu
(6.270.28.39.45). (AR) Sana (337) n.kamru.ta.nu (6.270.39.45).
(AS) Gagmuna (338) n.kayika.nu (6.339.45). (AT) Wane (203)
g.itaka.n.ru (6.247.45.3) paranta (340), jimeka (341),
pohwaksuru (342)."

(AU) Shima (343) gima (124) r.uyako.ta (3.272.39). (AV) Kasureru
(344) gima (124) wale (230) gima (124) yotnek.lo (345.4).
(AW) "Shima.p.yi (343.100.2) pixa (229)," #.china (3.214).
(AX) "Kampiripa.p.yi (346.100.2)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).
(AY) Satu (226) gima (124), "Kolyo.p.yi (347.100.2) pixa (229)."
(AZ) Wala (231) gima (124) ya.tka (276.104). (BA) T.ya.tka (4.276.104)
wala (231). (BB) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) gima (124), sato (226)
#.kamru.ta.tnaka (3.270.39.102). (BC) Myamutu (348). (BD) Wane.pnu.te
(203.208.81) sato (226) #.kamru.ta.tnaka (3.270.39.102).
(BE) Gichoyjiro (349). (BF) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato (226)
#.kamru.ta.tnaka (3.270.39.102). (BG) Patlu (350). (BH) Wane.pnu.te
(203.208.81) kaplalo (351) #.kamru.ta.tnaka (3.270.39.102).
(BI) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato (226) #.kamru.ta.tnaka
(3.270.39.102), tsoklu (352). (BJ) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) satu
(226) #.kamru.ta.tnaka (3.270.39.102), suya (353). (BK) Wane.pnu.te
(203.208.81) gamjiru (354) #.kamru.ta (3.270.39). (BL) R.uyako.t.lo
(3.272.39.4). (BM) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato (226) r.uyako.ta.tnaka
(3.272.39.102), kayonalo (355). (BN) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato
(226) r.uyako.ta.tnaka (3.272.39.102), oharawa (356).
(BO) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato (226) r.uyako.ta.tnaka
(3.272.39.102), wakawa (357). (BP) Katsalo (358) r.uyako.ta.tnaka
(3.272.39.102). (BQ) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato (226)
r.uyako.ta.tnaka (3.272.39.102), gashixgima (359). (BR) Wane.pnu.te
(203.208.81) sato (226) r.uyako.ta.tnaka (3.272.39.102), wakamomo
(360). (BS) Wane (203) #.china (3.214), "Pixa (229) wakamom.pa.tka.yi
(360.100.104.2) pixa (229)." (BT) Sato (226) r.uyako.ta.tnaka
(3.272.39.102), kawyolu (361). (BU) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato
(226) r.uyako.ta.tnaka (3.272.39.102), taya (362). (BV) Wane.pnu.te
(203.208.81), kokshiohi (363). (BW) Sato (226) r.uyako.ta.tnaka
(3.272.39.102). (BX) "Popohigwalo.p.yi (364.100.2) pixa (229)."

(BY) "Posuru,ni (365.96) kachripi (366) pixa (229)."

(BZ) Seyoka (316).

II

Creation

(A) There the princes said, "We're going to work. (B) What shall we make, Tsla?" they said.

(C) "Bring red clay," he said.

(D) So they brought it. (E) "Here, this is it," they said.

(F) He made a big table. (G) Then he made a person. (H) "This is to become a man," said Tsla. (I) So it was like a person. (J) It was lying on the table. (K) There he was. (L) When he was through, he made another, a woman.

(M) Then, "This one is a woman," he said.

(N) "How'll we do it, Tsla?"

(O) "We'll blow in their nostrils." (P) Thus he blew in his nostrils. (Q) Tsla said, "By me you're to become a person now." (R) Then he stood up. (S) He blew in her nostrils then. (T) He did the same to the woman. (U) He said, "You're to become a woman now," he said.

(V) After that they stood. (W) He was a person. (X) Our ancestors they were, that they made. (Y) God made them. (Z) Then we multiplied. (AA) The woman and man had children.

(AB) Thus our ancestors looked at god. (AC) Then he said, "Some day now I'm going to make a white." (AD) He made him. (AE) Out of white clay he made him.

(AF) The princes said to him, "Tsla, what's that going to be now?"

(AG) "He's going to be a white," he said. (AH) He made him. (AI) He also was like a person. (AJ) Man, woman. (AK) "Some day they will call my creation 'White man'; he is very white. (AL) Now they'll multiply everywhere.

(AM) "You stay in this land now. (AN) Multiply. (AO) Multiply by having good and intelligent children. (AP) Keep them safe. (AQ) Work. (AR) Make chacras. (AS) Cut down trees. (AT) There plant bananas, yuca, sugar cane."

(AU) Fish, he created. (AV) He touched a leaf. (AW) "Become a fish," he said. (AX) "You be a boquechico," he said. (AY) Another, "You become a catfish." (AZ) She went then. (BA) Away she went. (BB) Then another he made. (BC) A lisa. (BD) Then another again he made. (BE) A shad. (BF) Then another again he made. (BG) A piranha. (BH) Then he made the sapa^{mama}. (BI) Then he made a different kind of shad. (BJ) Then he made another, the gamitán. (BK) Then he made the paco. (BL) He created it. (BM) Then he created another, the snake-fish. (BN) Then he created another, the sún^garo. (BO) Then again, he created the giant sún^garo. (BP) The saltón he created too. (BQ) Then again, he created the puma sún^garo. (BR) Then he created the tore. (BS) He said, "You're to become the tore." (BT) Another he created, the toroshoki. (BU) Then another he created, the caluara. (BV) Then, the acharo. (BW) He created another one. (BX) "You are to become the mota." (BY) "You are to become the garbage shrimp."*

(BZ) It is finished.

III

Flood

(A) Wa (263) tsru.n.ni (205.80.96) potu (126) muchi.kawa (367.108) gomawlu (368) gima (124) t.wgene.wa.t.ya (4.306.25.39.92). (B) T.uchima.ta (4.369.39). (C) T.unro (4.264) gima (124) t.enka.m.t.lu (4.219.32.39.3) to.turu (4.572). (D) T.umka.gima.ta.tka (4.373.124.39.104). (E) Gem.ga.lu (370.151.3) t.kata.n.ru (4.371.97.3) t.omeknaji.ne (4.385.80). (F) R.ustonje.gima.m.ta.na (3.375.124.32.39.47). (G) Gi (223) gima (124) yine.r.potu.tka.ni (202.65.126.104.96). (H) R.upna.gima.ta.na.tka (3.376.124.39.97.104). (I) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) gima (124) mapchiri (377) t.wegene.wa.tya (4.306.25.39.92) kochmaloto (378). (J) Yine.r.gim.ni (202.65.124.96) klata.a (334.93). (K) "Mama.a (379.93), n.uchima.ta.mu (1.369.39.45). (L) Gewi.pa.k.lu.chi (302.100.94.3.90) n.uchima.ta.mu.chi (1.369.39.45.90), " chin.gima.ta (214.124.39) t.shicho (4.381). (M) "Xako (310) p.umka.pa (2.373.42) xako (310)."

(N) "Gwu (381), " chin.gima.ta (214.124.39). (O) Mak.gima.kta (101.124.103) t.umka.ta (4.373.93). (P) T.umalpi.gima.na.t.ni.ri (4.382.124.31.39.41.64) mtur.ni (245.96). (Q) T.umka.gima.na.t.ni.kta (4.373.124.31.39.96.103). (R) Wane (203) stsi.gim.lu (383.124.3) to.pawa (4.384). (S) T.umka.gima.tka (4.373.124.39.104).

* Names of plants, animals, etc., for which English equivalents have not been found, are given, if possible, in the regional Spanish as the Indians pronounce it. If no translation has been found, the Piro word is given.

(T) T.uyok.gima.m.ta.tka (4.386.124.32.39.104). (U) T.et.gima.t.lu (4.288.124.39.3) t.omekaji (4.385). (V) Gewi (302) gima.ko (124.91) to.sta (4.387) puroji.wna (382.21). (W) R.umanga.gima.ta (3.417.124.39). (X) T.umyek.gima.ta (4.418.124.39) r.ajiro (3.260). (Y) Mapohiri.taa (377.93). (Z) T.erut.gima.ta.n.ru (4.419.124.39.97.3). (AA) T.erut.gima.ta.nu.tka.lu (4.419.124.39.45.104.3). (AB) Chich.pawa (278.384) r.apoka.tka (3.213.104) mapohiri (377) wgene (306). (AC) Chich.pawa (278.384) gima (124) r.alga.na.tka (3.420.97.104). (AD) Wane (203) chinanu (421) gima (124) r.onnewa.sha.na.tka.na (7.422.121.31.39.43.7).

(AE) T.apok.gima.ta.tka (4.213.124.39.104) r.uniro (3.264). (AF) "Nato (389), ¿ginak.lu (262.3) no.turu (1.372)?" (AG) T.chiya.gima.na.ta.na.tka (4.255.124.31.39.97.104). (AH) "Nato (389), ¿ginak.lu (262.3) no.turu (1.372)?"

(AI) "Ga (321) ga (321) tye (313)," t.chin.gima.ta (4.214.124.39). (AJ) "Gi (223) yine.ru (202.65) p.wgene.wa.t.ya.na (2.306.25.39.92.97). (AK) Mapohiri (377) wgene.kta.ni (306.96). (AL) ¿Gi (223) ge (95) yine.ru (202.65) p.eta.na (2.288.97)?"

(AM) #.Chiya.gima.na.ta.tka (3.255.124.31.39.104) mturu (245) pso.lu (242.3) gogne.ko (252.91). (AN) Gowuk.shini (298.390) r.una.tka.na (7.286.104.7) saplo.ne (391.80). (AO) R.awap.gima.ta.tka.lu.na (7.258.124.39.104.3.7) ganikaji (392) kmigi (393); (AP) #.Chiyaya.na.t.ya.tka (3.255.31.39.104) sajrruru.ga.t.ya.waka (394.151.39.92.106).

(AQ) Mapa (269) gogne (252) chininri (396) gima (124) nso (397) gonru.ta (398.93) taji (399) r.enka.pa.tka.lo (3.219.42.104.4) r.unro (3.264). (AR) Gituk.ga (400.151) r.iyaka.t.ya (3.401.39.92) mturu (245). (AS) "Tye (313) p.utaka.nu (2.247.45)," chin.gima.ta (214.124.39).

(AT) Wale (230) gima (124) t.utaka.tka (4.247.104). (AU) R.upchek.gima.ta.tka (3.402.124.39.104). (AV) "P.kochipi.ta.n.ru (2.403.39.45.3) tsru.gapka.p.ni (205.122.100.96). (AW) P.koohip.je.mmu.ta.n.ru (2.403.30.131.39.45.3). (AX) Xa.ni (215.96) gonnawa.ta.n.na.tka (422.39.45.97.104). (AY) P.eta.n.gi (2.288.45.6) gi (223) gowuk.shini.tka.lu (298.390.104.3)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39). (AZ) "Nonne.ta.na.tka.gi (1.422.39.97.104.6)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39). (BA) "P.kochipi.mmu.ta.n.ru (2.403.131.39.45.3). (BB) N.kowa.ta.nu.tka.lu (6.404.39.45.104.3)," #.chin.gima.t.ni.na (7.214.124.39.96.7) w.utsruka.te.n.ni (5.327.81.80.96). (BC) #.Kow.gima.ta.tka.lu.na (7.404.124.39.104.3.7) nso (397) gonru (398). (BD) Gi (223) gima (124) mturu.tka.ni (245.104.96). (BE) Tsru (205) kwa (405) gima (124) r.ix.na (7.239.7). (BF) Wane (203) gima (124) r.utak.lu.na (7.247.3.7) jimeka (341). (BG) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) gima (124), paranta (340) r.utak.na (7.247.7), jipalu (406), tsolya (407). (BH) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) r.utak.lu.na (7.247.3.7) panchi (408). (BI) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) chichi (278) gima (124) r.utaka.tka.na (7.247.104.7). (BJ) Pejnu.ru.ko (395.65.91) r.utaka.na.ta.tka.na (7.247.31.39.104.7).

(BK) Giyampotu (293) gima (124) r.una (3.286) tsru (205) ga (151). (BL) Gi (223) gima (124) mturu (245) gitlogl.e.k.ni (409.62.91.96). (BM) Gi (223) gima (124) #.jem.je.je.t.lu.na (7.415.30.30.39.3.7) r.utlogl.a (3.409.62). (BN) Giyampotu (293) gima (124) nanu.ka (125.94) #.tsepo.wna.ga.ta (3.410.21.151.39) gonu (151). (BO) Gi (223) gima (124) mtur.ga (245.151) gapka.nu.ni (122.131.96). (BP) Wane (203) gima.ka.tka.la (124.94.104.84) gonu (151) giyok.i.k.waka (411.40.44.106).

(BQ) Kochmaloto (378) gikluk.lewa.ta.chro (412.28.39.70) gatsko.ta.tka (413.39.104) nso (397) muma (414) t.oyejewlo (4.423) yma (416).

(BR) Wane (203) pixka (319) gima (124) r.ix.a.m.ta.tka (3.239.32.39.104). (BS) Kegekna (424) nwa (328) ptaji.ta (425.93) r.ix.gima.na.ta.n.na (7.239.124.31.39.97.7). (BT) Gike (299) gima (124) #.ya.n.na (7.276.97.7). (BU) Panchi (426) gim.ni (124.96) nikata.tka (429.104) tsru.ga (205.151). (BV) #.Nika.wna.gima.m.ta.na.tka (3.430.21.124.32.39.97.104) yin.ni (202.96). (BW) Pimri.ne (431.80) gim.ni.mka (124.96.101) wane.ni.tka (203.96.104) panchi (426) shrichi (427) gima.mka (124.101) #.ya.ni.tke.na (7.276.96.104.7) pimri.n.ni (431.80.96). (BX) Pimri.ne (431.80) gim.ni (124.96) kanawa (154) ya.p.ni (276.100.96). (BY) Yotlo (432) gitsroka (273) gima (124) gista.kanawa.te.ta.n.na (433.154.81.39.97.7).

(BZ) Nso (397) gonru (398) gima (124) gi (223) gima (124) pa.ten.yegi.tka.na (11.246.128.104.97). (CA) #.Kochip.gima.nanu.m.t.lu.na (7.403.124.125.32.39.3.7). (CB) Gi (223) gima (124) go.ga.tnak.lu (14.151.102.3) gonnu (151). (CC) #.Kochip.gima.tnak.lu.na (7.403.124.39.102.3.7). (CD) Gi (223) gima (124) go.ga.tnak.lu (14.151.102.3). (CE) #.Kochip.gima.ta.tnak.lu.na (7.403.124.39.102.3.7). (CF) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.3) nach.gima.ta.na.tka.na (428.124.39.97.104.7). (CG) Magalewi.gima.ta.kta.tka (434.28.124.39.103.104). (CH) Ka.sa.gima.tka.lu (15.155.124.104.3) nso (397). (CI) T.jijruk.sa.gima.t.lu (4.289.155.124.39.3). (CJ) T.uknok.ga.gima.t.lu (4.528.151.124.39.3). (CK) R.amga.sa.gima.ta (3.265.155.124.39). (CL) Gowuk.shini (298.390) gima (124) r.umlik.sagi.m.ta.tka (3.291.155.32.39.104). (CM) Kapcho.saji.ta (435.155.93) r.ix.gima.ta (3.239.124.39). (CN) "#.Maga.lew.gima.ta.tka (3.434.28.124.39.104)," t.chin.gima.ta (4.214.124.39). (CO) "#.Maga.lewa.ta.kta.tka (3.434.28.39.103.104)," #.chin.gima.t.na (7.214.124.39.7).

(CP) #.Maga.lew.gima.m.ta.tka (3.434.28.124.32.39.104). (CQ) Gi (223) gima (124) pa.teno.tka.ni (11.246.104.96) nso (397) gonru (398). (CR) #.Kochip.gima.nanu.m.ta.tka.lu.na (7.403.124.125.32.39.104.3.7). (CS) Gi (223) gima (124) teno.nanu.mno.tka.lu (246.125.131.104.3). (CT) Ci (223) gima (124) teno.tka.lu (246.104.3). (CU) R.ujruk.gima.ta.tka.na (7.289.124.39.104.7). (CV) K.sali.jpa.lu.u (15.529.462.3.93) pso.lu.ka (242.3.94) gosha (437). (CW) Malesh.gima.tka.na (436.121.124.104.7) yine (202). (CX) R.ujruk.gima.ta.tka.na (7.289.124.39.104.7) kochmaloto.ne (378.80).

(CY) Gi (223) gima (124) goyak.mane.na.tka.na (438.156.97.104.7).
(CZ) Sato (226) gim.ni (124.96) tseygoji (439) giyla.ta (240.39).
(DA) Satō (226) gim.ni (124.96) sapna (440) powa (441) giyla.ta (240.39).
(DB) Gi (223) gima (124) goyak.mane.na.tka.na (438.156.97.104.7).
(DC) #.Ya.sh.gima.ta.tka.na (7.276.121.124.39.104.7).

(DD) "W.ujga.n.na (5.305.45.7) gi.kta (223.103) xa.ni (215.96)
r.uxet.na (7.442.7) pimri.ne (431.80). (DE) Wane (203) ga.ya.nu.tka
(5276.45.104)." (DF) Mak.gima.kta (101.124.103) male.sh.ni (436.121.96)
yine (202). (DG) Wane (203) gima (124) gosha (437) #.ya.sha.ta.tka.na
(7.276.121.39.104.7). (DH) Pejri (443) gima (124). (DI) Takoyowuka.na.ta
(4.444.31.39) pejri (443). (DJ) Yine.ro (202.65) gim.ni (124.3) pejri
(443). (DK) Wane (203) gima (124) r.uknōga.m.t.ya.tka
(3.445.32.39.92.104). (DL) R.eta.tnak.na (7.288.102.7) Scha (446).
(DM) Pohechi (447) gima (124) r.upru.ta (3.448.39). (DN) Wane (203)
t.nik.ya (4.222.92) kochmaloto (378).

(DO) Maygale.tu (449.61) gim.ni (124.96) kashicha.tka.lo (450.104.4)
kochmaloto (378). (DP) #.Saple.w.gima.ta.tka (3.451.25.124.39.104).
(DQ) "Scha.a (446.93) twu.tka.ni (329.104.96) kochmaloto (378).
(DR) N.kashicha.tka.lo (1.450.104.4)," #.chin.gima.ta.na.tka
(3.214.124.39.97.104).

(DS) #.Jema.tka.na (7.415.104.7). (DT) R.asuka.tka.na (7.308.104.7).
(DU) Pohechi (447) plu (249) gima (124) #.kashi.na.ta.na.tka
(3.450.31.39.97.104) maygale.t.ni (449.61.96).

(DV) "Ginaka.tka.na (262.104.7)?" #.chin.gima.ta (214.124.39)
Scha (446).

(DW) "Ga (321) ga (321) nyi.tka.ni (530.104.96)." (DX) Mak.gima.kta
(101.124.103) r.asuka.tka.na (7.308.104.7). (DY) #.Gimat.goj.r.e.wa.ta.na
(7.267.157.65.62.25.39.7). (DZ) Wa (263) pohechi (447) tpali (160)
#.yopoka.tka (3.525.104). (EA) "Tutlalala (526)," #.chin.gima.ta
(3.214.124.39). (EB) #.Gimat.goj.r.e.wa.ta.na (7.267.157.65.62.25.39.7),
"Wane.mka (203.101) n.ix.nu.n.gi (1.239.45.98.6)." (EC)
#.Ya.gima.ta.tka.na (7.276.124.39.104.7).

III

Flood

(A) By the very ancestors themselves, in ancient times, she had a
worm for a child. (B) She went to get firewood. (C) She left her son
with her mother. (D) They say she slept. (E) She used to bathe her
grandchildren with hot water. (F) He went all to pieces. (G) He was
not really a person. (H) He died. (I) Then the Kochmaloto had a child
by a boa. (J) He was a very, very white person. (K) "Mama, I'm going

for firewood. (L) Right here I'm going to get wood," said the daughter. (M) "Be careful now, you'll go and sleep; be careful."

(N) "All right," she said. (O) But she went to sleep. (P) She was swinging the child in a hammock. (Q) Then she went sound asleep. (R) Her fire was right beside them. (S) She slept. (T) Then she woke up. (U) She saw her grandson. (V) Right here on her breast he was coiled. (W) He had changed form. (X) His grandmother was startled. (Y) He was actually a boa! (Z) She pushed him. (AA) She pushed him then. (AB) Into the fire went the boa's child. (AC) The fire burned him. (AD) That's why they were inundated.

(AE) His mother came then. (AF) "Mother, where's my son?" (AG) She cried then. (AH) "Mother, where is my son?"

(AI) "This is it," she said. (AJ) "It was not a human being by whom you had a child. (AK) This is a boa's child. (AL) Wasn't it a human being that you saw?"

(AM) The child cried all the time. (AN) After a while his aunts came. (AO) They took him down into a deep pool in the river. (AP) He cried there in the whirlpool.

(AQ) After three days he gave the seed of a very large huito tree to his mother. (AR) From down in the water came the child. (AS) Plant this," he said.

(AT) She planted it. (AU) It had sprouted. (AV) "Strike it so that it will get big beforehand. (AW) Keep striking it over and over. (AX) Now there is going to be a flood. (AY) Watch out for yourselves very soon," he said. (AZ) "I'm going to flood you," he said. (BA) "Strike it. (BB) Now build a platform in it," he said to our ancestors. (BC) They built the platform in the big huito tree. (BD) It was not a little one. (BE) They made a big platform. (BF) There they put manioc. (BG) Then, they put bananas there, sweet potatoes, and squash. (BH) Then they put a house on it. (BI) Then they put a fire on it. (BJ) They put everything on it.

(BK) Quickly the great water came. (BL) There was not a little thunder. (BM) Never has such thunder been heard. (BN) Quickly every place was filled with water. (BO) It was not a small flood in some places. (BP) It was as though water had been poured out.

(BQ) The Kochmaloto who was to blame for it went up in the huito tree with her sister-in-law.

(BR) This is the way it was. (BS) Groups of people were distracted. (BT) There was no place to go. (BU) The great water destroyed the houses. (BV) It destroyed the people. (BW) This is what some did -- they went up on the roofs of the houses. (BX) Some went into their

canoes. (BY) Immense crabs cut up the canoes.

(BZ) The big huito was not low. (CA) They struck it all the time.
(CB) The water again was not far away. (CC) They struck it again.
(CD) The water was again not far away. (CE) They struck it again.
(CF) Then they were hungry. (CG) The water had begun to recede.
(CH) The huito was bearing fruit. (CI) A piece of fruit fell. (CJ) She
threw it into the water. (CK) The fruit disappeared. (CL) Soon the
fruit came to the surface. (CM) It was very muddy. (CN) "The water has
receded now," she said. (CO) "The water has receded everywhere," they
said.

(CP) The water had receded. (CQ) The big huito tree was not low.
(CR) They kept hitting it. (CS) Then it was not high. (CT) It was not
high then. (CU) They climbed down then. (CV) The whole jungle was
full of mud with scum. (CW) There were no people. (CX) The Kochmalotos
went down then.

(CY) They didn't have durable bodies. (CZ) A little straining mat
killed one. (DA) A bijao stalk killed another. (DB) They did not have
durable bodies. (DC) They just went off, then.

(DD) "We'll hunt to see if there are others left. (DE) We'll go
over there." (DF) But there were no people. (DG) They just went off
into the woods. (DH) There was an anyuje. (DI) The anyuje was making
masato. (DJ) The anyuje was a person, a woman. (DK) They passed her
then. (DL) Scha saw them again. (DM) He was felling a pchechi tree.
(DN) There the Kochmaloto was eating.

(DO) The blind one grabbed the Kochmaloto. (DP) He screamed.
(DQ) "Scha! Here's the Kochmaloto." (DR) "I've caught her," he said.

(DS) They heard him. (DT) They ran. (DU) The blind one had
grabbed the branch of the pchechi tree.

(DV) "Where are they?" said Scha.

(DW) "Right here she is." (DX) But they had run away. (DY) They
suspected. (DZ) The foot of the pchechi tree he had cracked. (EA) It
went, "Tutlalala." (EB) They suspected, "That's just what I'd like to
do to you." (EC) They went then.

IV

The One-Handed Demon

(A) Paliga.ta.chine (452.39.70) gim.ni (124.96) #.kash.kanawa.te.ta
(3.450.154.81.39). (B) Gitok.ga (400.151) gima (124) #.ya.n.na
(7.276.97.7). (C) Wane (203) gima (124) r.ix.je.ta (3.239.30.39).

(D) Gix.gim.ni (236.124.96) kose.ta.tka (453.39.104) wa (263) kamchi (454). (E) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) r.ayoka.na.tka.lu (3.455.97.104.3) wa (263) satu (226). (F) "Gita (228) gistaka.na.tka.lu (433.97.104.3)," #.chin.gima.ta.tka (3.214.124.39.104) satu (226). (G) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) gistaka.na.tka.lu (433.31.39.43.3).

(H) Tsro (205) kanawa (154) gima (124) r.awa.m.ta (3.208.32.39) gistaka.chri.pa (433.70.100). (I) R.anik.ga.nanu.m.t.na (7.456.151.125.32.39.7). (J) Teyak.gim.lo (457.124.4) kanawa (154). (K) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) gitok.ga (400.151) r.ushpaka.myo.m.t.ya.tka (3.254.158.32.39.92.104) gitok.ga (400.151). (L) Ganikaji (392) gima (124) #.kashih.ni.tka (3.450.96.104) kanawa (154) spu (458). (M) Wane (203) gima (124) r.ustaj.ya.tka.lu (3.433.92.104.3) gistaka.chri.tka (433.70.104). (N) Kanawa (154) tlo (459) gima (124) r.apoka.m.ta.tka (3.213.32.39.104) gi.myo (3.158). (O) #.Kose.m.ta.tka.na (3.453.32.39.104.7). (P) R.uknoga.m.ta.tka.na (7.445.151.32.39.104.7) wa (263) yokwi.ko (460.44) waka (106) gi.kmigi (3.393). (Q) R.et.gima.ta.tka.lu.na (7.288.124.39.104.3.7) gi.myo (3.158). (R) Pejnu.ru.ne (216.65.80) gima (124) get.lu (288.3) gi.myo (3.158). (S) Wirakochā (326) myo (158). (T) Klata.a (334.93) r.ix.a.myo.gima.ta (3.239.158.124.39) kamchi (454).

(U) Wale (230) r.ustaka.myo.ta.tka.lu (3.433.158.39.104.3). (V) Gitok.ga (400.151) #.ya.tka (3.276.104) kamchi (454). (W) Wane.k.lu (203.91.3) gima (124) r.umlika.tka (3.291.104) kasureru (344). (X) Gi (223) pso.gima.nan.ru (242.124.125.65) kasureru (344). (Y) Tsru (205) kasureru (344) gimlika.tka (291.104). (Z) Ka.jpa.tay (15.462.93) gonu (151) gima (124). (AA) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) mala (463) r.umji.ni.tka.na (3.464.96.104.7) yine (202). (AB) R.umat.gima.t.na (7.267.124.39.7) gi (223) wa (263) satu (226) r.aw.na (7.208.7). (AC) Gosha (437) gima (124) r.aw.na (7.208.7) (AD) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) kayi.tka.ni (212.104.96) gajer.ya (465.92) #.yochiyaka.tka (465.104). (AE) Wane.k.lu (203.91.3) gima (124) #.yopyoka.tka (3.465.104). (AF) Tsru (205) gina (466) pixka (319) r.ix.a.nanu.m.ta.tka (3.239.125.32.39.104) gonu (151), mak.gima.kta (101.124.103) kamchi (454) gisurna.tka (467.104). (AG) Mamyotu.tka (531.104) gisurna.getko.ta.tka (467.123.39.104). (AH) Saple.w.gima.nanu.m.ta (3.451.25.124.125.32.39). (AI) "Ge-e-e-e (468)," #.chin.gima.nanu.m.ta (3.214.124.125.32.39). (AJ) Gonu (151) klat.ga.tay (334.151.93) r.ix.gima.m.ta (3.239.124.32.39) gonu (151). (AK) Wapgu (469) pixka (319) r.ix.gima.m.ta.tka (3.239.124.32.39.104) gonu (151). (AL) Wane (203) #.saple.w.gima.nanu.m.t.ya (3.451.25.124.125.32.39.92) kamchi (454). (AM) Gonu (151) yma (416) mala (463) ya.tka (267.104) kamchi (454).

(AN) Wane.k.lu (203.92.3) kiglē.tka.lu (287.104.3). (AO) R.uknon.k.a.tka (3.445.43.104). (AP) Gike (299) kos.lewa.ta.tka (453.28.39.104). (AQ) Xa.ni (215.96) gogne (252) nanu (125) gike (299) kos.lewa.ta (453.28.39). (AR) Kiglē.tka.lu (287.104.3) wa (263) xa.ni (215.96).

(AS) Seyoka.tka (316.104).

IV

The One-Handed Demon

(A) The demon grabbed the canoes of those going upstream. (B) They went down into the water. (C) That's the way he always did. (D) There were many that the demon pulled down. (E) So one man was angry. (F) "I'm going to cut him," he said. (G) So he was cut.

(H) The one who cut him was in a big canoe. (I) They were paddling along. (J) The canoe was going fast. (K) Then from out of the water came the hand. (L) It grabbed the side of the canoe midway. (M) Right there he cut it -- the man who did the cutting. (N) His hand fell on the cover of the canoe. (O) They pulled hard. (P) They passed the place of danger, his deep pool. (Q) Then they saw his hand. (R) All of them saw his hand -- (S) the hand of a white. (T) It was extremely white, the demon's hand was!

(U) He had cut off his hand. (V) Down into the water went the demon. (W) At once leaves of thatch came to the surface. (X) What a size the thatch was! (Y) Big thatch floated. (Z) The water became extremely muddy! (AA) Then he went downstream with people. (AB) It is said that they knew none remained. (AC) They stayed in the woods. (AD) Then in the evening where they had just been it was shining. (AE) Just then a storm rose. (AF) It was like a great rain all over the water, but the demon was going downstream. (AG) Maybe One-handed had gone downstream. (AH) He went screaming. (AI) "He-e-e-e," he said as he went along. (AJ) The water was very white. (AK) Like cotton, the water was. (AL) The demon screamed as he went along. (AM) With the water, the demon went downstream.

(AN) Then everything was fine. (AO) He was gone. (AP) No one pulled them down. (AQ) Now there's never anyone who pulls them down. (AR) Now it's good.

(AS) It is finished now.

V

Tsla Swallowed by Fish

(A) Maknawlo (470) t.yanuma.ta (4.471.39). (B) "Ga.y.ewa (5.276.49), muchikaji.ne (282.80), mala (463)," #.chin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39) Tsla (268). (C) "Popukalu (472) gogne (252)."

(D) Gewi (302) mala (463) gima (124) #.ya.tka.na (7.276.104.7). (E) Gitok.ga (400.151) #.ya.tka (3.276.104) Tsla (268). (F) Wakawa (357) gima (124) nikloka.m.t.lu (473.32.39.3). (G) Wane (203) gima

(124) r.awa (3.208) saple.m.ta (451.32.39). (H) "T.nikloka.m.ta.na.tka.no (4.473.32.39.97.104.1)," #.ohin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39)Tsla (268). (I) Gitok.ga (400.151) #.saple.wa.m.t.ya (3.451.25.32.39.92). (J) "T.nikloka.m.t.no (4.473.32.39.1) wakawa (357)." (K) R.omka.gima.ta.tka.lu.na (7.309.124.39.104.3.7). (L) Wane (203) gima (124) r.ushpaka.m.t.ya.tka (3.254.32.39.92.104). (M) T.aplik.gima.ta.tka.lu (4.474.124.39.104.3).

(N) Wane (203) gima (124) poko.wa.ta.tnaka (475.25.39.102). (O) Wane (203) gima (124) #.kamru.rewa.t.ya.na (7.270.28.39.92.7). (P) Panohi (426) #.kamru.t.na (7.270.39.7). (Q) Wane (203) gima (124) r.aw.na (7.208.7). (R) Wane (203) gima (124) t.yanuma.t.ya.tnaka (4.471.39.92.102) koshichi (476). (S) "Maknawlo.o (470.93), maknawlo.o (470.93)," #.ohin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).

(T) "Ga.ya.nu.tnaka (5.276.45.102). (U) Gi (223) kigle.ru (287.3) gewi (302). (V) W.upna.nu (5.376.45) xako (310)," #.ohin.gima.ta (3.214.124.39).

(W) Wane (203) gima (124) #.ya.tnaka (3.276.102). (X) Wane (203) gima.mka (124.101) r.awa.tnaka (3.208.102). (Y) Wane (203) gima (124) r.uyaka.t.ya.tka (3.401.39.92.104). (Z) Mala (463) potu (126) #.ya.tka (3.276.104). (AA) Wane (203) r.aw.potu.ta.tka (3.208.126.39.104).

(AB) Seyoka.tka (316.104)

V

Tsla Swallowed by Fish

(A) The maknawlo bird sang. (B) "Let's go down river, princes," said Tsla. (C) "This is a place of death."

(D) They came down river here. (E) Tsla went under the water. (F) A giant súngaro swallowed him. (G) There he was yelling. (H) "She gulped me right down," said Tsla. (I) Under the water he was yelling. (J) "The súngaro swallowed me."

(K) They followed him. (L) There he came out. (M) She vomited him then. (N) There they established another village. (O) There they worked. (P) They made a house. (Q) There they stayed.

(R) Then the bird sang again. (S) "Maknawloo, maknawloo," it said.

(T) "Let's go again. (U) It's not good here. (V) We'll die, surely," he said.

(W) So they went again. (X) There they were going to stay again.
(Y) It is from there that they came. (Z) They went way down river.
(AA) There they finally stayed.

(AB) It is finished now.

VI

Giant Hawks

(A) Wane (203) gima (124) #.ya.na (7.276.7). (B) R.usurna.
gima.t.na (7.467.124.39.7) gi.skit.ga (3.477.151) r.apok.na (7.213.7).
(C) #.pali.gima.ta.tka.na (7.452.124.39.104.7) Maryano (461) Gapga
(479). (D) Wane (203) gima (124) r.awa (3.208) pakcha (478) ganikaji
(392) gapga (479) Maryano (461). (E) Tsuru (205) gita.waka (480.106)
r.awa (3.208) pna (481) gi.pna (3.481) pakcha (478) pna (481). (F) Wane
(203) gima (124) r.aw.na (7.208.7) gepi (482), #.ganunro (3.201), wale
(230). (G) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) #.paliga.t.i.n.na (7.452.39.40.96.7)
yine (202) wane (203) gima (124) r.ushpaka.m.t.ya (3.254.32.39.92)
pakcha (478). (H) #.Koschek.gim.ta.pa.n.ro (3.483.124.39.42.97.4)
maklo (484) j.ni (243.96). (I) To.jiwu (4.485) #.koscheka.p.ya.n.ro
(3.483.42.92.97.4) pakcha (478). (J) Gi.jixi (3.159) gima (124)
gi.sewata (3.486) #.koscheka.p.ya.n.ro (3.483.42.92.97.4). (K) Teno
(246) gima (124) gi.pna (3.481) nij.ya.tka.lo.na (7.222.92.104.4.7)
#.ganunro (3.201) yma (416). (L) Wane (203) gima (124) r.ix.je.ta
(3.442.30.39). (M) Mturu (245) gim.ni (124.96) #.koschek.je.ta
(3.483.30.39), tsuru (205) koxa (107). (N) Maklu (484) ji (243) gim.ni
(124.96) #.koscheka.pa (3.483.42) pakcha (478).

(O) Tuwu (487) gishinika.chine (301.70), tuwu (487) gwapa.chine
(258.70), wanna (234) wgene (306) #.koschek.je.ta (3.483.30.39) pakcha
(478). (P) Giya.gim.ni (221.124.96) satu (226) galuka (488)
gistak.le.ta.na.tka.lu (433.29.39.97.104.3). (Q) Sawli (489) gima
(124) #.poge.wna.ta.tka (3.490.21.39.104). (R) Wale (230) gima (124)
gistaka.na.tka.lu (433.97.104.3) gi.jix.ni (3.159.96). (S) Kanawa
(154) gima (124) r.apok.jixi.m.ta.na.tka (3.213.159.32.39.97.104).
(T) Teno (246) gima (124) #.ya.tka (3.276.104) wale (230).
(U) R.a.lna.m.ta.tka (3.491.32.39.104). (V) Gi.pna (3.481) gima (124)
#.jigluka.na.tka (3.492.97.104). (W) Wane (203) gima (124)
r.upn.i.ya.na.tka (3.376.40.92.97.104).

(X) Wane (203) gima (124) r.upna.na.tka (3.376.97.104) t.ganuru
(4.206). (Y) Gi (223) t.uyla.lewa.ta.tka (4.240.28.39.104).suxo (323).
(Z) Wane.k.lu (203.91.3) gima (124) t.amga.tka (4.265.104). (AA) Gi
(223) gima (124) t.wa.tka (4.208.104) #.ganunro (3.201). (AB)
Ginak.gima.kta (262.124.103) t.ya.tka (4.276.104)?

(AC) Seyoka.tka.ni (316.104.96).

VI

Giant Hawks

(A) They went there. (B) They went downstream, and they arrived at the mouth of the stream. (C) Then they went up the stream, Maryano. (D) There was a hawk living, half way up the Maryano. (E) In a big cliff was the hole, his hole, the hawk's hole. (F) There the two lived, his wife and he. (G) So when people went up the stream, the hawk would come out. (H) He would grab a girl. (I) By the head the hawk would grab her. (J) With his claws he would grab her. (K) Up in his hole he would eat her with his mate. (L) That's the way he always did. (M) He would grab a child or an adult. (N) A young man the hawk would grab.

(O) Those who were after salt, those who were getting salt — their children the hawk would grab. (P) So one man wanted to cut him. (Q) He sharpened his machete. (R) With it he cut off his feet. (S) His feet landed in the canoe. (T) Then he went up. (U) He flew away. (V) He went into his hole. (W) There he died.

(X) That's the way her mate died. (Y) The female was not a killer. (Z) After that she disappeared. (AA) His mate didn't stay there. (AB) Where on earth did she go?

(AC) It is finished.

VII

The Glutton

(A) Muchi.kawa (367.108) gima (124) wa (263) Tagwero (493) sato (226) gima (124) #.gamunro (3.201) r.anika (3.494).

(B) R.olot.ew.gima.ta (3.495.28.124.39) (C) Wane (203) gima (124) r.apoka (3.213) wa (263) r.umajeru (3.496). (D) Waleprika (497) gima (124) r.ujolika (3.498). (E) Gixo (236) gima (124) nikchi (499) r.awapa (3.258). (F) R.apok.gima.ta (3.213.124.39). (G) #.Yochje.gima.ta (3.500.124.39). (H) R.al.gima.ta (3.507.124.39) #.jima.tka (3.501.104). (I) #.Jima.tka.lu (3.501.104) wa (263) kayinre (502). (J) R.alixa (3.235). (K) #.Nikat.potu.ta.n.ru (3.429.126.39.45.3) pejnu.ru.ni.ko (216.65.96.91). (L) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) kyegeka (424). (M) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) #.gamunro.ni (3.201.96) r.uyla.ta.tka (3.240.39.104). (N) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) #.gamunro.ni (3.201.96) #.nika.tka (3.222.104). (O) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) #.nikat.potu.ta.n.ru (3.429.126.39.97.3) pejnu.ru.ni.ko (216.65.96.91).

(P) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) kayi.tka.ni (212.104.96) r.usurna.tka (3.467.96). (Q) #.Chiyaga.nanu.m.ta.tka (3.255.125.32.39.104). (R) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) r.apoka (3.213) #.gimatjiru (3.503) yegi (128). (S) Wane (203) gepi (482) gogne (252) r.awa (3.208). (T) Sato (226) r.anji.ta.tnaka (3.504.39.102). (U) #.Nika.n.ro (3.222.73) mole (251), t.epuro (4.227).

(V) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) #.paliga.ta.tnaka (3.452.39.102) (W) R.apoka.tnaka (3.213.102) r.umajeru (3.496). (X) Waleprika (497) r.ujolika.tnaka (3.498.102). (Y) R.awpa.tnak.lu (3.258.102.3) gixo (236) nikohi (499). (Z) Wane (203) #.yoohe.t.ya.tnaka (3.500.39.92.102). (AA) R.alixa (3.235) #.nika.tnaka (3.222.102). (AB) #.Nikat.potu.ta.n.ru (3.429.126.39.45.3) pejnu.ru.ni.ko (216.65.96.91). (AC) R.alixa (3.235) kegeka (424). (AD) "Gwi (302) (right side) popohi (505)," #.china (3.214). (AE) "Xa.wak.ni (215.106.96) n.uyla.ta.nu.tka.lo (1.240.39.45.104.4)."

(AF) R.uyla.ta.na.tka.lo (3.240.39.97.104.4) #.ganunro.ni (3.201.96). (AG) #.Nikata.n.ro (3.429.97.4). (AH) Pejnu.ru.ni.ko (216.65.96.91) #.nikata (3.429). (AI) R.alixa (3.235) r.usurna.tnaka (3.467.102). (AJ) #.Chiyaga.nanu.m.tnaka (3.255.125.32.39.102). (AK) R.apoka (3.213) #.gimatjiru (3.503) yegi (128). (AL) #.Yokwi.t.lu (3.506.39.3). (AM) "P.shich.ni (2.380.96) mgenoklu (200) nika.tka (222.104)," #.chin.ru (3.214.3)

(AN) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) sato (226) #.ranji.ta.tnaka (3.504.39.102). (AO) Mturo (245) potu (126) r.anji.ta.tka (3.504.39.104). (AP) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) pamy (508) gogne (252) wane (203) r.awa (3.208). (AQ) R.alixa (3.235) #.paliga.ta.tnaka (3.452.39.102). (AR) R.apoka.tnaka (3.213.102) r.umajeru (3.496). (AS) Waleprika (497) r.ujolika.tnaka (3.498.102). (AT) Wane (203) #.china (3.214), r.ujolik.ni.n.pa.tka (3.499.96.97.100.104), wane (203) #.chin.ru (3.214.4) #.ganunro (3.201), "Gi (223) gawla.ko (510.91) gagmuna (338) yegi (128) gi (223) p.ya.nu (2.276.45). (AU) Wane.ro (203.4) tsro (205) sanu (511). (AV) Gi (223) wane.ko (203.91) p.ya.nu (2.276.45)," #.china (3.214). (AW) "T.uyla.ta.n.yi (4.240.39.45.2) xako (310) sanu (511)," #.china (3.214).

(AX) Wane (203) t.ya.tka (4.276.104) wala (231) suxo (323). (AY) T.eta.tka.lu (4.288.104.3) wa (263) to.mole (4.251) shyole (512). (AZ) To.mole (4.251) t.chiyaga.ta.tka (4.255.39.104). (BA) Giyag.ni (221.96) wane.pnu.te.tka (203.208.81.104), "K.ayro.kleru (15.513.71) wale.ko.kta (230.91.103) nika.na.tka.lo (222.97.104.4) no.mol.ni (1.251.93)." (BB) Giyag.ni (221.96) t.atsko.ta.tka (4.413.39.104) teno (246). (BC) Wane (203) t.kagwak.ya.tka.lu (4.514.92.104.3) t.ganuru (4.206).

(BD) Gwi.tka.lu (302.104.3) r.apoka (3.213) (right below). (BE) Gixo (236) nikohi (499) r.awapa (3.258). (BF) Wane (203) gixa.chri (239.70) gima (124) tnaka (102). (BG) #.Nika.nu.tnaka (3.222.45.102). (BH) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) r.ujga.tka.lo

(3.305.104.4) #.ganunro (3.201). (BJ) "ane (203) #.china (3.214),
"Ginaka.tka.yi (262.104.2)? (BJ) P.una.nu.tka (2.286.45.104)," #.
china (3.214). (BK) P.nika.pa.nu.tka (2.222.42.45.104)."

(BL) Ten.ro (246.4) t.wa.na.ta (4.208.31.39) wala (231). (BM)
T.eta.na.ta.n.ru (4.288.31.39.97.3) wale (230) jima.na.ta (501.31.39).
(BN) #.Nikata.tka.lu (3.429.104.3) pejnu.ru.ni.ko (216.65.96.91)
nikchi (499). (BO) R.umope.ta.tnaka (3.515.39.102). (BF) "P.una. nu.
tka (2.286.45.104)," #.china (3.214).

(BQ) Gi (223) t.una.tka (4.286.104). (ER) T.umat.goj.r.e.wa.ta.na
(4.267.157.65.62.25.59.97). (ES) "Gita.k.maka (228.91.101) nika.nu.
n.yi (222.45.98.2)," t.china.tka (4.214.104).

(BT) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81), "Gi (223) go (95) xa.ni (215.96)
ponik.no (516.1)?" #.china (3.214).

(BU) Wale.nanu.ko (230.125.91) r.ustak.na.tka.wa (3.433.47.104.-
47). (BV) #.Jim.nawa (3.501.47) (BW) #.Nika (3.222). (FX) #.Nikata.
tka (3.429.104). (BY) #.Tunwa.ta (3.333.39). (BZ) "Kigle.no (287.1),"
#.china (3.214). (CA) "N.ya.na.wa (1.276.97.105)," #.china (3.214).
(CB) "Xa.ni (215.96) n.ustaka.tpali.t.i.nwa (1.433.160.39.40.47)."

(CC) Jima.tnaka (501.102). (CD) T.alixa (4.235) nika.tnaka
(222.102). (CE) #.Tunwa.ta.tnaka (3.333.39.102). (CF) Ci (233)
r.umkata (3.224) #.tunwa.le.ta (3.333.29.39). (CG) Wano.k.lu
(203.91.3) t.ujruka.m.ta.tka (4.289.32.39.104) #.ganunro (3.201).
(CH) T.ushiri.m.ta.tka (4.517.32.39.104). (CI) Chiji (330) t.apoka.
tka. (4.213.104). (CJ) "Xa.wak.ni (215.106.96) n.uyla.ta.nu.tka.yi
(1.240.39.45.104.2)," t.chin.ru (4.214.3). (CK) "Pixa.ko.kta (229.-
91.103) nik.je.na.ta.n.na (222.30.31.39.97.7) no.mole.n.ni (1.251.80.96),"
t.china (4.214). (CL) "Xa.wak.ni (215.106.96) n.uyla.ta.na.tka.yi
(1.240.39.97.104.2)."

(CM) Wano.k.lu (203.91.3) gima (124) t.uyla.ta.na.tka.lu (4.240.-
39.97.104.3) tsru (205) nika.l.ni (222.60.96). (CN) Wane.k.lu (203.-
91.3) gima (124) t.ya.tka (4.276.104). (CO) T.usurna.tka (4.467.104).
(CP) T.uru (4.518) yegi (128) t.apoka.tka (4.213.104). (CQ) Wane
(203) gima (124) #.china (3.214), "Papa (519), wale.ko.kta (230.91.103)
nikat.je.na.ta.n.na (429.30.31.39.97.7) no.mole.n.ni (1.251.97.96)
kwamonuru.n.ni (520.80.96)."

(CR) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) gima (124) #.paliga.ta.nu.tka
(3.452.39.45.104) t.uru (4.518). (CS) R.ota.pa.nu.tka.lu (3.288.42.-
45.104.3) tsru (205) nika.lu (222.60). (CT) Wane (203) gima (124)
r.uchima.ta (3.369.39). (CU) Wane (203) gima (124) #.yochpik.je.na.-
tka.lu (3.521.30.31.39.104.3). (CV) Chichi (278) #.mole.ta.n.ru
(3.522.39.97.3). (CW) #.Yochpika.nu.tka.lu (3.521.45.104.3).

(CX) #.Ya.gima.ta.tka (3.276.124.39.104) gi.pji (3.426). (CY)
Gi.pji (3.426) #.ya.tka (3.276.104). (CZ) Pamyo (508) gogno (252)

r.awa (3.208). (DA) Wane.pnu.te (203.208.81) #.paliga.ta.tnaka
(3.452.39.102). (DB) Wane (203) r.apoka.tka (3.213.104) wa (263)
tsru (205) nika.lu (222.60) gipn.i.ya.waka (376.96.92.106).
(DC) R.eta.m.ta.tka.lu (3.288.32.39.104.3) wa (263) wata (523).
(DD) Gi.yomle (3.524) t.upchek.ya (4.402.92) wata (523).

(DE) Seyoka (316).

VII

The Glutton

(A) In the old days, Tahvero took a wife. (B) They were going to smoke meat. (C) They arrived at his tambo. (D) The next day he went hunting. (E) He got a great quantity of meat. (F) He arrived. (G) He made the fire. (H) When it was ready, he roasted it. (I) He roasted the meat. (J) It was ready. (K) He ate up every bit of it. (L) Afterwards he was desperately hungry. (M) Then he killed his wife. (N) He ate her up. (O) He finished every bit.

(P) Then, when it was evening, he went down stream. (Q) He cried all along the way. (R) Then he arrived where his father-in-law was. (S) There he stayed two days. (T) He asked for another girl again. (U) She was of the family of the one he had eaten, her little sister.

(V) Then he went up river again. (W) He came again to his tambo. (X) The next day he went hunting. (Y) Again he got a great quantity of meat. (Z) He made the fire there again. (AA) When he was finished, he was desperately hungry. (AB) He ate up every bit of it. (AC) When he was finished, he was upset. (AD) "Here (the side) is soft," he said. (AE) "Now I'm going to kill her."

(AF) He killed his wife. (AG) He finished her. (AH) Every bit he finished. (AI) When he was through, he went down stream. (AJ) He cried all along the way. (AK) He arrived where his father-in-law was. (AL) He deceived him. (AM) "A tiger ate your daughter," he said.

(AN) Then he asked for another again. (AO) The smallest one he asked for then. (AP) After that, he stayed there five days. (AQ) When he was through, he went up stream again. (AR) He arrived again at his tambo. (AS) The next day he went hunting again. (AT) He said, when he went hunting, he said to his wife, "Don't go over there where that tree is. (AU) There's a big wasp. (AV) Don't you go there at all," he said. (AW) "The wasp'll kill you for sure," he said.

(AX) Then the girl went there. (AY) She saw the edge of her sister's skirt. (AZ) She cried for her sister. (BA) Then after

that, "He himself, the deceiver, ate my sister." (BB) Therefore she climbed up high. (BC) There she waited for her husband.

(BD) Right here he arrived (right below). (BE) He brought a great quantity of meat. (BF) He did the same thing again. (BG) He ate again. (BH) Then he hunted for his wife. (BI) He said, "Where are you? (BJ) Come now," he said. (BK) "Come and eat."

(BL) She was staying up high. (BM) She saw him roasting meat. (BN) He finished every bit of the meat. (BO) He did the same thing again. (BP) "Come now," he said.

(BQ) She didn't come. (BR) She suspected: (BS) "I'd like to eat you," she said.

(BT) Then, "Wouldn't I myself be delicious?" he said. (BU) He cut himself. (BV) He roasted himself. (BW) He ate. (BX) He finished it. (BY) He stood up. (BZ) "I'm all right," he said. (CA) "I can still walk well. (CB) Now I'll cut off my leg."

(CC) He roasted it. (CD) He finished eating it up. (CE) He got up again. (CF) He couldn't stand. (CG) Then his wife came down. (CH) She hurried. (CI) She reached the ground. (CJ) "Now I'm going to kill you," she said to him. (CK) "You yourself ate my sisters," she said. (CL) "Now I'm going to kill you."

(CM) Right then she killed the big eater. (CN) Then she left. (CO) She went down stream. (CP) Where her father was she arrived. (CQ) She said, "Papa, he himself ate my sisters, my poor sisters."

(CR) Then her father went up stream. (CS) He went and looked at the big eater. (CT) There he gathered firewood. (CU) He burned him. (CV) He heaped the firewood up. (CW) He set it afire.

(CX) He went to his house. (CY) To his house he went. (CZ) Five days he stayed. (DA) Then he went up stream again. (DB) There he arrived where the big eater died. (DC) Then he saw the bamboo. (DD) Out of his sepulchre had sprouted a bamboo.

(DE) It is finished.

GLOSSARY

Items	Possessive Prefixes with Noun Classes			Subject Prefixes with Verb Classes	
	III	II	I	II	I
1	no-	n-	n-	n-	n-
2	pu-	p-	p-	p-	p-
3	gi-	#-	r-	#-	r-
4	to-	t-	t-	t-	t-
5	wu-	w-	w-	w-	w- ooga-
6	gi-	g-	g-	g-	g-
7	gi-...-na	#-...-na	r-...-na	#-...-na	r-...-na

	Object Suffixes	Predicating Suffixes	Translations
1	-no	-no	First person singular
2	-yi	-yi	Second person singular
3	-lu	-lu (oo-ni, 96)	Third person masculine singular
4	-lo	-lo (oo-ni, 96)	Third person feminine singular
5	-wu	-wu	First person plural
6	-gi	-gi	Second person plural
7	-na	-na (-nna oo nina, 96 + 7)	Third person plural

Items 11-15, prefixes occurring with verbs, nouns and some adjectives.

- 11 pa- 'one, another'.
- 12 gi- indicates that the subject co-operates with the object in the action.
- 13 m- oo ma privitive.
- 14 go- extends or prolongs the action of the verb.
- 15 ka- possessing; comprising a class involving the attribute, object or action expressed in the stem.

Items 20-49, verbal suffixes. These occur generally in the order listed.

- 20 -ka semelfactive. With a certain class of verbs,

- .-ka immediately follows the stem. If the action is not semelfactive, and -ka, therefore, does not occur, -ta Verbal (39) is obligatory.
- 21 -Vwna intransitive verbal or verbalizing suffix. (Suffixes 25-32 are always followed by -ta Verbal (39), or by -kaka Causative or Reciprocal (120), or by a nominalizing suffix.)
- 25 -Vwa verbal suffix occurring frequently between noun stem and -ta Verbal (39).
- 26 -sa indicates that the action is profuse, that a speaker is loquacious.
- 27 -jixa indicates that the subject of the verb performs the action by proxy.
- 28 -lewa vowel > e+-wa -- suggests that the actor is characterized by the action or state of the verb.
- 29 -le occurs in the second of successive verbs, to which the preceding verb functions more or less as an auxiliary.
- 30 -je 'always' -- may indicate that the action always occurs, or that the effects are lasting.
- 31 -Vna corresponds to the progressive of English.
- 32 -m- indicates that the action of the verb is superficial.
- 38 -Vga hortatory.
- 39 -Vta verbal or verbalizing suffix.
- 40 -Vowel > i (stem final vowel, or vowel of Nos. 20, 38, 39 > i). Indicates condition ('if' or 'when') fulfilled. Also, a polite form, often used stylistically. In some cases the vowel change appears to be a locative, perhaps a contraction of -ya (Locative, 92).
- 41 [no meaning given; typographical error in text?]
- 42 -Vpa the subject goes or comes to perform the action. (Frequently occurs with loss of non-contiguous preceding vowel.)
- 43 -ka passive.
- 44 -ko future passive.

- 45 -Vnu anticipatory and imperative -- 'going to (do)', '(do)'.
 46 [no meaning given; typographical error in text?]
 47 -na...-wa ~~oo~~ -nwa reflexive.
 49 Stem-final vowel > e + -wa invitational.

Items 60-74, nominalizing and nominal suffixes.

- 60 -lu nominalizing and infinitive.
 61 -Vtu nominal, usually occurring with the privitive or with another nominal suffix.
 62 Vowel > e indicates that the noun is possessed or is in some close syntactic relationship.
 63 -Vnu nominalizes and also indicates that the substantive to which it is affixed is possessor.
 64 -ri nominalizer with verb stems. Refers to the subject of the verb.
 65 -Vru nominalizer with verb stems. Refers to the object of the verb.
 [Items 70-75 are composed of morphemes listed above, in combinations with specialized meanings.]
 70 -chri subject of verb ('the one who').
 71 k....-Vkleru subject of the verb as a specialist in the action of the verb [kginkaklewakleru < k-....-kleru+ginkaka-, 'tell', + -lewa, Characterizer (28), 'messenger'].
 72 -jeru the one from whom the subject of the verb receives the passive action of the verb (numatjeru, 'the one by whom I am known').
 73 -Vnru recipient of the action of the subject (numatanru, 'the one whom I know').
 74 -Vnri action or state of the verb as the occupation or state of the subject (nyinri 'my going' < n- first person subject (1) + ya 'go' + Vowel > i, Locative (40) + -nri).

[Plurals of items 71 and 72 are formed by adding -ne (80). The plural of Item 70 is formed by dropping -ri

and adding -ne (80) to the final syllable -chi; that of No. 73, by dropping -ru and adding -ne. The plural of Item 74 is formed by adding -na (7).

Items 80-84, substantival suffixes.

- 80 -Vne pluralizer, applied to people and animals.
81 -Vte ownership, applied to the object owned.
82 -Vne possession of instrument.
83 -Vli ~ le endearment.
84 -la calls attention to the identity.

Items 90-98, suffixes and particles occurring with various major word classes.

- 90 -Vchi absolute, implying a degree of syntactic independence. With a verb, a sort of participle.
91 -Vko emphatic.
92 -ya with verbs and -Vya with other major word classes. Locative, 'right there'. Serves also to show syntactic relationships such as are translated by the prepositions 'by', 'from', 'for', 'to', 'at', and makes the object of a verb indirect rather than direct. With a verb, -ya occurs in the order following -pa (42).
93 -Vta ~ -Vtay ~ lengthening of the final vowel of any word. Exclamatory. Conforming to the general intonation pattern in exclamations and calling, this syllable, though always word-final, receives the stress, is lengthened considerably and is raised in pitch.
94 -Vka affirmative. Sometimes used interchangeably with -ko Emphatic (91).
95 -ge interrogative.
96 -ni assertive. Translated, it furnishes a predicate, though not functionally a predicate.
97 -Vna intensifier of action or state.
98 -Vna particular item or occasion; hence it can be used to

signify past action. It has not been possible so far always to distinguish between Items 97 and 98.

Items 100-107, particles which occur both as free and as bound morphemes. They are more often free when associated with nouns, and bound when associated with verbs in which case they follow suffixes Nos. 40-48, and precede Nos. 1-7.

- 100 pa ∞ -Vpa The action of the verb may be future or past but is not taking place at present. May also indicate purpose -- 'for', 'in order to'.
- 101 maka ∞ -Vmka optative.
- 102 tnaka ∞ -Vtnaka indicates a repeated occurrence of an action or an item.
- 103 kta ∞ -Vkta generalizes the statement, as adding the idea of 'wherever', 'whenever', 'whatever', 'whoever', etc.
- 104 tka ∞ -Vtka 'already', 'then', 'now'.
- 105 wa ∞ -Vwa 'yet'.
- 106 waka ∞ -Vwaka place, period of time, manner.
- 107 koxa 'also'.
- 108 kawa ∞ -Vkawa period of time.

Items 120-131, particles which occur both as bound and as free forms. Generally, they are free when associated with nouns and bound when associated with verbs in which case they follow the stem and precede -ta Verbal (39).

- 120 kaka collective with substantives, or reciprocal. Reciprocal with verbs in which the object is not expressed. Causative with verb plus object. With verbs it serves as a limited alternant to -ta Verbal (39). Also used as 'each' with various major word classes.
- 121 sha ∞ -Vsha 'just', 'only'. Also, with a noun, refers to an exclusive group.
- 122 gapka first, next in succession.
- 123 getko 'maybe'.

- 124 gima quotative.
- 125 nanu ∞-Vnanu distributive.
- 126 potu intensifier of result (cf. Item 97).
- 127 poko manner -- 'how'.
- 128 yegi 'where'.
- 129 gogne expanse of time or space.
- 130 ga continuative.
- 131 mnu ∞ -Vmnu indicates that a number of individuals are acting as a unit.

Items 150-160, nouns occurring in the same position as Items 120-131 above. Most, but not all, of these nouns belong to a Class III of nouns (see Items 1-7) which require a possessive prefix in certain syntactical situations.

- 150 jnako ear.
- 151 gonu ∞ -ga water.
- 152 jri nose.
- 153 pna hole.
- 154 kanawa canoe.
- 155 sagi round form, as of large fruit.
- 156 mane body.
- 157 goji face.
- 158 myo hand.
- 159 jixi foot.
- 160 tpali leg, foot of tree.

Items 200-531, stems and words.

- 200 mgenoklu jaguar.
- 201 gnunro ganunro wife.

202 yine (ru)	person (plural, yine).
203 wane	there, then, thus.
204 mushicha	cause to conceive.
205 tsru ∞ tseru-	big, great person, old person, ancestor.
206 gnuru ∞ ganuru	husband.
207 pne	far.
208 gwa ∞ gawa	be, stay.
209 yokanata	send.
210 gimajiro	mother-in-law.
211 Yomchikgigojre	name of tigress, mother-in-law.
212 kayi	late afternoon and early evening (about 4:00 p.m. until dark).
213 gapoka	arrive.
214 china	say.
215 xa-	now, today.
216 pejnu	each, number of individuals.
217 jepa	louse.
218 jepga	pick and bite a louse.
219 geneka	give.
220 ksamome	charcoal.
221 giyaga-	then, therefore.
222 nika	eat.
223 gi	negative and interrogative particle.
224 gimkata	be able.
225 yayiru	kind of bug.
226 satu	one, another.
227 gepuru	younger brother.

228 gita	I, me, my.
229 pixa	you, you, your (sing.).
230 wale	he, him, his; it, it, its.
231 wala	she, her, her; it, it, its.
232 wixa	we, us, our.
233 gixa	you, you, your (pl.).
234 wanna	they, them, their.
235 galixa	finish, be ready, believe, obey.
236 gixo	much, many.
237 gapsheka	bite.
238 gajjjjj	choking sound.
239 gixa	be, do, act.
240 giyla-	kill, hit.
241 gipteka	jump.
242 pso	size, quantity, entirety.
243 ji	seed, small member -- diminutive.
244 komlaka	pull off, pull out.
245 mturu	small, baby, child.
246 teno	up, high.
247 gitaka	put, plant.
248 gapijru	achiote.
249 plu	branch.
250 ohikaka	hang, be suspended.
251 mole	relative, countryman.
252 gogi ∞ gogne ∞-gogne	day, sphere.
253 pje (pja in some dialects)	only.

254	gishpaka	go out, be born.
255	chiyaga-	cry.
256	totopiyo	sound of baby's cry.
257	gepkoxamkoje	four.
258	gwapa	bring, get.
259	gepoma-	ask, inquire.
260	gajiro	grandmother.
261	jiro	grandmother. Vocative or familiar reference.
262	ginaka	where.
263	wa	the, that, because, and. Pause word.
264	ginro	mother.
265	gamga	get lost, disappear, delay.
266	gowa	So that's it!
267	gimata	know.
268	Tsla	name of hero-trickster-creator-god.
269	mapa	three.
270	kamru-	work.
271	ptowru	all.
272	giyako-	create.
273	gitsroka	immense (cf. Item 205).
274	ginkaka	tell.
275	tuka	over there.
276	ya	go.
277	ksatu	sand, beach of gravel or sand.
278	chichi	firewood, fire,
279	pawa	fire.

280	gimatu	pot.
281	jimleka	boil.
282	muchikaji(ne)	'Princes' in the free translation. The lesser, but supernatural, brothers of Tsla. The term might be composed of two words, muchi 'before' and kajine 'whites'. This is especially likely since the i of muchi is optionally omitted, an inter-word feature, not generally an inter-morpheme feature.
283	yenew-	play.
284	kawchinanu	oath -- 'by', 'by means of the supernatural power of' (derivation not determined).
285	patu	father (Familiar reference and vocative. Obsolete in this sense. Now used of distant relative.).
286	gina	come.
287	kigle	good.
288	geta	see.
289	gijruka	fall.
290	gaji	heart.
291	gimlika	come to the surface, float.
292	gishatkapa	catch, save.
293	giyampotu	fast.
294	motkoko	pigeon.
295	klu	what.
296	toma	call.
297	gama	tire.
298	gowuka	far.
299	gike	no, not, none, no one.
300	seyV	but.
301	gishinika	think, have in mind, remember, love.

302	gewi	here.
303	gitsolgiwa-	laugh.
304	jmeru	willing.
305	gijga	hunt for.
306	wgene	son or daughter.
307	tekali	Come here!
308	gasuka	flee, run.
309	gomkagi-	follow.
310	xako	warning -- 'be sure', 'be careful', 'watch out'.
311	giklopi	descendant.
312	penute	in front of.
313	tye	this.
314	-mshi	pregnancy.
315	kaspuka	allow to escape, release.
316	seyoka	It is finished.
317	kagli	red clay.
318	misa	table (from Spanish, mesa).
319	pixka	like.
320	gikluga	lie, lie down.
321	ga	used to point out an item. Often reduplicated and often accompanied with designatory gesture of thrusting out the lips toward an object.
322	jeji	male, man.
323	suxo	female, woman.
324	goyakalu	god (generic word; cf. Item 438).
325	yongaji	white clay.
326	wirakocha	white person (from Quechua).

- 327 gitsrukate chief, great one, ancestor.
- 328 nwa be [may be -ni (41) plus wa (263)].
- 329 twu that.
- 330 chiji country, land, world.
- 331 gajpoka blow; blow to drive away demons, with either tobacco smoke or breath.
- 332 tuyotuno- stand up, rise.
- 333 tunwa stand up, especially from sitting position.
- 334 klata white.
- 335 shinikanu ∞ nshinikanu soul, emotions, mind, memory, intelligence, love, thoughtfulness.
- 336 gignantaka guard, put away safely.
- 337 sana planted field (chacra).
- 338 gagmuna tree, wood.
- 339 kayika fell (a tree), fall down (as of a tree).
- 340 paranta plantain, banana (adaptation of word in general use among Peruvian jungle tribes).
- 341 jimeka manioc.
- 342 pochwaksuru sugar cane [from pochwa 'sweet' plus ksu 'cylindrical and long form' plus -ru Nominal (65)],
- 343 shima fish (generic word in general use in the Peruvian jungles).
- 344 kasureru thatch; palm for making thatch [from ka- Possessing (15) + sure leaf + -ru Nominal (65)].
- 345 yotneka touch.
- [Items 346-364 are kinds of fish. The correct translations into English have not been found for most of them; translations into the regional Spanish by the Piro are given.]
- 346 kapidipa boquechico.

347	kolyo	catfish.
348	myamutu	lisa.
349	gichoyjiro	shad.
350	patlu	piranha.
351	kaplalo	sapemama.
352	tsoklu	shad.
353	suya	gamitán.
354	gamjiru	paco.
355	kayonalo	snakefish.
356	charawa	súngaro (or achacubo).
357	wakawa	giant súngaro (may be entirely legendary).
358	katsalo	saltón.
359	gashichima	puma súngaro (also jaguar súngaro).
360	wakamomo	tore.
361	kawyolu	turushuki or toroshoki.
362	taya	cahuara.
363	kokshichi	acharo.
364	popohigwalo	mota.
365	posuru	stinking, garbage.
366	kachripi	shrimp.
367	muchi	before, earlier.
368	gomawlu	worm.
369	gichima-	gather firewood.
370	gema	hot.
371	kata	bathe (transitive).
372	gituru	son.

373 gimka	sleep.
374 meknaji-	grandchild.
375 gistonjeta	break into small pieces.
376 gipna	die.
377 mapchiri	water boa.
378 kochmaloto	legendary race of women only, living in the woods.
379 mama	mama (from Spanish mamá).
380 shicho	daughter (of limited distribution).
381 gwu	O.K.
382 gimalpi-	swing, as in hammock (transitive).
383 stsi	place by one's side.
384 pawa	hearth fire.
385 mekagyi~ meknagyi	grandchild.
386 giyoka	wake up.
387 sta	breast, chest.
388 puroji-	coiled.
389 nato	mother (vocative or familiar reference; obsolete in this sense. Now used of distant, older, female relative.).
390 -shini-	a while, a few minutes.
391 saplo	aunt.
392 ganikaji	half, in the middle.
393 kmigi	deep pool.
394 sajruru-	revolve, whirl.
395 pejnu	each, much, many.
396 chininri	A cardinal number plus chininri is translated as an ordinal number.
397 nso	huito.

398	gonru	of a large variety.
399	taji	uncertain; taji means 'its heart' (fem.); toji means 'its seed' (fem.). There is probably an additional meaning to taji. The transcription was verified.
400	gitoko	inside of, the inside of.
401	giyakata	come from, be a native of.
402	gipcheka	sprout.
403	kochipi-	strike.
404	kowa-	build a platform, floor, shelf, rack (barbacoa).
405	kwa	platform, floor, shelf, rack.
406	jipalu	sweet potato.
407	tsolya	squash.
408	panchi ^o pji	house [See 426- Ed.].
409	gitloglu	thunder.
410	tsepo-	fill.
411	giyoka	pour out.
412	gikluka	be to blame, be guilty.
413	gatskota	climb up.
414	muna	tree trunk.
415	jema	hear; hence also obey, believe.
416	ymá	with.
417	gimanga	change form.
418	gimyeka	startle, be startled, be frightened.
419	geruta	push.
420	galga	burn (intransitive).
421	chinanu	for, because.
422	gonnewa-	inundate.

423 yejewlo	woman's sister-in-law or female cross-cousin.
424 kegeka	desperate, distracted.
425 ptaji	probably a group. May be incorrectly transcribed.
426 panchi ∞ pji	house [see 408-Ed.].
427 shrichi	roof.
428 nachi	be hungry.
429 nikata	finish, end.
430 nikawna	be finished, be ended.
431 pimri	other.
432 yotlo	crab.
433 gistaka	cut (gistaj- before y in some dialects).
434 magalewa-	recede, abate.
435 kapcho	dirty.
436 male	there is/are none.
437 gosha	jungle, weeds, wild growth, forest.
438 goyaka	durable (cf. Item 324).
439 tseygoji	small mat used as strainer, especially in making the plantain drink.
440 sapna	bijao (plant with large leaves used for wrapping and covering).
441 powa	trunk.
442 gixeta	be left over.
443 pejri	anyuje, a large edible rodent.
444 koyowuka	make masato.
445 giknoga	pass.
446 Scha	a grotesque jungle demon.
447 pchechi	tree which furnishes lacquer for pottery.

448	gipruta	(to) fell.
449	maygaletu	Blind One [from ma- Primitive (13) + ygale, 'eye', + -tu Nominal (61)].
450	kashicha ^{ca} kashi-	grab, catch.
451	saple-	cry out, scream, yell.
452	paliga-	go upstream.
453	kose-	pull, draw.
454	kamchi	evil spirit, demon.
455	gayoka	become angry.
456	ganikga-	paddle [from ganika, 'take', 'carry' (494), + -ga, 'water'].
457	teyaka	fast; Hurry!
458	spu	lip.
459	tlo	upper surface.
460	yokwiko	danger, injurious magic.
461	Maryano	name of river -- Marion.
462	jpa	mud, pasty substance.
463	mala	downstream.
464	gimjina	probably 'accompany'.
465	yopyoka	approach or rise (used of storm).
466	gina	rain.
467	gisurna	go downstream.
468	ge-e-e-e-e	cry of the fleeing demon.
469	wapgu	cotton.
470	maknawlo	small white bird with rather shrill cry, the cry of the bird.
471	yanumata	talk, sing (of bird).
472	popukalu	place of death.

473	nikloka	swallow.
474	gaplika	vomit.
475	poko	village, settlement.
476	koshichi	bird (generic name).
477	skitga	mouth of a river.
478	pakcha	hawk.
479	gapga	river, stream.
480	gitawaka	cliff.
481	pna	hole.
482	gepi	two.
483	koscheka	snatch.
484	maklu-	youth.
485	jiwu	head.
486	sewata	finger nail, toenail, claws.
487	tuwu	salt.
488	galuka	greet, want, love.
489	sawli	machete (from Spanish, sable).
490	pogewma-	sharpen.
491	galna	fly.
492	jigloka	enter.
493	Tagwero	name of glutton.
494	ganika	take, carry.
495	golota	smoke (meat or fish).
496	gimajeru	lean-to, or other temporary shelter.
497	waleprika	the following day.
498	giyolika	"beat the bush" in hunting.

499	nikohi	food, meat.
500	yochje-	make a fire.
501	jima	roast.
502	kayinre	game.
503	gimatjiru	father-in-law, father's sister's husband, mother's brother.
504	ganji-	ask, request.
505	popchi	soft.
506	yokwi-	deceive, lie to.
507	gali	finished, ready.
508	pamyo	five [from pa-, 'one' (11), + myo, 'hand' (158)].
509	pamole	ten [from pa-, 'one' (11), + mole, 'relative' (251)].
510	gawla	there.
511	sanu	wasp.
512	shyole	edge of skirt.
513	gayroka	lie, deceive.
514	kagwaka	wait.
515	gimepo	again, repeat.
516	poniko	rich, delicious.
517	shirita	hurry.
518	giru	father.
519	papa	father (vocative and familiar reference).
520	kwamonuru	poor person, cute [from ka- Possessing (15) + wamonu-, 'sad', 'poor', + -ru Nominal (65)].
521	yochpika	burn.
522	mole-	heap up.
523	wata	bamboo.

524 yomle	grave .
525 yopoka	split, crack .
526 tutlalala	sound of cracking wood .
527 giwlata	cook .
528 giknoka	throw, throw out .
529 soli	foam, scum .
530 nyi	these .
531 Mamyotu	name of demon [from ma- Privative (13) + myo, 'hand' (158), + -tu Nominal (61)].

Note. The following omissions and discrepancies were discovered during preparation of Miss Matteson's article: Lines AB and AC in the translation of Tale VII were lacking, and Items 41 and 46 were omitted in the Glossary. The editors have taken the liberty of providing translations for the missing lines and of changing Item 46, apparently a typographical error in manuscript, to Item 45 in Tale II, line (P) and to Item 47 in Tale VII, line (AB). Owing to Miss Matteson's absence, we have been unable to verify our changes or to make further corrections. Additional corrections will be provided, if necessary, in a later issue of the Papers.