the cultivated strawberries introduced by whites. Cf. 'wild carrot' $(\underline{y}, \underline{y})$. 224: k + k + k like that' is taken as going with k + k + k + k all things', as in line 197 ('all things like that in the water'), rather than with the verb. (Not, that is, 'they told him like that').

227: Jacobs inserts '(entire)' where I insert '(whole)'. Neither gloss is an expansion of the meaning, but a way of expressing in English the sense of the Chinookan expression 'to make (-x-) a myth'. Mrs. Howard's remarks in lines 227-8, and elsewhere, indicate that 'to make a myth' is to make (tell) a myth completely. Otherwise it is not, as such, 'made'.

228: The form of the negative particle here is emphatic **néšqi** as distinct from **níšqi** in line 198.

THE STORY OF BAX*BAK*ALANUSIWA
os Told by
Kitlope Elder Gordon Robertson

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I. INTRODUCTION

This text presentation serves three goals: (1) to open to inspection the main one of the precious few Haisla texts we have recorded; (2) to illustrate the function of the first and second sentential connective moods in Haisla (see the editorial notes to follow); (3) to support Franz Boas' thesis that, at least in the North Wakoshan speaking area, there was a stock of relatively well-defined mythical themes but that it varied from one local group to another which themes combined into a story and in which order (Boas 1932: ix-x). In the present story, three themes are combined which occur in separate stories among the Dowekeeno, namely (a) persecution by Bàx"bak"alanusiwa, (b) the Blind Archer, (c) creating salmon out of alder wood (Walkus 1982:37-38, 47ff, 100ff, 159-160).

The text, in Hoisla Wakashan, was tape-recorded in 1983 at the Vancouver residence of the normator, Mr. Gordon Robertson. Although living off-reserve most of the time, Mr. Robertson is one of the main cultural and linguistic resource people for the Haisla-speaking area. He grew up in the remote village of Kitlope at the head of Gardner Canal, not far from the Heiltsuk Wakashan and Bella Coola Salishan speaking areas. The text is Mr. Robertson's response to our specific request for information on Bàx"bak"alanusiwa, an entity the nature of which has always remained as intriguing as the etymology of its name (see Hilton and Rath 1982:98-105). Specifically, the elicitation procedure was to read to Mr. Robertson, in Dowekyola language, the myth of this entity as told by the late Dowekeeno elder Simon Walkus Sr. Mr Robertson and Walkus used to know each other; they fished together. After listening to the text, Mr. Robertson soid "Yes, that is their story. Ours is different" and remained in thought for a while. Then he began telling the story that follows. His text was transcribed in 1983 and checked twice line by line and word by word with him.

Our transcriptional system is explained extensively in Lincoln and Rath 1985. However, new is the substitution, where indicated morphophonemically, of vocalic unglottalized resonant plus following homorganic consonantal resonant (e.g. /mm/, /iy/, /mm/, /iy/) by vocalic unglottalized resonant plus following juncture /ħ/ or /?/ (e.g. /mm/ → /mħ/, /mm// → /m?/). Fricative plus following /.fi/ is now written as fricative plus /?/. It is to be kept in mind that sentence-initial proclitics, e.g. /wa/, are seldom more than a murmur in connected speech; our transcriptions render Mr. Robertson's interpretations of such murmurs when played back to him. Word-finally, phonetic degeneration is usual with /a/; we indicate it in the text by a circle above the letter: thus /å/. For more information, see Lincoln and Rath 1985:13. Also prone to phonetic degeneration are certain occurrences of /i/, and glottel junctures (/?/). For example, /...?ino hs_/ may reduce to [ents], showing the typically Haisla excrescence of a gingival plosive between /n/ and /s/. A number of words have the accent in a different place than indicated in Lincoln and Roth 1985, both placements being permitted. An example is /jajap/, which is also pronounced /jajap/. We mark such cases in the text. Credit for the text translation goes largely to Mrs. Evelyn Windsor, daughter of the fore-mentioned late Simon Walkus Sr. Text and running translation have recently been re-read to Mr. Robertson line by line, giving him time to check the English against his own words. It hardly needs saying that all punctuation in the text is editorial. We use capital letters sentence- initially in our transcriptions since we find they enhance readability. It is to be borne in mind that the morphophonemic analysis underneath each line of transcription really only scratches the surface of Haisla and, generally, Wakashan morphophonemics. For example, /nuy/ in line 1 and /nus/ in line 2 are derivable from one and the same canonical morpheme form but, for present purposes, there is no need to go into the complicated derivational rules involved.

We shall use the following abbreviations and notational devices:

- (precedes a suffix allomorph);
- (precedes an enclitic):
- (follows a proclitic, as in qi_bg*anm*(h)a**Xi "this" (or: that")

 person", but is also used <u>before</u> a demonstrative that is enclitically joined to the word preceding and functions as a relatum ("argument" or "complement" if one prefers), as in guaka-nug"a_qi "i helped this" (or: that") one");
- (precedes on element that is joined proclitically to the word or other proclitic following in dictations, but joined enclitically to

the word preceding in most connected speech);

(x) In the morphophonemic analyses, junctures and epenthetic phonemes are written in parentheses following the boundaries "- " or "#", e.g. /ħ/ in /bg"ānm#(ħ)a#Xi/. To save space, the gloss for an allomorph preceded by a juncture or epenthetic phoneme is written flush left with the juncture or epenthetic phoneme rather than the allomorph proper. For example, instead of writing

..."(ħ)a "... we write |..."(ħ)a "... ..." PD³ "... |

In the morpheme by morpheme glosses, to save space this superscript character is sometimes used to refer to the earlier gloss for a series of morphemes and to indicate that the gloss preceding the superscript is merely convenient considering the running translation.

[x] Around a word in phonemic transcription: inserted by narrator when text was first checked with him; in the marphophonemic analyses, and marpheme-by-marpheme glasses: marpheme augment; in the running translation: editorial insert.

Pause or hesitation by narrator.

** See note following text.

In the morphophonemic analyses, a phoneme which is underlined is a morphophonemic construct without phonetic realization in the particular context in which it occurs.

1 Here with me

Here with you, there with you

3 Over there, under discussion

dbs Absent, gone

Caus Causative

Con Constive

Conjunction (corresponds to "and" in English "John and Bill worked" but also to such English relational particles as "as" in "I am the same age as you" or "with" in "simultaneous with").

Continuative (The suffix so referred to is semantically reminiscent of English "-ing" both in "runn-ing wolves" and "runn-ing is good", the cover-ing of the bed", "boat-ing")

De Demonstrative

Df Satisfying the definition of.

Emph Emphatic

ESSu Exponent of Subordinate Subject (must be followed by a demon-

subordinate grammatical subject of the Formative (i.e. suffix with little or no definable meaning). F Factualizing (i.e. translatable in many contexts as "the fact Fact that") Fut **Future** (To save space this obbreviation is always used instead of "Gen" G ofter a reference to the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person). Genitive (possessive, instrumental, comitative, explicative) Gen invisible, seen "in the mind's eye" Inv LM Left-hand adjunct Marker Loc Locative-directional-ablative Passive meaning that in addition makes word usable as a left-I Pass hand adjunct to a constructional centre (as in English "encounter-ed person") Med Mediation (i.e. 1. performer of act, 2. performance of act 3. beneficiary or victim of act) Mom Momentaneous, in a single act Non-Recent, some time ago (the clitic concerned, /gu+/, can also NR refer to the distant past and/or express the meaning of "in substance", "by nature") NT New Topic O Grammatical Object Occasionative (i.e. 1. happen unplanned, 2. be victim or bene-Occ ficiary of sth. unplanned, 3. cause, invite, occasion the occurrence of sth) Passive (In this text, the enclitic with Passive meaning, /su/ is Pass sometimes used where the suffix with LPassive meaning, sc. $/x^{2} \sim k^{2}/is$ appropriate) Perf Perfective PD Primary Deictic (See the following notes on Hoisla syntax) PΙ Plural Purp Purposive. Reportative-quotative Rep SD Secondary Deictic Sq Singular SP Separated from Present (depending on syntactic context, this means "in recent past", or "dead, former, over and done with") Su Grammatical Subject

strative, word, or phrase serving as the explication of the

Voc Vocative

The following examples may help understand Haisla syntax. The word /pala/ means "to work" or "one who works", depending on syntactic environment. Similarly, /bg"anm/ means "person" or "to be a person". The enclitic "a is the primary deictic meaning "over there" or "under discussion"; the demonstrative /qi/ (here broadly equivalent to English "this" as in There was this fellow named Jones who ...") and the secondary deictic "xi reinforce this meaning and, together with "a, mark the word or phrase in which they occur as a relatum (= "complement" = "argument") rather than a sentence predicate. If the sentence predicate is not a single word but consists of a constructional centre plus one or more left-hand adjuncts (for example, the praclitic la_), an enclitic from a paradigm of "subject enclitics" usually follows the first left-hand adjunct (but /la_/ if this is preceded by /wa_/, see below).

Moods of Sentences

1. Declarative

Imperfective Pàlo ~ql_bg*anm*(h)a*%i
(a) Assertive This* man* worked*

Perfective Lo*i_bala*(?)ina ~qi_bg*anm*(h)a*%i

This* man* worked (after ... had happened)*

In the imperfective sentence, the predicate is /p̊dla/ and the subject is /qi_bg^anm^(h)a^xi/. The subject contains the proclitic /qi/ for a left-hand adjunct.

In the perfective counterpart, the predicate consists of a constructional centre /pàla*?ina/ plus a left-hand adjunct, the proclitic /la/ (here reduced to just /l/ for morphophonemic reasons). The subject is first of all the enclitic 3rd person subject deictic /i/ the meaning of which is rendered as 3^3 Su in the text analyses below. This meaning is explicated descriptively by /qi_bg*anm*(h)a*Xi/ in this example; syntactically this explication is optional.

Imperfective Pålg*i "qi_bg*ànm*(h)a*%i*a

(b) Interrogative "Did this" man" work?"

Perfective Lg*I*I*I påla "qi_bg*ànm*(h)a*%i*a

"Did this" man" work (after ... had happened)?"

Trons

Transitive

The interrogative clitic /i/ has been attached to the sentence's first word or proclitic; in the perfective sentence it is separated by /1/ frtom the following 3rd person subject deictic /1/. The sentence-final "question mark" /a/ is optionally allowed in yes-no questions but not in other questions.

2. Imperative

Pàla#s

"Work!"

3. First Connective

Gei bàla ~qi_bg~onm~(h)o~Xi

"And this" man" worked"

The predicate consists of a constructional centre /pala/ plus a left-hand adjunct, the proclitic root allomorph /g/. The subject is as in the perfective assertive sentence.

4. Second Connective

Wa lofi palaf(?)ina

~qi_bg*ànm*(ħ)o*Xi

"Now/then this" man worked

The suntactic structure is identical to that of the preceding perfective assertive sentence, except that there is a second left-hand adjunct in the predicate, /wa./. Occasionally this structure is replaced by: G*i pala*(?)ina ~qi_bq~anm~(h)a~Xi.

A sentence in either connective mood can follow a sentence in anu mood. The root allomorph /g/ signifies "same topic; no change of scene and/or reference of the grammatical subject term" and the root allomorph /wa/ (sometimes /ha/) signifies the opposite. The connective moods cause translating Haisla (and Heiltsuk-Dowekyala, Kwakwala) into English to present the same kind of difficulties as does translating Biblical Hebrew, unless one is willing to put up with such King James Bible style translations 85

> He killed them all. And he took their weapons. And he took their houses. Then he took their cattle. Now the rest of his army took heart. And ...

> > (freely adapted from Kings and Chronicles).

Often the second connective mood calls for the use of the English perfect or pluperfect tense, and/or such terms as "now", "then", "meanwhile", "thereupon", "after that". The first connective mood may correspond to an English temporal clause ("at the time when it happened that") or conditional clause of the "when next" or "whenever (i.e. at any or every time that)" type.

A sentence in any mood (including the imperative) can be anaphoric, that is concern something that is known contextually and may or may not be expressed descriptively. We are talking here about the equivalents of English "That is him!", "That is how they did it!", "That is when they do it!". Haisla anaphoric sentences involve the use of a special order of sentence constituents, the anaphoric root allomorph /hi/ "the one in question!" and/or the proclitic /lid/. Compare the following examples:

Declarative Assertive (Imperfective):

Pàla "ai ba"ànm (ħ)a xi "This" man worked"

Anaphoric Declarative Assertive (Imperfective):

Qi ba"anm"(h)a"Xi pala "It is this" man" (as opposed to woman" or ...) who worked "

Anaphoric Declarative Assertive (Imperfective) with only a 3rd person deictic /qi/ to identify who the anaphoric reference (/hi*dà*i/) applies

Hi=då=i=qi påla "It is 33 (as apposed to) who worked"

Note that this deictic /gi/ is a third person grammatical object deictic (see English 'That is me!' as opposed to 'That is !!').

Examples of anaphoric /lid/ and additional comments on anaphoric sentences are given in the text analysis to follow; see specially lines 6, 28, 86.

It is a peculiarity of Mr. Robertson's dialect of Haisla that demonstratives can be phonetically indistinguishable from third person grammatical object enclitics. Compare the following sentences; "nug" a is the grammatical subject term and denotes the first person singular.

1. Guð ka nug a gi

"I help(ed) 33"

2. Guà ka "nug"a gi

"I help(ed) this (or: that) one3"

3. Guòλa nug"a "qi_bq"ànm" (ħ)a xi "I help(ed) this (or: that) person"

long ago, his speed

du †k™

Conj pull towards oneself -F-F

If the attributive demonstrative /~qi_/ of sentence 3 is indeed run together with preceding /gåå\anug~a/ rather than with /bg~anmhaxi/ (see the definition of ~), the first part of sentence 3 is indistinguishable phonetically from sentence 2 which in its turn is indistinguishable phonetically from sentence 1. Note that the orthographic distinction between sentences 1 and 2 is warranted not only by semantics, but also by the fact that in the Kitimaat dialect, sentence 1 would read Gåå\a~nug~a~(?)i.

II. THE TEXT

```
1. Wa "qı_nùyṃħasiṇâå, "qi_ǧàǧapnd.s ....

wa qi nuy -m *(ħ)a *si *ṇâa

NT De³ tell history -Med *PD³ *3³6 *1SgO

qi ǧaǧ -ap *a *ṇd.s

De³ grandparent -kin *PD³ *1SgG

Here, now is what they told me, my grandparents that is ....
```

2. Qìpṇx?idi nùṣṇƙasi ği_wìsṃs ğàğapṇd.s du ~qi_ğnṃs ğàğapṇd.s
qi -pṇ -(x)(?)id *i nus -a *nka *si** ği
many -times -Mom *3³Su tell history -F *1Sg0 *3³G De³
wis -ṃ *s ǧaǧ-ap *a *ṇd.s du qi ǧn -ṃ *s
male -F *LM grandparent* *PD³ *1SgG Conj De³ female -F *LM
ǧaǧ-ap *a *ṇd.s
grandparent* *PD³ *1SgG

My grandfather and my grandmother told it to me many times.

```
3. Wa_lid.s_gaiyaxciasad.s "hs_Bax"bak"alanusiwaklasuad.sxi
wa lid "s gai -yaxci -as "a "d.s hs
NT well "ESSu from where -depart -place "PD3" finv Gen
[bax"] bak"** -ala -nu -siwa "kla "su "(?)a "d.s "xi
[human] human -F -aspect -manifest -call "Pass "PD3" finv "SD3
It is about the origins of the one called Bax"bak"alanusiwa
```

4. lå_qid.s_ǧiàla.yad.sێı, ǧ"iksuk"làsasi
la qı *d.s ǧi -(a)la *(.y)a *d.s *¾i
Loc De³ *Inv long time -Cont *PD³ *Inv *SD³
ǧ"i -(k)suk" -la -as *a *sı
how -speed -Cont -dimension *PD³ *3³G

```
5. gi_...ms]à qn_làqiamasisi nauk"s bg"ànm.
             ms -la qn la -qia
                                              #mas #i
  and #33Su desire -Cont Purp go top of head #Occ #Fact #33G
      naw -uk" s bg" -an -m
      one -item #LM human -F -F
  when he desired to overtake some person.
6. Hidài Bàx"bak"alanusiwak]asugi†ad.ssi
                           "i [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "kla "su
  the one in point "Emph" "? Bax"bak"alanusiwa
                                                    *call *Pass
     ait a d.s si
     *Reason *PD3 *Inv *336
  This latter is why he was called Bax bak alanusiwa
7. lå_qid.s_Gàla.yad.s Bg*ànmži.
  la qi "d.s qala "(.y)a "d.s bg"-an-m "Xi
  Loc De3 #Inv first #PD3 #Inv people #SD3
  in (the days of) the First People.
8 Lanug"a_nùsalinula ~hs_~qik_...nis daa+.
  la "nuq"a nus-a"\ "ina "u\a**
  now "ISqSu tell" "Fut "Perf "20
     hs qik nis da
                            -(a)+
     Gen De<sup>1</sup> mine knowledge -by exposure
I shall now tell you what I know,
9. nùyṃħṇd.s ~hs_~qi_majauk"s ǧàǧapnd.s ....
  nuy-m *(ħ)a *nd.s hs qi mál-(a)uk* *s ǧaǧ-ap
  story *PD3 *1SqG Gen De3 two -item *LM grandparent *PD3 *1SqG
  what was told to me by both my grandparents ....
10. Hìnhmwsm sàwati "hs_"qid.s_Gàla.yad.s Bg"ànmxi, du_łk"is.
                          -m #wsm saw -at -i hs ai #d.s
   shoot with bow and arrow -Med *still use -F -F Gen De3 *Inv
      qala *(.y)a *d.s bg*-an-m *xi
      first *PD3 *Inv people* *SD3
```

The arrow was still used by the First People, and the bow.

The story has it that they waited out there for them to catch fish

[In 16-19 the narrator makes a digression]

10

That is the way of the First People, those owning a tidal zone

```
17. ~gid.s_waxa~qid.s_il:lk*inix*axi la_giala.yad.sxi_qi
g *i *d.s wax -a qi *d.s
and *33Su *Inv put feather down on head -F De3 *Inv
[li]lk* -inix* *a *xi la gi -(a)la*(.y)a*d.s *xi
[Pl]different -people *PD3 *SD3 Loc long time -Cont *PD3 *Inv *SD3
qi
De3***
when they invited** the different peoples long ago
```

```
18. qn_gàiqiamasi "qi_hmsa.yasi.
qn gai -qia *mas*i qi hms-a *(.y)a *si
Purp from where -ahead *Occ *Fact De³ food -F *PD³ *3³G
to produce food for their future use.
```

qn ks *i *si du -t -i† -a qi
Purp not *Fact *336 stored in mind(?) -F -containment -trans De3
way -uk* *a *si
group of people -item *PD3 *336
not to report it to his companions.

- 24. Pàox".là "qi_nuàqla.yaxi. pa -(a)x" "(.)la qi nu-aq-la "(.y)a "xi work -LPass "Rep De³ elder" "PD³ "SD³ The story has it that the old man was blind.
- 25. Li_d|àdáinās haik|à** hṇ\$ā sìsak*imas,

 la_*i d|ad *(á)ina *s [ha]hik -la hṇ\$ -a
 now *3*Su very *Perf *LM [Con]good -Cont shoot with bow and arrow -F
 [si]sak*-imas
 animal -class of things
 He had been an expert at shooting animals,
- 26. "gi_dùq"|aqi, g *i duq" -\a *qi and *3³ see -Cont *3³0 when he saw them,
- 27. hs_qi_hn\(\hat{\hat{h}}\)masi hs qi hn\(\hat{\hat{h}}\)-m *a *si Gen De³ arrow* *PD³ *3³G with his arrow.
- 28. Lid_qı_dùnt "hs_"qi_h\u00e0\u00e0\u00e0maxi, lid qi du -\u00e0nt hs qi h\u00e0\u00e0-\u00e0 arrow\u00e9 *PD³ *SD³ Now for the name of the arrow.
- 29. haqualutasi gi_hi\alpha\alpha\si haq -u -(a)la -ut *a *si g *i hn\alpha-a *\lambda *si speak -together -Cont -partner *PD\$ *3\$G and *3\$Su shoot *Fut *3\$G The one he spoke to whenever going to shoot with it.**
- 30. Qautja?ınå ğı_hὴλmasıqı.

qaut -|a $\ref{q}(?)$ ina \ref{gi} hṇ Δ - \ref{hp} \ref{hp} \ref{qi} hear -Cont. \ref{perf} \ref{Delta} arrow \ref{PD} \ref{PD} \ref{perf} \ref{perf} \ref{PD} \ref{perf} \ref{perf} \ref{PD} \ref{PD}

- 31. Wố lị dàksi?inổ gùg"is wa lạ fi đa -(k)si f(?)ing gug" -is NT now f3³Su straight -apart fPerf live -in area Halfway the period they were living out there
- 32. gi ... làaxdis là sàkaxi "là hsiğ"àlisi
 g "i la -axd -is -la sak "a "xi la when "33"Su go -to mouth -on beach -Cont grizzly "PD3 "SD3 Loc
 h -s -iğ" -ala -is "a "xi"
 other one -range -side -long side of expanse -open area "PD3 "SD3 a grizzly came to the mouth of the river on the opposite bank.
- 33. Wå_lali_dùti†asu?inå "hs_ǧnmhàsi.

 wa la 'la '' dut-l†-a ''su '' (7)ina hs ǧn-m '' (ħ)a ''si

 NT now "Rep ''33Su report" "Pass "Perf Gen female" "PD3 ''33G

 His wife told him about it.
- 34. Kuus nauk" hìkuyā sākļa "hs_"ği_hnλmasi lā_qi_sāsmasi; kuu -s naw -uk" hik -uya sak -la hs ği not -in range one -item good -outcome use -Cont Gen De³ hnλ-m "a "si la qi sas-m "a "si arrow" "PD³ "3³G Loc De³ children "PD³ "3³G Not one of his children could use his arrow:
- 35. poulsi qn_hidàis_qi sàklasi
 på -u -1 *si qn hi *de *1 *s qi
 work -outcome -F *3 *6 Purp** the one in point *Emph *Fact *ESSu De *
 sak -la *si
 use -Cont *3 *6
 it was his [B's] doing ... namely that this [the old man] was the one to
 use it [arrow]
- 36. hs_qı_Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaxii
 hs qı [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "xii
 Gen De³ Bax"bak"alanusiwa[†] "PD³ "SD³

of Bàx"bak"alanusiwa (i.e. it was the doing of B)

- 38. Wê_li_duṇdàdaina "qi_ks_mikas hṇkmsi gi_sàklasi.

 wa la__ "i du-ṇd -ad "(á)ina qi ks mik -a "s hṇk-ṃ "si

 NT now "3"Su name" -own "Perf De" not miss -f "LM arrow" "3"G

 g "i sak -la "si
 and "3"Su use -Cont "3"G

 This arrow of his that never missed its target when he used it had a
- 39. Wajali majauyisasu?ina ~hsjamhasi
 wa la *ia *i maja -uya-l -s -a *su
 NT now *Rep *335u take by hand -out -area -outdoors -Trans *Pass
 *(7)ina hs ğn-m *(h)a *si
 Perf Gen female *PD3 *336
 He [old man] was led by the hand outside the house by his wife
- 40. gi_làka lå_fug"iw]saxi**.

 g *i la -ka la ĥu -(g")iwa -! -s *a *xi
 and *3³Su go -reach Loc Df -uprising -area on ground -outside *PD³ *SD³
 and they reached the steep river bank.
- 42. mìktglasuq^{*}la.yad.s, ~qi_hὴλmaxi, mikt *gla *su *q̄*la *(.y)a *d.s qi hṇλ-m *a *xi mikt *call *Pass *recall *PD³ *Inv De³ arrow* *PD³ *SD³ what is called mikt as I now recall, this arrow,

14

43. mìktbala, ńìki. mikt -b -(a)la ńik *i mikt -tip -Cont say *3³Su

name.**

mikt-tipped, as they say.

- 44. Mìkt hubà.ya "hs, "qi, hì) kmasi. mikt hu -ba *(.y)a hs qi hṇ) -m *a *si mikt Df -tip *PD³ Gen De³ arrow* *PD³ *3³G The tip of his arrow was mikt.
- 45. Hìlà cùq"asu "hs_nuòqla.yaxi "[là].qi.
 hi "la cuq"-a "su hs nu-aq-la "(.y)a "xi [la] qi
 the one in point "Rep ask" "Pass Gen elder" "PD3 "SD3 Loc De3
 That is what was asked of her by the old man.
- 46. Li_wàxa?inå ǧṇṃħàsi ~qṇ_ḍaplàʔlud.qi
 la *i wa-xa *(?)ina ǧṇ-ṃ *(ħ)a *si
 now *3³Su order* *Perf female* *PD³ *3³G
 qṇ ḍap -la -ʔ -la -ud *qi
 Purp on target -F -surface -Cont -Trans *3³O
 He told his wife to aim it right at
- 47. làtṃs yàx+laglis "qi_saxgàs?uaxi.
 la "tṃ "s ya -x+-la -(g)! -is qi
 Loc "there is "ESSu** ? -F -F -in motion -in open area De³
 sax "gas?u "a "xi
 grizzly "big** "PD³ "SD³
 the spot out there where the big grizzly roamed about.
- 48. Wô_li_tx"?ìdáinā tk"ìsasi, wa la___fi__tx"_-(?)id_f(á)ina_tk"-i-s_fa__fsi NT_now_f3³Su_pull_-Mom_fPerf_bow^q__fPD^{3_e}3³G He pulled his bow,
- 49. gi_hṇʔa "la_qi. g "i hṇʔ-a la qi and "3³Su shoot" Loc De³ and shot at it.
- 50. Wājijaautga+?ina läbtis ~qijhñ\masi läjqi saxgàs?uaxi. wa la- *i qaut -ga+ *(?)ina la -bt -is NT now *3³Su hear -sudden noise *Perf go -penetration -body

qı hṇ\lambda-m "a "si la qı sax "gas\lambda" a "\lambda i De\lambda arrow\right\rightarrow\right\rightarrow\right\rightarrow\right\rightarrow\rightarrow\right\rightarrow\right

- 51. Wå_li_q**axsnisda?inå ~qi_sàsmasi
 wa la *i q**ax -sn -isda *(?)ina qi sas-m *a *si
 NT now *33Su scream -body -around *Perf De3 children* *PD3 *33G
 His children screamed all of them
- 52. gi_... dùti†ala "MìXasuqi,"
 g fi dut-i†-a fla miX-a fsu fqi
 and f33Su tell free Rep miss f2Su f330
 upon which she [the wife] told "You missed it,"
- 53. ńìksu nuàqja.yaři ..., "Mìlasuqi." ńik su nu-oq-ja s(.y)a si mila-a su sqi tell "Pass elder" sp03 s03 miss* s2Su s330 the old man was told "You missed it."
- 54. Lali_dâài\m?inå "hs_ğnmhàsi.
 la =la =i då -ai\ -m =(?)ina hs ğn-m =(ħ)a =si
 now =Rep =33Su take -into house -Med =Perf Gen wife =PD3 =33G
 He was taken into the house bu his wife.
- 55. Lali làmawis?inā "qi kikabk"aki, sàsmasi,
 la "la "i la -am -aw -ıs "(?)ina qi
 now "Rep "33"Su go -Pl -across -space "Perf De3
 [ki] ka -b -k" "a "ki sas-m "a "si
 [Pl] ? -F -F "PD3 "SD3 children" "PD3 "33"G
 The youngsters, his children, went across as the story has it,
- 56. ~gi_... dàaqi saxgàs?uaxi ... sak*ilàlaqi.
 g *i da -a *qi sax *gas?u *a *xi
 and *3³Su take -F *3³O grizzly *big *PD³ *SD³
 sak* -ila *ia *qi
 animal -prepare *Rep *3³O
 and took the biq grizzly ... butchered it.
- 57. Lid_qi_ćàýas\a.yaxi gàsawisla ~qi_nuàqla.yaxi, hàupasi

li** qi c'ày -as -\aa (.y)a *\tilde{x}i

well De³ youngest -person -in lineage *PD³ *SD³

ga -s -a\dotw -is -\alpha qi nu-aq-\alpha *(.y)a *\tilde{x}i

this side -range -across -space Cont De³ elder *PD³ *SD³

haup** *a *si
father *PD³ *3³G

It was the youngest who was on the side of the old man, his father

- 59. hàmbis kibtudmasi_laxi.
 ham -bg fi fs ki -bt -ud fma fsi
 leading -point fact fessu** cut -penetration -Trans focc f3 G
 la fxi
 Loc f3 **
 before he cut into it.
- 60. Wå_lid_qi_cayas a.yas a.ya
- 61. kùuli nik qn_tìsakatmis qi_bìk\maki.

 kuu fia fi nik qn_tis -aka ftm fi s

 not fkep f33Su said Purp drip -off there occurs ffact fESSu

 qı bix -\lambdam fa fki

 De3 blood -? fPD3 fSD3

 according to the story he did not allow dripping off of blood to occur.
- 62. Wå_li_k|qax|a?inaqi lå_hùk"na.ya "hs_qi_saxgàs?uaxu
 wa la "i k|q -ax -la "(?)ina "qi la hu -(k")n -a "(.y)a hs
 NT now "3"Su lick -off -Cont "Perf "3"O Loc Df -body -F "PD" Gen
 qi sax "gas?u "aq "xu**
 De" grizzly "big "PD" "SD"
 He licked it off the corcoss of the big grizzly

63. "wå_li_...ks?ina q*nx**?id.qi.
wa la *i ks *(?)ina q*nx** -(?)id *(.)qi
NT now *3*Su not *Perf swallow -Mom *3*0
but did not swallow it.

64. Wå_li_ńuòk"\landle interpolation interpo

65. gi_làkali+.la lâ_hàupasi,
g *i la -ka -i -i+ *(.)la la haup *a *si
and *33Su go -towards -emerge(?) -in house *Rep Loc father* *PD3 *33G
went to the house, to his father,

66. gi_mix_dzudia haupasi ~hs_~qi_bixxmaxi.

g *i mix -dz -ud *ia

and *33Su give food on tip of tongue -consume -Trans *Rep

haup *a *si hs qi bix-\mathrm{n} *a *xi

father* *PD3 *33G Gen De3 blood* *PD3 *SD3

and put the blood in his father's mouth.

67. Wōʻli ks?inō dùti+aqi ...
wa la "i ks "(?)ina du-t-i+-a "qi
NT now "3"Su not "Perf tell" "3"O
He did not tell him [the father]

68 gi Jûlê làwls,
g *i Jûla la -awa -l -s
and *3*Su again go -out -area -on ground outside
and went outside again,

69. gi_λúļa làka ~lå_qi, g *i λúļa la -ka la qi and *3³Su again go -reach Loc De³ went to them again,

70. guðða ~qi_nunla.yasi** sak"ild ~qi_hn\k" ~hs_~qi_hdupasi.

gủ -a¾ -a qi nu[n]la "(.y)a "si sak"-ila qi help -F -F De³ sibling[Pl] *PD³ *3³G butcher De³ hn¼ -k" hs qi naup "a "si shoot with bow and arrow -LPass Gen De³ father PD³ *3³G to help his older brothers butcher what had been shot by their father.

71.Leii_qqepià?ineqi**
lo *io *io *(?)ino *qi
now *Rep *33Su use smoke -Cous *Perf *33O
According to the story they smoked it

72. cùsa?ina ~qi_ñìziaxi.
cus-a *(?)ina qi ñiz *(i)a *xi
dry -F *Perf De³ meat *PD³ *SD³
after which the meat was dry.

73. G"àila "qid.s_Gàla.yad.s Bg"ànmxi.
g"[a]y[a/a]-(a)la qi "d.s gala "(.y)a "d.s bg"-an-m "xi
thus De³ "Inv first "PD³ "Inv people" "SD³
Thus did the First People.

74. "Hs_qi Qaa+_qi qn_g"iwati "qi_hmsa.yaxi
n -s "qi qa-(a)+ qi qn g"i -wat "i
3rd person -range "De3 knowledge" De3 Purp how -handle "Fact
qi hms -a "(.y)a "Xi
De3 food -F "PD3 "SD3
It was theirs ... That was knowledge concerning how to handle food

75. gi_ğiàləgiləqi.
g fi ği -(a)la -(g)ila fqi.
and 33Su long -Cont -make 330
when making it last long.

76. Cùsa?inaqi [hs_] kùx"la.yaži du_qàpla.yaži.

cus-a *(?)ina *qi hs kux" -la *(.y)a *ži du
dry* *Perf *3*0 Gen hot -Cont *PD* *SD* Conj
qap -la *(.y)a *ži
use smoke -Cont *PD* *SD*
They dried it [with] heat and smoke.

```
77. Wå_li_†àns?ina
wa la *i tans *(?)ina
NT now *3<sup>3</sup>Su one day from today *Perf
Well, the next day
```

78. "gi_lamàla "lå_"qi, xìxabk"axi qi_wàa.yaxi
g "1 la_-am -(a)la la qi [xi]xa-b-k" "a "xi
and "33Su go -Pl -upriver Loc** De3 youngsters* "PD3 "SD3
qi wa-a "(.y)a "xi
De3 river* "PD3 "SD3
they followed it upstream, the children the river that is

79. waji,... winasu?ina "hs_"qi_Bax"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi.
wa la "i wina "su "(?)ina hs qi
NT now "3"Su attack "Pass "Perf Gen De"
[bax"|bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "xi
Bax"bak"alanusiwa " "PD" "SD"
and they were attacked by Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.

80. Qàutxdili "qi_yùk"ala.yaxi lå_wàlax\i?asi;
qaut -xd -i *la *i qi yu -(k")ala *(.y)a *xi
hear -behind -F *Rep *3\subseteq Su De\subseteq wind -noise *PD\subseteq *SD\subseteq
la wal -(a)x\lambda -i *(?)a *si
Loc dimension -rear -F *PD\subseteq *FD\subseteq *S\subseteq The story says they heard a sound of wind behind them;

81. li_dùq"|a?inå ~qi_bìxbika.yaXi.

la_ *i duq"-|a *(?)ina qi [bix]bik -a *(.y)a *Xi
now *33Su see* *Perf De3 [transfer fire]transfer fire -F *PD3 *SD3
then they looked at the one that flashes like lightning [from the eyes?].

82. Li_qiqàla?inā màasdmasi, Bàx"bak"alanusiwisi,
la_fi [qi]qa -(a)la_f(?)ina maa -s _fdm _fa_si
now "33Su [P]]know -Cont_Perf_matter_range_fthere is_PD3 =33G
[bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa_fi_si
Bax"bak"alanusiwa^f_fact_#33G
They realized what it was, namely that it was Bàx"bak"alanusiwa,

83.gi_hìtsiwala.

```
*i hit -siwa
                            •ia
   and "33Su lucky -through "Rep
   and, as the story goes, ran away from the danger.
84. Kìkx"la?ina, kikuàlisla la.qi_wàa.yaxi,
   kilklx" -la  ≠(?)ina kilklu -ala
   run(P1) -Cont *Perf run(P1) -upstream -in open area -Cont
       la qi wa-a *(.y)a *Xi
       Loc De3 river PD3 SD3
   As they were running, running in an upstream direction following the
       river.
wa la *io *i wai-(a)χλ-i -(a)l -is
                                                     #(?)ina ai
   NT now *Rep *33Su last*
                                 -move -near water *Perf De3
      coy-os-λο *(.u)o *Xi
      uoungest PD3 PSD3
   the youngest was last according to the story.
86. Wajlalijhidaqi nx"akak" "hsj"qi Bax"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi.
   wala #ia #i hi
                                     *da *qi nx*a -ka -k*
   NT now "Rep "3"Su the one in point "Emph "3"O near -reach -LPass
       hs oi [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa *(.u)a *Xi**
       Gen De<sup>3</sup> Bax"bak"alanusiwa PD<sup>3</sup> SD<sup>3</sup>
   He was the one Bàx"bak"alanusiwa came near to.
87. Máaszk"i% walalás "hs_"qid.s_kiwak"asid.s
   maa-s ≠zk
                     #i
                                   *X wai-(a)la-as
   matter # #1 tell you #Interrogative #? distance #
      hs qi *d.s kiw -ak" *a *si *d.s
      Gen De3 #Inv run -LPass #PD3 #33G #Inv
   I am not sure of the distance they had run [Lit. "what shall I tell you is the
      distance they had run")
88. ~gi_... làqia ~la_~qi cayas \a.yaxi
                            la qi cay-as-λa *(.u)a *Xi
   q fi la -qia
   and #33Su go -top of head Loc De3 youngest # PD3 #SD3
   when it caught up to the youngest
```

89. wa_lali_bk"alasu?ina "hs_"qi_Bax"bak"alanusiwa.yaxii.

we le "ia "i bk" -ale "su "(?)ina
NT now "Rep "3"Su human -sound "Pass "Perf
hs qi [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "Xi
Gen De" Bax"bak"alanusiwa "PD" "SD"
who was spoken to by Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.

90. "Kù Xanug" a ñìka Xu Xa. Kuu "Xa "nug" a ñìk -a "X "uXa not "contrary to expectation " ISqSu kill -F "Fut "20

"Don't think I am going to kill you.

91. Guà Xa Xnug "u Xa guà Xiq" s "qi _nuà qia .ya Xi.
gu-a X-a "X "nug" a "u Xa gu-a X-a "i "aq "us**
help" "Fut "1 SgSu "20 help" "Fact "PD" "2G
qi nu-aq-la "(.y)a "Xi
De" elder" "PD" "SD"
I am going to help you because you helped the old man.

92. Nùg"a Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.
nug"a (bax")bak"-ala-nu-siwa
1** Bax"bak"alanusiwa[†]
I am Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.

93. Wìnak"s ..., x"ìtas.
wi "na "k" "s x"it-a "s
try "Emph "? "Imp return* "Imp
Do go back.

94. Daos "qi_n`u`n`loyus

da -a *s qi n`u[n`]la *(.y)a *us
take -F *Imp De³ elder sibling[P1] *PD³ *2G
Take your elder brothers

95.gs_x*1+a. g *s x*1+-a and *2Su return* and turn back.

96. Läatuss, kix atuslas gu waa uaxu Jula.

97. Le_lèsğmi?inê ~qi_cèýas\a.ye\io le le -sğm -i *(?)ine qi ceý-es-\a *(.y)e *\io new go -bulky shape -F *Perf De³ youngest* *PD³ *SD³ The youngest followed behind [the others]

98. lid.si_g"à+ bk"àlasu "hs_"qi_Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi lg_"id_"si_g"a+ bk"-ala "su_hs Loc "Fact "33G finish speak" "Pass Gen qi [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "xi De3 Bax"bak"alanusiwa "PD3 "SD3 when Bàx"bak"alanusiwa had stopped talking to him

99. Ksisi_wiwati3.

Ks *i *si wi -wat -i *3

not *Fact *3*G which -carry out -F *Fut
because he [Bàx"bak"alanusiwa] would not do anything.

100. Laii_làqiamas?inå ~qi_mìmnis?utasi
la ~ia i la-qia ~mas ~(?)ina qi
now ~Rep ~3³Su catch up* ~Occ ~Perf De³
qi [mi]mna -is -?ut ~a ~si
De³ [P]simultaneous -in world -partner ~PD³ ~3³G
He caught up to his brothers

101. gi_wòxala qn_x"ìtisi, g si wa-xa sla qn_x"it-a si si and 33Su order* Rep Purp return* Fact 33G and asked them to turn back.

102.gi_x*ita?ina.
g *i x*it-a *(?)ina
and *3³Su return* *Perf
whereupon they turned back.

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103. Lali Nujarina caqasu "ns "qi Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi la "la "i Nuja "(?)ına caq -a "su hs now "Rep "3"Su agaın "Perf chase -F "Pass Gen qi [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "xi De" Bax"bak"alanusiwa "PD" "SD" They were again chased by Bàx"bak"alanusiwa

104. lid.si_làmatusla

 $\underline{l_0}$ = id = si = l_0 = am = atus = -l_0 = now = Fact = 3^36 = go = -P1 = downstream = Cont when they were going downstream

105. gi_λúļà?ina kakiwàuł, kìx"ļa.

g *i \(\lambda\u00edj\) and *3\(\frac{3}{2}\) again *Perf [Con]running -keep on run -Cont and again they kept running without stopping, running on.

106. Gi_nx"àla?ina gug"àsasi

g *i nx^{α} -(a)la *(?)ina gug* -as *a *si and *3 3 Su close -Cont *Perf live -place *PD 3 *3 3 G They had come close to where they lived

107. gr_xs?ìdĺa ~qi_Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi \u00e7ula.

g "i xs -(?)id "(.)ia qi [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "Xi and "3"Su disappear -Mom "Rep De" Bax"bak"alanusiwa "PD" "SD" Xula again when Bàx"bak"alanusiwa disappeared again, as the story says.

108. Dlèd.s hiàsgn xìxabk axi

dled** *s hies -gn [\check{x}_1] \check{x}_0 -b-k* *a * \check{x}_1 very *LM breathe -excessively youngsters* *PD³ *SD³ The youngsters were completely out of breath

109. qi_lama?ài%.

g *i la -ama -(?)ai3 and *33Su go -PI -into house when they went inside.

110. Gi_dùtíła?inå hbùk^wasi

g *i du-t-i+-a *(?)ina fib-uk* *a *si and *3 3 Su tell* *Perf mother* *PD 3 *3 3 G They told their mother

111. hs_g̃"i wadasa "qi "hs_qi_Bax"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi
hs g̃"i -wad -as *a qi
Gen how -handle -way *PD³ De³
hs qi [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa *(.y)a *xi
Gen De³ Bax"bak"alanusiwa* *PD³ *SD³
the experience with Bax"bak"alanusiwa

113. hṇ\x"gu+di "hs_nuàqla.yaXi.
hṇ\x -x" "gu+ "d "i
shoot with bow and arrow -LPass "NR "SP "PD"
hs nu-aq-la "(.y)a "Xi
Gen elder" "PD" "SD"
what the old man had shot

114. Bla, biblàsu?inå "hs_"qi_ğnmhàxi, hbùk"asi,
bl -a** [bi]bla "su "(?)ina
prevent from -F [Pl]prevent from "Pass "Perf
hs qi ğn-m "(h)a "xi hb-uk" "a "si
Gen De³ female" "PD³ "SD³ mother" "PD³ "3³G
They were warned by the woman, their mother,

115. qn_ksid.si yàq"å ~qi_nuàqla.yaXi qn ks *id *si yaq" -a qi nu-aq-la *(.y)a *Xi Purp not *Fact *3³G give -F De³ elder[†] *PD³ *SD³ not to give to the old man

116. ~hs_qi_hmsa.yaxi, hiziaxi. hs qi hms-a *(.y)a *xi hiz *(i)a *xi of De³ food* *PD³ *SD³ meat *PD³ *SD³ hau $\dot{q}_{\underline{a}}$ -(a)la "nug"a "qi wa la " $\dot{\underline{a}}$ "i hix "(7)ina Oh know-Cont "1SgSu "3"O NT now "Rep "3"Su say "Perf "Oh, I knew it," he answered,

- 132. "him t m ksignd.s_dùq" la him t m ks *i *ga *nd.s duq" -la although not *Fact *PD¹ *1SgG see -Cont "even though I do not see
- 133. wå_lanug"a_ks?ina_nåx"oʻna mìllaå
 wa la "nug"a ks "(?)ina nax"-oʻn -a milla-a
 NT now "1SgSu not "Perf one -time -F miss"
 I have not once missed target
- 134. "ns, "qik_nàulak"s hṇλmṇḍ.s, "nìx.li

 hs qik n[a]w[a/e] -(a)la -k" "s hṇλ-ṃ "a "ṇḍ.s

 Gen Del spirit -F -LPass "LM arrow" "PD³ "1SgG
 nix "()la "i

 say "Rep "3³Su

 with these magical arrows of mine," the story has him say
- 135. Wa_li_tans?ina
 wa la fi tans f(?)ina
 NT now *33Su one day from now *Perf
 The next day
- 136. wàx7idia nuàqia.yaxi "qi_c'àyas\a.yas x"nùk"si
 wa -x -(?)id fia nu-aq-la f(.y)a fxi
 go ahead -say -Mom fRep elder PP3 fSD3
 qi c'ay-as-\a f(.y)a fs x"n[u]k" fsi
 De3 youngest PPD3 fLM child f336
 the old man asked his youngest son
- 137. qn_ma\(\hat{h}\) isi qn ma\(\hat{h}\) -la *su *(?)i *si
 Purp take by hand -Cont *Pass *Fact *3\(^3\)G
 to lead him by the hand
- 138. hidami_lid.s ~qı_cayas x*nùk*si guakaqi

hi "dam"i lid "(.)s qi cay-as-\a "(.y)a "s
the one in point "only "Fact** well "ESSu De³ youngest* "PD³ "LM
X"n[u]k" "si gu-a\lambda-a "qi
child "3³G help* "3³O
because it was his youngest son who had helped him

- 139. lå_wax_g̃"ig̃"isdalàsası
 la wa -x g̃"i[g̃"] -isd -(a)la -as *a *si
 Loc measure -F how[P1] -in circle -Cont -mode *PD³ *3³G
 in everything he did
- 140. ksisi_dùq"la ks *i *si duq" -la not *Fact *3³G see -Cont because he did not see
- 141. pààax".li. pa : –(a)x" *(.)la *i work –LPass *Rep *3³Su – according to the story he was blind.
- 142. Wa_li_mà%lsa?ina xà?bk"axi ñàupasi

 wa la_fi ma% -l_-s -a *(?)ina

 NT now *3³Su take by hand -motion -outside house -Trans *Perf

 xa-(?)b-k" *a *xi ñaup *a *si

 child* *PD³ *SD³ father* *PD³ *3³G

 Well, the youngster led his father by the hand
- 143. lå hùk la ksi hs waa ya ki làlis
 la hu -(k") la ks -i hs wa-a *(.y)a ki la -ala -is
 Loc Df -bank -F Gen river PD3 *SD3 go -upstream -near water
 on the bank of the river, going upstream
- 144. Wå_li_k"à?is?ilap?ina
 wa la__fi__k"a_-(?)is____f(?)ilap__f(?)ina
 NT_now__f3^3Su__sit_-in open space__fMom**__fPerf
 At one point they sat down
- 145. gi_dùti†a ... dùti†ala ~qi_x"nùk"asi.

the food, the meat.

- 117. Wå_laİi_nàux"?inås ǧànu%

 wa la fla fi naw-ux" f(?)ina fs ǧan -u%

 NT now fRep f33Su one ff fPerf fLM night(?) -substance

 One evening it happened
- 118. wå_li_ńuàk"¾la?ina ~qi_ċàyʻas\o.yaXi.
 wa la_fi hu-ak"-%-la_f(?)ina qi ċayʻ-as-\lambda "(.y)a "Xi
 NT now "33Su hold in mouth" "Perf De3 youngest" "PD3 "SD3
 that the youngest held it in his mouth.
- 119. Kùuli q"ṇx" ''''' '''' ''' '''' '''' -('''')id qi hlz * (i)a * Xi not * Rep * 3 Su swallow -Mom De³ meat * PD³ * SD³ According to the story he did not swallow the meat.
- 120. Wå_lali_k"(i\+nax"a?inå "dàuqi, hàupasi.

 wa la "la "i K"(-i\+ "nax"a "(?)ina d(a)u "qi

 NT now "Rep "33"Su lie -indoors "sometimes "Perf Conj "33"O

 haup "a "si
 father* "PD3 "33"G

 Now, he sometimes slept with him, his father.
- 122. gi_mìx*q*zudiå ~qi_hàupasi ~ns_~qi_cùyak*s nìzxi.

 g *1 mix*-q*z-ud *ia qi naup *a *si
 and *3³Su filled mouth* *Rep De³ father* *PD³ *3³G
 hs qi cuy -(a)k* *s niz *xi
 Gen De³ dry -LPass *LM meat *SD³
 and he put in his father's mouth the dried meat.
- 123. Gi_his λ à dùti+å hàupasi.

 g *i his λ a du-t-i+-a haup *a *si and *3 3 Su recent* tell* father* *PD 3 *3 3 G Not until then did he tell his father.

- 124. "Wa, haup," hìx.li,
 wa haup hix *(.)la *i
 NT father* say *Rep *3*Su
 "Well, father," he said according to the story,
- 126. kùussu mìðaqi. kuu-s *su miða-a *qi not* *2su miss* *3*0 you did not miss it.
- 127. Wa_lid_hbùk" nuàqigila
 wa lid hb-uk" nu -aq -i -(g)ila
 NT well[†] mother[†] mature -emanate -F -make
 But it was mother who had ideas
- 128. gi_dùti+u¾å ~hs mì¾iq $^{+}$ sqi. g $^{+}$ i du-t-i+- $_{0}$ $^{+}$ u¾a hs $^{+}$ mi¾-a $^{+}$ i $^{+}$ aq $^{+}$ us $^{+}$ * $^{+}$ qi and $^{+}$ 3 3 Su tell $^{+}$ $^{+}$ 20 Gen miss $^{+}$ $^{+}$ Fact $^{+}$ PD 2 $^{+}$ 26 $^{+}$ 3 3 O and told you that you missed it.
- 130. nì+a xà?bk"axi hàupasi. ni+ -a xa-(?)b-k" *a *xi haup *a *si say -F youngster* *PD³ *SD³ father* *PD³ *3³G the youngster told his father.
- 131. "Hau qalanug"aqi," wajlalijilix?ina,

27

g "1 du-t-i+-a du-t-i+-a "la qi x"n(u)k" "a "si and "3³Su tell⁹ tell⁹ "Rep De³ child "PD³ "3³G and he [father] told ... told his son.

- 146 "Lanug"a_dùq"|a?ina," ก๋ìx.li,
 la "nug"a duq" la "(?)ina n๋ix "(.)la "i
 now "15gSu see -Cont "Perf say "Rep "3³Su
 "I can see now," he said according to the story,
- 147. dàidnìàå Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi "hs_"qi_... †àuk"ini?asi da-id "nìàa [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "xi gave" *1Sg0 Bax"bak"alanusiwa " *PD³ *SD³ hs qi taw -(a)k"** -ina -i "(?)a "si Gen De³ strong -F -way -F *PD³ *3³G "Bàx"bak"alanusiwa gave me ... his power
- 148. gi lài... gṇug a làià dùa la g and again ... and I saw again
- 149. hs_~qi_g``i wadasasin\lambda hs_qi_hbùk\"us,
 hs** qi g``i -wad -as *a *si *n\lambda hs qi hb-uk\" *a *us
 Gen De³ how -handle -way *PD³ *3³G *15gO Gen De³ mother\(^\textit{*} \textit{*} \textit{PD³ *2G}\)
 the things done to me by your mother,
- 150. hàulmhisinAa.
 h(a)ul -m *(h)i *si *nAa.
 play -Med *Fact *3³G *1Sg0
 her making fun of me.
- 151 Lanug"a g̃"à†?inaîa haquàla dàuqi.
 la "nug"a g̃"a† "(?)ina îna haq -u -(a)la d[a]u "qi
 now "15gSu stop "Perf "but speak -together with -Cont Conj"3³0
 I myself have stopped speaking to her.
- 152. Lanugʻʻa haquʻ\tana ma'a yadis laʻqui wa'a yaxu la shugʻʻa haq -u -d sit sina mia s(.y)a sdis la qu now s1SgSu visible -out -Trans sFut sPerf fish sPD³ sinv Loc De²

wa-a *(.y)aq *Xu**
river* *PD2 *SD2
I am now going to make fish appear in the river here

- 153. wa_lid.s_ks?ina làa+a\(\chi_1\) wa la "i "d.s ks "(?)ina la -a+a "\(\chi_2\)
 NT now "3\(^3\)Su "Inv not "Perf go -along with others "Fut and it will not follow any more
- 154 hṇax"ṇug"a_wàx?i\x," n\x.i\baranta nuàqla.yaxi.
 hṇax" ṇug"a wa-X -(?)id f\x nix f(.)ia nu-aq-la f(.y)a f\xi
 if f1SgSu order\bar\text{-Hom Fut say fRep elder\bar\text{-PD}\$ fSD\xi
 when I give the command," said the old man.
- 155. "Wìnak"s x"ìtawss.
 wi-na-k" "s x"it-a "ws "s
 please "Imp return" -for a while "Imp
 "Please turn back for a while.
- 156. Xúlas haqlàn Xa dùti † "hs_hbùk"us.
 Xúla "s haq -la "n Xa du-t-i † hs hb-uk" "a "us again "Imp speak -Cont "15g0 tell" Gen mother PPD3 "26
 Again tell me news about your mother.
- 158. Wå_lali_x"ìta?ina xà?bk"axi.

 wa la fig fi x"it-a f(?)ina xa-(?)b-k" fo fxi

 NT now frep f33Su return Perf youngster PD3 f503

 The youngster turned back.
- 159. Wa_li_humàsu?inå "hs_fhbùk"asi
 wa la___fi__huma "su___ #(?)ina_hs_fhb-uk" __fa__ *si
 NT_now #3³Su ask __Pass __Parf__Gen_mother *_PD³ __*3³G
 He was asked by his mother
- 160. ğ"àilas "hs_hàupasi

 $\check{g}^{*}[a]y[a/\underline{a}]$ -(a)1a -as hs haup *a *si how -Cont -mode Gen father *PD³ *3³G what his father was doing

161 gmi hùta hàupasi.

g fm %i hut -a haup %a %si when %Emph % 3^3 Su leave -F father %PD 3 % 3^3 G when he left his father.

162. "Cùx"ita¾ļi lå_qi_wàa.yaxi.

cux"-it-a "% "la "i la qi wa-a "(.y)a "Xi bathe[†] "Fut "Rep "3"Su Loc De³ river[†] "PD³ "SD³ "He said he was going to bathe in the river.

163. Wàxa?innîlå qn_x"ì†awsignd.s.

wa- xa^{ϕ} *(7)ina *nx0 qn x*it-a *ws *i *ga *nd.s order *Perf *1Sg0 Purp return* *short time *Fact *PD¹ *1Sg6 He told me to turn back.

164. Wajlaλanug"ajλúļà?ina dànumaλqi," ńìx.li.

we le "le "nug"a luie "(?)ine de-e "nume "le "qi
NT now "nevertheless "15gSu again "Perf take" "go to "Fut "330
nix "(.)ie "i
sey "Rep "335u

But I am nevertheless again going to get him (back)," he said.

165. Pàla?ina ~qi_nuàgla.yaXi.

pa -(a)la *(?)ina qi nu-aq-la *(.y)a *Xi work -Cont *Perf De³ elder* *PD³ *SD³ Meanwhile the old man was working.

166. Li_miàgila?ina.

la "i mia -(g)ila "(?)ina now "3³Su fish -make "Perf He was creating salmon.

167. K"ànalasqu†d hx" hàmaka miaqilàsusi.

k"ań -ala_-as gu+ d hx" haṁa -ka discoloured -F -mode NR SP try first -towards

mia -(g)ila "su "si fish -make "Pass "3³G

Yellow cedar wood was the first thing he tried to turn into salmon.

168.6"à+.ii.

ğ"a† *(.) $i_{\underline{a}}$ *i finish *Rep *3 3 Su The story has it that when he completed the job

169. wå_lait_ğùx"sdudáina(qi) lå_wàa.yaxi.

wa la *ia *i ğux** -sda -ud

NT now *Rep *3*Su scoop particled solid in hand -into water -Trans

*(á)ina [qi] la wa-a *(.y)a *xi

*Perf [3*0] Loc river* *PD* *SD*

he scooped a handful of it [i.e. the wooden salmon] into the river.

170. Wå_laii_ks?ina_mià
wa la fig fi ks f(?)ina mia
NT now fRep f33Su not fPerf salmon
Rather than salmon

171. hjx?inix"?ilap?ina_qi.
hjx -(?)inix" *(?)ilap *(?)ina qi
killer whales -specimen *Mom *Perf De³
this [wood] became killer whales.

172. HÌX?inix™?ilap?inå_qi fix™_miàgilek™si.
hIX-?inix™ #?ilap #(?)ina qi fix™ mia -(g)ila -k™ #si
killer whales† #Mom #Perf De³ try salmon -make -LPass #3³G
It became killer whales although he had tried to create salmon.

173. Hidði "qi_k"ðnalasaxi.

hi "da "i qi k"an-al<u>a</u>-as "a "ži that "Emph "?** De³ yellow cedar[†] "PD³ "SD³ So much for the yellow cedar wood.

174. Ğ"ìxğ"ikê wax qi péul?asi.

[\check{g}^wi -(x)] \check{g}^wi -ka wa -X qi pa-u-i "(?)a "si [such -Iterate] such -Iterate limit -F De³ creation PD³ "3³G All his creations had now one now the other quality.

175 Làk ainala?ınas mıa làk ainala.yas là wsgu+d, k ak làu.

|[a]k -aii -(a)la (?)ina s mia |[a]k -aii-a](a)

| different -side to side -Cont Perf LM fish different kinds
(y)a s law -s gu+d, k ax -lau

| PD3 LM stand on ground -outside NR SP, split cedar -?

| Different kinds of wood, red cedar**, were different kinds of fish [i.e. sea creatures].

177. lid_miagilàsi_qi.
lid mia -(g)ila *si qi
well salmon -make *3³G De³
is what he turned into salmon.**

178. D)èdáinås hik.
dled** *(å)ina *s hik
quite *Perf *LM good
It was quite alright now.

179. Zúnx?ilap?inå_qi

Zú -n *(x)(?)ilap *(?)ina qi
coho -F *become *Perf De³
It [wood] became coho salmon

180. lid.si_ğùx"sdud.qi la_qi_wàa.yoxii
la fid fsi ğux"-sda-ud f(.)qi la qi wa-a f(.y)a fxi
Loc ffact f336 scoop into water f330 Loc De3 river fPD3 fSD3
when he scooped a handful of it [wood] into the river

182. Wa_li_hlx?ina.

wa la *i hix *(?)ina

NT now *3³Su good *Perf

Now it was alright.

183. Wa_li_g̃*alòusu?inaqi
wa la *i g̃*al -(a)usu *(?)ina *qi
NT now *3³Su finish -eventually *Perf *3³O
After he had accomplished it

184. gi_Xula lakala "qi_X"nuk"asi
g "i Xula la-ka "la qi X"nlulk" "a "si
and "3"Su again approach" "Rep De" child "PD" "3"G
he went again to his child [?who had meanwhile gone from his mother
to the place where his father stayed? See line 156: the father is not
living with the mother and children.]

185. gi_s λújà dàasu. g °i λúja da-a °su and °3³Su again take^e °Pass and was again taken (to the mother).

186. Wa_li_ganut?ina
wa la_fi_gan-ut_(?)ina
NT_now_33su evening Perf
Evening had come

188. "Piwàlislanug" a lå_qi_wàa.yaxi piw -ala -is -la "nug" a la qi wa-a "(y)a "xi feel -upstream -near water -Cont "1SgSu Loc De² river" "PD³ "SD³ "I was feeling my way upstream alongside the river

189. lis_hùtṇ�a caya.yaq s, ñìx.ii.

lg "i "s hut-a "n\a cay -a "(.y)aq "us**

Loc "Fact "ESSu** leave" "1Sg0 youngest sibling -F "PD" "2G

nix "(.)ia "i

say "Rep "3"Su

when your youngest brother left me," he said.

- 190. "[Lanug"a_] pʻrwàlisla?inå
 la "nug"a pʻrw -ala -is -la "(?)ina
 now "15gSu feel -upstream -near water -Cont "Perf
 As I was feeling my way upstream
- 191 qàutala?ina cuàla.ya "hs_"qi_mià.yaXi lå_qi_nàlak"aXi.
 qaut -ala "(?)ina cu -ala "(.y)a hs qi mia "(.y)a "Xi
 hear -sound "Perf splash -sound "PD3 Gen De3 salmon "PD3 "SD3
 la qi nala -k" "a "Xi
 Loc De3 upstream -F "PD3 "SD3
 I heard the sound of salmon splashing at the upstream port of the river.
- 192. Dùdq"asiqi tàns\ad.s," n\ix.\ii.
 du[d]q" -a *si *qi tans *\lambda *a *d.s n\ix *(.)\ia *i
 look[P1] -F *Imp *3\frac{3}{2}0 one day from now *Fut *PD\frac{3}{2}** Inv say *Rep *3\frac{3}{2}Su
 Go and see it tomorrow," he said.
- 193. Lali_ğ"à†?ina "qi_paul?asi,
 la "la_"i ğ"a† "(?)ina qi pa-u-i "(?)a "si
 now "Rep "3"Su finish "Perf De" task* "PD" "3"G
 He had now completed his task,
- 194. wàxulmhaqi "hs_Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi
 wa -x -ul -m "(h)a "qi
 go ahead -say -substance -Med "PD3 "330
 hs [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "xi
 Gen Bax"bak"alanusiwa "PD3 "SD3
 the things Bàx"bak"alanusiwa asked him to do
- 195. qn_g~iwàk~ ~qi_mià.ya%i.
 qn_g~i -wak~ qi_mia ~(.y)a *xi
 Purp how -appear? De³ fish *PD³ *SD³
 in regard to what the fish should be like.

196. Ks?inā kāk+ā xixabk"axi. Ks *(?)ina kalk]+ -a [xi]xa-b-k" *a *xi not *Perf sleep[P1] -F youngsters* *PD3 *SD3 The youngsters did not sleep.

- 197. Gòlm nàq"a
 gala -m naq" -a
 first -at a particular moment daylight -F
 At first daylight
- 198. ~gi_d**àk|s|a.

 g *i q*ak -! -s -!a

 when *3*Su stand -motion -on ground outside -Cont
 they got up one after the other.
- 200. "Hau, dàṇiuૠṇug"a hàupga," nìx.li,
 hau da -ṇiu "¾ "ṇug"a haup "ga nix "(.)ia "i
 Oh take -along "Fut "15gSu father" "PD¹ say "Rep "3³Su
 "Oh, I am going to pull father here along with me," he said,
- 201. "Màʔjaʔnug"aqu làla.

 maʔ -la 『ʔ 『nug"a 『qu la -ala.

 take by hand -Cont 『Fut 『15gSu 『3²O go -upstream
 "I am going to lead him by the hand in the upstream direction.
- 202. Wìthok"sila."

 wi -t fia fk" fsi la
 go ahead -F fEmph f? flmp fcontrary to mind set
 Go ahead all the same."
- 203. Wå_li_làmiýaxči?ina. wa la *i la -ama -ýaxči *(?)ina NT now *3³Su go -P1 -depart *Perf They [the other brothers] started off.

204 Làała?ına "qi_kk"àni?axi, ğnmhàd.ssi;
la -ała "(?)ina qi łk" -ani "(?)a "xi ğn-m "(ħ)a d.s "si
go -along "Perf De³ old -F "PD³ "SD³ female" "PD³ "Inv "3³G
The old woman, his [the father's] wife, went along;

206. Skàuk"id.s du_qi_ğnmhàsi. ska -uk" fi fd.s du qi ğn-m f(ħ)a fsi four -item f3³Su flnv Conj De³ female* fPD³ f3³G There were five of them including his [the father's] wife. [contradicts 1-12]

207. Wā_lain_wàiaxxi?ina ~du_~qi_càyasxa.yas x*'nùk*'si.
wa la fia fi wai-(a)xx-i f(?)ina
NT now fRep f33Su at rear file fPerf
du qi cay-as-xa f(.y)a fs x*'n[u]k*' fsi
Conj De3 youngest child fPD3 fLM child f33g
He [father] was at the rear along with his youngest child.

208. Wá_laíi_wàx?idáina nuàqla.yaxi, làmiýaxći
wa la fig fi wa-x -(?)id f(å)ina nu-aq-la f(y)a fxi
NT now frep f3³Su order -Mom frent elder FPD³ fSD³
la_ama -ýaxći
go -Pl -leave
The old man ordered him, as the group was leaving,

 mia -(g)ila -k" *a *si
fish -make -LPass *PD³ *3³G

They reached the place where the fish were, the fish he created.

211. Làili_dùq"|a?ina la fig fi duq" -|a f(?)ina now fRep f3³Su see -Cont fPerf They saw it [the fish]

212.wa_lid.s_yàx+alis?inå_qi,
wa la__fi __fd.s_ya -k+ -ala__ -is __f(?)ina_qi
NT_now __f3^3Su __finv_? -F __upstream -near water __fPerf_De^3
and moved around in the upstream area.

213. yayaca'?ina ~qi_mia.yaXi. [ya]y[a]c —a *(?)ina qi mia *(.y)a *Xi [Con]strike with stick -F *Perf De³ fish *PD³ *SD³ clubbing the fish.

214. Lalî, x a karina hbùk asiqi.
la fig fi x a -a f(?)ina hb-uk fa fsi qi
now fkep f3 su clean fish -F fPerf mother fPD f3 f3 G f3 O
Their mother cleaned it

217. mùuṇṇzax". li wàtqi. muu -ṇṇ -zax" "(.)la "i wat "qi four -times -perform verbally "Rep "3"Su thus speaks "3"O he sang four times.

218. Gi_dùdx"?idio ~qi_sòsmosi,

g "i duld)" -(?)id "(.)id qi sas-m "a "si and "3 3 Su take a look[PI] -Mom "Rep De 3 children $^{\phi}$ "PD 3 "3 3 G According to the story the children took a look,

219. dùq"atus, ńìki, dùq"atus lå_qi_wàa.yaxi duq"-atus ńik fi duq"-atus la qi wa-a f(.y)a fxi look -downstream say f3³Su look -downstream Loc De³ river PD³ fsD³ looked downstream, it is said, looked down the river

220. gi_titsmtsdàia.
g fi tilijs -m -isda fia.
and f33Su stone[PI] -F -turn around fRep

221. Wajlaii jooun "hsj" qijbax "bak "alanusiwa.yaxijqi
wa la sia si joonun hs qi lbax "lbak "-ala-nu-siwa si(.y)a sii
NT now sep susu doing Gen De Bax "bak "alanusiwa PD SSD"
qi
De That was Bàx "bak "alanusiwa's doing

222. hàulmhisi "qi_hàupasi.
hlalul -m "(ħ)i "si qi haup "a "si
play -Med "Fact "3³G De³ father⁹ "PD³ "3³G
because they had made fun of their father.

223. Li_nikamà?ina ~qi_naupasi ~hs_~qi.
la__ei nik —a *ma *(?)ina qi naup *a *si hs qi
now *3³Su revenge -F *Occ *Perf De³ father* *PD³ *3³G Gen De³
Their father now had revenge on them.

225. gu hṃta lå qi wàa.yaki,

g ~u fimt -a la qi wa-a ~(.y)a ~xi when $^{\#}3^2$ su play -F Loc De³ river $^{\$}$ $^{\#}PD^3$ $^{\#}SD^3$ when they play in the river,

227. Wasgmit ~ qi_... nùymhṇd.s ~ qi_fiùx" a

wa -sgm -it qi nuy-m *(h)a * ṇd.s

at limit -length -in mental containment De³ story* *PD³ * 1SgG

qi fiux" a

De³** likewise

This is the extent of my version of the story

228. "hs_qi_Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaXi,
hs qi [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "Xi
of De³ Bax"bak"alanusiwa* "PD³ "SD³
of Bàx"bak"alanusiwa,

230. Qìnm "qid.s.g"ig"isdalàsad.s "hs_Bàx"bak"alanusiwa.yaxi qi-nm qi "d.s.g"ig"isdalas "a "d.s many" De³ "Inv deeds" "PD³ "Inv hs [bax"]bak"-ala-nu-siwa "(.y)a "xi Gen Bax"bak"alanusiwa "PD³ "SD³ There were many Bàx"bak"alanusiwa adventures

231. lid.s Gèla.yad.s Bg"ènmặi.

la fid fs gala (y)a d.s bg"-an-m ži

Loc fact ESSu first PD3 Inv people SD3

when the First People lived.

232. X"\tau... nik snalayu ...
[x"\t]x"\tau... nik snalayu ...
[x"\t]x"\tau... nik snalayu ...
[fire burns]fire burns -iterative say mention -Cont -Med
Spreading fire ... they say with reference to

233. ~qı_ğ"iksuk"]àsassid.s gi_winà.
qı ğ"ı-(k)suk"-<u>|a</u>-as *a *s *sı *d.s g *i wina
3³0 speed* *PD³ *Inv *3³6 *Inv and *3³Su attack
its speed when it attacks.

234. X"\t:x"\ta\ii \[\x"\t\x"\t\-a \frac{1}{6} \frac{\si}{1} \]

spreading fire \(\frac{9}{6} \) Rep \(\frac{3}{3} \)

They say it is spreading fire

235. wå_li_g~àila?ınå càp)#Xalas x~ldk".

wa la_fi_g~[a]y[a/a]-(a)la_(?)ina cap_-l_-#X -(a)la_s

NT now_3^3Su like^f____Perf_ to trail -move -behind -Cont_LM

x~[d_-k~__
fire burns_-LPass

and is like a trailing fire.

236. Nàuk"s nùymħṇd.s.qi now-uk" "s nuy-m "(ħ)o "ṇd.s qi one "LM story" "PD" "1SgG De³ This is one story told to me

237. Lanug"a_nùsaìi+?ina ~qik_q*mksiwagax
la *nug*a nus -al - i+ *(?)ina qik**
now *ISgSu history -F -contained in mind *Perf De¹
q*m-(k)siwa *ga **[gå]**
white people *PD¹ *SD¹
I now tell to these white people here with me

238. "hs_"qik_nùymgaxga la_qik_ *tape* -gasi.

hs qik nuy-m *ga *xga la qik *tape* *ga *si
of De¹ story* *PD¹ *SD¹ Loc De¹ tape *PD¹ *3³G
the story, on this their tape.

239. Wàsǧṃi+ lå.ya_qàa+ṇd.s~hs_~qi.

wa-sgm-i† la "(.y)a qa-(a)† "a "nd.s hs qi extent[†] now "PD³ knowledge[†] "PD³ "1SgG Gen De³ This is what I currently know of it.

Notes

Line

- 2 If the predicate of the sentence has di-transitive meaning, the Haisla grammatical object corresponds to an English indirect object while a Haisla right-hand adjunct beginning in /hs_/ corresponds to the English direct object.
- 1. The proclitic /lid/ is assumed to be the counterpart to the Heiltsuk and Oowekyala proclitic /li/ which is used in anaphoric sentences to indicate resumption of a line of thought or to introduce a remark (cf. the English interjection "well!").
 - 2. If root is related to bk"- "human, person", the reduplicated form could mean "ever more human" or "human from time to time".
- 6 Meaning and grammatical function of /da/ and /i/ are unclear /i/ cannot be 33Su because not substitutable by 35Su or 32Su.
- 8 See note to line 2.
- 16 I.e. owning it as a resource gathering area.
- 1. The grammatical function of this /qi/ is unclear.
 2. This invitation was done by means of the feather down ceremony.
- This word is shown as haikļa in Lincoln and Rath 1985. It is an unpredictable two-stage contraction: (hajhikļa → (hajyakļa → haikļa.
- Analysis of this word is uncertain and based partly on the occurrence of a proclitic /li/ in Helltsuk and Dowekyala which indicates resumption of a thread of thought or introduction of a remark (cf.English interjection "welli"), and partly on the parallelism with the semantically clear line 57.
- Apparently the narrator does not recall the (proper) name of the arrow, but the matter is still in the back of his mind in lines 38ff.

- 35 The subordinate clause is anaphoric, /hida/ being the anaphoric reference.
- 37 łàw-(a)k"... contracts into /łàuk".../
- 36 See lines 28-30.
- 40 Lincoln and Rath 1985 has hug"iwals.
- 41 The identity of this hard stone is not yet known.
- 1. In locative clauses, the enclitic /tm/ functions as exponent of the subordinate predicate instead of the "factualizing" enclitic /i(d)/. See also 59. However, this existentializing /tm/ can co-occur with the factualizing enclitic in non-locative clauses, see 61.
 - The meaning of /gas?u/ is the opposite of hypocoristic, and "big" only approximates it. (Cf. English "big bad wolf").
- 57 1. See line 3.
 - 2. This item is bimorphemic but involves morphophonemic fusion of either h[a]w[a]- or h[a]w[a]- "father" with either -op or-up "kin".
- 59 1. See line 47.
 - 2. When having locative-directional or ablative meaning, /la/ can be followed by 1st and 2nd person grammatical object enclitics, but the 3rd person is referred to by special enclitics some of which (e.g. this /xi/) are formally identical to secondary deictics. For more information, see the entry "la" in Lincoln and Rath, 1985.
- 62 Note merger of /q/ and /X/ into /X/.
- 64 Cf. huak* "chewing tobacco".
- 70 Lincoln and Rath 1985 has nunlà instead of nunla.
- 71 Lincoln and Rath 1985 has qqapla.

- 78 Direction of targeted motion (e.g. going into house, or this going upstream) is expressed not by a grammatical object as in English, but by a (right-hand) adjunct beginning in proclitic /la/.
- 86 This is an example of an anaphoric sentence in the second connective mood
- 91 ...aq*us always contracts into /...aq*s/, but it is not clear why /a/ of /aq*s/ is lost after the factualizing clitic allomorph /i/.
- 92 /Nugwa/ is an anaphoric reference to the 1st person: "I (as opposed to you or whoever) am the one in question".
- 96 ...ag≠Xu → /...aXu/.
- 108 1. Not an autochthonous Haisla word according to the narrator himself.

 Has many pronunciation variants.
 - /hias.../ derives from [h]has.., the reduplication being required by the suffix following.
- 112 This /i/ may not be an enclitic at all but a euphonic element facilitating phonetic transition to /g/.
- 114 This word is a "false start" and the narrator replaces it by the pluralized stem /biblà-/ of the next word.
- 128 See note to line 91.
- Because /hibàmas/ has transitive meaning here ("kill instantly") and a grammatical object (/qi/), this genitive clitic /hs/ should not occur here. Its presence is probably due to the transitive meaning of /hibàmas/ being contaminated with the intransitive meaning "getting killed instantly"; see the meanings of the Occasionative clitic /mas/ in the list of abbreviations and technical terms.
- 138 Uncertain if /i/ is (1) the factualizing clitic or (2) the last clitic but one that occurs in the assertive main clause hi#dâ#i#qi "3³ is the one!". Perhaps (1) and (2) are identical. /i/ cannot be one of the clitics serving as grammatical subject since it is not substitutable by a subject enclitic such as /u/ "3³Su", for example.

- 144 After some polymorphemic stems -ilap is used instead of -id.
- 147 +aw-(a)kw... contracts into / +aukw.../.
- This whole line 149 is an explicative genitive that functions syntactically as a right-hand adjunct to a predicate the centre of construction of which is /dùq"la/ "see" (line 148). This centre also has two left-hand adjuncts, the root allomorph /g/ and the word /λůla/. Although the use of an explicative genitive instead of a grammatical object is obligatory if the centre of construction refers to a mental state (e.g. feeling or liking), /dùq"la/ normally does take a grammatical object.
- 152 ...aq*xu → /...axu/.
- 157 ...aq#xu → /...axu/.
- 173 See note to line 138.
- 175 Probably red cedar is only mentioned as an afterthought at the end of the sentence because the narrator also wants to say that not only does yellow cedar give the wrong "fish" (167, 171), but so does any kind of cedar. The right wood is mentioned on the next line.
- 177 Probably literally: "Well, he (/qi/) created salmon (/miagilà/) with it (/si/). This clause follows the preceding one after a long pause.
- 178 See first note to 108.
- 189 1. ...aq*us → ...aq*s, see line 91.
 2. It is assumed that *s in la*i*s is actually elliptic for *si "3³6". Ellipsis of /i/ from the 3rd person enclitics /qi/ and /si/ occurs frequently also in Heiltsuk and Oowekyala conversation.
- 210 The grammatical subject of the clause is /*s qi_mia*.ya*xi/, the predicate /la*tm/. In a locative clause, *tm takes the place of the factualizing clitic *i, see note 1 to line 47.
- 224 1. On *i see note to line 138.

- 2. ...aq # Xu → /...a Xu/.
- This (compound) clitic could here mean both 1) "not too recently" and
 2) "by nature, falling under the definition of". In this particular case, it is hard to decide which meaning should dominate in the translation.
- 227 This demonstrative has the same kind of right-hand adjunct introducing function as in, for example,

bg"ànm"(ħ)a"ži qi_pàla person "PD" "SD" who works.

- 237 1. /ga/ is frequently elided from the secondary deictic /kga/, as in this line.
 - 2. The constructional centre of this sentence's predicate, that is /nùsali+?ina/, is di-transitive. Therefore the Haisla object to this predicate refers to the beneficiary of the action. See note to line 2.

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