



## The Story of Crane Woman

1. **swil a 'eneq** — There is a woman;  
{ **s-wil** “exists” [i.e. “there is”] | **ha 'eneq** “woman” }
2. **puluy ka št̥** — Crane [is] her name.  
{ **puluy** “crane” | **ka** “emphatic” | **s-t̥** “his/her name” }  
**Note:** **ka** can be emphatic with verbs; with sentences in which the verb “to be” is implied, **ka** links the two nouns: “A is B” becomes **A ka B** in Inezeño.
3. **swil a sis<sup>h</sup>̥'y** — She has a husband.  
{ **s-wil** “exists” | **ha s-is<sup>h</sup>̥'y** “her husband” (from **is-** “one’s own” + (**̥**)**h̥'y** “man, male”) }
4. **wahač' ašič<sup>h</sup>̥ičt̥'n** — [She has] many children.  
{ **wahač'** “many” | **ha s-ičt̥'n** “his/her child” + *Reduplication* >: **s-ič s-ičt̥'n** > **šič<sup>h</sup>̥ičt̥'n** }
5. **'aw̥lw̥l a sis<sup>h</sup>̥'y** — Her husband [is] a hunter.  
{ **'al-** “one who” + **w̥l** “hunts” + *Reduplication* > **'alw̥lw̥l** “one who hunts a lot” | **ha s-is<sup>h</sup>̥'y** “her husband” (see line (3) for **is<sup>h</sup>̥'y**) }
6. **'aliw̥', kse'n na pa yila' a štakt̥'** — He takes ducks and mudhens and just about every [kind of game].  
{ **'aliw̥'** “[kind of] duck” | **kse'n** “mudhen” | **na** “and” | **pa-** “just (about)” | **yila'** “all” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-takt̥'** “he/she hits, kills, bags” }
7. **ku'n, ma', yila' a štakt̥wun a 'alqapač** — “Rabbits, jackrabbits, he takes all kinds of animals,  
{ **ku'n** “rabbit” | **ma'** “jackrabbit” | **yila'** “all” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-takt̥'** “he/she hits, kills” + **-wun** “them” | **ha 'alqapač** “animal(s)” }
8. **ha' sik'umuye** — so that they are well off.  
{ **ha'** “so that” | **s-iy-k'umuye** “they are well off” }
9. **ka skuti ha c'oyin a 'eneq ma 'h̥'y** — [Then] the man sees another woman.  
{ **ka-** “emphatic” | **s-kuti** “he/she sees” | **ha c'oyini** “other” | **ha 'eneq** “woman” | **ha 'h̥'y** “man” }  
**Note:** **ma 'h̥'y** — You would expect **ha** because **'h̥'y** isn't the first element in the phrase; the use of **ma** here emphasizes “the man.”
10. **moq'e kalaqnič<sup>h</sup>o, moq'e c'oyin a sat̥k** — Already he likes [her], already [he has] a change of heart (*literally* “another soul”),  
{ **moq'e** “already” | **ka al-aqni-č<sup>h</sup>o** “[he is] one who likes” (**aqni-č<sup>h</sup>o** “to like” from **aqni-** “of mental activity” + **č<sup>h</sup>o** “to be good”) | **moq'e** “already” | **c'oyini** “other” | **ha s-at̥k** “his/her soul” }





11. **mɪk alatikuy a s'ayapis**, — his heart heading far [away];  
 { **mɪk** “far, far away” | **ha al-atikuy** “one who heads, faces toward” | **ha s-'ayapis** “his/her heart” }
12. **ka sic'aqya'lin** — he is in love [with her].  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-ic'aqya'lin** “he/she loves, is in love [with]” }
13. **ka s<sup>h</sup>ik'in a syawɪl a 'ih'y** — In the morning the man goes hunting.  
 { **ka** “emphatic” + **s-h<sup>h</sup>ik'in** “it is morning, early” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-** “he/she/it” + **ya-** “go to do” + **wɪl** “hunt” > **syawɪl** “he/she goes hunting” | **ha 'ih'y** “man” }
14. **na syiti** — and he comes back.  
 { **na** “and” | **s-yiti** “he/she comes back, comes over” }
15. **pa 'apštɪ' a sik<sup>h</sup>it a 'aliwɪ', moq'e kice' a sik<sup>h</sup>it** — He brings back just a few ducks, already he brings [just] a little.  
 { **pa** “just” | **'apštɪ'** “few; how many” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-ik<sup>h</sup>it** “he/she brings” | **ha 'aliwɪ'** “duck” | **moq'e** “already” | **kice'** “a little” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-ik<sup>h</sup>it** “he/she brings” }
16. **moq'e 'nisik<sup>h</sup>it<sup>h</sup>uswun yila' a štaktɪ'** — He no longer brings them all his kill,  
 { **moq'e** “already” | **'ini-** “not” + **s-ik<sup>h</sup>it** “he/she brings” + **-us** “[to] him/her” + **-wun** “them” | **ha s-taktɪ'** “his kill” }
- Note:** Only certain verbs take **-us** as an object marker for the third person singular: “[to/for] him/her.” With **sik<sup>h</sup>it<sup>h</sup>uswun** “he brings to them,” you see that verbs which take **-us** as an object also add **-wun** in the plural, so in effect **-us-wun** is “them” for such verbs.
17. **kolo' šnukumili snuwituswun a šičtɪ'n+wu'n a coyiniwu'n** — he brings [it] there [and] gives [it as a present] to his other children.  
 { **kolo'** “yonder, over there” | **s-nu-kum-li** > **šnukumili** “he/she brings to” (**nukum** “to bring” from **nu-** “along with” + **kum** “to come, arrive”) + **-li** “to, at” | **s-nuwit** “he/she brings as a present for” + **-us-wun** “them” | **ha s-ičtɪ'n-wu'n** “his children” | **ha c'oyini-wu'n** “the others” }
- Note:** Here's another verb that takes **-us** as an object marker for the third person singular, so **snuwituswun** is “he brings [as a present] for them.” **'ip** “to say, think” is another common **-us** verb.
18. **s'ipus ha šta'lik'** — He says to his wife,  
 { **s-'ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **ha s-ta'lik'** “his wife” }
19. **'inišapič<sup>h</sup>olit** — “I have bad luck.” (*literally* “it doesn't go well for me”)  
 { **'ini-** “not” + **s-** “he/she/it” + **api-č<sup>h</sup>o** “have a stroke of luck” (from **api-** “quickly, for a bit” + **č<sup>h</sup>o** “to be good”) + **it** “[to] me” > **apič<sup>h</sup>olit** (i.e. “it doesn't go well for me”) }
- Note:** There are stuck-in vowels that keep two consonants apart; here an **L** is stuck in to keep two vowels apart within a word in **č<sup>h</sup>o** “well” + **-it** “[to] me” > **č<sup>h</sup>olit**.





20. **swo'o', syityitus a šta'lik'** — He is lying; he is deceiving his wife.  
 { **s-wo'o** “he/she lies, tells a lie” | **s-yit** “he/she deceives” + *Reduplication* + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **ha s-ta'lik'** “his wife” }
21. **c'oyin a qsi šna'niy** — The next [*literally* “another”] day he goes again.  
 { **c'oyin** “another” | **ha qsi** “day, sun” | **s-na'n** “he/she goes” + **-iy** “again” }
22. **ka šwašl+kpi hi puluy a 'eneq al+l+k'in mute'y** — A woman who lives nearby comes up to Puluy.  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-wašl+k-pi** “he/she comes from, comes up to, barges in on” (from **wašl+k** “to come from” + **-pi** “onto, at”) | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” | **ha 'eneq** “woman” | **ha-al-l+k'in** “one who sits, lives” | **mute'y** “near, nearby” }
23. **s'ipus, “haku, tikali'?”** — She says to her, “hello, how’s it going?”  
 { **s-ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **haku** “hello” | **tikali'** “how, how much” (i.e. “how’s it going?”) }
24. **“pa kič ek'i,” s'ip i puluy** — “Just so,” says Puluy.  
 { **pa** “just” | **kič** “like” | **hek'i** “that” | **s-ip** “he/she says” | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” }
25. **s'ip “moq'e 'niskuhuniyuw a pišapnušmu”** — She [the neighbor] says, “your husband no longer cares about you.”  
 { **s-ip** “he/she says” | **moq'e** “already” | **'ini-** “not” + **s-kuhun** “he/she cares about” + **-iyuw** “[to] you plural” (i.e. Puluy and her children) | **ha p-išapnušmu'** “your spouse” (from **is-** “one’s own” + **apnuš-mu'** “one who lives with”) }
26. **na saqn+p i puluy** — And Puluy answers  
 { **na** “and” | **s-aqn+p** “he/she answers” | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” }
27. **“hi k<sup>h</sup>uhu, 'inikč'am+n a suk'u”** — “Who knows? I don’t know anything.”  
 { **hi k<sup>h</sup>uhu** “who knows?” | **'ini-** “not” + **k-č'am+n** “I know” | **ha suk'u** “something, anything” }  
**Note:** **suk'u** can be a question word “what,” as a noun it means “something, anything,” just as **kune'** can mean “who” or “someone, somebody.”
28. **“'inikpoš<sup>h</sup>onin, pa šup kič ek'i”** — “I’m not aware [of anything]; maybe it’s so.”  
 { **'ini-** “not” + **k-poš<sup>h</sup>onin** “I am aware [of]” | **pa-šup** “maybe” | [it is] **kič** “like” | **hek'i** “that” }  
**Note:** **šup** can mean “maybe,” but at the beginning of a phrase it’s nearly always **pa šup**.
29. **s'ipus, “šišť+č<sup>h</sup>iy”** — She [the neighbor] says to her, “he’s meeting someone.”  
 { **s-ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **s-išť+** “he/she meets” + **č<sup>h</sup>iy** – unclear meaning for this suffix }
30. **s'ip i puluy, “ksu'inu,” s'ip** — “Puluy says, “I believe it,” she says,  
 { **s-ip** “he/she says” | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” | **k-su'inu** “I believe” (**su'inu** from **su-** “to cause” + **'inu** “to be true”) | **s-ip** “he/she says” }





31. “**kač’a moq’e ’nišnukum a štakti’**” — “because he doesn’t bring home his catch.”  
 { **kač’a** “because” | **moq’e** “already” | **’ini-** “not” + **s-nukum** “he/she brings (**nu-kum** from **nu-** “along with” + **kum** “to come, arrive”) | **ha s-takti’** “his catch, kill” }
32. **s’ipus**, “**či ’nip<sup>h</sup> oš<sup>h</sup>onin e?**” — She [neighbor] says to her, “you really don’t know?”  
 { **s-’ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **či-** “really” + **’ini-** “not” + **p-poš<sup>h</sup>onin** “you are aware” | **he** “yes/no question” }
33. **s’ip i puluy**, “**’insil**” — Puluy says, “no.”  
 { **s-’ip** “he/she says” | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” | **’insil** “no” (from **’ini-** “not” + **s-wil** “is, exists”) }
34. **s’ipus**, “**moq’e šičt’nič**” — She [neighbor] says to her, “he already has a child/children [by her]”  
 { **s-’ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **moq’e** “already” | **s-ičt’nič** “he/she has a child/children” (from **ičt’nič** “child” + **-ič** “to have, be characterized by”) }
35. **s’ip i puluy**, “**’e, tak’u knetus?**” — Puluy says, “Oh, what am I going to do?”  
 { **s-’ip** “he/she says” | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” | **’e** “Oh” | **tak’u** “how” | **k-net** “I do, act” + **-us** “[to] him/her/it” }  
**Note:** **tak’u knetus?** *roughly* “how [shall] I act with regard to it?”
36. “**pa ’ništa’mayuwun ha šič<sup>h</sup>ičt’nič<sup>h</sup>wu’n, ’inišč<sup>h</sup>o**” — “He can’t just forget his children; it’s not good.”  
 { **pa** “just” | **’ini-** “not” + **s-ta’may** “he/she forgets” + **-wun** “them” | **ha s-ičt’nič** “his/her children” + *Reduplication* + **-wu’n** “plural” > **šič<sup>h</sup>ičt’nič<sup>h</sup>wu’n** | **’ini-** “not” + **s-č<sup>h</sup>o** “it is good” }  
**Note:** **šič<sup>h</sup>ičt’nič<sup>h</sup>wu’n** “his/her children” has *both* reduplication and the plural **-wu’n**.
37. **na štapin i ’iniskum**, — And in the evening he doesn’t come [home].  
 { **na** “and” | **s-tapin** “it is evening”) | **hi** with non-initial verb | **’ini-** “not” + **s-kum** “he/she comes, arrives” }  
**Note:** **hi** with the verb **’ini-s-kum** emphasizes it; otherwise **ha** would introduce it.
38. **moq’e suniy+l+k’+n a c’oyin a ’eneq** — He is already staying with the other woman.  
 { **moq’e** “already” | **s-uniy+l+k’+n** “he/she stays with” (**uniy+l+k’+n** from **uni-** “prefix of uncertain meaning” + **+l+k’+n** “stay, sit, be” | **ha c’oyini** “other” | **ha ’eneq** “woman” }
39. **na č’ič’ihi’, ka sim+x+x+n, šimiš** — And [as for] the children, they’re hungry, they’re crying.  
 { **na** “and” | **č’ič’ihi’** “children” as reduplication of **č’ič’i’** “child” **s-iy-m+x+x+n** “they are hungry” | **s-iy-miš** “they cry” }  
**Note:** Reduplication of **č’ič’i’** “child” as **č’ič’ihi’** “children” is irregular.
40. **sisili’uw a ’aliw+ na kse’n na pa yila’, ku’n** — They want to eat duck and mudhen and all, rabbit.





{ **s-iy-** “they” **sili-** “want to” + **'uw** “eat” | **ha 'aliwi†** “[kind of] duck” | **na** “and” | **kse'n** “mudhen” | **na** “and” | **pa-** “just (about)” | **yila'** “all” | **ku'n** “rabbit” }

41. **s'ipuswun i puluy** — Puluy says to them,

{ **s-'ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” + **-wun** “them” | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” }

**Note:** **s'ipuswun** “she says to them” — here’s the combination of **-us** plus **-wun** as a plural object for verbs that take **-us**.

42. **'iyunexmeš 'i'yuw** — “Give up hope of eating!”

{ **iy-** “plural + **unexmeš** “to give up, despair” + **-'** “command” | **iy-** “plural + **'uw** “to eat” }

**Note:** You might not expect to see **'i'yuw** “eat!” as a command form here.

43. **'insil alamišo'** — “There’s nothing to cook.”

{ **'ini-** “not” + **s-wil** “is, exists” | **ha-al-am-** “what they [**am-** indefinite] + **išo'** “to roast over coals” }

44. **ma'la'l+iyin a šičt†'n a s'ipus** — She says to her eldest child,

{ **ma al-** “one who” (with initial **ma-**) + **'a'l+iyin** “to be old, elder” > **ma'a'l+iyin** “the one who is elder” | **ha s-ičt†'n** “his/her child” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-'ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” }

45. **wa s<sup>h</sup>†k'†n a pna'n a pkuṭil a pkoḱo'** — “in the morning you go see your father,”

{ **wa** “when/if” | **s-h†k'†n** “it is morning, it is early” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **p-kuṭi** “you see” + **-li** “to, at” (i.e. “go to see”) | **ha p-koko'** “your father” }

46. **a paš†n alamišo'** — “you’ll eat what’s roasted.”

{ **ha** with non-initial verb | **p-aš†n** “you eat” | **ha-al-am-** “what they [indefinite] + **išo'** “roast over coals” }

47. **ka štišina'n a č'ič'i'** — The poor child goes

{ **ka** “emphatic” | **s-tiši-na'n** “he/she goes with difficulty” from **tiši-** “with difficulty” + **na'n** “to go” | **ha č'ič'i'** “child” }

**Note:** verbs with **tiši-** usually convey a sense of hardship or difficulty; they may be translated in Spanish with “*pobrecito* – poor thing.”

48. **moq'e nošiyaqš'utapin a skumili** — They [the father and his new family] are just about to eat dinner when he arrives.

{ **moq'e** “already” | **no-** “future, going to, about to” + **s-iy-** “they + **aqš'utapin** “to eat dinner” (**aqš'u-tapin** from **aqš'u-** “re eating a meal” + **tapin** “to be evening, late in the day”) | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-kum-li** > **skumili** “he/she arrives to/at” }

49. **ka swana'n ini moloq** — It was the custom long ago

{ **ka** “emphatic” | **s-wana'n** “it is the custom, practice” | **hini** “when” (at the time when...) | **moloq** “long ago” }





50. **ma 'h+yh+y ayaleqwel alamišo'** — [that] the men are the ones who do the roasting  
 { **ma 'h+y** + *Reduplication*: **'h+y+y** “men” | **ha iy-al-** “those who” + **eqwel** “to do, make” | **ha-al-am-** “what they [am- indefinite] + **išo** “to roast” }
- Note:** **'h+y** and **'eneq** are reduplicated as **'h+yh+y** and **'eneqneq** rather than the usual pattern of reduplicating the *first* syllable of the word.
- Note 2:** There two verbs with **al-** side by side here, **ha al-iy-eqwel** > **ayaleqwel** and **ha-al-am-lamišo** > **halamišo**. The prefix **al-** has a different focus in each one. **hayaleqwel** “the ones who do” stresses the action of doing while **halamišo** “what they roast” stressed the result of the action, so that in effect it’s much more like a noun.
51. **ma 'eneqneq' alamaqš'uyuqš kayalaqwel** — The women [are] the ones who prepare staples:  
 { **ma 'eneq** + *Reduplication* > **'eneqneq** “the women” | **ha-al-am-** “what they (am- indefinite)” + **aqš'uyuqš** “to eat along with something else,” i.e. staple foods (**aqš'uyuqš** from **aqš'u-** “re meals” + **yuqš** “verb with uncertain meaning” | **ka** “emphatic” + **iy-al-** “they who” + **eqwel** “to make, prepare” > **kayaleqwel** “they who make” }
52. **šukuyaš, š+p+iš, alaxlaxwilp a 'iwexeš** — islay, acorn mush, all kinds of pinole  
 { **sukuy** “to cook islay” + **-aš** “result” > **šukuyaš** “cooked islay” | **š+p+iš** “to make acorn mush” + **-aš** “result” > **š+p+iš** “acorn mush” | **ha al-** + **axwil-pi** “meaning unknown” + *Reduplication* > **alaxlaxwilpi** “many kinds (of)” | **iwex** “to grind + **-aš** “result” > **ha 'iwexeš** “meal, something ground up” }
53. **na skumuli ha č'ič'i' a šišo'š a skoko'** — And the boy arrives as his father is roasting [ducks].  
 { **na** “and” | **s-kum-li** > **skumili** “he/she arrives at” | **ha č'ič'i'** “child” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-išo** “he/she roasts” + **-š** “lots of them, multiple object” | **ha s-koko'** “his father” }
54. **s'ipus, “'i+k'i'n**” — He [the father] says to him, “sit down!”  
 { **s-'ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **'i+k'i'n** “to sit” \*+ **-'** “command” }
55. **ka s+i+k'i'n a č'ič'i' ka šiyaš+n** — The boy sits [as] they eat.  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-'i+k'i'n** “he/she sits” | **ha č'ič'i'** “child” | **ka** “emphatic” | **s-iy-aš+n** “they eat” }
56. **kša č'ič'i' pa s+i+k'i'n skutkuti, 'inisamaxyikus** — As for the boy, he just sits watching; they don't give him [anything].  
 { **kša** “as for, with regard to” | **č'ič'i'** “child” | **pa** “just” | **s-'i+k'i'n** “he/she sits” | **s-kuti** “he/she watches” + *Reduplication* > **skutkuti** “he’s watching” | **'ini-** “not” + **s-am-** “they indefinite” + **axyik** “to give” + **-us** “[to] him/her” }
57. **si'alxil a 'aliw+i na 'h+y ka šnip<sup>h</sup>atp<sup>h</sup>at** — The ducks are fat and the man is breaking them apart  
 { **s-iy-** “they” + **'al-xil** “to be a fat one” (from **'al-** “agent” + **xil** “fat, grease”) | **ha 'aliw+i** “[kind of] duck” | **na** “and” | **'h+y** “man” | **ka** “emphatic” | **s-** “he/she/it” + **ni-p<sup>h</sup>at** “to cause something to come apart, fall apart” (from **p<sup>h</sup>at** “to fall apart”) + *Reduplication* > **šnip<sup>h</sup>atp<sup>h</sup>at** “he’s breaking/tearing them apart” }





58. **saputina'n a spu ha 'iħi'y a sxil** — The grease is running [down] the man's hands;  
 { **s-apatina'n** "it flows, runs" (from **aputi-** "of flowing" + **na'n** "to go") | **ha s-pu** "his/her hand/arm" | **ha 'iħi'y** "man" | **ha s-xil** "its fat, grease (of the duck)" }
59. **saputina'n a s'alxil** — the grease is running.  
 { **s-aputi-na'n** "it flows, runs" | **ha s-** "his/her/its" + **'al-xil** "what is fat" }
60. **šič<sup>h</sup>o' a šiyaqš'utapin** — They finish eating dinner.  
 { **s-iy-** "they" + **č<sup>h</sup>o'** "to finish, stop" | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-iy-** "they" + **aqš'u-tapin** "to eat the evening meal" (from **aqš'u-** "of eating, meals" + **tapin** "to be evening" ) }
61. **s'ipus a šičtī'n, "towič"** — [The man] says to his child, "[come] quick!"  
 { **s-'ip** "he/she says" + **-us** "[to] him/her" | **ha s-ičtī'n** "his/her child" | **towič** "to be quick, go/come quickly" + **-'** "command" > "be quick, go quickly! }
62. **ka šuštepe'nin a šičtī'n a spu, s<sup>h</sup>eqsmey** — He wipes his hand on his child, he smears [him].  
 { **ka** "emphatic" | **s-** "he/she/it" + **uš-tepe'n-in** "to wipe on (something)" | **ha s-ičtī'n** "his child" | **ha s-pu** "his/her hand/arm" | **s-seqsmey** "he/she smears, waxes" }
63. **ka s'ipus, "iwana'n a pwe"** — He says to him, "get going, go to sleep!"  
 { **s-'ip** "he/she says" + **-us** "[to] him/her" | **iwa-** "quickly, for a moment" + **na'n** "to go" + **-'** "command" > **'iwana'n** "get going!" | **ha** with non-initial verb | **p-we'** "you sleep" }
64. **'inikalaxyikus a k'upa šq'elenewaš** — He doesn't give him even a piece [of food],  
 { **'ini-** "not" + **ka** "emphatic" + **al-axyik** "one who gives" + **-us** "[to] him/her" > **'inikalaxyikus** "[he's] not one who gives him" | **ha k'upa** "some, whatever" | **s-q'elen-waš** > **šq'elenewaš** "piece, chunk" from **q'elen** "to tear up, tear off" + **-waš** "past tense" used here to form a noun }
65. **'inikatoc'inus** — not even a pinch — *literally* "he doesn't pinch off anything for him"  
 { **'ini-** "not" + **ka** "emphatic" + **al-toc'in** "one who pinches" + **-us** "[to] him/her" > **'inikatoc'inus** "[he's] not one who pinches [something off] for him" }
66. **pa s<sup>h</sup>eqsmey yilap a sxil a 'išo'š** — He just smears the grease of the roast all over [the boy].  
 { **pa** "just" | **s-seqsmey** "he/she smears" > **s<sup>h</sup>eqsmey** | **yila'-pi** > **yilapi** "all, everything, all over" (from **yila'** "all" + **-pi** "on, at" | **ha s-xil** "its grease, fat" | **išo'** "to roast" + **-aš** "result" > **ha 'išo'š** "something roasted" }
67. **hi skumil a s'ap a s'ip i puluy** — [As] he arrives at his home, Puluy says/thinks,  
 { **hi** to emphasize this verb | **s-kum-li** > **skumili** "he/she arrives at" | **ha s-'ap** "his/her house" | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-'ip** "he/she says, thinks" | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** "Crane" }





68. “**k’u’me kičt’i’n, numiš i s<sup>h</sup>aqsumu’ a ’išo’š**” — “My poor child, at least he tastes the roast.”  
 { **k’u’me** “to be poor, unfortunate” | **k-ičt’i’n** “my child” | **numiš** “at last, at least” | **s-saqsumu’** “he/she tastes, tries out” (**saqsumu’** from **saq-** + **sumu’** – a prefix and verb of uncertain meaning | **išo’** “to roast” + **-aš** “result” > **ha ’išo’š** “something roasted” }
69. **’insil a ti s’ip a č’ič’i’** — The boy says nothing.  
 { **’ini-** “not” + **s-wil** “exists” > **’insil** | **ha** with non-initial verb | **ti s-’ip** “what he/she says” | **ha č’ič’i’** “child” }  
**Note:** **ti** “what” as a question word is much less common than **suk’u**. Also notice the round-about construction **’insil a tis’ip**, *literally* “there’s nothing that he says.”
70. **siyoto’yin a siwe’** — They lie down to sleep.  
 { **s-iy-oto’yin** “they lie down” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-iy-we’** “they sleep” }
71. **c’oyin a qsi, skimiyusiy, s’ipus a šičt’i’n** — The next (*literally* “another”) day, she does it again, she says to her child  
 { **c’oyini** “other, another” | **ha qsi** “sun, day” | **s-kimiy** “he/she does again **-us** “to him/her” + **-iy** “again” | **s-’ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **ha s-ičt’i’n** “his/her child” }  
**Note:** **s-kimiy-us-iy** mentions repetition twice: **kimiy** is “to repeat, do again” and the suffix **-iy** or **-ay** also indicates “again.”
72. **yalaxš’uta’l a s’ap a pkoko’** — “Go have breakfast at your father’s house.”  
 { **ya-** “go to do” + **axš’uta’** “to have breakfast” (from **aqš’u/axš’u-** “of meals” + **ta’** “verb root of uncertain meaning”) + **-’** “command” > **yalaxš’uta’l** | **ha s-’ap** “his/her house” | **ha p-koko’** “your father” }
73. **šna’niy, ’inikawil a tis’ip a šna’n** — He goes again, he doesn’t say anything.  
 { **s-na’n** “he/she goes” + **-iy** “again” | **’ini-** “not” + **ka al-wil** “what exists” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **ti s-’ip** “what he/she says” | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-na’n** “he/she goes” }  
**Note:** In line 69 you saw **’insil a tis’ip**, *literally* “there’s nothing that he says.” Here the emphatic element **ka** shows up with an **al-** form of the verb **wil** “to be” as **’inikawil**, translated approximately as “[what the boy says] is not what exists,” an even more round-about way of saying “he doesn’t say anything”
74. **s’ip a skoko’, “’l+k’i’n**” — His father] says, “sit down!”  
 { **s-’ip** “he/she says” | **ha s-koko’** “his/her father” | **l+k’i’n** “to sit” + **-’** “command” }
75. **šišoš’es** — [The man] is roasting [ducks] again.  
 { **s-išo’** “he/she roasts + **-š** “multiple object” > **šišoš’š** + **-es** “again” }  
**Note:** For some reason the element **-es** “again” doesn’t trigger sibilant harmony in **šišoš’es** “he roasts again.” Possibly **-es** is more like a separate word than a suffix. Either way, it’s much less common than **-iy** or **-ay** for “again.”
76. **kwek’i s+l+k’i’n a č’ič’i’** — There sits the boy,  
 { **kwek’i** “that, there” | **s-l+k’i’n** “he/she sits” | **ha č’ič’i’** “child” }





77. **skutkutiwun a šiyaš+n** — he watches them eating.  
 { **s-kuti** “he/she sees/watches” + **-wun** “them” + *Reduplication* > **skutkutiwun** | **ha** with non-initial verb | **s-iy-aš+n** “they eat” }
78. **ka šič<sup>h</sup>o’č<sup>h</sup>o’ a šiyaxš’uta’** — They finish eating breakfast.  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-iy-č<sup>h</sup>o’** “they finish” + *Reduplication* > **šič<sup>h</sup>o’č<sup>h</sup>o’** | **s-iy-axš’uta’** “they eat breakfast” (from **aqš’u/axš’u-ta’** see line 72) }
79. **ka šaxš+šus a swop, towič’, s’ip** — [The man] calls his son, “Quick!” he says.  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-axš+š** “he/she calls” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **ha s-wop** “his/her son” | **towič’** “to be quick, go/come quickly” + **-’** “command” | **s-’ip** “he/she says” }  
**Note:** For some reason the suffix **-us** “him/her” doesn’t trigger sibilant harmony in **šaxš+šus** “he calls him.”
80. **ka s<sup>h</sup>eqsmeyus ka s’ipus, “iwana’n.”** — He smears [grease] on him [and] says “get going!”  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-seqsmey** “he/she smears” > **s<sup>h</sup>eqsmey** + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **ka** “emphatic” | **s-’ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” | **iwa-** “quickly, for moment” + **na’n** “to go” + **-’** “command” > “get going!” }
81. **skut i puluy a šičt+n** — Puluy sees her child.  
 { **s-kuti** “he/she sees, looks” | **hi** with non-initial name + **puluy** “Crane” | **ha s-ičt+n** “his/her child” }
82. **s’ip, k’u’me kwop, šaš+n+waš a’išo’š** — She says/thinks, “my poor son, he ate some roast.”  
 { **s-’ip** “he/she says, thinks” | **ku’me** “poor, unfortunate” | **ha k-wop** “my son” | **s-aš+n** “he/she eats” + **-waš** “past tense” | **išo’** “to roast” + **-aš** “result” > **ha ’išo’š** “something roasted” }
83. **ka s’ipus, “wa štapin a pna’niy i šč<sup>h</sup>o, ha paqsum a ’a’lilimuw** — She says to him, “it’s good that you go again tomorrow, to taste fish”
84. **’iyapa’niki’uw a suk’u kik+n** — “even if we [Puluy and the other children] don’t eat anything”
85. **numiš a p’uw a ’išo’š i pi’** — “At least *you* eat something.”
86. **k+m saxutiwil a č’ič’i’** — Then the boy spoke up,
87. **s’ipus, “kt+k’, ha či p’ip e ha šaxakšit?** — he says to her, “my mother, you really think he’s given me [something]?”
88. **’inišakšit a su’ku a k<sup>h</sup>oko’** — “My father has given me nothing,”





89. **k<sup>h</sup>uma'nipa šq'elenewaš** — “not even a piece.”  
 { k<sup>h</sup>um ha 'ini pa > k<sup>h</sup>uma'nipa “not at all,” from k<sup>h</sup>um “then, after all” + ha + 'ini “not” + pa “just, merely” | s–q'elen–waš “> šq'elenewaš “piece, chunk” from q'elen “to tear up, tear off” + –waš “past tense” used here to form a noun }  
**Note:** k<sup>h</sup>uma'nipa “not at all, not any” is so run together that it's easier to treat it as a single word here.
90. **ka'sip i puluy, tišneč a papinapay a šxil?** — Puluy says, “why are you covered with grease?”  
 { ka “emphatic” | s–'ip “he/she says” | tišneč “why” | *to be continued...* }  
**Note:** tišneč “why” is actually ti s–net–š “what does it do?” or “what is done to it?” For example, you might think of tišneč a pmiš “why are you crying” as “what is done that you [should] cry?” Treating tišneč as a single word is more convenient.
91. **ka s'ip a č'ič'i', “moq šič<sup>h</sup>o' a šiyaš+i, kalaxš+išit a k<sup>h</sup>oko'** — The boy says, when they are done eating, my father calls me over”
92. **šuštepenitpi ha sxil awil a spu** — “he wipes on me the grease that's on his hands”
93. **ka s'ip i puluy, “hi tišneč i pa'ni moloq p'ipit?** — Puluy says, “Why haven't you told me all this time?”
94. **k'a'lip, s'ipus, šaxakšin a pkoko'** — “I'm thinking,” she says to him, “your father has given you [something to eat].”
95. **s'ip, 'insil** — [The boy] says, “no.”
96. **s'ipus, “č<sup>h</sup>oho, 'inipna'niy** — She says to him, “OK, don't go again.”
97. **c'oyin a qsi šna'niy a 'i+i'y i syaw+i'y** — The next [*literally* “another”] day the man goes hunting again.
98. **ka saxukumu' i puluy moq'e ka saktina' a 'i+i'y** — Puluy reckons when the man would be coming [that way],
99. **moq'e ka šnik'oyi** — when he would be returning.
100. **moq'e s'ax+i+k' i saqniwil i puluy** — Already Puluy's thoughts are bad.
101. **ka s'ipuswun a šič<sup>h</sup>ičt+i'n, “pikuyamit,”** — She says to her children, “you wait for me,”
102. **s'ipuswun, 'inipiyaqšk+i'y, 'iyapiša'š** — She says to them, “don't you move; gather fire wood!”
103. **t'ino ke' kiwana'n** — “I'm just going over here a little way.”
104. **ka šna'n a 'eneq puluy** — The woman Puluy goes,
105. **pa kice' a šna'n ka šeqwelš+iš a puluy** — she no sooner goes than she turns into a crane.





**Note:** **puluy** is not the woman's name here, so it shows up with **ha** instead of **hi**.

106. **ka swayan 'alapay swayan** — She's flying up there, she's flying
107. **sxilat' a sis<sup>h</sup>'y a saktina'** — She spots her husband coming,
108. **šaximiš a kse'n, sucq<sup>h</sup>aluswun a wisa'y** — he's loaded with mudhens; he took them from a wisa'y (conical basket trap).
109. **wahač' šaximiš a 'h'iy** — He's carrying a lot.
110. **štak<sup>h</sup>uy a spu a sxosok'in a 'aliw'** — He carries some ducks [by their legs] held together in his hand,
111. **nox a sxosok'in, sxosmonuwun** — a big bunch, he has them in a bunch.
112. **ha kša 'eneq moq'e mute'y i swaywayan, ma šta'lik'** — As for the woman, she's already flying near, his wife.
113. **siwsiwon a saktina' a 'eneq puluy** — The woman Puluy is crying out as she approaches.
114. **'inisaqnikuyup a 'h'iy** — The man pays no attention.
115. **siwsiwon a puluy, "uh 'uh 'uh" s'ip** — The crane is crying out, "uh 'uh 'uh" she says"
116. **moq'e mute'y i skum a siwon a sxilap'it a 'h'iy** — She already comes near crying out as the man looks up.
117. **s'ip a 'h'iy, "tišneč e'n a puluy i pa sulsuleqpeyit?"** — The man says, "why is this crane just following me?"
118. **sxilap'it ke' šneč** — He looks up like this
119. **hi swiwaqus a štix** — as she pecks at his eye,
120. **s<sup>h</sup>ukitwonus a štix** — she takes out his eye.
121. **swiwaq a štix, ka swalah'kw'in a swak** — She pecks his eye, he throws down his load [of game].
122. **ka s<sup>h</sup>ukitwonusiy a c'oyin a štix** — She takes out his other eye
123. **ka š<sup>h</sup>alš<sup>h</sup>alpan a s<sup>h</sup>ik'en a šnoxš** — She's piercing him with her beak
124. **ka š<sup>h</sup>alš<sup>h</sup>alpan a šnoxš kahik'en yila' a s'am'ın** — She's piercing all his body with her beak.
125. **s<sup>h</sup>iniwe' ka s<sup>h</sup>ip a štakt'** — She kills him, she takes up his game.
126. **s'ip, "k'ip' 'axayuwun a siyalaxsumu' a šič<sup>h</sup>ičt'ın kič a kičkičt'ın"** — She says, "let his children suffer as my children have,"

*Special symbols:*    **c** = "ts"      **ı** = "barred I"      **š** = "sh"      **x** = "raspy H"  
                          **č** = "ch"      **q** = "deep K"      **'** = "glottal stop"      **<sup>h</sup>** = "raised H"





127. **sman+suswun a sikoko' kič a kičkičt+ 'n** — “their father disappears on them as [he has on] my children.”
128. **s<sup>h</sup>ip yila'** — She takes up all [his game].
129. **šiyexteteč a č'ič'ihī' ini sikut a sit+k' i saktina', š<sup>h</sup>ipš** — The children are elated when they see their mother coming; she's loaded with game.
130. **nošiyaš+n a č'ič'ihī'** — The children are going to eat.
131. **šiyaš+n, šiyaqš'utapin, siyaqt+ 'i'** — They eat, they have dinner, they're full.
132. **'inišič'am+n, pa šiyaš+n** — They don't know [about their father], they just eat.
133. **na'lik+min a šta'lik' i salikuyamus a sis<sup>h</sup>+ 'y** — And [the man's] new wife is waiting for her husband.
134. **moq'e šaqšan** — He's already dead,
135. **moq'e s<sup>h</sup>iniwe' i kay i puluy** — Puluy has already killed him.
136. **kša šta'lik' i šalikuyamuč** — As for his [new] wife, she's waiting and waiting.
137. **ka siyexen a šiyaš+n a č'ič'ihī'** — [Puluy's] children eat, they eat it all up.
138. **k+m s'ipuswun, “moq'e 'nisil a pikoko'”** — Then she says to them, “your father is no more,”  
 { **k+m** “then” | **s-'ip** “he/she says” + **-us** “[to] him/her” + **-wun** “them” | **moq'e** “already” | **'ini-s-wil** “does not exist” > **'nisil** when it follows a word or suffix that ends in a vowel | **ha p-iy-koko'** “your (plural) father” }
139. **ksiniwe'** — “I kill[ed him]”
140. **moq'e no'niskimiy a sxutinanpiyyuw** — “he will no longer harm us.”
141. **si'ip, č<sup>h</sup>oho, kina'n** — They say, “good, we go.”
142. **ka šiyeqwelš+ši ha puluy, ma 'eneq na yila' a šič<sup>h</sup>ičt+ 'n** — They turn to cranes, the woman and all her children,  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-iy-eqwel** “they make” + **-š+ši** “oneself” > “they turn themselves into | **ha puluy** “crane” | | x }
143. **ka ši'alqapačun yila'** — they all turn into animals.  
 { **ka** “emphatic” | **s-iy-** “they” + **'alqapač** “animal” + **Vn** “to do/make whatever the noun is” > **'alqapačun** “to become/turn into an animal” | **yila'** “all” }
- Note:** The suffix written here as **-Vn** can show up as *any* vowel, so the **V** stands for a generic vowel; with **'alqapač** it happens to be **-un**.
- Note:** These last two phrases or some variation on them are a standard ending for tales of the days when the distinction between animals and people wasn't as clear as in historical times.

