Number: 06-03

Narrator: Kaasgéiy Susie James

Title: Yéil ka X'aan / Raven and Fire

Recording: late 1960s, Sitka, *Kaatléx* Mary Pelayo Transcription: *Keixwnéi* Nora Marks Dauenhauer

## Introduction:

Once again this episode transitions seamlessly from the preceding episode. The Dauenhauers however decided to divide Kaasgéiy Susie James's single performance into separate transcriptions rather than grouping them all together as a single long narrative as with *Naakil.aan* Frank Dick's performance (THIS VOLUME).

At the end of the preceding story Raven has just created the Aleutian Islands after the great flood of the world caused by his uncle. Now Raven is at the Alaska Peninsula and sees fire in the distance from a volcano, and he decides to retrieve this fire for himself. He convinces Hawk Owl to fetch the fire, and as a consequence Hawk Owl's beak is burned down to a small stump. This is the reason why owls have short beaks.

*Kaasgéiy* Susie James does not spend much time on this story, instead essentially presenting an abstract rather than a complete narrative. For a much more thorough version of Raven & Fire see the the narrative by *Kéet Yanaayí* Willie Marks (THIS VOLUME). At the end of this episode Susie lets out a great sigh and then launches immediately into the next story.

## Text:

1	<u>K</u> úná <u>x</u>	It's very
	kulixéitl'shán a xoo ayagaaxdateenín. 1	frightening among [the islands] whenever
		it's stormy.
	Wé tax'aayí,	That peninsula,
	át dakéen áwé, ÿan dakéen áwé tle,	when he flew there, when he landed,
5	kudaseigákw ch'a áx'.	he stopped there to catch his breath.
	Ch'áakwx nastee áwé tsa gunayéi uwagút.	It was a long while till he started to walk.
	Wáa sá kawahayi át áyú?	What is that thing out there?
	Deikéede duwatéen	It's visible way out to sea

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	anáx kei akagánji, wé x'aan.	when the fire flares up through it.
10	Áwé tsú héit'át² xánt áwé ugootch,	So he goes around to the living things
		nearby,
	« Néi!	"Look!
	Yú deikéede kwshé daak idakeen	You should fly way out there
	yú x'aan ax jeenáx ÿan ÿasaÿék.	and bring that fire ashore to me.
	X'aan áyú yú deikéenáx kei kagánch.»	There's fire that is flaring up way out there.
15	« Hadáa! Tlél aadé.	"Oh no, no way.
	Tlél, tlél a <u>x</u> tuwáa ushgú » tle yoo	I don't, I don't want to" is what they say to
	yanduskéich.	him.
	Wáa nanéi sáwé K'ákwk' <sup>3</sup> <u>x</u> ánt uwagút.	At some point he comes up to Hawk Owl.
	Hah!	Ah!
	« Hadáa! Aadé daak idakéen!	"Oho! You should fly out there!
20	Ax xooní!	My cousin!
	Ax xooní! Xaat idashí!	My cousin! Help me!
	Yú x'aandé daak idakeen!	Fly out to the fire!
	Ax jeenáx ÿan ÿasaÿék.»	Bring it ashore for me."
	Áwé aadé daak wudikín wé K'ákwk'.	That Hawk Owl flew out there.
25	Ách áwé du lú yéi goowáatl'k'.	That's why his beak is so short.
	Woosh shóox kei uwagán du lú.	His beak burned back to the end.
	A jeenáx ÿan aÿawsiÿék wé x'aan.	He brought the fire back ashore in his beak.
	Ách áwé du jee yéi wootee wé x'aan, hú	That's how he got the fire, Raven did.
	<u>k</u> wa, Yéil.	
	Wáa sákwshé aawa.oo a daakeidí.	Somehow he had a container for it.
30	Gwál a daakeidí awu.oo.	Maybe he bought a container.
	Ách áwé <u>x</u> 'aan du jée yéi wootee.	That's how he got fire.
	Yú K'ákwk'ch du jeenáx ÿan ÿawsiÿék wé	That Hawk Owl brought back fire in his
	<u>x</u> 'aan.	beak.

- 2 The demonstrative *héit'át* is literally 'something right there'. The reference in this context is to the living things that are near Raven out on the peninsula.
- 3 *Kaasgéiy* Susie James actually says *K'áxwk'* rather than *K'ákwk'* but this is apparently just a variant of the same name. See the notes for *Kéet Yanaayí* Willie Marks's version of Raven & Fire for details on identification of the bird called *k'ákw* in Tlingit (THIS VOLUME).

<sup>1</sup> The verb *ayagaaxdateenin* is the consecutive mode form of the verb *ayawditée* 'it was stormy'. The verb theme is *g*-conjugation hence the presence of the *g*- conjugation prefix, and the *x*- is phonologically reduced from the *g*- modality prefix. The verb stem ends with -*n* and there is the suffix -*in*. All these added together mark the consecutive mode meaning roughly 'whenever'. Thus the verb *ayagaaxdateenin* means 'whenever it is stormy'.