

“LEGEND OF NAHWI”

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Nunta bayyag, waday han ahawa, hutta laki men anan duweng ali di bel-ew, gait tu ta âahhu. Idi waday dinwengan dan makwah, inpâgan nunta laki nunta âahhu et inpapanglu tun unkâyat.

Dimmateng la ta âahhu nunta abung ngem kamanligat ni unhakyab nunta teytesy tep akayang han ambal-at hutta hinakbatan tun makwah. Idi inpadah tu muwan, agmakahakyab isunga ka ngî-ngîngîi nunta da duwwan ûungnga ni ap-appu nunta akin taraken ta âahhu.

Gapu'n man ni inpahding idan ta duwwan uunga, bimunget hutta âahhu et kûku-an tu hutta pusti ni abung. Idi nalpas iman, naukat ali danum nunta abut ni kinûkuan ta âahhu, isung hutta duwwan ûungnga, nanhîyan idan nanbatik ngem nelbeng la hutta kad-an da et nelned ida la.

Kamun hutta nabâkul ni ahawan ta anan duweng,
kamanmamayutmut ni kantuy “ay inay ida yan ap-apu, kalay
dadan yu impahding niman,” isunga kimalyap ngu nunta
lebeng et agnelned.

Gupa niya ni napasamak, nawada i lebeng nga mangipatibew
nunta nan-hîyanan ida’n ta ûunga a nanhinhuwi da ni
nanhîyan. Isunga, inpangadan da ni Nahwi iman ni ili.

A long time ago, an old couple lived in a village. One day, the
old man went to the forest to hunt with his dog. After catching
a deer, he told the dog to carry it home while he stayed behind.

When the dog reached the house, it tried to climb the ladder
but couldn’t because the deer was too heavy. It tried again but
still failed. The couple’s two grandchildren saw this and
laughed at the dog.

As a result, the dog started digging near the post of the house,
and water began to flow out. The children got scared and ran
in an opposite direction, but both were drowned.

The old woman, the man's wife, survived. Angrily uttered, “Ay inay ida yan ap-apu, kalay dadan yu impahding niman?” which means, “Oh! my grandchildren, what have you done?”

This event, resulted to a formation of a lake with a longer length than its width which was represented by the children ran in an opposite direction. Thus, the place was named

The Legend of Nahwi tells the origin of a place name and a body of water, linking it to a tragic event involving disobedience and natural consequences. It shows how traditional Kalanguya stories use family events and moral lessons to explain the formation of landscapes.