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Ungungssit Keggellrit

Usvillugtellriit



Language
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Native
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1975

Ungungssit Keggellrit Usvillugtellriit

Animal Bites - Rabies

Temalirnerenkuk Aurrallria-Ilu Igautellrak
Written and translated by Paul Ilutsik and Joseph Coolidge

Sak'am Pilinguari
Illustrated by Zack Slim

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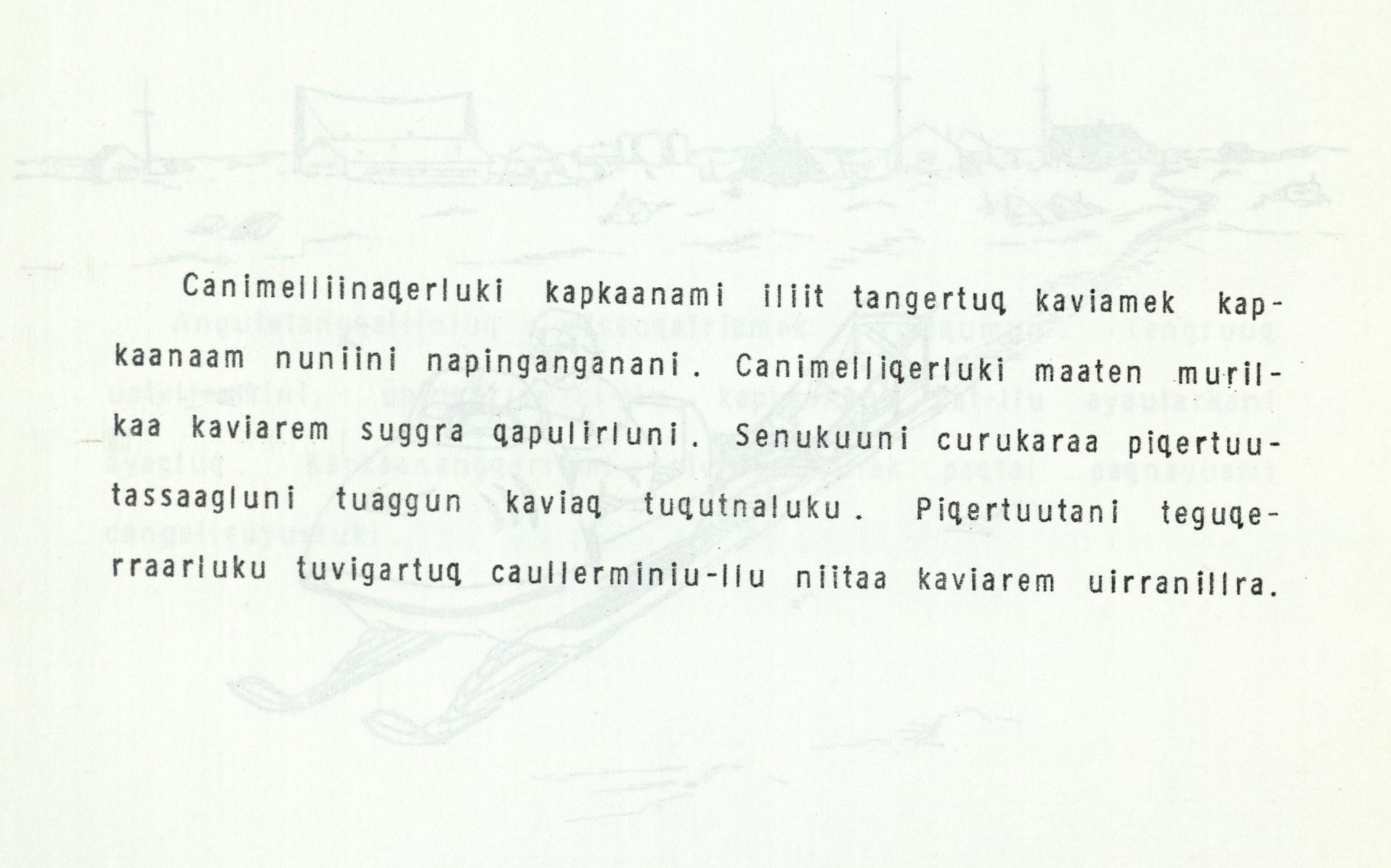
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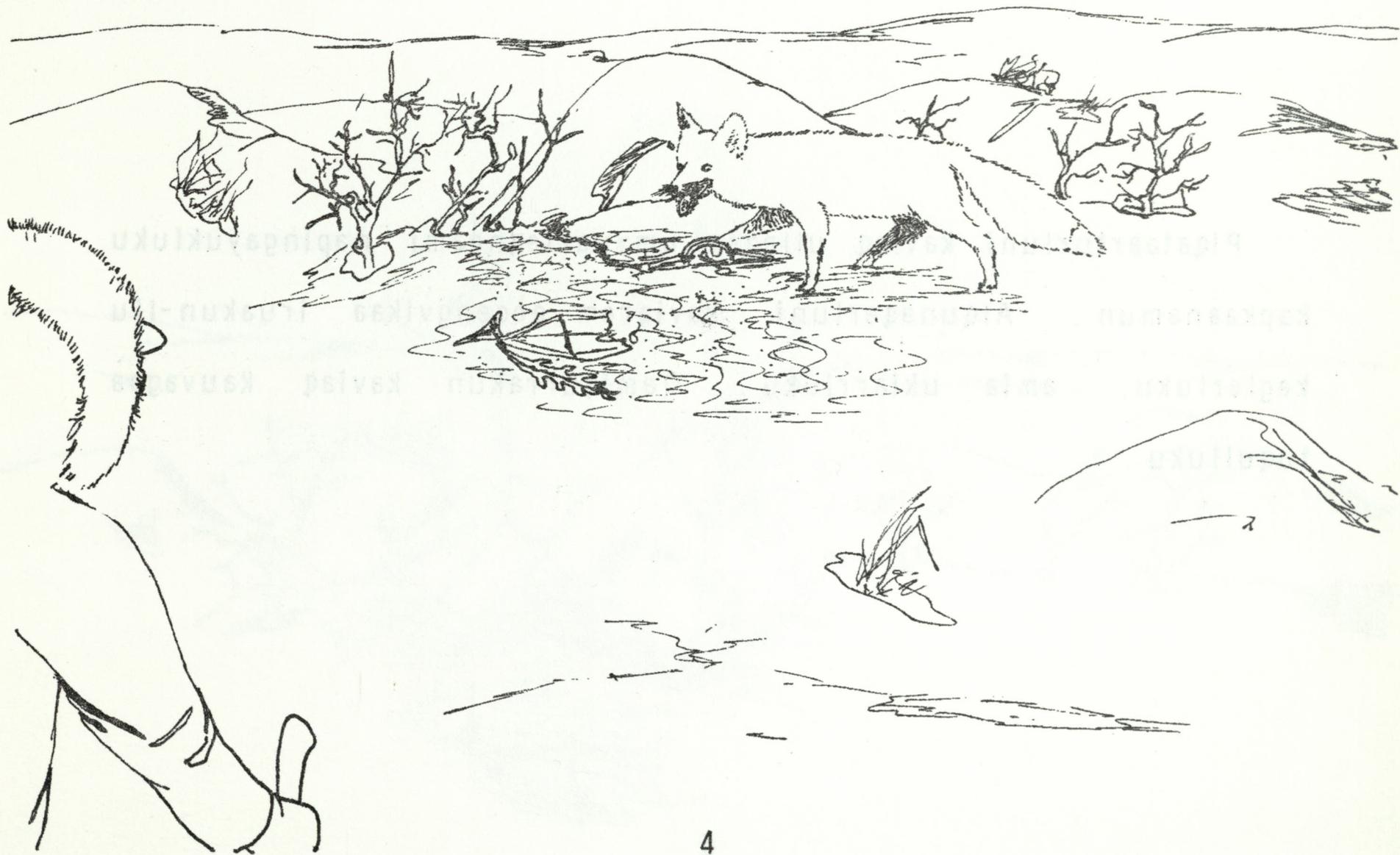
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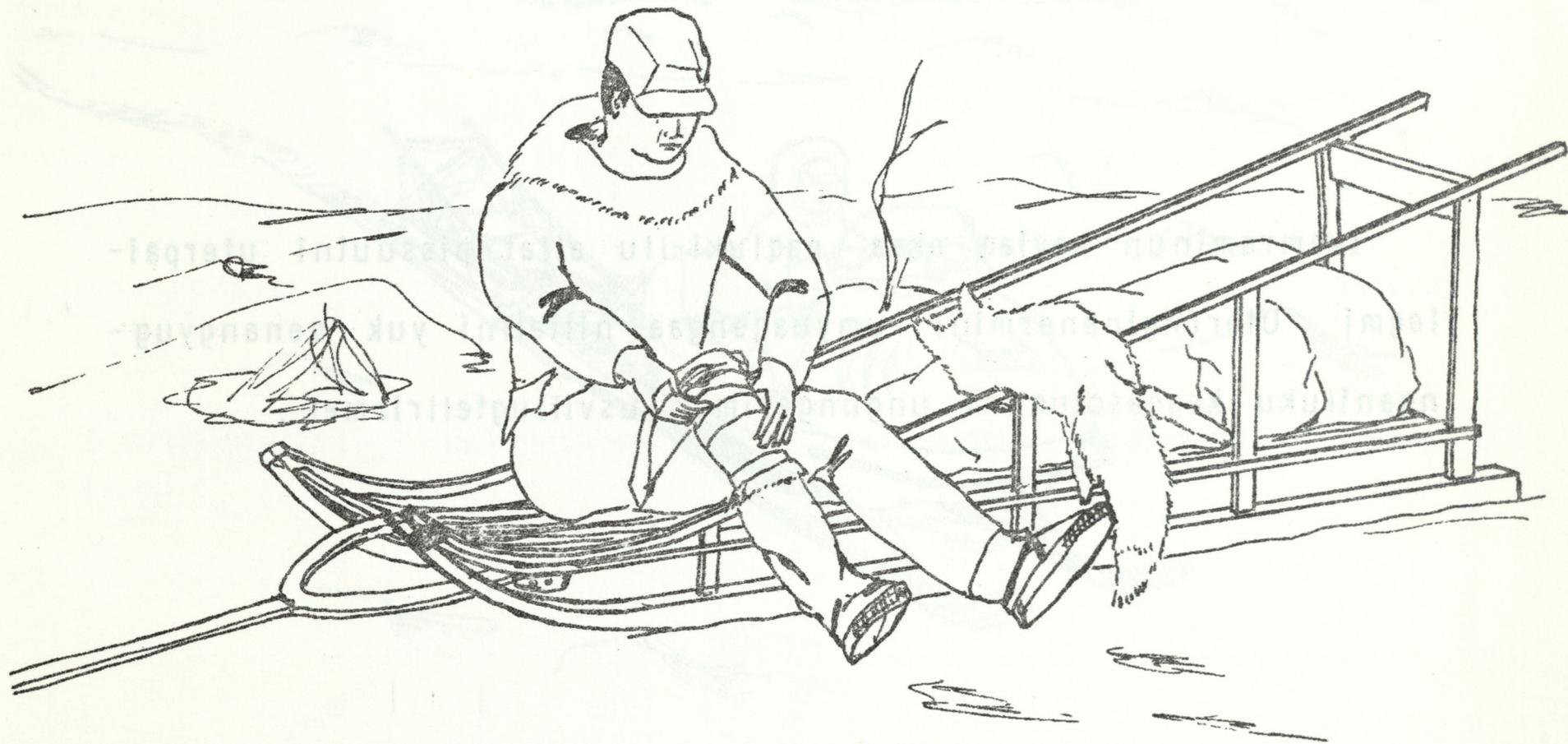
Canimelliinaqerluki kapkaanami iliit tangertuq kaviamek kap-
kaanaam nuniini napinganganani. Canimelliqerluki maaten muril-
kaa kaviarem suggra qapulirluni. Senukuuni curukaraa piqertuu-
tassaagluni tuaggun kaviaq tuqutnaluku. Piqertuutani teguqe-
rraarluku tuvigartuq caullerminiu-llu niitaa kaviarem uirranillra.

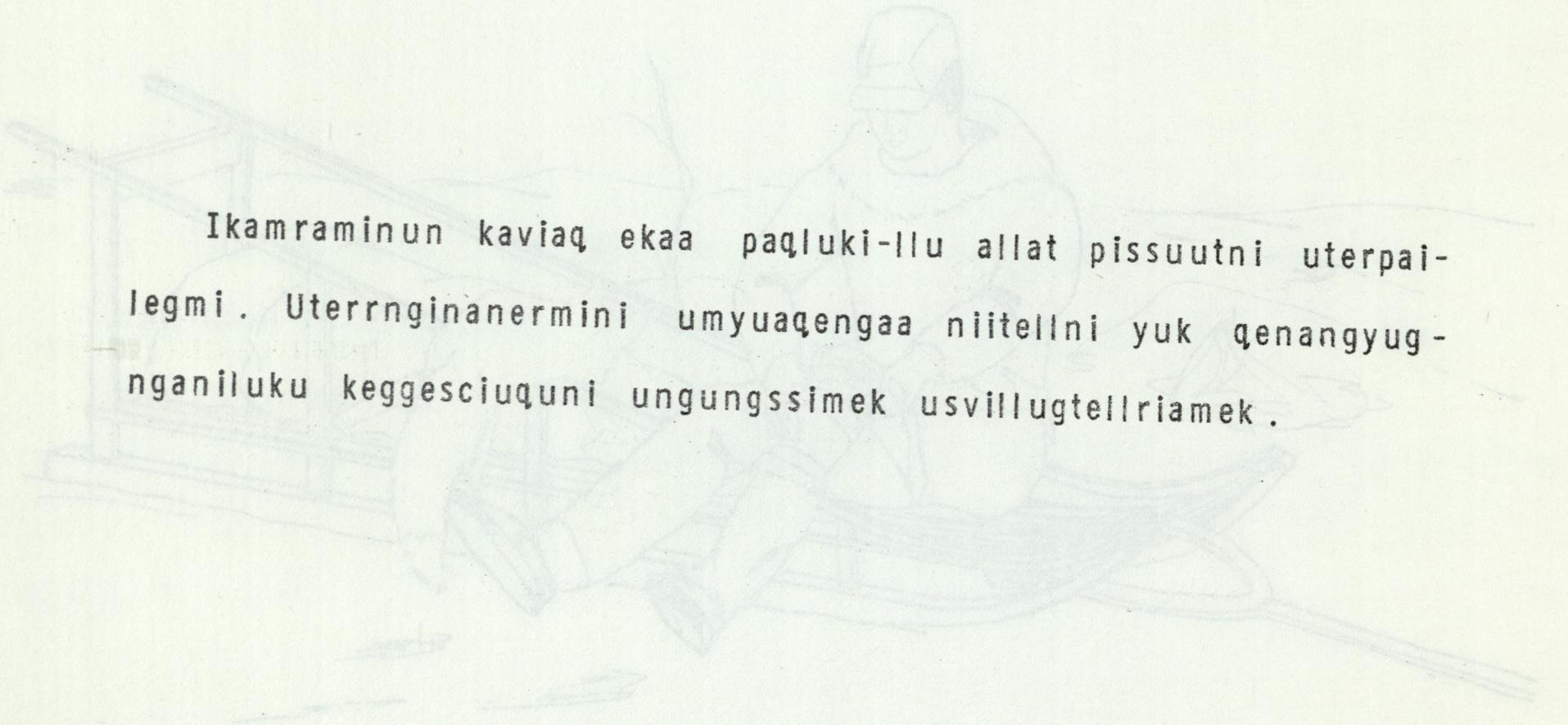


Piqataarturluni kaviaq ullagaa umyuarteqngami napingayukluku
kapkaanamun . Alqunaqerluni kaviarem qecengvikaa iruakun-llu
keglerluku, amia ukiarrluku . Qamiqurrakun kaviaq kouvagaa
tuqulluku .

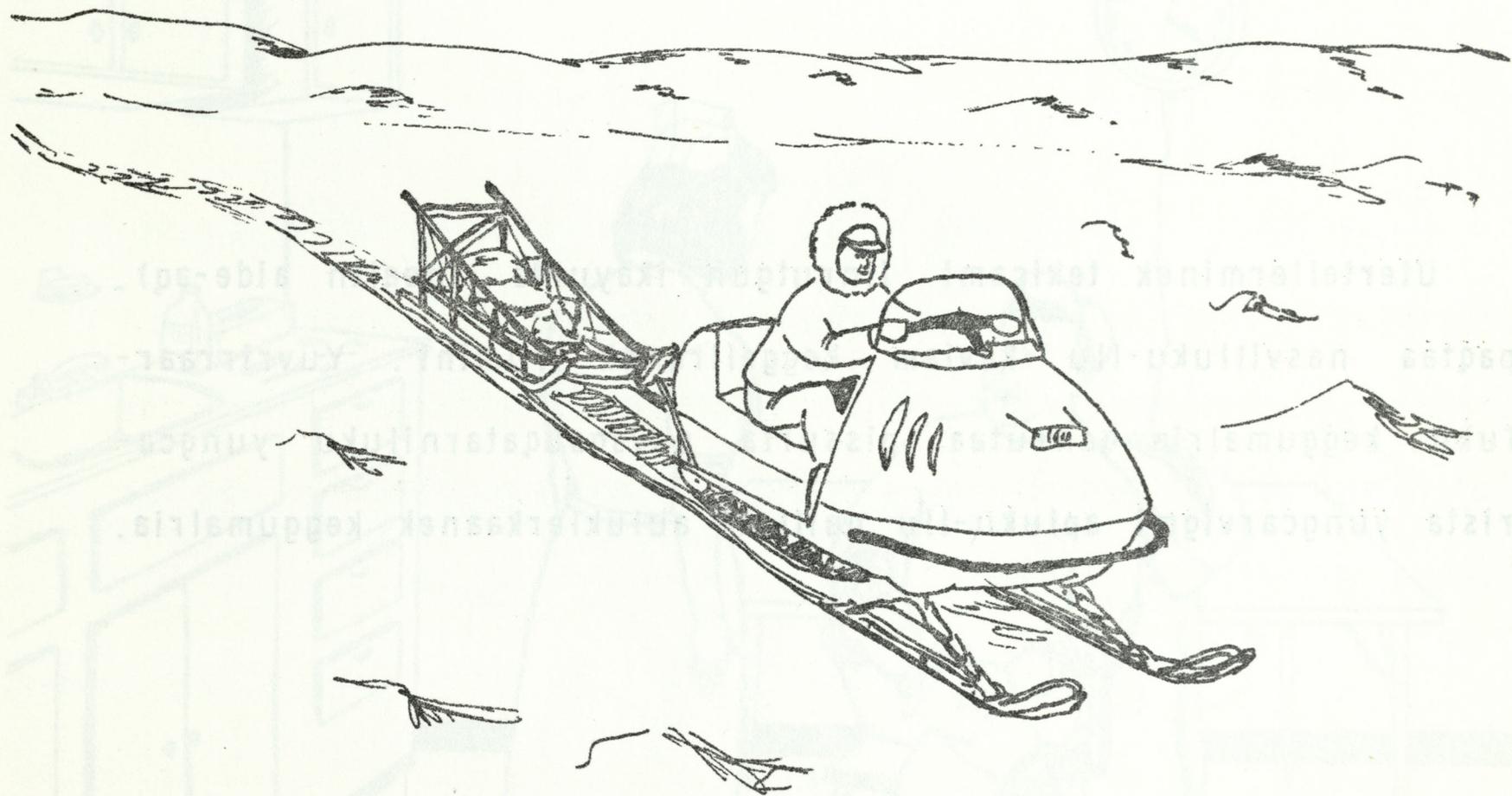


Tuquqaarluku elpeka'artaa irua aunrallinilria keggellran
nuniikun. Allgulluni atkumi iluqlian 'lumarraanek nemrutaa
keggellranun tua-i-llu qillerriuku cagniqluğu.

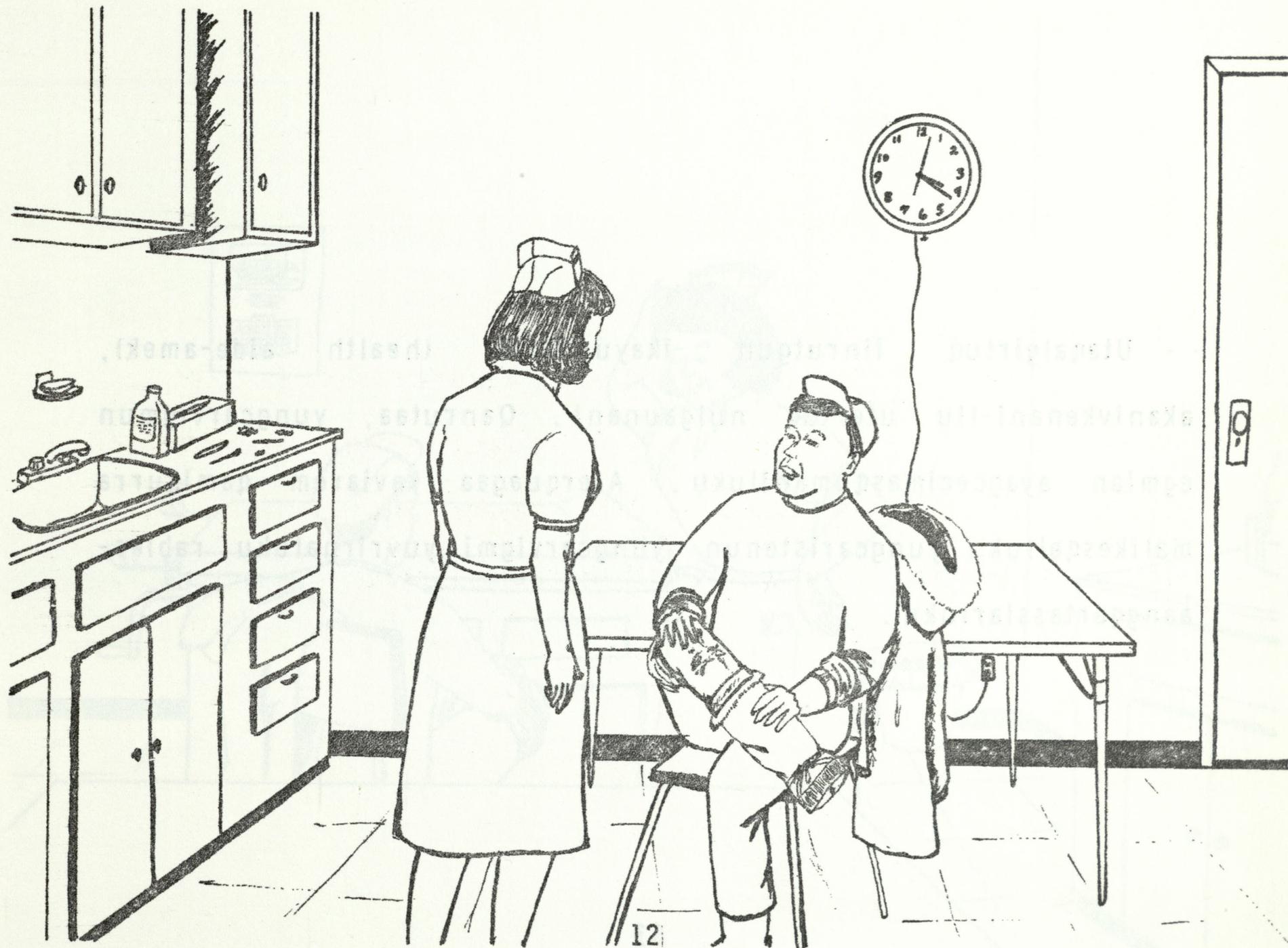


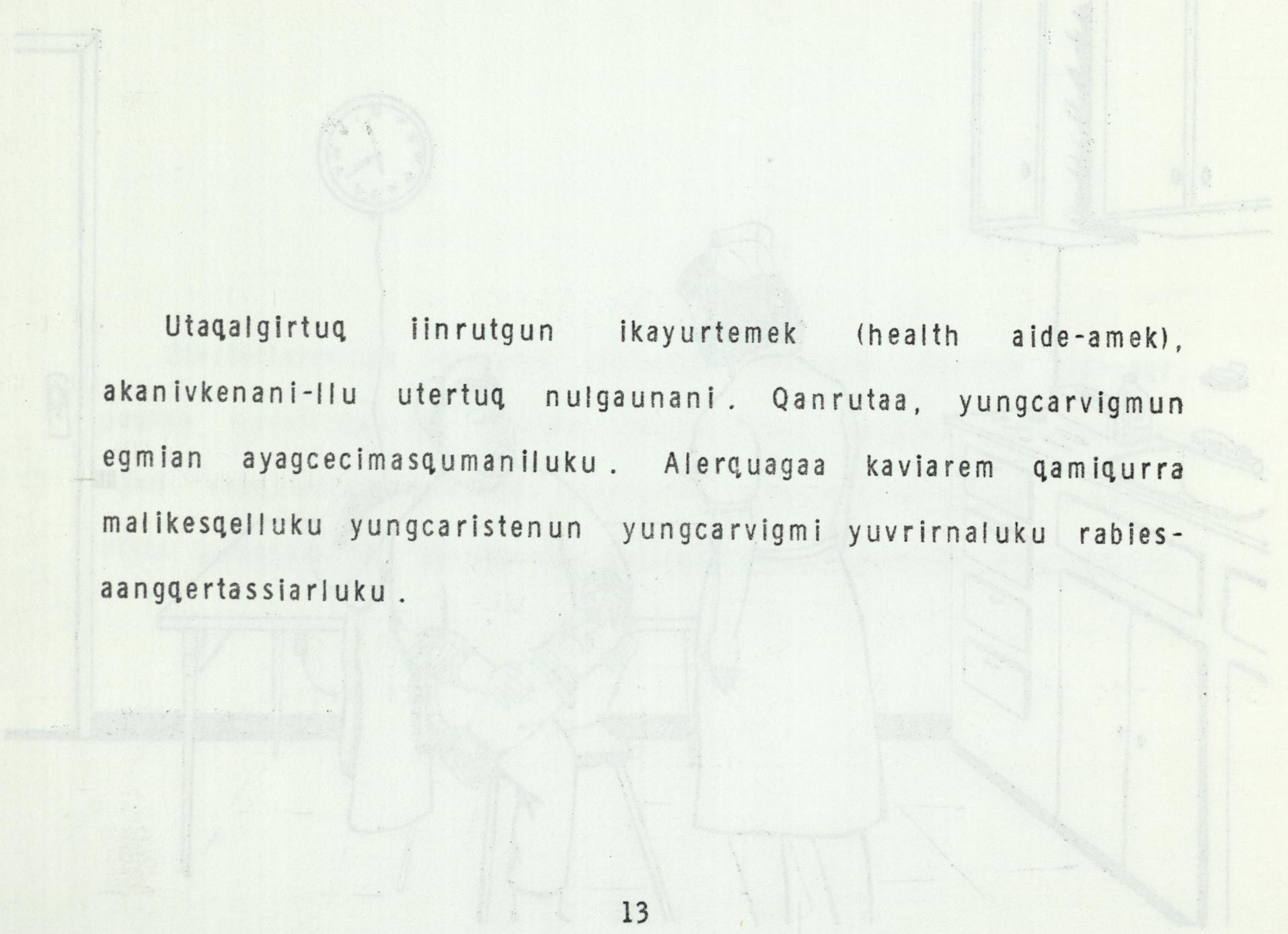


Ikamraminun kaviaq ekaa paqluki-llu allat pissuutni uterpai-
legmi. Uterrnginanermini umyuaqengaa niitellni yuk qenangyug-
nganiluku keggesciuquni ungunssimek usvillugtelliamek.



Utertellerminnek tekicami iinrutgun ikayurta (health aide-aq).
paqtaa nasvilluku-llu kaviam keggellranek irumini. Yuvrirraar-
luku keggumalria qanrutaa pissurta qayagauqatarniluku yungca-
rista yungcarvigmi apluku-llu qaillun auluklerkaanek keggumalria.

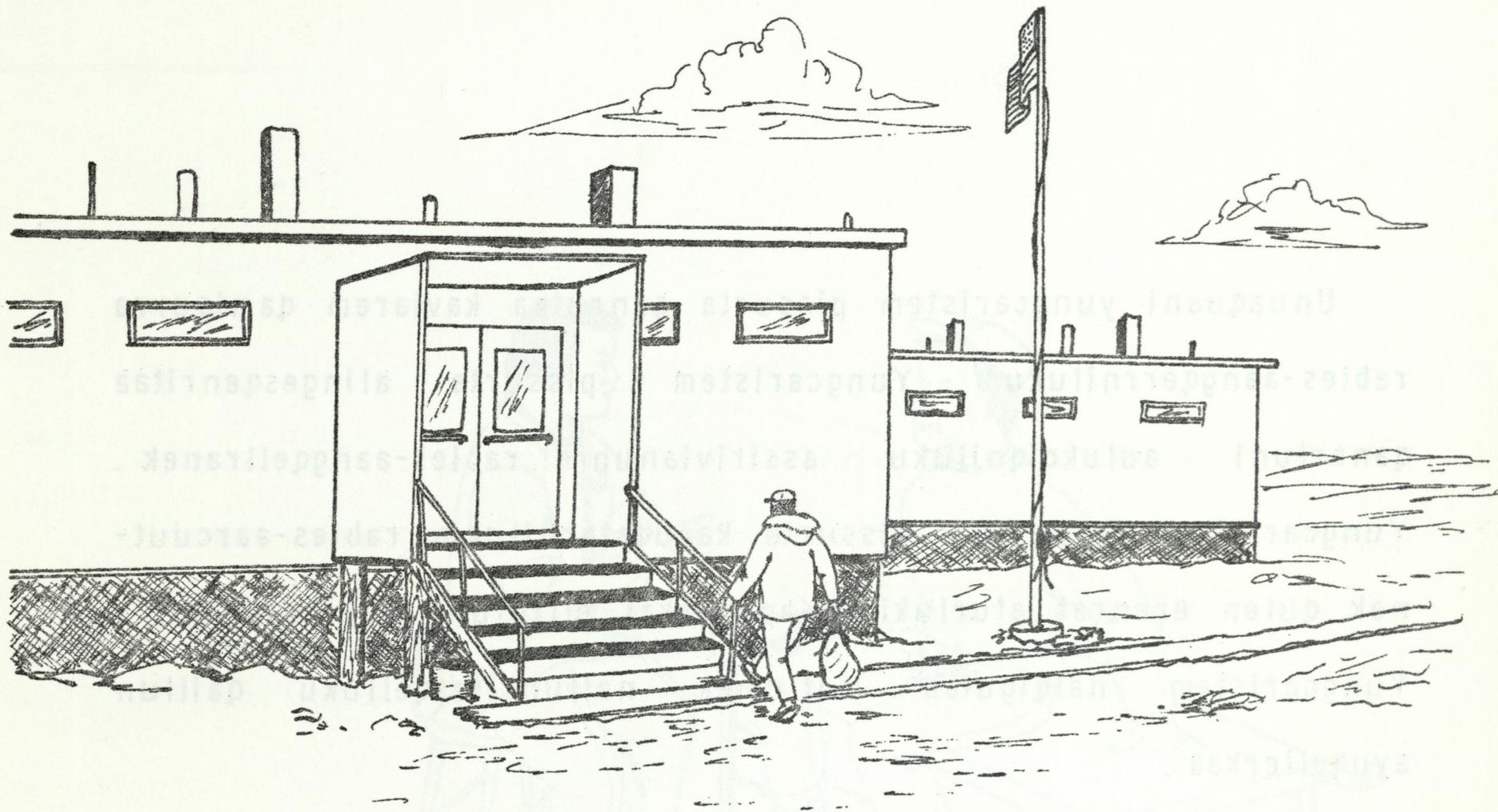




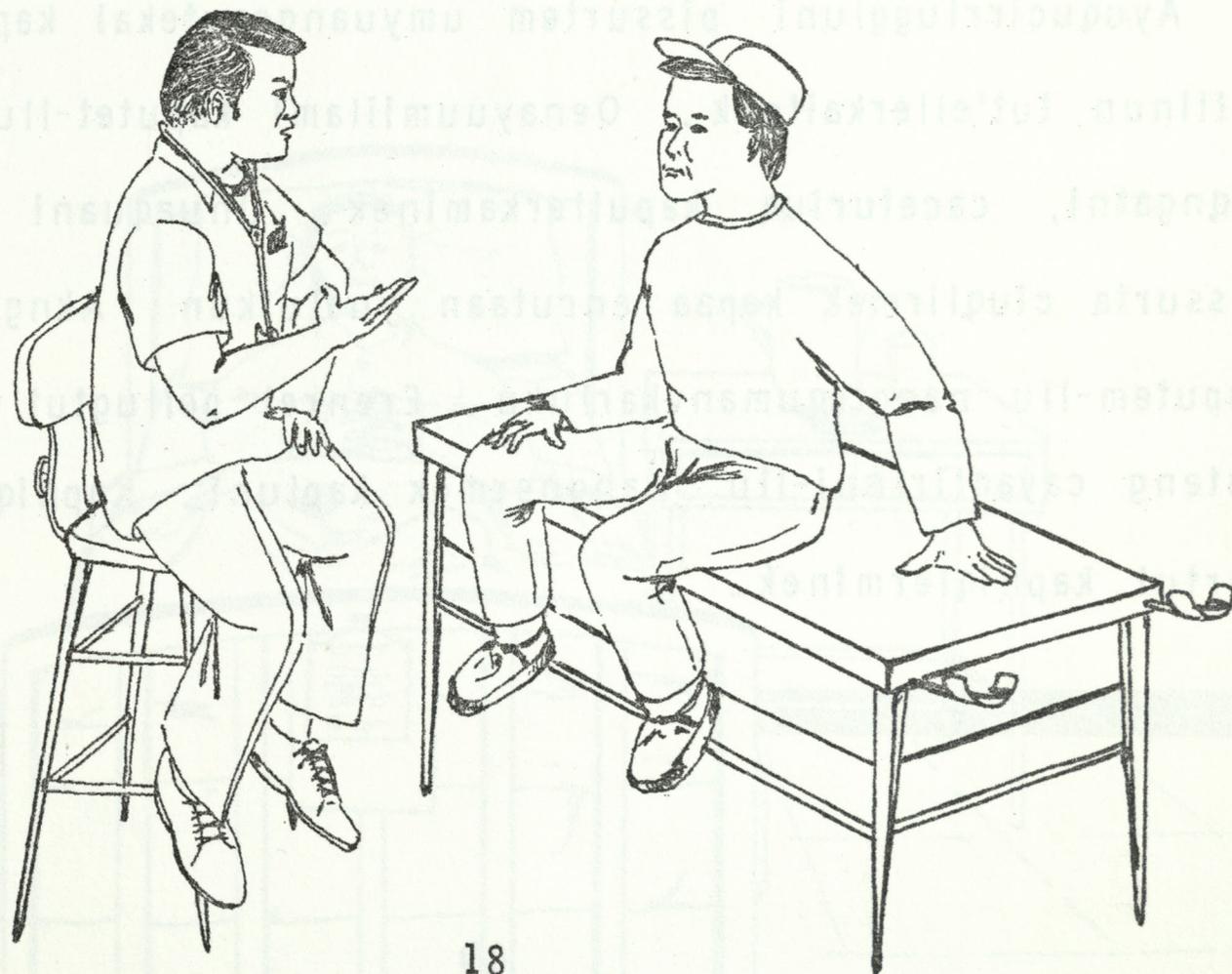
Utaqalgirtuq iinrutgun ikayurtemek (health aide-amek),
akanivkenani-llu utertuq nulgaunani. Qanrutaa, yungcarvigmun
egmian ayagcecimasqumaniluku. Alerquagaa kaviarem qamiqurra
malikesqelluku yungcaristenun yungcarvigmi yuvrirnaluku rabies-
aangqertassiarluku.



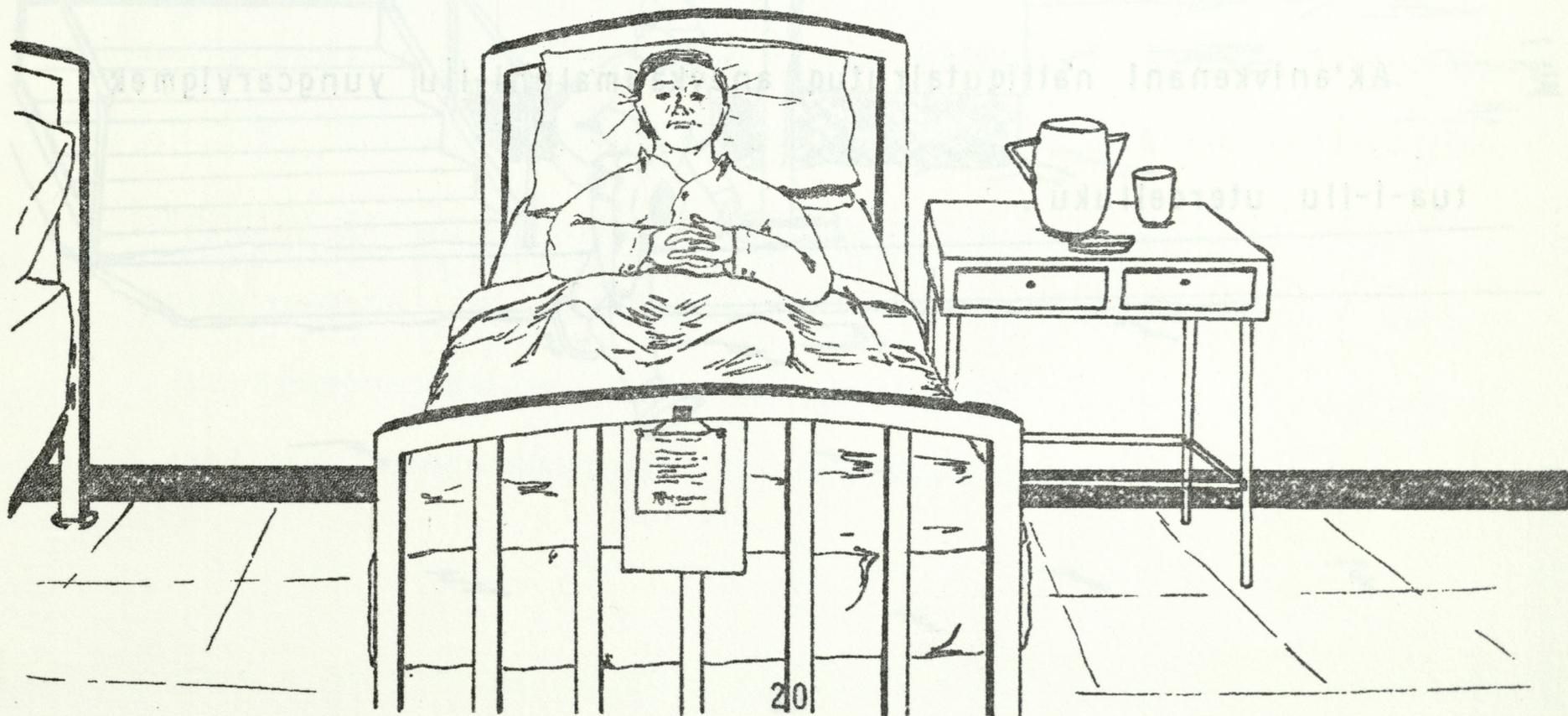
Tengssuutem ayautaa pissurta yungcarvigmun kaviarem qami-
qurra malikluku. Tekican tuavet yungcaristet yuvriraat kaviarem-
llu qamiqurra yuvrirvigmi yuvrirluku rabies-aangqertassiarluku.



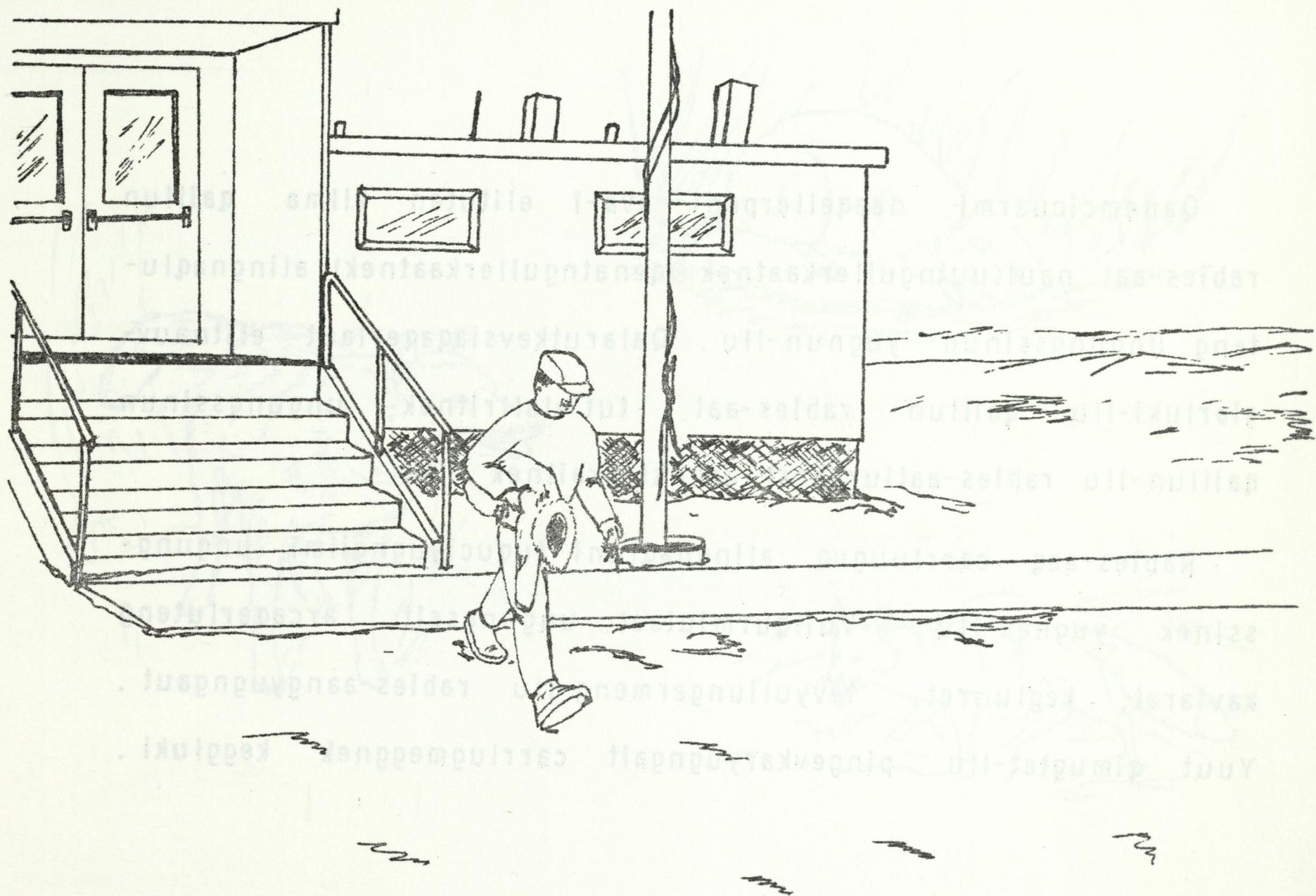
Unuaquani yungcaristem pissurta qanrutaa kaviarem qamiqurra
rabies-aangqerrniluku . Yungcaristem pissurta alingesqenritaa
qanerluni aulukciqniluku assirivianun rabies-aangqellranek .
Yungcaristem nalqigutaa pissurta kapuqatarniluku rabies-aarcuut-
nek qulen erenret aturluki . Kapuutekai elliinun nangteqnarqut .
Yungcaristem nalqigutaa mat'umek nallunritesqelluku qaillun
ayuqellerkaa .



Ayuqucirrluggluni pissurtem umyuangcautekai kaputet qaillun
elliinun tut'ellerkaitnek. Qenayuumiilami kaputet-llu assirivkar-
ciqngatni, caceturiuq kapullerkaminek. Unuaquani yungcaristem
pissurta ciuqlirmek kapaa anrutaan yualuikun. Akngirtuq egmian
kaputem-llu nangtequmanvkarluku. Erenret pellugtut cukaitqapiar-
luteng cayaqlirluni-llu nangnermek kapluni. Kapniqellri assirii-
nartut kapniqlerminnek.

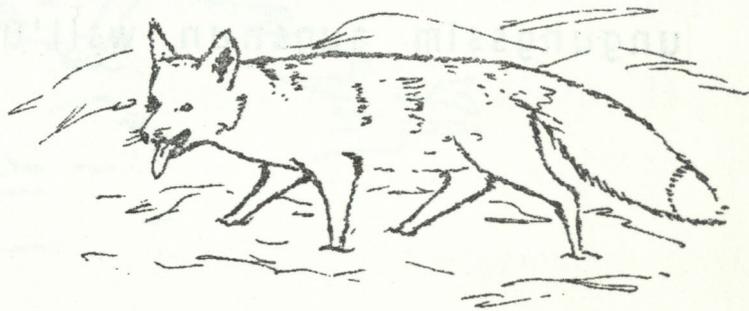


Ak'anivkenani n'atliqutairutuq anevkaumaluni-llu yungcarvigmek
tua-i-llu utercelluku.



Qanemcicuarmi naaqellerpeni ava-i elituten elima qaillun rabies-aat naulluutngullerkaatnek (qenatngullerkaatnek) alingnaqluteng ungunssinun yugnun-llu. Qalarutkevsiaraqerlaut elitnauvsjarluki-llu qaillun rabies-aat tut'elallritnek ungunssinun qaillun-llu rabies-aaliuryarat auluklerkaitnek.

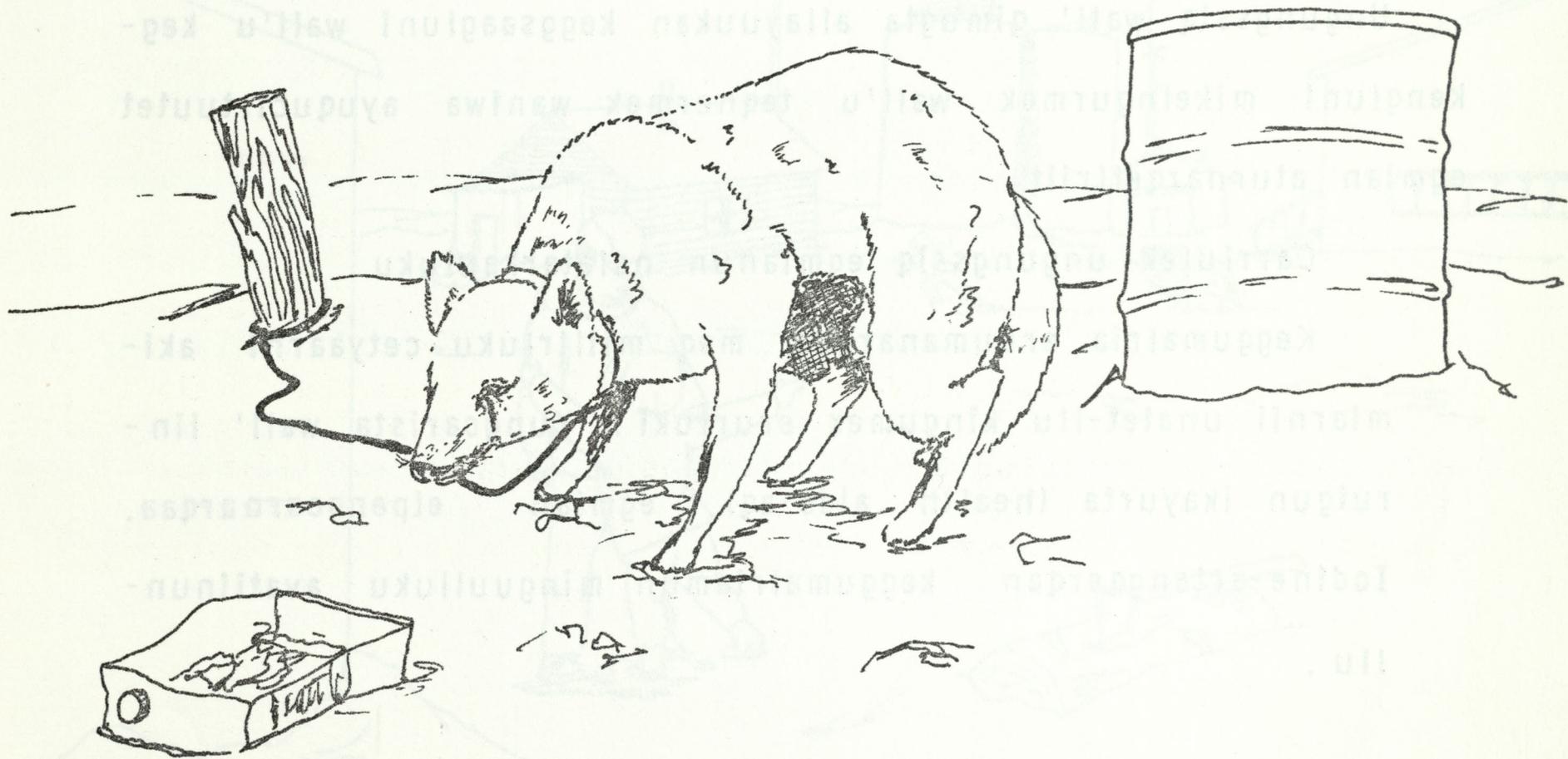
Rabies-aaq carluuguq alingnaqluni tuquciyugngiimi ungunssinek yugnek-llu. Yuilqurmiutaat ungunssit, arcaqerluteng kaviaret, keglunret, tevyuliungermeng-llu rabies-aangyugngaut. Yuut qimugtet-llu pingevkaryugngait carlugmeggnek kegluki.



Qimugta rabies-aangyugngauq ungunssimek carrlulegmek
keggesciuquni. Kinguakun qimugtem yuk keggani, tauna yuk
rabies-aangyugngauq elluarriuni-llu aulukumanriikuni yuk tauna
tuquarkauluni. Yuum callaluni ekia agtuuskuni usvillugteltriim
ungungssim auganun wall'u nauganun carriuutengciquq.



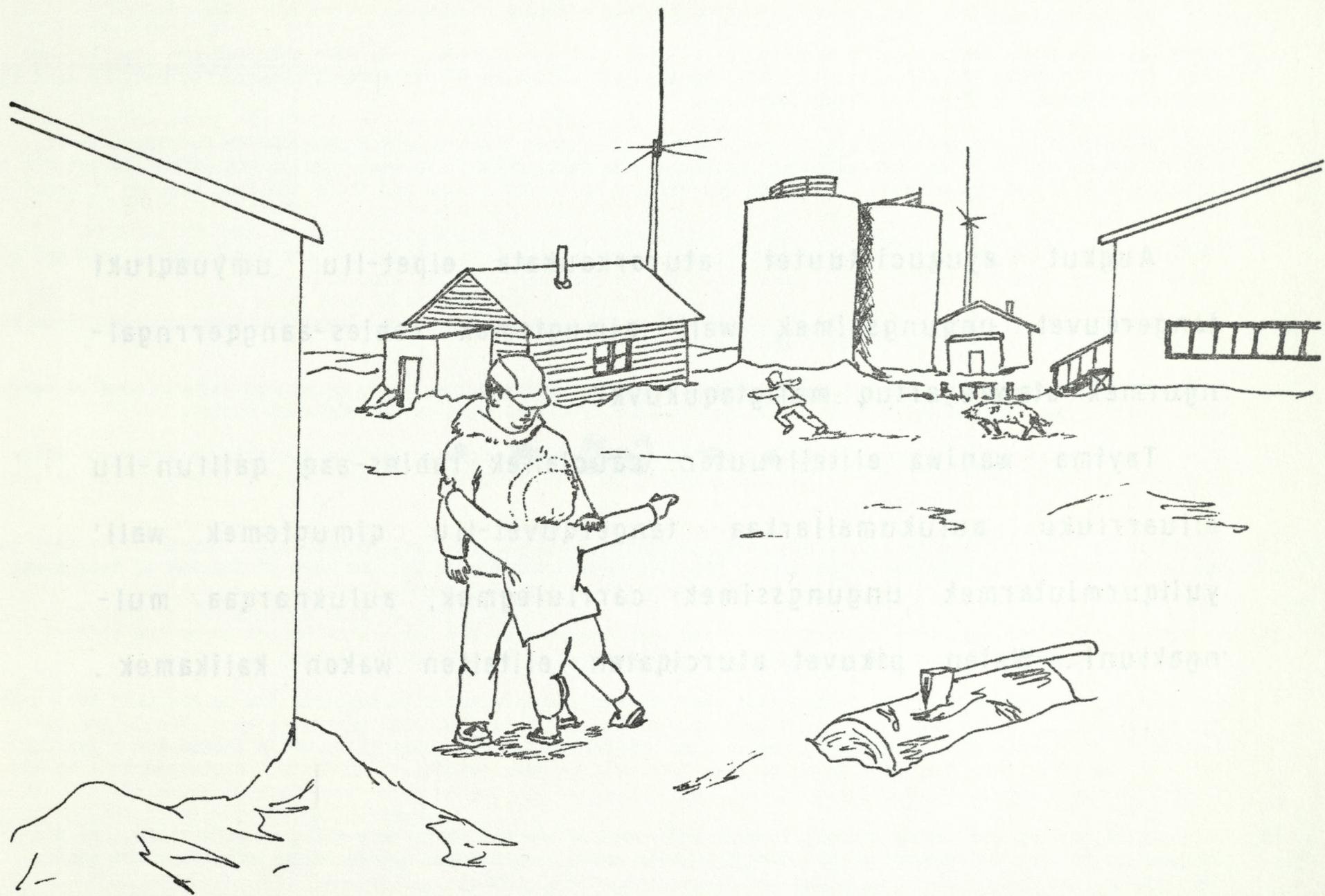
Ungungssiq rabies-aalek allayuuciquq . Pekanqeggiciquq caqer-
yukaarangluni-llu cali-llu iik merlercetarkaulutek . Ilait tayima
muragnek wall' teggalqunek nerengnaqtuut . Uirleralartut keglera-
luteng-llu ellakun catangqerrsukluku cali-llu qimagartaranguarlu-
teng ellmeggni alingnarqellria tangrruarluku pitailengraan . Ilait
ungungssit qapulirarkaugut sugg'emegteggun . Ilait cayuumiirucii-
qut usvillugarqaqluteng-llu . Tuquniararqameng nalalartut nanger-
tesciigaliluteng-llu .



Ungungssiq wall' qimugta allayuukan keggsaagluni wall'u keg-
kengluni mikelngurmek wall'u taqnermek waniwa ayuqucirtuutet
egmian aturnarqellriit.

Carrlulek ungunssiq egmianun nalatarkauluku.

Keggumalria eruumanarquq meq miilirluku cetyaarni aki-
miarnii unatet-llu kingumek erurluki. Yungcarista wall' iin-
rutgun ikayurta (health aide-aq), egmian elpengcarnarqaa.
Iodine-artangqerqan keggumalriamun minguuulluku avatiinun-
llu.



Augkut ayuqucirtuutet aturarkaukata elpet-llu umyuaqluki
tangerquvet ungunssimek wall' qimugtemek rabies-aangqerrngal-
ngurmek atawauyartuq maligtaqukuvki .

Tayima waniwa elitellruuten caucianek rabies-aaq qaillun-llu
elluarrluku aulukumallerkaa tangerquvet-llu qimugtemek wall'
yuilqurmiutarmek ungunssimek carrlulegmek, auluknarqaa mul-
ngakluni . Waten pikuvet aturciqaten elitelten waken kalikamek .

Animal Bites and Rabies. The following is a list of the symptoms of rabies in animals.

1. There was once a man who was going hunting for a while in the wilderness. He made preparations eagerly, and when he had his traps and other things ready, he set out. Since he had some traps already set out, he went to check them, wondering if he had caught anything.
2. As he neared one of the traps he had set out, he saw a fox near the trap which appeared to be caught in it. When he got closer to it he noticed some foam around the fox's mouth. He went over to his trap to get his axe so he could kill the fox with it. After he got his axe he turned around and faced the fox, hearing it growl at him.
3. Slowly he approached the fox, thinking that it was caught in the trap. Suddenly, the fox leaped at him and bit him on his leg, puncturing his skin. He hit the fox on its head with his axe, killing it.
4. After killing it, he noticed that his leg was bleeding from the bitten area, and he took a piece of cloth from his parka lining, he placed it on the bite and tied it on securely.

9. He loaded the fox onto his sled and went to check his other traps before going home. On his way home he remembered what he had heard about how one could become sick from the bites of animals with rabies.



10. When he got back to the village he went to see the doctor. He showed her the fox bite on his leg. After examining the bite she told him that she was going to use the rabies vaccine. The doctor told him to ask how the bite should be taken care of.
11. He waited for the health aide and before long she returned with a gram look on her face. She told him that he was to be taken to the hospital right away. She also instructed him to get the head of the fox to take along with him to the hospital so the doctors could examine it to see if it had rabies. She also told him to get the head of the fox. When he got there the doctors examined him and had the fox head examined at the laboratory to be checked for rabies.
12. The next day the doctor told the hunter that the fox head was infected with rabies. The doctor told the hunter not to be afraid, saying that they would take care of him until he was cured of the rabies. The doctor explained to him that they were going to give him the series of rabies shots which lasted for a ten-day period. The doctor explained this to him so that he would know what to expect.
13. With a sick feeling the hunter thought it over and wondered how the shots were going to affect him. He did not want to be sick and thought of the cure the shots would give him and was no longer afraid of the shots. The next day the doctor gave the hunter the first shot in the stomach muscle. The doctor told him that the next day he would receive another shot and the shots gave him pain constantly. The days pass slowly and finally he received

Animal Bites - Rabies

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3. As he neared one of the traps he had set out, he saw a fox near the trap which appeared to be caught in it. When he got closer to it he noticed some foam around the fox's mouth. He went over to his sno-go to get his axe so he could kill the fox with it. After he got his axe he turned around and faced the fox, hearing it growl at him.
5. Slowly he approached the fox, thinking that it was caught in the trap. Suddenly, the fox leaped at him and bit him on his leg, puncturing his skin. He hit the fox on its head with his axe, killing it.
7. After killing it, he noticed that his leg was bleeding from the bitten area. Tearing a piece of cloth from his parka lining, he placed it on the bite and tied it on securely.
9. He loaded the fox onto his sled and went to check his other traps before going home. On his way home he remembered what he had heard about how one could become sick from the bites of animals with rabies.
11. When he got back to the village he went to see the health aide and showed her the fox bite on his leg. After examining the bite she told him that she was going to use the radio to call the doctor at the hospital to ask how the bite should be taken care of.
13. He waited for the health aide and before long she returned with a grim look on her face. She told him that he was to be taken to the hospital right away. She also instructed him to get the head of the fox to take along with him so the doctors at the hospital could examine it to see if it had rabies.
15. An airplane took the hunter to the hospital along with the head of the fox. When he got there the doctors examined him and had the fox head examined at the laboratory to be checked for rabies.
17. The next day the doctor told the hunter that the fox head was infected with rabies. The doctor told the hunter not to be afraid, saying that they would take care of him until he was cured of the rabies. The doctor explained to the hunter that they were going to give him the series of rabies shots which lasted for a ten-day period. The shots that they were going to give him would be very painful. The doctor explained this to him so that he would know what to expect.
19. With a sick feeling the hunter thought it over and wondered how the shots were going to affect him. He did not want to be sick and thought of the cure the shots would give him and was no longer afraid of the shots. The next day the doctor gave the hunter the first shot in his stomach muscles.

He suffered intensely and the shots gave him pain constantly. The days pass slowly and finally he received

his last shot. The pain slowly disappeared and he began to feel better as he recovered from the effects of the shots.

21. Before long he was fully recovered and was released from the hospital and sent home.
23. In the short story you have just read you learned a little about how rabies is a disease that is dangerous to both animal and man. Let's talk about it in a little more detail and learn more about how rabies affects animals and how to take care of situations where rabies is involved.

Rabies is a dangerous disease because it can kill both animal and man. All wild animals, especially foxes, wolves, and even muskrats can become infected with rabies. They can infect people or dogs with their disease by biting them.

25. A dog can get rabies from an animal with the disease if the animal bites the dog. Afterwards, should the dog bite a person, that person can become infected with rabies and if proper treatment is not given, that person will die.

If a person's open wound comes in contact with the blood or saliva of a rabid animal, that person can become infected with the disease.

27. An animal with rabies may act in a strange manner. It may become excitable and nervous and its eyes get a glassy, glazed look in them. Some may try to eat pieces of wood or rocks. They growl and snap at the air, thinking there is something there and try to run away from imagined danger, even though there is no danger. Some animals may have foam around their mouths. Some may become very tired or have fits (convulsions). When death is near, they become paralyzed and are no longer able to use their legs.
29. If an animal or dog acts strangely and tries to bite or bites a child or adult, here are some instructions that should be followed as soon as possible:

The diseased (rabid) animal should be gotten rid of immediately.

A bite should be washed with soap and water for 15 minutes and the hands washed afterwards. A doctor or health aide should be notified right away. If there is iodine available it should be put onto the bite and around it.

31. If the above instructions are used and you remember them when you see an animal or dog that might have rabies it would be wise to follow them.

By now you should have learned what rabies is and how to take care of it properly and if you see a dog or wild animal that has this disease, action should be taken in a cautious manner. If you do this you will have used what you learned from this book.

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33. A bite should be washed with soap and water for 15 minutes and the hands washed afterwards. A doctor or veterinarian should be notified right away. If there is iodine available it should be put onto the bite and around this iodine should be rubbed right away.

